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THE

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LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

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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.

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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, &amp;c.

## ABD

ABOLCO, xi, ctum, Ære.  
 ABUO, ldi, Itum, Ære.  
 ABDŪCO, xi, ctum, Ære.  
 ABEO, lvi (ii), Itum, Ære. Part. iens.  
 euitis.  
 ABHORREO, ui, Ære.  
 ABIGO, Ægi, actum, Ære.  
 ABICIO, eci, ectum, Ære.  
 ABJUNGO, xi, ctum, Ære.  
 ABLUO, lūsi, lūsum, Ære.  
 ABLUO, lui, lūtum, Ære.  
 ABNUO, nui, dūtum, Ære.  
 ABŪLEO, lvi, Itum, Ære.  
 ABŪRIOR, ortus sum, Æri.  
 ABŪRŪO, si, sum, Ære.  
 ABŪRŪO, lpu, eptum, Ære.  
 ABŪRŪO, ōsi, ōsum, Ære.  
 ABRUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, Ære.  
 ABSŪDO, cessi, cessum, Ære.  
 ABSŪCIO, cidi, cūsum, Ære.  
 ABSŪCINDO, ldi, issum, Ære.  
 ABSŪCONDO, di and ddi, dītum, Ære.  
 ABSŪLŪO, lvi (ii) and ui, Ære.  
 ABSŪSTO, stiti, stītum, Ære.  
 ABSOLVO, vi, ūtum, Ære.  
 ABSORBEO, bui and psi, ptum, Ære.  
 ABSTERGEO and ABSTERGO, si, sum, Ære  
 and Ære.  
 ABSTERREO, ui, Itum, Ære.  
 ABSŪRŪNEO, ui, entum, Ære.  
 ABSŪRO, stiti, Itum, Ære.  
 ABSŪRŪNEO, xi, ctum, Ære.  
 ABSŪRŪDO, si, sum, Ære.  
 ABSUM, abfui, abesse. Part. Absens,  
 abfuturus.  
 ABSŪCINO, msi, m̄tum, Ære.  
 ABSŪCTUS, ūsus sum, ūti.  
 ACCŪDO, essi, essum, Ære.

## ACC

ACCENDO, di, sum, Ære.  
 ACCIDO, ldi, Ære.  
 ACCIDO, ldi, Isum, Ære.  
 ACCINGO, nxi, nctum, Ære.  
 ACCISO, cūsi, centum, Ære.  
 ACCIO, lvi, Itum, Ære.  
 ACCIPIO, ĕpi, eptum, Ære.  
 ACCŪLO, cōlui, cultum, Ære.  
 ACCRĒDO, ldi, Itum, Ære.  
 ACCRESCO, accrēvi, Ære.  
 ACCŪBO, bui, Itum, Ære.  
 ACCŪDO, cūdi, cūsum, Ære.  
 ACCŪBŪO, cūbui, cūbitum, Ære.  
 ACCURRO, curri, cursum, Ære.  
 ACCUSO, acui, Ære.  
 ACQUISCO, ĕvi, ĕtum, escēre.  
 ACQŪIRO, sivi, situm, Ære.  
 ADĀPĒRO, ĕrui, ertum, Ære.  
 ADĀPŪRO, xi, ctum, Ære.  
 ADIBO, bibi, bhītum, Ære.  
 ADĒCET, ut, Ære.  
 ADŪCO, xi, ctum, Ære.  
 ADŪISCO, didici, Ære.  
 ADUO, didi, dītum, Ære.  
 ADDŪO, ui, ctum, Ære.  
 ADDŪCO, duxi, ductum, Ære.  
 ADŪCO, ĕsi, ĕsum, Ære.  
 ADEO, lvi (ii), Itum, Ære. Part. iens,  
 euitis.  
 ADFĒRO, or AFFĒRO, adtūli (attūli),  
 adlatum (allatum), adferre (afferre).  
 ADFŪO, or AFFŪO, feci, ĕtum, Ære.  
 ADFŪGO, or AFFŪGO, fxi, f̄tum, Ære.  
 ADFINGO, or AFFINGO, f̄nxi, f̄ctum,  
 Ære.  
 ADFLUO, or AFFLUO, fluxi, fluxum, Ære.  
 ADFOR, or AFFOR, atus sum, āri.  
 ADPŪREM, or AFFŪREM, f̄re.

## ADF

ADFRICO, or AFFRICO, fricui, frictum  
 Ære.  
 ADFULGEO, or AFFULGEO, fulsi, fulsum,  
 Ære.  
 ADFUNDO, or AFFUNDO, fūdi, fūsum,  
 Ære.  
 ADGĒMO, or AGGĒMO, ui, Itum, Ære.  
 ADGRĒDIOR, or AGGRĒDIOR, essus sum,  
 ĕdi.  
 ADHĒREO, h̄asi, h̄asum, Ære.  
 ADHĒRESCO, h̄asi, h̄asum, escēre.  
 ADHĒBO, lui, bitum, Ære.  
 ADHORRESCO, horrui, escēre.  
 ADIGO, ĕgi, actum, Ære.  
 ADIMO, emi, entum, Ære.  
 ADIMPLEO, ĕvi, ĕtum, Ære.  
 ADINDO, didi, dītum, Ære.  
 ADINVENIO, v̄eni, ventum, Ære.  
 ADIPISCO, eptus sum, pisci.  
 ADJĀCEO, jācui, jācere.  
 ADJICIO, j̄eci, j̄ectum, Ære.  
 ADJUNGO, junxi, junctum, Ære.  
 ADJŪVO, jāvi, j̄utum, Ære.  
 ADLĀBOR, or ALLĀBOR, psus sum, bi.  
 ADLAMBŪO, or ALLAMBŪO, bi, bitum, Ære.  
 ADLĒGO, or ALLĒGO, ĕci, lectum, Ære.  
 ADLICO, or ALLICO, lexi, lectum, Ære.  
 ADLIDO, or ALLIDO, lisi, līsum, Ære.  
 ADLINO, or ALLINO, levi, lītum, Ære.  
 ALLŪQUO, or ALLŪQUO, locūtus sum,  
 loqui.  
 ALLUCŪO, or ALLUCŪO, luxi, lucēre.  
 ALLŪDO, or ALLŪDO, lūsi, lūsum, Ære.  
 ALLŪO, or ALLŪO, lui, Ære.  
 ADMŪTOR, m̄enus sum, Æri.  
 ADMISCEO, mi-ctui, m̄ixtum, or m̄istum  
 Ære.  
 ADMITTO m̄isi, missum, Ære.

ADMŌLIOR, ūtus sum, ūri.  
 ADMŌNDĒ, ūl, ūtum, ěre.  
 ADMŌRDEO, mordi, morsum, ěre.  
 ADMŌVĒO, mōvi, mōtum, ěre.  
 ADNASCOR, or ANNASCOR, ūtus sum, asci.  
 ADNECTO, or ANNECTO, nexui, nexum, ětěre.  
 -ADNĪTOR, or ANNĪTOR, nĭsus and nĭxus sum, nĭti.  
 ADNSO, or ANNSO, ūi, ūtum, ěre.  
 ADORRO, rui, rŭtum, ěre.  
 ADŌLEO, lēvi and lūi, ūlum, ěre.  
 ADŌLESO, lēvi, ūlum, ěscěre.  
 ADOPERIO, pĕrui, pĕrtum, ěre.  
 ADŌRIOR, ortus sum, ūri.  
 ADPAREO, ADPELLO, ADPENDO, &c. See APPAREO, &c.  
 ADPĒDO, rāsi, rāsum, ěre.  
 ADPĒRO, or ARPĒRO, pŕi, pŕtum, ěre.  
 ADPĒRO, or ADPĒRO, rāsi, rāsum, ěre.  
 ADPĒRO, or ADPĒRO, rōxi, rōctum, ěre.  
 ADPĒRO, or ADPĒRO, rĕpui, rĕptum, ěre.  
 ADPĒRO, or ARĒRO, rōsi, rōsum, ěre.  
 ADPĒRO, or ASĒRO, ūi, sum, ěre.  
 ADPĒRO, scĭvi, scĭtum, ěscěre.  
 ADPĒRO, pŕi, pŕtum, ěre.  
 ADPĒRO, sĭ, sum, ěre, and  
 ADPĒRO, or ASSENTIO, xus sum, ūri.  
 ADPĒRO, or ASĒRO, scĭtus sum, ětěqui.  
 ADPĒRO, or ASĒRO, scĭui, scĭtum, ěre, from *Serere, to join*.  
 ADPĒRO, or ASĒRO, scĭvi, scĭtum, ěre, from *Serere, to sow*.  
 ADPĒRO, or ASSERVIO, ūvi, ūtum, ěre.  
 ADPĒRO, or ASSERVIO, ūvi, ūtum, ěre.  
 ADPĒRO, or ASSĪDO, scĭli, scĭsum, ěre.  
 ADPĒRO, or ASSĪDO, scĭli, scĭsum, ěre.  
 ADPĒRO, or ASSĪLO, ūvi, ūtum, ěre.  
 ADPĒRO, or ASSĪTO, adstĭti, stĭtum, sistěre.  
 ADPĒRO, or ASSĪTO, ūi, ūtum, ěre.  
 ADPĒRO, or ASPĒRO, spersĭ, spersum, ěre.  
 ADPĒRO, ūtus sum, ūri.  
 ADPĒRO, or ASPĒRO, spexĭ, spectrum, ěre.  
 ADPĒRO, ūtus sum, ūri.  
 ADPĒRO, or ASTO, stĭdi, stĭtum, and stĭtum, ěre.  
 ADPĒRO, or ASTĒRO, pui, pŕtum, ěre.  
 ADPĒRO, nxi, ictum, ěre.  
 ADPĒRO, ūxi, ūctum, ěre.  
 ADPĒRO, ūi, ěre.  
 ADPĒRO, or ASSĒPACIO, fecĭ, factum, ěre.  
 ADPĒRO, or ASSĒPACIO, suĕvi, suĕtum, scěre.  
 ADPĒRO, or ASSĒTO, adfui, adfesse.

ADŪMO, or ASSŪMO, sumsi (sumpsi), sumtum (sumptum), ěre.  
 ADSUO, or ASSUO, sui, sŭtum, ěre.  
 ADSURGO, or ASSURGO, surrexi, surrectum, ěre.  
 ADURGO, ursi, ěre.  
 ADURRO, ussi, ustura, ěre.  
 ADVĒNO, vĕni, vectum, ěre.  
 ADVĒNO, vĕni, ventum, ěre.  
 ADVĒRO, verti, versum, ěre.  
 ADVĒRO, ūti, ūctum, ěre.  
 ADVOLVO, volvi, volŭtum, ěre.  
 AĒGRESO, ěscěre.  
 AĒQUALEO, ūi, ěre.  
 AFFĒRO, AFFICIO, AFFIGO, &c. See APPĒRO, &c.  
 AGĒMO, or AĒGĒMO, ūi, ūtum, ěre.  
 AGĒRIOR. See AĒGRIOR.  
 AGĒSCOR. See AĒNSCOR.  
 AGO, ěpi, actum, agĕre.  
 ALĒRO, ūi, ěre.  
 ALĒRO, ūi, ěscěre.  
 ALĒRO, alsi, alsum, algĕre.  
 ALLĒBOR, ALLEGO, ALLICIO, &c. See ALLĒBOR, &c.  
 ALUCINOR, or ALUCINOR, or HALUCINOR, ūtus sum, ūri.  
 ALLŪDO. See ADLŪDO.  
 ALO, alui, altum and altum, alĕre.  
 ALTERCO, ūvi, ūtum, ěre, and  
 ALTERCO, ūtus sum, ūri.  
 ALUCINOR. See ALLUCINOR.  
 AMĒDO, ědi, ěsum, ěre.  
 AMBIGO, ěre.  
 AMBIO, ambivi and ambii, ambitum, ěre.  
 Part. Ambicus, icentis.  
 AMĒRO, ussi, ustum, ěre.  
 AMICO, icti and icti, ictum, ěre.  
 AMITTO, isi, missum, ěre.  
 AMŌLIOR, ūtus sum, ūri.  
 AMŌVĒO, mōvi, mōtum, ěre.  
 AMPLECTOR, xus sum, ěti.  
 ANGO, nxi, ěre.  
 ANIMADVERTO, ti, sum, ěre.  
 ANNASCOR, ANNECTO, ANNŪTOR, &c. See ANNASCOR, &c.  
 ANŪTOR, quisvi, quisitum, ěre.  
 ANTECAPIO, ěpi, ceptum, ěre.  
 ANTEĒDO, cessĭ, cessum, ěre.  
 ANTEĒDO, clui, ěre.  
 ANTEĒRO, tili, lĕtum, ferre.  
 ANTEĒRO, gressum sum, grĕdi.  
 ANTEĒRO, pŕui, pŕsum, ěre.  
 ANTESTO, stĭti, ěre.  
 ANTEVĒNO, vĕni, ventum, ěre.  
 ANTEVERTO, ti, sum, ěre.  
 APĒRO, ūi, ertum, ěre.  
 APĒRO, or ADPĒRO, ūi, ūtum, ěre.  
 APPELLO, or ADPELLO, pŕui, pulsum, ěre.

APPĒDO, or ADPĒDO, di, sum, ěre.  
 APPĒTO, or ADPĒTO, ūvi and ūi, ūtum, ěre.  
 APPLAUDO, or ADPLAUDO, plausi, plausum, ěre.  
 APPLICO, or ADPLICO, plicui and plicĕvi, plicium and plicĕtum, ěre.  
 APPŌNO, or ADPŌNO, pŕui, ūtum, ěre.  
 APPREHENDO, or ADPREHENDO, endi, ensum, ěre.  
 APPRIMO, or ADPRIMO, pressĭ, pressum, ěre.  
 APPROMITTO, or ADPRIMITTO, msi, missum, ěre.  
 APPRO, ūi (clĕtum and ctum), ěre.  
 ARĒSCO, ūvi, ūtum, ěre.  
 ARĒRO, arsi, arsum, ěre.  
 ARĒSCO, arsi, sum, ěscěre.  
 ARĒPACIO, fecĭ, factum, facĕre.  
 ARĒO, ūi, ěre.  
 ARĒSCO, rui, ěscěre.  
 ARGUO, ūi, ūtum, ūĕre.  
 ARĒOR, or HĒRĒOR, ūtus sum, ūri.  
 ARĒRO, ARRĒDO, ARRĒO, &c. See ARĒRO, &c.  
 ASCĒDO. See ADSCĒDO.  
 ASPĒLO, or AĒPĒLO, pŕui, ūsum, ěre.  
 ASPĒRO, ASPĒRO, ASSENTIO, &c. See ADSPĒRO, ADSPĒRO, ADSENTIO, &c.  
 ASTO, ASTRINGO. See ADSTO, ASTRINGO.  
 ATTĒDO, or ADTĒDO, di, tum, ěre.  
 ATTĒRO, or ADTĒRO, trivi, tritum, ěre.  
 ATTESTOR, or ADTESTOR, ūtus sum, ūri.  
 ATTEXO, or ADTEXO, xui, xutum, ěre.  
 ATĒNEO, or ADĒNEO, ūi, entum, ěre.  
 ATTĒNET, or ADTĒNET, ūi, ěre.  
 ATTINGO, or ADTINGO, tigi, tactum, ěre.  
 ATTELLO, or ADTELLO, ěre.  
 ATTONDEO, or ADTONDEO, tondi, tonsum, ěre.  
 ATTŪNO, or ADTŪNO, tonui, tonitum, ěre.  
 ATTRĒHO, or ADTRĒHO, xi, ctum, ěre.  
 ATTRĒRO, or ADTRĒRO, ūi, ūtum, ěre.  
 AUDEO, ausus sum, audĕre.  
 AUFERO, abstŭli, ablatum, auferre.  
 AUFUGIO, fugi, fugitum, ěre.  
 AUCEO, auxi, auctum, ěre.  
 AUSPĒCO, ūvi, ūtum, ěre, and  
 AUSPĒRO, ūtus sum, ūri.  
 AVĒNO, vĕxi, vectum, ěre.  
 AVELLO, avelli, also avulsi, avulsum ěre.  
 AVEO, ěre.  
 AVERTO, ti, sum, ěre.  
 BĒPĒRO, or BĒPĒRO, ūi, ūtum, ěre.  
 BĒNDICO, xi, ctum, ěre.

**BIBO**, bibi, bibitum, ēre.  
**BLANDIOR**, itus sum, iri.  
**BLUTESCO**, escēre.

**CANO**, cecidi, casum, ēre.  
**CANO**, cecidi, casum, ēre.  
**CALFĀCĪO**, feci, factum, facēre.  
**CALĒO**, ui, ēre.  
**CALĒSCO**, ui, escēre.  
**CALLEO**, ui, ēre.  
**CANĒFĀCĪO**, feci, factum, ēre.  
**CANĒO**, ui, ēre.  
**CĀNEO**, ui, ēre.  
**CĀNENCO**, nui, escēre.  
**CĀNO**, cecidi, cantum, canēre.  
**CĀPĒSCO**, iui, itum, escēre.  
**CĀPIO**, cepi, captum, ēre.  
**CĀREO**, ui, itum, ēre.  
**CARPO**, carpsi, carptum, carpēre.  
**CĀTELIO**, ire.  
**CAUSSOR**, or **CAUSSOR**, ātus sum, āri.  
**CĀVEO**, cavi, cautum, cavēre.  
**CĒDO**, cessi, cessum, cedēre.  
**CĒNSEO**, ui, sum, ēre.  
**CĒRNO**, crevi, crētum, cernēre.  
**CĪEG**, civi, citum, ciēre. and **CĪO**, civi citum, cĪre.  
**CĪNGO**, citum, nxi, ēre.  
**CĪO**. See **CĪEO**.  
**CIRCUMSPĒCĪO**, or **CIRCUMSPĒCĪO**, spexi, spectum, ēre.  
**CIRCUNĀGO**, ēgi, actum, agēre.  
**CIRCUNCIDO**, cidi, cĪsum, cidēre.  
**CIRCUNCIŪO**, nxi, netum, ēre.  
**CIRCUNCLAUDO**, and **CIRCUMCLĪDO**, āsi, āsum, ēre.  
**CIRCUNCŪLO**, lui, ēre.  
**CIRCUNCURRO**, circumcurri, circumcursum, ēre.  
**CIRCUNDO**, dēdi, dātum, dāre.  
**CIRCUNDŪCO**, duxi, ductum, ducēre.  
**CIRCUNEO**, and **CIRCUNEO**, iui and ii, itum, ire. Part. iens, euntis.  
**CIRCUNFĒRO**, circumfūli, circumfātum, circumferre.  
**CIRCUNFLECTO**, flexi, flexum, ēre.  
**CIRCUNFLŪO**, fluxi, xum, ēre.  
**CIRCUNFŪDIO**, fōdi, fossum, fodēre.  
**CIRCUNFŪCO**, cui, ctum, ēre.  
**CIRCUNFŪCĪO**, si, ēre.  
**CIRCUNFUNDŪO**, fūdi, fūsum, fundēre.  
**CIRCUNFŪO**, ui, itum, ēre.  
**CIRCUNGRĒDĪO**, gressus sum, grēdi.  
**CIRCUNJĀCĒO**, ui, ēre.  
**CIRCUNJĪCĪO**, jeci, jectum, jicēre.  
**CIRCUNLAMBŪO**, lambi, itum, ēre.  
**CIRCUNLĪNO**, livi, litum, lire. and **CIRCUNLĪNO**, lēvi, litum, ēre.  
**CIRCUNLŪO**, lui, litum, luēre.  
**CIRCUNMITTO**, misi, missum, ēre.

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**CIRCUMMŪCĒO**, mulsī, mulsam, ēre.  
**CIRCUMMASCŪO**, matus sum, nasci.  
**CIRCUMMORŪO**, rui, ritum, ruēre.  
**CIRCUMMŪSGŪO**, circummpēgi, pactum, paugēre. See **PANGO**.  
**CIRCUMVAPŪO**, pavī, itum, ire.  
**CIRCUMPLEXŪO**, plexis sum, eti.  
**CIRCUMPLICŪO**, plicui, plicatum, ēre.  
**CIRCUMPŪSO**, pūsui, pūsatum, ēre.  
**CIRCUMRĀDO**, rāsi, rasum, radēre.  
**CIRCUMRĀDO**, rōsi, rōsum, rodēre.  
**CIRCUMSCĪPO**, psi, ptum, ēre.  
**CIRCUMSCINDŪO**, scidi, scissum, scindēre.  
**CIRCUMSEŪO**, psi, ptum, ēre.  
**CIRCUMSECO**, secui, sectum, secāre.  
**CIRCUMSEPO**, sessi, sessum, sedēre.  
**CIRCUMSEPO**, sepsi, septum, sepire.  
**CIRCUNSEPO**, sēvi, sātum, serēre.  
**CIRCUNSEŪO**, seŪi, sessum, sidēre.  
**CIRCUNSISTŪO**, stiti, stitum, sistēre.  
**CIRCUNSEŪO**, ui, itum, āre.  
**CIRCUMSPĒRO**, spersi, spersum, spargēre.  
**CIRCUMSPĒCĪO**, spexi, spectum, spicēre.  
**CIRCUNSTŪO**, stēti, statum, āre.  
**CIRCUNSTRĒPO**, psi, ptum, ēre.  
**CIRCUNSTRŪO**, struxi, structum, struēre.  
**CIRCUNSTŪO**, sui, sūtum, suēre.  
**CIRCUNTRĒPO**, texti, textum, ēre.  
**CIRCUNTRĒPO**, texti, textum, texēre.  
**CIRCUNTRONDO**, tondi, tonsum, ēre.  
**CIRCUNTRŪO**, tonui, itum, āre.  
**CIRCUNTRORŪO**, torsi, tortum, ēre.  
**CIRCUNTRĒNO**, ui, itum, ēre.  
**CIRCUNTRĒOR**, itus sum, eri.  
**CIRCUNVĀDO**, vāsi, vāsium, vadēre.  
**CIRCUNVĒHO**, vexi, ventum, ēre.  
**CIRCUNVENIO**, vēni, ventum, ire.  
**CIRCUNVERTŪO**, ti, sum, ēre.  
**CIRCUNVINICIO**, vinxi, vinctum, ire.  
**CIRCUNVĪO**, visi, vīsum, visēre.  
**CIRCUNVOLVO**, volvi, volūtum, volvēre.  
**CLANGO**, nxi, netum, ngēre.  
**CLAREO**, ui, ēre.  
**CLADESCO**, ui, escēre.  
**CLAUDO**, clausi, sum, claudēre.  
**COACŒSCO**, acui, escēre.  
**COALESCO**, alui, itum, escēre.  
**COARGŪO**, ui, ctum, ēre.  
**COĒMO**, ēmi, emtum, ēre.  
**COĒO**, iui and ii, itum, ire. Part. Coiens, euntis.  
**COERCEO**, cui, ctum, ēre.  
**COGNOSCO**, nōvi, ultum, noscēre.  
**CŪGO**, cogēgi, coactum, cogēre.  
**COHĒREO**, hēsi, hēsum, hārēre.  
**COHĒREO**, ui, itum, ēre.  
**COHORRESCO**, rui, escēre.

**COLLABOR**, or **CONLABOR**, apus sum, ābi.  
**COLLĀCĪMO**, or **CONLĀCĪMO**, avi, ātum, āre.  
**COLLIBET**, or **CONLIBET**, libuit and libitum est, ēre.  
**COLLIDO**, or **CONLIDO**, lisi, lissum, lidēre.  
**COLLIGO**, or **CONLIGO**, lēgi, lectum, ēre.  
**COLLINO**, or **CONLINO**, levi, litum, lindēre.  
**COLLIQUEFACIO**, or **CONLIQUEFACIO**, feci, factum, facēre.  
**COLLIQUESCO**, or **CONLIQUESCO**, cui, escēre.  
**COLLOŪOR**, or **CONLOŪOR**, locūtus sum, loqui.  
**COLLUCEO**, or **CONLUCEO**, luxi, ēre.  
**COLLUO**, or **CONLUO**, ludi, lūsum, ēre.  
**COLLOO**, or **CONLOO**, lui, litum, luēre.  
**CŪLO**, cōlui, cultum, colēre.  
**COMBIBO**, bibi, bibitum, ēre.  
**COMEDO**, edī, ēsum and estum, edēre.  
**COMMISSOR**, ātus sum, ari.  
**COMMIŒRO**, rui, ritum, ēre.  
**COMMIŒRO**, mensus sum, tiri.  
**COMMINISCOR**, mentus sum, minisci.  
**COMMIŒCO**, ui, itum, uēre.  
**COMMISSCO**, commissui, mistum and mixtum, scēre.  
**COMMITTO**, misi, missum, mittēre.  
**COMMŪLO**, mōlui, lūsum, ēre.  
**COMMOŒPACIO**, feci, factum, facēre.  
**COMMOŒO**, nui, itum, ēre.  
**COMMOŒVO**, mōvi, mōtum, ēre.  
**COMMULCEO**, mulsī, sum, ēre.  
**COMO**, comsi (compsi), comtum (comptum), comēre.  
**COMPĒLLO**, pūli, pulsam, ēre.  
**COMPĒHO**, pēri, pertum, perire.  
**CONFESCO**, pescui, pescēre.  
**COMPĒTO**, iui and ii, itum, ēre.  
**COMPINGŪO**, ēgi, actum, ēre.  
**COMPLECTOR**, xis sum, eti.  
**COMPLEO**, ēvi, ctum, ēre.  
**COMPLĒCO**, plicui and plicāvi, plicatum and plicātum, āre.  
**COMPLŪO**, plōsi, plōsum, ēre.  
**COMPOŒNO**, pōsui, pōstum, pōmēre.  
**COMPREHENDO**, hēndi, hēsum, ēre.  
**CONFRĒMO**, pressi, pressum, ēre.  
**CONFRĒMITTO**, misi, missum, ēre.  
**COMPUNGO**, punxi, punctum, ēre.  
**CONPŪTRESCO**, putrui, escēre.  
**CONCĀLĒPACIO**, feci, factum, facēre.  
**CONCĀLEO**, ui, ēre.  
**CONCĀLESCO**, ui, ēre.  
**CONCĒDO**, cessi, cessum, ēre.  
**CONCERPO**, psi, ptum, ēre.  
**CONCĪO**, cidi, cĪsum, ēre. from **Cādere**, to cut.



DEMO, demsi (dempsi), demtura (deinptum), demère.  
 DEMOLIO, ihus sum, iri.  
 DEMOVERO, mōvi, mōtum, movère.  
 DEMUNDO, ui, ère.  
 DEMUNESCO, escère.  
 DEPASCISCO, or DEPASCISCON, pactus sum, pasci.  
 DEPASCO, pāvi, pastum, pascere.  
 DEPASCISCON. See DEPASCISCO.  
 DEPELLO, pūli, pulsum, pellere.  
 DEPENDO, pendī, pensum, ère.  
 DEPENDO, di, pensum, ère.  
 DEPERDO, didi, ditum, ère.  
 DEPERDO, perii, peritum, perire.  
 DEPONO, pōui, pōstum, ponere.  
 DEPOSCO, pōposci, scitum, poscere.  
 DEPREHENDO, prehendi, prehensum, ère.  
 DEPRIMO, pressi, pressum, ère.  
 DEPRIMO, promisi, pnotum, ère.  
 DESPO, psui, psutum, despere.  
 DESQUALINQUE, iliqui, licitum, linquere.  
 DESIDEO, risi, risum, ère.  
 DESIDIO, lpuī, eptum, ère.  
 DERUO, ui, rūtum, ère.  
 DESCENDO, di, sum, ère.  
 DESEISCO, scivi, scitum, seiscere.  
 DESICILIO, scripsi, ptum, ère.  
 DESICO, secui, sectum, are.  
 DESIERO, erui, ertum, ère.  
 DESIDEO, sēdi, sessum, ère.  
 DESIDIO, sēdi, ère.  
 DESIMO, sivi and sii, situm, ère.  
 DESIPIO, pul, ère.  
 DESIPIO, sidi, situm, ère.  
 DESPICIO, spexi, spectum, ère.  
 DESPONDO, spondi and spēpondi, ère.  
 DESPIIO, spui, spūtum, ère.  
 DESTRINGO, strinxi, strictum, ère.  
 DESTRUO, struxi, structum, ère.  
 DESUESCO, desuēvi, desuetum, escère.  
 DESUM, defui, deesse.  
 DESUMO, desumsi (desumpsī), desumtum (desumptum), ère.  
 DETRHO, texti, tectum, tegere.  
 DETENDO, di, tum and sum, ère.  
 DETERGO, and DETERGO, si, sum, ère and ère.  
 DETRHO, trivi, tritum, ère.  
 DETERGO, ui, tum, ère.  
 DETRINO, inui, entum, ère.  
 DETONDO, detondi, sum, ère.  
 DETONO, ui, tum, ère.  
 DETORQUEO, si, tortum, ère.  
 DETRADO, si, sum, ère.  
 DETUMESCO, ui, ère.  
 DETURO, ussi, ustum, ère.  
 DEVILIO, vexi, vectum, ère.  
 DEVINIO, vēni, ventum, ère.  
 DEVINCIO, vinxi, actum, ère.

DEVOLVO, volvi, volūtum, ère.  
 DEVOLVO, vōvi, ūtum, ère.  
 DICO, xi, ctum, ère.  
 DIDICO, duxi, ductum, ère.  
 DIFFEREO, distūli, distatam, differre.  
 DIFFUSO, flus sum, fidere.  
 DIFFINDO, distūli, fissum, findere.  
 DIFFINDO, fūxi, factum, fingere.  
 DIFFUSO, fluxi, fluxum, fluere.  
 DIFFUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, fundere.  
 DIGERO, pessi, gestum, gerere.  
 DIGRESSOR, gressus sum, grēdi.  
 DILABOR, lapsus sum, labi.  
 DILARGIOR, gitus sum, giri.  
 DILIGO, lexi, lectum, ligere.  
 DILUCEO, luxi, lucere.  
 DILUCESCO, luxi, ère.  
 DILURO, lui, lūtum, luere.  
 DIMENTIOR, mensus sum, metiri.  
 DIMINCO, ui, ctum, uere.  
 DIMITTIO, misi, missum, mittere.  
 DIMOVERO, mōvi, mōtum, ère.  
 DIPLICO, rexi, rectum, ère.  
 DIRIMO, emi, emtum (emptum), imere.  
 DIRIPIO, ripui, reptum, ripere.  
 DIRUMPO, rūpi, ruptum, rumpeere.  
 DIRURO, rui, rūtum, ruere.  
 DISCELO, cessi, cessum, cedere.  
 DISCERNO, crevi, crētum, cernere.  
 DISCENDO, scēdi, scissum, scindere.  
 DISCINGO, cēxi, cinctum, ère.  
 DISCULDO, clāsi, clāsum, cludere.  
 DISCO, didici, discere.  
 DISCOQUO, coxi, coctum, coquere.  
 DISCREDO, āvi and ui, tum, ère.  
 DISCREMO, bui, tum, ère.  
 DISCURPU, ivi, tum, ère.  
 DISCURRO, cūcurri and curri, cursum, currere.  
 DISCUTIO, cussi, cussum, cutere.  
 DISICILIO, jēci, jectum, jicere.  
 DISIUNGO, junxi, junctum, jungere.  
 DISPARTIO, ivi, tum, ère.  
 DISPAREO, didi, ditum, ère.  
 DISPEREO, ivi and ii, ire. Part. iens, euntis.  
 DISPERGO, spersi, spersum, ère.  
 DISPERTIO, ivi and ii, tum, ère.  
 DISPICIO, spexi, spectum, spicere.  
 DISPLEDO, plōsi, plōsum, plodere.  
 DISPONO, pōui, pōstum, ère.  
 DISPERDET, pudit, ère.  
 DISPUNGO, punxi, actum, ère.  
 DISSENTIO, si, sum, ère.  
 DISSIPIO, sepsi, septum, ère.  
 DISSEREO, sēvi, sltum, serere. from Serere, *to sow*.  
 DISSERO, ui, ertum, ère. from Serere, *to join*.  
 DISSIDEO, sēdi, sessum, sidere.

DISSILIO, lli and lii, ultum, ire.  
 DISSOLVO, solvi, solūtum, solvere.  
 DISSOLVO, ui, tum, ère.  
 DISSONDO, suāsi, sūstum, ère.  
 DISTABESCO, ui, escere.  
 DISTADDET, uit and tatum est, ère.  
 DISTENDEO, di, tum and sum, ère.  
 DISTINGO, ui, entum, ère.  
 DISTINGO, axi, actum, ère.  
 DISTRO, ère.  
 DISTORQUEO, torsi, tortum, ère.  
 DISTRABO, traxi, tractum, trahere.  
 DISTRIBUO, ui, ūtum, utere.  
 DISTRINGO, nxi, actum, ère.  
 DIVELLO, vūli, vulsum, ère.  
 DIVENDO, didi, ditum, ère.  
 DIVERRO, ti, sum, ère.  
 DODO, dēdi, dātum, dare.  
 DOCEO, ui, ctum, ère.  
 DOLEO, ui, tum, ère.  
 DOMO, ui, tum, ère.  
 DOMIO, ivi and ii, tum, ire.  
 DUCO, xi, ctum, ère.

ESIMO, eblbi, eblbitum, ère  
 EBLANDIOR, itus sum, iri.  
 EBLULLO, ivi and ii, tum, ire.  
 ENICO, xi, ctum, ère.  
 ENISCO, eddici, iscere.  
 ENISSERO, ui, tum, ère.  
 EOO, ehi, esum, edere and esse. *To eat*.  
 EOOD, edidi, eultum, edere. *To give out*, ère.

EPHO, ui, ctum, ère.  
 EPHOEO, ui, tum, ère.  
 EPORMIO, ivi, tum, ire.  
 EPORMISCO, ivi, tum, iscere.  
 EPORO, duxi, ductum, ère.  
 EPORSCO, edurui, escere.  
 EPPERO, extādi, elatum, efferre.  
 EPPEPVERSCO, ferubi, vescere.  
 EPPLICO, feci, factum, ficere.  
 EPPLINGO, fūxi, fūctum, ère.  
 EPLULO, xi, xum, fluere.  
 EPPONIO, fōdi, fossum, fodere.  
 EPPFRINGO, frēgi, fractum, fringere.  
 EPPROBIO, fugi, fugtum, fugere.  
 EPPULGO, si, ère.  
 EPPUNDO, fūdi, fūsum, fundere.  
 EPPURIO, ivi, tum, ire.  
 EGEO, ui, egere.  
 EGERO, egressi, estum, ère.  
 EGREGIOR, essus sum, ēdi.  
 EJICIO, jēci, jectum, ère.  
 ELABOR, lapsus sum, ābi.  
 ELANGUESCO, ui, ère.  
 ELARGIOR, itus sum, iri.  
 ELERIO, leui, lictum, ère.  
 ELIDO, elisi, isum, ère.  
 ELIGO, elēgi, actum, ère.

## ELO

ELIQUOR, locutus (loquutus) sum, qui.  
 ELIQUO, xi, ēre.  
 ELICESCO, escēre.  
 ELICUO, ōsi, ūsum, ēre.  
 ELICUO, xi, ēre.  
 ELIQUO, ui, ūtum, ēre.  
 EMENTIOR, itus sum, iri.  
 EMEREO, ui, ūtum, ēre.  
 EMERIOR, itus sum, ēri.  
 EMEREO, si, sum, ēre.  
 EMETIOR, emensus sum, iri.  
 EMILCO, ui, āre.  
 EMILNEO, ui, ēre.  
 EMITTO, ūsi, ūsum, ēre.  
 EMO, ōmi, emtum (emptum), ēre.  
 EMOLIOR, itus sum, iri.  
 EMORIOR, ortus sum, emōri.  
 EMUNDO, ōvi, ōtum, ēre.  
 EMUNGO, nxi, netum, ēre.  
 ENESCO, enecui and āvi, enectum and enecitum, āre.  
 ENITEO, ui, ēre.  
 ENITESCO, ui, escēre.  
 ENITER, misus and latus sum, iri.  
 ENITES, o, ui, escēre.  
 ENITISCO, pti, ptum, ēre.  
 ENI, i, vi and ii, ūtum, ēre. Part. iens, cuius.  
 ENIGO, rexi, rectum, ēre.  
 ENIGO, ip ii, eptum, ēre.  
 ENIGO, si, sum, ēre.  
 ENIPESCO, tui, escēre.  
 ENITIMPO, ūpi, ūptum, ēre.  
 ENIQUO, ui, ūtum, ēre.  
 ENIRIO, i, vi, ūtum, ēre.  
 ENIQUO, ōsi, ūsum, ēre.  
 ENIANSICO, nui, escēre.  
 ENIENO, exi, actum, ēre.  
 ENIELLO, egi, ūsum, ellere.  
 ENIENIO, vi, ū, eptum, ēre.  
 ENIERTO, everri, eversum, ēre.  
 ENIERTO, ti, sum, ēre.  
 ENIUNTO, nxi, ūtum, ēre.  
 ENINCO, ūci, ūtum, ēre.  
 ENIOLVO, ōvi, ōtum, ēre.  
 ENIOMO, ui, ūtum, ēre.  
 EXACERBES, o, escēre.  
 EXACTO, ui, ūtum, ēre.  
 EXALTESCO, b, ū, escēre.  
 EXARDESCO, ti, sum, escēre.  
 EXAUGEO, xi, ctum, ēre.  
 EXCALPATIO, fci, factum, ēre.  
 EXCANDESCO, ūci, factum, ēre.  
 EXANDRATO, dui, escēre.  
 EXANFEO, exsi, ūsum, ēre.  
 EXALLO, elui, ūsum, ellere.  
 EXERPEO, pti, ptum, ēre.  
 EXHIBEO, exidi, ūsum, ēre. *T. cut. n.*  
 EXHIBEO, ūbi, ēre. *To fall out.*  
 EXICIEO, civi, ctum, ēre, and

## ENC

ENCIO, i, vi, ūtum, ēre.  
 ENCIPIO, epi, eptum, ēre.  
 ENCIPIO, clāsi, clāsum, ēre.  
 ENCIPIO, lui, ūtum, ēre.  
 EN-RESCO, crōvi, ctum, escēre.  
 EN-REBO, ui, ūtum, āre.  
 EN-REBO, cōdi, cōsum, ēre.  
 ENCURRO, cūcurri and curri, cursum, ēre.  
 ENCURTIO, ussi, ūsum, ēre.  
 ENEBO, ēdi, ūsum, escēre.  
 ENEO, i, vi and ii, ūtum, ēre. Part. iens, cuius.  
 ENERCEO, ui, ūtum, ēre.  
 ENHABURO, si, sum, ēre.  
 ENHIBEO, ui, ūtum, ēre.  
 ENHORRESCO, rui, escēre.  
 ENIGO, egi, actum, ēre.  
 ENIMO, ōmi, emtum (emptum), ēre.  
 ENIOLESCO, lēvi, ōletum, escēre.  
 ENORIUR, ortus sum, oriri.  
 EXPALLESCO, lui, ēre.  
 ENPARESCO, āvi, escēre.  
 ENPEDEO, i, vi and ii, ūtum, ēre.  
 ENPULLO, pūli, pūsum, pellere.  
 ENPENDEO, pendi, ūsum, ēre.  
 ENPERGISCUR, perfectus sum, isci.  
 ENPÉRIOR, pertus sum, iri.  
 ENPÉTO, i, vi, ūtum, ēre.  
 ENPLEO, plēvi, plētum, plēre.  
 ENPLICO, ui and āvi, ūtum and ātum, āre.  
 ENPŪNO, pōsui, pō-ūtum, ēre.  
 ENPORRIGO, porrexi, porrectum, ēre.  
 ENPUSCO, pōposci, pōscere.  
 ENPRIMO, pressi, pressum, ēre.  
 ENPŪNO, pūmi, pūntum, ēre.  
 ENPUNGO, nxi, netum, ēre.  
 ENPŪNO, quisiv, quisitum, ēre.  
 ENSCALPO, pti, ptum, ēre.  
 ENSCENDO, di, sum, ēre.  
 ENSCINDO, scidi, scissum, ēre.  
 ENSCRIBO, pti, ptum, ēre.  
 ENSCALPO, pti, ptum, ēre.  
 EN-SECO, ui and āvi, eptum, āre.  
 ENSEQUOR, cōtus sum, ūi.  
 ENSERO, ui, eptum, ēre.  
 ENSOLVO, vi, ūtum, ēre.  
 ENSORBEO, bui, ptum, ēre.  
 ENSPLENDESCO, ndui, escēre.  
 ENSPICO, ui, ūtum, ēre.  
 ENSTRICO, ui, ctum, ēre.  
 ENSTO, or EXTO, stiti, stitum and stātum, āre.  
 ENSTO, xi, ctum, ēre.  
 ENSTRIGO, rexi, rectum, ēre.  
 ENSTRISCO, bui, escēre.  
 ENSTENDO, di, tum and sum, ēre.  
 ENSTRIGO, si, sum, ēre.  
 ENSTRIGO, si, sum, ēre.  
 ENSTRIBO, trivi, tritum, ēre.

## EXT

EXTERREO, ui, ūtum, ēre.  
 EXTIMESCO, mui, escēre.  
 EXTINGUO, or EXSTINGUO, nxi, netum, ēre.  
 EXT. See EXSTO.  
 EXTOROLLO, tūli, ēre.  
 EXTORQUEO, torri, tum, ēre.  
 EXTRĀNO, xi, ctum, ēre.  
 EXTRŪDO, si, sum, ēre.  
 EXTUNDO, tūdi, tūsum, ēre.  
 EXUO, ui, ūtum, ēre.  
 EXURO, ussi, ūsum, ēre.  
 FĀBBREŔĀCIO, fēci, factum, facēre.  
 FĀCESSO, i, vi, ūtum, escēre.  
 FĀCIO, fēci, factum, facēre. Imper. Fac Pass. Fio.  
 FALLO, fēfelli, falsum, fallere.  
 FARCIO, farsi, farctum and fartum, iri.  
 FĀTEOR, fassus sum, tēri.  
 FĀTISCO, escēre.  
 FĀVEO, fāvi, fāutum, ēre.  
 FĒRIO, ire. without Præt. and Sup.  
 FĒRO, tūli, lātum, farte.  
 FERVĒŔĀCIO, fēci, factum, facēre.  
 FERVAO and FERVO, vi and bui, ēre and ēre.  
 FERVESCO, escēre.  
 FIDO, fisis sum, fidere.  
 FIGO, fixi, fixum, ēre.  
 FINGO, ūxi, ūtum, ēre.  
 FIO, factus sum, fieri.  
 FLECTO, xi, xum, flectere.  
 FLEO, flēvi, flētum, flere.  
 FLIGO, ūxi, ūtum, ēre.  
 FLOCCIFĀCIO, properly FLOCCI FĀCIO, fēci, factum, facēre.  
 FLOCCIPENDO, properly FLOCCI PENDEO, pendi, pensum, ēre.  
 FLOREO, ui, ēre.  
 FLOXO, fluxi, fluxum, ēre.  
 FODIO, fōdi, fossum, ēre.  
 FOVEO, fōvi, fōtum, ēre.  
 FRANGO, frēgi, fractum, frangere.  
 FREMO, ui, ūtum, ēre.  
 FRENDEO and FRENDO, endui, ūsum and eptum, ēre and ēre.  
 FRICO, cui, ctum and cātum, āre.  
 FRIGEO, frixi, ēre.  
 FRIGESCO, ēre.  
 FRIGO, frixi, frixum and frictum, ēre.  
 FRENDEO, ui, ēre.  
 FRODESCO, ui, escēre.  
 FRUOR, fruius and fructus sum, i.  
 FUGIO, fugi, ūtum, ēre.  
 FULCIO, si, tum, ēre.  
 FULGEO, si, ēre.  
 FUNDO, fōdi, fāsum, fundere.  
 FUNGOR, funetus sum, fungi.  
 FURO, ui, ēre.



GAUDIO, gavisus sum, gaudère.  
 GELASCO, avi, ascère.  
 GEMO, ui, itum, ère.  
 GERNO, gessi, gestum, gerère.  
 GIGNO, genui, genitum, gignère.  
 GLISCO, gliscère.  
 GRANDESCO, escère.

HABEO, ui, itum, ère.  
 HAREO, hæsì, hæsum, ère.  
 HALLUCINO. See ALLUCINO.  
 HACRIO, hausì, haustum, ire.  
 HEBEO, ère.  
 HEBESCO, escère.  
 HIASCO, ascère.  
 HISCO, hiscère.  
 HORREO, ui, ère.  
 HORRESCO, ul, escère.  
 HUMESCO, ère.

ICO, icì, lectum, icère.  
 IGNEO, ignòvi, ignòctum, scère.  
 ILLABOR, or ILLABOR, apetus sum, àbi.  
 ILLICIO, or ILLICIO, lexi, lectum, licère.  
 ILLUDO, or ILLUDO, lisi, lissum, lidère.  
 ILLINO, or ILLINO, levi, litem, linère.  
 ILLUCO, or ILLUCO, luxi, ère.  
 ILLUCESCO, or ILLUCESCO, luxi, escère.  
 ILLUDO, or ILLUDO, lusi, lüssum, ludère.  
 IMBIBO, bibi, bibitum, ère.  
 IMBUDO, büt, ütum, ère.  
 IMMERGO, mersi, mersum, mergère.  
 IMMINEO, ul, ère.  
 IMMUNO, ui, ütum, ère.  
 IMMISCO, cui, xtum and stum, ère.  
 IMMORIOR, mortuus sum, immòri.  
 IMMULGO, si, ctum, ère.  
 IMPELLO, pili, pulsatum, pellère.  
 IMPENDEO, pendi, pensum, pendère.  
 IMPENDO, pendi, pensum, ère.  
 IMPERTIO, iui and ii, itum, ire.  
 IMPERTIOR, itus sum, iri.  
 IMPINGO, pègi, pactum, ère.  
 IMPLEO, evi, ütum, ère.  
 IMPLICO, pilcui and àvi, itum and ütum, ère.

IMPONO, pösni, pösitum, ère.  
 IMPRIMO, pressi, pressum, primère.  
 INARDESCO, arsi, escère.  
 INARESCO, arui, escère.  
 INAUDIO, lvi, itum, ire.  
 INCANDESCO, candul, escère.  
 INCEDO, cessi, cessum, cedère.  
 INCENDO, ul, usum, ère.  
 INCENSO, cessivi and cessi, ère.  
 INCIDO, cidi, cäsium, ère. *To fall into.*  
 INCIDO, cidi, cäsium, ère. *To cut into.*  
 INCINGO, cingì, cinctum, ère.  
 INCIPIO, cepi, ceptum, ère.  
 INCLARESCO, rui, escère.

INCLUDO, cläsi, clüssum, ère.  
 INCOQUO, coxi, coctum, ère.  
 INCREBESCO, or INCREBESCO, buli (brui), escère.  
 INCREPO, ui and ävi, itum and ütum, ère.  
 INCREDESCO, ul, escère.  
 INCUBO, bui and bävi, bitum and ütum, ère.  
 INCUBO, cubui, cubitum, ère.  
 INCURRO, cücürri and curri, cursum, currère.  
 INCURTO, cussi, cussum, ère.  
 INDICO, dixi, dictum, ère.  
 INDIGO, ul, ère.  
 INDISSOR, indeptus sum, sci.  
 INDO, dii, ütum, ère.  
 INDOLESCO, dolui, escère.  
 INDUCO, duxi, ductum, ère.  
 INDUCEO, si, tum, ère.  
 INDOCO, ul, ütum, ère.  
 INDORESCO, rui, rescère.  
 INEO, Ivi and ii, itum, ire. Part. iens, euntis.

INFERO, or INFERO, si, sum (tum or ctum), ire.  
 INFERO, intülì, illèctum (inlätum), inferre.  
 INFERSICO, bui, vescère.  
 INFESTO, feci, factum, ficère.  
 INFEXO, fixi, fixum, figère.  
 INFLECTO, flexi, flexum, flectère.  
 INFUGO, fluxi, dictum, ère.  
 INFULO, fluxi, fluxum, ère.  
 INFUNDIO, fodi, fossum, ère.  
 INFRINGO, frègi, fractum, fringère.  
 INFUNDIO, fudi, fusum, fundère.  
 INGENISCO, genui, iscère.  
 INGENO, ul, itum, ère.  
 INGERO, gessi, gestum, gerère.  
 INGENGO, genui, genitum, ère.  
 INGRAVESCO, escère.  
 INGRÉDIOR, gressus sum, grèdi.  
 INHAREO, hæsì, hæsum, ère.  
 INHIBEO, bui, ütum, ère.  
 INILICIO, jèci, jectum, icère.  
 INJUNGO, nxi, nctum, ère.  
 INNASCOR, natus sum, nasci.  
 INNESCO, olèvi, olescère.  
 INQUITIO, quisivi, quisitum, quirère.  
 INSCENDO, di, sum, ère.  
 INSCRIBO, psi, ptum, ère.  
 INSCULPO, psi, ptum, ère.  
 INSECO, cui, ctum, ère.  
 INSERO, sévi, stitum, serère. *To sow or plant into.*  
 INSERVO, rui, rtum, ère. *To put into.*  
 INSERVIO, iui, itum, ère.  
 INSHUO, sédi, sessum, ère.  
 INSIDIO, sédi, sessum, ère.  
 INSILIO, silui, (silivi, sili), sultum, ire.

INSISTO, stiti, stitum, ère.  
 INSPICO, spexi, spectum, ère.  
 INSPUO, spuli, spütum, ère.  
 INSISTUO, ul, ütum, ucère.  
 INSTO, stiti, stitum and stätum, stätè.  
 INSTRAO, straxi, stratum, straxère.  
 INSUBICO, subivi, subütum, subiscère.  
 INSUMO, sumsi (sumpsi), suntum (sumptum), ère.  
 INSUO, sui, ütum, ucère.  
 INSURGO, surrexi, surrectum, ère.  
 INTEGRO, ascère.  
 INTELLIGO, lexi, lectum, ligère.  
 INTENDO, di, tum and sum, ère.  
 INTERCUDO, cessi, cessum, cedère.  
 INTERCIDO, cidi, cidère. from Cadere, *to fall.*

INTERCIDO, idi, isum, ère. from Cadere, *to cut.*  
 INTERCINO, cinui, cinère.  
 INTERCIPIO, cepi, ceptum, cipère.  
 INTERLUO, clusi, clüssum, ère.  
 INTERCURRO, cücürri and curri, cursum, ère.  
 INTERDICO, xi, ctum, ère.  
 INTEREO, iui and ii, itum, ire. Part. iens, euntis.  
 INTEREST, interfuit, interesse.  
 INTERFLICIO, feci, factum, ficère.  
 INTERFLUO, fluxi, fluxum, fluère.  
 INTERFUO, gessi, gestum, gerère.  
 INTERIMO, emi, emtum (emptum), emère.

INTERJACEO, cui, ère.  
 INTERJICIO, jèci, jectum, jicère.  
 INTERJUNGO, junxi, junctum, jungère.  
 INTERLINGO, levi, litem, linère.  
 INTERLOCUTOR, locutus sum, loqui.  
 INTERLUO, clusi, clüssum, ère.  
 INTERLUO, lui, ütum, luère.  
 INTERMICO, micui, ère.  
 INTERMISCO, cui, stum and xtum, ère.  
 INTERMITTO, misi, missum, mittère.  
 INTERMORIOR, mortuus sum, mòri.  
 INTERNECO, necui and necavi, necatum and necatum, necère.  
 INTERNECTO, nexui, nexum, necèrè.  
 INTERNOSCO, novi, notum, noscère.  
 INTERO, trivi, tritum, terère.  
 INTERPONO, pösui, pösitum, pönère.  
 INTERQUIESCO, quievi, quietum, quiescère.

INTERRUMPO, rüpi, ruptum, rumpère.  
 INTERSCRIBO, ipsi, ptum, ère.  
 INTERSECO, secui, sectum, secàrè.  
 INTERSERVO, sévi, stitum, serère. *To sow between.*  
 INTERSERVO, serui, sertum, serère. *To put between.*  
 INTERSISTO, stiti, stitum, slätère.

## INT

INTENSUM, fui, esse.  
 INTERVENIO, veni, ventum, venire.  
 INTERVERTO, ti, sum, vertere.  
 INTERVOCO, ui, itum, ere.  
 INTEXO, ui, xtum, texere.  
 INTERMISCO, tremui, iscere.  
 INTREMO, tremui, ere.  
 INTRODUCO, duxi, ductum, ducere.  
 INTROEO, iui and ii, itum, ire. Part.  
 iens, euntis.  
 INTRADIMITTO, misi, missum, mittere.  
 INTRORUMPO, rupi, ruptum, rumpere.  
 INTROSPICIO, spexi, spectum, spicere.  
 INVEGOR, ultus sum, eri.  
 INTUMESCO, tumi, escere.  
 INURO, ussi, ustum, urere.  
 INVADO, vasi, vasum, vadere.  
 INVALESCO, lui, escere.  
 INVENO, veni, vectum, ere.  
 INVENIO, veni, ventum, ire.  
 INVERTO, ti, sum, ere.  
 INVENTERASCO, avi, ascere.  
 INVIDEO, vidi, visum, ere.  
 INVOLVO, volvi, volutum, volvere.  
 INASCOR, ratus sum, nasci.  
 IRASCESCO, rausi, ere.  
 IRREPRO, or IRREPPO, repsi, reptum, ere.  
 IRRIDEO, or IRINDEO, risi, risum, ere.  
 IRRUMPO, or IRURUMPO, rupi, ruptum,  
 ere.

JACEO, cui, ere.  
 JACTO, jeci, jactum, ere.  
 JUBEEO, jussi, jussum, jubere.  
 JUNGO, junxi, junctum, ere.  
 JUVO, juvi, jutum, juvare.  
 LABERFACIO, feci, factum, facere.  
 LABOR, lapsus sum, labi.  
 LAMBO, bi, bitum, ere.  
 LANGUEO, langui, ere.  
 LANGUESCO, ui, escere.  
 LATEO, ui, ere.  
 LAVO, lavi, lotum (lautum and lavatum),  
 are.

LEGO, legi, lectum, legere.  
 LICO, ui, itum, ere.  
 LICET, ut, ere.  
 LINO, lini, livi and levi, litum, linere.  
 LIQUOR, locutus sum, loqui.  
 LICEO, luxi, luere.  
 LICESCO, or LICESCO, ere.  
 LIDO, lusi, lusum, ludere.  
 MACEO, ui, ere.  
 MACESCO, ui, escere.  
 MADOEO, ui, ere.  
 MADESCO, dui, escere.  
 MAREO, or MAREO, ui, ere  
 MANDO, di, sum, dere.

## MAN

MANEÓ, mansi, mansum, manere.  
 MARCESCO, cui, escere.  
 MEMINI, meminisse.  
 MENTIOR, mentitus sum, mentiri.  
 MERO, ui, itum, ere.  
 MEROER, itus sum, eri.  
 METIOR, mensus sum, metiri.  
 MERO, messui, messum, ere.  
 MITTO, tui, itum, ere.  
 MICO, cui, catum, care.  
 MINUO, ui, itum, ere.  
 MISCEO, ui, stum and xtum, ere.  
 MISEREOER, rtus and eritus sum, eri.  
 MITECO, escere.  
 MITTO, misi, missum, ere.  
 MEROE, or MAREO, ui, ere.  
 MELIOR, itus sum, iri.  
 MOLO, ui, itum, ere.  
 MONEO, monui, itum, ere.  
 MORDEO, momordi, morsum, ere.  
 MORIOR, mortuus sum, mori.  
 MOVEO, movi, motum, ere.  
 MULCEO, si, sum, cere.  
 MULCEO, si, ctum, gere.

NANCISCOER, nactus sum, nasci.  
 NASCOR, natus sum, nasci.  
 NEXO, avi and ui, atum and nectum, re.  
 NEXO, nexui and nexi, nexum, ere.  
 NEGLIGO, glexi, glectum, ere.  
 NEO, nevi, netum, nere.  
 NEQUEO, iui and ii, itum, ire.  
 NESCO, scivi, scitum, scire.  
 NIGRESCO, escere.  
 NINGO, nxi, gere.  
 NITOR, nisus and nixus sum, nti.  
 NODOE, cui, ctum, ere.  
 NOLO, nolui, nolle.  
 NOSCO, novi, notum, nosse.  
 NUZO, nupsi, nuptum, nubere.

OBICALLESKO. See OCCALLESKO.  
 OBDO, didi, ditum, ere.  
 OBDORMIO, iui, itum, ire.  
 OBDORMISCO, iui, itum, iscere.  
 OBDOEO, duxi, ctum, ere.  
 OBDURESÇO, rui, rescere.  
 OBDOEO, iui, itum, ire.  
 OBOE, iui and ii, itum, ire. Part. iens,  
 euntis.  
 OBLEREO, si, sum, ere.  
 OBLERESCO, hæsi, hæsum, ere.  
 OBJICIO, jeci, jectum, jicere.  
 OBLIVISCOR, oblitus sum, oblivisci.  
 OBLIQUOR, catus sum, loqui.  
 OBMUTESCO, tui, escere.  
 OBNITOR, nisus and dixus sum, ti.  
 OBORIOR, ortus sum, oriri.  
 OBREPRO, repsi, reptum, repere.  
 OBREGEO, gui, gere.

## OBR

OBREGESCO, gui, escere.  
 OBRRUO, rui, rutum, ruere.  
 OBSERPIO, sepsi, ptum, ire.  
 OBSERGOR, secutus sum, sequi.  
 OBSERO, sévi, situm, serere.  
 OBSIDEO, sédi, sessum, sidere.  
 OBSIDO, sédi, essum, ere.  
 OBSOLESCO, lévi, létum, lescere.  
 OBSORBEO, ui, ere.  
 OBSTO, stiti, stitum and statum, stare.  
 OBSTRÉPO, pui, itum, ere.  
 OBSTRINGO, inxi, ctum, gere.  
 OBSTRUO, xi, ctum, ere.  
 OBSTUPESCO, feci, factum, facere.  
 OBSUPESCO, pui, escere.  
 OBSURDESÇO, aui, descere.  
 OBTEGO, texi, tectum, tegere.  
 OBTEENDO, di, tum, ere.  
 OBTEREO, trivi, tritum, terere.  
 OBTEREO, inui, entum, ere.  
 OBTINGIT, tigi, tingere.  
 OBTRIPESCO, pui, escere.  
 OBTRORQUEO, torsi, tortum, ere.  
 OBTRUDO, trási, trástum, ere.  
 OBTURNO, tudi, tístum, ere.  
 OBVENIO, veni, ventum, venire.  
 OBVERTO, ti, sum, ere.  
 OBVOLVO, volui, volutum, volvere.  
 OCCALLESKO, ui, escere.  
 OCCIDO, cidi, císium, cidere. *To kill.*  
 OCCIDO, cidi, cásium, cidere. *To fall*  
*down, &c.*  
 OCCINO, cinui, centum, cinere.  
 OCCLUDO, clusi, clúsium, ere.  
 OCCUBO, ui, itum, are.  
 OCCULO, ului, ultum, ere.  
 OCCURRO, cubui, cubitum, ere.  
 OCCURRO, cucurri and curri, cursum,  
 currere.  
 OFFENDO, fendi, fensum, fendere.  
 OFFERO, obtuli, oblátum, offerre.  
 OFFICIO, feci, factum, ficere.  
 OFFUNDO, fudi, fúsium, fundere.  
 OGGANNIO, or OGGANNIO, iui or ii, itum,  
 ire.  
 OGGERO, or OBGERO, gessi, gestum,  
 ere.  
 OLEO, olui, olitum, olere.  
 OLFACIO, feci, factum, facere.  
 OMITTO, misi, missum, mittere.  
 OPERIO, operui, optatum, ire.  
 OPERIOR (Operior), peritus and pertus  
 sum, iri.  
 OPPETO, iui and ii, itum, ere.  
 OPPONO, pœui, pôstum, ponere.  
 OPPRESO, pressi, pressum, ere.  
 ORDIO, sus sum, diri.  
 ORIOR, ortus sum, oriri.  
 OSTENDO, di, sum and tum, ere.

## PAC

PACISOR, pactus sum, paciisci.  
 PALLIO, ul, ère.  
 PALLESCO, ul, escère.  
 PANDO, pandi, passum and pansum, pandère.  
 PANGO, pépigi, pactum, pangère.  
 PARCO, pépéci and parsi, parsum and parctum, parcère.  
 PÁRRO, ul, itum, ère.  
 PÁRIO, pépéri, partum (seldom paritum), ère.  
 PARTIO, Iri, Itum, Ire.  
 PARTIOR, Itus sum, Iri.  
 PASCIO, pavi, pastum, pascére.  
 PATÉFACIO, feci, factum, facère.  
 PATEO, ul, ère.  
 PATESCO, tui, escère.  
 PÁTIOR, passus sum, pati.  
 PÁVIO, pávi, ère.  
 PÁVESCO, escère.  
 PECTO, pexui and pexi, pexum, ère.  
 PÉDO, pépédi, pedum, pedère.  
 PELLICIO, lexi, lectum, licère.  
 PELLO, pepuli, pulsum, pellère.  
 PELLICIO, luxi, ère.  
 PENDEO, pépendi, ère.  
 PENDO, pépendi, pensum, pendère.  
 PÉRÁCESCO, acui, escère.  
 PÉRÁGO, égi, actum, agère.  
 PERCALLEO, lui, ère.  
 PERCALLESKO, lui, escère.  
 PERCELLO, cùli, culsum, ellère.  
 PERCENSEO, sui, ère.  
 PERCIPIO, cépi, ceptum, ère.  
 PERCULO, colui, culsum, colère.  
 PERCULO, coxi, coctum, coquère.  
 PERCREBESCO, or PERCREBESCO, brui (bui), escère.  
 PERCREBO, pui, Itum, àre.  
 PERCVARO, curri and eúcurri, cursum, currère.  
 PERCÚTIO, cussi, cussum, cutère.  
 PERCUSCO, didici, discère.  
 PERDO, didi, ditum, dère.  
 PERDÖCKO, cui, doctum, ère.  
 PERDÖCKO, lui, Itum, ère.  
 PERDÖCKO, domi, domitum, àre.  
 PERDÖCKO, duxi, ductum, duçère.  
 PERDÖ, édi, ésum, edère.  
 PEREO, ìi, Itum, ire. Part. iens, euntis.  
 PERFÉO, pertùli, perlátum, perferre.  
 PERFICIO, feci, factum, ficère.  
 PERFLUO, fluxi, fluxum, fluère.  
 PERFÖDIO, födi, fossum, fodère.  
 PERFRÉO, ul, Itum, ère.  
 PERFRICO, cui, cätum and ctum, àre.  
 PERFRIGESCO, ixi, escère.  
 PERFRINGO, frégi, fractum, fringère.  
 PERFRUOR, perfruitus or perfructus sum, perfrui.

## PER

PERFUGIO, fögi, fugitum, ère.  
 PERFUNDIO, födi, fösium, fundère.  
 PERFUNGOR, functus sum, fungi.  
 PERGO, perrexi, perrectum, gère.  
 PERHIBEO, bui, bitum, ère.  
 PERHORRESCO, rui, escère.  
 PERIMO, émi, emtum, imère.  
 PERILABOR, lapsus sum, labi.  
 PERLÉGO, légi, lectum, legère.  
 PERLECTIO, lexi, lectum, licère.  
 PERLEO, lévi, litum, linère.  
 PERLÖCEO, luxi, lucère.  
 PERLÖO, lui, lütum, luçère.  
 PERMÁNEO, mansi, mansum, manère.  
 PERMÉRO, rui, ritum, rère.  
 PERMÉTIOR, mensus sum, metiri.  
 PERMISCEO, cui, mixtum and mistum, icère.  
 PERMITTO, misi, missum, mittère.  
 PERMÖLO, lui, litum, lère.  
 PERMÖVEO, mövi, mötum, movère.  
 PERMULCEO, mulsi, mulsum, cère.  
 PERNEO, névi, nètum, nère.  
 PERNOSCO, növi, nötum, noscère.  
 PERPELLO, pùli, pulsum, pellère.  
 PERPENDO, pendi, pensum, pendère.  
 PERPÉTIOR, pessus sum, pèti.  
 PERPLÁCEO, cui, ctum, ère.  
 PERPLÜO, plui, pluère.  
 PERQUIRO, quisivi, quisitum, quirère.  
 PERRÉO, repsi, reptum, repçère.  
 PERRUMPO, rüpi, rüptum, rümpère.  
 PERSCINDO, scidi, scissum, scindère.  
 PERSCRIBO, ipsi, ptum, ère.  
 PERNÉCO, secui, sectum, secäre.  
 PERNÉDO, sédi, sessum, sedère.  
 PERSEQVOR, secutus sum, séqui.  
 PER SOLVO, solvi, solutum, solvère.  
 PER SÖNO, ui, Itum, ère.  
 PER SÖNO, si, sum, ère.  
 PERSPECTIO, spexi, spectum, ère.  
 PERSTO, stiti, stitum and stätum, stäre.  
 PERSTRINGO, strinxí, strictum, ère.  
 PERSUADEO, si, sum, ère.  
 PERTÉDET, tásus est, ère.  
 PERTENDO, di, tum, ère.  
 PERTERREO, si, sum, ère.  
 PERTERREO, ui, Itum, ère.  
 PERTEXO, xui, xtum, ère.  
 PERTINESCO, mui, escère.  
 PER P O, inui, entum, ère.  
 PERTINGO, tigi, tactum, tingère.  
 PERTRABO, traxi, tractum, trahère.  
 PERTUNDÖ, tündi, túsium, tundère.  
 PERUNGO, unxi, unctum, ungère.  
 PERURO, ussi, ustum, urère.  
 PERVADO, vi, sum, dère.  
 PERVÉHO, vexi, vectum, vehère.  
 PERVELLÖ, vellí, vulsum, vellère.  
 PERVENIO, véni, ventum, venère.

## PER

PERVERTO, ti, sum, ère.  
 PERVIDEO, vidi, visum, vidère.  
 PERVINCO, vici, victum, vincère.  
 PERVIVO, vixi, victum, vivère.  
 PERVOLVO, volvi, volütum, volvère.  
 PESSUMDO, dedí, dátum, däre.  
 PÉTO, Ivi and ii, Itum, ère.  
 PINGESCO, escère.  
 PINSO, pinsi and pinsul, pinsum and pistum, pinsère.  
 PLÁCEO, ui, Itum, ère.  
 PLAUDO, si, sum, ère.  
 PLUO, xi and xui, xum, ctère.  
 PLUO, pluvi and plui, plutum, ère.  
 PENITET, penituit, ère.  
 POLLEO, ul, ère.  
 POLLICEOR, pollicitus sum, èri.  
 PÖNO, pösui, pösitum, pönère.  
 PORRIGO, rexi, reatum, rigère.  
 PORTENDO, di, tum, tendère.  
 POSCO, pöposci, poscère.  
 POSSIDEO, possédi, possessum, ère.  
 POSSIDO, cidi, essum, ère.  
 POSSUM, pötui, posse.  
 POSTPÖNO, sui, sätum, ère.  
 PÖTIOR, potitus sum, potiri.  
 PÖTO, potavi, potatum and potum, icère.  
 PRÁEBO, ui, Itum, ère.  
 PRÁEVAEO, cávi, cautum, cavère.  
 PRÁEVEDO, cessi, cessum, cedère.  
 PRÁECELLO, cellui, cellère.  
 PRÁERPO, psi, ptum, ère.  
 PRÁECIDO, cidi, cisum, cidère.  
 PRÁECINO, xui, nctum, ngère.  
 PRÁECINO, nui, centum, cinère.  
 PRÁECIPIO, cépi, ceptum, cipère.  
 PRÁECLEDO, élusi, élütum, cludère.  
 PRÁECTRO, curri and eúcurri, cursum ouirère.  
 PRÁEDICO, dixi, dictum, dicère.  
 PRÁEDÖCO, duxi, ductum, duçère.  
 PRÁEEO, Ivi and ii, Itum, ire. Part. iens, euntis.  
 PRÁEPÉO, tñli, látum, ferre.  
 PRÁEFICIO, feci, factum, ficère.  
 PRÁEFIGO, fíxi, fíxum, figère.  
 PRÁEFULCIO, fulsi, fultum, fulcère.  
 PRÁEGREDIOR, gressus sum, grédi.  
 PRÁELABOR, lapsus sum, labi.  
 PRÁELÉGO, légi, lectum, legère.  
 PRÁELÖCEO, luxi, lucère.  
 PRÁELÖO, lusi, lúsium, ludère.  
 PRÁEMITTO, misi, missum, mittère.  
 PRÁEMÖNO, ui, Itum, ère.  
 PRÁEPÖNO, pösui, pösitum, pönère.  
 PRÁERIPIO, rüpi, reatum, ripère.  
 PRÁERÖDO, rösí, rösium, rodère.  
 PRÁESCRIBO, scripsi, scriptum, scribere.  
 PRÁESENTIO, sensí, sensum, ire.



REPŔŔMITTO, misi, missum, mittĕre.  
 REPULSĪŔŔO, ĕre.  
 REPUNGO, pŔpŔgi and punxi, punctum,  
 ĕre.  
 REQŔŔIESCO, quĕvi, quĕctum, quiescĕre.  
 REQŔŔIRO, quisi, quisitum, ĕre.  
 RESARCIO, sarsi, sartum, ĕre.  
 RESCINDO, scidi, scissum, scindĕre.  
 RESCIO, scivi and ii, scitum, scĕre.  
 RESCISCO, Ivi and ii, Itum, iscĕre.  
 RESCRIBO, psi, ptum, bĕre.  
 RESĔCO, ui, sectum, secare.  
 RESĔRO, sĕvi, ĕre.  
 RESĔDO, sĕdi, sessum, sidĕre.  
 RESĔDO, sĕdi, sessum, sidĕre.  
 RESLITIO, ui and iui, sultum, ĕre.  
 RESPIISCO, pui, piscĕre.  
 RESISTO, stiti, stitum, sistĕre.  
 RESOLVO, solvi, solŔtum, agĕre.  
 RESPIRO, spexi, spectum, spicĕre.  
 RESPLENDEO, ui, dĕre.  
 RESPONDEO, di, sum, ĕre.  
 RESPONDO, spui, spŔtum, spĕre.  
 RESTINGO, stinxi, stinctum, stingĕre.  
 RESFIRMO, ui, Ŕtum, ĕre.  
 RESFIO, stiti, stitum and stĕtum, stĕre.  
 RESTRINGO, strinxī, stritum, stringĕre.  
 RESUMO, sumsi, sumtum, sumĕre.  
 RESURGĔO, surrexi, surrectum, surgĕre.  
 RETĔGO, tēxi, tectum, tegĕre.  
 RETĔNUO, tendi, tentum (tensum), ĕre.  
 RETĔXO, ui, xtum, ĕre.  
 RETĔNEO, inui, entum, ĕre.  
 RETORQUEO, torsi, tortum, ĕre.  
 RETRAHO, traxi, tractum, trahĕre.  
 RETRAHO, ui, Ŕtum, ĕre.  
 RETROCEDO, cessi, cessum, cedĕre.  
 RETROEO Ivi and ii, Itum, ĕre. Part.  
 tens, entis.  
 RETROĔERO, tŔli, lĕtum, ferre.  
 RETROĔERĔIOR, gressus sum, grĕli.  
 RETROĔO, trŔsi, trŔsum, trudĕre.  
 RETUNDO, tŔdi, tŔsum, tundĕre.  
 REVĔNO, vevi, vectum, vehĕre.  
 REVELLO, velli, vulsum, vellĕre.  
 REVENDO, didi, dtum, ĕre.  
 REVĔNO, vĕni, ventum, ĕre.  
 REVERTĔO, vĕi, sum, ĕre.  
 REVERTO, vĕrsus sum, ti.  
 REVĔLESCO, lui, lescĕre.  
 REVINCIO, vinxī, vinctum, ĕre.  
 REVINCIO, vici, victum, vincĕre.  
 REVINSCĔO, rui, roscĕre.  
 REVISO, si, sum, sĕre.  
 REVIVISCO, vixi, victum, viscĕre.  
 REVOLVO, solvi, volŔtum, volvĕre.  
 REVŔMO, ni, Itum, ĕre.  
 RĔDO, risi, risum, ridĕre.  
 RĔGO, gui, gĕre.

RINGOR, ringi.  
 RĔHO, ui, ĕre.  
 RĔNESCO, bui, escĕre.  
 RĔNO, rudi and rudivi, dtum, ĕre.  
 RĔPIO, rŔpi, rŔptum, rŔmpĕre.  
 RĔRO, rui, rutum and ruitum, ruĕre.  
 SĔPIO. See SĔPIO.  
 SALIO, salivi and salii, saltum, Ire. To  
 salt.  
 SĔLIO, salivi and salii, or salui, saltum,  
 ĕre. To leap.  
 SĔLVĔO, salvĕre.  
 SANCIO, xi, also civi or ii, dtum and  
 ctum, ĕre.  
 SANESCO, nui, sanescĕre.  
 SĔPIO, ui, also ivi and ii, ĕre.  
 SARCIO, sarsi, sartum, sarcĕre.  
 SĔTĔGO, ĕgi, actum, agĕre.  
 SĔTĔFĔCIO, feci, factum, facĕre.  
 SĔTĔDO, dĕdi, dtum, dĕre.  
 SCĔBO, scabi, scabĕre.  
 SCALPO, psi, ptum, scalpĕre.  
 SCĔTEO, ui, ĕre.  
 SCINDO, scidi, scissum, scindĕre.  
 SCIO, scĕvi, scĕtum, scĕre.  
 SCISCO, Ivi, Itum, iscĕre.  
 SCRIBO, scripsi, scriptum, ĕre.  
 SECEDO, cessi, cessum, cedĕre.  
 SECRNO, crĕvi, crĕtum, cernĕre.  
 SECLŔDO, clŔsi, clŔsum, cludĕre.  
 SECLŔO, cubui, cubitum, cubĕre.  
 SEDĔO, sedi, sessum, sedĕre.  
 SEDĔCO, duxi, ductum, duĕre.  
 SEJUNGO, junxi, junctum, jungĕre.  
 SELIGO, legi, lectum, ligĕre.  
 SENESCO, nui, escĕre.  
 SENTIO, sensi, sum, ĕre.  
 SĔPIO, Ivi and Iii, ultum, ĕre.  
 SĔPIO, or SĔPIO, psi, ptum, ĕre.  
 SĔPŔNO, pŔsui, pŔsŔtum, ponĕre.  
 SEQŔOR, secŔtus sum, seqŔi.  
 SĔRO, sĕvi, satum, serĕre. To sow.  
 SĔRO, serui, sertum, serĕre. To join.  
 SERPO, psi, ptum, serpĕre.  
 SERVIO, vivi and vii, vitum, vire.  
 SICCESCO, escĕre.  
 SILLO, ui, ĕre.  
 SĔNO, sivi, situm, sinĕre.  
 SISTO, stiti, sistĕre.  
 SŔLEO, solitus sum, solŔtum, solĕre.  
 SOLVO, solvi, solŔtum, solvĕre.  
 SŔNO, sonui, sonŔtum, sonĕre.  
 SORBEO, psi and bui, ptum, ĕre.  
 SORDEO, dui, dĕre.  
 SORTESCO, dui, descĕre.  
 SORTIOR, titus sum, tiri.  
 SPARGO, sparsi, sparsum, spargĕre.  
 SPĔRNO, sprĕvi, sprĕtum, spĕrĕre.  
 SPLENDEO, ui, ĕre.

SPLENDESCO, dui, descĕre.  
 SPONDEO, spŔpondi, sponsum, sp. ndĕre.  
 SPŔO, spui, spŔtum, spĕre.  
 SPŔALO, lui, lĕre.  
 STATŔO, statui, statŔtum, statuĕre.  
 STĔRO, straxi, stratum, sternĕre.  
 STĔRNO, tui, stĕrĕre.  
 STŔO, steti, stĕtum, stĕre.  
 STRĔPO, pui, ptum, strĕre.  
 STRIDO, and STRĔDO, di and dui, stri  
 dĕre and stridĕre.  
 STRINGO, strinxī, strictum, stringĕre.  
 STRŔO, struxi, structum, struĕre.  
 STŔBO, dui, dĕre.  
 STŔBO, pui, pĕre.  
 STŔPESCO, stupui, stupeŔcĕre.  
 SUADEO, suasi, suasum, suadĕre.  
 SUBĔRESCO, subarui, subarescĕre.  
 SUBCRESCO, crĕvi, crĕtum, crescĕre.  
 SUBDO, didi, dtum, subdĕre.  
 SUBDUCO, duxi, ductum, duĕre.  
 SUBEO, Ivi and ii, Itum, ĕre. Part  
 tens, entis.  
 SUBĔGO, ĕgi, actum, igĕre.  
 SUBĔILO, jeci, jectum, jĕcĕre.  
 SUBJUNGO, junxi, junctum, jungĕre.  
 SUBLEGO, legi, lectum, ligĕre.  
 SUBLINO, lĕvi, litum, linĕre.  
 SUBLUO, lui, lŔtum, ĕre.  
 SUBMĔNGO, si, sum, gĕre.  
 SUBMITTO, misi, missum, mittĕre.  
 SUBMŔNO, ui, Itum, ĕre.  
 SUBMOVĔO, movi, mŔtum, movĕre.  
 SUBNASCO, natus sum, nasci.  
 SUBJECTO, nexui, nexum, necĕre.  
 SUBOLEO, ui, olŔtum, olĕre.  
 SUBREPO, repsi, reptum, repĕre.  
 SUBRIGO, or SUBRĔGO, rexi, rectum, ĕre.  
 SUBRĔPIO, or SCRĔPIO, ripui, rĕptum,  
 ripĕre.  
 SUBRTO, rui, rŔtum, ruĕre.  
 SUBSCRIBO, scripsi, scriptum, scribĕre  
 SUBSEQŔOR, secŔtus sum, seqŔi.  
 SUBSERĔO, sĕvi, situm, serĕre.  
 SUBSIDĔO, sĕdi, sessum, sidĕre.  
 SUBSILIO, lui, sultum, silĕre.  
 SUBSISTO, stiti, stitum, sistĕre.  
 SUBSTĔRNO, straxi, stratŔtum, sternĕre.  
 SUBSTĔTIO, tui, tŔtum, tuĕre.  
 SUBSTRĔNGO, Iuxi, itum, ĕre.  
 SUBSTRŔO, struxi, structum, struĕre.  
 SUBSUM, lui, esse.  
 SUBSUO, sui, sŔtum, suĕre.  
 SUBTENDO, di, tum or sum, tendĕre.  
 SUBTERĔCO, xi, ctum, ĕre.  
 SUBTERFLUO, xi, xum, ĕre.  
 SUBTERFUGO, fŔgi, fugtum, fugĕre.  
 SUBTERLABOR, Iapsus sum, lĕli.  
 SUBTERLINO, lĕvi, litum, linĕre.

SCBTENO, xui, xtum, ẽre.  
 SCBTĀHO, traxi, tractum, trahẽre.  
 SCBTĀNO, tũli, tñsum, tundere.  
 SCBVĒHO, vexi, vectum, vehere.  
 SCBVĒNO, veni, ventum, venire.  
 SUBVERTO, ti, sum, vertere.  
 SUCCEEDO, cessi, cessum, cedere.  
 SUCCEEDNO, di, censum, cedere.  
 SUCCEŅENO, sũ, ẽre.  
 SUCCEŅENO, crevi, cretum, crescere.  
 SUCCEEDO, cidi, cedere. *To fall down.*  
 SUCCEEDO, cidi, cism, cedere. *To cut off.*  
 SUCCEEDNO, cixi, cinctum, cingere.  
 SUCCEŅESCO, crevi, cretum, crescere.  
 SUCCEEDNO, cubui, cubitum, cumbere.  
 SUCCEBRO, curri and cõcurri, cursum, currere.  
 SUCCEŅIO, cussi, cussum, cutere.  
 SUCCECO, suavi, ductum, suocere.  
 SUFFERO, sustũli, sublatum, sufferre.  
 SUFFLECTO, feci, factum, ficere.  
 SUFFIGO, fixi, fixum, figere.  
 SUFFIGO, fivi or fii, fctum, fire.  
 SUFFUNDNO, fodi, fossum, fodere.  
 SUFFRACO, fricui, frictum, fricare.  
 SUFFRINGO, frigi, fractum, fringere.  
 SUFFUGIO, fugi, fugtum, gẽre.  
 SUFFUNDNO, fudi, fustum, fundere.  
 SUGGERO, suggessi, gestum, gerere.  
 SUO, xi, ctum ẽre.  
 SUO, fã, osse.  
 SUMPNO, sumsi (sumpsi), sumtum (sumptum), sumere.  
 SUI, sui, sutum, suere.  
 SUPERBIO, bibi, bibitum, bibere.  
 SUPERFERO, crevi, cretum, crescere.  
 SUPERFICIO, cidi, cedere.  
 SUPERCONTĒGO, texti, tectum, tegere.  
 SUPERCORRO, rui, rũtum, ẽre.  
 SUPERCRESCO, crevi, cretum, crescere.  
 SUPERCURRO, curri, cursum, currere.  
 SUPERDNO, dadi, datum, dare.  
 SUPERDICO, duxi, ductum, ducere.  
 SUPERFIDO, edii, ẽsum, edere.  
 SUPERMINNO, ui, ẽre.  
 SUPERFLUO, fluxi, fluxum, fluere.  
 SUPERFUSO, fudi, fustum, fundere.  
 SUPERILICNO, ievi, litum, lipere.  
 SUPERMINNO, ui, ẽre.  
 SUPERPONO, posui, positum, ẽre.  
 SUPERPUNDO, cidi, cedere. *To fall upon.*  
 SUPERPUNDO, cidi, cism, cedere. *To make an incision.*  
 SUPERPUNDO, uxi, uctum, ducere.  
 SUPERPUNDO, ui, fctum, ducere.  
 SUPERPINGĒAO, gessi, gestum, gerere.

SUPERINICIO, jeci, jectum, jicere.  
 SUPERINTEGO, texti, tectum, tegere.  
 SUPERILICNO, jeci, jectum, jicere.  
 SUPERMANDO, mandii, mansum, ẽre.  
 SUPERPENDEO, pependi, sum, ẽre.  
 SUPERPONO, posui, positum, ponere.  
 SUPERPUNDO, rasi, rasum, radere.  
 SUPERPUNDO, di, sum, ẽre.  
 SUPERSEDEO, sedi, sessum, sedere.  
 SUPERSTO, steti, statum, stare.  
 SUPERSUM, fã, osse.  
 SUPERVENIO, veni, ventum, venire.  
 SUPERVIVO, vixi, victum, vivere.  
 SUPPĒDO, ivi and ii, itum, ẽre.  
 SUPPLEO, plavi, plctum, plere.  
 SUPPONO, posui, positum, ponere.  
 SUPPIDIO, pressi, pressum, primere.  
 SURGO, surrexi, surrectum, surgere.  
 SURRIGO. See SUBRIGO.  
 SURRIGO. See SUBRIGO.  
 SUSCIPIO, cepi, ceptum, cipere.  
 SUSPENDO, di, sum, pendere.  
 SUSPICIO, spexi, spectum, spicere.  
 SUSTINEO, tiui, tentum, ẽre.  
 TABESCO, tabui, escere.  
 TACEO, ui, itum, ẽre.  
 TĒDET, ut and tæsum est, ẽre.  
 TANGO, teltzi, tactum, tangere.  
 TĒGO, texti, tectum, tegere.  
 TENDO, tẽtendi, tentum and tensum, ẽre.  
 TENEO, ui, ctum, ẽre.  
 TERGO, and TERGO, si, sum, ẽre and ẽre.  
 TĒRO, trivi, tritum, terere.  
 TEXO, ui, xtum, ẽre.  
 TĒMO, ui, ẽre.  
 TINGO, and TINGO, nxi, netum, ẽre.  
 TOLLO, sustũli, sublatum, tollere.  
 TONDEO, tontadi, tonsum, tendere.  
 TONO, tonui, tonitum, ẽre.  
 TORPESCO, pui, pescere.  
 TORQUEO, torsii, tortum, torquere.  
 TORREO, torrii, tostum, torrire.  
 TRĀDO, didi, dltum, ẽre.  
 TRĀDICO, duxi, ductum, ducere.  
 TRĀHO, traxi, tractum, trahere.  
 TRĀICIO, jeci, jectum, jicere.  
 TRANSDIGO, egi, actum, ẽre.  
 TRANSCENDO, or TRANSCENDO, di, sum, ẽre.  
 TRANSCENDO, or TRANSCENDO, scidi, scissum, scindere.  
 TRANSCRIBO, or TRANSCRIBO, psi, ptum, ẽre.  
 TRANSCURRO, curri, cursum, currere.

TRANSDO, or TRĀDO, didi, dltum, ẽre.  
 TRANSDICO, or TRĀDICO, duxi, ductum, ducere.  
 TRANSNO, ivi and ii, itum, ire. *Partiens, cunctis.*  
 TRANSFERO, tũli, translatum or tralatum, ferre.  
 TRANSFIGO, fixi, fixum, figere.  
 TRANSFIDO, fodi, fossum, fodere.  
 TRANSFIGIO, fugi, itum, ẽre.  
 TRANSFUNDO, fudi, fustum, fundere.  
 TRANSGREDIOR, gressus sum, gradi.  
 TRANSGO, egi, actum, igere.  
 TRANSICIO, or TRĀICIO, jeci, jectum, jicere.  
 TRANSLUCEO, luxi, lucere.  
 TRANSVĒHO, vexi, vectum, vehere.  
 TRANSDICO, or TRANSDICO, sumsi, sumtum, ẽre.  
 TREMO, ui, ẽre.  
 TRĀDO, trusi, sum, ẽre.  
 TĒOR, tulius sum, tucri.  
 TRĒMO, ui, ẽre.  
 TRĒSCO, ui, escere.  
 TRONDO, tũtũdi, tusum and tunsum, tudere.  
 ULCESCOR, ultus sum, ulcisci.  
 UNGEO, si, sum, ẽre.  
 URO, ussi, ustum, ẽre.  
 UTOO, usus sum, uti.  
 VĀLEO, ui, itum, ẽre.  
 VĀNESCO, escere.  
 VEHO, vexi, vectum, vehere.  
 VENDO, didi, dltum, ẽre.  
 VENEO, ivi and ii, itum, ire.  
 VENIO, veni, ventum, venire.  
 VEREOR, itus sum, eri.  
 VERGO, si, vergere.  
 VĒRO, ri, sum, verere.  
 VĒRTO, ti, sum, vertere.  
 VĒSCOR, vesci.  
 VĒTO, ui, seldom avi, itum, ẽre.  
 VĒDEO, vidi, visum, videre.  
 VĒDEO, ui, ẽre.  
 VINCHIO, vixi, vinctum, ire.  
 VINCO, vici, victum, vincere.  
 VĒRO, ui, ẽre.  
 VĒSCOR, rui, rescere.  
 VĒSO, si, sum, ẽre.  
 VĒVO, vixi, victum, vivere.  
 VĒVO, volui, velle.  
 VOLVO, volvi, volutum, volvere.  
 VĒMO, mui, mtum, ẽre.  
 VĒVEO, vovi, vatum, vovere.

# 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

Abfidi, abdŭtum	-	Abdo.	Adipis, &c.	-	-	Adeps.	Ambusi	-	-	Amburo
Abēgi	-	Abigo.	Adjēci	-	-	Adjicio.	Amicui and Amixi	-	-	Amicŭo.
Abŭi and aŭi, abesse	-	Absum.	Adjunxi	-	-	Adjungo.	Amisi	-	-	Amitto.
Abil, abire	-	Abeo.	Adjūvi	-	-	Adjuvo.	Amōvi	-	-	Amoveo.
Abjēci	-	Abjicio.	Admisi	-	-	Admitto.	Amplexus sum	-	-	Amplctor.
Abŕūpl	-	Abŕumpo.	Admōvi	-	-	Admoveo.	Anclipsis, &c.	-	-	Anceps.
Abŕessi	-	Abŕecedo.	Aduolevi	-	-	Adoleo, Adolesco.	Annexui	-	-	Annecto.
Abŕēdi	-	Abŕecido.	Adortus sum	-	-	Adorior.	Annisus, or annixus	-	-	Annitor.
Abŕerŕi	-	Abŕerendo.	Advēni	-	-	Advenio	sum	-	-	Annui.
Abŕerŕi	-	Abŕergero.	Adverti	-	-	Adverto.	Annui	-	-	Annuo.
Abŕtiti	-	Abŕsisto.	Advexi	-	-	Adveho.	Anquisivi	-	-	Anquiro.
Abŕtraxi	-	Abŕtraho.	Acris	-	-	Aer.	Antecēpi	-	-	Antecapio.
Abŕtrūsi	-	Abŕtrudo.	Eris	-	-	Aer.	Anteŕessi	-	-	Antecedo.
Abŕtūli	-	Aufero.	Afferi	-	-	Afficio.	Antevi or ii	-	-	Anteco.
Abŕumpŕi	-	Absumo.	Affixi	-	-	Affingo.	Antepōsi	-	-	Antepono.
Abŕus sum	-	Abutor.	Affixi	-	-	Affigo.	Antetūli	-	-	Antefero.
Accendi	-	Accendo.	Affixi	-	-	Affigo.	Antevēni	-	-	Antevenio.
Accēpi	-	Accipio.	Affluxi	-	-	Affluo.	Antisitis, &c.	-	-	Antistes.
Accessi	-	Accedo.	Affudi	-	-	Affundo.	Auxi	-	-	Ango.
Accidi	-	Accido.	Affulsis, &c.	-	-	Affulgeo.	Apēriui	-	-	Aperio.
Accidī	-	Accido.	Aggeris, &c.	-	-	Agger.	Apicis	-	-	Apex.
Accinxi	-	Accingo.	Aggressi	-	-	Aggero.	Appāriui	-	-	Appareo.
Accolūi	-	Accolo.	Aggressus sum	-	-	Aggredior.	Appendicis, &c.	-	-	Appendix.
Accrēvi	-	Accresco.	Agminis, &c.	-	-	Agmen.	Appētiv, and li	-	-	Appeto.
Accubui	-	Accubo, Accumbo.	Agnōvi	-	-	Agnosco.	Applausi	-	-	Applaudo.
Acquisivi	-	Acquiro.	Agri, &c.	-	-	Ager.	Applicui	-	-	Applico.
Acris, &c.	-	Acer.	Allig, &c.	-	-	Aies.	Appōsi	-	-	Appro.
Acui	-	Acceso, Acuo.	Allapsus sum	-	-	Allabor.	Appūli	-	-	Appello, etc.
Addidi	-	Addo.	Allegi	-	-	Allego.	Apus sum	-	-	Apusc.
Addixi	-	Addico.	Allevi	-	-	Allino.	Arbitri, &c.	-	-	Arbitor.
Adduxi	-	Adduco.	Allexi	-	-	Allicio.	Arcessivi	-	-	Arcesso.
Adēgi	-	Adigo.	Allisi	-	-	Allido.	Arcis, &c.	-	-	Arx.
Adeptus sum	-	Adipiscor.	Allōctus sum	-	-	Alloquor.	Arrexi	-	-	Arrigo.
Adesse, adŭi	-	Adsum.	Allōsi	-	-	Alludo.	Arripiui	-	-	Arrepro.
Adhāsi	-	Adhareo, or Adhāresco.	Alluxi	-	-	Alluceo.	Arriŕi	-	-	Arrideo.
Adii, adivi	-	Adeo.	Alsi	-	-	Algeo.	Arŕi	-	-	Ardeo, Ardecco.
			Alui	-	-	Alō.	Artificis, &c.	-	-	Artifex.

PERFECT TENSES OF VERBS,

Artis, &c.	-	-	Ars.	Cinerts, &c.	-	-	Cinís.	Concrēvi	-	-	Concreresco.
Arundinis, &c.	-	-	Arundo.	Cinxi	-	-	Cingo.	Concūcurri	-	-	Concūro.
Aseli	-	-	Ascio.	Circumēdi	-	-	Circumēdo.	Concussi	-	-	Concūto.
Ascripsi	-	-	Ascribo.	Circumēdi	-	-	Circumdo.	Concludi	-	-	Condu.
Aspersi	-	-	Aspergo.	Circumduxī	-	-	Circumduco.	Conclixi	-	-	Conclico.
Aspexi	-	-	Aspicio.	Circumēgi	-	-	Circumago.	Concluxi	-	-	Conduco.
Asscūtus sum	-	-	Asssequor.	Circumfidi	-	-	Circumfundo.	Conceci	-	-	Conficiō.
Assēdi	-	-	Assideo, Assido.	Circumivī, -īi	-	-	Circumeo.	Confessus sum	-	-	Confiteor.
Assensī	-	-	Assentio.	Circumjēci	-	-	Circumjaceo.	Confessus sum	-	-	Confido.
Asserui	-	-	Assero, rtum.	Circumlivi	-	-	Circumlinio.	Confixi	-	-	Confugio.
Asslūi	-	-	Assilio.	Circumscripsi	-	-	Circumscribo.	Confluxi	-	-	Confugio.
Assis, &c.	-	-	As.	Circumsēdi	-	-	Circumsedeo.	Confrēgi	-	-	Confringo.
Assuefeci	-	-	Assuefacio.	Circumspēxi	-	-	Circumspicio.	Confudi	-	-	Confundo.
Assuevi	-	-	Assueesco.	Circumstēti	-	-	Circumsto.	Confūgi	-	-	Confugio.
Assumpsī	-	-	Assumo.	Circumstīti	-	-	Circumstisto.	Congressi	-	-	Congero.
Assurrexi	-	-	Assurgo.	Circumtūli	-	-	Circumfero.	Congressus sum	-	-	Congredior.
Astīti	-	-	Assisto, Asto	Circumvēxi	-	-	Circumveho.	Concēgi	-	-	Concigo.
Astrinxī	-	-	Astringo.	Civi	-	-	Cico.	Conjūgi, &c.	-	-	Conjux.
Astruxī (adstruxī)	-	-	Astruo (Adstruo)	Clausi	-	-	Claudo.	Conjunxi	-	-	Conjungo.
Atra, &c.	-	-	Ater.	Coalū	-	-	Coalesco.	Connexi	-	-	Connecto.
Atrōcis, &c.	-	-	Atrōx.	Codicis, &c.	-	-	Coдекс.	Commissus, or -nixus,	-	-	Commissum
Attēdi	-	-	Attendo.	Cōegi	-	-	Cogo.	Commissi, or -nixi	-	-	Committere.
Attēdi	-	-	Attēdo.	Cogēvi	-	-	Cogesco.	Commissi, or -nixi	-	-	Committō.
Attinui	-	-	Attineo.	Cohāsi	-	-	Cohareo.	Conquēvi	-	-	Conquiesco.
Attinui	-	-	Attineo.	Cohortis, &c.	-	-	Cohors.	Conquisivi	-	-	Conquiro.
Attraxi	-	-	Attrahō.	Coi, coivi	-	-	Coo.	Conscidi	-	-	Conscindo.
Attrivi	-	-	Atterō.	Collapsus sum	-	-	Collabor.	Conscivi	-	-	Conscisco.
Attuli	-	-	Afferō.	Collēgi	-	-	Colligo.	Consecutus sum	-	-	Consequor.
Auctipis, &c.	-	-	Auceps.	Collisi	-	-	Collido.	Conseōdi	-	-	Conseōdo, Consideo.
Audācis, &c.	-	-	Audax.	Collocutus sum	-	-	Colloquor.	Consēsi	-	-	Consentio.
Auspiciis, &c.	-	-	Auspex.	Collūsi	-	-	Colludo.	Conserui	-	-	Consero, rtum.
Ausus sum	-	-	Audeo.	Colui	-	-	Colo.	Consēvi, &c.	-	-	Consero, itum.
Auxi	-	-	Augeo.	Combussi	-	-	Comburo.	Consortis, &c.	-	-	Consors.
Avelli, and -ulsi	-	-	Avello.	Comēdi	-	-	Comedo.	Consersi	-	-	Conspargo.
Avērti	-	-	Averto.	Comitis, &c.	-	-	Comes.	Conspexi	-	-	Conspicio.
				Commentus sum	-	-	Communisior.	Constiti	-	-	Consisto, Consto.
				Cominī	-	-	Committo.	Constrāvi	-	-	Consterno.
				Commōvi	-	-	Commoveo.	Constrinxī	-	-	Constringo.
				Compētus sum	-	-	Compascico.	Construxi	-	-	Construo.
				Compēdis, &c.	-	-	Compes.	Consūēvi	-	-	Consuesco.
				Compēgi	-	-	Compingo.	Consului	-	-	Consulo.
				Compēri	-	-	Comperio.	Consumpsi	-	-	Consumo.
				Compersi	-	-	Comperco.	Consurrexi	-	-	Consumo.
				Compescui	-	-	Compesco.	Contēpsi	-	-	Contemno.
				Competivi, or -it	-	-	Competo.	Contēdi	-	-	Contendo.
				Complexus sum	-	-	Complector.	Contexui	-	-	Contexo.
				Compōsui	-	-	Compono.	Contēgi	-	-	Contingo.
				Compotis, &c.	-	-	Compos.	Continui	-	-	Contineo.
				Compressi	-	-	Comprimo.	Contorsi	-	-	Contorqueo.
				Compsi	-	-	Comio.	Contraxi	-	-	Contraho.
				Compūli	-	-	Compello.	Contremui	-	-	Contremor.
				Concēpi	-	-	Concipio.	Contrivi	-	-	Contero.
				Concessi	-	-	Concedo.	Contūdi	-	-	Contundo.
				Conclēdi	-	-	Concido.	Contūli	-	-	Contero.
				Conclēdi	-	-	Concido.	Couelli (rarely -ulsi)	-	-	Convello.
				Concīnuī	-	-	Concino.	Conveni	-	-	Convenio.
				Concivi	-	-	Concleo.	Converti	-	-	Converto.
				Conclāsi	-	-	Concludo.	Conveni	-	-	Conveho.
				Concoxi	-	-	Concoquo.	Convici	-	-	Convincō.
				Concēpiui	-	-	Concrepo.	Coortus sum	-	-	Coorior.



## AND GENITIVE CASES OF NOUNS.

Cordis	-	Cor.	Demul	-	Demo.	Diceat	-	Diceda.
Corpōris	-	Corpus.	Dentis	-	Dentis.	Dicidit	-	Dicidendo.
Correxī	-	Corrigo.	Depastus sum	-	Depascer.	Dicinxī	-	Dicinxigo.
Corripui	-	Corripio.	Depāvl	-	Depasco.	Diclusul	-	Diccludo.
Corrūpi	-	Corrumpto.	Depinxī	-	Depingo.	Discordis	-	Discors.
Corticis	-	Cortex.	Deposposcl	-	Deposco.	Discrepui	-	Discrepo.
Cōtis	-	Cos.	Depōsui	-	Depono.	Discrēvl	-	Discerno.
Coxī	-	Coquo.	Depressi	-	Deprimo.	Discriminls	-	Discrimin.
Credidī	-	Credo.	Depromsi	-	Depromo.	Discubul	-	Discumbo.
Crēpui	-	Crepo.	Depūll	-	Depello.	Discucurri, Discurri	-	Discurro.
Crēvi	-	Cerno.	Derelliqui	-	Derelinquo.	Dijēci	-	Dijicio.
Crēvi	-	Cresco.	Deripui	-	Deripio.	Disjuncti	-	Disjungo.
Criminalis	-	Crimen.	Derisi	-	Derideo.	Disparis	-	Dispar.
Crūcis	-	Crux.	Descrivi, -il	-	Descrisco.	Disperidī	-	Disperdo.
Crūris	-	Crus.	Descrīpi	-	Descrībo.	Disperii	-	Disperio.
Cubul	-	Cubo.	Desēdi	-	Desideo.	Dispersi	-	Dispergo.
Cucurri	-	Curro.	Deserul	-	Desero.	Disperii	-	Dispicio.
Culminis	-	Culmen.	Desilul, -il	-	Desilio.	Dispōsul	-	Dispono.
Cupidinis	-	Cupido.	Desivi, -il	-	Desino.	Dispūll	-	Dispello.
Custōdis	-	Custus.	Despondi	-	Despicio.	Dispuncti	-	Dispungo.
Dāpis	-	Daps.	Despondi	-	Despondeo.	Discessi	-	Discutio.
Debul	-	Debeo.	Destitī	-	Desisto.	Dissecū	-	Disseco.
Decēpi	-	Decipio.	Destruixi	-	Destringo.	Disēdi	-	Disideo.
Decerpsi	-	Decerpo.	Destruixi	-	Destruo.	Disensī	-	Disentio.
Decessi	-	Decedo.	Desuevi	-	Desuesco.	Disserui	-	Dissero.
Decidi	-	Decldo.	Detersi	-	Detergeo.	Disilul	-	Disillio.
Decidi	-	Decldo.	Detexi	-	Detego.	Dissolvi	-	Dissolvo.
Decōris	-	Decus.	Detexui	-	Detexo.	Dissuāsi	-	Dissuadeo.
Decoxi	-	Decoquo.	Detontui	-	Detono.	Distendi	-	Distendo.
Decrēvi	-	Decerno.	Detorsi	-	Detorqueo.	Distinxī	-	Distinguo.
Decrēvi	-	Decresco.	Detotondi, detondi	-	Detondeo.	Distorsi	-	Distorquo.
Decūbui	-	Decumbo.	Detraxi	-	Detraho.	Distraxi	-	Distraho.
Decūcurri, decurri	-	Decurro.	Detruvi	-	Detero.	Distrinxī	-	Distringo.
Dēdi	-	Do.	Detūll	-	Defero.	Distūll	-	Differo.
Dedidī	-	Dedo.	Deussi	-	Deuro.	Divelli (-usī)	-	Divello.
Deduxi	-	Deduco.	Deveni	-	Devento.	Diverti	-	Diverto.
Defeci	-	Deficio.	Deverti	-	Devento.	Divisi	-	Divido.
Defendi	-	Defendo.	Deveho	-	Deveho.	Divitis	-	Dives.
Deferbui, vi	-	Defervesco.	Devexi	-	Devehio.	Dixi	-	Dico.
Deflexi	-	Defigo.	Devinxī	-	Devehio.	Domui	-	Domus.
Deflexi	-	Deflecto.	Devōvi	-	Deveveo.	Dōs	-	Dos.
Defluxi	-	Defluo.	Didici	-	Disco.	Dōcis	-	Dux.
Defōdi	-	Defodio.	Diduxi	-	Diluco.	Dulcēdinis	-	Dulcedo.
Defrēgi	-	Defringo.	Diffidi	-	Difindo.	Duplicis	-	Duplex.
Defricui	-	Defricio.	Diffusus sum	-	Difido.	Duxi	-	Duco.
Defūdi	-	Defundo.	Diffudi	-	Difundo.	Ebōris	-	Ebur.
Defūgi	-	Defugio.	Digessi	-	Digero.	Edi	-	Edu, to eat.
Defui	-	Desum.	Digressus sum	-	Digredior.	Eddi	-	Edu, to give out.
Defunctus sum	-	Defungor.	Dilapsus sum	-	Dilabor.	Edidici	-	Edisco.
Dēgi	-	Dego.	Dilexi	-	Diligo.	Eduxi	-	Educo.
Degressus sum	-	Degredior.	Dilul	-	Diluo.	Eduxi	-	Educo.
Dejeçi	-	Dejicio.	Dilulxī	-	Diluceo.	Effatus sum	-	Effer.
Delapsus sum	-	Delabor.	Dimicui	-	Dimico.	Effeci	-	Efficio.
Delegi	-	Deligo.	Dimisi	-	Dimitto.	Efferbui, -vi	-	Effervesco.
Delevi	-	Deleco.	Dimōvl	-	Dimoveo.	Efinxi	-	Efingo.
Delitui	-	Delitesco.	Diremi	-	Dirimo.	Efluxi	-	Efluo.
Demerdī	-	Demergo.	Diripui	-	Diripio.	Efōdi	-	Efodio.
Demisi	-	Demitto.	Dirui	-	Diruo.	Efrēgi	-	Efringo.
Demōvi	-	Demoveo.	Dirēpi	-	Dirumpo.	Efūdi	-	Efundo.

PERFECT TENSES OF VERBS,

Efūgi	-	-	Efūgio.	Excessi	-	-	Excedo.	Farraginis	-	-	Farrago.
Egesi	-	-	Egero.	Excedū	-	-	Excedo.	Farris	-	-	Far.
Egi	-	-	Ago.	Exēgi	-	-	Exigo.	Farsi	-	-	Farcio.
Egressus sum	-	-	Egredior.	Exēmi	-	-	Eximo.	Fassus sum	-	-	Fateor.
Ejeci	-	-	Ejicio.	Exhausi	-	-	Exhaurio.	Fātus sum	-	-	Fōr.
Elapsus sum	-	-	Elabor.	Exivi, Exiī	-	-	Exeo.	Fauces, pl.	-	-	Faux does not oc- cur.
Elēgi	-	-	Eligo.	Exoleri	-	-	Exolesco.	Fāvi	-	-	Faveo.
Elicui, elixi	-	-	Elicio.	Exorsus sum	-	-	Exordior.	Fēci	-	-	Facio.
Elisi	-	-	Elido.	Exortus sum	-	-	Exorior.	Fēfelli	-	-	Fallo.
Elocutus sum	-	-	Eloquor.	Expendi	-	-	Expendo.	Fellicis	-	-	Fallo.
Elusi	-	-	Eludo.	Expērectus sum	-	-	Expergiscor.	Fellis	-	-	Felix.
Emensus sum	-	-	Emetior.	Expertis	-	-	Expers.	Fellis	-	-	Fel.
Emersi	-	-	Emergo.	Expertus sum	-	-	Experior.	Fēmōris	-	-	Femur.
Emi	-	-	Fmo.	Expetivi	-	-	Expeto.	Fēmōris	-	-	Fenus.
Emisi	-	-	Emitto.	Explicvi	-	-	Expleo.	Fērbui, fervi	-	-	Fenus.
Emortuus sum	-	-	Emorior.	Explicui	-	-	Explico.	Ferrāgnis	-	-	Ferrugo.
Emāvi	-	-	Emorso.	Expōsi	-	-	Explo.	Fidi	-	-	Findo.
Emunxi	-	-	Emungo.	Expōposci	-	-	Expōseo.	FidēInis	-	-	Fidicen.
Enicui	-	-	Eneco.	Expōrrexi	-	-	Expōrrigo.	Filicis	-	-	Filix.
Enisus, Enixus sum	-	-	Enitor.	Expōsui	-	-	Expōno.	Finxi	-	-	Fingo.
Epōpis	-	-	Epops.	Expressi	-	-	Expri.	Fisus sum	-	-	Fido.
Eqūttis	-	-	Eques.	Exprompsi	-	-	Expromo.	Fixi	-	-	Figo.
Erepsi	-	-	Erepro.	Expūli	-	-	Expello.	Flāmnis	-	-	Flamen.
Erexi	-	-	Eripro.	Expūxi	-	-	Expungo.	Flēvi	-	-	Fleo.
Eripui	-	-	Eripio.	Exquisivi	-	-	Exquiro.	Flexi	-	-	Flecto.
Errōris	-	-	Error.	Exsarsi	-	-	Exsarcio.	Flixī	-	-	Fligo.
Erubui	-	-	Erubesco.	Exscidi	-	-	Exscindo.	Floris	-	-	Flos.
Eruī	-	-	Eruo.	Exscripsi	-	-	Exscribo.	Flāmnis	-	-	Flumen.
Erupi	-	-	Erumpro.	Exsculpsi	-	-	Exsculpo.	Fluxi	-	-	Fluo.
Escendi	-	-	Escendo.	Exsecui	-	-	Exseco.	Fōdi	-	-	Fodio.
Evalui	-	-	Evalesco.	Exsecutus sum	-	-	Exsequor.	Fōderis	-	-	Fœdus.
Evanui	-	-	Evanesco.	Exserui	-	-	Exsero.	Fōmitis	-	-	Fomes.
Evasi	-	-	Evado.	Exsilui	-	-	Exsilio.	Fōntis	-	-	Fons.
Evēli, Evulsi	-	-	Evello.	Exsolvi	-	-	Exsolvo.	Fōrcipis	-	-	Forceps.
Evēti	-	-	Evanto.	Exsortis	-	-	Exsorts.	Fōrcipis	-	-	Fortex.
Everti	-	-	Everro.	Exstixi	-	-	Exstinguo.	Fōrmidnis	-	-	Formido.
Everti	-	-	Evertō.	Exstis	-	-	Exsisto, Exsto.	Fōrtis	-	-	Fors.
Evexi	-	-	Evaho.	Exstruxi	-	-	Exstruo.	Fōrtitudinis	-	-	Fortitudo.
Evici	-	-	Evincō.	Exsūlis	-	-	Exsūl.	Fōvi	-	-	Foveo.
Evixi	-	-	Evincio.	Exsurrexi	-	-	Exsurgo.	Fragmnis	-	-	Fragmen.
Evōvi	-	-	Evolveo.	Exsuxi	-	-	Exsugo.	Frātris	-	-	Frater.
Evomui	-	-	Evomo.	Extēdi	-	-	Extēdo.	Fraudis	-	-	Fraus.
Exacui	-	-	Exacuo.	Extērsi	-	-	Extērgo.	Frēgi	-	-	Frango.
Examnis	-	-	Examen.	Extimui	-	-	Extimesco.	Fremui	-	-	Fremo.
Exarsi	-	-	Exardesco.	Extōrsi	-	-	Extorqueo.	Frendui	-	-	Frendo.
Exarui	-	-	Exaresco.	Extraxi	-	-	Extraho.	Frequentis	-	-	Frequens
Excellui	-	-	Excello.	Extrivi	-	-	Extrō.	Fricui	-	-	Frico.
Excēpi	-	-	Excipio.	Extrūsi	-	-	Extrudo.	Frigōris	-	-	Frigus.
Excēpsi	-	-	Excipro.	Extūdi	-	-	Extundō.	Frixī	-	-	Frigeo, Frigo.
Excessi	-	-	Excedo.	Extūli	-	-	Effero, Extollo.	Frondis	-	-	Frons, a bough.
Excedū	-	-	Excido.	Exui	-	-	Exuo.	Fronsis	-	-	Frons, the forehead.
Excedū	-	-	Excido.	Exussi	-	-	Exuro.	Fructus, or fruitus	-	-	sum
Excedū	-	-	Excido.	Fabri	-	-	Faber.	Fructus	-	-	Fruor.
Excēvi	-	-	Excludo.	Faccsvi	-	-	Faccso.	Frugis	-	-	Fux.
Excēlat	-	-	Excolo.	Faccinōris	-	-	Faccinus.	Fructis	-	-	Frutex.
Excēculū	-	-	Excoquo.	Faccis	-	-	Faccis.	Fūdi	-	-	Fundo.
Excēxi	-	-	Excoquo.	Faccis	-	-	Faccis.	Fūgi	-	-	Fugio.
Excēvī	-	-	Excresco, Excerno.	Faccis	-	-	Faccis.	Fui	-	-	Sum.
Excūbui	-	-	Excubo.	Faccis	-	-	Faccis.	Fulgōris	-	-	Fulgur.
Excūcurri, Excūrri	-	-	Excuro.	Faccis	-	-	Faccis.	Fulgūnis	-	-	Fuligo.
Excūdi	-	-	Excudo.	Faccis	-	-	Faccis.				



PERFECT TENSES OF VERBS,

Intervēni	-	-	Intervēno.	Lemmatīs	-	-	Lemma.	Mulsi	-	-	Muleoo.
Interverti	-	-	Interverto.	Lentīs	-	-	Lens.	Multiplicis	-	-	Multiplex.
Intexui	-	-	Intexo.	Lepādīs	-	-	Lepas.	Multitudinis	-	-	Multitudo.
Intolxi	-	-	Intingo.	Lepōris	-	-	Lepos or Lepor.	Muneris	-	-	Munus.
Intonul	-	-	Intono.	Lepōris	-	-	Lepus.	Municipis	-	-	Municeps.
Intorsi	-	-	Intorqueo.	Libidinis	-	-	Libido.	Murticis	-	-	Murex.
Intrevi	-	-	Intero.	Licui	-	-	Liquesco.	Muris	-	-	Mus.
Introduxi	-	-	Introduco.	Limēnis	-	-	Limen.	Murmūris	-	-	Murmur.
Introvi (-ii)	-	-	Introeo.	Limtis	-	-	Limes.				
Intromisi	-	-	Intromitto.	Liquefēct	-	-	Liquefacio.	Nactus, or Nactus			
Introspexi	-	-	Introspecto.	Liqui or Licui	-	-	Liqueo.	sum	-	-	Nanciscor.
Intuitus sum	-	-	Intueor.	Liqui	-	-	Liquo.	Natus sum	-	-	Nascor.
Intūll	-	-	Intero.	Liti	-	-	Lino.	Necessitudinis	-	-	Necessitudo.
Inuasi	-	-	Inuero.	Litoris	-	-	Litus.	Nēcis	-	-	Nex.
Invasi	-	-	Invado.	Loci, Levi	-	-	Lino.	Nectāris	-	-	Nectar.
Inveni	-	-	Invenio.	Locuplētis	-	-	Locuples.	Neglexi	-	-	Negligo.
Inverti	-	-	Inverto.	Locutus sum	-	-	Loquor.	Nēmōnis	-	-	Nemo.
Insexi	-	-	Inveho.	Lodēcis	-	-	Lodix.	Nemōris	-	-	Nemus.
Invidi	-	-	Invidéo.	Longitudinis	-	-	Longitudo.	Nepōis	-	-	Nepos.
Invisi	-	-	Inviso.	Lūcis	-	-	Lux.	Nequivi, (-ii)	-	-	Nequeo.
Involvi	-	-	Involvo.	Lui	-	-	Luo.	Nēvi	-	-	Neo.
Irrepsi	-	-	Irrepro.	Lumēnis	-	-	Lumen.	Nexui, Nexi	-	-	Necto.
Irrisi	-	-	Irrideo.	Lūsi	-	-	Ludo.	Nixi	-	-	Ningo.
Irrūpi	-	-	Irrumpo.	Luxi	-	-	Luceo.	Nisus, and Nixus, sum	-	-	Nitor.
Iternis, Iternis	-	-	Iter.	Luxi	-	-	Lugeo.	Nivis	-	-	Nix.
Ivi and Ii	-	-	Eo.					Noctis	-	-	Nox.
				Madefēci	-	-	Madefacio.	Notui	-	-	Nolo.
Jēci	-	-	Jacio.	Mænadis	-	-	Mannas.	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	-	-	Maneo.	Obdidi	-	-	Obdo.
Jurxi	-	-	Juro.	Mansuevi	-	-	Mansuesco	Obdixi	-	-	Obduco.
Jurisjurandi	-	-	Jurjurandum.	Marginis	-	-	Margo.	Obii (-ivi)	-	-	Obeo.
Jussi	-	-	Jubeo.	Māris	-	-	Mas.	Obiēci	-	-	Objicio.
Juventūtis	-	-	Juventus.	Martis	-	-	Mars.	Obiēcis, Obiēcis	-	-	Obex.
Jūvi	-	-	Juvo.	Mellis	-	-	Mel.	Oūlevi	-	-	Obliuo.
				Memōris	-	-	Memor.	Oblitus sum	-	-	Obliviscor.
Labefēci	-	-	Labefacio.	Mens sum	-	-	Mentior.	Obloctus sum	-	-	Ouloquor.
Lacessivi (-ii)	-	-	Lacesso.	Mentis	-	-	Mens.	Obmutui	-	-	Obmutesco.
Lactis	-	-	Lac.	Mercēdis	-	-	Mereces.	Obnatus, or -natus,			
Lacunarīs	-	-	Lacunar.	Mercis	-	-	Merx.	sum	-	-	Obnitor.
Læsi	-	-	Lædo.	Messui	-	-	Mergo.	Obortus sum	-	-	Oborior.
Lampādīs	-	-	Lampas.	Mētui	-	-	Mieto.	Obrepsi	-	-	Obrepro.
Lancis	-	-	Lanx.	Micui	-	-	Mituo.	Obtuli	-	-	Obtuo.
Lanuginis	-	-	Lanugo.	Militis	-	-	Miles.	Obsecutus sum	-	-	Obsecuro.
Lapidis	-	-	Lapis.	Mōni	-	-	Munio.	Obsēvi	-	-	Obsideo.
Lapsus sum	-	-	Lābor.	Mūxi	-	-	Mungo.	Obsēvi	-	-	Obsideo.
Lassitudinis	-	-	Lassitudo.	Misī	-	-	Mitto.	Obsidi	-	-	Obses.
Latēris	-	-	Later, Latus.	Misminis	-	-	Molimen.	Obsolēvi	-	-	Obsolesco.
Laticis	-	-	Latex.	Mōmōris	-	-	Molimo.	Obsisti	-	-	Obsisto.
Latitudinis	-	-	Latitudo.	Mōmōris	-	-	Moloo.	Obstrepi	-	-	Obstrepro.
Laudis	-	-	Laus.	Mōris	-	-	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.	Obtendi	-	-	Obtendo.
Leguminis	-	-	Legumen.	Mucronis	-	-	Mucro.	Obtexi	-	-	Obtego.

## AND GENITIVE CASES OF NOUNS.

Otāgi	-	-	Obtūgo.	Pavi	-	-	Paveo.	Perapexi	-	-	Peraspicio.
Obtorā	-	-	Obtorquo.	Pecōris	-	-	Pecus, cattle.	Perasiti	-	-	Perasto, <del>Perasto.</del>
Obtrūdā	-	-	Obtrudo.	Pectinis	-	-	Pecten.	Perstrepuī	-	-	Perastro.
Obtrivi	-	-	Obtero.	Pectōris	-	-	Pectus.	Perstrinxi	-	-	Perastro.
Obtūdi	-	-	Obtundo.	Pecūdiis	-	-	Pecus, a head of cattle.	Perstruasi	-	-	Perastro.
Obtūdi	-	-	Offero.	Pēdis	-	-	Pes.	Perstrudul	-	-	Perastro.
Obveni	-	-	Obveno.	Peditis	-	-	Pes.	Perstrudi	-	-	Perastro.
Obverti	-	-	Obverto.	Pegmādis	-	-	Penna.	Perstruxi	-	-	Perastro.
Oecēpi	-	-	Oecipio.	Pellēdi	-	-	Pelluc.	Pertūdi	-	-	Perastro.
Oecēdi	-	-	Oecido.	Pellēis	-	-	Pellux.	Pertūli	-	-	Perastro.
Oecēdi	-	-	Oecido.	Pependi	-	-	Pendo, Pendeo.	Perunxi	-	-	Perastro.
Oecipitis	-	-	Oeciput.	Peperci (Parsi)	-	-	Parco.	Perussi	-	-	Perastro.
Oecēdi	-	-	Oeccludo.	Pēpēri	-	-	Pario.	Pervasi	-	-	Perastro.
Oecubul	-	-	Oecumbo.	Pēpūli	-	-	Pello.	Pervellī	-	-	Perastro.
Oeculul	-	-	Oeculo.	Perēpi	-	-	Percipio.	Perveni	-	-	Perastro.
Oecurri (cucurri)	-	-	Oecurro.	Perēvi (-ii)	-	-	Percio.	Perverti	-	-	Perastro.
Offici	-	-	Ofificio.	Percognovi	-	-	Percognosco.	Perveri	-	-	Perastro.
Offendi	-	-	Offendo.	Percolui	-	-	Perculo.	Perveri	-	-	Perastro.
Offūdi	-	-	Offundo.	Percoxi	-	-	Percquo.	Pervici	-	-	Perastro.
Ofēris	-	-	Olus.	Percrebui	-	-	Percrebesco.	Pervixi	-	-	Perastro.
Ofēci	-	-	Ofacio.	Percrepui	-	-	Percrepo.	Petivi, Petii	-	-	Peto.
Omlnis	-	-	Oinen.	Perēcūcurri, Percurri	-	-	Percuro.	Pexi (Pexui, Pectivi)	-	-	Pecto.
Omlsi	-	-	Omitto.	Percūdi	-	-	Percello.	Phalangis	-	-	Phalanx.
Omlris	-	-	Oonus.	Percūsi	-	-	Percutio.	Picis	-	-	Pix.
Onychis	-	-	Onyx.	Perdūdi	-	-	Perdo.	Pignōris (-ōris)	-	-	Pinnus.
Ophēris	-	-	Opus.	Perdūxi	-	-	Perdo.	Pinsi, Pansul	-	-	Pino.
Operū	-	-	Operio.	Perēgi	-	-	Perazo.	Pinxi	-	-	Pingo.
Opiācis	-	-	Opihex.	Perēmi	-	-	Permo.	Pipēris	-	-	Piper.
Opiis	-	-	Opi.	Perēci	-	-	Percho.	Pianxi	-	-	Piano.
Opertus sum	-	-	Opertor.	Perfōdi	-	-	Perfodio.	Plausi	-	-	Plaudo.
Oppetii, -ivi	-	-	Oppeto.	Perfrēgi	-	-	Perfringo.	Plebis	-	-	Plebs.
Opponui	-	-	Oppono.	Perfruci	-	-	Perfruco.	Plexi, -iti	-	-	Plecto.
Opressi	-	-	Oprimo.	Perfūdi	-	-	Perfundo.	Pocinātis	-	-	Pocina.
Ordinis	-	-	Ordo.	Perfūgi	-	-	Perfugio.	Pollcis	-	-	Pollux.
Originis	-	-	Origo.	Perfunctus sum	-	-	Perfungor.	Pollnis	-	-	Pollen.
Oris	-	-	Os, the face.	Peri (-ivi)	-	-	Pereo.	Polluxi	-	-	Polluceo.
Orsus sum	-	-	Ordior.	Periscēldis	-	-	Periscelis.	Pondus	-	-	Pondus.
Ortus sum	-	-	Orior.	Perlapsus sum	-	-	Perlabor.	Pontificis	-	-	Pontifex.
Oscnis	-	-	Oscen.	Perlēgi	-	-	Perlego.	Pontis	-	-	Pons.
Ossis	-	-	Os, a bone.	Permāsi	-	-	Permaneo.	Poplitis	-	-	Poples.
Ostēdi	-	-	Ostendo.	Permensus sum	-	-	Permetior.	Pōposci	-	-	Posco.
Pācis	-	-	Pax.	Permsi	-	-	Permitto.	Porrexi	-	-	Porrijo.
Pactus sum	-	-	Paciscor.	Permovi	-	-	Permoveo.	Portēdi	-	-	Portendo.
Palmtis	-	-	Palmes.	Permulsi	-	-	Permulceo.	Possēdi	-	-	Possideo, Possideo
Paldis	-	-	Palmus.	Pernoctis	-	-	Perno.	Postpōsi	-	-	Postpono.
Pandi	-	-	Pando.	Pernoxi	-	-	Perno.	Posui (Posivi)	-	-	Posui.
Panxi	-	-	Pango.	Perpersus sum	-	-	Perperio.	Posui	-	-	Possum.
Papavēris	-	-	Papaver.	Perpētis	-	-	Perpes.	Pracāvī	-	-	Pracaveo.
Parentis	-	-	Parens.	Perpōli	-	-	Perpello.	Pracēpi	-	-	Pracelino.
Parietis	-	-	Paries.	Perquisivi	-	-	Perquiro.	Pracēpsi	-	-	Pracerpo.
Pāris	-	-	Par.	Perrexi	-	-	Pergo.	Pracessi	-	-	Pracedo.
Participis	-	-	Particeps.	Perripi	-	-	Perrumpo.	Pracēdi	-	-	Pracido.
Partis	-	-	Par.	Perscripsi	-	-	Perscribo.	Pracēni	-	-	Pracino.
Passeris	-	-	Passer.	Persequi	-	-	Persequo.	Pracēnxi	-	-	Pracingo.
Passus sum	-	-	Pator.	Persecutus sum	-	-	Persequor.	Pracēpiti	-	-	Praceps.
Patefecit	-	-	Patefacio.	Perseōdi	-	-	Perseōdo, Persideo.	Pracēlūsi	-	-	Praceludo.
Patris	-	-	Pater.	Persēvi	-	-	Persento.	Pracēcūcurri, Præ-	-	-	Præcurro.
Paupēris	-	-	Pauper.	Persolvi	-	-	Persolvo.	curri	-	-	Præ-
Pāvi	-	-	Pasco.	Perstruui	-	-	Perstruo.	Pracēdi	-	-	Præ-



AND GENITIVE CASES OF NOUNS.

Reposui	-	Repono.	Rûris	-	Rus.	Sortis	-	Sors.
Reprehendi	-	Reprehendo	Sacerdôtis	-	Sacerdos.	Sospitis	-	Sospes.
Repressi	-	Reprimo.	Salicis	-	Salix.	Spiralis	-	Spirago.
Repromisi	-	Repromitto.	Sahii (-ii)	-	Salio.	Spiramînis	-	Spiranien.
Repsi	-	Repo.	Salûtis	-	Salus.	Splênis	-	Splen.
Repûti	-	Repello.	Sanguinis	-	Sanguis.	Spôpondi	-	Spondeo.
Requiescis	-	Requies.	Sanxi (-ivi, -ii)	-	Sancio.	Spervi	-	Sperno.
Requievi	-	Requiesco.	Sarsi	-	Sarcio.	Spui	-	Spuo.
Requisivi	-	Requiro.	Satellitibus	-	Satelles.	Stamulis	-	Stamen.
Resarsi	-	Resarco.	Satisfaci	-	Satisfacio.	Statul	-	Statuo.
Rescidi	-	Rescindo.	Scalpi	-	Scalpo.	Stemînâtis	-	Stemina.
Rescivi, -ii.	-	Rescindo.	Scandî	-	Scando.	Sternônis	-	Sterna.
Rescripsi	-	Rescribo	Sceleris	-	Scelus.	Stêti	-	Sto, <b>Stato.</b>
Resecui	-	Reseco.	Schemâtis	-	Schema.	Stipia	-	Stipa.
Resedi	-	Resido, <b>Resideo.</b>	Scdi	-	Scindo.	Stipulis	-	Stipes.
Resevi	-	Resero.	Scivi	-	Scisco.	Stirpis	-	Stirps.
Resedia	-	Reses.	Scripsi	-	Scribo.	Stiti and Stêti	-	Sisto.
Resilui, -ii	-	Resilio.	Sculpis	-	Sculpo.	Strâvi	-	Sterno.
Resipui, -ivi, -ii, -i.	-	Respiisco.	Secessi	-	Secedo.	Strenui	-	Strepto.
Resolvi	-	Resolvo.	Seculus	-	Seculudo.	Stridi	-	Strideo, <b>Strido.</b>
Respersi	-	Respergo.	Serervi	-	Sererno.	Strigis	-	Strix.
Respexi	-	Respicio.	Secui	-	Seco.	Struxi	-	Strigo.
Respondi	-	Respondeo.	Secutus (quutus)	-	Sequo.	Struxi	-	Struo.
Respui	-	Respuo.	Sedi	-	Sedeo.	Suas	-	Suadeo.
Restinxi	-	Restinguo.	Sedui	-	Seduo.	Subdidi	-	Subdo.
Restiti	-	Resto, <b>Resisto.</b>	Segētis	-	Seges.	Subdidi	-	Subduco.
Restitui	-	Restituo.	Sejuxi	-	Sejingo.	Subēgi	-	Subigo.
Restrinxi	-	Restringo.	Seminâlis	-	Seminex.	Subēgi	-	Subigo.
Resumpsit, -mal	-	Resumo.	Seminis	-	Semen.	Subjēci	-	Subjicio.
Resurrexi	-	Resurgo.	Semôvi	-	Semovo.	Subjuxi	-	Subjungo.
Retexi	-	Retexo.	Sens	-	Senex.	Subjūgi	-	Subjugo.
Retexui	-	Retexo.	Sensctâtis	-	Senectus.	Sublêvi	-	Sublino.
Retis	-	Hete.	Senex	-	Senex.	Submisi	-	Submitto.
Retorsi	-	Retorquero.	Sensi	-	Sentio.	Subinôvi	-	Submoveo.
Retraxi	-	Retrano.	Senui	-	Senesco.	Subjēpsi	-	Subprepo.
Retuli	-	Retundo.	Sêpis	-	Seps.	Subscripsi	-	Subscribo.
Retuli	-	Refero.	Seposui	-	Sepono.	Subsecutus sum	-	Subsequor.
Revell	-	Revello.	Sepsi	-	Sepo.	Subsidi (-ēdi)	-	Subsido.
Reveni	-	Revento.	Sermônis	-	Sermo.	Substiti	-	Subsisto.
Reverti	-	Reverto.	Serpsi	-	Serpo.	Substitui	-	Substituto.
Revexi	-	Reveho.	Sêru	-	Sero, to join.	Substrâvi	-	Substerno.
Revinxi	-	Revincio.	Servitûtis	-	Servitus.	Substruxi	-	Substringo.
Revtui	-	Reviresco.	Sêvi	-	Sero, to sow.	Substruxi	-	Substruo.
Revis	-	Reviso.	Sidris	-	Sidus.	Subteminis	-	Subtemeo.
Revolvi	-	Revoivo.	Sidi, and Sêdi	-	Sido.	Subtemui	-	Subtexo.
Rexi	-	Rego.	Sihelis	-	Sillex.	Subtraxi	-	Subtraho.
Rhinocerôtis	-	Rhinoceros.	Similitudinis	-	Similitudo.	Subverti	-	Subverto.
Rhois	-	Rhus.	Simplex	-	Simplex.	Subvexi	-	Subveho.
Rictus sum	-	Ringo.	Sincipitis	-	Sinciput.	Succendi	-	Succendo.
Rigui (Rigeo)	-	Riesco.	Sivi	-	Sivo.	Successi	-	Succedo.
Risi	-	Rideo.	Socordis	-	Socors.	Succidi	-	Succido.
Robbria	-	Robur.	Solertis	-	Solers.	Succinxi	-	Suceingo.
Rôris	-	Ros.	Sôlis	-	Sol.	Succervi	-	Succresco.
Rôsi	-	Rodo.	Soltutolis	-	Soltudo.	Succubul	-	Succumbo.
Rubiginis	-	Rubigo.	Soltus sum	-	So'eo.	Succurri, Succurri.	-	Succurro.
Rubui	-	Rubesco.	Soltutudinis	-	Soltitudo.			
Ruderis	-	Rudus.	Solvi	-	Solvio.			
Rui	-	Ruo.	Sontis	-	Sons.			
Rumicis	-	Rumex.	Sonui	-	Sono.			
Rupi	-	Rumpo.						

PERFECT TENSES OF VERBS, AND GENITIVE CASES OF NOUNS.

Succussal	-	-	Succutio.	Texi	-	-	Tego.	Unxi	-	-	Ungo.
Suevi	-	-	Susco.	Texul	-	-	Texo.	Urbis	-	-	Urbs.
Suffeel	-	-	Sufficio.	Tibicinis	-	-	Tibicen.	Ursi	-	-	Urgeo.
Suffixi	-	-	Suffigo.	Tiuxi	-	-	Tingo.	Usi	-	-	Uro.
Suffou	-	-	Suffodio.	Tironis	-	-	Tiro.	Usus sum	-	-	Utor.
Suffula	-	-	Suffundo.	Tonul	-	-	Tono.	Utris	-	-	Uter.
Suffulsi	-	-	Suffulcio.	Torsi	-	-	Torqueo.	Vadis	-	-	Vas, a surety
Suggesti	-	-	Suggero.	Totondi	-	-	Tondeo.	Valetudinis	-	-	Valetudo.
Suis	-	-	Sus.	Trabis	-	-	Trabs.	Vasi	-	-	Valo.
Sumpsit, -msi	-	-	Sumo.	Tradidi	-	-	Trado.	Vasis	-	-	Vas, a vessel.
Supellectilis	-	-	Supellex.	Traduxi	-	-	Traduco.	Vecordia	-	-	Vecors.
Superfodi	-	-	Superfundo.	Trajeci	-	-	Trajicio.	Veltis	-	-	Vellus.
Superfui	-	-	Supersum.	Tramitis	-	-	Trames.	Velli, Vulsu	-	-	Vello.
Supergressus sum	-	-	Supergridior.	Transabii	-	-	Transabeo.	Vendidi	-	-	Vendo.
Superjacet	-	-	Superjacio.	Transcendi	-	-	Transcendo.	Veni	-	-	Venio.
Superposui	-	-	Superpono.	Transcripsi	-	-	Transcribo.	Venii (-ivi)	-	-	Veneo.
Supersedi	-	-	Supersedeo.	Transcucurri (-curri)	-	-	Transcucuro.	Ventris	-	-	Venter.
Superstitis	-	-	Superstes.	Transégi	-	-	Transigo.	Verbëris	-	-	Verber.
Superveni	-	-	Supervenio.	Transfixi	-	-	Transfigo.	Vëris	-	-	Ver.
Suppetivi, -ii	-	-	Suppeto.	Transfluxi	-	-	Transfluo.	Verri	-	-	Verro.
Supplëvi	-	-	Suppleo.	Transfudi	-	-	Transfugio.	Versi	-	-	Vergo.
Supplicis	-	-	Supplex.	Transfugii	-	-	Transfugio.	Vertici	-	-	Verto.
Supposui	-	-	Suppono.	Transgressus sum	-	-	Transgridior.	Vertiginis	-	-	Vertigo.
Suppressi	-	-	Supprimo.	Transivi, -ii	-	-	Transceo.	Vespëris	-	-	Vesper.
Surrexi	-	-	Surgo.	Transmisi	-	-	Transmitto.	Vetëris	-	-	Vetus.
Surrupul	-	-	Surripio.	Transstili	-	-	Transfero.	Vetui	-	-	Veto.
Suscëpi	-	-	Suscipio.	Transvexi	-	-	Transveho.	Vexi	-	-	Veho.
Suspendi	-	-	Suspendo.	Traxi	-	-	Traho.	Vici	-	-	Vinco.
Suspexi	-	-	Suspicio.	Tremui	-	-	Tremo.	Vidi	-	-	Video.
Sustinui	-	-	Sustineo.	Tribui	-	-	Tribuo.	Vigilis	-	-	Vigil.
Sustuli	-	-	Suffero.	Tricorpëris	-	-	Tricorpor.	Viminis	-	-	Vimen.
Sustulsi	-	-	Tollo.	Triplicis	-	-	Triplex.	Vindcis	-	-	Vindex.
Suxi	-	-	Suzo.	Tripodis	-	-	Tripus.	Vinxi	-	-	Vincio.
Syrmatis	-	-	Syrma.	Trivi	-	-	Tero.	Viraginis	-	-	Virago.
Tabui	-	-	Tabesco.	Truëls	-	-	Trux.	Virginis	-	-	Virgo.
Tapetis	-	-	Tapes.	Trüsi	-	-	Trudo.	Virtutis	-	-	Virtus.
Telluris	-	-	Tellus.	Tubëris	-	-	Tuber.	Visi	-	-	Viso.
Tempäus	-	-	Temo.	Tutus (Tutus) sum	-	-	Tueor.	Vivi	-	-	Vivo.
Tempëris	-	-	Tempus.	Tüli	-	-	Fero.	Vocis	-	-	Vox.
Tenëris	-	-	Tenus.	Turbtis	-	-	Turbo.	Volui	-	-	Volo.
Teredinis	-	-	Teredo.	Türis	-	-	Tus.	Voluminis	-	-	Volumen.
Terëtis	-	-	Teres.	Tursi	-	-	Turgeo.	Volvi	-	-	Volvo.
Terzëris	-	-	Tergus.	Tutudi	-	-	Tundo.	Vomui	-	-	Vomo.
Termitis	-	-	Termes.	Ubrëis	-	-	Uber.	Viraginis	-	-	Virago.
Tersi	-	-	Terreo.	Uliginis	-	-	Uligo.	Vëri	-	-	Vereor.
Testudinis	-	-	Testudo.	Ultus sum	-	-	Ulciscor.	Vulnëris	-	-	Vulnus.
Tetendi	-	-	Tendo.	Ungulis	-	-	Unguen.				
Tetigi	-	-	Tango.								



# 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). 1. *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.* (a) 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. 11. *On the part of, on the side of, at or on:* also, in respect of, as far as concerns. 111. *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. (æææ).** 1. *A counting-table or board divided into several com-*

## ABD

*partments, on the plan of reckoning by decades; a Pythagorean multiplicati- u-table.* 11. *Any play-board divided in a like manner into compartments.* 111. *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, ðnis. f. (abalieno)** *A conveying or making over to another that which was one's own, whether by sale, gift, or otherwise.*

**ABALIENO, avi, atum, 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.* 11. *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, ðnis. f. (abdicco)** *A renouncing or disclaiming any thing.* 1. *Fillii, i. e. A disowning.* 11. *Magistratus, i. e. A laying down an office, abdication.*

**ABDICO, avi, atum, are.** 1. *To renounce, disclaim, or give up any thing; to dismiss, remove.* 11. *Se re, To get rid of, or bid adieu to, any thing.*

**ABDICO, xi, ctum, 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, &c.*

**ABDITE, adv. Secretly.**

**ABDITUS, a. um.** 1. *Part. of abdo; see ABDO.* 11. *Adj. 1. Remote, distant. 2. Concealed, hidden, secret.*

**ABDO, didi, ditum, ere.** *To put away; hence, 1. To remove, carry to retire.* 11. *To hide, conceal.* 111. *With the poets, to bury (a weapon in the body).*

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

**ABDICO, xi, ctum, 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.* 11. *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.* 111. *To separate, part.*

**ABDUCTUS, a. um, part. of ABDUCO.**

**ABDO, ivi, and more frequently h, itum, ire.** *To go away, depart; also simply, to go, when that from or to which one goes is expressed or understood.* 1. *Of living creatures. N. B. 1. Abi, Begone! 2. Abiis? for abisne? will you go? i. e. get you gone. 3. 11. 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 anything. 5. With the poets, to miss, to be lost.*

*ment.* 6. Poetical, of a weapon, to enter, penetrate, pierce.

**ABQUETO**, ávi, átum, áre. To rid: off, or away.

**ABERRATIO**, ónis, f. (aberro). I. A wandering from the right way, a going astray.

II. Fig. A denoting or departing on oneself from any thing.

**ABERRO**, ávi, átum, áre. I. To wander, to lose one's way, go astray.

II. Fig. To depart from tenets, to fall, miss.

**ABFÖREM**, or **ÄFDÄM**, es, et, &c. i. q. abfuturus esse, or abessem.

**ABFUTURUS**, part. of **ABSUM**.

**ABHINC**, or **AB HINC**. I. Hence, away. II. Since, ago, with an accusative.

**ABHORRITO**, ávi, ére. I. Trans. To shudder at any thing, to shr. ak. fr. with horror.

II. 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.

**ABLEGAS**, a, um, (ablics) Made of fir, or the wood of the fir tree.

**ABLIENS**, entis, part. of **ABEO**.

**ABLIENS**, éris, f. I. The fir, or fir tree.

II. 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.

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

**ABLATIO**, ónis, f. (abeo) A going away, departing.

**ABITO**, ére. To go away, depart.

**ABITUS**, us, m. (abeo) I. A going away, a departing, departure. II. A place of ingress.

**ABLUETE**, adv. (ablicio) Meanly, poorly, badly.

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

**ABJECTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of ablicio; see **ABLICIO**. II. Adj. 1. Negligent, careless. 2. Dispirited, dishonoured, dejected.

3. Low, mean, contemptible.

**ABLICIO**, jeci, jectum, ére. (ab and jacio) I. To throw or cast away from one's self.

II. To throw or cast to a place.

III. 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 desirous of desponding.

2. Item, i. e. To sell for a trifle. 3. To give up, dismiss, renounce, let go, leave off.

IV. To throw or cast down; hence, to throw or fling down, to

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

**ABLICIVO**, ávi, áctum, áre. To deprive one of any thing by a judicial sentence, to abjudeicate.

**ABLICENTUS**, a, um, part. of **ABJUNGO**.

**ABJUNGO**, xi, áctum, ére. I. To unyoke. II. To part, to separate, remove.

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

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

**ABLŪCŪO**, ávi, áctum, áre. (ab and laeas) To loosen or clear away the earth round about the roots of vines.

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

**ABLŪTUS**, 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, áctum, áre. To send any one away, especially, in order to be rid of him; to remove.

**ABLEGŪRO**, or **ABLEGURRO**, ivi, itum, íre. To spend or squander in eating and drinking; to consume in gluttony or riotous living.

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

**ABLUO**, lsi, lŭtum, or lŭtum, ére. I. Prop. To wash off; to cleanse by washing; to wash, bathe. 2. To wash away.

II. To do away, remove.

**ABLŪTIO**, ónis, f. A washing off, a washing, abluition.

**ABLŪTUS**, a, um, part. of **ABLUO**.

**ABNEGŪO**, ávi, áctum, 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.

**ABNO**, nŭi, nŭtum, or nŭtum, ére. (ab and (obs.) nuo) I. To deny or refuse by a motion of the head, eyes, or hand.

II. 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.

**ABŪLEO**, évi, (ui), itum, ére. (ab and (obs.) oleo, i. e. cresco) Prop. To cause a thing to outgrow itself; hence, to cause a thing to pass away. I. To abrogate, annul, render obsolete.

II. To abolish, destroy, cast into oblivion.

III. To take any thing entirely away from one.

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

**ABŪLITIO**, ónis, f. (aboleo) An abolishing, annulling.

**ABŪLLA**, æ, f. (for ambolla, from ἀμολλα) A loose upper garment without sleeves; a cloak, mantle.

**ABŪMINOR**, itus sum, áre. I. 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, II. To seek to avert a bad omen by means of a ceremony.

III. Gen. To abhor, abominate. Hence, Abominandus, a, um, abominable, horrible.

IV. To dislike to see or hear any thing, not to wish, to wish away. V. To wish (evil), to inpricate.

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

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

**ABŪRTUS**, us, m. (aborior) I. A miscarriage, untimely birth.

II. Fig., of writings, an unfinished piece; of trees, a dwarf.

**ABŪTRUSUS**, i, m. The brother of a great grandfather.

**ABRADO**, si, sum, ére. I. To scratch off or away, Colum.: also, to shave off; to chop away or grub up.

II. 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) I. To tear, snatch, or carry off or away, with force or rapidly.

Hence, abripere se, to take one's self off quickly, to hurry away; to remove.

II. To carry or take to a place quickly or by force.

**ABRŪDO**, si, sum, ére. To gnaw off.

**ABRŪGATIO**, ónis, f. (abrogo) An abrogation, repeal.

**ABRŪGO**, ávi, áctum, áre. Prop. To ask the people to do away with any thing.

Hence, I. 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.

II. Gen. To annul, abolish, destroy, do away with.

**ABRŪSUS**, a, um. part. of **ABRŪDO**.  
**ABRŪTŌNIUM**, l. n. or **ABRŪTŌNIUS**, l. f. *Southern wood.*

**ABRUMPO**, rūpi, ruptum, ēre. **I.** To break or tear off; hence, *se, to tear one's self away, or set one's self free from any thing.* **II.** To separate by force, to sever, *tear asunder*; hence, **1.** To violate, *violate*, **2.** To break off abruptly or before the time.

**ABRUPTĒ**, adv. Prop. *As if broken off.* Hence, *Suddenly, directly.*

**ABRUPTIO**, ōnis, f. (abrumpo) **I.** A tearing off or away. **II.** Any forcible or untimely separation.

**ABRUPTUS**, a, um. **I.** Part. of abrumpo; see **ABRUMPO**. **II.** 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**, cessi, cessum, ēre. **1.** To go off or away, to depart; also, of places from which one departs, to retire. **II.** To withdraw or retire from any thing.

**ABSCĒDŌ**, ōnis, f. (abscedo) *A going away, departure, removal.*

**ABSCĒSSUS**, um, m. (abscedo) *A going away, departure; long-continued absence from a place.*

**ABSCĪDO**, di, sum, ēre. (abs and cædo) **I.** To cut off or away; hence, **Abscisus**, a, um. *Cut off.* **II.** Fig. *To cut off*, i. e. to take away entirely.

**ABSCINDO**, idsi, idsum, ēre. **1.** To tear off or away. **II.** To tear open. **III.** To separate by force or entirely, to part. **IV.** To take away entirely, to cut off.

**ABSCISSUS**, a, um. part. of **ABSCINDO**.  
**ABSCISUS**, a, um. l. part. of **ABSCĪDO**; see **ABSCĪDO**. **II.** Adj. **1.** Steep, abrupt. **2.** Harsh, severe.

**ABSCONDATE**, adv. **1.** In a secret or obscure manner. **II.** With deep thought or penetration.

**ABSCONNĪTOR**, ōris, m. (abscondo) *One who hides or conceals.*

**ABSCONDO**, ad, didi, ditum, ēre. **1.** To hide, conceal; hence, **abscondi**, to go out of sight. **II.** **Abscondere locum**, to lose sight of a place by passing by or going beyond it. **Virg.**

**ABSENS**, part. of **ABSUM**.

**ABSENTIA**, ōe, f. (absum) *Absence.*

**ABSILIO**, ire. (ab and sallo) *To leap off or away.*

**ABSILUS**, l. f. *Unlike.*

**ABSINTHIUM**, l. m. *Wormwood*. Fig. for *Bitterness.*

**ABSIS**, or **ARSI**, idis, f. (ἀψι) **1.** The

*felloe of a wheel.* **II.** *The orbit of a planet.*

**ABSISTO**, stiti, stitum, ēre. **1.** To go away or remove from any place. **II.** To leave off or desist from any thing.

**ABSŪLTĒ**, adv. (absolutus) *Perfectly, completely.*

**ABSŪLTŌ**, ōnis, f. (absolvo) **I.** A setting free. **II.** *Absolutum, acquittal.*

**ABSŪLTŌRIUS**, a, um. (absolvo) **1.** That serves for liberating or setting free; a means of setting free. **II.** That serves for acquittal.

**ABSŪLTUS**, a, um. **I.** Part. of absolvo; see **ABSOLVO**. **II.** Adj. **1.** Free, separate. **2.** Perfect, complete, adequate.

**ABSOLVO**, vi, ōtum, ēre. **1.** To loosen, free. **II.** Fig. **To free, rid, deliver.**

**III.** *To acquit judicially, with a genitive of the crime of which one is acquitted.* **IV.** *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. **II.** Not agreeing with, or unsuitable to, any thing; discordant.

**ABSORBEO**, bui and psi, ptum, ēre. *To swallow, gulp.*

**ABSPĒLLO**, **ABSPORTO**, **ABSPORTATIO**. See **ASPELLO**, &c.

**ABSTĒQUE**, prap. *Without, except, besides.*

**ABSTĒMIUS**, a, um. (from abs and temetum, wine) **1.** That drinks no wine, that refrains from wine. **II.** That refrains from any thing.

**ABSTĒNTUS**, part. of **ABSTINEO**.

**ABSTERGO**, ō, itum, ēre. *To deter by fear, to frighten one from any thing.*

**ABSTERSUS**, a, um. part. of **ABSTERGO**.

**ABSTĒNENS**, tis. **1.** Part. of abstineo; see **ABSTINEO**. **II.** Adj. **1.** Moderate, temperate. **2.** Not covetous.

**ABSTĒNTER**. *Moderately, temperately, without covetousness.*

**ABSTĒNTIA**, ōe, f. (abstineo) **1.** A refraining, or being moderate in any thing; temperate conduct or behaviour. **II.** *Absence of covetousness, honesty.* **III.** *Temperance, abstemiousness, abstinence, fasting.*

**ABSTĒNEO**, ul, entum, ēre. (abs and teuceo) **1.** To keep off, keep back. **II.**

*Especially, se a re, or se re, To refrain from any thing.*

**ABSTRO**, ōre. *To stand off, or at a distance from any thing.*

**ABSTRŪHŌ**, xi, ctum, ēre. **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, secer.

**III.** *To snatch away or carry off by force to any place or condition.*

**ABSTRŪCHO**, si, sum, ēre. Prop. *To thrust away; hence, to hide, bury, conceal (as well as one can).*

**ABSTRŪSUS**, a, um. **1.** Part. of abstrudo; see **ABSTRUDO**. **II.** Adj. *Concealed, secret; hard to be explained, abstruse.*

**ABSUM**, absum, absum, ēre. **1.** To be away from a place, to be absent or missing. **II.** 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. **III.** 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.* **IV.** *Abesso alicui, To be wanting to any one, to be of no assistance or service.* **N.B.** Part. **Absums, 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.*

**ABSUMO**, mpsi, mptum, ēre. *To take away.* Hence, **1.** *To destroy, consume.*

**II.** *To kill, make away with, carry off.*

**III.** *To pass, spend (time).*

**ABSUMPTUS**, or **ABSUMTUS**, a, um. See **ABSUMO**.

**ABSURDE**, adv. (absurdus) **1.** *Harshly, inharmoniously, out of tune.* **II.** *Out of taste, absurdly.*

**ABSURDUS**, a, um. **1.** *Harsh, inharmonious, out of tune.* **II.** *Out of taste, absurd.* **III.** *Foolish, stupid.*

**ABUNDANS**, tis. **1.** Part. of abundo; see **ABUNDO**. **II.** Adj. *Full of, or richly supplied with, any thing; abounding; hence, rich, wealthy, opulent.* **III.** *Copious, abundant.*

**ABUNDANTER**, adv. (abundans) *Copiously, abundantly, in abundance.*

**ABUNDANTIA**, ōe, f. (abundo) Prop. *An overflow of water.* Hence, **1.** *Abundance, copiousness, plenty.* **II.** *Riches, wealth.*

**ABUNDANTIO**, ōnis, f. (abundo) *An overflow of water, of a river, &c.*

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

**ABUNDO**, 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 **Ab usque**. *From.*  
**ABUSUS**, us, m. (abutor) I. *A consuming by use.* II. *Abuse, misuse.*  
**ABUTOR**, usus sum, uti. 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: hence, ac, si, for quasi, as if; simul ac, as soon as.*

**ACADEMIA**, a, f. (Ἀκαδημία, Ἀκαδημαία) 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.

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

**ACALANTHIS**, idis, f. A thistle-finch, goldfinch.

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

**ACANTHUS**, idis, f. (ἄκανθῆ) A thistle-finch, goldfinch.

**ACANTHUSI**, i, (ἄκανθος) 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 **ACCEDO**, 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 assist to, to approve of.*

**ACCELERATIO**, onis, 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 **ADCCENDO**, di, sum, ere. (ad and cando) 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.*

**ACCENSO**, or **ADPENSO**, sui, situm and sum, ere. *To reckon in addition to or among.* Hence, **ACCENSUS**, subst., and plur. **ACCENSI**, i. *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** (Adc.), a, um. *Set on fire, inflamed.*

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

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

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

**ACCIPIO** (Adc.), onis, f. (accipio) *A accepting any thing, a receiving, taking into one's possession.*

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

**ACCEPTOR** (Adc.), onis, m. (accipio) *He who receives.*

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

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

**ACCESIO** (Adc.), onis, f. (accedo) I. *A going to or towards, an approach.* II. *An adding, addition; hence, an increasing, increase.* III. *A thing added, an addition or accession.*

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

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

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

**ACCIDO** (Adc.), 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.*

**ACCIDO** (Adc.), 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** (Adc.), 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 (ii), itum, ire. *To call or summon to a place, to cause to be fetched, cause to come.*

**ACCIPIO** (Adc.), 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, to 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, Receipt;** 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.*

**ACCIPITER**, 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 **ACCIO**.

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

**ACCLAMATIO** (Adc.), onis, 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.*

**ACCLAMO**, 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** (Adc.), e, (acclino) I. *Reclining, leaning against any thing.*

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

ACCULO, or AD-CLINO, avi, atum, are. I. To lean against or to, to bend towards, or, to incline to a thing. II. Fig. Se inclinare ad rem, To incline to, to have a liking or inclination for any thing.

ACCLIVUS (Adel.) e. also ACCLIVUS, a, um. (ad and clivus) Steep, uphill.

ACCLIVITAS (Adel.), atis. f. Acclivity, steepness.

ACCOLA, or AD-COLA, æ. m. (accolo) One who lives or has settled near, a neighbour.

ACCOLOR, or AD-COLOR, olui, ultum, ere. 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. (accommodatus) Agreeably or according to any thing, fitly, suitably.

ACCOMMODATIO (Adc.), onis. 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, atum, are. 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 (a similitudine, &c.). 4. To give, communicate, impart, devote.

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

ACCEDO, or AD-CREDO, Idi, itum, ere. To give credit to one, to believe or confide in him.

ACCRESO, or AD-CRESO, crevi, crētum, ere. 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.

ACCRETIO (Adc.), onis. f. (accresco) Growth, increase.

ACCUBITIO (Adc.), onis. 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, itum, ere.

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 at a place. III. To lay one's self down.

ACCUMBO (Adc.), cūbūi, cūbitum, 3. (ad and obs. cumbo) 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).

ACCUMULATA. (Adc.) adv. Copiously, abundantly.

ACCUMULATIO (Adc.), onis. m. (accumulo) He who heaps up or augments.

ACCUMULO, or AD-CUMULO, avi, atum, are. 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.

ACCURATE, (Adc.) adv. (accuratus) I. With care, cautiously, exactly, accurately. II. At large, circumstantially.

III. With care, cautiously.

ACCURATIO (Adc.), onis. 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.

ACCURO, or AD-CURO, avi, atum, are.

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, cūcūri, cursum, ere. To run to, to come with haste to; or simply, to hasten.

ACCURSUM (Adc.), us. m. (accuro) A running to or together, a concurrence.

ACCUSABILIS (Adc.), e. (accuso) Blameworthy, reprehensible.

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

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

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

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

ACCUSATORIUS (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.), icis. f. (accuso) I. A female accuser. II. A scold.

ACCUSO (Adc.), avi, atum, are. (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, eris. 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. very great. III. Sharp, of persons, i. e. strict, severe. IV. Active in one's business, quick, diligent, strenuous. V. Attentive, penetrating, penetrating, quick, accurate, keen.

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

ACERBITAS, atis. 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, are. (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, Acerbum, subst. An unpleasant, disagreeable, or horrible circumstance, misfortune, calamity.

ACERNUS, a, um. (acer, eris) 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.

ACERSCOMES, 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, atum, are. (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 acis, eris) Prop. A heap of chaff. I. Any heap. II. A heap, fig. i. e. abundance.

III. The kind of argument called sorites.

ACESCO, acui, ere. (acuo) To grow sour. ACETABULUM, i. n. (acetum) I. A

## ACE

*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 drachme in weight.*

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

ACTĒLUS, *a. um.* (dimin. of acidus) *Something sour, sourish.*

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

ACTĒS, *él.* (from *axis*, by inserting an *e*) I. *The edge or sharp point of any thing.* II. *Of the eyes: l. 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).*

ACTĒSACES, and ACTĒSĒTES, *is. m.* (ἀκτινῶν) *A short sword or cutlass of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians; a scimitar.*

ACTĒUS, *i. m.* or ACTĒMUS, *i. 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.*

ACTĒNSER, *éris*, and ACTĒNSĒS, *is. m.* *A kind of fish sold among the ancients at a high price: supposed to be the sturgeon.*

ACTĒLIS, *id. is.* (or ACTĒLIS, *id. is.*) *A kind of small dart or javelin.*

ACTĒMŪS, *i. n.* (ἀκτινῶν) *A poisonous herb, wolf's-bane, wolf's-wort.*

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

ACTĒSCĒO, or AD-*QUĒSCĒO*, *évi, étum, éro.* 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.*

ACTĒSĒRO (Adq.), *évil, situm, ére.* (ad and *quero*) I. *To gain or add to any*

## ACR

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

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

ACRĒTĒLUS, *a. um.* (acor) *Something sharp, acute.*

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

ACRĒTĒR, *adv.* (acer) I. *Sharply, vehemently, strongly, vigorously: hence, gen., very, very much, exceedingly.* II. *Sharply, sightedly, keenly: hence, strictly, carefully, accurately.* III. *With spirit, vigorously.*

ACRĒDĒMĒA, *étilis. n.* (ἀκροδῆμα) 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, one who entertains others at table by humorous stories, &c.*

ACRĒDĒSĒS, *is. f.* (ἀκροδῆσις) Prop. *A hearing, listening: hence, l. 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.*

ACTĒ, *æ. f.* (ἀκτι) I. *The sea-shore.*

II. *Residence at the sea-shore for pleasure.* III. *An estate near the sea.*

ACTĒO, *ónis. f.* (ago) Gen. *An act, action.* I. *A doing or performance.* II. *In an active sense. 2. That which is done, a deed, performance.* III. *Action, operation, activity.* III. Especially, *An affair of state or judicial proceeding.* I. *Any thing relating to the business of the state, whether a speech, negotiation, motion, &c.* 2. *Of judicial proceedings. l. Light 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.*

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

ACTĒRĒCĒLA, *æ. f.* (dimin. of actio) *A short pleading or action.*

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

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

ACTĒRĒ, *éris. m.* (ago) I. *He who*

## ACT

*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.*

ACTĒARĒRĒMĒLUM, *i. n.* (sc. navigium) *A small galley or barge.*

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

ACTĒRĒMĒLUS, *i. m.* *An amanuensis, short-hand writer; a clerk, secretary.*

ACTĒRĒSĒS, *adv.* *With activity or briskness.*

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

ACTUS, *a. um.* part of Ago.

ACTUS, *us. m.* (ago) I. *An excited motion, impulse; also, a driving; also, a right of driving cattle over or through a place: hence, l. 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 vice or gesture.*

ACTĒMUS, *adv.* *Presently, immediately.*

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

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

ACTĒMĒN, *im. 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.*

ACTĒO, *úli, átum, 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.*

ACTUS, *éris. n.* *Chaff.*

ACTUS, *i. m.* *A sea-shelf with a pointed proboscis.*

## ACU

ACUS, us. f. (from *acu*, 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, willfully.* 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 generally 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, 1. *A state of rest, and sometimes action, At or near any thing, to the question where? 1. 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, of freely 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.

AD-ÆQUE, adv. l. q. æque. *Just as, the same as, in the same manner as.*

AD-ÆQUO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. 1. *Trans. To make equal, to level, equalise.* II. *Intrans. To equal.*

AD-ÆGLEM, l. n. *A proverb, adage, saw.*

AD-ALLIGO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. *To bind on or to any thing.*

AD-AMANTUS, a, um. (ἀδαμαντῖος) *Adamantine, hard as adamant.*

AD-AMANTUS, a, um. (ἀδαμαντῖος) l. q. adamantus.

AD-AMAS, antis. m. (ἀδάμας) I. *Prop. The invincible, used by the ancients to de-*

## ADA

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, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. *To acquire a liking for, to take pleasure in, to love.*

AD-APERIO, erit, eritum. 1. l. q. aperio. I. *To open, set or throw open.* II. *To uncover, bare; or, not to cover.*

III. *To make risible.*

AD-APERITUS, e. (adaperio) *That may be opened.*

AD-APTO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. *To make fit, adapt, adjust to any thing.*

AD-AQUO, ðtus sum, ðri. *To fetch water.*

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

AD-ÆUCTUS, a, um. part. of AD-ÆUGEO.

AD-ÆUCTUS, us. m. (adaugeo) *Growth, increase.*

AD-ÆUGEO, xi, ctum. 2. *To increase, augment.*

AD-ÆUGESCO, 3. *To increase, augment, grow.*

AD-BIBO, lbi, lbitum. 3. *To drink.*

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

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

AD-DICO, xi, ctum, ðre. 1. *Trans. To adjudge, i. e. to pronounce that a thing belongs to or must be surrendered to any one.* I. *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 addico; see Addico.* II. *Adj. Devoted, addicted.*

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

AD-DIFAMENTUM, i. n. (adlo) *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, ðtum, ðre. 1. *To put or join to any thing, to add; hence, Adde,*

## ADD

*Add to which, moreover.* II. *To increase.* III. *To throw into or upon, to cast into.* IV. *To make, occasion, give.*

AD-DUCO, ul, ctum, ðre. *To lead.*

AD-DUBITO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. *To doubt of a thing; or, simply, to doubt, hesitate, be uncertain.*

AD-DUCO, ul, ctum, ðre. 1. *To lead to, i. e. to bring to by leading; also, generally, 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, adluc, 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, generally, to draw together.*

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

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

AD-EDO, ed, ctum. 3. *To eat at or of a thing, to corrode, gnaw; or, to eat up, consume; hence fit, to consume.*

AD-ELPHI, ðrum, in. (Adelphi) *The Brothers, a comedy of Terence.*

AD-EMIO, ðnis. f. (adimo) *A taking away, withdrawing.*

AD-EMPTUS (AD-EMPTUS), a, um. part. of AD-IMO.

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

AD-EO, ðvi, and more freq. ðvi, ðtum, ðre. 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, ipis. e. *Fat of animals, superlatives, &c.*

AD-EPISCO, ðnis. f. (adipiscor) *An obtaining; Cic.*

AD-EPUS, a, um. part. of ADIPISCO.

AD-ÆQUITO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. *To ride up to.*

AD-ESUM, or ADES DUM. *Come hither. See DUM, and AD-UM.*

ADR. All words beginning thus, see in AFF.

ADG. All words beginning thus, see in AGG.

AD-HEREO, hæsi, hæsum, ðre. 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.

ADHÆSIATIO, ônis. f. (adhæsio) An adhering, haping 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 believe one's self.

ADHABEO, a, um. part. of ADHABEO.

AD-HÛSIO, iui and li, itum. 4. To neigh to or 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-HUC, adv. I. For ad hoc, sc. tempus. Until now, hitherto, as yet.

II. Yet, of time past or future. III. Yet, i. e. moreover, besides, beyond that, farther, for ad (i. e. besides) hoc.

ADUO, 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.

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

ADUOSOR, eptus sum, ipisci. (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.

ADUTV, a, um. part. of ADEO.

ADUTVS, us, m. (adco) 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-ÏXEO, êre. To lie near or at.

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

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

ADJECTVS, a, um. part. of ADICIO.

ADJECTVS, us, m. (adjicio) An adding or putting to or in.

ADICIO, feci, 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-ÏBEO, jussi, jussum. 2. To command moreover; or simply, to command.

AD-ÏDICATIO, ônis. f. An adjudging, an assigning judicially.

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

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

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

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

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

ADÏUNCTVS, a, um. I. Part. of adjungo; see ADÏUNGO. II. Adj. Added, united to, connected with. Hence, Ad-junctum, 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.

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

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

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

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

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

ADÏÛTVS, a, um. part. of ADÏUVO.

AD-ÏÛVO, 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-MÂTÛRO, âre. To accelerate, hasten.

ADMENVS, a, um. part. of ADMETIO.

ADMETIO, inensus sum, iri. To measure to, i. e. to distribute or give out by measure.

ADMÏNICÛTOR, âri. To support by stakes or props.

ADMÏNICÛM, 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.

ADMÏNISTER, stri. m. I. One that attends his master, a servant, attendant.

II. Any one who attends on or assists another, an assistant, agent.

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

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

ADMÏNISTRATOR, ôris. m. (administro)

I. He who manages, takes care of, or directs any thing. II. A servant, attendant.

ADMÏNISTRO, 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.

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

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

ADMÏRABILITER, adv. (admirabilis)

I. In an admirable manner. II. In a wonderful or astonishing manner.

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

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

AD-MÏROR, âtus sum, âri. I. To wonder at. II. To admire.

AD-MÏSCEO, seui, stum and xtum, êre.

I. To mix with, mingle with, intermingle, blend together. II. To mix with.

ADMÏSSIO, ônis. f. (admitto) Admission; access, audience.

ADMÏSSUM, i. n. (admitto) A trespass, fault, crime.

ADMÏSSVS, a, um. part. of ADMÏTTO.

ADMÏSTVS, a, um. part. of ADMÏSCEO.

AD-MÏTTO, 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, Admissus, a, um, Running swiftly.**

**ADMIXTO, ōnis, f. (admisceo) A mingling or mixing together, mixture.**

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

**ADMŌDUM, adv. (ad and modus) I. Very, very much. II. About, almost, just. III. About, of number and time.**

**AD-MŌDŪ, ul, itum, ēre. I. To admonish, remind one of a thing. II. To advise, i. e. to exhort, urge on, prompt, warn, suggest.**

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

**ADMŌNITOR, ōris, m. (admoneo) I. He who admonishes; he who reminds of a debt, a dum. II. He who encourages or urges on.**

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

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

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

**AD-MORDEO, ōi, 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.**

**AD-MŌTŪ, mōvi, mōtum, 2. I. 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.**

**AD-MŌGIO, ū, itum, ire. To low to or after.**

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

**AD-MURMŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. To murmur at anything, with approbation or disapprobation.**

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

**AD-NASCO, See AGNASCO.**

**AD-NASCO, See ASCO.**

**AD-NĒO, ēri and ū, ultum, ēre. 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.**

**AD-ŌLESCENS, tis II. 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.**

**ADOLESCENTIA, e, f. (adolescens) I. 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.**

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

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

**AD-ŌLESCO, ōlēvi, ultum, ēre. I. To grow up or grow; hence fig., to grow, increase, become greater; hence the participles, 1. Adolesces, growing, increasing. 2. Adultus, a, um, Grown up, adult.**

**II. To be set on fire, to burn.**

**AD-ŌLE, are, for adoro.**

**AD-ŌPĒRIO, erui, ertum, 4. To cover, to close.**

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

**ADOPŌTIVUS, a, um. (adopto) I. Acquired by adoption. II. Made or become by adoption.**

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

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

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

**AD-ŌRFŌ, ortus sum, iri. I. To go to or towards. II. To attack, assault.**

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

**AD-ORNO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To fit out, provide with necessities, furnish, equip, provide. II. To adorn or grace with any thing.**

**AD-ŌRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To call upon, adore, supplicate; also, to pray for any thing. II. To reverence, to salute respectfully.**

**ADORŪS, a, um, part. of ADORIBI.**

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

**AD-QUIESCO, AD-QUIRO, AD-QUISITIO. See ACQŪ.**

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

**AD-RĀDO, si, sum, ēre. I. To shave 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.**

**ADSUM. See under SUM.**

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

**ADULATIO, ōnis, f. (adulor) I. Flattery, adulation, fawning, blandishment.**

**II. Respectful salutation, adoration.**

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

**ADULĀTORĪUS, a, um. (adulor) Of, belonging or proper to a flatterer, adulatory.**

**ADULŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. I. q. adulor. To flatter, fawn.**

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

**ADULTER, a, um. (allied to adulor) I. Adulterous. II. False, spurious, counterfeit.**

**ADULTER, ēri, m. An adulterer, a paramour, gallant.**

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

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

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

**ADULTĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (adulter) I. Intrans. To have illicit intercourse with a person, whether married or unmarried, to commit whoredom or adultery. ... Trans. I. To lead or induce to commit adultery. 2. To corrupt, falsify.**

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

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

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

**AD-UMBRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To cast a shadow on or over any thing, to shade. II. To represent imperfectly by compare, 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.**

**ADUNCĪTAS, 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.**

**AD-URGO (ad-urgeo), ēre. I. To**

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

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

II. *To rip, 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.*

ADVERTICIUS, or ADVERTICIUS, a, um. (adveho) *Forgiven*.

ADVERTO, āre. (adveho) *To carry or convey to a place.*

ADVERTUS, a, um. Part. of *ADVEHIO*.

ADVERTUS, us, m. *Conveyance*.

AD-VĒHO, xi, ētum. 3. *To bring or carry to or towards.*

AD-VELO, āre. *To cover.*

ADVENA, æ, 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-VĒNĒOR, ātus sum, āri, i. q. venero. *To worship, venerate.*

AD-VĒNIO, ēni, ēntum. 4. *To come to or at, to arrive (at a place).*

ADVENTICIUS (ADVENTICIUS), 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, āvi, ātum, āre. (advenio) *To approach, to be near at hand.*

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

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

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

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

AD-VERRO, ēre. *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, ōnis, f. (adverto) *A directing towards.*

ADVERSOR (Advors.), ātus sum, āri. (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. *Adversus flumine, Liv., up or against the stream*: hence, *Adversa, i. 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, ēre. 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, āvit, ēre. *It grows late, it is towards evening.*

AD-VIGILO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To watch by any thing, be watchful over.*

AD-VIVO, ixi, icium, ēre, i. q. vivo. *To live.*

AD-VŌCĀTA, æ, f. (advocatus) *A female assistant or helper*; Cic. *Tusc.* 4. 23.

ADVŌCĀTIO, ōnis, 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.*

ADVŌCĀTUS, a, um. Part. of *ADVOCO*.

ADVŌCĀTUS, 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-VŌCO, āvi, ātum, āre I. *To call*

*to a place, to call in*: hence, *to call in to*; 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.*

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

AD-VŌLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To fly to or towards.* II. Fig. *To come quickly to, to hasten to.*

AD-VOLVO, vi, ōtum. 3. I. *To roll to or towards.* II. *See advolvere, and advolvi, of supplies, To fall down at*; *genibus alieuius, Liv.*; also, *genus, Tac.*

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

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

ÆDEPOL, See ÆDEPOL.

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.

ÆDĪCŪLA, æ, 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, ōnis, f. (ædifico) I. *The act of building.* II. *A building, a collection of buildings.*

ÆDIFICATIOŪCLĀ, æ, f. (dimin. of *ædificatio*) *A small building.*

ÆDIFICATOR, ōris, m. (ædifico) *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, āvi, ātum, āre. (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, ātis, f. *The ædileship, office of an ædile.*

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

**EDI**, *id.* See **EDUS**.  
**EDITHUS** (Ἐδιθύς), *i. m.* The older form of **eduitus**; *Cle.*  
**EDITHUS**, *i. m.* (aedes and teur) *A scrosterian, one that opens and shuts the gates of a temple, and conducts strangers over it*; *Cle.*; hence fig., a *panegyrist*.  
**EGRA**, *gra*, *grum*. I. Sick, ill-disposed; *i. n.* In body; Sick, ill; subst., *A sick person*; also fig., *weak, infirm, calamitous*. II. In mind, *i. e.* Troubled, sorrowful, low-spirited, sad; hence, *Egram, subst., Pain, grief*. II. Disagreeable. I. *Exciting dislike*, 2. *Betraying dislike*.  
**EGIS**, *ids*, *f.* (αἴγῃ) Prop. *A goat's skin*. Hence, the *Egis*, *i. e.* the shield of Jupiter or of Pallas, a shield, protection, defence.  
**EGRE**, *adv.* I. With much pains, with great difficulty; hardly, scarcely. II. With repugnance or dislike, unwillingly.  
**EGRESO**, or **EGRISCO**, *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*.  
**EGRI-MONIA**, *æ. f.* (æger) *Sadness, sorrow*.  
**EGRI-TUDO**, *inis*, *f.* (æger) *I. Sickness, indisposition*. II. *Grief, sorrow, sadness*.  
**EGROTATIO**, *onis*, *f.* (ægroto) *Sickness, disease*.  
**EGROTUS**, *avi*, *atum*, *are*. (ægrotus)  
*I. To be sick*. II. *To be vexed or sad*. III. *To be indisposed, to be out of order*.  
**EGROTUS**, *a, um*, (æger) *That is not well, sick, ill, diseased*; subst., *A sick man, a patient*; hence fig. *Weak, infirm, in bad condition*.  
**ELINOS**, *i. m.* (ἄλινος) *An elegy, a mournful song*.  
**EMULA**, *æ. f.* (emulus) *I. She that is emulous*. II. *A competitor, rival*.  
**EMULATIO**, *onis*, *f.* (emulor) *I. In a good sense, Emulation, competition between two persons*; *i. e.* *I. An endeavouring to do as well as another*. 2. *An endeavouring to do better than another*.  
*II. In a bad sense, Emulation attended with envy, jealousy, ill-will*.  
**EMULATOR**, *oris*, *tr.* (emulor) *An emulating competitor*.  
**EMULATUS**, *us*, *m. i. q.* emulatio.  
**EMULON**, *atus*, *sum*, *ari*. *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*.  
**EMULUS**, *a, um*. *That strives to imitate, whether in an honourable or in an envious manner*; hence, *I. Envious, jealous*.  
*II. Fig. Like, equal to*.  
**EMULUS**, *i. m.* *I. He that emulates, or envies*. II. *A competitor, rival*.  
**ENEA-TOR**, *oris*, *m.* (æneus) *A trumpeter*.  
**ENNECUS** or **ANNECUS** (quadrissyll.), *a, um* (æns) *Made of brass, copper, or bronze; brazen*.  
**ENIGMA**, *atis*, *n.* (αἰνίγμα) *Any thing difficult to guess at or understand*; hence, *I. An indistinct or obscure intimation*. II. *A dark saying, riddle, enigma*.  
**ENIPES** or **ANENIPES**, *odis*, (æneus and pes) *Brasen-footed*.  
**ÆNUS** (trissyll.), or **ANÆNUS**, *a, um* (æns) *Of brass, copper, or bronze; brazen*; hence, *Ænum, or Ahenum, subst.* (sc. vas), *A copper vessel*.  
**ÆQUALIS**, *e. (æquo)* *I. Equal, in respect of another thing, i. e. not larger or smaller, conformable*; hence, fig., *that thinks rightly, just, upright*. II. *Uniform, equable*.  
**ÆQUALITAS**, *atis*, *f.* (æqualis) *Uniformity, equability*.  
**ÆQUALITER**, *adv.* *I. Equally*.  
*II. Evenly, uniformly*.  
**ÆQUÆVUS**, *a, um*. (æquus and ævum) *Of the same age, coeval*.  
**ÆQUALIS**, *e. (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, contemporary*.  
**ÆQUALITAS**, *atis*, *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**, *atis*, *f.* (æquanimus) *I. Lenity, kindness, indulgence*. II. *Evenness of temper, patience*.  
**ÆQUATIO**, *onis*, *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 propositions*.  
**ÆQUILIBRATUS**, *atis*, *f.* (æquilibrium) Prop. *A state of comparative, a perfect equality*.

**ÆQUILIBRUM**, *i. n.* (æquilibrium) *A state of comparative, perfect equality of weight*.  
**ÆQUINOCTIUS**, *e.* (æquinoctium) *Relating to the equinox*.  
**ÆQUINOCTIUM**, *i. n.* (æquus and nox) *The equinox*.  
**ÆQUIPARABILIS**, *e.* (æquiparo) *That may be compared, comparable*.  
**ÆQUIPARUS**, *avi*, *atum*, *are*. (æquipar) *I. Intrants. To equal, to be equal to*. II. *Trans. To compare*.  
**ÆQUALITAS**, *atis*, *f.* (æquus) *I. Equality, proportion, symmetry*. II. *Moderation of the affections and passions, evenness of mind*. III. *Equity, justice*.  
**ÆQUO**, *avi*, *atum*, *are*. (æquus) *I. To make smooth, to level*. II. *To equal, 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. *Intrants. To equal, come up to*; also, *æquari, to equal, come up to*.  
**ÆQUOR**, *oris*, *n.* (æquus) *Any flat or level surface*; especially of water; hence for the sea.  
**ÆQUORUS**, *a, um*. (æquor) *Of or belonging to the sea*.  
**ÆQUUS**, *a, um*. *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, a quality*. V. *Equitable, just, right, proper*; hence, *Æquum, justice, right*. VI. *Favourable, friendly, kind, propitious*; hence, *Æquus, a friend*.  
**ÆER**, *is*, *m.* (ἄῆρ) *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 heroes to render them invisible*. III. *Fragrance*.  
**ÆRAMENTUM**, *i. n.* (æro) *A vessel made of brass, bronze, or copper*.  
**ÆRARIA**, *æ. f.* (æerarius) *sc. officina. A melting-house, refining-house*.  
**ÆRARIUM**, *i. n.* (æerarius) *The place in which the public money was kept, the treasury*; *any chest, a money-chest*.  
**ÆRARIUS**, *a, um*. (æer) *I. Of, belonging to, or concerned with brass, bronze, or copper*. II. *Of, belonging to, or concerned with money*; hence, *Ærarius, A citizen of the lowest class, who was destitute of the jus suffragii, and had to pay a tax only on his person*.  
**ÆRATUS**, *a, um*. (æer) *I. Covered or ornamented with brass*; also, *of brass*

or copper. II. Possessed of money, rich.

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

ÆREBUS, (quadrisyll.) i. q. Acrius.

ÆRIFER, a, um. (as aud fero) Bearing any thing brazen.

ÆRIPES, Ælis. (as and pes) I. That has brazen feet, brazen-footed. II. Feet, quick-footed.

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

ÆRISUS, a, um. (ær, æis) I. Aërial, dwelling in the air. II. Aërial, raised aloft in the air, high.

ÆRIGO, Æis. (as) I. Rust of copper, verdigrise, both natural and prepared. II. Ill-rill'd, hatred, rancour. III. Money. IV. Avarice, covetousness.

V. *Militee* (in corn). VI. A weevil.

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

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

ÆRUMNOSUS, 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, I. Es alienum, *Debit*; also fig. a debt, i. e. a promise not yet fulfilled. 2. Es, Wages, hire. 3. Æra, Æis. Military service. 4. Æra, *Counters*; hence, the items of an account.

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

ÆSCULFUS, a, um. (of the æsculus; Ov.

ÆSTAS, ætis. f. (related to æstus) I. The summer. II. For annus; Virg.

III. The heat of summer. IV. Per æstatem liqui lan, through the clear summer air or sky, Virg.; æstate serena, in a clear summer day, Virg.

ÆSTIFER, æra, um. (æstus and fero) I. Hot, bringing or occasioning heat.

II. Suffering heat; hot, sultry.

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

ÆSTIMATIO, Ænis. f. (æstimo) A valuing, valuation; hence, I. An estate at 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.

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

ÆSTIMO, (Æstimo), ævi, ætum, 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.

ÆSTIVE, adv. As in summer.

ÆSTIVO, ævi, ætum, 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, ævi, ætum, 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. I. 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) I. 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. I. Overpowering 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; an age, a long time. III. Time, in respect of men, or in which the same generation lives together, age; also gen. Time.

ÆTATULA, 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, I. In æternum, For ever, everlastingly. 2. Æternum (sc. in), For ever, incessantly, always.

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

II. With the poets, gen., The air.

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

ÆTHRA, æ. f. (æðig) 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. (ævum) I. The time or period of life, life; hence, I. 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; 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. in. (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-

*other relation, connection, reference.*

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

AFFECTO (Adf.), āvi, ātum, āre. (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 (Adf.), a, um. I. Part of afflicto; see Afflicto.

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 (Adf.), 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.

AFFERO (Adf.), attūll (adf.), allatum (adf.), afferre (adf.) (from ad and fero)

I. To take, bring, or carry to or towards; hence, afferre se, 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 (Adf.), feci, ectum. 3. (ad and facio)

I. To do one thing to another, to connect one thing with another. II.

To aim at a thing or person with any thing, to contend for; 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 (Adf.), ōnis. f. An adding to.

AFFICTUS (Adf.), a, um. Part of ARINGO.

AFFIGO (Adf.), xi, xum, ēre. (ad and figo) To fix or fasten to or upon, to make fast. Part. AFFIXUS, a, um, Affixed, fastened to.

AFFINGO (Adf.), inxi, lectum, ēre. (ad and fingo)

I. To add by forming or framing; hence, I. To add by inventing or devising. 2. To add. II. To attribute or ascribe falsely.

AFFINIS (Adf.), e. (ad and finis) 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 (Adf.), ātis. f. (affinis) I.

Vicinity. II. Relationship by marriage, affinity. III. Fig. Relation, similarity.

AFFIRMĀTE. (Adf.) adv. Assuredly, affirmatively.

AFFIRMATIO (Adf.), ōnis. f. (affirmo) Assurance, affirmation.

AFFIRMO (Adf.), āvi, ātum, āre. (ad and firmo) I. To strengthen, confirm.

II. To confirm by word of mouth, i. e. to affirm, assure.

AFFIXUS (Adf.), a, um. I. Part of affligo; see AFFIGO.

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

AFFLĀTUS (Adf.), us. m. (affligo) I.

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

AFFLICTĀTI (Adf.), ōnis. f. (afflicto) Affliction.

AFFLICTO (Adf.), āvi, ātum, āre. (ad fligo) To strike against; hence, I. 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 (Adf.), ōnis. m. (affligo) He who destroys or overthrows.

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

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

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

AFFLO (Adf.), āvi, ātum, āre. (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 (Adf.) tis. I. Part of affluo; see AFFLUO.

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

AFFLUENTĒ. (Adf.), adv. Copiously, abundantly.

AFFLUENTIA (Adf.), æ. f. (affluens)

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

AFFLUO (Adf.), xi, xum. 3. (ad and fluo) I. To flow to or towards, to flow near to; hence fig., I. 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 (Adf.), atus suum, āri, (ad and for) I. To address, accost. II. To say any thing to one, to speak to one.

AFFOREM (Adf.), es, et. (ad and fore); i. q. affuturus essem; (Virg.: affore, Cæc. i. e. esse affuturus (um), &c.)

AFFRANGO (Adf.), ēgi, actum. 3. (ad and frango) I. To strike or dash one thing against another.

AFFRICO (Adf.), cul, ctum, āre. (ad and frico) I. To rub against any thing.

II. To impart by rubbing.

AFFRO (Adf.), āvi, ātum. I. (ad and fro) To triturate, crumble away, grate.

AFFULGEO (Adf.), si. 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 (Adf.), fudi, fūsum, ēre. (ad and fundo) I. To pour to or upon; hence, to wet. II. Fig. To add, to join.

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

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

AGE or AGĒDUM. Come on! go to! well!

AGELLŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of agrillus) A very small field.

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

AGĒMA, ātis. d. (ἀγέμα) The Macedonian name of a certain corps or troop of soldiers, cavalry and infantry.

AGER, agri. m. (ἀγρός) I. Land

1. 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.

AGĒMO (Adf.), ēre. (ad and gemo) To sigh or groan at or to.

AGGER, ēris. 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. II. A heap made of rubbish, earth, wood, stone, &c.: hence fig., any height. III. Especially, 1. A military mound. 2. A dam. 3. *Agger viae*, Virg.: Tac., the raised part of a road, i. e. a road.

**AGGERĀO**, avi, ātum, āre. (agger) I. To heap, heap up, set on a heap. II. To add by heaping. III. To heap up, i. e. to increase, augment.

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

**AGGĪTUS** (AdĠ.), a. um. Part. of **AGGERĀO**, āre.

**AGGERĒTUS** (AdĠ.), us. m. (aggerere) A heaping up, or collecting.

**AGGĪTĪFERO** (AdĠ.), avi, ātum, āre. (ad and glomero) To wind into a knot or ball; to gather or collect together.

**AGGLĒTĪNO** (AdĠ.), avi, ātum, āre. (ad and glutino) 1. To glue, cement; also, to solder. II. Fig., To fasten on, to apply; to attach one's self.

**AGGRĀVESCO** (AdĠ.), ere. (ad and graveo) To grow heavy or grievous; to become worse.

**AGGRĀVO** (AdĠ.), avi, ātum, āre. (ad and gravo) 1. To render heavier. II. To make greater, worse, heavier, or more dangerous. III. To oppress, inconvenience, molest.

**AGGRĒDĪO** (AdĠ.), essus sum. 3. (ad and gradior) 1. To go or step to or towards. II. 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** (AdĠ.), āvi, ātum, āre. (ad and grego) To add to a flock; hence, to associate with, to join to.

**AGGRESSIO** (AdĠ.), ōnis. f. (aggreddior) An attack; hence fig., prima aggressio, of an oration, i. e. the exordium; Cic.

**AGGRESSUS** (AdĠ.), a. um. Part. of **AGGRĒDĪO**.

**AGĪLIS**, e. (ago) That moves or may be moved easily, movable; hence, *agīlic*, quick, active, brisk, nimble.

**AGĪLITAS**, atis. f. (agilis) Moveableness, quickness, nimbleness, activity.

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

**AGĪTĪTIO**, ōnis. f. (agito) 1. A mov-

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

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

**AGĪTĀTUS**, a. um. I. Part. of agito; see **AGĪTO**. II. Adj. Lively, vehement, impassioned.

**AGĪTO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (ago) I. 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. II. Trans. 1. To set in motion, to move; especially, to move often, to move to and fro; hence. 2. To drive. 3. To pursue, chase; and fig., to pursue, follow after. 3. To ride, drive, or manage a horse; *navem, to row*; *about*, 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.

**AGLĀSPIS**, ūbis. (ἀγλαΐα and ἀσπίς) That bears a glittering shield.

**AGMEN**, inis. n. (for agimen, from ago) Prop. That which is moved or driven; hence, 1. An army on a march, (opp. actus); sometimes gen., an army, for exercitus. II. A march; hence, 1. Agmine certo — pectus, Virg. i. c. with sure or steady motion. 2. Any motion of things which proceed in a line or straight course. III. 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.

**AGNĀLIA**, ūm. n. i. q. agnolia.

**AGNASCOR**, or **ADNASCOR**, **ADGNASCOR**, nātus sum. 3. I. To grow at or upon.

II. To grow afterwards. III. To be born afterwards.

**AGNĀTIO**, **ADGNĀTIO**, or **ADNĀTIO**, ōnis. f. (agnascor) Relationship by the male side.

**AGNĀTUS**, a. um. I. Part. of agnascor; see **AGNASCOR**. II. Subst. Agnatus, 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.

**AGNĪLLUS**, i. m. (dimin. of agnus) A little lamb, lambskin.

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

**AGNĪTIO**, ōnis. f. (agnosco) 1. A recognising, acknowledging. II. Knowledge of a thing.

**AGNĪTUS**, a. um. Part. of **AGNOSCO**.

**AGNOSCO** (Adgn. or Adn.), nōvi, nītum, ēre. (ad and nosco) 1. To recognise a thing as the same which we formerly considered it to be; to recognise, acknowledge, know. II. To recognise, i. e. to see, perceive, observe; also, to see, comprehend, understand. III. To recognise, acknowledge, i. e. to admit as true, to concede, allow.

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

**AGO**, ēgi, actum, ēre. (ἄγω) I. Intrans. 1. To act, 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.

II. 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!* (c) Well then! (d) 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. 4. To speak any thing in public; hence, Acta, orum, Public acts or deeds; hence, Acta publica, called also simply, acta, A register of the acts, laws, and ordinances of the senate and emperors. N. B. Res agitur, A thing is treated of, is at stake, or in danger. Alicui gratias agere, Cic., 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, Alij. Lively, animated, vigorous.

AGON, ónis, m. (ἀγών) A contest in the public games.

AGONÁLIA (sc. sollelemnia). The festival of Juno.

AGÓNIA, orum, n. i. q. agonalia.

AGRARIUS, 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 colo) *A husbandman, farmer, agriculturist.*

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

Senecæ. II. i. q. Agricola; Cic. Senecæ. Ib.

AGRIPEA, 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 AENEUS, AENIPES.

ARENIPES, and AHENUS. See AENUS.

AI, (ai) An interjection denoting grief, alas!

AI, for aisne. See AIO.

AIENS, tis. 1. Part. of aio. II. Adj. i. q. affirmativus, Affirmative.

Ain, verb, defect. 1. To say yes, to assert, affirm, assent.

hence, quid ais? I. Gen. To say; 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.

ALĀBĀSTĀRA, strl. m. or ALĀBĀSTRUM, l. n. (ἀλάβαστρον) 1. A box for holding perfumes, in the shape of a pear.

II. Any thing in the shape of such box.

ALĀBĀSTĪTES, æ, m. (ἀλάβαστρον) *Each kind of white marble, alabaster, of which perfume-boxes were made.*

ALĀBĀSTRUM, l. See ALĀBĀSTER.

ALĀCER, ætis, e. 1. Brisk, lively, quick, active, sprightly, in high spirits.

II. Piercer, eager, impatient.

ALĀCĪTAS, ætis, f. (alacer) 1. Liveliness, briskness, activity.

II. Eagerness after any thing, desire, liking.

III. Transport, lively emotion of joy.

Courageousness.

ALĀPA, æ, f. Any stroke or blow with theopen hand; especially, a box on the ear.

ALĀRIS, e. i. q. alarius; Fab.

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

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

ALĀUDA, æ, f. A lark.

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

ALĀBEO, ære, (albus) 1. To be white; hence, Albens, White.

II. To become light, at the dawn of day.

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

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

ALĀINCO, ære, (albus) *To be white or whitish.*

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

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

ALĀBUM, l. n. See ALĀBUS, i. e. ἀλεύς.

ALĀBUS, a, um, (from ἀλεύς, i. e. ἀλεύς) 1. White; in any thing, whiteness, *The white part of any thing, whiteness, any thing white; a white tablet; a register, catalogue, roll.* II. Pale.

III. Bright; hence, ærcne, clear, bright, shining.

IV. *That renders bright or serene, that clears up the sky.*

ALĀCENO (Halec.), mis. 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.), ónis, f. i. q. alcedo.

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

ALCYONIDES HIES. *The calm season in which the kingfisher broods.*

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, óris, m. (alea) *One who plays at games of chance with dice, a dice-player, gambler.*

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

ALECC, ALLECC, of HALEC, Æcis, n., or, ALEX, HALEX, æcis, m. and f. *A kind of brine or pickle, prepared either from the sediment of the costly garum, or from some cheap fish.*

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

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

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

ALGESCO, alsi, ære, (algeo) *To grow cold; also, to catch cold, take cold.*

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

ALGOR, óris, um, (algeo) *Cold.*

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

ALIGUS, us and i, m. i. q. algor.

ALII, l. Sc. via, *By another way.*

II. *For alio, To another place.*

ALIAS, adv. (alius) *At another time; in another manner; otherwise. Alias—alias; at one time—at another; now—not; sometimes—sometimes.* I. Else.

ALIBI, adv. (alius and ibi) 1. Else; where, 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.*

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

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

ALICŪNE, 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.*

ALIEÑO, 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 aversive, to set at variance; hence, Alienatus, a, um, Æreus.* V. *To alter, change; hence,*

1. *Mentem alieuius, to take away the senses, to derange.* 2. *Alienari, To become one's self, to be transported, e. g. with anger, lust, &c.* 3. *To kill, to take away life.*

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, inexpressible; 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. l. q. alimonia.

ALIO, adv. (alius) I. *Elsewhither, i. e. 1. To another place. 2. To another person or persons. 3. To another thing.* II. *To another purpose or end.*

ALIQUID, or ALIQUID, 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 ALIOVERsus (Alioversus) adv. I. *Elsewhither.* II. *With a different respect, in a different meaning.*

ALIPES, Ædis, (ala and pes) I. *Having wings of the feet.* II. *Quick-footed, fleet.*

ALIPILUS, i, m. (ala and pilus) *One that plucks the hair from the arm-pits of persons bathing.*

ALIPITES, or ALIPTA, æ, m. (ἀλίπτῆς) *One who anoints.*

ALIQUA, sc. via, ratione. *In some way.*

ALIQUAMOLU, i. q. Aliquandiu.

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*

ALIQUANTULUM, 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.*

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

ALIQUI, for ALIQUIS and ALIQUO ALIQUIS (or ALIQUI), aliqua, aliquod, and aliquid (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.*

ALIQUISHIAM, aliquāplam, aliquodplam and aliquishiam. *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 alii, 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.*

ALIU, 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, aliävís, aliudvis, i. e. quivís alius. *Any one else.*

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

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

ALLABÖRO, or AD-LABORO, äre, i. *To toil or labour at any thing; Ilor.*

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

ALLACRIMO (Ad-lacrimo), äre, or ALLACRIMOR (Ad-lacrimor), äri. *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, ävi, ätum, äre. *To bark at; hence fig., to bark at, i. e. to abuse, rail at.*

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

ALLAUDO, or AD-LAUDO, äre. *To praise.*

ALLIECTO (Adl.), ävi, ätum, äre. (allicio) *To allure, entice, entice to.*

ALLECTUS (Adl.), a, um. I. *Electrd 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. 1, 16, 5. N. B. It is here used*



to denote the sending 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).

**ALLEGRO**, or **AD-LEGO**, āvi, ātum, āre.

I. *To dispatch 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.*

**ALLEGRO**, or **AD-LEGO**, ēgi, ēctum, 3. s.

I. *To admit by election, to elect to any thing.*

II. *To choose to any thing.*

**ALLEGORIA**, ē. f. *An allegory*; Quint.

—Lat., Inversio.

**ALLEVAMENTUM** (Adl.), i. n. (allevo)

*A means of lightening or alleviating.*

**ALLEVATIO** (Adl.), ōnis, f. (allevo)

I. *A tifting or raising up.* II. *A lightening, alleviating, assuaging.*

**ALLEVO**, or **AD-LVO**, 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.*

**ALLICEFACIO** (Adl.), ēcl, actum, 3. *To entice.*

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

**ALLIDO**, or **ADLIDO**, si, sum, 3. (ad and ludo) 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) *A one who binds or ties one thing to another.*

**ALLIGATRA** (Adl.), ē. 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.*

**ALLISO**, or **ADLISO**, 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-LUDO.*

**ALLIUM**, or **ALIUM**, i. n. *Garlic.*

**ALLŌCTIO** (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.*

**ALLŌQUOR**, or **AD-LOQUOR**, cētus (quittus) sum, i. I. *To speak to any one, to address.* II. *To console.*

**ALLŌBENTIA** (Adl.), ē. 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**, uxl, 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-LŪDO**, si, sum, ēre.

I. *To play near or with a person or thing, to joke, jest.* II. *To jest at any thing, or simply, to jest, joke.* III. *To do a thing in a jesting or playful manner.*

**ALLŪDO**, or **AD-LŪDO**, 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. (ἀλόν) *The aloe.*

**ALPHA**, i. f. *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. l. q. *alsiosus.*

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

**ALTARE**, is, n. (neut. of altaris, e.; from altari) 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.*

**ALTERA**, 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.*

**ALTERCATIO**, 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 responsions.* III. *A literary or philosophical disputation.* IV. *Any debate, dispute, or verbal contest.*

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

**ALTERCOR**, 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.*

**ALTERNŌ**, āvi, ātum, āre. (alternus)

I. *Trans. To do a thing by turns or course, to vary, reciprocate.* II. *Intrans. To change, reciprocate.*

**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.*

**ALTERCTER**, 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 fattened 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.*

**ALTIITUDO**, ōnis, f. (altus) I. *Height, altitude*: hence fig., *height, loftiness, elevation.* II. *Depth*: hence fig., *depth, unfitness, homeliness.*

**ALTIUSCULUS**, a, um. *Somewhat high.*

**ALTIVOLANS**, tis (alte and volans) *Flying on high.*

## ALT

ALTOR, ōris, m. (alo) for alitor. *A nourisher.*

ALTRISSECUS, adv. (alter and secus) *Of or in the other side.*

ALTRIX, icis, f. (altor) I. *A female nourisher.* 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, dumen, Cas.* 2. *Fig. Deep, great, profound, secret, impunctable;* hence, *Altum, Depth.* III. *Far removed, remote.*

ALTUS, a, um. for Alitus, part. of ALO.

ALLUCINATIO (Allucina. or Hallucin.), ōnis, f. (alucinor) *Foolery, trifling, delusionary.*

ALLUCOR (Alluc. or Halluc.), ōtus sum, ōti from *ἀλλυξω, ἀλλυξω*) I. *Intrans.* *To be careless or thoughtless; to play the fool, trifl; lay.* II. *Trans.* *To do any thing without care and attention; to act or talk carelessly; to prate, babble.*

ALUMEN, lus, m. *Alum.*

ALUMINATES, a, um. (alumen) *Furnished with or containing alum.*

ALUMINOSTES, 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, āti. *To bring up.*

ALUMNUS, i, m. (as it were, alomenus, 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.*

ALVETES, i, m. (from alvus) 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, I. *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) *Loveableness;* *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. (amaracum) *Of marjoram.*

AMARACUS, i, e. and AMARACUM, i, n. (*ἀμαράκωσ* et *ov*) *Marjoram.*

AMARANTUS, i, m. (*ἀμαράντος*, i. e. e. fading) *Amaranth, flower-gentle.*

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, *Amarum, 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

AMÆSIUS, 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.*

AMATŌRIUS, a, um. (amator) *Full of love, amorous, amatory.*

AMATRIX, icis, f. (amo) *A mistress, coquette, suc-theart.*

AMAZŌNIUS, idis, f. for Amazon.

AMAZONIUS, a, um. *Amazonian.*

AMB, prep. AMBI, also AM or AN. (from *ἀμφί*) *An inseparable preposition. On both sides, around.*

AMBATUS, i, m. *A servant;* hence, *Ambacti, Servants, vassals of the ancient Gallic knights.*

AMB-ĀBĒDO, ēdi, ēsum, ēre. i. q. ambedo.

AMBAGES, 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-ARVALIS, e. *That goes round the fields.*

AMB-ĒDO, ēdi, ēsum, ēre. *To eat or gnaw round.*

AMBENS, i, e. ambedens.

AMBESUS, a, 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-

bigram. I. *Ambiguity*. 2. *Uncertainty*. 3. *A critical situation*.

**AMBROSIA**, *lvi* and *li*, *Itum*, *Ire*. (from *amb* and *eo*, although it is not inflected as *eo*, but regularly after the fourth conjugation; only the imperfect is *ambiebam* and *ambiebam*.) 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**, *ōis*, *f*. (*ambio*) 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, *Partially*. 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. *Famly, with vanity*. III. *With insinuating compliance, with partiality*. IV. *Eagerly*.

**AMBITIOSUS**, *a, um*. (*ambitio*) I. *Going round*; hence, *encompassing, winding round*. II. *That courts 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*.

**AMBITUS**, *a, um*. Part. of **AMBIO**.

**AMBITUS**, *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 honour*; also, *gen.*, *a seeking after favour*. VII. *Ostentation, vanity, ambition*. VIII. *Boasting, bragging*.

IX. *A great or earnest endeavour*.

**AMBRO**, *æ, o*. (*ἀμβρο*) I. *Both*. II. *For duo* & *Virg*.

**AMBROSIA**, *æ, f*. (*ἀμβροσία*) *Immortality*; hence, *i. e.* *The food of the gods*. II. *An unguent said to be used by the gods*. III. *The name of some plants*.

**AMBROSIA**, *æ, um*. *Ambrosial*.  
**AMBROSIAUS**, *a, um*. I. *Consisting of ambrosia, ambrosial*. II. *Scented with ambrosia, the unguent of the gods*. III. *Divine*.

**AMBUBAJA**, *æ*, and plur. **AMBUBAJÆ**, *arum*, *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**, *ōnis, f*. (*ambulo*) I. *A walking or walking about, a taking a walk*. II. *A place for walking in, a walk*.

**AMBULATIO**, *æ, f*. (*dimin.* of *ambulatio*) *A short walk*.

**AMBULATOR**, *ōnis, 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, Ære*. *To burn around; to scorch, singe, or burn up, consume by fire*; part., *ambustus, 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**, *ōnis, f*. (*amburo*) *A burning of the outside of any thing, a scorching*.

**AMBUSTUS**, *a, um*. *Burnt or scorched around*.

**AMELLUS**, *i, m*. *Purple Italian starwort*.  
**A-MENS**, *ti, s*. I. *That is not in his senses, out of his mind, beside himself, mad*. II. *Foolish, silly, stupid*.

**AMENTATUS**, *a, um*. Part. of **AMENTO**.

**AMENTIA**, *æ, f*. (*amens*) I. *Madness, insanity, 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-tye*. 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*.

**AMETHYSTINATUS**, *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*. (*ἀμβύστες*) I. *The amethyst, a precious stone of a violet-purple colour*. II. *A kind of vine or grape*.

**AMFRACTUS**. See **ANFRACTUS**.

**AMICA**, *æ, f*. I. *A female friend*.

II. *A mistress*.

**AMICE**, *adv*. *In a friendly manner, kindly, amicably, benevolently*.

**AMICIO**, *iculi and ixi, lectum, 4*. (*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*.

**AMICITER**, *adv*. *i, q*. *amicæ*.

**AMICITIA**, *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**, *us, m*. 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*.

**AMICULUM**, *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 scrants and privy councillors of a king are frequently called amici*.

**AMISSIO**, *ōnis, f*. (*amitto*) *A losing, a loss*.

**AMISSUS**, *a, um*. Part. of **AMITTO**.

**AMISSUS**, *us, m*. *i, q*. *amissio*.

**AMISIA**, *æ, f*. *A father's sister, paternal aunt*.

**AMITTIUS**, *a, um*. (*amita*) *Descended from a father's sister*.

**A-MITTO**, *isi, issum, Ære*. I. *To let go, to send away, let slip, dismiss*. II. *To lose*.

**AMBI** of **AMI**, **AMMIUM** of **AMICIUM**, *i, n*. (*ἀμμιν*) *A kind of cumm*.

**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, i. n. A mixture of nitre and sand.

AMNICOLA, æ. c. (amnis and colo) That dwells on groves near a river.

AMNICUS, i. 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.

AMOR, avi, ætum, are. I. To love, to be fond of; 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. Amote, 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.

AMONE, adv. Pleasantly (to the senses).

AMENITAS, ætis, 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. amone.

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. (Σμμόνον) 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, ðos, 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.

AMPHIMÆRUS, i. m. (pes) A poetical foot of three syllables, namely, one long, one short, and one long.

AMPHIMALUM, i. n. (ἀμφιμαλλόν) A kind of cloth, rough or shaggy on both sides.

AMPHISBENA, æ, f. (ἀμφισβένα) A kind of serpent which begins its motion either at its head or its tail, at pleasure.

AMPHITHEATRÆLIS, e. Of or belonging to an amphitheatre.

AMPHITHEATRUS, 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.

AMPHORÆLIS, 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. amplexor.

AMPLEXOR, ætus sum, æri, 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.

I. An enlarging, increasing.

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, ætum, ære. (amplius and facio) I. To widen, extend, enlarge.

II. To dilate upon.

III. To enlarge, increase.

IV. To ennoble, aggrandize.

AMPLIO, avi, ætum, ære. (amplus) 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. (amplus) 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 ἀπάλω) 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.

AMPULLŒUS, a, um. (ampulla) *In the form of a flask.*

AMPULLARIUS, l. m. (ampulla) *A maker of leatheren 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.*

AMORCA, æ, f. (ἀμύρα) *The dregs of pressed olives, lees of oil.*

AMUSSIS, is, f. *A line, rule, level used by carpenters; hence, Ad amussim, According to line or rule, exactly, accurately, punctually.*

AMUSSITO, āre. (amussis) *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.*

AMYGDALŒBUS, a, um. *Like the almond-tree.*

AMYGDALINUS, a, um. *Of or made from almonds.*

AMYGDĀLUM, l. n. (ἀμύγδαλον) I. *An almond, the kernel of an almond.*

II. *An almond-tree.*

AMYLUM, or AMELUM, l. n. (ἀμύλον, i. e. not ground) *Starch.*

AMYSTIS, idis, f. (ἀμυστις) *A mode of drinking, by which a large cup or other vessel was emptied at a single draught.*

AN. adv. I. In a simple interrogative, *In a direct question, with an inderive, when it is expressed in English merely by the form of the sentence, or by 'then'; an abilit jam a milite? Ter.* 2. In an indirect question, with a conjunctive, *Whether?* II. In compound interrogations which relate to two or more different things, *Or, with the interrogative particles utrum or ne before it or understood.* III. A frequently served to denote doubt. IV. Sometimes an is used for sive, after a sive which precedes.

ANĀBĀTHRUM, l. n. (ἀνάβαθρον) *An elevated place in a theatre, to which one ascends by steps.*

ANĀBEMA, āms, n. (ἀνάβημα) *A band, especially, one used for ornament.*

ANAGLYPTA, or ANAGLYPHIA, ō, um, n. (ἀναγλυπτα s. ἀναγλυφαι) *Bas-relief.*

ANAGNOSTES, æ, m. (ἀναγνώστης) *A reader, lecturer; a person employed to read at table.*

ANĀLECTA, æ, m. (ἀνάλεκτα) *A collector.*

ANĀLŒGIA, æ, f. (ἀνάλογια) *Similarity, proportion of two things, especially in language, analogy.*

ANĀNCTUM, l. n. (ἀναγκτισ) *i. e. necessary.* *A kind of large drinking-cup, which one was obliged to drain at a draught.*

ANĀPESTUS, i, m. (ἀνάπαιστος) *A metrical foot consisting of three syllables, namely, two short and one long.*

ANAS, ētis, f. *A duck.*

ANĀTICĀLA, æ, f. (dimin. of anas) *A little duck, a duckling.*

ANĀTINUS, a, um. (anas) *Of or belonging to ducks.*

ANĀTŒCISMUS, i, m. (ἀνατοκισμός) *Interest upon interest, compound interest.*

ANĀTŒMIA, æ, f. (ἀνατομία) *A surgical dissection of the body, anatomy; hence, Anatomicus, Belonging to anatomy, anatomical; hence, I. Anatomicus, s. medicus, An anatomist, dissector. II. Anatomica, æ, or Anatomice, es, f. The art of dissecting the body, anatomy.*

ANĒPS, elptis. (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. A. Double, i. e. on both sides. 5. Double in meaning, ambiguous. 6. Double-minded, i. e. faithless, uncertain, doubtful, irresolute. 7. Uncertain as to its issue, various, doubtful, dangerous, hazardous, uncertain, critical, dubious. 8. Disputatio, Cic., wherein arguments are advanced pro et contra.*

ANCHORA, ANCHORALIS. See ANCORA, &c.

ANCLE, is, n. (from ἀγκλος, round) I. *A small oval shield.* II. Also, *Any shield, when used of ancient armour.*

ANĀCILLA, æ, f. (for ancilla, dimin. of anus) *A waiting-woman, maid-servant, handmaid, female slave.*

ANĀCILLĀRĪUS, i, m. *One that is fond of maid-servants.*

ANĀCLĀRIS, e. *Belonging to a maid-servant.*

ANĀCLOR, ātus sum, ārī. (uncilla) *To*

be a handmaid; hence, *to wait, to serve, to be a slave.*

ANĀCILLĀLA, æ, f. (dimin. of ancilla) *A little handmaid.*

ANCEPS, for ANCEPS.

ANCISUS, or AMICUSUS, a, um. (am and cæsus) *Cut away.*

ANCON, ōnis, m. (ἀγκών) 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 workman's square or rule (i. e. an instrument for forming or measuring angles, in the form of the letter L) where the perpendicular and base meet.*

ANCŒRA, æ, f. (ἀγκυρα) I. *An anchor.* II. Fig. i. e. Resort, refuge.

ANCŒRALIS, e. (ancora) *Of or belonging to an anchor; hence, Ancorale, A cable.*

ANCŒRĀRIS, a, um, i, q. ancoralis.

ANDĀBĀTA, æ, n. *A kind of gladiator at Rome who fought hoodrunked.*

ANĀDROGŒNCUS, i, m. (ἀνάδρογώνος) *An hermaphrodite.*

ANĒMONE, es, f. (ἀνεμώνη) *Anemone, the wind flower.*

ANĒTHIUM, i, n. (ἀνηθιον) *Dill, anise.*

ANĀPRACTUS (Amfr.), us, m. (an and frango) Prop. *A turning, bending; hence, I. A crooked winding. II. The turning or winding of a way; a winding way, circuitous route.* III. Fig. *Prolixity in speaking, long circumstance of words.*

ANGĒLUS, i, m. (ἄγγελος) *A messenger.* II. *An angel; in ecclesiastical writers.*

ANGINA, æ, f. (ἀγκυνη) *An inflammation of the throat, the quinsy.*

ANGIPIORTUS, us, m. and ANGIPIORTUM, l. n. *A narrow lane, by-way.*

ANGŒ, anxī, 3. (ἀγγε) I. *To make narrow, and so, to press together; especially, to press the throat, to stifle, suffocate, strangle.* II. Fig. *To choke.*

III. *To vex, trouble; hence, Angi, To be vexed, or troubled.*

ANGŒR, ōris, m. (angō) I. *A strangling, choking.* Hence, II. *The condition of one who is near being choked, or breathes with difficulty.* III. *Anguish, vexation.*

ANĀTŒCŒBUS, a, um. (anguis and com.) *That hath snakes in the place of hair, snake-haired.*

ANGŒCILLUS, i, m. (dimin. of anguis) *A little snake.*

ANGUIFER, a, um. (anguis and fero) *That carries serpents; hence, Anguifer,*

*The constellation Serpentiarius, otherwise called Ophiuchus.*

ANGUIŒA, *v. f.* (anguis and geno s. fignò) *Engendered of a snake.*

ANGUILLA, *v. f.* (anguis) *An eel.*

ANGUIMANUS, *f.* (anguis and manus) *A term applied to an elephant on account of the quick serpent-like motion of its proboscis (manus).*

ANGUIFES, *a. um.* (anguis) *I. Consisting of snakes or serpents. II. Resembling a snake or serpent.*

ANGUIS, *a. um.* *f. q.* anguineus.

ANGUIPE, *edis.* (anguis and pes) *Serpent-footed.*

ANGUIS, *is. e.* *I. A serpent, snake.*

*II. A constellation, otherwise called Draco.*

ANGUIFESSUS, *tis.* (anguis and teneo) *f. q.* Ophiuchus.

ANGULUS, *v. angularis.* *That hath angles or corners, angular.*

ANGULATUS, *a. um.* (angulus) *Having corners, angular.*

ANGULOSUS, *a. um.* (angulus) *Full of angles or corners, angular.*

ANGULUS, *l. m.* (dimin. of angulus) *A small angle or corner, a nook.*

ANGULUS, *l. 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, *v. f.* (angustus) *I. Narrowness.*

*II. Narrowness of circumstances, indigence, want, poverty; also simply, angustia, poverty.*

*IV. Difficulty in any thing. V. Gen. Ezigency, 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, are.* (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, ezigency. V. Little-minded, mean-spirited.*

*VI. Pointed.*

ANHELATOR, *oris. m.* (anhele) *One who finds a difficulty in breathing, one who pants or is out of breath.*

ANHELTUS, *us. m.* (anhele) *I. Difficulty of breathing, shortness of breath, panting. II. Breath. III. Vapour, exhalation, damp.*

ANHELO, *avi, atum, are.* *I. Intrans. I. To breathe with difficulty, pant, gasp; hence, Anhelans, Panting, breathing short, or with difficulty. 2. To breathe, draw breath. II. Trans. I. To breathe forth, emit with a blast. 2. To pant at a thing, i. e. to do it with labour.*

ANHELOS, *a. um.* *I. Panting, out of breath. II. With the poets, Accompanied by a cough, attended with coughing.*

ANICULA, *v. f.* (dimin. of anus.) *An old woman.*

ANILIS, *e.* (anus) *Of or pertaining to an old woman, old-woman-like, old-womanish.*

ANILITAS, *etis. f.* (anilis) *The old age of a woman, the age of an old woman.*

ANILITER, *adv.* *After the manner of an old woman.*

ANIMA, *v. f.* (like animus, from ζω, ζωη, 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 amphore, Phædr. i. e. scent or fumes of the wine: anima puti, facete for aqua, Plaut. N. B. I. Gen. animai, for animæ. Lucr. 2. Dat. animi for animabus, Cic.*

ANIMABILIS, *v. animi.* *Livingifying.*

ANIMADVERSO, *onis. f.* (animadvorto) *I. Observation, consideration, attention. II. Censure. III. Punishment, chastisement.*

ANIMADVERSOR, *oris. 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) *II. Composed or consisting of air. III. Animæ, having life. III. Spiritual.*

ANIMANS, *tis.* *I. Part. of animo; see ANIMO. II. Adj. Living, alive. III. Subst. Animans, tis. m. f. and n. I. A living creature. 2. A reasonable being, rational creature.*

ANIMATIO, *onis. f.* (animò) *A quickening or giving of life.*

ANIMATUS, *a. um.* *I. Part. of animo; see ANIMO. II. Adj. I. Animate, that has life. 2. Disposed, affected, inclined. 3. Courageous, bold, stout-hearted.*

ANIMO, *avi, atum, are.* (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, restless, 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, *l. m.* (dimin. of animus) *Mi animule! I dear heart! Plaut.*

ANIMUS, *l. m.* (animus, from ζω, ζωη, 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.*

ANNALIS, *e.* (annus) *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, are.* *I. To swim to or towards. II. To swim by or by the side of.*

ANNAVIGO, or AD-NAVIGO, *avi, atum, are.* *To sail to or towards.*

ANNE, *i. q.* an. *See AN.*

ANNECTO, or AD-NECTO, *exui, exum, ère.* *To knit or bind to any thing, to connect, annex.*

ANNELLUS, *l. m.*, (annulus) *A small ring.*  
ANNEXUS (Adn.), *a. um.* Part. of ANNECTO.  
ANNEXUS (Adn.), *u. m.* (annectio) *A connection.*

ANNICULUS, *a. um.* (annus) *Of a year, one year old.*

ANNIPERA, *a. um.* (annus and fero) *I. That bears fruit all the year round. II. That produces a new stalk or trunk every year.*

ANNIVUS (Adn.), *a. um.* Part. of ANNITOR.

ANNIVUS (Adn.), *u. m.* (aditor) *A leasing or resting upon or against.*

ANNIVOR, or ANNIVORA, *isus and ixus sum, li.* *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.*

ANNIVUS (Adn.), *a. um.* Part. of ANNITOR.  
AN-NO, or ANNO, *avi, atum, ire.* *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.*

ANNOSTUS, *a. um.* (annus) *That is in years, many years old, aged.*

ANNOTAMENTUM (Adn.), *l. n.* (annoto) *A remark, annotation; Gell. l. 7.*

ANNOTATIO (Adnot.), *onis, f.* (annoto) *A noting down in writing; Gell.: also, a written remark or annotation; Plin. Ep.*

ANNOTATIUNCULA (Adu.), *æ. f.* (dimin. of annotatio) *A brief annotation; Gell.*

ANNOTATOR (Adn.), *oris, m.* (annoto) *An observer, remarker; Plin. Paneg.*

ANNOTATUS, *a. um.* Part. of ANNOTO.

ANNOTIVUS, *a. um.* (annus) *Of a year, one year old.*

ANNŌTO (Adnŏto), *avi, atum, ire.* *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.*

ANNŪNIO (Adn.), *avi, atum, ire.* *To raise clouds over a thing, to overcast.*

ANNŪNERO, or ANNŪNERO, *avi, atum, ire.* *I. To count to. II. To count in with, to reckon together with, include among.*

ANNUNCIUS (Adn.), or ANNUNTIUS

(Adn.), *avi, atum, ire.* *To announce, proclaim, make known.*

AN-NO (Adnuo), *ul, (atum), ire.*

*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. Alicui aliquid, *To grant a thing, to appoint a thing to any one. IV. To favour.**

ANNUS, *l. m.* (from an, i. e. circum, or from ins., Eol. from i, 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. Annus meus, my year, i. e. in which I may, agreeably to the laws, enter upon an office, Cic. II. A time of year, season, poetical; 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, ire.* *To nod to any one, to make signs by a nod.*

ANNŪS, *a. um.* (annus) *I. Of a year, a year long, lasting one year. II. Yearly, annual, that happens every year; hence Annuum, and plur. Annua, Any thing annual.*

ANQUIRO, *stivi, stitum, ire.* (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.*

ANQUISITUS, *a. um.* Part. of ANQUIRO.

ANSA, *æ. f.* *I. That by which we take hold of any thing, a handle, hift. 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.*

ANSULA, *æ. f.* (dimin. of ansa) *I. A small handle. II. Anstule, Loops on sandals, through which passed the straps that went over the foot.*

ANTE, (from avo) *I. Adv. I. Of place, Before, in front: also, forwards. 2. Of time, Before, previously. Antec-*

quam, or ante quam, *1. Before that, before, sooner than. 2. Until. 3. First, in the first place, followed by deinde. 4. Formerly, in ancient times. 5. It is sometimes used as an adjective; ante mala Virg., previous ills. II. Præpos. 1. 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. vii. Idibus Decembris, Cic. i. e. ante diem octavum ante Cal. Decembris, 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, *onis, m.* (ante and ambulare) *One who walks before another; a servant or dependant who walked before his master or patron.*

ANTECĀNEM, *A constellation, called the Lesser Dog; a star in that constellation; ille antecanem (as a nominative), Cic.*

ANTECĀPIO, or ANTE CĀPIO, *cepil, capitum and ceptum, ire.* *1. To get beforehand. II. To get possession of beforehand, to preoccupy. III. To prevent, anticipate.*

ANTECĒDENS, *tis, i.* Part. of antecedo; see ANTECEDO. *II. Subst. That which precedes, the antecedent.*

ANTECĒDO, *essi, essum, ire.* *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.*

ANTECELLO (ul), *ere.* *I. To be superior, to have a superiority. II. To surpass, excel.*

ANTECEPTUS, *a. um.* Part. of ANTECĀPIO.

ANTECESSIO, *onis, f.* (antecedo) *A going before: hence, an efficient cause.*

ANTECESSOR, *oris, m.* (antecedo) *He that goes before.*

ANTECESSUS, *us, m.* (antecedo) *A going before: hence, In antecessum, Beforehand, in advance; Sen. Ep.*

ANTECURSOR, *oris, m.* (antecurro) *A forerunner.*

ANTĒNICO, or ANTE DICO, *xi, ctum, ere.* *To say beforehand.*

ANTE-FO, *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, tñh, lítum, ferre. I. To carry or bear before.

II. To prefer. III. To anticipate.

ANTÉFIGO, or ANTE FIGO, xi, sum, ére. To fix or fasten before any thing: hence, ANTEFIGUS, 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, ui, itum. 2. To prefer.

ANTÉHAC, adv. (from ante and the abl. hac) Formerly, before now, in time past.

ANTÉLÁTUS, a, um. Part. of ANTEFERO.

ANTÉLÉCANT, a, um. (ante and lux) Before daylight.

ANTÉMÉRIDIANS, a, um. Before noon.

ANTÉMITTO, or ANTE MITTO, si, sum. 3. To send before or forward.

ANENNA, 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-PEDES, édis, m. I. The forefoot; Cic. II. i. q. Anteambo; Juv.

ANTÉPILANUS, 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; Amnian.

ANTÉ-PRÆSO, sul, ssum, ére. I. To set or place before. II. To set before one, scrire up (food) to one. III. To prefer.

ANTÉ-PRÆTENS, 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, áre. 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.

ANTÉ-VENIO, éni, entum. 4. I. To prevent, anticipate. II. To excel, surpass, exceed.

ANTÉ-VERTO (Ante-vorto), ti, sum. 3. I. To go before, precede. II. To prevent, anticipate. III. To prefer.

ANTÉVERTOR (Antevortor). 3. To prefer. ANTEVORO, áre. To go before.

ANTÉVOLO, or ANTE VOLO, áre. To fly before.

ANTHIAS, æ, m. (ἀθλιός) A kind of sea-fish.

ANTICÍPATIO, ónis, f. (anticipo) The notion or apprehension of a thing antecedently to mstruction.

ANTICÍPO, ávi, átum, áre. (ante and capio) I. To take or receive beforehand.

II. To anticipate, prevent. . .

ANTÍCUS, a, um. (ante) That is in front, foremost.

ANTÍDEA, adv. An old word for antea.

ANTÍDEO, íre, for anteo.

ANTÍDIAC, for antehac.

ANTÍDÓTUM, i, n., and ANTÍDÓTUS, i, f. (ἀντίδοτον) I. An antidote, remedy.

II. A counter-poison.

ANTÍDÓTES, um, f. (ἀντίδοτος) People that have their part opposite to others, on the other side of the earth.

ANTÍQUARIUS, 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, áre. (antiquus) To make a thing old, to suffer to become obsolete: hence, to annul, repeal, abrogate.

ANTÍQVUS, 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.

ANTÍSOPISTA, æ, m. (ἀντισοπιστής) A counter-sophist, one who disputes against a sophist.

ANTISTES, ítis, 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 president; as, of a temple: or genl., a priestess.

ANTISTO, see ANTESTO.

ANTLIA, æ, f. (ἀντλία) A machine or instrument for drawing up water, a pump.

ANTLO, áre. (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. (annulus) 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 anxieties.

ANXIÉTUS, ínis, 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.

ÁPAGE (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, apri, m. (ἀπέρος) 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*.

**APERTO**, æ. f. q. *aperio*: Plaut.

**APERŪDA**, æ. f. (*aperio*) I. *An opening, setting open*. II. *An opening, i. e. aperture, hole*.

**APERŪS**, 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, etidless*. 2. *Open, opened*; i. e. 1. *Standing open, open, not shut*. 2. *Not enclosed, unsecured, unbounded, open, free, wide*; hence, *Aperum*, subst., *An open place, a plain*. 3. *Open, public*. 4. *Clear, evident, plain, manifest*; also, *clear, intelligible*. 5. *Frank, candid, open-hearted*. 6. *Convenient, suited, adapted*.

**APEX**, icis, m. (dim. of *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, or 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*.

**APFRACTUS**, i. m. of **APFRACTUM**, i. n. (*ἀφρακτος*) *An undecked ship, a ship without a deck*.

**APHRŌNTRUM**, i. n. (*ἀφροντρον*) *The froth of saltpetre*.

**APIARIUS**, a, um. (*apis*) *Concerned with or belonging to bees*; hence, subst., I. *Apiarius, One who keeps or tends bees*.

II. *Apiarium, i. A beehive*.

**APICATUS**, a, um. (*apex*) *Adorned with a priest's cap or mitre*.

**APICULA**, æ. f. (dimin. of *apis*) *A little bee*.

**APICUS**, a, um. *Without wool*.

**APINÆ**, ārum. f. (like *tricen*) *Trifles, worthless things, fudge, buffoonery*.

**APIS**, is, f. *A bee*.

**APISCO**, An old form for *adipisco*, i. e. *adipiscor*, Plaut.

**APISCOR**, *aptus* sum, f. I. *To reach*. II. *To reach with the understanding*,

i. e. to understand. III. *To apprehend, seize*. IV. *To attain to, get, acquire*.

**APIUM**, i. n. *Smallage, including parsley, celery, &c.*

**APLUSTRE**, is. and **APLUSTRUM**, i. n. Plur. **APLUSTRIA** and **APLUSTHA** (*ἀπλυστρα*) *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*.

**APŪLETI**, orum, m. (*ἀπυλλεῖται*) *Persons chosen among the Greeks to assemble and consult on business of state*.

**APŪDYTHICUM**, i. n. (*ἀπυδυθῆναι*) *An undressing-room at a bath*.

**APŪDUCTIVO**, āre. (*ἀπυδύκτω*) *To strike with the heels*; hence, *to despise*; Plaut.

**APŪLOGO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (from *ἀπυλόγω* s. *ἀπυλογῶ*) *To reject*.

**APŪLOGUS**, i. m. (*ἀπυλόγος*) *I. A narrative, story*. II. *A fable of Æsop*.

**APŪSTRŪPHE**, es, f. (*ἀπυστρῦπη*) *A turning away; a figure in rhetoric, when the speaker turns away from his audience, and addresses something else*.

**APŪTHECA**, æ. f. (*ἀπυθήκη*) *A place in which any thing is laid up, a storeroom, repository*.

**APPĀRĀTE** (Adp.), adv. *With good or great preparation*.

**APPĀRĀTIO** (Adp.), ōnis, f. (*apparo*) *A preparation, preparing, making ready, especially, with care and magnificence*.

**APPĀRĀTUS** (Adp.), a, um. I. Part. of *apparo*. II. *Adj. Well furnished with every thing, sumptuous, magnificent, costly*.

**APPĀRĀTUS** (Adp.), us, m. (*apparo*) I. *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*. III. *Pomp, splendor, magnificence in one's way of living, state*.

IV. *A provision, stock, store*.

**APPĀREO**, or **AD-PAREO**, ūi, ūtum, 2. I. *To be visible, show itself, appear, be or come in sight*. II. *To be clear, evident, manifest*. III. *To wait upon, serve*.

**APPĀRĪTIO** (Adp.), ōnis, f. (*appareo*) Prop. *An appearance*; hence, 1. *Attendance, service*. II. *A whole household, servants, domestics, as a body*.

**APPĀRĪTUS** (Adp.), ōnis, m. (*appareo*) *A servant, attendant*; especially, *the officer of a magistrate*.

**APPĀRĪTRĀ** (Adp.), æ. f. i. q. *apparitio*. **APPĀRO**, or **AD-PARO** āvi, ātum, āre.

I. *To prepare or make one's self ready for any thing, to make preparation for*.

II. *To prepare any thing, get ready, furnish*.

**APPĒLLĀTIO** (Adp.), ōnis, f. (*appellare*) I. *An address, speaking to, speech*; *an appeal*. II. *A naming, entitling, a name, title*. III. *Pronunciation*.

**APPĒLLĀTOR** (Adp.), ōnis, m. (*appellare*) I. *He who addresses, names, &c.*

II. *One who appeals, an appellant*.

**APPĒLLĀTIŪS** (Adp.), a, um. (*of or belonging to an appeal*).

**APPĒLLĪTO** (Adp.), āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of *appello*) *To name often, to name, call*.

**APPĒLLO** (Appello), avi, ātum, are. I. *To speak to, address*; especially, *to address in the way of entreaty, to ask*; hence, 1. *To ask for payment of a debt, to sue*. 2. *To call upon for help*; especially, *to call upon a magistrate, to appeal to*. 3. *To address by way of blame or accusation*.

II. *To name, to give a name or title*; to name, i. e. to mention by name, to speak of. III. *To pronounce*.

**APPĒLLO**, or **AD-PĒLLO**, ūti, ūsum, ēre I. *To drive to*; also, *appellere se, to land*; or, *appellere, intrans. to land*.

II. *To bring to or towards*. III. *To turn or incline to*.

**APPĒNDICŪLA** (Adp.), æ. f. (dimin. of *appendix*) *A small addition or appendage*.

**APPĒNDIX** (Adp.), icis, f. (*appendo*) I. *An appendage, i. e. that which hangs on a thing or person*. II. *An appendage, fig.*, i. e. *that which is joined to or associated with any thing*.

**APPĒNDO**, or **AD-PĒNDO**, ūi, ūsum, 3. *To hang or fasten on*; hence, *to weigh to*.

**APPĒNSUS** (Adp.), a, uni. Part. of **APPĒNDĒS**.

**APPĒTĒNS** (Adp.) I. Part. of **Appeto; see **APPĒTO**. II. *Adj. 1. That aims after or strives for any thing, desirous, fond of*. 2. *Eager, desirous*.**

**APPĒTĒTER** (Adp.), adv. *Eagerly, with appetite, greedily*.

**APPĒTĒNTIA** (Adp.), æ. f. (*appetens*) *An earnest desire after any thing, fondness, longing, appetite*.

**APPĒTĒTIO** (Adp.), ōnis, f. (*appeto*) I. *A snatching at any thing*. II. *A vehement inclination or earnest desire or longing after any thing*. III. *Desire of rating, appetite, hunger*.

**APPĒTĒTIVUS** (Adp.), a, um. Part. of **APPĒTĒTO**.

**APPĒTĒTIVUS** (Adp.), us, m. (*appetere*) *A longing or desire after any thing*; espe-

etally, an earnest desire: hence, Appetitus, plur., Appetites, natural desires.

APPĒTO, or AD-PĒTO, ivi and ii, itum, 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 things. 3. To draw near, approach. II. Intrans. To draw on, approach.

APPINGO, or AD-PINGO, inxi, ictum, 3. I. To paint one thing on another, to add by painting. II. To add by writing.

APPILATIO, or AD-PLATIO, si, sum, 3. I. To strike at one thing, to strike with a great sound, to clash. II. To clap with the hands in token of approbation, to applaud.

APPULSUS (Adp.), a, um. Part. of APPLAUDO.

APPULSIO (Adp.), 3. I. An adding to, a turning or directing towards.

II. A placing of one's self under the protection of a superior, clientship.

APPLICĀS (Appl.), a, um. I. Part. of applico; see APPLICO. II. Adj. I. Attached or fastened to. 2. Turned or directed towards.

APPLICUS (Appl.), 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, itum, 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 hire 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 keep at any thing.

APPROBO, or AD-PROBO, sui, situm, 3. I. To set, place, or put to. II. To add, adj., concur. III. To lay down. IV. To appoint (a person); also, to associate (one person with another).

V. Of food. To serve up at table.

APPROBIGO, or AD-PROBIGO, exi, ectum, 3. To stretch or extend by or near.

APPORTO, or AD-PORITO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To bring or carry to, to convey to. II. Fig., To bring, or, to bring with one. III. Adverbium apporto, i. e. advenio, Plaut.

APPROCO, or AD-PROCO, 3. 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-POTUS, 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.

APPRIMA, 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.), 3. I. (approbo) I. A full approval of a thing, approbation, acquiescence. II. A proof.

APPROBATOR (Adp.), 3. m. (approbo) One who approves of a thing, an approver.

APPROBE, or AD-PROBE, ad, 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, 3. To promise in addition.

APPROPERO, or AD-PROPERO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To hasten, hasten very much.

II. To accelerate.

APPROPRINATIO (Adp.), 3. f. An approach.

APPROPRINQO, or AD-PROPRINQO, 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, 3. f. (apricor) A basking in the sunshine.

APRICITAS, ātis. f. (apricus) Sunniness.

APRICOR, 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.

APTĀTUS, 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, gen., 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, I. 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, I. 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.

AQUALICTUS, i. m. (dimin. of aqualis) A small vessel for water; hence, I. The stomach. II. The lower part of the belly, paunch.

AQUATUS, is. m. A vessel for water, ever, waterpot.

AQUATUS, a, um. (aqua) Of, belonging to, or concerned with water; hence, subst. I. Aquarium, A place where cattle are watered. II. Aquarius, I. A draver 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, 3. f. (aquor) I. A fetching of water. II. The place whence it is fetched. III. Watering.

AQUATOR, 3. 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. *Aquila*, in architecture. *The uppermost part of a building, supporting the front of a gable.*

AQUILEX, ægis. m. (aqua and lego) *A conduit-master.*

AQUILIFER, l. 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.*

AQUILONARIS, or AQUILONALIS, e. (aquilo) *Northerly, of the north, northerly.*

AQUILONICUS, a. um. (aquilo) *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.*

AQUILA, æ. f. (dimin. of aqua) *A little water.*

AR, for ad, Plaut.

ARA, æ. f. (from aræ, 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 foucæ, 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.*

ARABILIS, e. (aro) *That may be ploughed, arable.*

ARANEA, æ. f. (ἀράχνη) I. *A spider, I. A spider's web, cobweb.*

ARANEOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of aranea) *A little spider.*

ARANEOLUS, i. m. i. q. araneola.

ARANEOSUS, a. um. (aranæum) I. *Full of cobwebs.* II. *Resembling a cobweb.*

ARANÆUM, l. n. A cobweb.

ARATRO, 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.*

ARATICUSULA, æ. f. (dimin. of aratio) *A small farm.*

ARATOR, ðnis. m. (are) I. *One who*

ploughs, a ploughman.

ARATRUM, l. 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.*

ARBITRUM, 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 arbitrari, to attach credit to; Plaut.*

ARBOR, ðnis. f. I. *A tree; also, the tree or gallees on which any one is hung.*

II. *The mast of a ship.* III. *The beam of a press.* IV. *Any thing made of timber.*

ARBORATOR, ðnis. m. (arbor) *He who kops or prunes trees.*

ARBOREOSUS, ðre. (arbor) *To grow into a tree.*

ARBOREUS, a. um. (arbor) I. *Of or belonging to a tree.* II. *Relating to a tree.* III. *Like a tree.*

ARBOS, i. q. arbor.

ARBUSCULA, æ. f. (dimin. of arbor) *A small tree, shrub.*

ARBUSCUM, i. n. (arbor) I. *A place planted with trees; especially, a vineyard.* II. *Arbusta, for arbores, Virg.*

ARBUSTEUS, a. um. (arbutus) *Of the arbutus or strawberry tree.*

ARBUSCULUS, i. m. (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.*

ARBUTUS, i. f. *The strawberry or arbutic tree (Arbutus Uuedo, L.).*

ARCA, æ. f. I. *A chest, coffer, trunk, or any kind of reservoir.* 1. *A cloth, money, clothes press.* 2. *A coffin.* 3. *A 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, cui, (elatum and curo). 2. (from *arceō, t. q. arceō*) I. *To enclose, keep together, confine; hence, to circumscribe, limit.* II. *To ward or keep off, prevent.*

ARCESSITUS, a. um. Part. of ARCESSO.

ARCESSITS, us. m. (arcesso) *A calling or fetching.*

ARCESSO, iui, 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.*

ARCHAËTES, a. um. (ἀρχαῖος) *Made in the old fashion.*

ARCHAÏCUS, a. um. (ἀρχαῖος) *That is made or formed first, original. Archætypum (oon), subst., An original.*

ARCHITECTUS, i. m. (ἀρχιτέκτων) *A chief or upper cook.*

ARCHIVIVUS, i. m. (ἀρχιβίβλος) *A chief of the pantomimes or mimic actors.*

ARCHIPRATA, æ. m. (ἀρχιπυραγος) *A chief pirate, captain of pirates.*

ARCHITECTON, ðnis. m. (ἀρχιτέκτων) I. *An architect, master-builder.* II. *A crafty contriver of plots.*

ARCHITECTONICE, es. f. (ἀρχιτεκτονικῶς, τέχνη) *The art of building, architecture.*

ARCHITECTONICUS, a. um. (ἀρχιτεκτονικῶς) *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.

ARCTIENENS (Arquit.), tis. (arcus and tenes) That carries a bow: hence, The constellation Sagittarius.

ARCTATIO, ARCTE. See ARTATIO, & C.

ARCTO, ÆRE. See ARTO.

ARCTOPHYLAX, Æcis. m. (ἀρκτοφύλαξ, from ἀρκτος, the Bear, and φύλαξ, keeper, warder) l. q. Böttes; The Keeper of the Bear, a constellation.

ARCTOS, or ARCTVS, i. f. (ἀρκτος) I. The Bear, the name of two northern constellations, the Greater and the Less; Cic. II. The north; Hor. III. Night; Prop. IV. Arcticus, a. um. (ἀρκτος) Northern.

ARCTICVS, i. m. (ἀρκτικός) 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.

ARCTVS, a. um. See ARCTVS.

ARCTVS, or ARGVTVS, a. um. (arcus) I. Arched, made in the form of a bow, curved; or, having a bow, arch, or lit. II. Diseased with the jaundice.

ARCULA, Æ. f. (dimin. of arca) A small chest, trunk, &c.; a jewel-case, casket, perfume-box.

ARCVLIVS, i. m. (arcula) A maker of little boxes, cask. ts. &c.

ARCVS, or ARCVS, vs. 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.

ARDEA, Æ. f. A heron or hern.

ARDELIQ, ONIS. m. A busybody, meddler, trifler.

ARDENS, tis. I. Part. of ardeo; see ARDEO. II. Adj. I. Burning, warm, hot. 2. Fig. Burning, glowing, vehement, ardent.

ARDENTER, adv. Ardently, hotly, vehemently, eagerly.

ARDEO, si, 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, scorch, be instanced 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, ORIS. m. (ardeo) I. A burning fire, burning heat. II. Fig. I. Fire, heat, ardour. 2. Love; vehement desire; violent pain. 3. Fire, brightness, sparkling brilliance. 4. A dazzling brightness, shining, strong light, sheen.

ARDVS, a. um. I. Sleep; 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. i. 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 plat 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 areo, for arefacit; Lucr.

ARÉFIO, actum sum, Æri. (areo and fio) To become dry, dry up.

ARÉMORICVS (Armor.), a. um. (from the Celtic ar, on, and mor, the sea) Situate or lying near the sea, especially in Bretagne; Cass.

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.

ARÉNAECVS, a. um. (arena) I. Sandy, consisting of full of sand. II. Like sand.

ARÉNARIVS, 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.

ARÉNAVAGVS, a. um. (arena and vagus) Wandering about through the sand.

ARÉNOBVS, a. um. (arena) Sandy.

ARÉNELLA, 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. (ἀρειοπάγης) An Ariopagite, or member of the court of Areopagus.

ARÉOPÁGVS (Ariop.), or -os, i. m. (ἀρειοπάγης) 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.

ARÉTALDVS, i. m. A babbler; jester.

ARÉVS (Arius), a. um. (ἀριος) 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.

ARGENTÁRIVS, a. um. (argentum) I. Concerned with, relating or belonging to, silver. II. Concerned with, relating or belonging to, money.

ARGENTÁRIVS, i. m. (argentum) A money-changer, banker.

ARGENTÁTVS, a. um. (argentum) I. Covered or ornamented with silver, silvered over, plated. II. Accompanied with money.

ARGENTVIVS, a. um. (dimin. of argentus) Of silver.

ARGENTEVS, 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.

ARGENTVM, n. (ἀργύρον) I. Silver. II. Silver plate. III. Silver coin, and gen., coin, money.

ARGILLÁCVS, a. um. (argilla) Like or consisting of clay, clayey.

ARGILLVSVS, a. um. (argilla) Full of clay, clayey.

ARGITVS, Idis. f. sc. vitis. A kind of vine which produces white grapes.

ARGONAVTA, Æ. m. I. (Ἄργω and ναύτης) An Argonaut, one of the crew of the ship Argo.

ARGVMENTATIO, ONIS. f. (argumentor) I. Argumentation, reasoning. II. Proof. III. A syllogism.

ARGVMENTOR, atus sum, Æri. (argumentum) I. To adduce proof, confirm by argument. II. To adduce as a proof. III. To conclude, draw a conclusion.

IV. To examine.

ARGVMENTVS, i. n. (arguo) That from which any thing can be proved; hence, I. A mark, sign, token. II. A sign,

## ARG

*proof*. 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.*

ARGVO, ul, ultum and ūtum, ěro. 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.*

ARGŮVATIO, ōnis. f. (argutor) *A noise.*

ARGŮTB, adv. I. *Shrewdly, subtly, acutely.* II. *Cunningly.*

ARGŮTĪA, æ. Mostly in the plural. ARGŮTĪE, 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 exquiriteness of expression.* III. *Acuteness and subtlety in speaking; hence, I. Acute or lively expression. 2. Subtle speech.*

ARGŮTO, ěre, for argutor.

ARGŮTOR, ětus sum, ěri. (argutus)

I. *To make a noise.* II. *To prattle, chatter; also, to prattle forth, utter.*

III. *To speak with subtlety.*

ARGŮTRĚKUS, a, um. (dimin. of argutus)

I. *Talkative.* II. *Ingenious or subtle.*

ARGŮTUS, a, um. I. Part. of arguo; see ARGVO.

ARGŮTOR, 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.*

ARGŮVĀSPĪS, Idis. c. (ἀργύρεος) *With a silver shield.*

ARĪDŮSUS, a, um. I. q. aridus; Catull.

ĀRIDUS, a, um. (areo) I. *Dry, arid, without moisture; hence, Aridum, Dry land.* II. *Lean, meagre.* III.

*Penurious.* IV. *Vicious, 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.*

ARĪES, ětis. m. I. *A ram.* II. *A battering-ram, an engine used for battering walls.* III. *A kind of crossbeam, rafter, or prop.*

ARĪETĀTIŪ, ōnis. t. (arieto) *A busting.*

ARĪETĪNCUS, a, um. ('aries) I. *Of a ram.* II. *Like a ram.*

ARĪETO, 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.

ARĪSTA, 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.*

ARĪSTŌLŌCHĪA, æ. f. (ἀριστολογία) *Heart-wort, birth-wort.*

ARĪTHMETĪCUS, a, um. (ἀριθμητικός) *Arithmetical, relating to numbers or arithmetic.* Plur. *Arithmetica, orum, Cic., Arithmetical.*

ĀRĪTŪDO, Inis. f. (areo) *Dryness, aridity.*

ĀRMA, 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. *Arms, for armati hostes, Liv. 41, 12.* 3. *A fight, battle, action, engagement.* 4. *Military exploits.* II. *Arms, fig., 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. *Implements of husbandry, Virg. Geor. 1, 160; thus also, tackling of ships.*

ARMĀMENTA, ōrum. n. (armo) *Any thing which serves to furnish or equip; of ships, The tackling.*

ARMĀMENTĀRIUM, i. n. (armamenta) *An armoury; tool-house.*

ARMĀRIŌLUM, i. n. (dimin. of armarium) *A small cupboard or closet.*

ARMĀRIUM, i. n. (arma) *A cupboard or closet, for books, clothes, &c.*

ARMĀTORA, æ. f. (armo) I. *Armour, i. e. kind of armour, equipment.* II. *Armed soldiers.* III. *A kind of exercise in arms.*

ARMĀTŪS, a, um. I. Part. of armo;

## ARM

see ARMO. II. Adj. I. *Armed, in arms, 2. Provided, equipped, or furnished with any thing.*

ARMĀTŪS, ū. m. (armo) I. *Armour, kind of armour.* II. *Soldiers, the soldiery.*

ARMĒNTĀLĪS, e. (armentum) *Belonging to a herd of large cattle.*

ARMĒNTUM, i. 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.*

ARMĪFERA, a, um. (arma and feru) I. *Bearing arms, armed, warlike.* II. *Producing armed men.*

ARMĪGERA, æ. um. (arma and gero) I. *Bearing arms.* II. *Armed.* 2. *Armiger. An armour-bearer; Armigera, a female armour-bearer; Ov.* II. *Producing armed men.*

ARMĪLLA, æ. f. *A circular ornament of gold for the arm; a bracelet.*

ARMĪLLĀTUS, a, um. (armilla) I. *Having ornaments on the arms.* II. *Canes armillati, Propert., wearing a collar.*

ARMĪPŌTENS, tis. (arma and potens) *Powerful in arms or battle, valiant.*

ARMĪSŌNUS, 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, fig., 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. (ἀρμῆς) I. *The shoulder or fore-shoulder of animals, the side, flank.* II. *The shoulder of men.*

ARŌ, 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 arripi; see ARRIGO. II. Adj. *Elevated, high, lofty.*

ARRĒPO, or AD-REPO, psi, ptum, ěre. I. *To creep to or towards.* II. *To steal softly or imperceptibly to or towards, to sneak into.*

ARRĒPTUS (Adr.), a, um. Part. of ARRĪPIO.

ARRĪBĀO (ARĪBĀO), ōnis. m. (ἀρριβάζω) i. q. artha. *A pledge, security; also, in bargains and sales, earnest, earnest-money.*

ARRĪDEO, or AD-RĪDEO, sĭ, sum. 2. I. Intrans. I. *To laugh or smile at any*

thing. 2. To please, be agreeable. II. Trans. To laugh at; hence, ardeur, they laugh at me, I am laughed at.

ARRĪGO (Adr.), eĭ, extum. 3. (ad and regio) I. To raise, erect. II. To arouse, excite.

ARRĪPIO (Adr.), ĩpui, eptum. 3. (ad and rapio) I. To catch hold of, to like 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 (satisfactorily), i. e. to censure.

ARRĪSIO (Adr.), ōnis. f. (arrideo) A smiling at any thing.

ARRĪSOR (Adr.), ōris. m. (arrideo) One who smiles on another, or approves.

ARRĪDIO, or AR-RĪDIO, sĭ, sum. 3. To gnaw or nibble at any thing.

ARRĪGANS (Adr.), tis. I. Part. of arrigo; see ARRĪGO. II. Adj. That claims more than his due, presumptuous, arrogant, haughty, too self-confident, uncivil, unyielding.

ARRĪGANter (Adr.), adv. Proudly, arrogantly; unceremoniously, boldly, without proper respect to politeness.

ARRĪGANTIA (Adr.), æ. f. (arrigans) Presumption, arrogance, haughtiness, want of condescension and courtesy; obstinacy in one's pretensions or demands, want of compliance.

ARRĪGĀTIO (Adr.), ōnis. f. (arrigo) A solemn adoption of the master of a family (in his own power) in the place of a child.

ARRĪGĀTOR (Adrog.), ōris. m. (arrigo) He who, under the authority of the state, adopts as a child the father of a family.

ARRĪGO, or AR-RĪGO, āvi, ātum, āre. 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.

ARRĪSOR (Adr.), ōris. m. (arrideo) One who gnaws at any thing, a nibbler.

ARRĪSUS, a. um. Part. of ARRĪDIO.

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 MUSE; Phædr.

ARRĪDUS, a. um. Part. of ARRĪDIO.

ARRĪTUS (Arct.), a. um. I. Part. of arto; see ARTO. II. Adj. 1. Narrow.

2. Short, brief.

ARTE, or ARCTE, adv. 1. Narrowly, closely, thickly. II. Tightly. III. Hardly, severely. IV. Shortly. V. Vehemently, very.

ARTĒSION, ōnis. m. (ἀρτήσιον) A kind of small sail, the topsail.

ARTĒRIA, æ. f. (ἀρτηρία) I. The windpipe. II. An artery.

ARTĒRHĒTUS, a. um. Gouty, afflicted with the gout or podagra.

ARTĒCLĀSIS, e. (articulus) Relating to the joints.

ARTĒCLĀTĪM, adv. (articulus) I. Joint by joint, piecemeal. II. Clearly, articulately, distinctly.

ARTĒCLĀ, āvi, ātum, āre. (articulus) To joint, to divide into joints.

ARTĒCLŌSUS, a. um. (articulus) Full of joints or knots.

ARTĒCLUS, i. m. (dimin. of artus) 1. 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, as 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.

ARTĒFEX, icis. c. (ars and factio) 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.

ARTĒFĪCĪOSUS, adv. Artificially.

ARTĒFĪCĪOSUS, a. um. (artificium) I. Artful, possessing art. II. Artificial, learnt by art. III. Artificial, made with art. IV. Artificial, consisting in art.

ARTĒFĪCIUM, i. 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.

ARTĪO, ĩvi, ĩtum, ĩre. I. To drive or press in, to force; to add, to join. II. To bind.

ARTO, or ARCTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (artus, a. um) 1. To make narrow, draw close, confine; fig., to circumscribe, limit, shorten. II. To close, conclude, finish.

ARTŌCREAS, ātis. n. (ἀρτοκρέας) A dish consisting of bread and meat.

ARTŌLĀGĀNUS, i. m. (ἀρτολάγανον) A kind of fine-flavoured bread or cake.

ARTŌPTA, æ. m. (ἀρτοπτης) I. A baker. II. A vessel in which a kind of fine bread was baked.

ARTUS, or ARCTUS, a. um. (arceo) 1. Narrow, strait. Subst. Artum, A narrow space; hence, 1. Short, small. 2. Scarcely. 3. Scanty, sparing. 4. Distressed, wretched, indigent. II. Close or near together, thick.

ARTUS, u. 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.)

ARĀLA, æ. f. (dimin. of ara) A little altar.

ARĀNDIFER (Har.), a. um. (arundo and fero) Bearing reeds.

ARĀNDINUS (Har.), a. um. (arundo) 1. Made of reeds or canes. II. Like a reed.

ARĀNDINŌSUS (Har.), a. um. (arundo) Full of reeds or canes.

ARĀUNDO (Harundo), ĩnis. 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.

ARĀVNA, æ. f. Grease, fat, lard.

ARĀVUM. See ARVUS.

ARVUS, a. um. (for arvus, from arō) Ploughed, or set apart for ploughing; hence, Arvum, subst., sc. solum, 1. 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, *assil*, m. (from *is*, for which the Tarantines 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. (ἀσκάλης) A dog-piper.

ASCENDO (Adscendo), *di*, sum, Ære. (ad and scendo) To get up to a thing, mount up, ascend, climb.

ASCENSIO (Adsc.), Ænis. 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.), *lvi*, itum, Ære. To take in, to receive into a number.

ASCISCO (Adsc.), *lvi*, 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.

ASCOPERA, æ. f. (ἀσπίρη) A leathern bag in the shape of a bottle, leathern bottle.

ASCIPHO (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 (Adsc.), a, um. (ascriptus) That is written in addition to; enrolled, admitted.

ASCRIPTIO (Adsc.), Ænis. f. (ascrivo) An addition by writing.

ASCRIPTOR (Adsc.), Æris. m. (ascrivo) One who writes any thing in addition, e. g.

his name to a thing in testimony of his approbation; an approver.

ASCRIPTUS (Adsc.), a, um. Part. of ASCRIPHO.

ASELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of asina) A little she-ass.

ASELLUS, l. m. (dimin. of asinus) A little ass; usually for asinus, an ass.

ASFLU, l. m. (with the Greeks, ἀσφες) A kind of large fly which stings cattle, a gad-fly, horse-fly.

ASINA, æ. f. (asinus) A she-ass.

ASINALIS, 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. (ἀσως) A debauchee, prodigal, dissolute person.

ASPARGUS, i. m. I. Asparagus.

II. A young shoot, or sprout, of vegetables.

ASPECTABILIS (Adsp.), e. (aspectus) That may be seen, visible.

ASPECTO (Adspecto), *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, activè, i. e. a seeing, looking at, glance. II. A look, passivè, i. e. a figure or form, aspect. III. Gen. An appearance, the external look of a thing. IV. Visibleness, visible presence.

ASPELLO OF ASS-PELLO, *ulii*, 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, uncouthly. II. In a rough or harsh manner, harshly, severely, rudely.

ASPERGO (Adsp.), *inis*, 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, *atis*, f. (asper) I. Roughness, unevenness. II. Harshness, roughness, disagreeableness.

ASPERNATIO (Adsp.), Ænis. f. (aspernor) A contemning, despising, disdaining.

ASPERNOR (Adsp.), Æris. m. (aspernor) One who contemns, despises, disdains.

ASPERNOR (Adspertior), *atus*, sum, *ari*, (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.

ASPERIO (Adsp.), Ænis. f. (aspergo) A sprinkling.

ASPERUS (Adsp.), a, um. Part. of ASPERGO.

ASPICIO (Adsp.), *exi*, *ectum*, Ære. (ad and specio) I. To look to 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 to with admiration. i. e. to look up to any one in order to imitate him. II. Simply, To see, peep, look.

ASPIRATIO (Adsp.), Ænis. 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 fix our, assist. 3. To seek to attain, to labour after, aim to, endeavor after; to strive at, attempt. 4. To operate, 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.

ASPIR, *inis*, f. (ἀσπίς) A kind of small venomous serpent, an asp.

ASPORTATIO, Ænis. f. (asporto) A carrying away.

ASPORTO, or ADS-PORTO, *avi*, Ætum, Ære. To carry away, carry off.

ASPRETIUM, l. n. (asper) A rough uneven place.

ASSECLA, or ADS-SECLA, æ. m. (for assecula, from assequor) An attendant, one of a suite.

ASSETTATIO (Adsect.), Ænis. f. (assecutor) I. A constant, public, and respectful attendance upon a superior. II. Observation.

ASSETTATOR (Adsect.), Æris. m. (assecutor)

I. *One of a suite, a constant follower.*  
 II. *Any one who assiduously follows, a follower.*

ASSECTOR, or AD-SECTOR, átus sum, íri. I. *To accompany or attend one constantly, to be of one's suite.* II. *To attend on with assiduity.*

ASSECTUS (Adsec.), a, um. Part. of ASSECTOR.

ASSENTIO (Ads.), ónis. f. (assentio) *Approbation, 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.*

ASSENTATIUNCULA (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.*

ASSENTATORICUS (Ads.), icis. f. (assentator) *Showy flatters.*

ASSENTIO, or AD-SENTIO, sí, sum, íre, and ASSENIOR (Ads.), sensus sum, íri. *To assent, approve, consent, give assent.*

ASSENTOR (Ads.), átus sum, íri. (ad and assentio) I. *To agree with one in every thing, to flatter, fawn upon.* II. *To approve, assent, consent to.*

ASSEQUIOR, or AD-SEQOR, cútus (quatus) sum, í. 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 follow, succeed, arise, ensue.*

ASSEQUIUS (Ads.), a, um. Part. of ASSEQUIOR.

ASSER, óris. m. (asserto) *A pole, stake, post, fixed on or upon any thing.*

ASSECTULUM, í. n. and í. m. (dimin. of asser) *A small pole or lash, a little beam.*

ASSERO, or AD-SERO, erui, ertum. *To take to one's self, as one's property:* hence, I. *Aliquem manu. Formally and legally to claim a person as one's property, by taking hold of his hand, 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 freedman.* 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, evi, ítum. 3. *To sow, plant or set at or near.*

ASSERTIO (Ads.), ónis. f. (asserto, ui) *A formal or legal claiming as one's freedman or slave.*

ASSERTOR (Ads.), óris. m. (asserto, ui) 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.*

ASERTUS (Ads.), a, um. Part. of ASSERO, ui.

ASSERVIO, or AD-SERVIO, ívi, ítum, íre. *To render service to, to serve:* hence, to promote, or, to seek to promote.

ASSERVIO, or AD-SERVIO, 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. í. q. ASSIDIO.

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.*

ASSILLO, or AD-SILLO, 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, éssum. 2. (ad and sedeo) I. *Intrans. 1. To sit at or near a person: 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.*

ASSIDEO, or AD-SIDO, édi, éssum. 3. *To sit or s at 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. (assiduius) I. *A constant or frequent presence.*

II. *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. (assiduius) í. q. assidue.

ASSIDUUS (Ads.), a, um. (assideo) I. *Prop. Sitting down, seated; and so, well to 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.), ílui, ultum, íre. (ad and salio) I. *To leap to, towards, or upon.* II. *Fig. To come suddenly to or upon.*

ASSIMILIS, or AD-SIMILIS, e. í. q. similis. *Like.*

ASSIMILITER (Ads.), adv. (assimilis) *In like manner, similarly.*

ASSIMILATIO (Ads.), ónis. f. (assimulo) *A making like, a counterfeiting.*

ASSIMILATUS (Ads.), a, um. I. Part. of assimulo; see ASSIMULO. II. Adj. I. *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, ís. m. and f. *A strong plank or board.*

ASSISTO, or AD-SISTO, astifí. 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.*

ASSISTRUS (Ads.), a, um. Part. of assero; see ASSERO, évi, ítum

ASSO, ávi, átum. *To roast.*



**ASSŌCTO**, or **AD-SŌCTO**, 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 wont; seq. Infin.

**ASSŌNDŌ**, or **AD-SŌNDŌ**, ul, itum, āre. To respond to.

**ASSŌCO**, or **AD-SŌCO**, āvi, ātum, āre. To sweat.

**ASSŪFERŌCTIO** (Assuef.), ēcl, actum, ēre. (assueo and facio) (Pass. assuefco, actus sum) To use or accustom to any thing.

**ASSUESCO** (Ads.), ēvi, actum, ēre. (assueo) I. Trans. To accustom, use to. II. Intrans. To accustom or use one's self, to become accustomed. Perf. Assuevi, I have accustomed myself, i. e. I am accustomed: Assueveram, I was accustomed.

**ASSUEŌDO** (Ads.), Inis. f. (assueo) The being accustomed to a thing, custom, habit.

**ASSUEŌTUS** (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.

**ASSŪLATIM**, adv. In chips or pieces.

**ASSULTŌ** (Ads.), āvi, ātum, āre. (assillio) To leap at, leap or jump towards or upon; to assault, attack.

**ASSULTUS** (Ads.) us, m. (assillio) A leaping towards or upon; an assault, attack.

**ASSŪTO**, nŕiti, adesse. 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.), ui, ūtum, ēre. To sew on, patch on.

**ASSURGO**, or **AD-SURGO**, 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.

**ASTIPŪLATŌ** (Adst.), ōnis. f. (astipulor) An assent, agreement.

**ASTIPŪLĀTOR** (Adst.), ōris. m. (astipulor) I. One who joins another in an engagement. II. Any assistant. III. An approver.

**ASTIPŪLOR** (Adst.), ātus sum, āri. I. To join with one who makes an engagement. II. To approve, consent.

**ASTRŪTO** (Adst.), ui, ūtum, ēre. (ad and statuo) To place at or near.

**ASTRO** (Adst.), Iti, āre. I. To stand near a thing or person. II. To stand at a place. III. To stand.

**ASTRĒPO** (Adst.), ui, ūtum, 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 by shouting, to hurra. II. Trans. To say with a shout, to shout out.

**ASTRICTE** (Adst.), ad. 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.

**ASTRICTŌRŪS**, 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.

**ASTRIBŌ**, ēre. To hiss at.

**ASTRIFER**, a, um. (astrum and fero) Starry.

**ASTRIGER**, a, um. (astrum and gero) Starry.

**ASTRINGO** (Adstr.), 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.

**ASTRŌLOGIA**, æ. f. (ἀστρολογία) The science of the stars, astronomy.

**ASTRŌLŌGUS**, i. m. (ἀστρολόγος) I. An astronomer. II. An astrologer.

**ASTRŌNŌMIA**, æ. f. (ἀστρονομία) Astronomy.

**ASTRUM**, i. n. (ἀστρον) Any luminous heavenly body. I. The sun. II. A constellation, cluster of stars. III. A star.

**ASTRO** (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.

**ASTU**, or **ASTY**, indecl. neut. (ἀστυ) 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. (astus) Crafty; cunning, in good or bad sense.

**ASTŪTUM**, i. n. (ἀστυ) A sanctuary, asylum, place of refuge.

**ASTŪBŪLOS**, a, um. (ἀστυβόλος) That makes no contribution (συνεβαλον) towards an entertainment.

**ASTŪDŌTŌ**, i. n. (ἀστυδότης) The omission of copulatives.

**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.*

ATAPULVS, i. m. 1. *Warm scorching wind, peculiar to Apulia.*

ATAT, or AT' A' Interj. *Oh! ah! to strange!* Ter.: Plaut. We find also Attate, id.

ATAVVS, i. m. (for atae avus) *A great-grandfather, i. e. the father of a great-grandfather or grandmother.*

ATER, atra, atrum. 1. *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.*

ATHEOS, i. m. (ἀθεός) *One who denies the existence of a God, an atheist.*

ATHLETA, æ. m. (ἀθλητής) 1. *A wrestler in the public games, a combatant, prize-fighter.* II. *Fig. One who takes great pains about any thing.*

ATHLETICE ADV. *Athletically, after the manner of the athlete.*

ATHLETICVS, a, um. (athleta) *Athletic.*

ATOMVS, i. f. (ἀτομος) *Any small indivisible body; an atom, monad, unit.*

ATQVE, conj. (formed from atque)

1. *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 in that which unexpected, Ah! ch! why!* V. *As; i. q. quam.* 1. After comparatives. 2. After words denoting likeness or difference, and so, after æque, æquus, idem, item, juxta, par, proxime, similis, similiter, talis, totidem, and aliter, aliorum, autus, contra, contrarius, dissimilis, secus. Sometimes the word which denotes comparison is omitted before atque. 3. After simul. 4. After principio.

VI. In ancient Latin, *Forthwith, immediately.*

ATQVE, conj. 1. *But yet, and yet.*

II. *But, now, in syllogistic forms of speech.*

ATQVIM, i. q. atqui; Plaut.

ATRASMENTVM, m. (ater) *Any black liquid; especially, 1. The black liquor of the cuttle-fish (sepia). 2. Writing-ink.*

3. *Copperas, or, vitriol, or, copperas-water.* 4. *Black colour, black paint.*

ATRATVS, a, um. (ater) 1. *Dyed black.* II. *Clothed in black or in mourning.*

ATRIARIBVS, i. m. (atrium) *A porter, door-keeper.*

ATRICOLOR, ðis. *Of a black colour.*

ATRIENSIIS, ðis. m. (atrium) *A kind of upper servant, a steward, overseer.*

ATRIOLVM, i. n. (dimin. of atrium) *A little entry or hall.*

ATRITAS, ðtis. f. (ater) *Blackness; Flaunt.*

ATRIUM, i. n. 1. *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.*

ATROCITAS, ðtis. f. (atrox) 1. *Barbarity, harshness, atrocity.* II. *Horribleness, enormity, terribleness.* III. *Accuracy, exactness, strictness.*

ATROCITER, adv. 1. *Harshly, severely, horribly, terribly.* II. *Atrociously accipere, Tac., unwillingly.*

ATROX, ðcis. 1. *Not prepared for eating, raw, uncooked; hence,*

II. *Terrible, horrible, hideous, frightful, dreadful.* III. *Harsh, severe, unbending, stern.*

ATTACTVS (Adt.), a, um. Part. of ATTINGO.

ATTACTVS (Adt.), us. m. (attingo) *A touching, touch.*

ATTAGEN, ðnis. m. (ἀτταγήν) *A kind of wild fowl.*

ATTAGENA, æ. f. i. q. attagen.

ATTAMEN, or AT-TAMEN, conj. *But, but yet, however.*

ATTÉGIA, æ. f. *A hut or cabin.*

ATTEMPERATE (Adt.), adv. *Seasonably, at the right time, in the nick of time.*

ATTEMPERO, or AD-TEMPERO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. 1. *To add or join to; Vitr.* II. *To fit, adjust.*

ATTENDO, or AD-TENDO, ði, tum, ðre.

1. *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. 1. To think upon; hence, to study, apply one's self to a thing, take pains about. 2. To give attention, give heed to.*

ATTENTE (Adt.), adv. *Attentively, carefully.*

ATTENTIO (Adt.), ðnis. f. (attendo) e. g. animi, *attentiveness, attention.*

ATTENTO, or AD-TENDO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre.

1. *To attempt a thing.* II. *To attack, assault.*

ATTENTVS (Adt.), a, um. 1. Part. of ATTENDO and ATTINEO. II. *Adj. (from attendo) 1. Attentive, careful, intent. 2. Intent on increasing his property.*

ATTENUATE (Adt.), adv. *Simply, without rhetorical ornament.*

ATTENUATIO (Adt.), ðnis. f. (attenuo) 1. *A lessening.* II. *Verborum, A speaking without the use of ornament, plainness of speech.*

ATTENUATVS (Adt.), a, um. 1. Part. of attenuo; see ATTENUO. II. *Adj. Thin, weak, impaired.*

ATTENUO, or AD-TENVO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre.

1. *To make thin; hence, 1. To make less. 2. To make lean. 3. To make low, to lower, abase.* II. *To weaken, lessen.*

ATTÉRO, or AD-TÉRO, trivi, tritum. 3.

1. *To rub one thing against another.*

II. *To rub, i. e. to excite sensation by rubbing; or, to rub, i. e. to lessen by rubbing, impair, fatigue; and so, to rub upon any thing. 1. To tread or trample upon any thing. 2. To lessen, weaken, destroy.*

ATTESTOR, or AD-TESTOR, ðtus sum, ðri.

*To bear witness; hence, to attest, prove, corroborate.*

ATTEXO, or AD-TEXO, xui, xtum. 3.

1. *To weave on, to add by weaving, to patch on; to patch.* II. *To add.*

ATTACISSO, ðre. (ἀττακίσσω) *To speak, act, behave as an Athenian.*

ATTIGO (Adt.), for attingo.

ATTINEO (Adt.), inui, entum, ðre. (ad and teneo) 1. *Trans. 1. To hold or to any thing, to hold forth. 2. To hold, hold fast. 3. To hold, hold in, hold back; to stay in. 4. To preserve, keep, guard.*

II. *Intrans. 1. To stretch, extend.*

2. *To concern, relate, belong to; also impers., Attinet, It belongs to a thing, it is necessary.*

ATTINGO (Adt.), igit, actum, ðre. (ad and tango) 1. *To touch, touch upon; hence, 1. To touch, i. e. to take. 2. To touch, i. e. to eat of.* II. *To touch a place, i. e. to reach, arrive at, land at.*

III. *To touch, i. e. to border upon, be contiguous to.* IV. *To have to do with a thing.* V. *Fig. 1. To touch, affect, come to. 2. To concern, fall to the lot of, belong to. 3. To attain, acquire; hence, to understand, perceive, comprehend. 4. To touch upon, i. e. to mention, describe, or treat of briefly. 5. To take in hand, i. e. to attempt, undertake.*

**ATTOLLO**, or **AD-TOLLO**, ére. 1. *To lift on high, lift or raise up, raise, lift; to raise, Attollere*, or *attolli*. *To raise itself, to rise*, of things without life. II. *To raise, i. e. to exalt, increase, amplify.*

**ATTONDEO**, or **AN-TONDEO**, ondi, onsum, ére. I. *To shear, shave.* II. *To eat away, gnaw at, nibble:* hence, *to cudgel.*

III. *To lull, prance.* IV. *Fig. To deceive, cozen;* and, *for, to lessen.*

**ATTORNITUS** (Adt.), a, um. I. Part. of *attono*; see **ATTONO**. II. Adj. I. *As if thunderstruck or struck by lightning, amazed, astonished, bewildered.* 2. Especially, *Inspired, enthusiastic, raving, frantic.* 3. In an active sense. <sup>1</sup> *That renders amazed or astonished.* <sup>2</sup> *Inspiring, occasioning enthusiasm.*

**ATTONO**, or **AD-TONO**, ul, itum, ére. I. *To thunder at.* II. *To astonish, amaze, deprive of one's senses.*

**ATTONSUS** (Adt.), a, um. Part. of **ATTONDEO**.

**ATTORQUEO**, or **AD-TORQUEO**, orsi, ortum, ére. *To sling, swing, or to sling forth or towards.*

**ATTRACTUS** (Adt.), a, um. I. Part. of *atrāho*; see **ATTRAHO**. II. Adj. *Contracted, wrinkled.*

**ATTRĀHO**, or **AD-TRĀHO**, xi, ctum, ére. I. *To draw towards one's self, attract.* II. *Fig. To lead to; to draw to, allure; to cause, occasion.*

**ATTRĀCTĀTUS** (Adt.), us, m. (attracto) *A feeling, touching.*

**ATTRĀCTO** (Adt.), āvi, ātum, āre. (ad and tracto) I. *To draw to one's self, attract.* II. *To touch, feel, handle:* hence, I. *To apply or give one's self to any thing.* 2. *To mention.*

**ATTRĒMO**, or **AD-TRĒMO**, ére. *To tremble at a thing or person.*

**ATTRĒPIO**, or **AN-TRĒPIO**, āvi, ātum, āre. *To trip in going.*

**ATTRIBUO**, or **AN-TRIBUO**, ui, ōtum, ére. 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.*

**ATTRIBŪTUS** (Adt.), ōnis, f. (attribuo) I. *Addition;* hence, *a predicate.*

II. *An assignment.*

**ATTRIBŪTUS** (Adt.), a, um. Part. of **ATTRIBUO**.

**ATTRIBŪTUS** (Adt.), ōnis, f. (attero) I. *A rubbing.* II. *A wearing away by rubbing.*

**ATTRITUS** (Adt.), a, um. I. Part. of *aturo*; see **ATTERO**. II. Adj. I. *Worn*

*out.* 2. *Rubbed sore, sore, galled.* 3. *Fig. Attrita* frons, *Jur.*, a *bold forehead.*

**ATTRITUS** (Adt.), us, m. (attero) I. *A rubbing against any thing.* II. *A rubbing to pieces.* III. *A galling, or pain occasioned by rubbing.*

**AU** Interj. *Ah!* an exclamation of sorrow, exhortation, or indignation.

**AUCEPS**, ūpis, m. (for *aviceps*, from *avis* and *capio*) I. *A bird-catcher, fowler.* II. *Fig. One who eagerly pursues or catches at any thing.*

**AUCTĀRIUM**, l. n. (augeo) *An increase, addition.*

**AUCTIFICO**, āre. (auctus and facio) I. *To increase, enlarge.* II. *To present.*

**AUCTIFICUS**, a, um. (auctus and facio) *Increasing.*

**AUCTIO**, ōnis, f. (from *augeo*) I. *An increase.* II. *A sale by auction, an auction.* III. *That which is sold or to be sold at an auction.*

**AUCTŌNARIUS**, a, um. (auctio) *Relating or belonging to a sale by auction.*

**AUCTŌNOR**, ātus sum, āri. (auctio) *To sell by auction or public sale.*

**AUCTŪRO**, āre. (augeo) I. *To increase, augment.* II. *To honour with any thing.*

**AUCTŌ**, āre. (augeo) I. *To increase, enlarge.* II. *To present with any thing, to enrich.*

**AUCTOR** (more correct than *autor*, *author*), ōris, m. (augeo) *A furtherer, promoter.* I. Immediately, by himself. *He that makes, causes, or originates a thing, the author, originator, causer.* I. *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, <sup>1</sup> *An inquirer, searcher into, investigator.* <sup>2</sup> *A teacher, preceptor, guide.* <sup>3</sup> *An author, writer, composer of a book.*

<sup>4</sup> *A relator, narrator.* 7. *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, counsellor.* 6. By approbation. *An approver.* 7. By giving surety. *A surety, voucher, warrantee, guarantee:* hence, <sup>1</sup> *In sales, One who gives warranty for the right of the seller to the thing*

*sold.* <sup>2</sup> *In making bonds and marriage contracts, of the minors: a woman, A trustee, guardian, curator.* <sup>3</sup> *Nuptiarum auctoritas.* *Cic.*, i. e. the witnesses present at the espousals and at the signing of the marriage contract, usually the nearest relatives. <sup>4</sup> *Famae, rumoris, or rumoris auctor.* *A voucher, i. e. one who stands to the truth of any statement.* <sup>8</sup> *By the management of any business, or by interceding. Any defender or assistant, an agent, attorney.*

**AUCTŌRĀMENTUM**, l. n. (auctor) I. *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.*

**AUCTŌRĪTAS** (more correct than *autoritas, autoritas*), ātis, f. (auctor) *The quality of a person or thing by which it promotes, or can further or promote, any thing:* hence, I. *An issuing, proceeding, or arising from any thing.* II. *A going before, preceding in any thing:* hence, I. *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, I. *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. *Autoritates.* *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, lawful authority.*

**AUCTŌRO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (auctor) I. *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**, us, m. (*augeo*) *An increasing, augmenting.*

**AUCUPĪUM**, i, n. (*auceps*) *Bird-catching, fowling*; facere *aucupium auribus*, Plaut., to listen.

**AUCUPOR**, āre, for *aucupor*.

**AUCUPOR**, ātis sum, āri. I. *To catch birds, go a fowling.* II. Fig. *To aim eagerly at a thing, to watch or observe eagerly.*

**AUDACĪA**, ae, 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**, Gs. I. Part. of *audio*; see **AUDIO**. II. Adj. *Bold, confident, daring.*

**AUDENTER**, adv. *Boldly, confidently, intrepidly.*

**AUDENTIA**, ae, f. (*audens*) I. *Boldness, spirit.* II. *Freedom in the use of words.*

**AUDEO**, ausus sum, 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 *audio*; see **AUDIO**. II. Adj. *Obédient.* III. Subst. *A hearer.*

**AUDIENTIA**, ae, f. (*audio*) *Attention to a speaker, hearing, audience.*

**AUDIŪ**, īvi and īi, itum. 4. (*alled to aŭrē, i. q. aŭrē*) I. *To hear, perceive.* N. B. I. *Audiŭ?* (*for audisŭ?*) *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. *Audío* 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.*

**AUDĪŪ**, ōnis, f. (*audio*) I. *A hearing, listening to.* II. *A hearing 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.*

**AUDĪTRĪUS**, a, um. (*audio*) *Relating or belonging to hearing or listening*; hence, *Auditorium*, subst., *A place of assembly for hearing lectures, &c.*; a *lecture-room, auditory, school.*

**AUDĪTUS**, a, um. Part. of **AUDIO**.

**AUDĪTUS**, us, m. (*audio*) I. *A hearing, listening.* II. *The faculty of hearing.* III. *Instruction which one hears.*

**AUFĒRO** (for *ab-fero*), abstŭlŭ, ablātum, auferre. I. *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, 3. *To occasion by force, to force.* 4. *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 *augo*, i. e. *αὐξάνω*) 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. *Aliquum, 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.*

**AUGLICO**, ae, i. q. *augeo*.

**AUGMEN**, īnis, n. (*augeo*) *An increase,*

*enlargement, augmentation*; also, *the circumference of a thing.*

**AUGUR**, ūris, i. m. *An augur.*

II. *e. With the poets, Any soothsayer or diviner, male or female.*

**AUGŪRĪALIS**, e. *Relating or belonging to augurs or auguries.* Also, *Augurale*, sc. *aŭficiūm*, *A place to the right of the general's tent in a Roman camp, in which the auspicia were held (αὐσπιεῖον).*

**AUGŪRĪATIO**, ōnis, f. (*auguro*) *Divination.*

**AUGŪRĪTUS**, 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 sum, 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.*

**AULĀ**, ae, 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 aulae*, 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) (*Of or belonging to a court of palace*: hence, Aulici, Courtiers.

**AULURUS**, i. m. (αὐλῶδης) *One who sings to or plays on the pipe or flute, a piper, flute-player.*

**AULUS**, æ. f. (aules) 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. V. Exhalation, odour, vapour.

VI. Gloom, glitter.

**AURARITUS**, a, um. (aurum) *Concerned with, relating or belonging to, gold.*

**AURATA**, æ. f. A fish, the dorado or gilt bream.

**AURATUS**, a, um. (aurum) I. Overlaid or ornamented with gold, gilded.

II. Golden, made of gold. III. Gold-coloured.

**AUREOLUS**, 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. I. Very beautiful. 2. Excellent, valuable, charming.

III. Gilded, gilt, ornamented with gold.

IV. Of the colour of gold.

**AURICHALCUM**. See ORICHALCUM.

**AURICILLA**, or **ORICILLA**, æ. f. for auricula.

**AURICULOSA**, a, um. (aurum and coma) 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.*

I. Producing gold.

II. 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.

**AURIGARUS**, i. m. i. q. auriga; Suet.

**AURIGATIO**, ðnis, f. (aurigo) *A driving in a chariot.*

**AURIGER**, a, um. (aurum and gero) *Bearing gold.*

**AURIGO**, avi, ðtum, ðre. (auriga) I. To be a charioteer, to drive a chariot.

II. Fig. To guide, direct, rule.

**AURIS**, is, f. (from the Laonic αὔρις for ἄρις) 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.*

**AURITUS**, 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.

**AURORA**, æ. f. (αὔριος ἠώς) I. The morning.

II. The morning dawn, or, the redness of the dawn. III. The East.

**AURUM**, i. n. (from αὔριος, 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, ðre. I. To hear, listen.

II. To give ear to, credit, assent 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 avispe) *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. Ad. 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, ðre. (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. Earnestly, strongly.

**AUSTERITAS**, ðtis, f. (austeritas) I. Harshness, austerity, sternness. II. Of colours, Dugness, darkness. III. Severity, austerity, harshness of manner.

IV. Severity, rigour.

**AUSTERTUS**, a, um. (αὔστερος) 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.

**AUTUM**, i, and **AUTUS**, a, um. See **AUTUM**.

**AUT**, conj. (from αὐτά, again) I. Or; hence, aut—aut, either—or.

II. *Like, otherwise.*

III. Sometimes for an.

IV. Sometimes it diminishes the significance.

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 tamquam meam? Ch. tuam autem, turcifer? Fer, yours, do you say?*

**AUTHEPSA**, æ. f. (αὐτοψ, self, and ψω, 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 **ACTOR**, **ACTORITAS**.

**AUTOGRAPHUS**, a, um. (αὐτογραφεύς) *Written with one's own hand, original.*

**AUTOMATON** (um), i. n. (αὐτοματός) *A machine that moves of itself, an automaton.*

**AUTOPYRUS** (os) **PANIS**. (αὐτοπυρός ἄρτος) *Coarse bread, made from flour with the bran, brown bread.*

**AUTOR**, **AUTORITAS**. See **ACTOR**, &c.

**AUTUMNALIS** (Auct.), e. (autumnus) *Autumnal, of autumn.*

**AUTUMENS** (Auct.), a, um. *Autumnal, of or belonging to the autumn.*

**AUTUMENS**, or **ACTUMENS**, i. m. (augeo) I. The autumn. II. The produce of the autumn, the harvest.

**AUTUMO**, avi, ðtum, ðre. 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.*

AUXILIATVS, us, m. (auxillor) *A bringing help, aid.*

AUXILIO, ātus sum, āri. (auxilium) *To help, assist, lend aid.*

AUXILIO, i. n. d. (augeo) 1. *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 AUGE.

AVARE, adv. *Avariciously, covetously, greedily.*

AVARITER, adv. f. i. q. avare.

AVARITIA, æ, f. (avarus) I. *An inordinate love of money or 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. *Fig. Eagerly desirous of any thing.*

AVE. See AVEO.

AVECTUS, a, um. Part. of AVEHO.

AVĒHO, 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.*

AVĒLLO, eili and ulsi, ulsum. 3. *To tear away, pull or rend off or away; fig. to separate, remove, take away.*

AVENA, æ, f. 1. *Oats.* I. *A kind of cultivated corn; common oats.* 2. *Wild oats.* II. *Any straw or reed.* III. *A species of oatens reed, oatens pipe.*

AVENÆCUS, a, um. (avena) *Oatens.*

AVENÆRIUS, a, um. (avena) *Of or belonging to oats.*

AVEO, or HAVĒO, ēre. (from *āv* or *āvā*, *āvā*, to breathe, blow) Prop. *To puff after any thing; hence, to be very desirous, to desire earnestly, to crave after, long for; Avens, Desirous, eager.*

AVEO, or HAVĒO, ēre. (seems to be from *āvā*, from which were probably formed *āvā*, *āvā*, or *āvā*, *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!*

AVERRO, ri, sum, ēre. I. *To sweep*

or brush away. II. *Fig. To remove completely.*

Ā-VERRUNCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (from *āv* and *verū*) *To avert, especially, any thing evil.*

ĀVERSĀBĪLIS, e. (aversor) *Abominable.*

ĀVERSIO, ōnis, f. (averto) I. *A turning from or away.* II. *Dislike, 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 back, 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.*

ĀVERTO (Avorto), 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.*

AVIA, æ, f. *A grandmother.*

AVIARIUM, i, n. See AVIARIUS.

AVIARIUS, a, um. (avis) *Concerned with, of, or belonging to, birds or fowls; hence, I. Aviarius, i. m. 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.*

AVICŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of avis) *A little bird.*

AVICŪLARIUS, i, m. i. q. aviarius.

AVĪDE, adv. *Eagerly, greedily.*

AVĪDITAS, ātis, f. (avidus) I. *Eagerness, vehement desire.* II. *Especially, 1. Covetousness. 2. Hunger, appetite.*

AVĪDUS, a, um. (aveo) I. *Eager, desirous.* II. *Especially, Covetous, greedy of money.* III. *Large, wide.*

AVIS, is, f. (from *āvā*, 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.*

AVĪTUS, a, um. (avus) I. *Of grandfather's.* II. *Old, ancient.*

AVĪVUS, a, um. (a and via) I. *That is situate apart or at a distance from a road, desolate, solitary.* II. *That is or is gone from or out of the way.*

AVOCĀMENTUM, i, n. (avoco) I. *A gentle means of calling off or away.*

II. *Relaxation, recreation.*

AVOCĀTIO, 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, with-draw.* III. *To afford recreation or relaxation to any one.* IV. *To draw off, draw away to another place.*

AVŪLU, 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.*

AVULSUS, a, um. Part. of AVELLO.

AVUNCŪLUS, i, m. (dimin. of avus) I. *A mother's brother, maternal uncle. N. B. 1. Avunculus magnus, A grandmother's brother, great-uncle. 2. Major, A great-grandmother'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.*

AVUS, i, m. *A grandfather. N. B. Avi, Forefather, ancestors.*

AXĒNUS, (ἀξίνος) *Inhospitable; Pontus, Ov.: afterwards called Euxinus.*

AXICIA, æ, f. *A pair of scissors.*

AXICŪLUS (Assiculus), i, m. (dimin. of axis) I. *A small azale-tree. II. A plug.* III. *A small beam or pole.*

IV. *A small board or plank.*

AXIM, is, &c.; for axerim, &c. See AĀO.

AXIS, is, m. (ἄξων) I. *An axle 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. 6. The whole heavens. 4. A climate, region, country.* III. *The iron on which a hinge turns.*

## B.

- BABĒ** (βαβῆ) An exclamation denoting astonishment, *Strange! wonderful!*
- BABĪLO**, ónis, 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.*
- BACCĀTUS** (Baccātus), a, um. *Furnished with berries; then, furnished with pearls; monie, Virg.*
- BACCHĀ**, ῆ. f. *A Bacchanal, i. e. a woman who celebrated the rites of Bacchus.*
- BACCHĀNAL** (for Bacchanale, sc. sacrum), is, n. I. *The festival of Bacchus.* II. *The assembly of Bacchanals, or, the place where they celebrated the festival.*
- BACCHĀTŪ**, ónis, f. (bacchor) *The reveling of Bacchanals at the festival of Bacchus; then, any such raving or reveling.*
- BACCĪRUS**, a, um. *Of or belonging to Bacchanals. Bacchanalian.*
- BACCHIS**, idis, f. i. q. *Baccha; Ov.*
- BACCHOR**, átus, um, ári. (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.*
- BACCĪPER** (Bacĭer), a, um. (bacca and fero) I. *Bearing berries. II. Bearing olives.*
- BACCĪLLUM**, i, n. (dimin. of bacculus) *A small stick or staff; a feticor's staff.*
- BACCĪLUS**, i, m. and **BACCĪLUM**, i, n. (allied to *βακχεῖν*, from *βαῖ*, *βαῖ*, to go) I. *A staff, stick.* II. *A sceptre.*
- BADĪO**, áre. (*βαδῶ*) *To go.*
- BĀTĪCĪTUS**, a, um. *Wearing a garment made of Spanish wool.*
- BĀŪĪLO**, ávi, átum, áre. *To bear, carry.*
- BĀŪĪLUS**, i, m. *A porter, carrier.*
- BĀŪĪENA**, ῆ. f. *A whale.*
- BĀŪĪNĀTUS**, a, um. (balanus) *Perfumed.*
- BĀŪĪNUS**, i, n. f. (*βάλλων*) I. *An acorn.* II. *A kind of large chestnut.* III. *A date.* IV. *A kind of nut yielding a balsm.*

- BĀŪĪTRO**, ónis, m. Prop. *Dirt that adheres to the shoes; hence, fig., a parasite.*
- BĀŪĪTUS**, us, m. (balo) *The bleating of sheep.*
- BĀŪĪUS**, adv. *Stammeringly, lispingly.*
- BĀŪĪUS**, a, um. *Stammering, lisping, inarticulate.*
- BĀŪĪŪTIO**, ivi, itum, a. (balbus) I. *Intrants. To stammer, lisp, speak inarticulately.* II. *To stammer, to lisp out, say any thing inarticulately.*
- BĀŪĪNER**, and contr. **BĀŪĪNEY**, arum, f. (from *βαλάνιον*) I. *The bath, or the public baths at a place.* II. *A bathing, the act of bathing.*
- BĀŪĪNEUM**, contr. **BĀŪĪNEUM**, i, n. (*βαλάνιον*) *A bath, private bath, or place in which persons bathe.*
- BĀŪĪŪLUS**, Brownish, swarthy, tawny; Plaut.: doubtful.
- BĀŪĪLĪSTA** (Balista), ῆ. f. (*βαλλῆ*) I. *A kind of large military engine, used especially for casting large stones: also, the weapon or shot itself.* II. *Fig. That with which one endeavours to injure.*
- BĀŪĪLĪSTRĪUM** (Balist.), i, n. (ballista) *A place where ballists stood, a battery.*
- BĀŪĪLĪSTRĪUS** (Balist.), i, m. (ballista) *A maker of ballistæ; or, one who discharges ballistæ.*
- BĀŪĪNEÆ**. See **BĀŪĪNER**.
- BĀŪĪNEARIS**, e. *Belonging to a bath.*
- BĀŪĪNEĀRIUS**, a, um, i. q. *Balnearius. Balnearia, Baths, bathing-chambers.*
- BĀŪĪNEĀTOR**, óris, m. *One who bathes.*
- BĀŪĪNEŪLÆ**, arum, f. (dimin. of balneæ) *A small bath.*
- BĀŪĪNEŪLUM**, i, n. (dimin. of balneum) *A small bath.*
- BĀŪĪNEUM**. See **BĀŪĪNEUM**.
- BĀŪO**, ávi, átum, áre. *To bleat, of sheep: hence, balans hostia, i. e. ovis: Balans, subst., for, A sheep; balantes, sheep; Vires.*
- BĀŪŪSĀLUM**, i, n. (*βάλλεσμον*) I. *Balsam.* II. *The balsam tree.*
- BĀŪŪTEŪS**, i, m. (dimin. of balteus) *A little belt.*
- BĀŪŪTEUS**, i, m. and **BĀŪŪTEUM**, i, n. I. *A belt, girdle; especially, a sword-belt.* II. *A border, circle, rim.*
- BĀŪŪCA**, **BĀŪŪX**. See **BĀŪŪCALA**, **BĀŪŪXX**.
- BĀŪŪMBĀLIO**, ónis, m. *A stutler, stammerer.*
- BĀŪŪTE**, arum, m. (*βάπτει*, i. e. paints, dyes) *A name applied to the priests of the Goddess Cyottyto; Juv.*
- BĀŪŪPTĪMA**, átis, n. (*βαπτισμα*) I. *Immersion, ablution.* II. *The rite of baptism.*

- BĀŪPTĪSMUM**, i, n. i. q. *baptisma.*
- BĀŪPTĪSMUS**, i, m. i. q. *baptisma.*
- BĀŪPTĪSTA**, ῆ. m. (*βαπτιστής*) *He who washes or baptizes, a baptist.*
- BĀŪPTĪSTĪUM**, i, n. (*βαπτιστήριον*) I. *A vessel for bathing in, a bathing-tub.* II. *A baptistry, font.*
- BĀŪPTĪZĀTOR**, óris, m. *He who baptizes.*
- BĀŪPTĪZO**, ávi, átum, áre. (*βαπτίζω*) *To baptize.*
- BĀŪŪĀTHRUM**, i, n. (*βαβάθηρον*) I. *A deep bottomless pit, abyss, Gulf.* II. *A pit, abyss, Gulf.*
- BĀŪŪĀTHRUS**, i, m. (*βαβάθηρος*) *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**, or **UDER** or **UNCIVIL** MANNER.
- 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, uncivility, 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, unmannerly.*
- BARBĀRIUS**, i, f. i. q. *barbaria.*
- BARBĀRISMUS**, i, m. *A barbarous mode of speaking.*
- BARBĀRTUS**, a, um. I. *Barbarous, foreign; a barbarian, a foreigner, in respect of country, language, and manners; especially, Phrygian.* II. *Unmannerly, stupid, rude, barbarous; thus also subst., A barbarian, rude, unpolished person.*
- BARBĀRTUS**, a, um. (dimin. of barbatus) *Having a small or poor beard.*
- BARBĀTUS**, a, um. (barba) I. *That has a beard, bearded; especially, 1. Of philosophers, who always wore a beard; hence, Barbatus, A philosopher; Mart. 2. Of the ancient Romans, who never shaved their beards; unum ex barbatis illis, Cic. Sext. 8, i. e. prescis. 3. Of he-goats; hence, barbatus, i. e. hircus, Phædr.* II. *Fig. 1. Nux barbata, Plin., i. e. covered with a kind of wool. 2. Libri barbati, Mart., i. e. worn, lettered.*
- BARBĪGER**, a, um. (barba and gero) *Beard'd.*
- BARBĪTOS**, 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.*

**BARDOCELLUS**, i. m. *An upper garment worn in Gaul, with a cowl or hood; Mart.*

**BARBUS**, a, um. *Dull of apprehension, stupid.* N. B. *Bardi, Baris.*

**BARIS**, Idis and Idos. f. (ἄριος) *A small Egyptian vessel impelled by oars.*

**BARITUS**, us. m. (from the old German barn, i. e. to cry) *1. The cry of an elephant. 11. A war-shout.*

**BARO**, ðnis. m. *A stupid fellow, blockhead.*

**BARROS**, 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.*

**BASILEE**, adv. *Royally, splendidly, magnificently.*

**BASILICUS**, a, um. (βασιλικός) *Princely, splendid, magnificent; hence, I. Basilicum, A princely or magnificent robe.*

*11. Basilica, æ. A handsome public building at Rome, with porticos.*

**BASIO**, avi, ætum, ære. *To kiss.*

**BASIS**, is. f. (βάσις) *That on which any thing rests; a foot, pedestal, base.*

**BASINUM**, 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**, uti, ære. *1. To strike, beat. 11. To fight for exercise, fence. 111. To bruise, pound.*

**BÄTBOR**, æri. *To yelp, bay.*

**BÄXEA**, æ. f. *A kind of shoe.*

**BÄTE**, adv. *Happyly.*

**BÄTIAS**, ätis, and **BÄTIENDO**, Inis. f. (beatius) *Happiness, blessedness, beatitude.*

**BÄTCLUS**, a, um. (dimin. of beatius) *Somewhat happy.*

**BÄTUS**, a, um. *1. Part. of beo; see REG. 11. Adj. 1. Happy, blessed, fortunate. Beatum, subst., Happiness. Also, Happy, pleased, content. 2. In good circumstances, rich, opulent, respectable, honourable; also, splendid, costly, excellent. 111. Beatifying, i. e. that makes or is supposed to make happy.*

**BELLARIA**, ðrum. n. (bellus) *Sweet-*

*meats, and whatsoever was used as a dessert, as nuts, cakes, fruit, &c.*

**BELLATOR**, ðris. m. (bello) *1. Subst. A warrior: adj., warlike, martial. 11. Of animals, adj., warlike, nettlesome, spirited.*

*111. Of things, adj., warlike, martial.*

**BELLATRIX**, icis. f. (bello) *Warlike, fit for war, martial.*

**BELLÄTULUS**, a, um. for bellulus; *Plaut.*

**BELLAX**, äcis. (bello) *Warlike, martial.*

**BELLE**, adv. *1. Finely, prettily, neatly. 11. Well, excellently.*

**BELLICÖSUS**, a, um. (bellum) *Warlike, martial.*

**BELLICUS**, a, um. (bellum) *1. Of, relating or belonging to war; hence, Bellicum (sc. signum). A signal for battle by sound of the trumpet. 11. Martial, warlike.*

**BELLIGER**, a, um. (bellum and gero) *Waging war, martial.*

**BELLIGERO**, avi, ætum, ære. (bellum and gero) *To wage, carry on war, to fight.*

**BELLIPOTENS**, tis. (bellum and potens) *Mighty in war.*

**BELLO**, avi, ætum, ære. (bellum) *1. To war, carry on war. 11. To fight, contend.*

N. B. *Bellor, æri, depon., Virg.*

**BELLUA**, æ. f. *1. Any large wild animal, a wild beast. 11. Fig. As a term of reproach applied to a person, Beast, stupid animal.*

**BELLVÄTUS** (Beluat.), a, um. (bellua) *Ornamented with animals or figures of animals.*

**BELLVÄNUS** (Beluim.), a, um. (bellua) *Brutal, relating to beasts.*

**BELLVUS**, a, um. i. q. bellus.

**BELLUM**, i. n. (from duellum) *Prop. A contest between two, a single combat, duel. Hence, 1. War. 11. For prælium, An engagement, fight, battle.*

**BELLVÖSUS**, a, um. (bellua) *Full of large animals, abounding in monsters.*

**BELLUS**, a, um. (confr. for bellulus, the dimin. of bonus, i. e. bonus) *1. Well-mannered, polite, elegant, agreeable as a companion. 11. Fine, handsome, neat, charming, pretty, agreeable. 111. Good.*

*1V. Well, in good health.*

**BELVA**, i. q. bellua.

**BENE**, adv. (from the old benus for bonus), comp. mellius, superl. optime. *1. Well. 11. Opportunely, in good time.*

*111. Well, i. e. fortunately, prosperously. 1V. Well, i. e. copiously, abundantly. 1V. Very, or, right. 1V. Kindly. 1V. Well, i. e. devoutly, cheaply.*

**BENEFICE**, adv. *With good words.*

**BENEFICÖS**, xi, ætum, ære. *1. To speak*

*well of any one, to praise. 11. To bless, laudow; hence, Beneficulus, a, um, Blessed.*

N. B. This latter use of the word prevails only in ecclesiastical writers.

**BENEFACIO**, or **BENE FACIO**, feci, factum, ære. (sometimes separated, sometimes as one word) *To do well, do good, confer benefits or favours. 11. Hence, Bene factum, or Benefactum, 1. Any good deed, good action. 11. A kindness conferred, a benefit.*

**BENEFACIO**. See **BENEFACIO**.

**BENEFICE**, adv. *Beneficently.*

**BENEFICENTIA**, æ. f. (beneficulus) *Beneficence, disposition to do good.*

**BENEFICIÄRIUS**, i, um. (beneficium) *That is to be regarded as a benefit.*

**BENEFICIÄRIUS**, i. m. (beneficium) *That enjoys benefits from any one, and is bound to him in consequence of favours received; beneficiarius (sc. militis), 1. Soldiers, who, through the favour of their general, are exempted from the more toilsome parts of the service; beneficiarius superiorum exercituum, Cas. 2. Soldiers who obtained promotion from their general officers; cum beneficiarius suis, Cas.*

**BENEFICENTIA**, i. q. beneficentia.

**BENEFICIUM**, i. n. (bene and facio) *1. A good act, benefit, kindness, favour. 11. That by which any thing (good) is effected; hence, beneficium may frequently be rendered, by means or instrumentality of, through the (endeavours of, 111. A bestowing of an office or any favour, appointment. 1V. Beneficia, Persons benefited; 1. Persons recommended by a list sent by a propraetor or præconsul to the ærarium at Rome; in beneficis ad ærarium elatus est. 2. Persons recommended or put in possession of an office or other privilege by another.*

**BENEFICUS**, a, um. (benefacio) *Beneficent, apt to do good, kind.*

**BENEVÖLE** (Benivole). adv. *Benevolently, kindly.*

**BENEVÖLENS**, tis. (bene and volo) *Benevolent, kind, well-intended, favourable. Also subst., A friend.—Hence,*

**BENEVÖLENTIA** (Beniv.), æ. f. *1. Benevolence, kindness, love, favour. 11. Friendship.*

**BENEVÖLUS** (Benivolus), a, um. (bene and volo) *Benevolent, kind, friendly.*

**BENIGNE**, adv. *1. Kindly, with demonstration of good-will, readily. 11. Freely, willingly. 111. Liberally, copiously.*

**BENIGNITAS**, ätis. f. (benignus) *1. Kindness. 11. Kindness in conferring favours; 11. Moderity, bounty.*



BEN

**BENIGNUS**, a, um. (for benignus, from *bonus* (*bonus*) and *genus*) I. *Kind, friendly, affectionate.* II. *Benevolent, liberal, bountiful:* hence, I. *Fruitful, fertile, etc.* 2. *Richly endowed.* III. *Pleasant, agreeable.* IV. *Just.* V. *Fortunate, lucky.*

**BEO**, avi, atum, are. (the root of *bonus*, i. e. *bonus*) *To make good:* hence, I. *To bless, make happy.* II. *To bless or enrich with any thing.* III. *To revive.*

**BERYLLUS**, l. m. (*βερύλλος*) *A beryl.*

**BES**, bessis, m. (for *beis*) I. *Eight uncia, or two-thirds of a whole.*

II. *The number eight, or eight things;* *bessum* *bibamus*, Mar. l. 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. (*bibo*) *A tippler.*

**BIBLIOPOLA**, æ. m. (*βιβλιοπώλης*) *A bookseller.*

**BIBLIOTHECA**, æ. f. (*βιβλιοθήκη*) I. *A library.* II. *The books of a library.*

**BIBULUS**, l. f. (*βιβύλλος*) *An Egyptian plant of which they make paper;* also, *the rind of the same.*

**BIBO**, l. itum, s. 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. (*bibo*) *Fond of drinking.*

**BIBULUS**, a, um. (*bibo*) I. *Desirous of drinking, thirsty.* II. *Fig. That draws or sucks in moisture.* III. *Listening.*

**BICEPS**, lptis. (*bis* and *caput*) I. *That has two heads, two-headed.* II. *That has two points or summits.* III. *Two-fold, divided into two.*

**BICLINIUM**, l. 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 or extremities.* III. *Having two arms, of rivers.*

**BICORPUS**, 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**, alis. n. *A place struck by lightning, because there an animal (bidens) was sacrificed to appease the gods;* *Hor. Art. 471:* also, *a person struck by lightning;* *Pers.*

**BIDUUM**, l. n. *A space of two days.*

**BIDUUS**, a, um. (*bis* and *dies*) *Of two days.*

**BIENNIS**, e. (*bis* and *annus*) *Of two years.*

**BIENNIUM**, l. n. (*bis* and *annus*) *A space of two years.*

**BIFARIAM**, adv. I. *In two parts.*

II. *On two sides, at two places.*

**BIFER**, a, um. (*bis* and *fero*) *That bears twice (in the year).*

**BIFIDUS**, a, um. (*bis* and *findo*) *Cleft or divided into two parts.*

**BIFORS**, e. (*bis* and *foris*) I. *Having two doors or doors.* II. *Having two openings or holes.*

**BIFORMATUS**, a, um. l. 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).*

**BIGATUS**, a, um. *Marked with the figure of a biga.*

**BIGUIS**, e. (*bis* and *jugum*) *Yoked two together, or, with two yoked together.*

**BIGUUS**, 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. 1. 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.*

**BILIOSUS**, a, um. (*bilis*) *Full of bile, bilious.*

**BILIS**, is. f. I. *Bile.* II. *Fig. Anger, wrath.*

**BILIX**, iclis. (*bis* and *licium*) *Composed of two threads.*

BIL

**BILUSTRIS**, e. (*bis* and *lustrum*) *Lasting two 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**, l. 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.* 1. *Distributively, Two by two.* 2. *Two, with substantives that either have no singular, or one in a different signification.* 3. *Two, with numerals.* 4. *Of things which go together by pairs:* *binl boves*, *Plaut.*, a pair of oxen; *binl scyphi*, *Cic.* 5. *Also gen. Two.*

II. *Double, twofold.*

**BIPARTIO**, lvi. itum. 4. or **BIPARTIOR**, itus sum. 4. (*bis* and *partio*) *To divide into two parts.* Part. **BIPARTIUS**, a, um.

I. *Divided into two parts, half.* II. *Twofold, double:* hence, ablat. *bipartito*, adverbially. 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.*

**BIPENNIFER**, a, um. *Bearing a two-edged æz.*

**BIPPENIS**, e. (*bis* and *penna*) *Having two wings.*

**BIPPENIS**, e. (*bis* and *penna*) subst., sc. *securis.* *An axe with two edges, a chaps-axe, battle-axe.*

**BIPERTIO**, **BIPERTITO**. See **BIPARTIO**, &c.

**BIPES**, edis. (*bis* and *pes*) *Two-footed:* hence, subst., *Bipedes*, *Bipeds*, *two-footed creatures.*

**BIREMIS**, e. (*bis* and *remus*) I. *Has-*

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*.

BISSENS, a, um, plur. BISSENS, æ, a, or BISSENS, BISSENI, &c. *Twelve*, by the poets; bissemi lunæ orbis, Sic.

BISSEXTUS, dies. *An intercalary day*.

BISULCINGUA, æ. f. (bisulcus and lingua) *Double-tongued, treacherous, deceitful*.

BISULCUS, a, um, (bis and sulcus) I. *Cloven into two parts*. II. *That has cloven feet*.

BITO, ère. (from βίω, βίωω) Said by the ancients for eo.

BITUMEN, inis. n. *A kind of unctuous earth called Jew's pitch*.

BITUMINÆUS, a, um. *Full or consisting of bitumen, bituminous*.

BITUMINOSUS, a, um. *Bituminous*.

BIVERTEX, icis. (bis and vertex) *Having two summits or peaks*.

BIVIRA, æ. f. (bis and vir) *That has or has had two husbands*.

BIVUM, 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*.

BLESUS, a, um. *Lispng, speaking inarticulately, stammering, stuttering*.

BLANDE, adv. *Soothingly, flatteringly, courteously*.

BLANDIBLES, a, um, (blande and dico) *Smooth-tongued, that speaks soothingly*.

BLANDILOQUENS, tis. (blande and loquor) *Smooth-tongued, fair spoken*.

BLANDILOQUENTIA, æ. f. (blandiloquens) *Careless 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. *Careless behaviour, courting, fondling*. III. *Flattery, fawning*.

BLANDIOR, itus sum, Iri. (Mandus) I. *To caress, flatter, soothe, favn upon*. II. *Of things without life, To allure, invite*. Part. Blanditus, a, um, *Charming, agreeable, pleasant*.

BLANDITER, adv. i. q. blande; Plant.

BLANDITIA, æ. f. (blandior) *A caressing, courting, alluring*.

BLANDITIM, adv. i. q. blande; Lucr.

BLANDOSUS, a, um, i. *Careless, coax-*

ing. II. *Agreeable, pleasing, charming*.

BLASPHEMO, ÆRE. (βλασφημία) *To blaspheme*.

BLASPHEMUS, a, um, (βλάσφημος) *Blasphemous*.

BLĀTERO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To babble, prate; to talk foolishly*.

BLĀTERO, ōnis. m. *A babbler, prater*.

BLĀTIO, 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. (βλίτων) *A kind of unsavoury herb, eaten with vinegar, pepper, &c.*: hence, Bliteus, a, um, *Foolish, stupid*.

BLŪRIUS, a, um, (bos) *Concerned with or belonging to cattle*.

BŪIA, æ. f. *A kind of collar*.

BŪLETAR, āris, m. I. *A vessel for mushrooms*. II. *Any vessel for food*.

BŪLETUS, i. m. (βωλίτης) *A superior delicate kind of mushroom*.

BŪLUS, i. m. (βῦλος) *A throw*. I. *A cast at dice*. II. *A cast of a net*: hence, for, *a draught of fishes*.

BŪLUS, i. m. (βῦλος) *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. (βῦμβος) *A kind of dead sound*. I. *Of bees, Hum, buzz*. II. *Of a musical instrument*. III. *Of the clapping of hands*.

BOMBŪCINUS, a, um, (bombycina) *Of silk, silken*: hence, plur. Bombycina, *Silk clothes*.

BOMBŪCINUS, a, um, (bombyx) I. *Silken*. II. *Like silk*.

BOMBŪX, ūcis. (βῦμβοξ) I. m. and f. *A silkworm*. II. *Silk; fine wool, or, cotton*.

BŌNITAS, ātis. f. (bonus) I. *Goodness*: hence, *integrity, uprightness*. II. *Ecquinity, kindness*. III. *Use, advantage*.

BŌNUM, See BŌNUS.

BŌNUS, a, um; comparat. melior; superl. optimus. I. *Good*: hence, BŌnum, 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 its kind, excellent, qualified, skilful*. VI. *Good-natured, kind, friendly*. VII. *In prosperous circumstances*. VIII. *Of good or noble birth*. IX. *Good, i. e. fortunate*.

BOO, ÆRE. (βοῶω) *To cry aloud, roar*.

BOŌTES, æ. m. (βοῶτης) I. q. Arctophylax. *A northern constellation*.

BŌREAS, æ. m. (βορέας) i. q. aquilo. *The north wind*.

BŌREUS, a, um. (βόρεος) *Northern*.

Bos, bŌvis, c. (βῦς) I. *An ox or cow*. II. *A fish, a kind of turbot*.

BŌTĒLLUS, i. m. (dimin. of botulus) *A small sausage*.

BŌTHŪNUS, i. m. (βόθυνος, i. e. a pit) *A comet or meteor in the form of a pit*.

BŌTRYON, ōnis m. *A cluster of grapes*.

BŌTŪLĀRIUS, i. m. *A maker of, or dealer in, sausages*.

BŌTŪLUS, i. m. Probably, *Any meal-pudding, or sausage*.

BŌVILE, is, n. (bos) *An ox-stall, cow-house*.

BŌVILLUS, a, um, i. q. bubulus.

BRĀBEUTA (os), æ. m. (βραβεύτης) *One who distributed prizes to the victors in the public games*.

BRĀCA (Braccæ), æ. f. and more frequently plur. BRACÆ (braccæ) *A kind of covering for the thighs and legs, reaching from the hips to the ankles, trousers*.

BRĀCĀTUS (Braccātus), a, um. *That wears braccæ*.

BRĀCHĀLIS, e. (brachium) *Of or belonging to the arm*.

BRĀCHIĀTUS, a, um. *Having arms, or something like arms*.

BRĀCHIUM, 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*.

BRACŒA, æ. f. I. *A thin plate or leaf of metal; venter*. II. *Fig. Splendour*.

BRACŒĀTUS, a, cm. (bractea) *Covered with a thin plate of gold*: hence, *that is splendid only externally*.

BRACŒOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of bractea) *A gold leaf*.

BRASSICA, æ. f. *Cabbage*.

BREVIĀRIUM, i. n. *A short catalogue*.

BREVILOQUENS, tis. (brevis and loquor) *That speaks briefly*.

**BRĒVĪLŪQENTĪA**, *n. f.* *Brevity of speech.*  
**BRĒVĪS**, *a. i.* *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**, *ātis. 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**, *n. f. i.* *The shortest day in the year. II. Winter.*

**BRŪMĪLIS**, *e. i.* *Of or belonging to the shortest day. II. Of or belonging to winter, wintery.*

**BRŪTŪS**, *a. um. i.* *Senseless. II. Irrational; stupid.*

**BRŪTĪS**, *i. m.* *A wild animal of Africa like a stag or a heifer.*

**BRŪLLIS**, *e. (bos)* *Of or relating to neat cattle.*

**BRŪO**, *ōnis. c.* (Bŭas, or Bŭa) *An owl, horned owl.*

**BRŪULCTOR**, *āri.* *To be a neatherd.*

**BRŪULCUS**, *i. m. (bos)* *1. One that ploughs or goes with oxen. II. A neatherd, herdsman.*

**BRŪCLUS**, *a. um. (bos)* *Of or belonging to neat cattle.*

**BRŪCĀDA**, *n. m. (bos and cædo)* *That is beaten with things of ox-hide.*

**BUCCA**, *n. f. i.* *A cheek. II. The mouth.*

**BUCCĪS**, *v. One who makes great use of his mouth, in talking, reading, &c.; hence, perhaps, an advocate, talker, or parasite.*

**BUCCA**, *n. f.* *A mouthful.*

**BUCCĪLLA**, *n. f.* *A small mouthful, little bit.*

**BUCCINA**, **BUCCINATOR**. See **BUCCINA**, &c.  
**BUCCO**, *ōnis. m. (bucca)* *Perhaps, One who has swollen cheeks, club-checked; hence, a blockhead, fool.*

**BUCCĪLA**, *n. f.* (dimin. of bucca) *I. 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.*

**BUCCURIUS**, *a. um. i. q. bucerus.*

**BUCCURUS**, *a. um. (Bŭccurus)* *Having horns like cattle.*

**BŪCCINA**, or **BŪCCĪNA**, *n. f. i.* *A shep-*

*herd's horn. II. Triton's shell. III. A trumpet by which signals are given to soldiers.*

**BŪCCINATOR**, or **BŪCCĪNATOR**, *ōnis. m. i.* *A trumpeter, blower on a horn.*

**BŪCCINO**, or **BŪCCĪNO**, *āvi, ātum, āre.* *To blow upon or give a signal with the buccina.*

**BŪCCŪLICUS**, *a. um. (Bŭcculicŭs)* *Of or belonging to shepherds; bucolic, pastoral.*

**BŪCCŪLA**, *n. f.* (dimin. of bos) *A heifer.*

**BŪCCŪ**, *ōnis. m. A toad.*

**BŪLBUS**, *i. m. (Bŭlbŭs)* *A bulb, round or bulbous root.*

**BŪLEUTĒRIUM**, *i. n. (Bŭllŭtŭriŭm)* *The place where the senate assembled, senate-house.*

**BŪLLA**, *n. f. i.* *A bubble of water. II. Any thing of a similar shape, as, a stud on a door, on a girle, book, &c.*

**BŪLLA**, *n. f.* *A kind of amulet, usually in the shape of a heart, spruaded as an ornament from the necks of children.*

**BŪLLĀTUS**, *a. um. i.* *Wearing a bulla.*

**BŪLLĀTĀ**, *n. f.* *Bullatæ nugæ, vanities that are soon over, like the bursting of a bubble; Pers.*

**BŪLMĀSTUS**, *i. f. (Bŭlmāstŭs)* *A large grape.*

**BŪRA**, *n. f.* and **BŪRIS**, *is. f.* (i. e. Bŭrŭs ōvŭs, ox-tail) *The crooked hinder part of a plough, plough-tail.*

**BŪRIS**, *is. f.* See **BURA**.

**BŪSTRĀPUS**, *i. m. (bustum and rapio)* *A robber of graves, as a term of reproach.*

**BŪSTUARIUS**, *a. um. (bustum)* *Of or belonging to funeral piles.*

**BŪSTUM**, *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**, *n. f. (Bŭthŭsĭa)* *A large solemn sacrifice.*

**BŪTŪRUM**, *i. n. (Bŭtŭrum)* *Butter.*

**BŪXTUM**, *i. n. (buxus)* *A place planted with box trees.*

**BUXUS**, *a. um. (buxus)* *I. Of the box tree. II. Resembling or of the colour of the box tree.*

**BUXIFER**, *a. um. (buxus and fero)* *That bears box trees.*

**BUXŪSUS**, *a. um. (buxus)* *I. Full of box trees. II. Resembling the box tree.*

**BUXUM**, *i. n. i.* *Box wood, the wood of the box tree. II. Any thing made of this wood.*

**BUXUS**, *i. f. i.* *I. A box tree. II. Any thing made of box wood.*

## C.

**CĀBALLINUS**, *a. um. (caballus)* *Of a horse.*

**CĀBALLUS**, *i. n. (καβάλλος)* *A poetical word, A nag, horse for riding.*

**CĀCĀTŪRIO**, *ire. a. (cacu)* *To desire to go to stool.*

**CĀCHINNĀBLIS**, *e. (cachinnare)* *I. Immoderate in laughter. II. Risible.*

**CĀCHINNĀRIO**, *ōnis. f. (cachinno)* *Immoderate laughter.*

**CĀCHINNO**, *āre. (cachinnus)* *To laugh immoderately.*

**CĀCHINNO**, *ōnis. m. (cachinnus)* *A great laughter, scuffer, derider.*

**CĀCHINNOX**, *āri.* *To laugh immoderately.*

**CĀCHINNESS**, *i. m. i.* *A loud laugh, immoderate laughter. II. The roaring of the sea.*

**CĀCO**, *āvi, ātum, āre.* *To go to stool, to void the excrements; also, to soil with excrement.*

**CĀCŌETHES**, *is. n. (κακῶθης)* *I. An evil habit, bad custom. II. That which is incurable.*

**CĀCŌELIA**, *n. f. (κακῶελία)* *Faulty or affected imitation, an offence against good taste.*

**CĀCŌELIUS**, *i. m. (κακῶελός)* *A bad imitator, one that offends against good taste.*

**CĀCŪLA**, *n. m.* *A slave attending on a soldier or officer in the field.*

**CĀCŪMEN**, *imis. n. i.* *The highest point of any thing, a top, peak, summit, height. II. The extremity of a thing.*

**CĀCŪMĒNO**, *āvi, ātum, āre. (cacumen)* *To make pointed, sharp. Cacuminatus, a. um. Pointed, sharp.*

**CĀDĀVER**, *ōnis. n. (cado)* *I. A corpse, dead body, carcass; hence, as a term of reproach, Carrion! II. Cadavera oppidorum, Sulp. in Cic. i. e. ruins.*

**CĀDĀVERŌSUS**, *a. um. (cadaver)* *Like a dead body, corpse-like.*

**CĀIVIVS**, *a. um. (cado)* *That falleth down.*

**CĀO**, *cēcidi, cāsum. 3. (from cāo, cāo, to lie)* *To sink down, to fall down. I. Prop. 2. Especially of men or animals that are killed. Of men, To die, fall, perish, be killed or slain. Of animals offered in sacrifice, To be*

slain or sacrificed. 3. To be let down. A. 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, 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.

A. 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.

CADUCEATOR, ōris, m. A herald, ambassador sent to treat with an enemy.

CADUCEUS, i. m. (sc. scipio), or CADUCEUM, i. n. (sc. sceptrum), (from *καδούκειον, καδούκειον*) The staff which the caduceateo bore before him.

CADUCEUS, i. n. (caduceus and fero) That carries a caduceus.

CADUCUS, a, um. (cado) I. 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.

CADUCUM, 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.

CAECUS, a, um. (caecus and gigno) Born blind.

CAECUS, ōtis, f. (caecus) Blindness.

CÆCUS (Cæco), ōvis, ātus, āre. (caecus) I. To make blind, to blind. II. Fig. Of the mind. To darken, blind. III. To obscure. IV. To spoil, mar, blunt.

CÆCUS, a, um. (more correct than Cæcus) I. That does not or cannot see, dim-sighted, blind; also fig. 1. Blind, that nets 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. Emero die cæca, Plaut., i. e. on credit.

CÆDES, is, f. (cædo) I. 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*) I. 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 mnke 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 pingue, trouble, vex. 2. Cædere sermones, Ter., to converse, discourse together. 3. Pignora cædere, Cic., i. e. capture. N.B. Sanguis cæsus, for cæsum, Virg.

CÆLĀMEN, ōris, n. (cælo) Carved work.

CÆLĀTOR, ōnis, m. (cælo) A carver.

CÆLĀTŪRA, æ, f. (cælo) I. The art of casting in gold, silver, and bronze, figures in alto, mezzo, or basso rilievo. Also, sometimes, An engraving on metal.

II. Anaglyphic or carved work in metal, low or flat sculpture.

CÆLES, ūbis, adj. Single, unmarried, solitary, standing alone.

CÆLES, CÆLESTIS, CÆLICOLA, CÆLICUS, CÆLIFER, CÆLIGENUS, CÆLIPOTENS, CÆLITES. See CÆLES, CÆLESTIS, &c.

CÆLIBĀTUS, us, m. (cælebs) Celibacy.

CÆLO, ōvi, ātum, āre. (from cælum) I. 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. I. 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. I. 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.

CÆSĀRIĀTUS, a, um. (cæsaries) 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) I. 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. I. Of the eyes, per-haps, Grey, greyish; of the colour of cats' eyes; or, horrible, frightful to look at. II. That has such eyes.

CÆSPES (Cespes), ūtis, m. A sod, turf, clod.

CÆSPŌSUS, a, um. (cæspes) Full of turf.

CÆSTUS (Cestus), us, m. plur. CÆSTUS. Boxing-gloves, gauntlets. N.B. Cæstus, a woman's girdle: see CÆSTUS.

CÆSTRĀ, æ, f. (cædo) I. 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. (*καλάμις*) I. A curling-iron, crimping-*pin*. II. It is said of, Extravagant ornament of speech.

CĀLĀMĪSTRĀTUS, a, um. Curled with a crimping-iron.

CĀLĀMĪTAS, ōtis, f. (etymology uncertain) I. Any serious loss or damage; especially, injury done to corn by tempestuous weather. II. Any misfortune, mishap, if it consist in loss or detriment.

CĀLĀMĪTŌSUS, adv. Unfortunately.

CĀLĀMĪTŌSUS, a, um. (calamitas) I. 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. (*κάλανος*) I. 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, n. f. A covering for the head, worn both by men and by women. Others read Calautica.

CALATHUSCIS, 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, óris, n. (calare) 1. A *crier*, herald. II. A servant, attendant.

CALCAEUM, l. n. (calx) The heel.

CALCAR, áris, n. (calx) A spur; also fig., a spur, i. e. an incitement.

CALCIARIUS, a, um, (calcis) Of or belonging to lime.

CALCIAMEN (Calclamen), Inis. n. (calcio) A shoe.

CALCIAMENTUM (Calciam.), i. n. i. q. calceamen.

CALCIARIUS (Calcíar.), r. um. (calcicus) Of or belonging to shoes. Hence, Calcariarium (sc. argentum), Money for the purchase of shoes.

CALCIATUS (Calcíat.), us. m. (calceo) A shoeing, or, shoes.

CALCEO, or CALCIO, ávi, átum, áre. (calceus) To shoe, furnish, or cover with shoes, slippers, or the like.

CALCÉOLARIUS, l. m. One who makes shoes for women or children. — From

CALCÉOLUS, l. m. (dimin. of calceus) A small shoe, or gen., a shoe.

CALCEUS, or CALCIS, i. m. (calx, the heel) A shoe which covered the whole foot, and frequently also the leg from the calf to the ankle.

CALCIARIUS, CALCIATUS, &c. See CALCEARIUS, &c.

CALCIATRO, ávi, átum, áre. (calx) 1. To strike with the heels, to kick. II. To trip up, slip.

CALCIATRO, ónis, m. (calcitrare) One that kicks, a kicker.

CALCO, ávi, átum, áre. (calx) 1. 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, óris, m. (calculo) A calculator, reckoner, master of accounts.

CALCULUS, l. m. (dimin. of calx) 1. 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. 1. Warm, hot, heated; calda aqua; and simply, calda, sc. aqua, warm water. II. Fig. Hot, heated.

CALÉFACIO, and CALFACIO, éci, actum, ére. To warm, make warm, heat.

CALÉFACTO, áre. l. q. calefacto.

CALÉPIO, factus sum, fieri. To grow warm, to be heated.

CALÉNDÉ, or KALENDÉ, árum, f. 1. The first day of the month. II. A month.

CALÉNDARIUM, l. n. (Calende) 1. A book of debts or interest kept by bankers or money-changers. II. In later times, A calendar.

CALÉO, ui, ére. 1. To be warm, or hot. II. Fig. 1. 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.

CALÉSCO, calui, ére. (caleo) 1. To grow warm. II. Fig. To be heated or inflamed, to glow.

CALFACIO. See CALÉFACIO.

CALDE, adv. Hotly, warmly.

CALDUS, a, um. (caleo) 1. Warm, hot; hence, Calidum, A warm liquor, e. g. wine mixed with boiling water. II. Fig. 1. Violent, fierce, hasty. 2. Quick, readily done, or, quickly made.

CALÉNDREUM, l. n. An ornament for the head of females, either, a kind of cap, or, ornamental hair.

CALIGA, æ, f. 1. 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.

CALIGNOSUS, a, um. (caligo) 1. Covered with a cloud or mist. II. Dark, obscure, gloomy.

CALIGO, ávi, átum, áre. Intrans. 1. To emit a vapour. II. To be dark. III. Of the eyes, To be dim, not to see well; hence, fig., 1. 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, *Juv.*

CALIGO, Inis. f. 1. Any vapour or

mist rising from the earth, to far as it obscures the atmosphere. II. Glowiness, darkness occasioned by such a mist.

CÁLIX, icis, m. (from κάλλω) 1. A kind of drinking-vessel, cup, goblet. II. A part of a dish or platter. III. The hollow part of a vessel for liquids. IV. The calyx of an animal; also, the cup or calyx of a flower.

CALLENS, tis. 1. Part. of callo; so CALLEO, II. Adj. Skilful, expert.

CALLEO, ul. 2. (callum) 1. 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, 1. Skilfully, cleverly, cunningly. II. Excellently, very well. III. Craftily, with subtlety.

CALLIDUS, átis, f. (callidus) 1. Cunning, shrewdness (in a good sense), skill. II. Cunning (in a bad sense), craftiness.

CALLIDUS, a, um. (callum) 1. Callous, having a hard or thick skin; hence, e. g. II. Experienced, also, skilful, expert, subtle; well made, properly contrived. III. Cunning, in good or bad sense. 1. Of persons. 2. Of things, Cunningly well done, artfully devised.

CALLIS, is, c. A foot-path, path, beaten track, especially among mountains.

CALLIGES, a, um. (callium) 1. Having a hard or thick skin, callous. II. Fig. Thick and hard, thick-coated, thick-shelled.

CALLUM, l. n. or, CALLUS, i. m. 1. Hard skin; hence, fig., insensibility, want of feeling. II. Hard surface, skin, rind, shell.

CALO, ávi, átum, áre. (καλῶ, ῶ) 1. To call; or, to call out, publish. II. To call together, convoke.

CALO, ónis, m. A servant, especially in the army; of a soldier's boy.

CALOR, óris, m. (caléo) 1. Warmth, heat; also fer- summer. II. Fig. Heat, vehemence, ardour of the mind. III. Especially, Violent love, passion.

CALORIFICUS, a, um. (calor and factio) Heating, warming.

CALTHA, æ, f. A flower of a yellow colour and strong smell.

CALTHULA, æ, f. A woman's garment, probably of the colour of the caltha.

CALUMNIA, æ, f. (calvo) Calumny, trickery, artifice. 1. False accusation in a court of justice, malicious accusation, calumny. Also, A judicial sentence, calumnia

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party has made a false accusation. II. Artifice, trick, deception, in other matters. III. Fig. Timoris, Caecin, in Cic. Ep., the illusions of fear, i. e. when fear produces false apprehensions, and so deceives us.

CALUNNIATOR, ōris, m. (calumniator) A false accuser, calumniator, detractor; a deceiver.

CALUNNIOR, ōtus sum, āri. (calumniā) 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, ōe, f. (calvus, a, um) The skull.

CALVARIA, ōe, f. (calva) The skull.

CALVEO, ēre, 2. (calvus) To be bald.

CALVITIOS, ēti, f. (calvus) Baldness.

CALVO, vi, ēre, 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, sc. 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.

CALYCEŬLUS, i, m. (dimin. of calyx) A small bud or knot; also, the calyx of a flower.

CALYX, ŷcis, 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, ōe, f. (καμαρα)

I. An arch, vault, or, a vaulted or arched roof or covering. II. A kind of ship with a tilted covering.

CAMELLA, ōe, f. A kind of drinking-ressel.

CAMELŐPARDALIS, is, f. (καμηλοπαρδαλις) A camelopard, giraffe.

CAMELUS, i, c. (καμῆλος) A camel.

CAMENA (more correct than Camena), ōe, f. (from carmina, casmena, from cano) A songstress; hence, a Muse; also, a poem, song.

CAMINUS, i, m. (κάμινος) A hearth or place for fire. I. A furnace. II. A

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forge. III. A stove or fire for warming rooms. IV. The crater of a volcano.

CAMMARTUS, i, m. A kind of cyal-fish.

CAMPE, es, or CAMPA, ōe, f. (κάμπε)

I. A caterpillar, canker-worm, l. q. eruca.

II. A small sea-monster, a sea-horse, i. q. hippocampus; usually large sea-monster or fish.

CAMPESTER, 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.

CAMŪRUS, a, um. (from κάμω, κάμωσα, to bend) Bent or turned inwards, crumpled.

CANĀLIS, 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, ōrum, m. I. A grate; bars or railings. II. Limits, bounds, within which one includes any thing.

CANCELLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To make lattice-wise; hence, Cancellatus, a, um, Lattice-wise, cross-barred. II. To cross out or cancel a writing.

CANCELLUS. See CANCELLI.

CANCER, erl, and CANCER, ēris, m. (καρκινος) I. A crab. II. The constellation Cancer.

CANDEPĀCIO, ēdi, 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, ōe, 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, ēre, 3 (candeo) I. To

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become of a glowing heat. II. To become white or bright.

CANDIDATORŪS, a, um. Of candidatus.

CANDIDATUS, a, um. (candidus) Clothed in white. Hence, Candidatus, subst.

I. A candidate, i. e. one who solicits an office, &c., because such wore a particularly white toga. II. One who strives after or aims at any thing.

CANDIDE, adv. I. In white. II. Sincerely, candidly, uprightly.

CANDIDŪS, 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.

CANOR, ōris, m. (caneo) I. Heat, warmth, glow. II. Brightness, clearness, radiance. III. The white colour of a thing, whiteness. IV. Fair complexion, beauty. V. Candour, sincerely, frankness, uprightness, honesty, virtuous behaviour, absence of deceit.

CANENS, tis. I. White, grey; see CANEO.

CANEO, ui, ēre. (from caudo, ēre; see CANEO) Prop. To be burnt out; hence, to be grey, like ashes; also, to be white.

CANESCO, ēre. (caneo) To grow or become grey or white.

CANICŪLA, ōe, 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.

1. 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.

CANISTRUM, i. n. (κάνιστρον) *A large basket made of twisted reed, a clothes-basket, bread-basket.*

CANITIES, él. f. (canus) 1. *Whiteness, white colour of a thing.* II. *Grey hair.*

CANNA, æ. f. (κάννα) *A reed, rush; hence, 1. A reed-pipe. 2. A boat, canoe.*

CANNABIS, Is. f. (κάνναβις) and CANNABUS, i. m. (κάνναβος) *Hemp.*

CANŪ, ecclm, cantum, 3. 1. *Intrans. 1. To sing.* 1<sup>o</sup> Of persons. 2<sup>o</sup> Of birds: also of frogs, to croak. 2. *To sound, to emit a sound.* 1<sup>o</sup> Of persons, *To blow, or play upon a musical instrument.* 2<sup>o</sup> Of wind instruments, *To sound.* 3<sup>o</sup> 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<sup>o</sup> Of persons, *To blow, play, sound any thing on an instrument.* 2<sup>o</sup> 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, tell, proclaim*, especially with the poets.

CANO, Ære. for caneo; Propert. 2. 14. 7.

CANON, ðnis. m. (κάνων) 1. *A rule.* II. *That is in a list; hence, a spiritual person; afterwards, a canon.*

CANOR, ðris. m. (cano) 1. *A singing, song.* II. *The sound of a musical instrument.*

CANORUS, a, um. (canor) 1. *Singing; musical, melodious.* II. *Clear, shrill.* III. *Sounding, resounding, sonorous.* IV. *Harmonious.*

CANTAMEN, Inis. a. (canto) I. *A song.* II. *An incantation, charm.*

CANTATIO, ðnis. f. (canto) *A song.*

CANTATOR, ðris. m. (canto) I. *A singer.* II. *A player on a musical instrument.*

CANTERINUS (Canth.), a, um. (caterius) (*of or belonging to a gelding; canterio ritu*, Plaut., i. e. like a gelding or horse.

CANTERUS (Cantherius), i. m. *A gelding; milime sis 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.*

CANTHARUS, 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.*

CANTICUM, i. n. 1. *A song, ballad; also, a singing tone in pronunciation.* II. *Grammatic pieces, A monologue, soliloquy.*

CANTILENA, æ. f. (cano) I. *A song, ballad.* II. *Fig. A song. 1. A story often repeated, and worn threadbare. 2. Any thing that has been often said or spoken of.*

CANTIO, ðnis. f. (cano) 1. *A song, ballad.* II. *An incantation.*

CANTITO, avi, átum, Ære. (canto) *To sing frequently.*

CANTIUNCULA, æ. f. (cantio) *A little song or ballad, a songlet.*

CANTO, avi, átum, Ære. (freq. of cano) 1. *Intrans. 1. To sing.* 1<sup>o</sup> Of persons. 2<sup>o</sup> Of birds. 2. *To bring forth or give a musical sound.* 1<sup>o</sup> Of persons, *To play, or blow on a musical instrument.* 2<sup>o</sup> 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.*

CANTOR, ðris. m. (cano) I. *A singer; hence, 1. 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) 1. *Hoary, grey; hence, hoary, grey, i. e. old.* II. *White.*

CANUSINATUS, a, um. *Wearing a garment made of Canasian wool.*

CAPACITAS, atis. f. (capax) I. *A capability of holding, capacity.* II. *A power of eating a great quantity of food.*

CAPAX, æcis. (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.*

CAPĒDO, Inis. f. *A small vessel or cup, with one handle.*

CAPĒUCULA, æ. f. i. q. capedo.

CAPĒLLA, æ. f. (dimin. of capra) 1. *A little she-goat.* II. *Gen. A she-goat.*

III. *A star in the constellation Auriga; in other called Capra.*

CAPĒLLIANUS, a, um. e. q. ruta, Mart. I. e. *qua capella libenter vescuntur.*

CAPER, capri. m. I. *A he-goat.*

II. *A smell arising from the arnupis.*

CAPĒRO, avi, átum, Ære. I. *Trans. To draw together, wrinkle.* II. *Intrans. To contract, frown.*

CAPĒSSO, Ivi, Ium. 3. (capio) 1. *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.*

CAPĒLLAMENTUM, i. n. (capillo) 1. *False hair, a peruke.* II. *Hair.* III. *Any thing like hair.*

CAPĒLLATUS, a, um. 1. *Part. of capillo; see CAPILLO.* II. *Adj. Having hair, with a head of hair; also for, old, living in ancient times; vinum capillato diffusum* console, Juv., i. e. very old wine; because the ancient Romans let the hair grow.

CAPĒLLUS, i. m. 1. *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.*

CAPĒO, cēpi, captum, Ære. (from cāpo, cāpo, cāpo, to be open) 1. *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, 1. 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.* 8. *To seize, take possession of.* 9. *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, ac., 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. Se. lintum. A covering for the head used at sacrifices. II. Se. 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.

CAPITULUM, adv. Summarily.

CAPITULEM, 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.

CAPTO, Ænis. m. (κατέω) A capon.

CAPPA, Æ. f. I. A she-gcoat. 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.

CAPREDES, 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.

CAPRIFICUS, I. f. (caper and ficus) I. The wild fig-tree. II. The fruit of this tree.

CAPRIGENTS, 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) Haunt 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 capsula, i. e. bag.

CAPSO, is, it, ac. See CAPIO.

CAPSULA, Æ. f. (dimin. of capsula) 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.

CAPTATORIBUS, 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.

CAPTIÖSE, adv. Captiously.

CAPTIOSES, a, um. (captio) I. Captious, sophistical. II. Critical, dangerous, detrimental.

CAPTIÖNÜCLA, 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 taken 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. I. To seize, lay hold of; hence, to make use of, enjoy. 2. To overreach, cheat, defraud.

CAPTURA, 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.

CAPULUS, e. (capulus) Of or belonging to a coffin.

CAPULO, Ære. To pour from one vessel into another.

CAPULUS, 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.

CARBÆUS, a, um. Made of carbasus.

CARBASUS, I. f. (καρβάσιος, ÷) 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.

CARBETINA CREPIDA. (καρβατιν) A kind of rustic shoe.

CARBO, Ænis. m. I. A coal, properly, a dead extinguished coal, a ciner, opposed to pruna; also, a burning coal.

II. Sparks from burning wood.

CARBONARIUS, a, um. (carbo) Of or belonging to coal. Hence, Carbonarius, I. m. subst., A collier, or, a burner of coals.

CARBUNCULUS, 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 bugs are destroyed by frost.

CARCER, Æris. m. (καρχαρον) 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. (καρχησιον) 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.

CARCINOMA, Ætis. n. (καρκίνωμα) A cancer.

CARCINUS, I. m. (καρκίνος) I. q. cancer.

CARDADES, um. n. (Pers. carda dead



of night) *A kind of marauding Persian soldier.*

**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) *I. 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, I. A centre. 2. Any region of the heavens. 3. A line drawn through a place from south to north. IV. A border, boundary.*

**CAREBUS**, i. m. *A thistle.*

**CARE**, adv. *At a high price, dearly.*

**CARECTUM**, i. n. (for cariectum, from carex) *A place abounding in rushes.*

**CAREO**, ui, Itum. 2. (prop. to be shorn, from xίω, xίω, xέω, to shear) *I. 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**, icis. f. *Rush, sedge.*

**CĀRES**, ēi. f. *I. Rottenness. II. Rottenness, mouldiness, decay. III. Of old wine, A mellowness of flavour, or perhaps, age.*

**CĀRINA**, æ. f. *The keel of a ship, upon which it is built; also, with poets, the whole ship or vessel.*

**CĀRINARIUS**, a, um. (καρικός, Doricè καρικός) *One who dyes garments of the colour of wax.*

**CĀRĪOSUS**, a, um. (carles) *I. Rotten, corrupt. II. Decayed, worm-eaten.*

*III. Mild, mellow, of wine. IV. Terra, i. e. Too dry, almost pulverised.*

**CĀRIS**, idis. f. (καρίς) *A kind of crab.*

**CĀRITAS**, ātis. f. (carus) *I. High price or value of a thing, dearliness; also simply, caritas (sc. annona), a dear time; hence, want, scarcity, dearth; hence, fig. II. Esteem, value, high estimation.*

*III. Love founded on esteem.*

**CĀRMINES**, Inis. (for carmen or casmen, from casno, i. e. cano) *I. 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*

*formulary or set form of words. VII. A dramatic piece.*

**CĀRMINO**, avi, ātum, āre. (carmen) *To card wool, flax, &c.*

**CĀRNIHĪUS**, a, um. (caro) *Concerned with or belonging to flesh or meat; hence, I. Carnarius, One who is fond of meat. II. Carnarius. 1. A flesh-hook, meat-hook. 2. A meat-house, store-house, larder.*

**CĀRNIFEX** (Carnifex), Inis. m. (caro and facio) *A public gaoler, one especially who inflicted the cruel scourgings which preceded capital punishment; hence, I. Fig. A tormentor. II. A low term of reproach, rascal, scoundrel. III. Adj. Tormenting, murdering, killing.*

**CĀRNIFICĪA**, æ. f. *I. The office of a carnifex. II. The place in which criminals were tortured. III. Torture inflicted on criminals; also gen., torture, torment.*

**CĀRNIFICO**, āre. (carnifex) *To perform the office of executioner upon any one.*

**CĀRNIVORUS**, a, um. (caro and voro) *Feeding on flesh.*

**CĀRNŌSUS**, a, um. (caro) *I. Flethy, muscular. II. Flesh-like, flesh-coloured.*

**CĀRO**, ēre. (from xίω, xίω, xέω) *To card.*

**CĀRO**, carnis. f. *I. Flesh; hence, II. The soft part of several things; e. g. of trees, the sap. III. The human hair, contemptuously. N.B. Carnis, noun, for caro; Liv.*

**CĀRPIENTĪUS**, a, um. (carpentum) *Of or relating to a chariot or wagon.*

**CĀRPENTUM**, i. n. *I. A carriage for riding in, especially for ladies, a chariot, coach. II. A wagon.*

**CARPO**, psi, ptum. 3. (from xίω, xίω, xέω) *To take away by piecemeal; hence, I. 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. Pecos, Property, 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 weaken 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 carry 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*

*or perform any thing by piecemeal; hence, gen., to go, fly, travel, pass over or through.*

**CĀRPIUM**, 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.*

**CĀRPTOR**, ōris. in. (carpo) *A career of wood.*

**CĀRPTUS**, a, um. Part of **CARPO**.

**CĀRPUUS**, i. in. (καρπύς) *The urist.*

**CĀRRĪCCA**, æ. f. (a Celtic word) *A kind of carriage for ladies to ride in.*

**CARRUS**, i. m. *A kind of four-wheeled carriage or car.*

**CĀRILLAGO**, Inis. f. *Gristle, cartilage.*

**CĀRINŪCLA**, æ. f. (dimin. of caro) *A small piece of flesh or meat.*

**CĀRUS**, a, um. *I. Of high price or value, dear. II. Of great worth or value, highly esteemed, precious, beloved. III. Fond, loving, affectionate.*

**CĀRYŌTA** (æ. f.) **PĀLMULA** (καρυώτης καρύη) *A kind of large date, in appearance like a nut; Plin.; we find also, Caryōtis, Idis, Mart.*

**CĀSA**, æ. f. *A hut, cottage, cabin; also, a summer-house; or, a country seat; also, in the field, a tent.*

**CASUS**, a, um. i. q. antiquus; *Enn. ap. Cic.*

**CĀSĪDLUS**, i. in. (dimin. of casus) *A small cheese.*

**CĀSĪUS**, i. m. *Cheese.*

**CĀSĪA**, or **CASSIA**, æ. f. (καρσία, καρσία) *I. A tree with an odiferous spicy bark. II. An odiferous shrub.*

**CĀSŌ**, āre. (caso) *To be about to fall, to totter.*

**CASSE**, adv. *Fruitlessly, to no purpose; cited from Liv. 24, 26, casse ne temporeretur; but for this, according to Ruhken, we ought to read quasi tempus tereret.*

**CASSĪDA**, æ. f. (cassis) *A helmet made of metal.*

**CASSIS**, idis. f. *A helmet made of metal.*

**CASSIS**, is. m. *I. A net, toil. II. A cobweb.*

**CASSUS**, a, um. (perhaps from carere, to be deprived of) *I. Empty, void; hence, be deprived of. II. Cassum, subst. A vain, trifling thing. III. Deroid, wanting, deprived of a thing.*

**CĀSTĀNEA**, æ. f. (sc. nux) *A chestnut.*

**CASTE**, adv. *I. Purely. II. Fig. With freedom from evil, chastely, un-*

## CAS

*spottedly.* III. *Virtuously, honestly, piously.*

CÁSTELLĀNS, a, um, e. g. triumphus. *Cle.* i. e. for the capture of one or more castles or fortresses; castellanus, i. e. qui habitat in castello; *Sal.*: *Liv.*

CÁSTELLĀTĪM, adv. I. *By castles, castle by castle.* II. *Fig. Castle-wise, i. e. by heaps.*

CÁSTELLUM, i. n. (dimin. of castrum) I. *Any fortified place, a fort, fortress, citadel, castle.* II. *A small fortified town.*

CÁSTERĀ, æ, f. *A place where ships, or the tackling of ships, are laid up.*

CÁSTRĪCŪS, a, um, (castificus) I. *That makes pure.* II. *Chaste.*

CÁSTRĪBĪLĪS, e. (castigo) *Deserving of punishment.*

CÁSTRĪFĒTĪM, adv. *Restrictedly, within bounds.*

CÁSTRĪFĒTĪO, ōnis, f. (castigo) I. *Severe treatment by word or deed, correction, chastisement.* II. *Fig. Of plants, A pruning, lopping.*

CÁSTRĪŪTOR, ōris, m. (castigo) *A chastiser, reprobator, corrector.*

CÁSTRĪŪTŌRĪUS, a, um. *After the manner of reprobers or chastisers.*

CÁSTĪGO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To confine, restrain, keep together, compress, keep in.* II. *Gen. To limit, check, encumber, 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.*

CÁSTĪMŌNĪA, æ, f. (castus) I. *Purity, freedom from blemish.* II. *Castity, continence: also, any religious abstinence.*

CÁSTĪTĀS, ātis, f. (castus) I. *Chastity.* II. *Honesty, uprightness, disinterestedness.*

CÁSTOR, ōris, m. (κάστωρ) *A beaver.*

CÁSTRŌRCŪM, i. n. *Castror oil.*

CÁSTRĀ. See CÁSTRUM.

CÁSTRĒNSIS, e. (castra) *Of or belonging to a camp or to war, military.*

CÁSTRŌ, 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.*

CÁSTRUM, 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, *lor.* *A day's march.* 2. *Castra* is also used *fig. of, Bee-hives; Virg.*

CÁSTUS, a, um, (perhaps from carere, to abstain) I. *Pure, unpolluted.* II. *Pure, unpolluted with vice, innocent, virtuous, honest, pious.* III. *Chaste, continent.* IV. *Sacred.*

CÁSŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of casa) *A little hut.*

CÁSUS, us, m. (cado) I. *A falling, fall: hence.* I. *Death, destruction, fall.* 2. *An end.* 3. *A calamity, misfortune, fall.* II. *An accident, hap, 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.*

CÁSTRŌMŪS, i. m. (κατάστροφος) *An extended rope inclining downwards.*

CÁTĀGĒLĀSMŪS, i. m. (καταγλασμός) *That serves for jest.*

CÁTĀPHRĀCTA, æ, f. (καταφράξις) *A suit of armour with iron scales for men and horses, infantry or cavalry.*

CÁTĀPLŪS, i. m. (κατάπλους) I. *The sailing of a fleet into harbour.* II. *A fleet itself.*

CÁTĀPŪLTA, æ, f. (καταπέλτης) I. *A large military engine for discharging arrows, lances, &c.* II. *The weapon discharged.*

CÁTĀPŪLTĀRIUS, a, um, e. g. pilum, *Plaut.* i. e. quod catapultæ eiecitur.

CÁTĀRĀCTA (Cátaracta), æ, f. also CĀTĀRĀCTĒS, æ, m. (καταράξις) I. *A waterfall.* II. *A gate.* 1. *A porticulis.* 2. *A flood-gate, sluice in a river.*

CÁTĀSTĀ, æ, f. (καθίσταμι) *A stage, scaffold.*

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.*

CĀTELLŪS, i. m. (dimin. of catulus) *A young dog, puppy, whelp: also, as a fond-line term of endearment; Plaut.: Hor.*

CĀTELLŪS, 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.*

CĀTERVĀ, 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.*

CĀTERVĀHŪS, a, um, (caterva), e. g. pugiles; *Suet.*, i. e. that fight in crowds or bands.

CĀTERVĀTĪM, adv. *In companies or crowds.*

CĀTHĀRTICŪS, a, um. (καθαριστικός) *Cleansing, purgative.*

CĀTHĒDRA, æ, f. (κάθηδρα) I. *A raised seat with arms and a footstool for Roman ladies.* II. *A professor's chair.*

CĀTHĒDRĀLĪCŪS, a, um. *Always seated on chairs.* i. e. at ease.

CĀTHŌLICE, adv. I. *Universally.*

II. *Agreeably to the standard of orthodoxy.*

CĀTHŌLĪCŪS, a, um. (καθολικός) I. *Universal.* II. *With ecclesiastical writers, Orthodox.*

CĀTĪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (catillus) *To lick a dish or plate.*

CĀTĪLLŪS, 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.*

CĀTĪNŪM, i. n. (κάτω) *The infernal regions.* i. q. cretus; *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.*

CĀTŪLŪS, i. m. (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, *n. f.* *tail.*CAUDEUS, *a. um.* (perhaps for caudicus) *Wooden.*CAUDEX, *is. m.* (one and the same word with codex) 1. *The stem or trunk of a tree.* 2. *Any thing made of the trunk of a tree.* 3. *A term of reproach, Blockhead.*CAUDICĀLIS, *e. caudex*; e. g. provinċia, Plaut., i. e. the office of hewing wood.CAUDICĀRIUS (Codicarius), *a. um.* (caudex); e. g. naves, Sall., i. e. male of the green trunks of trees.CAULA, *n. f.* 1. *An opening, hole, passage.* 2. *Any enclosure, fence; hence, a sheepfold.*CAULIS, or COLIS, *is. m.* (καυλός) 1. *The stalk or stem of a plant; especially, 1. Of cabbage; hence, A cabbage itself.* 2. *Of a vine, A tendril.*CAUPO, *ōnis. m.* 1. *One who retails out the necessities of life, a huckster, innkeeper.* 2. *Any dealer, trader.*CAUPONA, *n. f.* (caupo) 1. *A tavern, inn, public house.* 2. *A hostess, landlady.*CAUPONĪUS, *a. um.* (caupona) *Of or relating to a tavern or eating-house.*CAUPŌNOR, *ari. (caupo)* *To keep a tavern; to do or sell any thing for gain.*CAUPŌNĪCLA, *n. f.* (dimin. of caupona) *A small tavern.*CAURUS, or CŌRUS, *i. m.* *The North-west wind.*CAUSA, or CAUSSA, *n. f.* (caveo) 1. *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.* 2. *Any thing that is treated of, that is spoken or written about, or is controverted.* 1. *That is spoken or written about, A subject, matter, question.* 2. *That is treated of, A business, matter, affair.* 3. *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.* 4. *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.* 7. *A just or righteous cause.* 8. *Condition, state, circumstance.* 9. *Profit, gain, advantage.*CAUSĀTUS, *a. um.* (causa) *Sick, indisposed.*CAUCIA, *n. f.* (καυρία) *A Macedonian hat.*

## CAU

CAUSIDICĀTIO, *ōnis. f.* (causidicus) *An advocating, pleading; duty of an advocate or pleader.*CAUSIDICĀNA, *n. f.* (causidicus) *The office of a pleader.*CAUSIDICUS, *i. m.* (causa and dico) *An advocate, pleader.*CAUSIFECOR, *āri.* (causa and facio) *To make pretexts or excuses, to object.*CAUSOR, ātus sum, āri. (causa) *To advance any thing as a pretext or cause, to allege, pretend.*CAUSTICUS, *a. um.* (καυστικός) *Burning, caustic, biting.*CAUSŪLA, *n. f.* (dimin. of causa) 1. *A trifling lawsuit.* 2. *A slight occasion.*CAUTE, *adv.* *Cautiously, prudently.*CAUTUS, *is. f.* *A rock in the sea.*CAUTIUM, *adv.* *Cautiously.*CAUTIO, *ōnis. f.* (caveo) 1. *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.* 3. *A security, bond, warranty.*CAUTOR, *ōris. m.* (caveo) 1. *One who takes care for himself.* 2. *One who takes care for another.*CAUTUS, *a. um.* (caveo) 1. *Secured, safe.* 2. *Gen. Safe.* 3. *Cautious, provident, careful; hence, IV. Sly, crafty.*CAVEBUM, *i. n.* *The space enclosed in the middle of a building, the court in the interior of a house.*CAVEA, *n. f.* (caveo) 1. *A cavity, hollow place.* 2. *A cage, den, or other place for animals.* 1. *For wild animals; Hor. 2. For birds, A cage; Cic. 3. A bee-hive.* 3. *A place in the theatre, where the spectators sat; also, the theatre.*CAVEĀTUS, *a. um.* *Arranged in the form of a cavea in the theatre.*CAVEO, cavi, cautum, ēre. 1. *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. Caverē ab aliquo, Cic., to take security.* 3. *To arrange, order, take measures that a thing may not happen.* 4. *Trans. 1. To guard against, beware of.* 2. *To prevent keep off.*CAVERNA, *n. f.* (cavus) *A hollow place in the earth, a cave, cavity, cavern; hence, 1. A hole.* 2. *Navis, The hold of a ship with its cabins.*CAVILLA, *n. f.* *q. cavillatio; Plaut.*

## CAV

CĀVILLĀTIO, *ōnis. f.* (cavillor) 1. *Jeering, scoffing, cavilling.* 2. *A sophism, piece of sophistry.* 3. *Humour, in speaking.*CĀVILLĀTOR, *ōris. in.* (cavillor) 1. *A Jeerer, carterer.* 2. *A sophist.*CĀVILLĀTOR, *atus sum, āri.* 1. *Intrans. 1. To banter, mock, cavil, reason captiously.* 2. *To jeer, abuse, make sport.* 3. *Cum aliquo, To jest, joke with a person, to banter, ridicule, mock.* 4. *Trans. 1. To bring forward sophisms or quibbles.* 2. *To laugh at or make sport with any thing.* 3. *To joke, say in joke.*CĀVILLĀTUS, *ā. um.* *q. cavilla; Plaut.*CĀVĪLLA, *āvi, ātūm, āre.* (cavus) 1. *To hollow out, excavate.* 2. *To make (any hollow thing).*CĀVUS, *a. um.* 1. *Hollow; hence, subst. Cavum, A hollow, cavity.* 2. *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 nibe amictus, Virg.*CĒDO, cessi, cessum. 3. (from καίω) *Prop. To step away, go from his place; hence, 1. Intrans. 1. To go away, go forth; hence, 2. To retire from, resign.* 3. *To pass, pass away, decay.* 4. *Aliquid, 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.* 5. *Trans. To cede, concede, give up.*CĒDO, verb. defect. 1. *Tell me.*1. *Give.* 2. *Fetch me.* 3. *For sine, Let. N. B. Cete, for cedit; e. g. dextras, Plaut.*CĒDRUS, *i. f.* (κεδρῶν) 1. *A cedar, cedar tree.* 2. *Oil of cedar.*CĒLATE, *adv.* *Secretly, covertly, privately.*CĒLĀTOR, *ōris. m.* (celo) *A concealer, hider.*CĒLEBER, *bris, bre.* (from κίλεω, κίλεω) 1. *Of places, where many persons are moving about, Populous, much frequented; hence, 1. Numerous 2. Festive, solemn.* 3. *Abundant, copious.* 4. *Of persons, of whom much is said, Renowned, famous, celebrated.*CĒLEBRĀTIO, *ōnis. f.* (celebro) 1. *A numerous concourse or assembly of people.* 2. *A solemnity, celebration of a festival.* 3. *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**, ātis, 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.*

**CELEBRARE**, āvi, ātum, āre. (celeber) I. *To frequent or visit often or in great numbers, to resort to:* hence, 1. *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*, *celā*) 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.*

**CELENERE**, adv. *Swiftly, quickly, rapidly.*

**CELENTESCERE**, adv. *Somewhat quickly.*

**CELERO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (celer) I. *Trans. To quicken, hasten.* II. *Intrans. To make haste.*

**CELEBSA**, ātis, n. (*κελευσα*) *The cry of the κελυρισς, 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. *Any storeroom.* III. *A dwelling-place, habitation.* IV. *A shrine, chapel.* V. *Any apartment, room, chamber.*

**CELLARITUS**, a, um, i. e. ad *cellam penurienae*; 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 *celā*) *High, lofty.* I. In person, i. e. *Tall:* hence, in an erect posture: hence, *proud:* also *gen., upright, erect.* II. *High-spirited.* **CENSURIS**, idēs, f. (*κηνυρισς*, from *κηνυρις*) *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. (censere) I. *A taxing, assessing.* II. *Judgment, opinion.* III. *Correction, punishment.*

**CENSITUS**, a, um. Part. of **CENSO**.

**CENSOR**, ōris, m. (censere) Prop. *A tazer, 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, censurer.*

**CENSORIUS**, a, um. (censere) I. *Of or belonging to a censor, censorial.* II. *Censorious, critical, reproofing.*

**CENSURA**, æ, f. (censere) I. *The office of censor, censorship.* II. *Fig. Any opinion on a thing, criticism, examination.*

**CENSUS**, a, um. Part. of **CENSO**.

**CENSUS**, us, m. (censere) 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. Property, possessions.*

**CENTAUREUM**, and -ION, i. n. or -EA, æ, f. (*κενταυριον*, or -ειον, or -εια) *The herb centaury.*

**CENTACRUS**, 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 **CENTENUS**, æ, a. (centum) *A hundred.*

**CENTESIMA**, æ, um. (centum) I. *The hundredth.* II. *A hundred-fold.*

**CENTICEPS**, ipitis. (centum and caput) *Hundred-headed, having a hundred heads.*

**CENTIES**, adv. *A hundred times.*

**CENTIANUS**, 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. (κέντρον) 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.*

**CENTUMPONIUM**, and **CENTUPONIUM**, 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.*

**CENTUNCULUS**, i. m. (dimin. of centus) *A patched cloth, cloak, mattress, &c.*

**CENTUPLEX**, 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).*

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**CENTURIO**, ónis, m. *The captain of a century; a centurion.*

**CENA**, æ, f. (*cenæ*) *Dinner.* N. B. The ancients used wax. I. 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.

**CENARĪUS**, a, um. (*cera*); e. g. *cerarium*, sc. *argentum*, Cic., *wax-money*.

**CERASTES**, æ and is, m. (*κηράστις*): *Horned*; hence, a kind of horned serpent, the *cerastes*.

**CERASUS**, i, f. (*κηράσιος*) I. *A cherry tree.* II. *A cherry.*

**CERĀTUM**, i, n. *Cerate*; *cere-cloth*.

**CERĀTUS**, a, um. Part. of *CERO*.

**CERCDRUS** (-os), i, m. (*κηκδρῦς*) *A kind of light ship peculiar to the Cyprians.*

**CERCROS**, i, m. (*κηκρῶς*) *A kind of fish.*

**CERDO**, ónis, m. (*κηδος*, wages, hire) i. q. *lucro*. *A journeyman.*

**CEREBELLUM**, i, n. (dimin. of *cerebrum*) *A little brain.*

**CEREBRÓUS**, a, um. (*cerebrum*) I. *Wild, headstrong, hair-brained, raving.*

II. *Passionate, choleric, as one crazy.*

**CEREBRUM**, i, n. I. *The brain*; also, for *sense, understanding, mind*; for *anger, stubbornness, bluntness*. II. *The pith of a tree.*

**CEREUS**, a, um. (*cera*) I. *Of wax, waxes*; hence, *Cereus*, subst., *A wax-light taper*. II. *Descending wax*. I. In colour, *Of the colour of wax*. 2. *Supple, pliant, ductile.*

**CÉRINTHA**, æ, or *CÉRINTHE*, es, f. *A kind of flower, melilot.*

**CERNO**, crēvi, crūtum, ēre. (from *κηνω*, i. e. *κηνω*) *To separate*. I. *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,

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*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*.

**CERNĒLO**, āre, i. q. *cernuo*; *Sen.*

**CERNĒO**, āre. (*cernuus*) *To bend the head towards the ground*; hence, *cernuari*, or *cernuare*, *to tumble down*.

**CERNŪS**, a, um. *With the face turned toward the ground*.

**CERO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (*cera*) *To cover or overlay with wax, to wax*.

**CERŌIA**, ātis, n. (*κηρώια*) I. *An unguent composed of wax, with which wrestlers anointed themselves*. II. *The place in which wrestlers anointed themselves*. III. *A combat*.

**CERŌMĀTĪCUS**, a, um. (*ceroma*) *Anointed with ceroma*.

**CERŪTUS**, a, um. (for *cereritus*, from *Ceres*) *Frantic, mad, crazy*.

**CERTĀMEN**, inis, n. (*certo*) I. *A strife, struggle, contest*. I. With arms, *A fight, battle*. 2. Without arms, *A dispute, quarrel, contention*. II. *An object of dispute*. III. *A contest*. I. 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*.

**CERTĀTIO**, ónis, f. (*certo*) *Any contest, strife, struggle*. I. With arms.

II. Without arms. 1. *A combat, fight, struggle*. 2. *Contest, emulation*.

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, āre. 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, I. *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, trusting, that may be relied on*. 4. *Certain, unswerving, unerring*. II. Of things, and sometimes of persons. I. *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*.

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**CERCHUS**, i, m. (*κηρῦχος*) *Horned*; *se, funis, a rope by which the sailyard is fastened to the mast*.

**CERĒLA**, æ, f. (dimin. of *cera*) *A small quantity of wax*.

**CERŪSĀTUS**, a, um. *Painted with white lead*. From *Cerussa*, æ, f. *white lead*.

**CERVA**, æ, f. I. *A hind*. II. *Gen.*

*Deer*, with the poets.

**CERVICAL**, alis, n. (*cervix*) for *cervicale*, sc. *pulvinar*. *A pillow, bolster*.

**CERVĪCŪLA**, æ, f. (dimin. of *cervix*) *A neck*.

**CERVĪNUS**, a, um. (*cervus*) *Of or belonging to a stag*.

**CERVĪSIA**, or *CERVĪSĪA*, æ, f. (a Gallic word) *Beer, ale*.

**CERVIX**, levis, f. I. *The hinder part of the neck*; but usually, *the neck*. II. Of things without title, *A neck*.

**CERVUS**, i, m. I. *A stag*. II. *Cervi, Stakes or palisades in the form of stags' horns*; *chevaux de frise*.

**CERVĪS**, yeis, m. (*κηρῦς*) *A herald*.

**CESŪTIO**, ónis, f. (*cesso*) I. *A tarrying, staying, delaying*. II. *Idleness, laziness*. III. *An intermission*.

**CESŪTOR**, óris, m. (*cesso*) I. *A loiterer*. II. *An idler*.

**CESŪO**, ónis, f. (*cedo*) I. *A yielding, giving up*. II. *An abdication*; *cessio*.

**CESŪO**, āvi, ātum, āre. 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*.

**CESŪS**, a, um. Part. of *CEDO*.

**CESTROSPHENDŪN**, es, f. (*κηκροσφηνδῶν*) *A military engine used for hurling stones*; it is described, *Liv.* 4, 65.

**CESTUS** (-os), i, m. (*κηστης*, i. e. embroidered, sc. *ιαστῆς*) 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**, *CETERŪQVĪS*, 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. I. 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.

CETRATUS (Cætratus), a, um. Provided with or bearing a cetra.

CETRE, for cætre. See CETO (defect.).

CETUS, i. m. (κίτος, το) A general name of all kinds of large sea-fish.

CET. adv. I. As, like as. II. As, before qui, quæ, quod. III. As if, just as if.

CÆVO, ðre. 2. I. To stoop. II. To wag the tail, fawn. III. To flatter.

CHALCÆUS, a, um. (χάλκeos) Brazen, of brass.

CHALCO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (χαλκῶ) To let down, slacken.

CHALYBS, ðbis, m. (Chalybes) Steel. Also fig., Any thing made of steel.

CHAMA, ðtis, n. A lynx.

CHAMA, æ. f. (χάμα) A kind of shell-fish, a cockle.

CHAME, (χαμαι) prefixed to the names of plants, &c., denotes for the most part a wild, dwarf, or inferior kind.

CHAMÆLEON, ðnis and ontis. (χαμαελίων) I. A chameleon. II. A kind of thistle.

CHANNE (Chane), es. f. (χάνη, s. χάνη) A kind of sea-fish.

CHAOS, i. n. (χάος, το) Infinite empty space. I. The confused elements of the world, the mass from which the heavens and the earth were made, chaos. II. Darkness.

CHANA, æ. f. A kind of root, according to some, wild cabbage.

CHARACTER, ðtis, m. (χαρακτήρ) I. A sign or mark engraven or otherwise made upon a thing. II. A kind of speaking peculiar to any one, style.

CHÆRS, ðtos, f. (χάρης) i. q. gratia.

I. Grace, charm, gracefulness. II. One of the Graces.

CHÆRISTIA, ðrum. (χαρίστια) 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.

CHARTULA, æ. f. (dimin. of charta) A small paper or letter.

CHARIUS, a, um. See CARUS.

CHARISMA, ðtis, n. (χάρisma) An opening. I. Of the earth, A chasm. 2. Of the heavens, A kind of meteor.

CHÆLE, es. f. (χῆλη) plur. CHÆLÆ.

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.

CHÆLYDRUS, i. m. (χελυδρος) A venomous kind of serpent with a noxious secret.

CHÆLYS, yis and yos, f. (χελύς) I. A tortoise. II. A stringed instrument of the ancients, otherwise called testudo, a cithern or lute.

CHÆRSIDRUS, i. m. (χέρσιδρος) 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. (χρηιάρη) 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.

CHOLÆA, æ. f. (χολία) I. Bile.

II. A bilious complaint.

CHOLÆICUS, a, um. (χοληικός) Afflicted with a bilious complaint.

CHOLIAMBUS, i. m. (χολιαμβος) An iambic verse, with a spondee or trochee for the last foot.

CHORÆCHUM, i. n. (χορηχίον) I. The furniture and decorations of a theatre.

II. Glorie, Auct. ad Her. i. e. means of acquiring.

CHORÆGUS, i. m. (χορηγός) 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 δωδεκάθεος), The person who had the care of the preparations necessary for such a feast.

CHORAULES (Choraula), æ. m. (χορευδός) A flute-player who accompanied the chorus.

CHORNA, æ. f. (χορδή) I. A gut, intestine. II. Cauter. III. A rope, cord.

CHORÆA (χαρεία), and CHORÆA, æ. f. A dancer in a circle, to the sound of music.

CHORŒCITHARISTA, æ. m. (χορευθιστῆρ) One who accompanied the chorus on the lyre.

CHORS, or CORS, also CĤORS, tis. f. (χόρος) Any enclosed place. I. For keeping cattle, &c., A yard, coop, pen, &c. II. A movable fold for sheep.

CHŒRUS, i. m. (χορεία) I. A number of persons associated or assembled for the purpose of dancing and singing; a choir, company. I. 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.

CHRYSÆRETOS, a, um. (χρυσειρετος) Inlaid with gold.

CHRYSÆUS, a, um. (χρυσος) 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 sard-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. Oblique.

CICADA, æ. f. A tree-cricket.

CICATRIBŒSUS, a, um. Full of scars.

**CICATRÍCŪLA**, *z. f.* (dimin. of cicatrix) *A little scar.*

**CICATRIS**, *icis. f.* I. *The scar of a wound, or, a wound healed over, of which the scar is still seen.* II. *Fig. 1. The mark of an incision on a tree.* 2. *On shoes, A patch; Juv.*

**CICCVS**, *i. n.* or **CICCVS**, *i. m.* Prop. *The soft skin surrounding each of the pips of a pomegranate;* Vart. L. L. 6, 3: *used for, any trifle, bagatelle;* Plaut.

**CICIS**, *ēris. n.* *Chick-peas, a kind of pulse.*

**CICHŌREVM**, and **CICHŌRIUM**, *i. n.* (*κικηριον, κικηριον*) *Succory, endive.*

**CICŌNIA**, *z. f.* I. *A work.* II. *A bending the fingers in the shape of a stork's bill, in ridicule.*

**CICŪA**, *ūris. Tame, not wild.*

**CICŪTA**, *z. f.* I. *Hemlock.* II. *Pipes or flutes made of the stalks of this plant; hence, A reed-pipe.*

**CICŪSIS**, *is. f.* *The head-dress of the Persian kings, a tiara, turban.*

**CICŪ**, *clvi, ctum, ēre.* and sometimes **CICŪ**, *clvi, ctum, ire.* (from *κίω*, to go, in a transitive signification) I. *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.*

**CINACEDICVS**, *a. um.* (*κιναιδος*) *Belonging to a (lascivious) dance; cantatio, Plaut., a song for a dance.*

**CINACEDVS**, *i. m.* (*κιναιδος*) *A dancer, a player, a pantomime.*

**CINACVDVS**, *a. um.* (*κιναιδος*) *Unchaste, immodest, lewd.*

**CINCINNATVS**, *a. um.* *Having locks or ringlets of hair, having curled hair.*

**CINCINNVS**, *i. m.* (*κινινος*) I. *Curled hair, a lock, curl;* Cic. II. *Fig., of too elaborate oratorical ornament; Cic.*

**CINCITŪCVS**, *i. m.* (dimin. of cinctus) *A small belt or girdle.*

**CINCTŪRA**, *z. 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.*

**CINCTVS**, *a. um.* Part. of *cingo*.

**CINCTVS**, *us. m.* (*cingo*) *A girding; hence, a girdle, belt.*

**CINCTŪTŪS**, *a. um.* (*clactus*) *Girded, befrid.*

**CINIFACTVS**, *a. um.* *Reduced to ashes.*

**CINIBANIVS**, *i. m.* (*cinis*) *A slave who*

*heated the iron used in crising or curling the hair; a hairdresser; also, a slave employed to shave.*

**CINGŪ**, *clixi, cinctum, ēre.* I. *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, environ; hence, 1. To cover.* 2. *To invest, clothe.* 3. *To surround.* 4. *To decorate, adorn all round.* 5. *To go round, walk round.*

**CINGŪLA**, *z. f.* (*cingo*) *That with which one girds or binds any thing, a belt, girdle.* I. *For cattle, A girth, belt.* 2. *For men, A girdle, zone, belt.*

**CINGŪLVN**, *i. n.* and **CINGŪLVS**, *i. m.* (*cingo*) *A girdle, belt; especially, a military girdle; hence, the state or condition of a soldier.*

**CINIVŪ**, *ōnis. m.* *A slave who curls the hair.*

**CINIS**, *ēris. m.* also *f.* (from *κίνις*) I. *Ashes.* II. *Lye.*

**CIO**, *ire.* See **CIEO**.

**CIPPVS**, *i. m.* I. *A post, pole, pole; a tombstone, gravestone.* II. *Cippi, Trunks of trees set in the earth with some projecting branches.*

**CIRCA**. I. *Adv. 1. Around, round about, in the neighbourhood.* 2. *About.*

II. *Prap. 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**, *is. Of or belonging to the Roman circus.*

**CIRCŪNO**, *āvī, ātūm, āre.* (*circinus*) *To make circular, to round.*

**CIRCŪS**, *i. m.* (*κίρκινος*) *A pair of compasses.*

**CIRCŪS**, *i. m.* *Adv. About, near, with indefinite numbers and time.* II. *Prap. About, near, with an accus.; also, about, in the neighbourhood, of places and countries.*

**CIRCŪTIO** (**Circūmtio**), *ōnis. f.* (*circuo*) I. *A going round.* II. *A place where one can go round, a walk round any thing; hence also, the circumference.* III. *A circumlocution.*

**CIRCŪTŪS** (**Circumitus**), *a. um.* Part. of **CIRCŪEO**.

**CIRCŪTŪS**, or **CIRCŪMITŪS**, *us. m.* (*circuo*) I. *A going round, a revolution.*

II. *A circuitous route; fig., in speaking, a circumlocution, periphrase.* III. *The circuit or compass of a circle.*

**CIRCŪTŪM**, *adv.* I. *Circularly.*

II. *All round, in companionship.*

**CIRCŪLŪTOR**, *ōris. m.* (*circulo*) I. *A stroller, mountebank, hawkler.* II. *Auctioneer, Pollu in Cic. Epi., probably, one who attends every auction.*

**CIRCŪLŪTRIS**, *icis. f.* (*circulator*) *A female mountebank; quackish.*

**CIRCŪTOR**, *āri.* (*circulus*) I. *To form a circle for conversation.* II. *To be a mountebank.*

**CIRCŪTVS**, *i. m.* (dimin. of *circinus*) I. *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.*

**CIRCŪTVS**, *i. m.* *Adv. About; hence, circumcirca, round about.* II. *Prap. 1. About, near.* 2. *For in, ad, of a great number, About, from one to another.*

**CIRCŪMACTVS**, *a. um.* Part. of **CIRCŪMAGO**.

**CIRCŪMACTVS**, *us. m.* (*circumago*) *A moving or turning round.*

**CIRCŪMĀGO**, *ēgi, actum, ēre.* I. *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.*

**CIRCŪMĀRO**, *āvī, ātūm, āre.* *To plough round.*

**CIRCŪMĀSĒRA**, *z. f.* *An edge round any thing, a border.*

**CIRCŪMĀSĒDŪ**, *idi, isum.* 3. (*circum and cædo*) I. *To cut off around; or, to circumscribe.* II. *Fig. To diminish, abridge.*

**CIRCŪMĀSĒDŪ**, *ēre.* *To surround entirely.*

**CIRCŪMĀSĒDŪ**, *adv.* *Round about.*

**CIRCŪMĀSĒDŪ**, *adv.* *Briefly.*

**CIRCŪMĀSĒDŪ**, *ōnis. f.* (*circumcido*) *Circumcision.*

**CIRCŪMĀSĒDŪ**, *z. f.* (*circumcido*) *A cutting round; a circular incision.*

**CIRCŪMĀSĒDŪ**, *a. um.* I. Part. of *circumcido; see Circumcido.* II. *Adj. 1. Sleep, precipitous.* 2. *Short, brief.*

**CIRCŪMĀSĒDŪ**, *si, sum, ēre.* (*circum and claudo*) *To enclose all round.*

**CIRCŪMĀSĒDŪ**, *ēre.* *To dwell round or about.*

CIRCUMCURSO, áre. (freq. of circum-curro) *To run round.*

CIRCUMDÁTUS, a, um. Part. of CIRCUMDO.

CIRCUM-DO, dedí, dátum, áre. 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 lead round, fig.*; i. e. *to deceive, impose upon*. III. *In speaking*; aliquid, I. Longius, *To express any thing at length in order to form a period*. 2. *To use circuitous expressions.*

CIRCUMDUCTIO, ónis, f. (circumduco) I. *A leading round*. II. *A deceiving, cheating, defrauding*. III. *A copious expression of idea in order to make a period.*

CIRCUM-DO, and CIRCUEO, ivi, itum, 4. I. *To go round or about*. 1. *To go by a circuitous route*. 2. *To go to 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, áre. *To ride round, or about.*

CIRCUM-ERRO, áre. *To wander round, stroll about.*

CIRCUM-FERO, túli, látum, 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, ére. I. *To bend round, wind about*. II. *Syllabam, Gell*, to pronounce long.

CIRCUMFLEXUS, a, um. Part. of CIRCUMFLECTO.

CIRCUM-FLO, áre. *To blow round about.*

CIRCUM-FLUO, xi, xum, ére. 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*.

CIRCUMFÓRANEUS, 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-FREMO, ére. *To murmur or warble around.*

CIRCUM-FRICO, áre. *To scratch or scour around.*

CIRCUM-FULGEO, ére. *To shine around.*

CIRCUM-FUNDO, údi, úsum, ére. I. *To pour around*; hence, circumfundí, I. *To flow around, or surround on all sides*. 2. *Gen. To surround, encompass*. Circumfusus, a, um, *Surrounding, encompassing*. II. *To flow around, surround*; circumfundí, *to be surrounded or encompassed*.

CIRCUMFUSUS, a, um. Part. of CIRCUMFUNDO.

CIRCUM-GEMO, ére. *To groan round about any thing.*

CIRCUM-GESTO, áre. *To carry round.*

CIRCUMGRÉDIO, essus sum, i. (circum and gradior) I. *To go round any thing*. II. *To march round with a view to attack*.

CIRCUM-JACEO, ére. *To lie round about or around*; fig. Circumjacentia, in a speech, *The context*.

CIRCUM-JACIO, ére. for circumjicio; Liv. Circumjectus, a, um. Part. of CIRCUMJICIO.

CIRCUMJECTUS, us, m. (circumjicio) I. *A surrounding, encompassing*.

II. *A casting round, putting on*.

CIRCUMJICIO, éci, 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-LÁBOR, psus sum, 3. *To move quickly round.*

CIRCUM-LÁTRO, áre. *To bark around.*

CIRCUMLÁTUS, a, um. Part. of CIRCUMFERO.

CIRCUMLÁVO, áre and ére. *To wash around.*

CIRCUM-LÍGO, ávi, átum, áre. I. *To bind round*. II. *To surround, encompass*.

CIRCUM-LINIO, ivi, itum, 4. and CIRCUM-LINO, ivi and évi, 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*.

CIRCUMLÍTO, ónis, f. (circumlinio) I. *A besmearing, anointing*. II. *An overlaying with colours*.

CIRCUMLITUS, a, um. Part. of CIRCUMLINO.

CIRCUMLÓBITO, ónis, f. (circumloquor) I. *A periphrastic, circumlocution*.

CIRCUM-LUO, ére. 3. *To wash or flow round.*

CIRCUM-LUSTRO, ávi, átum, áre. *To look around.*

CIRCUMLUO, ónis, f. (circumluo), *A flowing round of water*.

CIRCUM-MITTO, sí, ssum, ére. *To send round or about.*

CIRCUMMÉNIO, íre. for circummúno; Plaut.

CIRCUM-MÉN'O, ivi, itum, 4. *To fortify round about, to secure*.

CIRCUMMÚNIO, ónis, f. *A fortifying round about, a circumvallation, an investing of a town*.

CIRCUM-NECTO, xui, xum, ére. *To bind round, envelope, surround*.

CIRCUM-PLAUDO, ére. 3. *To applaud on all sides by clapping the hands*.

CIRCUMPLECTOR, xus sum, 3. (circum and plecto) *To encompass, surround*.

CIRCUM-PLICO, ávi, átum, áre. *To fold round.*

CIRCUM-PENO, sui, stum, 3. *To set or place round.*

CIRCUMPÓRATIO, ónis, f. (circumpoto) *A drinking round in order or by turns*.

CIRCUM-PELLO, áre. *To beat or strike all around.*

CIRCUMRÉITO, ivi, itum, íre. *To enclose with a net, ensnare*.

CIRCUM-RIGUUS, a, um. *Watered round about.*

CIRCUM-RÓDO, sí, sum, ére. *To gnaw round about.*

CIRCUM-RÓTO, áre. *To turn round in a circle.*

CIRCUM-SCINDO, ídi, íssum, ére. *To cut round.*

CIRCUM-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, ére. 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*.

CIRCUMSCRIPTA, adv. I. *Concisely*.

II. *In periods*.

CIRCUMSCRIPTIO, ónis, 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*.



**CIRCUMSCRIPTOR**, ōris. m. (circum-  
scribo) *A defrauder, deceiver.*

**CIRCUMSCRIPTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of  
circumscribo; see **CIRCUMSCRIBO**. II.  
Adj. *Limited, bridged.*

**CIRCUM-SECO**, cut, 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, ēre. I. *To sit round.* II. *To sit  
round a place, to invest, besiege, blockade.*  
**CIRCUMSESSUS**, a, um. *Blockaded, invested.*

**CIRCUM-SEPIO**, psi, ptum, ire. *To hedge  
round; to surround, enclose, protect.*

**CIRCUMSESSIO**, ōnis. f. (circumsedeo) *A  
blockade, siege.*

**CIRCUMSESTUS**, a, um. Part. of **CIR-  
CUMSEDEO**.

**CIRCUM-SIDO**, ōdi or Idi, essum, ēre. *To  
set, lay, or place one's self round a thing  
in order to enclose it; to invest (a town).*

**CIRCUMSILIO**, ire. (circum et salio)  
I. *To leap round.* II. *To return, come  
round (of diseases).*

**CIRCUM-SISTO**, stiti or stēti, stitum, ēre.  
*To place one's self round, surround, go  
round.*

**CIRCUM-SŌNO**, ui, itum, āre. *To re-  
sound on all sides.* I. Intrans. II.  
Trans. : hence, circumsonor, *I hear on  
all sides of me.*

**CIRCUMSŌNUS**, a, um. (circumsonor) *Re-  
sounding around.*

**CIRCUMSPECTATRIX**, icis. f. (circum-  
specto) *She who looks around.*

**CIRCUMSPECTE**. adv. *Cautiously, pro-  
vidently, circumspectly, warily.*

**CIRCUMSPECTIO**, ōnis. f. (circumspicio)  
I. *A looking on all sides.* II. *Cir-  
cumspicion, caution.*

**CIRCUMSPECTO**, ōre. (freq. of circum-  
spicio) I. Intrans. *To look about, look  
around*; hence, *to be circumspicit 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, circumsppection.*

**CIRCUMSPICIO**, exi, etum, 3. (circum  
et spicio) I. Intrans. I. *To look  
round.* 2. *To be on one's guard, take  
care.* II. Trans. I. *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**, ōe. f. (circumsto) I.  
*A standing round*; hence, *a surrounding,  
envirouing.* II. *A circumstance, attrib-  
ute, quality.*

**CIRCUM-STIPO**, ōvi, ōtum, āre. *To sur-  
round, accompany in great numbers.*

**CIRCUM-STO**, ōti, āre. *To stand around,  
surround, encompass*; hence, fig., *to sur-  
round, encompass.*

**CIRCUM-STREPO**, ui, itum, ēre. 3. *To  
make a noise around.*

**CIRCUM-STROCO**, xi, etum, 3. *To build  
round about, to surround with buildings.*

**CIRCUM-SURGO**, ōre. 3. *To rise round  
about.*

**CIRCUM-TĒGO**, ēre. 3. *To cover round  
about.*

**CIRCUM-TENDO**, di, tum, ēre. 3. *To  
stretch out all around.*

**CIRCUM-TĒRO**, trivi, tritum, ēre. 3. *To  
grate or rub round about*; Tibull.; *or,  
to surround, press around.*

**CIRCUMTEXTUS**, a, um. *Woven round.*

**CIRCUM-TONDEO**, di, sum, ēre. 2. *To  
shear or shave all round.*

**CIRCUM-TŌNO**, ni, āre. *To thunder all  
round, to make a noise all round.*

**CIRCUM-TREMO**, ēre. 3. *To tremble on  
every side.*

**CIRCUM-VĀDO**, si. 3. *To surround, en-  
compass.*

**CIRCUM-VĀGUS**, a, um. *Wandering  
about.*

**CIRCUM-VALLO**, ōvi, ōtum, āre. I. *To  
surround the enemy with a rampart and  
trench in a siege or blockade, to invest.*

II. Gen. *To surround, encompass.*

**CIRCUMVECTORIO**, ōnis. f. (circumveho  
et vector) I. *A carrying round.* II. *Solis.*  
*The course, of the sun.*

**CIRCUMVECTORIO**, āre. (freq. of circumveho)  
*To carry round or about*; hence, circum-  
vector, *ari, to sail round.*

**CIRCUMVECTUS**, a, um. Part. of **CIR-  
CUMVECTORIO**.

**CIRCUM-VĒHO**, xi, etum, ēre. *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-VENIO**, ōni, entum, ire. *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-  
gulate, defraud.*

**CIRCUMVENTUS**, a, um. Part. of **CIR-  
CUMVENIO**.

**CIRCUMVERSO**, ōnis. f. (circumverto)  
*A turning round.*

**CIRCUM-VERSO**, āre. *To turn round*;  
circumversari, *to turn one's self round.*

**CIRCUMVERUS**, a, um. Part. of **CIR-  
CUMVERRO** and **CIRCUMVERTO**.

**CIRCUM-VERIO** (**CIRCUMVERTO**), ti, sum,  
ēre. I. *To turn round*; circumverti,  
*to turn on a self round.* II. *To de-  
ceive.*

**CIRCUM-VESTIO**, ire. *To clothe round,*  
or, as it were, *to invest, i. e. cover.*

**CIRCUM-VINCIO**, vinxī, vinctum, ire.  
*To bind round about.*

**CIRCUM-VISO**, ēre. *To look around.*

**CIRCUM-VOLITO**, ōvi, ōtum, āre. I. *To  
fly or flutter round.* II. Fig. *Of per-  
sons, To run round.*

**CIRCUM-VŌLO**, ōvi, ōtum, āre. I. *To  
fly round.* II. *Of persons, i. e. To run,  
ride, hasten round.*

**CIRCUM-VOLŪTO**, ōre. *To roll round*;  
circumvolutari, *to roll itself, to roll.*

**CIRCUM-VOLVO**, vi, ōtum, ēre. *To roll  
round.*

**CIRCUS**, i. m. (κίρκος) I. *A circle.*  
II. *A large oblong building in Rome,  
wherein 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. (κίρκος) *A kind of sea-bird.*

**CIRRĀTUS**, a, um. (cirrus) I. *Having  
curled or crisped hair.* II. *Fringed.*

**CIRUS**, 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.*

**CISIUM**, i. n. *A kind of light vehicle  
with two wheels, constructed chiefly with a  
view to fast travelling.*

**CISPELLO**, ēre. 3. *To drive back.*

**CISTA**, ōe. 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.*  
CITĀTUS, a, um. *1. Part. of cito; see CITO. 11. Adj. Quick, rapid, swift, speedy, hurried.*

CITĒA, 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.*

CITHĀRĒLECTUS, a, um. (κίθαρωδικός) *Proper or belonging to citharædi.*

CITHĀREDDUS, i. m. (κίθαρωδός) *A player on the cithara, i. e. one who plays on it and accompanies it with his voice.*

CITĪBUS. See CITER.

CITUS, adv. See CITO.

CITUS, a, um. (citus, a, um) comp citius, superl. citissimus, i. *Soon, in a short time; hence, citius, 1. Sooner. 2. Before, quicker than. 3. Sooner, i. e. rather.*

*11. Quickly, hastily, speedily. 111. Easily.*

CITO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of cieo) *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 præp. (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 ultra, 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 Σίον or Σίαια 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 cieo; see CIEO. 11. Adj. Swift, quick, rapid.*

CIVICUS, 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.*

CIVILIS, æ. (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.*

CIVILITAS, ātis, f. (civilis) *1. The art of governing a free state. 11. Polite, civil behaviour towards a fellow citizen.*

CIVILITER, adv. *1. In the manner of a citizen, like a citizen. 11. Condescendingly, affably, politely.*

CIVIS, is. c. (from cio or cieo, i. e. conicio, 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 præp. (for celam, from celo) *Secretly, privately, without the knowledge of.*

CLĀMĀTOR, ōris, m. (clamo) *1. One who cries or calls out. 11. A bawler.*

CLĀMĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (clamito) *A crying.*

CLĀMŌTO, 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.*

CLĀNCŪLUM, adv. *Secretly, privately. CLANDESTINUS, a, um. (clam) Secret, hidden, clandestine; hence, clandestino, abl., 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.*

CLĀRIFICO, āre. (clarus and facio) *1. To make clear. 11. To make known or famous, to render illustrious.*

CLĀRĪGĀTIŌ, 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. II. 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. Splendor: 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, Classarii, sc. milites, Marines; also, rowers, sailors, mariners.

CLASSICŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of classis) A small fleet, flotilla.

CLASSICI, 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. remiges, Mariners, sailors. 2. sc. milites, Marines.

CLASSIS, is, f. (from κλῆσις, κλάσις, 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.

CLATHRĀ (Clātri), ōrum, m. (κλῆθρον) 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 κλειω, κλείω) I. To close, shut. 1. 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., A closed 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, i, 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, æ, f. (claudo) A close, end: especially, the close of a sentence or period.

CLAUSUS, a, um. Part. of CLAUDO.

CLAVA, æ, 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.

CLAVĀTON, ōris, m. One that brings or carries a club.

CLAVĀTUS, a, um. Part. of CLAVO.

CLAVICŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of clavus) A tendril of a vine by which it cleaves to its prop.

CLAVIGER, 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 body 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, element, good-natured.

CLEMENTER, sāv. I. Mildly. II. Gently, mercifully, kindly.

CLEMĒNTIA, æ, f. (clemens) I. Mildness. II. Gentleness, kindness, mildness, humanity, benignity: especially, kindness in forgiving, clemency, mercifulness.

CLĒRO, psi, ptum, ēre. (κλιτω, κλιτω) I. q. furari. I. To steal. II. Fig. To conceal.

CLĒPSYDRA, æ, f. (κλεψύδρα) I. A water-glass, for measuring time. II. A certain time allowed for speaking in a court of justice.

CLEPTA, æ, m. (κλεπτῆς) A thief.

CLEPTICUS, i, m. (clerus) A spiritual man, clergyman, clerk.

CLEBUS, i, m. (κλέβης, 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, æ, f. A female client. See CLIENS, i.

CLIENTĒLA, æ, 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.

CLINAMĒN, inis, n. (clino) Inclination of a thing.

CLINICUS, i, m. (κλινικός) 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. (κλίω) To bow, bend down: hence, Clinatus, a, um, Bent; also, lying, stretched forth.

CLIPĒO (Clīpneo), ære. (clipseus) To furnish with a shield.

CLIPĒUS (Clīpseus), i, m. and CLIPĒUM (Clīpseum), 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, ārum, f. A dorse, pannier, or packsaddle for beasts of burthen.

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, uncorrectness, pre-emption. III. Fig. A mountain, hill, i. e. any difficulty or labour.

## CLO

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.*

CLODIO, ære. for claudico; *Cic.*

CLODO, Ære. for claudo; *Quint.*

CLODUS, a, um. for claudus; *Plaut.*

CLODO, Ære. (from κλω, i. e. audio)

I. I am named or called. II. They say of me that I, &c. I am said, &c. III. To be.

CLONIS, is. f. A *buttock, haunch.*

CLONA, æ. f. An *ape*; hence, *Clunus*, a, um; e. g. *pecus*, *Plaut.*, i. e. apes.

CLONUS, a, um. Part. of *CLUDO*.

CLYPEO, CLAPEUS, CLYPEUM. See *CLIPPEO*, &c.

CLYSTER, Æris. m. (κλυστήρ) A *clyster*.

COACCEDO, Ære. 3. (con and accedo) To approach together with.

COACERVATIO, Ænis. f. (coacervo) A *heaping together*.

COACERVO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (con and acervo) To heap together.

COASCESCO, acui. 3. (con and ascesco) To grow sour.

COACTE, adv. I. *Forcibly, constrainedly.* II. *Hastily, quickly.*

COACTIO, Ænis. f. (cogo) A *putting in cash.*

COACTO, Ære. (cogo) I. To draw or press together. II. To force.

COACTOR, Æris. m. (cogo) I. A receiver of money. II. *Agmins*, Tac., that belongs to the rear-guard. III. One who forces or compels.

COACTUS, a, um. Part. of *Cogo*.

COACTUS, us. m. (cogo) A *forcing, compelling, constraining*.

COADDO, Ære. 3. (con and addo) To add together.

COADUOLIO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (con and addico) To build upon.

COAQUO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (con and aequo) 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, Ænis. f. (coagmento) A *joining together*.

COAGMENTO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (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.

COAGULATIO, Ænis. f. (coagulo) A *condensing of a fluid, curdling*.

## COA

COAGULO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (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, Ætum, Ære. (con and alesco) I. To grow together; also, to attach itself to, 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.

1. Grown together; hence, consisting or composed of. 2. Increased, strengthened. 3. Conformed.

COALITUS, a, um. Part. of *COALESCO*.

COANGUSTO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (con and angusto) To bring into a narrow compass, contract.

COARGUO, ui, Ætum, Ære. (con and arguo) I. To convict. II. To show, betray, make known. III. To refute, show the contrary of any thing.

COARTATIO (Coartatio), Ænis. f. (coarto) A *drawing together, contracting, uniting*.

COARTO (Coartco), Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (con and arto) To draw together into a narrow compass, to contract, confine; hence, to shorten; also, to abridge.

COAUCTIO, Ænis. f. (con and auctio) An increasing together with another; or simply, an increasing, increase.

COCCINATUS, a, um. (coccinum) Clothed in scarlet.

COCCINEUS, a, um. (coccum) Of a scarlet colour.

COCCINUS, a, um. i. q. *coccineus*; *Juv.*; hence, *Coccina*, Ærum, *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.

III. Cloth of a scarlet colour.

COCCYX, Ægis. m. (κόκκυξ) A *cockoo*.

COCHLEA (Coclea), æ. f. (κεχλίς, 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, Ænis. m. A *broker, factor*; also as a term of reproach, *scoundrel*.

COCTILUS, e. (coquo) *Burnt, baked*.

COCTUS, a, um. Part. of *COQUO*.

CODEX, icis. m. for *caudex*. I. A

## COD

*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*, I. 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*.

COELIUS (Cæl.), e. (cælum) I. *Heavenly, celestial*; i. e. that is in or relates to heaven; hence, *Cœlestes*, The *celestial, the gods*. II. *Cælestis*, i. e. that comes from heaven. III. *Cælestis*, divine. IV. *Excellent, extraordinarily good*.

COELIACUS, a, um. (κοιλιακός) Of or belonging to the bowels or the stomach.

COELICOLA (Cæl.), æ. m. (cælum and colo) An *inhabitant of heaven, a god*.

COELICUS (Cæl.), a, um. (cælum) *Heavenly*.

COELIFER (Cæl.), a, um. (cælum and fero) *Bearing the heavens*.

COELIPOTENS (Cæl.), tis. (cælum and potens) *Powerful in heaven, or, ruling in heaven*.

CÆLITES. See *COELES*.

CÆLUM (Cælum), i. n. (from κᾶλός, η, ο, hollow) I. The *sky, heaven*. II.

Any thing resembling the shape or form of the heavens. III. A *climate, region*.

IV. The *upper world* as opposed to the *infernal regions*. V. The *air, atmosphere*. VI. Also, *lightning*.

COELUS (Cælus), i. m. The *heavens*; *Enn.*; Plur. *cæli*, *Lucr.*

COËMO, Æmi, emptum, or emtum, Ære. (con and emo) To buy together, or, to buy, purchase, in large quantities.

COEMPTIO, or COEMTIO, Ænis. 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 *COËMO*.

COENA, æ. f. (perhaps from κοινή) 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, *Juv. 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.

CŒENATÛRIO, ire. 4. *To have an appetite for eating.*

CŒENATUS, a, um. (cœna) *That has taken food.*

CŒENITO, Ære. (freq. of cœno) *To take a meal; especially, to take meals frequently.*

CŒENO, avi, Ætum, Ære. (cœna) I. Intrans. *To take a meal or repast, to eat at table.* II. Trans. 1. *To eat any thing at a meal, to dine upon, sup upon.* 2. *To represent or imitate at a meal. 3. To spend or pass (time) in eating.*

CŒENŒUS, a, um. (cœnum) *Full of mud, muddy, swampy, marshy, boggy, slimy, miry.*

CŒENŒLA, æ. f. (dimin. of cœna) *A little meal or entertainment.*

CŒENŒLŒNTUS, a, um. (cœnum) *Muddy.*

CŒENUM, i. n. *Mud, mire, slime; hence fig. I. 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, I. Gen. To unite, come together, meet.* 2. *To conceal, congregate, curdle, thicken.* II. Trans. *To enter into.*

CŒEPIO, cepi, cœptum, cœpère, (from con and the old ap, to join) *To begin, commence.* I. Perfect active, *Cœpi, I have begun.* II. The perfect passive cœptus suin occurs only when followed by an infin. pass.; *rasa conjici cœpta sunt, Nep.: lapides jacti cœpti sunt, Cæs.*

CŒEPTO, avi, Ætum, Ære. (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.*

CŒEPLŒNTUS, i. m. (con and epulo) *A fellow banqueter, companion at a feast.*

CŒERATOR, CŒERARE, for curator, curare, Cic e Legg. XII. Tab.

CŒERCOE, ul, itum, Ære. (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.*

CŒERCITIO, Ænis. f. (cœrceo) I. *A keeping in, confining, enclosing.* II. *Any thing done to curb improper conduct, coercion, restraint, punishment.* III. *A right of restraining or punishing.*

CŒERICITOR, Æris. m. (cœrceo) *One who restrains, coerces, or keeps in order.*

CŒERITUS, a, um. Part. of CŒERCOE.

CŒETUS, us. m. (for coetus, from coeo) *A meeting, coming together, and sometimes, an association, union; hence, an assembly.*

CŒGIFATE, adv. (cogitatus, a, um) *With thought, considerably, with reflection.*

CŒGITATIO, Ænis. f. (cogito) I. *A thinking, considering, reflecting; consideration, reflection.* II. *A thought.*

III. *A project, design, contrivance.*

CŒGITATO, adv. *With consideration or reflection.*

CŒGITATUS, us. m. (cogito) *A thinking, reflecting, considering.*

CŒGITO, avi, Ætum, Ære. (for cogito) 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 excoitate, incite, contrive.* 4. *To think, i. e. to will, intend.*

CŒGNATIO, Ænis. f. (cognascor, from which is derived cognatus) I. *Alliance by birth, relation by blood; alliance, relation.* II. *Kindred, i. e. relatives.*

III. *Connection, resemblance.*

CŒGNATUS, a, um. (cognascor) I. *Produced or born from the same stock; hence, II. Allied, related by blood.* I. 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.*

CŒGNITIO, Ænis. 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.*

CŒGNITOR, Æris. m. (cognosco) I. *One who knows a person.* II. *An advocate, agent, defender.* III. *One who examines a cause, a judge.*

CŒGNITŒRA, æ. f. (cognitor) *The office of a fiscal prosecutor or agent.*

CŒGNITUS, a, um. I. Part. of cognosco; see COGNOSCO. II. Adj. I. *Known.* 2. *Proved, attested, tried.*

CŒGNŒMEN, Ænis. n. (con and nomen) I. *A surname, i. e. name added to the family name.* II. *A surname, i. e. epithet, title.*

CŒGNŒMENTUM, i. n. i. q. cognomen.

CŒGNŒMINATIO, Ænis. f. (cognomen) i. q. cognomen.

CŒGNŒMINUS, e. (cognomen) *Of the same name.*

CŒGNŒMINO, avi, Ætum, Ære. (cognomen) I. *To surname.* II. Verba cognominata, i. e. synonyma, Cic. Part. 15.

CŒGNŒSCENS, tis. I. Part. of cognosco; see COGNOSCO. II. Adj. Sui, Auct. ad Her., i. e. that knows himself.

CŒGNOSCO, Ævi, itum, Ære. (con and nosco) I. *To endeavour to gain knowledge of a thing; hence, I. 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, I. To know or recognise.* 2. *To perceive, see, discover, find out.* 3. *To hear, understand, learn, be informed.*

CŒGO (for cogito, from con and ago), cogi, coactum, Ære. I. *To drive, bring, or collect together; hence, I. 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.*

CŒHERENTIA, æ. f. (coherreo) *Coherence, a sticking together.*

CŒHEREO, hæsi, hæsum, Ære. (con and hæreo) I. *To be connected, to adhere together; hence, II. To exist; also, to consist of any thing.*

CŒHERESCO, hæsi, Ære. (coherreo) *To adhere together; fig., to be united.*

CŒHERES, Ædis. c. (con and heres) *A coher, fellow heir.*

CŒŒIBEO, ui, itum, Ære. (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.

**CÖHÖNESTO**, avi, ätum, äre. (con and honesto) To honour, grace, do honour to, render honourable or of good repute.

**CÖHORRESCO** ut, äre. (con and horresco) To shudder, quake, shake with fear or cold.

**CÖHORS**, 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.

**Gen.** A train, crowd, company, assembly. IV. A court; see **CHOIRS**.

**CÖHORTÄLIS**, e. (cohors) I. Of or belonging to a court or yard; avis, Colum. II. Of or belonging to a cohort, especially to the cohorts praetoria; Cod. Just.

**CÖHORTÄTIO**, önis, f. (cohortor) An exhortation, admonition.

**CÖHORTICULA**, æ, f. (dimin. of cohors) A small cohort.

**CÖHORTOR**, ätus sum, äri. (con and hortor) To exhort, encourage to any thing.

**COIENS**, euntis. Part. of **COEO**.

**COINQUINO**, ävi, ätum, äre. (con and in-quinno) To pollute, defile.

**COLTIO**, önis, f. (coeo) 1. A coming together, meeting, assembling, whether for good or bad purpose. II. A conference.

**COÏTUS**, a, um. Part. of **COEO**.

**COÏTUS**, us, m. (coeo) A uniting together, an assembling, a gathering.

**CÖLÄPHUS**, i. n. (κόλαφος) A blow with the fist.

**CÖLAX**, äcis, m. (κόλαξ) A flatterer.

**CÖLEUS**, i, m. I. Perhaps i. q. culens. A bug, pouch. II. A testicle.

**CÖLIPHUM** (Colliphium), i. n. A kind of nutritive food.

**COLIUM**, i, n. (colere) A duelling-house.

**COLLÄBASCO**, äre. 3. (con and labasco) To totter, be about to fall.

**COLLÄBFACTO**, ävi, ätum, äre. (con and labefacto) To make to totter, to cause almost to fall; hence, to overpower.

**COLLÄBERFO**, factus sum, fieri. (con and labefo) To be made to totter; hence, to be thrown down; to be overpowered.

**COLLÄBOR**, 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.

**COLLÄCENO**, ävi, ätum, äre. (con and lacerö) To tear to pieces.

**COLLÄCIBIMÄTIO**, önis, f. A weeping at any thing, or simply, a weeping.

**COLLÄCRIMO**, ävi, ätum, äre. (con and lacrimo) To weep together with, weep at any thing, or simply, to weep, aliquid, to weep over a thing, bewail.

**COLLÄPUS**, a, um. Part. of **COLLABOR**.

**COLLÄRIS**, e. (collum) Of or belonging to the neck: hence, Collare, subst., A band for the neck, a collar.

**COLLÄRIUS**, a, um. i. q. collaris: hence, collaria, sc. catena, Plaut.

**COLLÄRTIUS**, or **COLLÄTITIUS**, a, um. (confero) I. Brought together from various quarters. II. Effected by money raised by contribution.

**COLLÄTIO**, önis, f. (confero) I. A bringing together, collecting, uniting; a contribution. II. A proposing. III. A comparing.

**COLLÄTIVUS**, a, um. (collatus) I. Brought together, collected, united. II. Venter, Plaut., i. e. swollen, large.

**COLLÄTO**, ävi, ätum, äre. (con and latu, a, um) To enlarge, extend.

**COLLÄTOR**, öris, m. (confero) One who brings or places together.

**COLLÄTRO**, äre. (con and latro) To bark at.

**COLLÄTUS**, a, um. Part. of **CONFERO**.

**COLLÄTUS**, us, m. (confero) A joining together: an engagement, battle.

**COLLÄUDÄTIO**, önis, f. (collaudo) A praising.

**COLLÄUDO**, ävi, ätum, äre. (con and laudo) To praise very much.

**COLLÄXO**, äre. (con and laxo) To enlarge, widen.

**COLLECTA**, æ, f. (collectus, a, um) sc. pecunia, A contribution in money.

**COLLECTICRIUS**, or **COLLECTITIUS**, a, um. (colligo) Collected, gathered together.

**COLLECTIO**, önis, 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**, äre.

**COLLECTUS**, us, m. (colligo) A collection.

**COLLEGA**, æ, m. I. A partner in office, colleague. II. One who exercises the same profession. III. Also, **COLECRIS** are called collegæ: also, comrades.

**COLLEGIUM**, i. n. (collega) I. A college, i. e. a society of persons. 1. In the

same office. 2. Of the same profession, A society, corporation, guild. II. Collegueship, the relation of one colleague to another.

**COLLIBERTUS**, i. m. (con and libertus) A fellow freedman.

**COLLIBERT**, or **COLLIBERT**, but and blum est, äre. (con and libet) It pleases.

**COLLICÖLUS**, i. m. (dimin. of collis) A little hill.

**COLLIDO**, si, sum, äre. (con and lædo) I. To clash or strike together, to dash together. II. Fig. 1. To come in contact. 2. To set at variance, to contend.

**COLLIGÄTIO**, önis, f. (colligare) A binding together.

**COLLIGO**, ävi, ätum, äre. (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**, ägi, ectum, 3. (con and legere) I. To bring together, assemble, collect.

II. To gather up, raise; hence, 1. To include, comprise. 2. Spiritum, Quint., to fetch breath again. 3. To draw or bring together, collect. 4. Gradum, Sil., to stop.

5. Se, To recover one's self. 6. To reckon, calculate, compute. III. To argue, infer, conclude; hence, colligor, it is concluded respecting me. IV. To acquire, procure, get.

**COLLINEO**, ävi, ätum, äre, (con and lineo) I. 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**, lævi, lltum, 3. (con and lino) To besmear.

**COLLISUS**, a, um. (collis) That is or grows on a hill.

**COLLIQUEFACIO**, feci, factum, äre. (con and liquefacio) To make fluid, to melt; hence, Colliquefactus, factus sum, fieri, To be made fluid, to melt.

**COLLIS**, is, m. A hill: also, a mountain.

**COLLISUS**, a, um. Part. of **COLLIDO**.

**COLLISUS**, us, m. (collido) A dashing together.

**COLLISUS**, a, um. Part. of **COLLINO**.

**COLLÖCÄTIO**, önis, f. (colloco) I. A putting a thing in its right place, an arranging, ordering. II. A putting a thing in a place; hence, I. An erecting of a thing. 2. A giving in marriage, betrothing.

**COLLÖCO**, ävi, ätum, äre. (con and loco) I. 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*.

COLLŌCŪPTIO, COLLŌCŪPTIO, ōnis. f. (colloquor) *A conference*.

COLLŌQUIUM, i. n. (colloquor) *A conference, discourse*.

COLLŌQUOR, cātus or quātus sum, i. (con and loquor) *To speak with any one, to converse together*.

COLLŪCEO, ēre. (con and luceo) 1. *To shine, gleam*. II. *Fig. To shine*.

COLLŪDO, si, sum, ēre. (con and ludo) 1. *To play with any one*. II. *To have a secret understanding with any one, to act in collusion*.

COLLUM, i. n. 1. *The neck*. 1. *Of men and animals*. 2. *Also of other things*.

II. *The head, with poets*.

COLLUO, lui, lūtum, ēre. (con and ludo) 1. *To wash, wash out, rinse*. II. *To flow around*. III. *To moisten, wet*.

COLLUSIO, ōnis. f. (colludo) 1. *A playing with any one*. II. *A secret understanding with any one*.

COLLUSOR, ōris. m. (colludo) 1. *A playmate*. II. *One who has a secret understanding with another*.

COLLUSTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and lustro) 1. *To illustrate, make clear, brighten*: hence, Collustratus, a, um, Bright. II. *To look around, take a view*.

COLLŪTĪO, āre. (con and lutulo) *To defile, pollute*.

COLLŪTUS, a, um. Part. of COLLŪO.

COLLŪVIES, ēi. f. and COLLŪVIO, ōnis. f. (colluo) 1. *That which is washed together, a collection of filth*. II. *A medicine, strange mixture, hedge-podge*.

COLLŪBUS, or COLLŪBUS, i. m. (xóλλυβος) 1. *Exchange or agio*. II. *Money-changing*.

COLLŪMIUM, i. n. (xóλλυμιον) *A substance in the shape of a collyra*; also, perhaps, a balsam ball; e, g. for the eyes: hence, *this balsam itself; eye-salve*.

CŌLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (colum) 1. *To sift, strain through a sieve*: hence, gen., *to purify, cleanse*. II. *To encompass with a fishing-net*.

CŌLO, cōli, cultum, ēre. (from xóλλω, an obsolete verb which now exists only in

βουκόλος, βουκόλων, κολᾶς. &c.) 1. *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*.

CŌLOCĀSIA, æ. f. and CŌLOCĀSIVUM, i. n. (xóλλοκασία, and -ισ) Prop. *The root, then also, the whole plant which bore the Egyptian beans (Cyami), the Indian water-pose*.

CŌLOI, i. and CŌLUM, i. n. (xóλλω) 1. *A member of the body*: hence, a member of a period. II. *The great gut*.

III. *A pain in the intestines, the colic*.

CŌLŌNA, æ. f. (colonus) *A country woman, wife of a rustic*.

CŌLŌNIA, æ. 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*.

CŌLŌNICUS, a, um. (colonus) 1. *Of or belonging to husbandry*. II. *Of or belonging to colonies*.

CŌLŌNUS, i. m. (colo) 1. *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*.

CŌLŌR, ōris. m. (colo) 1. *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*.

CŌLŌRĀTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of coloro; see COLORO. II. Adj., from color. 1. *Coloured, having a colour*: fig., *varnished over, disguised*. 2. *Having a good healthy complexion*.

CŌLŌRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (color) 1. *To colour, give a colour to*. II. *To cloak, gloss over*.

CŌLOS, ōris. An old form. for color.

CŌLOSTRA, æ. f. and CŌLOSTRUM, i. n. 1. *The first milk in the breasts of women and animals after the birth of their young*. II. *A term of endearment*.

CŌLŪBER, bri. m. *A serpent*: especially, an adder.

CŌLŪBRA, æ. f. fem. of coluber: then, i. g. coluber; Hor.

CŌLŪBER, a, um. (coluber and ferō) *Bearing serpents*.

CŌLŪBERISTĀ, a, um. (coluber) *Of a serpent, in the manner of a serpent*.

CŌLŪM, i. n. *A strainer, colander*.

CŌLŪMBA, æ. f. (from columbus) *A dove, pigeon*. N. B. As a term of endearment; Plaut.

CŌLŪMBAR, āris. n. (for columbare) 1. *A dove-cote; dove's or pigeon's nest, a pigeon-house*. II. *A kind of collar or pillow for slaves*.

CŌLŪMBĀRIUS, 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) 1. *Of doves or pigeons*. II. *Of the colour of a dove, dove-coloured*. III. *Named from doves*.

CŌLŪMBULUS, i. m. (dimin. of columbus) *A young dove or pigeon*.

CŌLŪMBUS, i. m. (from xóλλυμβος) Prop. *A cock pigeon*: but it is usually for, a dove, pigeon.

CŌLŪNELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of columna) *A small pillar or column*: fig., i. e. *a pillar, prop, of persons*.

CŌLŪMEN, inis. n. 1. *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*.

CŌLŪMENIS, æ. (from xóλλυμβος) *Maimed*.

CŌLŪMNA, æ. f. (columna) 1. *A column, pillar*. II. *A pilory*. III. *A water-spout*. IV. Fig. *A pillar, i. e. a support, stay*. V. *Columna* (i. e. lines) Protei, Virg., i. e. Egypt.

CŌLŪMNIÆCUS, a, um. (columna) *Of or belonging to a pillar or pillars*: hence, 1. *Columnarium, Cic.* *A tax on the pillars that supported a house*. II. *Columnarius, Cael. in Cic. Ep.*, perhaps, *An insolvent debtor* (so named from the Columna Mænia).

CŌLURNUS, a, um. (for corulus, from corulus) *Made of the hazel tree*.

CŌLUS, i. and CŌLUS, us. f. *A distaff, rock*: also for, *the wool on the distaff*.

CŌLŪTHEA, ōrum. n. *The fruit of the tree colutha, or colutha*, æ. f. (Gr. κολυθία) called by some, a lentil.

CŌMA, æ. f. (xóμα) 1. *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 corn; thus also, of grass and every thing that grows out of the ground. 4. Rays, of the sun, &c.

**COMANS**, tis. (coma) *Having hair.*  
**COMANCENSIS**, i. m. (καμαγης) i. e. magister vitæ. *The governor of a village.*

**COMATVS**, a, um. (coma) *Having hair, haired, hairy*; Gallia, Plin., i. e. Cisalpine Gaul, because its inhabitants wore long hair: silva, Catull., i. e. covered with leaves.

**COMBIBO**, i, itum. 2. (con and bibo)  
I. *To drink with any one, tippie with.*  
II. *To drink in, suck in, absorb (any thing liquid).* III. Gen. *To suck in, imbibe.*

**COMBIBO**, onis. m. *A pot-companion, fellow tippler.*

**COMBIBO**, ussi, utum. 3. (con and uro)  
I. *To consume by burning, burn*: hence, **COMBUSTUM**, *A burn, i. e. a burnt part of the body.* II. Fig. 1. **COMBUSTUS** Semela, Propert., inflamed with love. 2. **COMBURERE** diem, Plaut., for, to spend in festivity.

**COMESTUS**, a, um. Part. of **COMEDIO**.

**COMEDIO**, edi, esum and estum. 3. (con and edo) I. *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. I. 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.

**COMES**, itis. e. (cum and eo) I. *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 mini-ter, director, overseer.*

**COMESATIO**, COMESSATOR, COMESSOR. See **COMISS.**

**COMESITUS**, and **COMESUS**, a, um. Part. of **COMEDO**.

**COMICE**, adv. *In a comic manner.*  
**COMICUS**, a, um. (κωμικος) *Comic, i. e. of or belonging to comedy.*

**COMITUS**, or **COMINTUS**, adv. (con and manus) I. *Near, close at hand*: especially of combatants, *with the fist, sword in hand, in close combat, hand to hand.* II. *Immediately.*

**COMIS**, e. *Friendly, kind, obliging, courteous, affable.*

**COMISSABUNDUS**, a, um. (comissor) *Banqueting, feasting.*

**COMISSATOR**, onis. m. (comissor) *One*

*that revels after an entertainment, a reveller.*

**COMISSOR**, atus sum, ari. (κωμικω) Prop. *To go through the city in a solemn procession accompanied with music, as was formerly done at the festivals of Bacchus*: hence, I. *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*; Ilor.

**COMITAS**, atis. f. (comis) I. *Friendliness, politeness, civility, affability, courteousness.* II. *Kindness in making presents, &c., liberality.*

**COMITATUS**, us. m. (comitor) I. *Company, society.* II. *A number of attendants, a retinue, suite, train*: hence, *the retinue of the emperor, the household, the court.* III. *A horde.*

**COMITRE**, adv. (comis) I. *Friendly, kindly.* II. *Willingly, with pleasure.*

**COMITIA**. See **COMITIUM.**

**COMITIALIS**, 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.

**COMITIATUS**, us. m. i. q. comitia, e. g. maximus, i. e. comitia centuriata, Cic. e. Legg. XII. Tab.

**COMITIO**, avi, atum, are. I. *To sacrifice in the comitium, or, to go to the comitium in order to sacrifice.* II. *To elect at the comitia.*

**COMITIUM**, i. and **COMITIA**, orum. 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.*

**COMITO**, avi, atum, are. i. q. comitor.

**COMITOR**, atus sum, ari. (comes) *To accompany, follow, attend.*

**COMMACULO**, avi, atum, are. (con and maculo) *To pollute.*

**COMMANIPULARIS** (miles). *Of the same manipulus.*

**COMMEATUS**, us. m. (commeo) *A going*

or travelling together: hence, I. *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.* I. *By land, A caravan, company.* 2. *By sea, Vessels which sail together, n transport, convoy.* IV. *Provisions that are brought or are to be brought to a place, victuals, provisions, supplies.*

**COMMEDITOR**, ari. (con and meditor) I. *To think upon, meditate.* II. *To imitate.*

**COMMENINI**, isse. (con and meminì) I. *To remember.* II. *To know.*

**COMMENORABILIS**, e. (commemorò) *Remarkable, memorable.*

**COMMENORATIO**, onis. f. (commemorò) *A mentioning, reminding.*

**COMMENORO**, avi, atum, are. (con and memorò) I. *To call to mind.* II. *To remind another*; hence, *to mention relate, recount.*

**COMMENDABILIS**, e. (commendo) *Commendable, praiseworthy.*

**COMMENDATICUS** (-titulus), a, um. (commendatus) *Of or containing recommendation.*

**COMMENDATIO**, onis. f. (commendo) I. *A recommendation.* II. *Excellence of a thing which makes it the subject of commendation, value, worth, praise.*

**COMMENDATRIX**, icis. f. (commendator) *She who commends.*

**COMMENDATUS**, a, um. I. Part. of commendo; see **COMMENDO**. II. Adj. I. *Recommended.* 2. *Valued, praised, esteemed.*

**COMMENDO**, avi, atum, are. (con and mando) I. *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.*

**COMMENSUS**, a, um. Part. of **COMMETIOR**.

**COMMENTARIOLUM**, i. n. and **COMMENTARIOLUS**, i. m. *A short treatise in writing.*— Dimin. of

**COMMENTARIUS**, i. m. and **COMMENTARIUM**, i. n. (commentor) I. *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.*

**COMMENTATIO**, onis. f. (commentor) I. *A meditating upon or studying any thing.* II. *Any thing effected by medi-*



## COM

*ation or study.* Hence, *A treatise on any subject, written description.*

COMMENTITIUS (-titius), a, um. (commentus, a, um) *Ideal, invented.*

COMMENTO, avi, atum, are. I. For commentor; e. g. commentata oratio, Q. Cic.; sua commentata et scripta, Cic.

II. Ora, Plaut., to mark (with blows).

COMMENTOR, atus sum, eri. (commentator) I. To meditate, reflect upon; especially of anything which one intends to do or write, to study, exegretate, 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.

COMMO, avi, atum, are. (con and meo) I. To go. II. To go to and fro or backward and forward.

COMMERCIUM, 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, eri. (con and mercor) To buy together, or simply, to buy.

COMMEREO, ui, itum, ere. (con and mereo) I. To deserve. II. To be guilty of.

COMMEROR, itus sum, eri. (con and meror) I. q. commero.

COMMETUR, enisus sum, iri. (con and metior) I. To measure, measure out.

II. To weigh, ponder, judge.

COMMO, are. (con and meo) To go.

COMMIGRATIO, onis, f. (commigro) A migrating, wandering.

COMMIGRO, avi, atum, are. (con and migro) To remove.

COMMILITUM, i, n. (con and miles)

I. Companionship in war, comradeship.

II. Fellowship in study.

COMMILITO, onis, m. (con and milito) A fellow soldier, comrade in war.

COMMINTU, onis, f. (conminor) A threatening, menacing.

COMMINGO, inxi, lectum or inctum. 3. (con and mingo) To pollute or defile.

## COM

COMMINISCOR, mentus sum. 3. To devise, invent, contrive, design. We find also comminiscor, ere; hence also the part.

Commentus, a, um, pass., *Invented, contrived, designed, devised; hence, Commentum, subst. An invention, discovery.*

COMMINOR, atus sum, eri. (con and minor) To threaten.

COMMINUO, ui, itum. 3. (con and minuo) I. To make less, diminish, impair.

II. To break into pieces, crumble. III. To weaken, enervate, impair.

COMMINUS. See COMINUS.

COMMINUTUS, a, um. Part. of COMMINUSCO.

COMMISCO, scui, xtum and stum. 2. (con and misceo) I. To mix, mingle, unite. II. To pour in, infuse.

COMMISERATIO, onis, f. (commiseror) I. A part of an oration intended to excite pity. II. Commiseration.

COMMISEROR, itus sum. 2. (con and misereor) To have compassion on, commiserate, pity.

COMMISERESCO, ere. 3. (con and misereco) To commiserate, pity.

COMMISEROR, atus sum, eri. (con and miseror) To act or speak with pity, to endeavor to excite pity; hence, to commiserate, pity.

COMMISSIO, 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.

COMMISTO, COMMISTURA, i, q. COMMITTO, COMMISTURA.

COMMISTUR, a, um. Part. of COMMISSCO.

COMMITIGO, are. (con and mitigo) To render soft, tender, or supple.

COMMITTO, isti, issum. 3. (cum 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, committi, 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 fiscus, 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; committere possum; or, iudicium, to draw down upon.

COMMITTUS, a, um. Part. of COMMISSCO.

COMMODOBUS, a, um. I. Part. of commodo; see COMMODO.

II. Adj. Suitable, fit.

COMMODO, adv. I. Fitly, suitably, aptly, conveniently. II. Rightly, properly, well. III. Kindly, obligingly.

IV. Opportunely, at a convenient time. V. Conveniently, commovently.

COMMODOBUS, asis, f. (commodus) I. Regularity, symmetry. II. Decency.

III. Convenience. IV. Agreeableness in behaviour; complaisance. V. Advantage, benefit.

COMMODO, adv. (from commodus) Just, exactly.

COMMODO, avi, atum, are. (commodus) I. To put in order, adapt, adjust.

II. To be kind to a person; also, to confer, exhibit, bestow, give; hence, III. To lend, to serve or accommodate with the use of any thing for a length of time.

COMMODOLE, adv. Conveniently, well, suitably.

COMMODOBUM, i, n. (dimin. of commo- dum) I. Convenience; hence, commo- dumum, sc. ad., conveniently, fitly. II. Advantage, profit.

COMMODOBUM, adv. I. Exactly, just.

II. Scarcely, hardly.

COMMODOBUM, 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.

COMMODOBUS, 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. I. Agreeable in behaviour, complaisant. 2. Well, in good health.

COMMODOBOR, itus sum, iri. (con and molior) To undertake, attempt.

COMMODOBUS, a, um. Part. of COM- MODOBOR.

## COM

COMMŌNĒFĀCTIO, ēci, actum, ēre. (commoneo and facio) *To remind.*

COMMŌNĒO, ui, tum. 2. (con and monco) *To remind.*

COMMŌNĪTUS, a, um. Part. of COMMŌNĒO.

COMMŌNSTRŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and monco) *To point out.*

COMMŌRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (commoror) *A lingering, dwelling or abiding; a dwelling on some particular point.*

COMMŌRĪDO, di, sum. 2. (con and mordeo) *To bite.*

COMMŌRĪOR, mortuus sum. 3. (con and morior) *To die at the same time, die together with.*

COMMŌROR, ātus sum, āri. (con and moror) I. Trans. *To keep back, retard.* II. Intrans. *To tarry, linger, sojourn.*

COMMŌTIŌ, ōnis. f. (commoveo) *A motion, commotion, agitation, affection.*

COMMŌTIŪNCTĪA, æ. f. (dimin. of commotio) *A gentle motion, slight affection.*

COMMŌTUS, a, um. I. Part. of commoveo; see COMMŌVEO. II. Adj. *That is easily moved or excited.*

COMMŌVEO, ōvi, ātum, āre. (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 commovero, it is somewhat ill, to have a slight fever; Cic. II. Of the mind, *To move, affect, make an impression upon; commovero 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.**

COMMŌNĒCĪTIO, ōnis. f. *An imparting, communicating; hence, a figure of rhetoric, when the speaker appears to consult his hearers or adversaries.*

COMMŌNĒCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (communis) Prop. *To make common; hence, 1. Trans. 1. Aliquid cum aliquo, To make 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.*

COMMŌNIO, lvi, itum, ire. (con and mudio) *To fortify, secure.*

COMMŌNIO, ōnis. f. (communis) *A mutual participation in any thing, society, communion.*

COMMŌNIS, e. I. *Common to several*

## COM

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 *Commune, 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. Halves! Phædr. II. Common, known to all, to be found every where, every where usual. III. Homo communis, Cic., condescending, sociable, affable; communiior, Suet.: communissimus, id.*

COMMŌNITAS, ātis. f. (communis) I. *A common society or fellowship, mutual participation and intercourse, community.*

II. *The virtue which keeps together such society, civil justice.*

COMMŌNĪTER, adv. I. *In common, conjointly, together.*

II. *Commonly, generally.*

COMMŌRMŪROR, āri. (con and murmuro) *To murmur.*

COMMŪTĀBĪLIS, e. (commuto) *Subject to change or alteration.*

COMMŪTĀTE, adv. *In a changed or altered manner.*

COMMŪTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (commuto) *A change, alteration; Cic.*

COMMŪTĀTUS, us. m. (commuto) *An alteration, change.*

COMMŪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and mutio) I. *To change, alter. II. To exchange. 1. To sell, dispose of. 2. Verba, Ter., to exchange words, converse.*

CŌMO, msi, mtum. 3. (for cōmo) *To set in order, adorn, dress, especially in respect of the head; hence fig. to adorn, ornament, set off.*

CŌMŌDIA, æ. f. (κωμῳδία) *Comedy.*

CŌMŌDICE, adv. *As in comedy.*

CŌMŌDICEUS, a, um. *Relating to comedy.*

CŌMŌDUS, a, um. (κωμῳδός) *Relating to comedy; hence, Comœdus, sc. actor, A comic actor.*

CŌMŌSUS, a, um. (coma) *Having hair, hairy.*

COMPĀCISCOR (Compēc.), pactus (pēctus) sum. 3. (con and paciscor) *To agree with one another, to be united respecting a thing, to make a compact.*

COMPACTIO, ōnis. f. (compingo) *A joining together.*

COMPACTUS, a, um. Part. of COMPACISCOR.

COMPACTUS, a, um. I. Part. of com-

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pingo; see COMPINGO. II. Adj., *Stout, fat, well-set.*

COMPAGES, is. f. (compingo) *A joining together, a joint; also, any thing joined together.*

COMPAG, gen. āris. (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.*

COMPĀRĀBĪLIS, e. (comparo) *That may be compared, comparable.*

COMPĀRĀTE, adv. *Comparatively, by way of comparison.*

COMPĀRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (comparo) I. *A preparing of one's self or a thing, or somewhat 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.*

COMPĀRĀTIVUS, a, um. (comparo) *Containing a comparison, with a comparison, comparative.*

COMPĀRO, ōvi, ātum, āre. (con and parco) I. *To husband together, scrape up, or simply, to spare, save.*

COMPĀREO, ui, ēre. (con and pareo) *To be present, to appear, be extant.*

COMPĀRO, āvi, ātum, āre. 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, āvi, āstum, ēre. (con and pascō) *To feed together; or simply, to feed, to pasture.*

COMPASCUS, a, um. (con and pascus) *Of or belonging to feeding together.*

COMPĒCTUS, a, um. Part. of COMPACISCOR.

COMPĒDIO, lvi, itum, ire. (compes) *To bind with shackles, to shackle, to fetter.*

COMPĒLLĀTIO, ōnis. f. (compellare) *An*

addressing; especially, an addressing with reproach, reprimand, or reproof, a calling to account.

COMPELLO, avi, atum, are. (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, uli, 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. gemma bibulum, i. e. ad bibulum, Virg.; hence, 1. To drive to, compel, necessitate, bring to a place by force. 2. To urge to a thing, impel, incite.

COMPENDIARIUS, a, um. (compendium) That is advantageously short.

COMPENDIARIUS, ecti, atum, ere, 3. (for, compendi facere) To save, spare.

COMPENDIUM, i, n. (con and pendere) 1. A sparing, saving. 11. An abbreviation, a shortening. 111. Advantage, gain, profit.

COMPENSATIO, onis, f. (compensare) A weighing or reckoning one thing against another, a balancing of accounts; hence fig. a compensation, requital, amends.

COMPENSARE, avi, atum, are. (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.

COMPENDENTIVUS, us, m. An adjournment; Cic.—From

COMPENDIUS, avi, atum, are. (compendendus) To adjourn or put off to the third day or later.

COMPENSO, perí, pertum, 4. (con and parlo) 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 scio; Sall.

COMPERNIS, e. (con and perna) Having the knees too much bent inward, knock-kneed.

COMPURTUS, a, um. Part. of COMPERTO. COMPES, edis, f. (con and pes) A fetter, shackle, for the feet; e.g., a fetter.

COMPESCO, ui, ere. To confine, restrain, keep in, repress, curb.

COMPETITOR, oris, m. (competo) One who solicits for the same office, a competitor, fellow candidate.

COMPETITRIX, icis, f. (competitor) A female competitor.

COMPETO, lvi or li, ltum, ere. (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, onis, f. (compilo) A plundering, robbing.

COMPILARE, avi, atum, are. (con and pilo) To plunder, pillage, rob.

COMPINGO, ecti, actum, ere. (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) At or belonging to the cross roads; Compitalia, sc. sollemnia, 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 ltus sum, ere. (con and placeo) To please.

COMPLANATIO, onis, f. (complanare) A mending level.

COMPLANARE, avi, atum, are. (con and planare) 1. To make level or plain, to level, smooth; fig., to render easier. 11. To level with the ground, to rasp.

COMPLECTO, ere, for complector; hence, Complexus, a, um, Cic.

COMPLECTOR, xus sum. (con and plecto)

1. To surround, encompass; hence, 1. To take as a partner. 2. Cogitatione, Cic., to imagine, conceive; this 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.

COMPLEO, evi, etum, 2. (con and plecto)

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, Completus, a, um, Perfect, complete.

COMPLETUS, a, um. Part. of COMPLEO. COMPLEXIO, onis, f. (complexor) 1. An encompassing. 11. A comprehending; hence, 1. The conclusion of an argument. 2. A dilemma. 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.

COMPLICIO, avi, atum, and uj, ltum, are. (con and plico) To fold, plait, lay together.

COMPLODO, si, sum, 3. (con and plodo) To clap together.

COMPLORARE, (io, onis, f. (comploro) A bewailing a death or other irreparable loss, especially by several persons.

COMPLORARIUS, us, m. i. q. comploratio; Liv.

COMPLORARE, avi, atum, i. (con and ploro) To bewail any thing which is lost and cannot be recovered, to lament with tears.

COMPLURIS, a, um. Part. of COMPLEO. COMPLURIS, a, and ia (con and pluris) Many, or, very many; superl., complurimus, e, a.

COMPLURIS. See COMPLURES.

COMPLURIS, e, a. (con and plulusus) Many, several, not a few.

COMPLUVIUM, i, n. (compluo) 1. i. q. impluvium. An inner square court surrounded by buildings, in which the Romans used to sacrifice to the dii penates.

11. A certain measure of fitting the vine in the form of a square. 111. Compluvia, i. q. collicia, gutters. Vitr. 6, 3.

COMPO, sui, situm, 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 gen., 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 comploteretur, 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 adjust, invent, contrive. 5. To regulate, distribute, 6. To settle, agree. III. To set together: hence, to compare.

COMPOTIO, avi, atum, are. (con and potio) To carry or bring together.

COMPOS, otis. (con and potis) I. Master of, having power over a thing. II. Partaking of, having, possessing.

COMPOSITA, adv. In good order, in a good and orderly manner.

COMPOSITIO, onis. f. (compono) I. 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.

COMPOSITOR, oris, m. (compono) I. One who sets or places together: hence, a preparer, maker. II. One who arranges or regulates.

COMPOSITURA, æ, f. (compono) I. A putting or joining together. II. A joint.

COMPOSITUS, 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.

COMPŪTATIO, onis. f. (computo) A drinking together, a drinking company.

COMPŪTIO, tui, itum, ire. (con and potio) To make partaker of.

COMPŪTOR, oris, in. (con and potior) A pot-companion.

COMPŪTRIX, icels. f. (compotor) A female pot-companion.

COMPRANSOR, oris, m. (con and pransor) A banquetting companion, partner in a feast.

COMPRŒCATIO, onis. f. (comprecator) A praying for or imploring of help.

COMPRŒCOR, atus sum, ari. (con and precor) To implore, pray: also simply, comprecor, i. e. I pray God.

COMPRŒHENDO, di, sum, ère. (con and prehendo) I. To fasten, put or join together. II. To encompass, enclose, in-

clude: hence, to embrace. I. Verbis, Cic.: also simply, comprehendo. To express, describe, narrate. 2. Numero, Virg., i. e. to number. III. To seize, lay hold of, arrest: hence, 1. To conceive, take in, arrest: hence, 1. To catch, find out, discover, perceive. 2. To stop. 4. To take root. 5. To remark, observe, see.

COMPRŒHENSIBILIS, e. (comprehendo) I. That may be encompassed or seized: hence, 1. Intelligible, perceptible. 2. Remarkable, observable. II. Comprehensive.

COMPRŒHENSIO, onis. f. (comprehendo) I. 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.

COMPRŒHENSUS, a, um. Part. of COMPREHENDO.

COMPRESSE, adv. By pressing together; hence, Compessus loqui, Cic., i. e. more briefly, succinctly.

COMPRESSIO, onis. f. (comprimo) I. A pressing together: hence, an embracing (of lovers). II. A compressing, abridging.

COMPRESSUS, a, um. I. Part. of comprimio; see COMPRIMO. II. Adj. Narrow, strait.

COMPRESSUS, us, m. (comprimo) A pressing together.

COMPRIMO, 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.

COMPRŒBATIO, onis. f. (comprobo) An approval, approbation.

COMPRŒBATOR, oris, m. (comprobo) One who approves of a thing.

COMPROBO, avi, atum, are. (con and probo) I. To esteem a thing good and right: hence, to approve. II. To confirm, prove. III. To recognize: as good and proper.

COMPROMITTO, 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, ère. 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 COMPUNGO.

COMPUNGO, unxi, unctum, ère. (con and pingo) I. To prick: hence fig., to wound, hurt. II. To mark with points.

COMPŪTATIO, onis. f. (computo) I. A reckoning together, computation, calculation: hence, 1. Selfishness, a calculating for one's own advantage.

COMPŪTATOR, oris, m. (computo) A calculator, computer, reckoner.

COMPŪTO, avi, atum, are. (con and puto) To calculate, reflect on, consider: hence, to reckon, compute, count up: hence, to look to one's own advantage or profit.

COMUS, a, um. Part. of COMO, ère.

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, are. To pollute with ordure.

CON-CĒDES, is. f. A barricado made of trees cut down.

CON-CĀLFĀCĪO (Con-calfacio), èci, actum, ère. To make warm.

CON-CĀLFĒO, factus sum, fieri. To grow warm.

CON-CĀLES, ère. To be warm.

CON-CĀLESCO, lul, ère. (inchoat. of concilio) I. To grow hot or warm.

II. To become inflamed.

CON-CALLESCO, lul, ère. I. To grow hard or callous. II. To lose feeling, become insensible.

CON-CĀMĒNTĪO, onis. f. (concamero) I. A vaulting. II. A vaulted place, vault.

CON-CĀMĒRO, avi, atum, are. To vault, arch.

CON-CASTĪGO, are. i. q. castigo.

CONCĀTENĀTĪO, onis. f. Concatenation, connection.

CONCĀVO, avi, atum, are. (concausus) I. To make hollow. II. To curve, bend.

CON-CĀVUS, a, um. I. Hollow.

II. Bowled, bent.

CON-CĒDO, essi, ssum. 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, conc.* 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-CĒLEBRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To visit 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.*

CONCERTIO, ōnis. f. (concino) I. q. concertus.

CON-CĒNTŪRO, āre. I. *To divide into centuries.* II. *To collect.*

CONCENTUS, us. m. (conclino) I. A concert, vocal or instrumental. II. Agreement, harmony.

CONCEPTŪCLUM, l. n. (concipto) A receptacle.

CONCEPTO, ōnis. 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, confuz. II. A laying hold of, a seizing: hence, a conception.

CONCEPTO, pi, pium. 3. (con and carpo) I. *To lead to pieces, tear up, rend.* II. (sc. verbis.) *To censure.*

CONCERTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (concerto) A strife, quarrelling, conflict.

CONCERTĀTOR, ōris. m. (concerto) A rival.

CONCERTĀTORICUS, a, um. (concerto) Relating to disputes.

CON-CĒRTO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To dispute.*

CONCESSIO, ōnis. f. (concedo) A permitting, conceding, allowing; indulgence, allowance, grant.

CON-CĒSSO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To cease, leave off.*

CONCESSUS, a, um. Part. of CONCEDO.

CONCESSUS, us. m. (concedo) I. 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.

CONCHĀTUS, a, um. (concha) Shell-formed.

CONCHETS, a, um. (concha) Of shell-fish.

CONCHIS, is. f. A kind of bean which was boiled with the shell.

CONCULTA, 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. (κόγχυλλον) I. Any shell-fish or testaceous animal; especially, 1. An oyster. 2. A kind of murex: hence, II. Purple colour.

III. Purple garments, purple.

CONCINO, di, sum, ēre. (con and cædo) I. To cut or hew to pieces: hence, 1.

To cudgel soundly 2. To dismember, divide into parts: hence, Concisus, a, um, *Abridged, short.* II. To cut down:

hence, 1. *To cut down by words, i. e. to decry, revile, abuse, reproach, backbite.* 2. *To bring to nothing, throw to the ground, nullify.*

CONCINO, idi, ēre (con and cædo) 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, killed. IV. To fall, i. e. to die, perish, be ruined. V. To cease, come to an end.

CON-CĒBO, clvi, cltum, ēre, and CONCIO, clvi, cltum, īre. 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. Conciltus, a, um, Lucan.

CONCLIĀBŪCLUM, i. n. (conclio) A place of assembly, especially for the purpose of trade, a market-place, exchange.

CONCLIĀTIO, ōnis. f. (conclio) I. An allotment; also, an attraction, recommendation. II. A making disposed to any thing. III. A uniting, connecting.

IV. An acquiring, getting.

CONCLIĀTOR, ōris. m. (conclio) A provider; or, an author, accomplisher, founder, promoter.

CONCLIĀTORĪCLA, æ. f. Dimin. of conciliatrix, and of the same signification.

CONCLIĀTRIX, leis. 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.

CONCLIĀTUS, a, um. I. Part of concilio; see CONCILIO. II. Adj. Favourable, inclined, well disposed to.

CONCLIĀTUS, us. m. (conclio) A uniting.

CONCILIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (conclium) I. To bring or join together, unite: hence, *to full, 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.*

CONCILIUM, i. n. (from conclio, or from concilo, i. e. convoco) I. Any assembly, congregation, meeting of several persons. II. Any union or connection.

CONCINNE, adv. Neatly, elegantly, finely.

CONCINNAS, ātis. f. (concinuus) A neat, elegant, skilful joining of several things.

CONCINNSITUDO, inis. f. I. q. concinuitas; Cic.

CONCINNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (concinuus) I. To join together or mingle nearly: hence, II. To set right, prepare.

III. Gen. To make, occasion.

CONCINNUS, a, um. That is neatly or elegantly put together: hence, I. Contentment, suitable, fine. II. Fine, i. e. 1. Beautiful, neat. 2. Clever, pretty, 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.

CONCIO, īre. See CONCILIO.

CONCĪO, ōnis. f. (conclio) I. An assembly of the people or the soldiers formally convened, e. g. in order to consider a proposal made by a magistrate or general; a public meeting or assembly; also, the people assembled, an assembly. II. An oration to the people (or army).

III. Permission to harangue the people.

IV. The place where an oration is delivered.

CONCĪONĀBĒNDUS, a, um. I. q. concinans; Liv.

CONCĪONĀLIS, e. (conclio) I. Usual in a public assembly. II. That usually

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attend public meetings. III. That pertains to addressing the people.

CONCIŌNARIUS, a, um, i. q. concionalis; Cic.

CONCIŌNATOR, ōris, m. (conclonator)  
I. One who harangues the people.

II. One who endeavours to incite the people to sedition, &c.

CONCIŌNSA, atus sum, āri, (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, āvi, ātum, āre. To tear or rend in pieces.

CONCIŌLO, 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.

CONCIŌSE, adv. In pieces: hence, concially, in short sentences.

CONCIŌSO, ōnis, f. (conciocō) I. A cutting to pieces. II. A parceling out.

CONCIŌSŪA, æ, f. (conciocō) I. A cutting or dividing into pieces. II. A rent, cleft, chink.

CONCIŌSUS, a, um. Part. of CONCIŌDO.

CONCIŌTAMENTUM, i. n. (conciocō) An incentive.

CONCIŌTĀTE, adv. Hastily, impetuously, quickly.

CONCIŌTĀTIO, ōnis, f. (conciocō) An exciting, setting in motion.

CONCIŌTĀTOR, ōris, m. (conciocō) One who excites, arouses, or stirs up.

CONCIŌTĀTŪX, icis, f. (conciocō) She who excites or stirs up.

CONCIŌTĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of conciocō: see CONCIŌDO. II. Adj. 1. Set in rapid motion, quick, rapid, swift. 2. Vehement, affecting.

CONCIŌTO, āvi, ātum, āre. 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.

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CONCLTOR, ōris, m. (conciocō) An exciter, stirrer up.

CONCLTUS, a, um. Part. of CONCIŌDO.

CONCLTUS, a, um. I. Part. of conciocō: see CONCIŌDO. II. Adj. Quick.

CONCLTUSŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of conciocō) A short harangue to the people.

CONCLAMĀTIO, ōnis, f. (conclamatio) A cry or shout, especially, of many together.

CONCLAMĀTO, āre. (freq. of clamatio) To cry or shout frequently.

CONCLAMĀTO, āvi, ātum, āre. To cry or shout together, of several. I. Intrans. 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).

CONCLŪSĪVE, 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, æ, f. (dimin. of conclusio) A trifling or captious conclusion or inference.

CONCLŪSUS, a, um. Part. of CONCLŪDO.

CONCOCTUS, a, um. Part. of CONCOQUO.

CONCOŌNATIO, ōnis, f. (concoquo) A supping together.

CONCŌLO, ōris. Of the same colour.

CONCŌMITĀTUS, a, um. Accompanied.

CONCŌMĪTO, āre. To join together, unite, combine.

CONCŌQUO, xi, etum, 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

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up with, brook, endure. IV. Se, Plaut., to grieve, pine away with grief.

CONCORDIA, æ, f. (concor) I. Concord, union, unanimity. II. Concord, harmony.

CONCORDITER, adv. With concord, amicably.

CONCORDIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (concor) To be of the same mind, accord, agree, harmonize.

CONCORPŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. To unite, incorporate.

CONCORDIS, dis. (con and cor) Concordant, agreeing, united, harmonious.

CONCREBESCO, (con-cresco), ui, ēre. To become abundant together, or simply, to become abundant, to increase.

CONCREDO, idi, itum, ēre. To entrust.

CONCREDO, ui, ēre. For concredo.

CONCRESCO, āvi, ātum, āre. To burn up together, or simply, to burn up, consume by fire.

CONCREPO, ui, itum, āre. I. Intrans. To sound, make a noise. II. Trans. To cause to sound.

CONCRESCO, fovi, etum, ēre. I. To grow together, flow together, condense, unite, or be joined compactly together. II. To grow.

CONCRETIO, ōnis, f. (concreco) I. A condensing. II. Materiality, corporeity.

CONCRETUS, a, um. I. Grown together, run together, closely compacted or united, thick, dense. II. Joined or compacted together, dense, ose.

CONCRETUS, us, m. (concreco) I. A condensing, thickening. II. An adhering.

CONCRIMINOR, āri, i. q. criminator.

CONCRISPO, āre, i. To crisp. II. To vibrate, brandish.

CONCRŪCIO, āre. To cause pain at the same time: concuriari, to be pained at the same time.

CONCUBINA, æ, f. (concupinus) A concubine, mistress.

CONCUBINATUS, 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.

CONCUBO, ui, itum, āre. To lie with any one.

CONCULCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and calco) To tread under foot, trample upon.

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CONCOMBO, cūbūf, Itum. 3. (con and cumbo, v. cubo) I. q. concubus.

CON-CRPIO, and CON-CRIPSCO, pvlr, or plī, ptim. 3. I. To have a desire for any thing, to long after, wish for. II. To strive or endeavour after any thing.

CONCIPITUS, a, um. Part. of CONCURIO.

CON-CURRO, cūcūrrī, et curri, 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.

CURSORIO, 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.

CONCURSO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of concurro) I. To strike, meet, or dash together. II. To run about, run to and fro. III. To travel about.

CONCURSUS, 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, ussī, ussum. 3. (con and quatio) 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, n. A kind of ring, such as slaves wore.

CONDECENTIA, æ, f. for decentia. CONDECET, for decet: concedens, concedentior.

CON-DECORO, āvi, ātum, āre. To ornament, adorn.

## CON

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. condenso. To make dense.

CON-DENSUS, a, um. Close together, close, dense.

CON-DICO, xi, ctum, ēre. Intrans. and trans. I. To agree upon in common: hence, Condictum, An agreement. II. To announce, make known, publish, proclaim.

CONDICTUS, a, um. Part. of CONDICO. CONDIGNĒ, adv. Becomingly, suitably, conveniently, fitly.

CON-DIGNUS, a, um. Worthy, becoming, suitable, fit.

CONDIMENTUM, i, n. (condio) That which serves to season or give a flavour to food: spice, sauce, seasoning.

CONDIO, lvi and li, itum, ire. I. To season, spice, render more savoury. II. To embalm. III. To conserve, pickle.

CONDISCIPULA, æ, f. (condiscipulus) A female schoolfellow.

CONDISCIPULATUS, us, m. (condiscipulus) Companionship in learning, fellowship at school.

CON-DISCIPULUS, 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. IV. The nature, condition, or circumstances of a thing or person: hence, I. Advantage, good circumstances. 2. Way, means. V. An announcement.

CONDITIO, ōnis, f. (condio) A maker, framer, author, founder: hence, a writer, author.

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CONDITIO, ōris, m. (condio) One who spices and seasons a thing.

CONDITIORUM, i, n. (condo) I. A coffin. II. A tomb, grave.

CONDITURA, æ, f. (with a long i, from condio) A seasoning, spicing.

CONDITUS, a, um. Part. of CONDO.

CON-DO, ldi, 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, concede, 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.

CONDUCĒFACIO, ōis, actum, ēre. (condocēo and facio) To admonish, instruct, train.

CON-DUCEO, ul, ctum, ēre. To instruct.

CONDUCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of condocēo: see CONDUCĒO. II. Adj. Suitable, fit.

CONDOLESCO, 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.

CONDONATIO, ōnis, f. (condono) A making a present.

CON-DONO, āvi, ātum, āre. i. q. dono. i. e. I. To present, give. II. To remit, i. e. I. 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, lvi, Itum, ēre. (condormio) I. To fall asleep. II. To sleep.

CON-DUCIBILIS, ē. (conduco) Expedient, profitable.

CON-DECO, xi, ctum, ēre. I. Trans.

1. 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, Conductum, A hired house: also hire, rent;

or, a lease. <sup>3</sup> To undertake any thing for money, to contract, be a contractor or II. Intrans. To serve, to be servicable or of use, to be advantageous.

CONDUCTILEUS (-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.

CONDUCTICIO, āvi, ātum, āre. To double. CON-DURO, āre. To make hard, to harden.

CONDUS, i. m. (condo) One who lays up in store; hence, Condus promus, Plaut. One who gives out and lays up provisions.

CONDYLUS, i. m. (κόνδυλος) I. A knuckle of the finger. II. A joint of a reed: hence, a reed itself.

CON-FABULOR, ōnis, ūm, āri. 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 confarratio.

CON-FATĀLIS, ē. Joined in the same fate.

CONFECTIO, ōnis. f. (conficio) 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. (conficio) 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. CONFERCIO, ōis, ūm. 4. (con and farcio) I. To stuff together: hence, Confer-tus, a, um. Cloac together, thick. II. To stuff full, cram full.

CON-FĒRO, contūllī, collātum (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-FERRĒMINO, āre. To cement or solder together.

CONFERTIM, adv. Closely.

CONFERTUS, a, um. I. Part. of confertio; see CONFERCIO. II. Adj. Close together, dense.

CON-FERVĒFACIO, ēre. To heat, make hot.

CON-FERVESCO, bui, ēre. 1. To grow hot. II. To unite, grow together.

CONFESSIO, ōnis. f. (confiteor) I. A confession, acknowledgment. II. Proof, testimony.

CONFESSUS, a, um. Part. of CONFITEOR. CONFESTIM, adv. Immediately, forthwith.

CONFICIENS, tis. I. Part. of conficō; see CONFICIO. II. Adj. That brings about.

CONFICIO, ēci, ectum, ēre (con and facio) Prop. To make together: hence,

I. 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, Confici, To grieve, be afflicted: hence, Confectus, a, um, Grieved, afflicted; or, weakened, weak. VI. To infect. To colour, dye.

CONFICTIO, ōnis. f. (confingo) A feigning.

CONFICTUS, a, um. Part. of CONFINGO. CONFIDENS, tis. I. Part. of confido; see CONFIDO. II. Adj. 1. Courageous, bold. 2. Audacious.

CONFIDENTER, adv. Confidently.

CONFIDENTIA, ōis. f. (confidens) Confidence.

CONFIDENTIŌSUS, a, um. (confidens and liquor) That speaks confidently.

CON-RO, 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 transfuse.

CON-FINDO, idi, issum, ēre. 3. To cleave, split.

CON-FINGO, nxi, ctum. 3. I. To form. II. To invent, devise, feign.

CON-FINIS, ē. 1. Bordering upon, near to, adjoining: hence, subst. 1. Confinis, A neighbour. 2. Confine, A border, confinc. 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, pecunie, 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.

CON-FIRMO, 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.

CONFISTUS, 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 passive, That is confessed, acknowledged, owned; hence, ascertained, proved, set beyond doubt, certain, known.

CONFIXUS, a, um. Part. of CONFICIO.

CON-FLAGRATIO, ōnis. f. (confagro) A burning, conflagration.

CON-FLAGRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. To waste away or be consumed by



*fire.* II. Trans. To burn, consume by fire.

CONFLĀTĀRA, *m. f.* (conflo) *A melting by fire.*

CON-FLECTO, *xl. xum, 3re.* To bend, curve.

CONFLICTĀTIO, *ōnis. f.* (conflictio) I. *Any striking or dashing together.* II. *A struggle, conflict.* 1. In the field. 2. *A judicial contest.*

CONFLICTIO, *ōnis. f.* (configo) I. *A striking together.* II. *A conflict, struggle.*

CONFLICTIO, *āvi, ātum, āre.* (freq. of configo) I. *To strike together.* II. *To torment, afflict, vex.*

CONFLICTUS, *us. m.* (configo) *A striking together.*

CON-FUGO, *xl. etum, 3re.* I. Trans. *To strike together:* hence, I. *To unite.* 2. *To compare.* II. Intrans. *To fight, combat.*

CON-FLUO, *āvī, āvūm, āre.* I. *To blow together, blow up, excite by blowing.* II. *To bring or set together, to join, make up:* hence, Conflatus, *a, um, Brought, set or joined together, consisting of:* hence, *to unite.* III. *To excite, occasion, make.*

IV. *To melt by fire.*  
CON-FLUO, *xl. xum, 3re.* I. *To flow together, meet:* hence, Confluentes (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).*

CONFLUENS, *i. n.* (conflo) *A conflus.*  
CON-FODIO, *đđi, ossum. 3.* I. *To dig, prepare by digging.* II. *To pierce through, transfix.*

CON-FORME, *for.*

CON-FORMĀTIO, *ōnis. f.* (conformo) I. *A giving to a thing its proper form, a framing, fashioning.* II. *An idea, imagination.* III. *A prospectiva.*

CON-FORMO, *āvī, āvūm, āre.* I. *To give to a thing its proper form, to fashion, shape:* also, *to design, project, devise.* II. *To improve, set right, reform.*

CONFOSSUS, *a, um.* I. Part. of confodio; see CONFODIO. II. Adj. *Bored through.*

CONFRACTUS, *a, um.* Part. of CONFRINGO.

CON-FRĀGŌSUS, *us.* *Rugged, uneven:* fig., *having difficulty or unpleasantness.*  
CONFRĀGUS, *a, um.* (confringo) *Rugged, uneven.*

CON-FREMO, *ui. 3. i. q.* fremo; but with stronger signification. *To sound, roar, murmur (at the same time or together).*

CON-FRIGO, *āvī, āvūm, āre.* *To rub.*

CONFRINGO, *ēgl. actum. 3.* (con and frango) I. *To break to pieces.* II. Fig. I. Rem. Plaut., i. e. to waste. 2. *To bring to nought, nullify, dissipate.*

CON-FUGIO, *figi, ūctum. 3.* *To flee to, take refuge in, take sanctuary any where.*

CONFUGIUM, *i. n.* (confugio) *A place of refuge, sanctuary.*

CON-FULGEO, *sl. 2. i. q.* fulgeo; Plaut.

CON-FUSO, *ōdi, ōsum. 3.* I. *To pour out together:* hence, I. *To unite, mingle, combine.* 2. *To disorder, derange:* hence, 3. *To astonish, confound:* Confusus, *a, um, Astonished, confounded.* II. *To pour into, or, to pour out, pour:* hence, *To spread, extend, diffuse.* III. *To pour over.*

CONFUSĒ, *adv.* *Miscdly:* hence, *disorderly, confusedly, in confusion, without order.*

CONFUSIO, *ōnis. f.* (confundo) I. *A pouring together:* hence, I. *A mingling, mixing, combining, uniting.* 2. *Confusion, disorder.* 3. *Disturbance of mind, perturbation, disquietude.* II. Oris, Tac., *a blush.*

CONFUSUS, *a, um.* I. Part. of confundo; see CONFUNDO. II. Adj. I. *Disordered, confused, jumbled together.* 2. *Astonished, perplexed, confounded.*

CONFŪTĀTIO, *ōnis. f.* (confuto) *A refutation.*

CON-FŪTO, *āvī, āvūm, āre.* Prop. *To cool boiling water by pouring in cold water, to damp:* hence, fig., *To damp, repress, keep back, keep in, allay, hinder, oppose.* II. *To refuse, confute.*  
CON-FŪTUS, *a, um;* e. g. confuturum, i. e. confute.

CONGĒLĀTIO, *ōnis. f.* (congeo) *A congealing, freezing.*

CON-GELO, *āvī, āvūm, āre.* 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, I. Congelasse otio, Cic., i. e. to have become inactive. 2. *To grow hard or thick;* Ov. Met. 15, 415.

CONGEMINĀTIO, *ōnis. f.* (congemino) *A doubling.*

CON-GEMLNO, *āvī, āvūm, āre.* I. Trans. *To double, redouble.* II. Intrans. *To be, me two out of one, to double.*

CON-GEMLO, *ui, 3re.* I. Intrans. *To sigh, groan.* II. Trans. *To bewail, lament.*

CONGĒNER, *genit. Cris.* (con and genus) *Of the same race or stock.*

CON-GENITES, *a, um.* *Born or grown together with, congenial.*

CONGER, *grī. m.* (γόνγρες) *A fish, called by some, a conger-eel.*

CONGĒRIES, *ēi. f.* (congerere) *A heap of things one upon another, a mass:* also simply, *a heap or pile of wood.*

CON-GERO, *essī, estum, 3re. i. q.* congero. 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.* II. *To put, push, stick, throw, direct, bring to a place.*

CONGĒRO, *ōnis. m.* (congerere) *A thief.*

CONGĒRO, *ōnis. m.* (con and gerere) *A merry companion.*

CONGĒSTICUS (-tius), *a, um.* (congerere) *Heaped together.*

CONGĒSTUS, *a, um.* Part. of CONGĒRO.

CONGESTUS, *us. m.* (congerere) I. *A carrying or heaping together.* II. *A heap, pile:* fig., *a multitude.*

CONGĒLĀS, *e.* *Containing a conglus.*

CONGĒLĀBIS, *a, um.* *Containing or belonging to a conglus:* hence, Conglarium,

I. Sc. vas. *A vessel containing a conglus.* II. Sc. donum, or, argentum. 1. *A largess of oil or wine, consisting of a certain number of conglis.* 2. *A present in money instead of a conglus of oil or wine.* 3. *Any present, dowcure.*

CONGLIUS, *i. m.* *A Roman liquid measure, containing six sextarii.*

CON-GLACTO, *āvī, āvūm, āre.* I. Intrans. *To freeze, turn to ice.*

II. Trans. *To congeal, cause to freeze:* hence, conglactari, *to freeze, turn to ice.*

CON-GLINCO, *3re. 3.* *To grow;* fig., *to kindle, brighten up, blaze forth.*

CONGLŌBĀTIO, *ōnis. f.* *A heaping together, gathering together in a round form.*

CON-GLŌBŌ, *āvī, āvūm, āre.* I. *To gather in a round form, conglobate:* conglōbari, *to be conglobated or round:* conglōbatus, *a, um, Rounded, round.* II. *To assemble in a crowd, to crowd together:* se; or, conglōbari, *to assemble together in a crowd or troop.*

CON-GLŌBĒRO, *āvī, āvūm, āre.* *To wind together in a ball or clue:* hence, I. *To wind together, wind up.* II. *To heap together.*

CONGLŪTINĀTIO, *ōnis. f.* (conglutino) I. *A glueing together.* II. *A joining together.*

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CON-GLŪTĪNO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To glue together; hence, to join closely together. II. To connect, unite.

CON-GRĒCO, āre. To lavish, squander away.

CON-GRĀTŪTOR, ātus sum, āri. To wish joy, congratulate.

CON-GRĒDIO, essus sum. 3. (con and gradior) I. To go or come together; hence, to fight. II. To go up to, advance to any one. 1. To accost. 2. To attack, set upon, assault.

CONGRĒGĀBĪLIS, e. (congrego) Apt to assemble.

CONGRĒGĀTIO, ōnis. f. (congrego) An assembling, collecting.

CONGRĒGO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To assemble together in one troop or flock.

II. To assemble, collect. III. To unite, combine.

CONGRĒDIO, ōnis. f. (congregior) A meeting together.

CONGRĒSSUS, a, um. Part. of CONGRĒDIO.

CONGRĒSSUS, us, m. (congregior) A meeting together. 1. In a friendly manner. N. B. It may sometimes be rendered, Conversation. 2. In a hostile manner, i. e. Attack, engagement.

CONGREX, ēgis. of CONGRĒGIS, e. (con and grex) I. Of the same flock or herd.

II. Assembled or collected together.

CONGRUENS, I. Part. of congruo; see CONGRUO. II. Adj. Agreeable, fit, becoming, suitable, congruous; of the body, well proportioned, well made.

CONGRUENTER, adv. Agreeably, fitly, suitably.

CONGRUENTIA, ē. f. (congruens) Agreement, fitness, suitability, harmony; hence, symmetry, proportion.

CONGRUO, ūi, ēre. I. To agree together, accord, fit, suit, correspond; hence, 1. 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.

CONIYER, a, um. (conus and fero) Bearing fruit of a conical form.

CONIYER, a, um. i. q. conifer; Catul!

CONIYCO, āre. (coniyco) Prop. To raise the dust; hence, 1. To kick. II. With allusion to wrestlers, who before the combat used to sprinkle themselves with fine sand, 2. To prepare for a contest, or, to contend.

CONIYSTRĪUM, i. n. (coniystrivion) A place in the palaestra, where the athletes, af-

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ter being anointed, were sprinkled with sand.

CONIYCTĀNEUS, a, um. (conijcio) Thrown together; hence, Conjectanea, orum, i. e. A book containing a collection of miscellanies.

CONIYCTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (conijcto) A conjecturing; also, the power of conjecturing.

CONIYCTIO, ōnis. f. (conijcio) I. A throwing, hurling. II. A conjectural interpretation; also, a conjecture.

CONIYCTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of conijcio) I. To throw together; hence, to carry together, to contribute. II. To throw, cast. III. To conclude by conjecture, to guess; to explain, interpret.

CONIYCTOR, ōris. m. (conijcio) I. One who concludes or explains by conjecture. II. An explainer, interpreter.

III. A soothsayer.

CONIYTRIX, icis. f. (conijctor) A female soothsayer or interpreter of dreams.

CONIYCTŪRA, ē. f. (conijcio) I. A conjecture, guess, divination, conjectural inference. II. A conjecturing of future events from real circumstances; an interpreting, explaining.

CONIYCTŪRALIS, e. (conijctura) Consisting in, relating, or belonging to conjecture.

CONIYCTŪRO, āre. (conijctura) To conjecture, guess, divine.

CONIYCTUS, a, um. Part. of CONIYCTIO.

CONIYCTUS, us, m. (conijcio) Prop. A throwing or casting together; hence, 1. A connecting, uniting. II. A throwing, casting. III. Conjecture.

CONIYCIO, icis. jectum, ēre. (con and jacio) I. To cast, throw, or bring together; hence, 1. 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.

CONIYCIĀLIS, e. i. q. conijctialis.

CONIYCĀTIO, ōnis. f. (conijcto) 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. συζωια). In grammar, Conjunction.

CONIYCTĀTER, ōris. m. (conijcto) One who connects or unites.

CONIYCIĀLIS, e. (conijctum) Relating to marriage, connubial.

CONIYCIUM, i. n. (conijcto) 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.

CONIYGO, āvi, ātum, āre. To unite.

CONIYCTE, adv. I. In connection, conjointly. II. Intimately, on terms of close friendship.

CONIYUNCTIM, adv. In conjunction, in common, together, jointly.

CONIYUNCTIO, ōnis. f. (conijungo) I. A connecting, uniting; hence, 1. 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.

CONIYUNGO, a, um. I. Part. of conijungo; see CONIYUNGO. II. Adj. 1. United, connected. 2. Related, akin. 3. Agreeing, or harmonising, agreeable, conformable. 4. Bordering on, near; hence, Coniunctum, Coniunctio.

CONIYUNGO, ūxi, ūctum. 3. To join, unite, knit together, connect.

CONIYUNCTIO, ōnis. f. (conijungo) Union or alliance confirmed by an oath, a swearing together. 1. 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.

CONIYŪRĀTUS, a, um. That has sworn or leagueed together with another, or, that has bound himself by an oath. 1. In a good sense; hence, United. 2. In a bad sense; hence, Conjurati, Conspirators.

CONIYŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To swear together, swear among each other, bind each other together or combine by an oath. 1. For a good purpose; hence, gen., To combine, unite. 2. For a bad purpose, To conspire. II. To swear.

CONIYUNX, ūgis. c. (for conijunx, from conijungo) I. A consort, husband or wife, spouse. II. A bride. III. A mistress, concubine.

CONIY. and CONN. For words which begin thus, see COLL. and COMM.

CON-NECTO, ūxi, ūctum, ēre. I. To join or slap together; hence, gen., to join together, unite, connect, join; hence, Connexus, a, um. 1. Connected, joined together, united; and Connexus, A joining together. 2. Per affinitatem connexus adici, Tac., connected with.

II. To add to, subjoin.

CONNEXIO, ōnis. f. (connecto) A join-

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ing together, connection; hence, the conclusion of a syllogism.

CONNEXUS, a, um. Part. of CONNECTO. CONNEXUS, us, m. (connecto) *A joining together, connection.*

CONNIXUS, a, um. Part. of CONNITOR. CONNITOR, IUS and IXUS 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.*

CONNIVE, Ivi, or Ixi (Ipsi), Ère. 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.*

CONNIXUS, a, um. Part. of CONNITOR. CONNUBILIS, e. (conubium) *Relating to marriage, consubial.*

CONNOBIUM, i, n. (con and nubo) I. In a forensic sense, *The power of marriage; hence, the right of marriage or intermarriage.* II. *Marriage, wedlock.* III. *An engraving.*

CONOPSEUM (κονόψιον), or CONOPIUM (κονόπιον), i, n. *A kind of fine net used in Egypt to keep off gnats and flies.*

CONORA, Ætus sum, Æri. *To exert one's self, to strive, toil, labour; hence, I. To undertake, attempt; to take the first step in the accomplishment of a thing.* III. *To undertake, dare, venture, hazard.*

CONQUASSATIO, Ænis, f. I. *A shaking.* II. *A debilitating, weakening.*

CON-QUASSO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. *To shake; hence, fig., to shake, i. e. to weaken, give a shock to.*

CON-QUEROR, estus sum, i. *To complain, bewail, grieve at.*

CONQUESTIO, Ænis, f. (conqueror) *A complaining, complaint, bewailing.*

CONQUESTUS, us, m. i. q. conquestio; Liv.

CONQUERI. See CONQUEROR.

CON-QUIESCO, Èri, Ætum, Ère. 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 it.*

CONQUISCO, quexi, Ère. *To stoop, bend, or bow down.*

CONQUIRO, sivi, situm, Ère. (con and quero) I. *To seek together, or simply,*

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*to seek after, search for; Conquisitus, a, um, Sought out, costly.* II. *To go in quest of, make search for.*

CONQUISITUS, adv. *With much pains.*

CONQUISITIO, Ænis, f. (conquiro) *A seeking after, a search for, a pressing.*

CONQUISITOR, Èris, m. (conquiro) I. *One who seeks or searches after; a recruiting officer, press-master.* II. *A spy.*

CONQUISITUS, a, um. Part. of CONQUIRO.

CONR. See words which begin thus in CORR.

CONSÀLÛTATIO, Ænis, f. *A greeting, especially of several.*

CON-SÀLÛTO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. *To greet, especially of several.*

CON-SÀNESCO, nui, 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, Consanguineus, Kindred, relatives.*

CONSANGUINITAS, Ætis, f. *Consanguinity, relation by blood.* I. *Between brothers.* II. *Gen. Relationship.*

CON-SAUCIO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. *To wound.*

CONSELERÆTUS, a, um. I. *Part. of consceleror; see CONSELEROR.* II. *Adj. Polluted with guilt, detestable, execrable.*

CON-SELEBO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. *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, Ænis, f. *A mounting; a going on board, embarking.*

CONSCENSUS, a, um. Part. of CONSCENDO.

CONSCIENTIA, æ, 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, Idi, Issum, 3. I. *To tear to pieces.* II. *Fig. To distract, harass.*

CON-SCIO, Ère, 4. *To be conscious of, to have knowledge of a thing.*

CONSCIOUS, a, um. *dimin. of conscius, with the same signification.*

CON-SCISCO, Ivi, Itum, Ère. I. *Unanimously to approve of; to determine, decree.* II. *Gen. To resolve, determine upon.* III. *To accomplish, execute.*

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CONSCISSUS, a, um. Part. of CONSCINDO.

CONSCITUS, a, um. Part. of CONSCISCO.

CONSCIOUS, a, um. I. *Conscious or aware of, that knows of any thing, prying, 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, *Conscius, and Conscia, A confidant.* II. *Conscious of evil, having a bad conscience.* III. *Whereof one is conscious or aware.*

CONSCREOR, Æri. (con and screeo) *To spit, clear one's voice, hawk.*

CONSCRIBILLO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (conscribo) I. *To write, to scribble, scrawl.*

II. *Fig.; nates, Catull, for, to strike so as to draw blood.*

CON-SCRIBO, psi, ptum, Ère. 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, Ænis, f. (conscribo) *A writing together, a writing, composing; a written list.*

CONSCRIPTUS, a, um. Part. of CONSCRIBO.

CONSECRATIO, Ænis, 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.*

CONSECROR, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (con and sacro) I. *To make sacred, i. e. to devote any thing to the gods or a deity, to dedicate; hence, gen., to dedicate, appropriate, give up entirely; hence, I. Caput alcibus, 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.*

CONSECTARIUM, i, n. (consector) *A conclusion, especially, a short conclusion.*

CONSECTATIO, Ænis, f. (consector) *A striving after.*

CONSECTATRIX, Icis, f. (consector) *She who strives after or pursues a thing.*

CONSECTIO, Ænis, f. (conseco) *A cutting or heaving to pieces.*

CON-SECTOR, ætus sum, Æri. 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, I. Verborum, Clc., a correct order or construction of words. II. A consequence, i. e. a conclusion.

CONSECUTUS (CONSEQUĪTUS), a, um. Part. of CONSEQUOR.

CONSEMINUS, a, um. (con and semen) On which several kinds of trees are sown or planted.

CON-SENSCO, 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.

CONSENTĀNEUS, 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, Conseptum, A place fenced in, an enclosure.

CON-SEPTUS, a, um. Part. of CONSEPIO.

CONSEQUENS, Part. of CONSEQUOR.

CONSEQUENTER, adv. I. Consequently. II. Agreeably, suitably.

CONSEQUENTIA, ō. f. (consequor) A consequence.

CON-SEQUOR, cūsus (quāsus) sum, 3.

I. Intrans. To follow; hence, Consequens, Following; subst., A consequence, Connected together. II. Trans. 1. To follow, follow up 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.

2. To prosecute, continue. 2. To overtake, reach. 3. Gen. To attain, acquire, get.

4. To discover.

CONSEQUOR, a, um. (consequor) Following.

CON-SERO, ōvi, ūtum, 3. I. To sow, plant with any thing; Constitutus, a, um,

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Sown or planted with any thing; also fig., filled, full. II. To sow, plant any thing; hence, Constitutus, a, um. 1. Sown, planted. 2. Set in.

CON-SERO, ōvi, ūtum, 3. To join together.

CONSERTE, adv. In connection, as if fastened together.

CONSERVUS, a, um. Part. of CONSERVO.

CON-SERVA, ō. f. A fellow female slave.

CONSERVATIO, ōnis, f. (conservo) I. 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, ūtum, āre. I. To preserve, keep, retain. II. To preserve; spare one's life, present with life and liberty. III. To keep, observe (exactly, strictly).

CONSERVILLA, ō. f. (dimin. of conserva) A fellow female slave.

CON-SERVUS, i, m. A fellow slave.

CON-SESSOR, ōris, m. (consideo) One who sits near or by the side of any one.

CON-SESSUS, us, m. (consideo) An assembly of persons sitting.

CON-SIDEO, ōdi, essum, ēre. (con and sedeo) To sit, or, to sit together.

CON-SIDERATE, adv. Considerately, with consideration, deliberately.

CON-SIDERATIO, ōnis, f. (consideo) Consideration, deliberation.

CON-SIDERATOR, ōris, m. (consideo) One who considers or reflects.

CON-SIDERĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of consider; see CONSIDERO. II. Adj. 1. That acts with consideration, wary, circumspect, cautious. 2. Considerate, i. e. done or chosen with consideration.

CON-SIDERO, ōvi, ūtum, āre. (con and sidus?) I. To observe with the eyes, to inspect, examine. II. To observe with the mind, to consider, weigh, reject.

CON-SIDIO, ōdi, essum, ēre. I. 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.

## CON

CON-SIGNO, ōvi, ūtum, 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. (conscio) To become silent, grow still.

CONSILIĀRĪTUS, a, um. (consilior) Suited for counsel, that counsels or advises; hence, subst., Consiliarius, A counsellor, adviser; an assessor in a court of justice.

CONSILIOR, ōtis sum, āri. (consilium) I. To counsel, advise. II. To consider, deliberate, consult.

CONSILIUM, i, n. (consulo) I. 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, produce; 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 senate. 2. The judges. 3. A council of war.

CON-SIMILIS, e. Similar, like.

CON-SPIRO, uī, 3. (con and sapio) To be prudent, of sound mind, or in one's senses.

CON-SISTO, stitī, 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 anything. 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 foot on, to land; 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.*  
4. *Gen. To stand, consist, exist.*

**CONSTITŪ, ōnis. f. (consero)** *A setting, sowing, planting.*

**CONSTITOR, ōris. m. (consero)** *One who sets, sows, or plants.*

**CONSTITERA, æ. f. (consero)** *A sowing, planting.*

**CONSTITIS, a. um.** Part of **CONSEUO**, **ēvi, æc.**

**CON-SOBRIŪS, a. um.** *Born of two sisters; hence, Consohrinus, and Consohrina, A cousin-german, child of a mother's brother or sister; consohrinus is used also gen., for, a cousin.*

**CON-SŌCER, i. m.** *One of two fathers-in-law.*

**CON-SŌCIATIO, ōnis. f. (consocio)** *A connecting, uniting.*

**CON-SŌCIATUS, a. um.** I. Part of consocio; see **CONSOCIO**. II. Adj. *Connected, united.*

**CON-SŌCIO, āvi, ātum, āre.** *To communicate, associate, unite, connect.*

**CON-SŌLĀILIS, e. (consolor)** I. *Consolable, that may be consoled; dolor, Cic.*

II. *Consolatory, that serves to console; Gell.*

**CON-SŌLATOR, ōnis. f. (consolor)** I. *A consoling, consolation, comfort; also, a consolatory writing.* II. *An alleviating by consolation or other means; also, encouragement.*

**CON-SŌLATOR, ōris. m. (consolor)** *One who consoles.*

**CON-SŌLĀTORIUS, a. um. (consolor)** *Consolatory.*

**CON-SŌLŪO, āvi, ātum, āre. (consolidus)**

I. *To make thick or firm.* II. *To unite, make one.* III. *Rationes, Cic., i. e. to rectify, adjust.*

**CON-SŌLŪO, ātus sum, āri.** I. *To console.* II. *To mitigate any thing unpleasant by consolation or other means, to alleviate.* III. *To encourage, animate.*

**CON-SŌMŪO, āvi, ātum, āre.** *To dream.*

**CON-SŌNO, ul, āre. (consonus)** I. *To sound at the same time or together with; hence, Consonans, sc. litera, A consonant.*

II. *To sound, resound.* III. *To agree, accord, harmonise.*

**CON-SŌNUS, a. um.** I. *Sounding together; Consona, sc. litera, A consonant.*

II. *Agreeing, harmonious, concordant.*

**CONSORŪO, ūvi, ūtum, āre.** *To talk asleep; fig., to cast into oblivion.*

**CON-SŌUS, 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, community, fellowship.*

**CONSORTIUM, i. n. i. q. consortio; Tac.**

**CON-SPECTŪS, a. um.** I. Part of conspicio; see **CONSPICIO**. II. Adj. I. *Visible.* 2. *That is remarked or observed, striking, remarkable, worthy of notice.*

**CON-SPECTŪS, us. m. (conspicio)** I. *A seeing, looking at, view; the sight, or, eyes, when used synonymously with visus; also, for, presence; hence, an abstract, draught, sketch.* II. *A power or opportunity of seeing or looking at a thing, sight, view, prospect.*

**CON-SPERGO, si, sum. 3. (con and spargo)**

I. *To sprinkle, scatter, strew.* II. *To besprinkle, bespatter, bestrew.*

**CON-SPERGUS, a. um.** Part of **CON-SPERGŪO**.

**CON-SPECIENDUS, a. um.** I. Part of conspicio; see **CONSPICIO**. II. Adj. *Remarkable, conspicuous, striking, worthy of notice.*

**CON-SPICIO, exi, ectum, ēre. (con and specio)** I. *To see, behold; hence, 1. To see, look to, consider.* 2. *To care for, take care of.* 3. *To see into, discern.* II. *To look at, look upon.* III. *Conspici means also, To be seen or looked at, to attract notice, to be gazed upon.*

**CON-SPICIŪM, ātus sum, āri.** *To describe, discover, perceive.*

**CON-SPICIŪS, a. um. (conspicio)** *That makes itself seen, i. Visible.* II. *Remarkable; striking, worthy of notice.*

**CON-SPIRATIO, ōnis. f. (conspiro)** *An agreement, union, combination.* I. *In a good sense; Cic.* II. *In a bad sense, A conspiracy; Cic.*

**CON-SPIRĀTŪS, a. um. (conspiro)** *Having united or sworn together; Conspirati, Conspirators.*

**CON-SPIRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (from conspiro)** *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-SPŪO, ul, ūtum. 3.** *To spit at or upon.*

**CON-SPUNCO, āvi, ātum, āre.** *To defile, pollute.*

**CON-SPŪO, āvi, ātum, āre.** *To spit upon.*

**CON-STĀBILIO, ūvi, ūtum. 4.** *To establish.*

**CON-STANS, tis.** I. Part of consto; see **CONSTO**. II. Adj. I. *Firm, constant, uniform, invariable.* 2. *That acts steadily or reasonably.*

**CON-STANTER, 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.*

**CON-STERNATIO, ōnis. f. (consterno)**

I. *Fright, alarm, tumult, bustle, disturbance.* III. *Consternation, dismay.*

**CON-STERNĀTUS, a. um.** I. Part of consterno; see **CON-TERNO, āre.** II. Adj. *Disunited, confounded, thrown into confusion.*

**CON-STERNŪO, 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.*

**CON-STERNŪO, strāvi, strātum, ēre.**

I. *To bestrew, cover; hence, II. i. q. prosternere, To throw down.* III. *Tram, Stat., to calm, moderate.*

**CON-STĪPO, āvi, ātum, āre.** *To make thick, join or place thickly together.*

**CON-STĪTŪO, 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.* Constituire means also, *To give a political position, to assign, fix, settle.* III. *To fix, appoint, settle, regulate.* I. *To resolve, determine, pur-pose.* 2. *To place in good condition, to order, manage, regulate.*

**CON-STĪTŪO, ōnis. f. (constituo)**

I. *A disposition, nature, constitution.* II. *Regulation, management.* III. *A definition, statement.* IV. *An ordinance, statute, law.*

**CON-STĪTŪM, i. n. (constitutus, a. um)**

I. *An agreement, appointment.*

II. *A compact, covenant.* III. *An institution, ordinance, statute.*

**CON-STĪTŪS, a. um.** I. Part of constituo; see **CONSTITŪO**. II. Adj. *Constituted, disposed.*

**CON-STO, ūvi, 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." 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. II. 1. 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, 1. n. (constratus, a, um) *A floor or any thing made of boards laid together*.

CONSTRĀTUS, a, um. Part. of CONSTRĀTO.

CONSTRUCTUS, 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*. II. *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*. II. *To build, frame, construct*.

CONSTRĀTOR, ōris, m. (construpo) *A violator*.

CON-STRĀTO, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. q. stupro, with a stronger signification. *To violate*.

CON-SUADĒO, si, sum. 2. 1. q. suadeo, with a stronger signification. *To advise, counsel*.

CONSULĒS, e.; Plur. Consualia, *The festival of Consus, i. e. Neptunus equester*; Liv.

CONSULŌR, ōris, m. (consuadeo) *A counsellor, adviser*.

CON-CEPĀCIO, ūci, actum. 3. (consueo and facio) *To accustom*.

CONSUĒO, ēre. 2. *To be accustomed*.

CONSUĒCO, ēvi, ētum. 3. (consueo)

I. TRANS. *To accustom*. II. INTRANS. *To accustom one's self, to become accustomed*. Perf. Consuevisse, or contr. consueisse, to have accustomed one's self, i. e. to be accustomed, wont.

CONSUĒTĒO, ūnis, f. (consueisco)

I. *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 II. means, *National manners, customs or*

*usage, fashion, practice*; also, the peculiarity or idiom of a language; or, a language, tongue. II. *Readiness, dexterity*. III. *Intercourse, conversation*.

CONSULĒTUS, a, um. (consueo) I. *Used, accustomed to a thing*; hence, *having intercourse*. II. *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*. II. *The time of his office*.

CONSULO, ūi, tum, ēre. (dimin. of obs. conso, from which censeo is derived)

I. 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*. II.

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)

I. *A deliberation, consultation; a case proposed for decision; the object of a consultation*. II. *An asking of advice*.

III. With orators, i. q. questio infinita; Cic.

CONSULTO, adv. *Deliberately, designedly, on purpose*.

CONSULTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (consulo)

I. *To consult, deliberate*. II. *Alicui, To take care of*. III. *Alicuique, To consult, ask the advice of any one*.

CONSULTOR, ōris, m. (consulo) 1. *One who consults or asks advice, a client*.

II. *One who gives advice, an adviser*.

CONSULTRIX, icis, f. (consultor) *She that provides or takes care*.

CONSULTUM, i. n. (consultus, a, um)

I. *Deliberation*. II. *A resolution, determination, conclusion*. III. *A measure, procedure*. IV. *A question, subject of deliberation*. V. *Advice*.

CONSULTUS, a, um. I. Part. of con-

sulo; see CONSULO. II. Adj. *Skilled or practised in any thing*; hence, subst., *A lawyer*; hence, experienced in or having a knowledge of any thing.

CONSULTUS, us, m. (consulo) 1. 1. q. consilium, *Prudence*. II. 1. q. consultum, *Sall*.

CON-SUM, ūi, fore. *To be at the same time, to be present together with*.

CONSUMMĀBĪLIS, e. (consummo) *That may be finished or made perfect*.

CONSUMMĀTIO, ōnis, f. (consummo)

I. *A reckoning together, summing up*; hence, a summing up of several arguments; also, a sum, sum total.

II. *A finishing, completing*.

CONSUMMĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of consummo; see CONSUMMO. II. Adj. *Finished, complete, perfect*.

CONSUMMO, āvi, 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. II. *To finish, perfect, complete*. III. *To perfect, make complete, consummate*.

CON-SŪMO, mpsi or msi, mptum of mtum, ēre. Prop. *To take together, to take to or for any thing*; hence, 1. *To apply, use, spend, employ, consume*; also, to receive, acquire. II. *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*. III. *To divide*.

CONSUMPTIO, or CONSUMTIO, ōnis, f. (consumo) 1. *Application, use*.

II. *Consumption, wasting*.

CONSUMPTOR, or CONSUMTOR, ōris, m. (consumo) *A consumer*.

CONSUMPTUS, or CONSUMTUS, a, um. Part. of CONSUMO.

CON-SUO, ūi, ātum. 3. *To sew or stitch together*; hence, 1. Fig. *Dolos, Plaut.*, to devise plots. II. *To stop up, fill up*.

CON-SURGO, rexi, rectum. 3. 1. *To rise together, stand up together, or simply, to rise, stand*. II. Fig. *To rise, i. e. 1. To be high; to prepare, be about to do a thing, undertake*. 2. *To arise, take rise*. III. *To step forth*.

CONSURRECTIO, ōnis, f. (consurgo) *A standing up, rising*.

CON-SUSURRO, āre. *To whisper together, murmur together*.

CONSTITĪLIS, e. (consuo) *Sewn together*.

CONSDTUS, a, um. Part. of CONSTO.

CON-TÁRĒFACIO, ēci, actum. 3. To waste or consume away by degrees.

CON-TÁRĒSCO, dul. 3. To consume or fall away gradually.

CON-TÁRĒULATIO, ōnis. f. (contabulo) A joining of boards together, a planking, flooring; a floor, stury.

CON-TÁRĒULO, 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, connectum with any thing.

CONTÁGIO, ōnis. f. (contingo) I. A touching. II. A connectum with any thing, contact, partaking of any thing; hence, 1. Relationship. 2. Example.

3. Physical influence and operation.

III. Contagion; also, a pestilence.

CONTÁGIUM, i. n. i. q. contagio. I. Connection, society. II. Contagion.

CONTÁMINO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and taminio, which some derive from the obsolete tago, for tango) Prop. To touch together; hence, 1. To mix, to mingle together and by this means corrupt, to mar, disfigure. II. To pollute, defile, stain, contaminate.

CONTECHOR, āti. (con and techina) To circumvent by artifice, to devise plots.

CONTECTUS, a, um. Part. of CONTEGO.

CON-TEGO, xl, ctum. 3. I. To cover. II. To bring under; also, to conceal, cover, cloak; also, to cover, protect.

CON-TEPERO, āvi, ātum, āre. To pollute, violate, dishonour.

CON-TEMNO, 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 dispirited.

CONTEMPLATIO, ōnis. 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.

CONTEMPLĀTĪVUS, a, um. (contemplor) Contemplative, theoretical, speculative.

CONTEMPLĀTOR, ōris. m. (contemplor) A contemplator, observer.

CONTEMPLĀTUS, us. in. (contemplor) Contemplation.

CONTEMPLO, āre. for contemplor; Plaut.

CONTEMPLO, ōtus sum, āri. (con and templa, a -or) Prop. To fix upon a spot for observation; hence, to observe, consider. 1. With the eyes, To behold, gaze upon, survey. 2. With the mind, To contemplate.

CONTEMPTIM, or CONTEMPTIM, adv. Contemptuously, with contempt.

CONTEMPTIO, or CONTEMPTIO, ōnis. f. (contemno) Contempt, disdain.

CONTEMPTOR, or CONTEMPTOR, ōris. 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. (contemno) Contempt, scorn.

CON-TENDO, di, tum, ēre. of stronger signification than tendo. I. Trans.

1. To stretch, stretch out, strain. 2. To shoot, dart; or, to throw, hurl. 3. To direct 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 ivit, Cæs. 2. To fight, contend; hence, to contest, i. e. to emulate.

CONTEDE, adv. 1. From contendo, Earnestly, with great exertion of body or mind, vehemently, forcibly; hence, attentively, with observation. II. From contineo, Closely, strictly, tenaciously.

CONTEPIO, ōnis. f. (contendo) 1. A straining; especially, a straining of strength, exertion, effort, vehemence; sermons, vehemence in speaking; also simply, contentio, a strong, violent exertion of voice; hence, 1. A struggling or striving after a thing. 2. A fight, contest, contention. II. A fixing or joining

together. 1. A comparison. 2. A figure of rhetoric in which two sentnces opposed to each other are compare.

CONTENTĪDUS, a, um. (contento) I. Full of vehemence. II. Quarrelsome, litigious; stubborn, inflexible; full of content or strife.

CONTENTUS, a, um. I. Part. of contendo; see CONTEPIO.

II. Adj. Stretched, strained.

CONTENTUS, a, um. I. Part. f contineo; see CONTINEO.

II. Adj. Content, satisfied.

CONTERRĒNS, a, um. Bordering upon, neighbouring. Conterminum, A boundary, confine.

CON-TERO, trivl, 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.

CON-TERRĒNEUS, i. m. Of the same country.

CON-TERRĒO, ui, itum. 2. To terrify, frighten.

CON-TERRĒTUS, a, um. Part. of CON-TERRĒO.

CON-TESTĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of contestor; see CONTESTOR.

II. Adj. Well known, attested.

CON-TESTIFLOR, āri. To attest at the same time, or simply, to attest, prove, show.

CON-TESTOR, ōtus 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, 1. Gen. To join or set together, to unite, combine; also, to continue; hence, Contextus, a, um, Not interrupted, unbroken. II. To add, subjoin.

CONTEXTE, adv. Connected together, in close connection.

CONTEXTUS, us. m. (contexo) A joining together; hence, connection, coherency.

CONTEFESCO, or CONTEFESCO, ui. 3. (con-tesco) To be silent; fig., to be still, to be at rest, to abate, cease.

CONTEŒNIUM, i. n. (contesco) The early part of the night when men are in their first sleep.

CONTIGNATIO, ōnis. f. (contigno) *1. A floor composed of beams or joists and boards laid on them, joist-work.* II. *A story, floor.*

CONTIGNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and tigno) *To join together or lay with beams or rafters.*

CONTIGUUS, a, um. (contingo) *1. 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. *1. Connected, continued, uninterrupted; either in itself; or with any thing else, bordering upon, connected with, adjacent, contiguous, 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, tmeui, tentum, ēre. (con and teneo) I. Trans. *1. To hold or keep together; or simply, to keep, hold; or to retain; 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. Contingere rem, To be the ground and foundation of a thing, to give it duration and existence.* 2. *Contingere re, To rest upon, to consist of.* II. Intrans. *To hang together, be connected.*

CONTINGO, nxi, netum, ēre. *To wet, cover with any fluid.*

CONTINGO, tigi, tactum, ēre. (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-*

tinci, 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, ōnis. f. (continuo) *A joining together in succession; also, a period; hence, 1. A connection.*

II. *A continuation.* CONTINUUS, ātis. f. (continuus) *Connection, continuation.* CONTINUO, adv. *Forthwith, immediately.*

CONTINUO, āvi, ātum, āre. (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.*

CON-TOLLO, ēre. 3. e. g. gradum, to go.

CON-TONO, āre. I. q. tono, but with stronger signification. *To thunder.*

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, forcedly.*

CONTORTIO, ōnis. f. (contorqueo) I. *A whirling round.* II. *A winding together; and hence, complication, intricacy, obscurity.*

CONTORTIFICATUS, a, um. (contorte and plico) *Joined together in a complicated manner.*

CONTORTOR, ōris. 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.*

CONTRACTA, adv. *Closely, narrowly.* CONTRACTIO, ōnis. 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, demerit.*

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.*

CONTRADI-CTO, xi, ctum, ēre. *To contradict, speak against.*

CONTRADICTION, ōnis. f. I. *A contradiction.* II. *An objection.*

CONTRADICTION, a, um. Part. of CONTRADICO.

CONTRÁ-EO, ivi, itum, ire. *To go against, oppose.*

CON-TRAHO, xi, ctum, ēre. I. *To draw or bring together, to assemble or collect to one point; also, to draw so, 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.*

CONTRÁ-PONO, sui, situm, ēre. *To oppose; to Contraposition, An antithesis.*

CONTRÁ-RIE, adv. *In a different or opposite manner.*

CONTRÁRIUS, a, um. (contra) I



against, contrary, opposed, contradictory, harmful, pernicious: hence, *Contrarium*. A contrary, an opposite. II. That is or lies over against. III. Mutual. IV. That meet each other.

*CONTRĀTĀBĪLĪS*, adv. With feeling or perception.

*CONTRĀCTĀTĪO*, ōnis. f. (contracto) A touching, handling.

*CONTRACTO*, 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.

*CON-TREMĪSCO*, mui, ēre. I. To tremble. II. To tremble at a thing, to be afraid of.

*CON-TREMO*, ui, ēre. To tremble, quake.

*CON-TRĪHO*, ul, ūtum. 3. I. To divide, distribute. II. To carry together.

II. To add to, join, allot, assign, contribute, especially, to unite, annex; to incorporate; it is also used for attribuo, to give over, assign, attribute.

*CONTRISTĪUS*. Part. of *CONTRISTO*.

*CONTRISTO*, āvi, ātum, 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.

*CONTRĪTUS*, a, um. I. Part. of *conterā*; see *CONTERO*. II. Adj. Worn out common, well known, trite.

*CONTRŌVERSIĀ*, æ. f. (controversus) I. A quarrel, dispute, controversy. II. A disputed point. III. A debate or exercise in speaking on a disputed point.

*CONTRŌVERSĪŌS*, a, um. (controverſia) Disputed, controverted.

*CONTRŌVERSOR*, āri. (controversus) To be at variance, to dispute.

*CONTRŌVERSUS*, a, um. (contra and verso) I. That is the subject of dispute, disputed, controverted. II. Quarrelsome, litigious.

*CONTRŌCIDĪO*, āvi, ātum, āre. To sabre, cut down.

*CON-TRŪDO*, si, sum. 3. I. To thrust together. II. To thrust or crowd into a place.

*CON-TRŪCO*, āre. To cut down; tibi, Plaut., to consume.

*CONTRĒSUS*, a, um. Part. of *CONTRĒDO*.

*CONTRĒNĀLIS*, is. f. (conuber-ium) I. A comrade. II. Any one who dwells with or is constantly in the company of another, a comrade, companion; hence, a mate, spouse, husband or wife.

*CONTRĒNIUM*, i. n. (con and talerna) 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)*.

*CON-TEOR*, ūus 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.

*CONTEŪTUS*, us. in. (contueor) A looking on, viewing, contending.

*CONTEMĀCĪA*, ōe. 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, stubbornness*; also, contumacy, i. e. a refusing to appear in court in compliance with a lawful summons.

*CONTEMĀCĪTER*, adv. *Obstinately, insolently, stubbornly*.

*CONTEMĀX*, ōis. *That perseveres in a thing, in one's opinion or purpose*. I. In a bad sense, *Obstinate, stubborn; not yielding, unyielding*. II. In a good sense, *Steadfast, firm, constant*.

*CONTEMĒTĪA*, æ. f. I. Any misusage or abuse. II. Especially, *Misusage in the way of insolence, insult, affront*.

*CONTEMĒLIŌSE*, adv. *Reproachfully, insolently, injuriously*.

*CONTEMĒLIŌSUS*, a, um. (contumelia) Full of reproach, or abuse. I. *Reproachful, insolent, abusive*. II. *Containing reproaches*.

*CON-TRŪCĪO*, āre. I. To heap up in a mound. II. To entomb.

*CON-TRŪDO*, tūdi, tūsum, 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, tanc, bring under. 2. To spend, pass, bring to a close. II. To beat.

*CONTRŪO*, i. for contueor; Plaut.; Lucr.

*CONTRŪBĀTĪO*, ōnis. f. (conturbo) Astonishment, perturbation.

*CONTRŪBOR*, ōris. in. (conturbo) One who creates disorder.

*CONTRŪBŪS*, a, um. I. Part. of conturbo; see *CONTRŪBO*. II. Adj. *Disturbed, confounded*.

*CONTRŪBO*, 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.

*CONTRŪS*, i. m. (contris) A pole; also, a spear or pike.

*CONTRŪSUS*, i. n. (contusus, a, um) A bruise, contusion.

*CONTRŪSUS*, a, um. Part. of *CONTRŪDO*.

*CONTRŪSUS*, us. in. i. q. *contulatus*; 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.

*CON-VĀDOR*, āri. i. q. *vador*, with strengthened signification; Plaut.

*CON-VĀLLĒSCĪTĪA*, æ. f. (convalesco) A regaining of health.

*CON-VĀLESCO*, lui, ēre. To recover one's self. I. To regain health, recover.

II. Gen. To recover one's strength, gain strength, become strong.

*CON-VĀSŌ*, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and vaso) To park up, pluck together.

*CON-VĒCTŪO*, āre. (freq. of convehō) To carry or bring together.

*CON-VĒCTOR*, ōris. m. (convehō) One who sails together with another, a fellow-passenger.

*CON-VĒCTUS*, a, um. Part. of *CON-VĒCTO*.

*CON-VĒHO*, xi, ctum, ēre. To bring or carry together, or simply, to bring, carry.

*CON-VELLO*, elli (seldom ulsi), ulsum, 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 endeavour to pluck out or away, to shake make to totter or tremble.

*CON-VĒNE*, ærum. m. (convenio) Persons who come together; especially, settlers.

*CON-VĒNIENS*, tis. I. Part. of *convenio*; see *CON-VĒNO*. II. Adj. *Agreeable, suitable, fit*.

*CON-VĒNIENS*, ter. Adv. *Agreeably, suitably, conveniently, fitly*.

*CON-VĒNIENSĪA*, æ. f. (convenio) *Agreement, accord*. I. Of several things among themselves. *Uniformity*. II. With another thing.

*CON-VĒNIŌ*, ōnis, entum. 4. I. Intrans. 1. To come together, to assemble; hence, I. *Civitates*, quæ in id forum conveniunt, *Cic.*, i. e. who belong to, are in the circle of that city. 2. Fig. To come together, meet together. 3. In trans. *Cic.*; or, 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

with another respecting a thing, to concert together, make an agreement: hence, 1. To agree, be adapted to suit. 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 seemly, befitting. §c. II. Trans. 1. 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, Conventum, subst., A compact, agreement, any thing wherein parties are agreed.

CONVENTICULUM, i. n. (convenio) I. An assembling together. II. A place of assembly or meeting.

CONVENTIO, ðnis. f. (convenio) I. A meeting, assembly. II. An agreement in a thing: hence, an agreement, covenant, compact.

CONVENTUS, a, um. Part. of CONVENIO.

CONVENTOS, 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.

CONVERSĒRO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. I. To strike. II. To chastise, lash, scourge. CON-VERRO, erri, ersum. 3. To sweep together, sweep out, brush, sweep.

CONVERSATIO, ðnis. f. (converso) I. Frequent use of a thing. II. An abode, residence. III. Intercourse, conversation.

CONVERSO, ðnis. f. (converso) 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, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (freq. of converso) 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 CONVERRO. II. Of CONVERTO.

CON-VERTO (CONVERTO), ti, sum, ðre.

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, ðre. To invest: fig. for, to cover.

CONVEXUS, a, um. (from convexor) Convex, hanging down round about, sloping, or tending downwards, arched or vaulted.

CONVICIATOR, ðris. m. (convicior) A railler, reviler.

CONVICIATOR, ðtus sum, ðri. (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, ðnis. f. (convivio) Intercourse, intimacy: domestic intercourse, Cic. domestices.

CONVICIOR, ðris. m. (convivio) One who lives and has constant intercourse with another, a familiar friend, companion.

CONVICIUS, a, um. Part. of CONVINCIO.

CONVICIUS, us. m. (convivio) I. Constant intercourse. II. A feast, banquet, entertainment.

CON-VINCIO, ici, 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, ðre. 3. i. q. viso, with a stronger signification. I. To see, behold. II. To visit.

CONVITIUM, CONVITIOR, &c. See CONVIC.

CONVIVA, ðe. c. (convivio) I. A guest at table. II. A constant guest.

CONVIVILIS, e. (for convivalis, from convivium) Of or belonging to a banquet.

CONVIVATOR, ðris. m. (convivior) 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, ðtus sum, ðri. (conviva) To give an entertainment, to eat in the company of several, to feast, banquet.

CONVULSATIO, ðnis. f. (convulco) A calling together, ðvi.

CON-VOCO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. I. To call together. II. To call.

CON-VOLVO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. I. To fly together, come together quickly, run together. II. To fly to, proceed to or enter upon a thing.

CONVOLUTO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (freq. of convolvio) To roll round.

CONVOLUTUS, a, um. Part. of CONVOLVO.

CON-VOLVO, vi, ðtum. 3. To roll or fold together.

CON-VOMIO, ui, itum. 3. To bespew, cover over with vomiting.

CONVULSUS, a, um. Part. of CONVELLO.

COALESCO, luf. 3. (con and olesco) for coalesco; Lucr.

COOPERIO, ui, tum. 4. (con and operio) To cover.

COOPERATUS, a, um. Part. of COOPERIO.

COOPTATIO, ðnis. f. (coopto) An election.

COOPTO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (con and opto) To elect, choose by election, elect into a body or to an office.

COORIOR, ortus sum. 4. (con and orior) I. To arise. II. To rise up, appear, rise, come forth.

COORTUS, a, um. Part. of COORIOR.

COORTUS, us. m. (coorior) A rising.

COPA, ðe. f. (copo) A female dancer and player upon the cithara, such as used, for the sake of enticement, to frequent the taverns.

COPIA, ðe. 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, copiae, 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, copiae, troops, forces, an army. III. Power: hence, power for any thing, ability, opportunity, means of doing any thing.

COPULA, ðe. f. (dimin of copia) A small store.

**CŌPĪŌSE**, adv. *I. With or in great numbers, copiously, abundantly.* II. *Diffuse, with profusity.*

**CŌPĪŌSUS**, 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.*

**COPREĀ**, æ. f. (χορῆς) *A buffoon, jester; a silly buffoon, &c.*

**COPS**, or **COPIS**, e. (con and ops) *Rica, provided with every thing.*

**COPŦA**, æ. f. (κορῆ) *A kind of cake.*

**CŌPŦĪLA**, æ. f. (con and apio) *I. A means of connecting; a band or thong.*

II. *Fig. A bond.*

**CŌPŦĪLATŪ**, ōnis. f. (copulo) *A connecting, joining together.*

**CŌPŦĪLATŪS**, a, um. *I. Part of copulo; see COPULO.* II. *Adj. Connected, united.*

**CŌPŦĪLO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (copula) *To tie or join together, bind, connect, join, unite.*

**CŌQUA**, æ. f. (coquus) *A female cook.*

**CŌQUĪBĪLIS**, e. (coquo) *That may be easily cooked or digested.*

**CŌQUĪNĀRIUS**, a, um. (coquina) *Belonging to cooking.*

**CŌQUĪNO**, āre. *To cook.*

**CŌQUINUS**, a, um. (coquo) *Of or belonging to cooking.*

**CŌQUO**, coxi, coctum, ēre. (πίτω, πίττω, πίνω, πίνω) *I. To prepare by fire; hence, I. 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.* I. *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. (καράκινος) *Black as a raven, raven-black; also, a kind of fish.*

**CŌRĀLIUM**, **CŌRALLIUM**, **CŌRĀLLUM**, **CĒRĀLIUM**, i. n. (κοράλλιον, κορράλλον) *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.*

**CORCĪLĀTE**, adv. *Wisely, with prudence.*

**CORCĪLĀTUS**, a, um. (cor) *Wise, understanding, prudent.*

**CORCĪLLUM**, i. n. (cor and dolco) *Sorrow at heart.*

**CORCĪLA**, or **CORCĪLLA**, æ. f. (κορδαίλα) *The fry of the tunny.*

**CŌRIĀRIUS**, a, um. (corium) *Relating to or concerned with leather; hence, Coriarius, A tanner, currier.*

**CŌRINTHĀRIUS**, 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.*

**CORNEŌLUS**, 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.*

**CORNĪCEN**, Inis. m. (cornu and cano) *A blower of a horn or cornet.*

**CORNĪCOR**, āri, (cornix) *To chatter as a crow.*

**CORNĪCĪLA**, æ. f. (dimin. of cornix) *A little crow; also gen., a crow.*

**CORNĪCĪLĀRIUS**, 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.*

**CORNĪCŪLUM**, 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.*

**CORNĪCŪLUS**, i. m. *The office of a Cornicularius.*

**CORNĪGER**, a, um. (cornu and gero) *Horned, bearing horns.*

**CORNĪPES**, ēdis. (cornu and pes) *Having horny feet, hooved; hence, subst., A horse.*

**CORNIX**, icis. f. *A crow.*

**CORNŪ**, u. n. also **CORNŪS**, us. m. and **CORNŪN**, i. n. (cornu) *I. A horn; also, a crab's claw, elephant's tooth; also, a hoof; hence, I. Any thing made of horn.*

2. *Fig. For, Courage.* II. *From some resemblance.* 1. *A horn, trumpet, cornet.*

2. *Ivory.* 3. *Cornua lana, 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.* 5. *A projecting part of the tyre (testudo).* 6. *An excrescence on the forehead.* N. B. 1. *Cornus, us. Cic.* 2. *Cornu copiae, The horn of plenty, by which fruitfulness is denoted.*

**CORNŪM**, i. n. *A cornel.*

**CORNUS**, i. f. *The cornel tree (Cornus mascula, L.); hence, any thing made from the wood of this tree.*

**CŌROLLA**, æ. f. (dimin. of corona) *A little crown.*

**CŌROLLĀRIUS**, a, um. (corolla) *Of or belonging to garlands; hence, Corollarium (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.*

**CŌRŌNA** æ. f. (κορῶνη) *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, I. 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.*

**CŌRŌNĀRIUS**, 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.*

**CŌRŌNIS**, 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.*

**CŌRŌNO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (corona) *I. To crown, put a garland or crown on a person.* II. *To surround, encompass.* III. *To adorn.*

**CŌRŌRĀLIS**, e. (corpūs) *Corporeal.*

**CŌRŌRĀLUS**, a, um. (corpura) *I. Having a body, corporeal.* II. *Of or belonging to the body.* III. *Fleshy.*

**CORPĪRO**, 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; κορῆς) I. *Body*, i. e. 1. 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, 1. 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, 1. *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.*

**CORŪDO**, sī, sum, ēre. (con and rado) *To scrape or rake together.*

**CORRĀSUS**, a, um. Part. of CORRĀDO.

**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.*

**CORREPTE**, adv. *Shortly, briefly.*

**CORREPTIO**, ōnis, f. (corrūpio) 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. (corrūpio) I. *One who seizes*. II. *A reprover.*

**CORREPTUS**, a, um. Part. of CORRŪPIO.

**CORRĒSPĪNO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and resūpino) *To bend backwards at the same time.*

**CORRĒDEO**, ēre. 2. (con and rīdeo) i. q. rīdeo, with a strengthened signification; *Lucr.*

**CORRĒGĪA**, æ, f. *A thong; e. g. on a shoe, a shoe-ty, shoe-latchet.*

**CORRĒGO**, exi, ctum, 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.*

**CORRĒPIO**, ipi, eptim, 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; corripi, to be seized*. III. *To snatch to one's self, rob, plunder*. IV. *To reprove, chide, blame*; hence, *to accuse*. V. *To abridge, diminish, contract.*

**CORRĒVALIS** (Conr.), e, i, q. rivalis.

**CORRĒVĀTO**, ōnis, f. (corrivo) *A causing of water to run together, a drawing into one stream.*

**CORRĒVO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and rivo) I. *To draw water together into one stream*. II. *Perhaps, To divide or draw off into several streams.*

**CORRĒVĪRO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and robo) *To make strong, strengthen; hence, Corroboratus, a, um, Strengthened, become strong.*

**CORRĒDO**, sī, sum, 3. (con and rodo) *To gnaw to pieces.*

**CORRĒDO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and rogo) I. *To bring together by entreaty, or simply, to bring together*. II. *To take together.*

**CORRĒDUS**, a, um. Part. of CORRĒDO.

**CORRĒFUNDO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and rotundo) *To make round.*

**CORRĒGO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (con and rogo) *To wrinkle, make wrinkled; nares rīgo, i. e. to sneer.*

**CORRĒMPO**, ōpi, utum, 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.*

**CORRĒO**, ui, ēre. (con and ruo) I. *Trans. To can or rake together*. II. *Intrans. I. To throw down together*. 2. *To sink down, fall to the ground, go to ruin.*

**CORRŪPTE**, adv. I. *Corruptly, II. Incorrectly, improperly.*

**CORRŪPTELA**, 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. (corrūptor) *She that destroys, corrupts, or misleads.*

**CORRŪPTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of corrumpo; see CORRŪMPO. II. Adj. *Corrupt, bad.*

**CORS**. See CURS.

**CORTEX**, icis, m. with the poets solle-

times f. I. *The rind or outer crust or shell*. 1. Of a tree, *The bark*. 2. Especially, *Cork*. II. *A rind or shell, fig., an outside, hull, covering.*

**CORTĪCŪS**, a, um. (cortex) *Full of bark.*

**CORTĪNA**, 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 heavens, auditory.*

**CORTĪŪLA**, æ, f. (dimin. of cortina) *A small cortina.*

**CŪRUS**, i, q. caurus; *Cæs.*

**CŪRUSCO**, 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*.

**CŪRUSCUS**, a, um. I. *Trembling, vibrating, moving quickly*. II. *G glittering, flashing, gleaming.*

**CŪRVUS**, 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.*

**CŪRYĒLETUM**, i, n. (corylus) *A cove of hazels.*

**CŪRYĒLUS**, i, f. *A hazel tree.*

**CŪRYMBIFER**, a, um. (corymbus and fero) *Bearing ivy berries.*

**CŪRYMBUS**, i, m. (κῶρυμβος) *A cluster of ivy berries.*

**CŪRYPHEUS**, i, m. (κῶρυφαίος) I. q. princeps. *A head, principal person, leader.*

**CŪRYTUS** (-os), i, m. (κῶρυτός) 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 ad-*

*ornor*; a female slave of a Roman lady, whose business it was to decorate her mistress.

**COSMĒTUS** (-os), a, um. (κοσμητός) *Of the world, worldly; a citizen of the world.*

**COSTA**, æ, f. *A rib.*

**COSTUS**, i, n. also **COSTOS**, or **COSTUS**, i, f. (κόστος) *A shrub growing in India, from the roots of which a costly unguent was prepared.*

**CŌTHURNĀTUS**, a, um. (cothurnus) *Wearing buskins*. Hence, I. *Raised above others*. II. *Tragic, tragical.*

**CŌTHURNUS**, i, m. (κόθουρος) *A buskin.*

I. *A hunting boat reaching to the*

middle of the leg and fastened by means of straps, well adapted for running in 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 sublime 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 CŌTŌNICUS, a. um. For Cytolius. I. hence, Cotoneum, *A quince.*

COTTĀBUS, i. m. (κότταβος) *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 get., any similar sound, or any smacking noise.*

CŌTĀNA, or CŌCTŌNA. CŌCTĀNA, CŌTĀNA, CŌTŌNA, ōrum. d. (κόττανα) *A kind of small dry figs.*

CŌTULA, or CŌTYLA, æ. f. (κότυλα) *A small vessel or measure containing half a sextarius.*

CŌTURNIX, icls. f. *A quail.*

CŌTYLA. See CŌTULA.

CŌTYTTIA, ōrum. n. (sc. sacra) *The festival of Cottyto.*

CŌVINARIUS, 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.*

COXENDIX, icls. f. (coxa) I. *The hip. II. The hip-bone.*

CRABRO, ōnis. m. *A hornet (Vespa crabro, L.); Plin.*

CRAMBES, æ. f. (κεράμβη) *Cabbage.*

CRĀPŪLA, æ. f. (κεράυλα) 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.*

CRASSAMENTUM, 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.*

CRASSESCO, ōre. (crassus) I. *To grow thick, thicken. II. To grow hard.*

III. *To grow fat, fatten.*

CRASSĪTUDO, 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.*

CRĀTERE, 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 malefactors 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.*

CRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (creo) I. *An electing to an office. II. A begetting.*

CRĀTOR, ōris. m. (creo) I. *An author, founder. II. A father. III. One who creates, chooses, or appoints to an office.*

CRĀTRIX, icls. f. (creator) I. *A female maker, founder. II. A mother. CREBER, bra. brum. I. Frequent, numerous; hence, abul. crebro, frequently, often, repeatedly. II. That does a thing frequently, conversant or familiar with a thing.*

CREBESCO, ul. ōre. (from creber) *To become frequent, grow strong, increase.*

CREBRITAS, ātis. f. (creber) I. *Frequency. II. Thickness, density.*

CREBRO, adv. (creber) *Frequently, often.*

CREBRILIBUS, e. (credo) *Worthy of belief, credible.*

CREBRILITER, adv. *Credibly, in a credible manner.*

CRĒDĪTOR, ōris. m. (credo) *One who lends or has lent money to another, a creditor.*

CRĒDĪTOR, a. um. Part. of CREDO.

CRĒDUS, illi, itum, ōre. (compos., for certum do) I. *Intrans. To trust, place confidence in. II. Trans. I. To entrust a thing to a person; hence, to lend; hence, Creditum, A loan, a debt. 2. To believe, give credit to, hold or admit as true; hence gen., to believe, think, suppose.*

CREDUAM, CREDUIM, for credam; Plaut.

CRĒDŪLITAS, ātis. f. (credulus) *Credulity, rashness of belief.*

CRĒDŪLUS, a. um. (credo) I. *Easy of belief, credulous; also, allicui, 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.*

CRĒMO, 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 κρησα) *Uncertain, obscure, doubtful, critical.*

CRĒPIDA, æ. f. (κρηπίς) *A kind of slipper consisting only of a sole without any upper leather, a sandal.*

CRĒPIŌTĀS, 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, ul, itum, āre. I. *Intrans. To make a noise, crackle, 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.*

CRĒPŪNDIA, 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*, *crētum*, 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.*

**CRĒTIO**, *crēis*, 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.

**CRĒTĪLA**, æ. f. *Dimin.* of *creta*, and of the same signification.

**CRĒTUS**, a, um. (*from creo*) *Arisen, Lorn, brought forth*.

**CRĒTUS**, a, um. Part. of **CRĒNO**.

**CRIBRARIUS**, 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, scarce, bolt*.

**CRIBRUM**, i. n. (*cerno*) *An instrument made of skin, linc, &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**, *crēis*, f. (*crimino*) *An accusation, impeachment*.

**CRIMINATOR**, *crēis*, 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 belonging to the hair. II. Like hair.

**CRINGER**, a, um. (*crinus* and *gero*) *That wears hair, especially, long hair*.

**CRISNO**, *ivī*, *itum*, *ire*. (*crinis*) *To furnish or provide with hair, especially, with long hair*.

**CRINIS**, is, m. (*from crēivō*) *Hair which is combed*; hence, I. 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. (*crēivō*) *A judgment*; hence fig., *eandem 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.* I. To curl, crisp.

2. To set in a tremulous motion: hence, *to swing, hurl, brandish*.

II. *Intrans.* Part. I. *Curled, wreathed, wrinkled*.

2. *Trembling, having a tremulous motion*.

**CRISPULUS**, a, um. *Dimin.* of *crispus*, and of the same signification; *Sen.*

**CRISPUS**, a, um. I. *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. (*crētivōs*,  $\frac{3}{2}$ ,  $\acute{\nu}\nu$ ) 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*.

**CRŪCEUS**, a, um. (*crocus*) I. Of saffron. II. Like saffron.

III. Of the colour of saffron, yellowish, orange coloured.

**CRŪCINUS**, a, um. (*crēivōs*,  $\frac{3}{2}$ ,  $\acute{\nu}\nu$ ) i. q. *croceus*; e. g. *unguentum Crocinum*, *Cels.*: and simply, *crocinum*, *Propert.*

**CRŪCIO**, *irē*, 4. (*crēivō*) *To croak as a raven*.

**CRŪCŪNĪLĪNUS**, a, um. (*crēivōdīlīnos*) *Of or resembling a crocodile*.

**CRŪCŪDĪLUS**, i. m. (*crēivōdīlīnos*) *A crocodile*.

**CRŪCŪTĀTUS**, a, um. e. g. *infector*, one who dyes woman's garments of a gold or orange colour; *Plant.*

**CRŪCŪTĪLA**, æ. f. i. q. *crocata* (*vestis*); *Plant.*

**CRŪCŪTUS**, a, um. (*crēivōtēs*) *Of a saffron colour, or, yellowish*; hence, *CrŪcota*, *A woman's garment of a saffron colour worn on festive occasions*.

**CRŪCUM** (-*on*), i. n. and **CRŪCUS** (-*os*), i. m. (*crēivōs*, and *crēivō*) I. *Saffron*.

(*Crocus*, *L.*) II. *A yellowish or reddish colour, as, gold, and orange colour*.

**CRŪTĀLISTRIA**, æ. f. (*croctalum*) *A female player on the croctalum*.

**CRŪTĀLIUM**, i. n. (*crēivōtālīum*) *Prop. A little rattle*.

**CRŪTĀLUM**, i. n. (*crēivōtālōn*) *A rattle*; a *castanet, cymbal*.

**CRŪCIĀLĪLĪTAS**, *ātis*, f. (*crucialiblis*) *Torture, torment*.

**CRŪCIĀLĪTER**, *adv.* *Painfully, with torture*.

**CRŪCIĀMENTUM**, i. n. (*crucio*) *Torture, torment, pain*.

**CRŪCIĀRIUS**, a, um. (*crux*) *Torturing, painful*.

**CRŪCIĀTUS**, u. m. (*crucio*) I. *Torment, pain, anguish*.

II. *Torture, violent and painful punishment*.

**CRŪCIFIGO**, *xī*, *sum*, *ēre*. *To suspend upon a cross, to crucify*.

**CRŪCIFIXUS**, a, um. Part. of **CRŪCIFIGO**.

**CRŪCIO**, *āvī*, *ātum*, *āre*. (*crux*) *To torture, rack, torment*; hence, *cruciari*, *to vex or torment one's self*.

**CRŪDELIS**, e. (*crudus*) *Bloodthirsty, cruel*.

**CRŪDELĪTAS**, *ātis*, f. (*crudelis*) *Cruelty, barbarity*.

**CRŪDELĪTER**, *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*.

**CRŪDĪTAS**, *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 heated, of a wound*.

II. *Undigested*: *crudus homo, one who cannot digest his food, or has not yet digested it*; also, *one who suffers from pains in his stomach*.

III. *Unripe, of fruits*; hence, fig. I. *Unripe, premature*.

2. *Too young, too new, unexperienced, very young*.

IV. *Unprepared, raw*.

V. *Still fresh or green, not yet withered*.

VI. *Hard, stiff, rigid*. I. *Raw, savage, cruel, unpolished*.







## CUP

CUPRES, ū. I. Part. of cupio; see CUPIO. II. Adj. *Desirous*.

CUPIENTER, adv. *With desire, desirously*.

CUPIO, ū, and II. Itum. 3. (from cupio) I. *To desire, be desirous of a thing, to wish, be willing*. II. Alieni, *To be favourably inclined towards one, to wish one well*. III. *To love, be in love with*. N. B. I. Cupio to conveniunt, for convenire, Plaut. 2. Cupiret, for cuperes, Lucr.

CUPITOR, ōris, m. (cupio) *One who desires or wishes*.

CUPITUM, i. n. (from cupitus, a, um) *A wish, desire*.

CUPITUS, a, um. Part. of CUPIO.

CUPRESSĒTUM, i. n. (cupressus) *A grove or garden of cypresses*.

CUPRESSUS, a, um. (cupressus) *Of cypress*.

CUPRESSIFER, a, um. (cupressus and fero) *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*.

CUR, adv. (from quare) *Wherefore? why?* N. B. I. It is frequently used for propter quam, que, &c. 2. For quod, That. 3. For ut, That.

CURA, ō, f. (from quero, 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. *to sorrow, trouble*; hence, I. *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.

CURABILIS, e. (curo) *That is to be taken care of or feared*.

CURATE, adv. *Carefully*.

CURATIO ōnis, f. (curo) I. *A taking care of a thing*. Also, *Healing, cure*; or, *a method of healing*. II. *Care of any thing, pains*.

CURATOR, ōris, m. (curo) 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

*fants, insane persons, spendthrifts, &c. a guardian*.

CURATORIA, ō, f. (curo) *Management, treatment*.

CURCULIO, ōnis, m. *A mite, weevil*.

CURCULIONICLUS, i. m. (dimin. of curculio) *A little weevil*.

CURIA, ō, f. (from xura) I. *A certain division of the Roman people, a ward*.

II. *A building wherein the curiae 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*.

CURIALIS, e. *Of or belonging to a curia*; hence, *curiales, of the same curia*; Plaut; or, *of the same district or canton* (Curia) of Attica; Cic.

CURIATES, a, um. (curia) I. *Divided into curia*; hence, *comitia curiata, Cic.*, a regular assembly of the people by curia, for passing a decree. II. *Belonging or relating to the said comitia*.

CURIUS, ōnis, m. (curia) I. *A priest of the curia, or, a president of the same, or both*. II. *A crier, herald* (præco)

III. *Lean*.

CURIOSUS, adv. *With care, carefully*.

CURIOSITAS, ōtis, f. (curiosus) *Carefulness in any thing, especially, in discovering a thing, curiosity, inquisitiveness*.

CURIOSUS, a, um. (cura) I. *Prop. Full of care*; hence, I. *Careful, bestowing pains upon a thing*. 2. *Careful in searching out or discovering a thing, curious*; also, in a bad sense, *prying, over-curious*. II. *Lean*.

CURIS, is, f. The Sabine word for, *A spear*; Ov. Fast. 2, 477.

CURIVUS, a, um. e. g. curium infortunium, that maketh lean through grief; Plaut.

CURVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (curvo) 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*.

CURRICULUM, i. n. (curro) I. *A running, course*; especially, *a running in the circus*; hence, *a course, race-ground*; a course, career. II. *A light car*.

CURRO, ēcurri, cursum. 3. *To run, move rapidly to a place*; to go fast, pass swiftly.

## CUR

CURRĒCA, ō, f. *A hedge-sparrow, fig., a cuckold*.

CURRUS, us, 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. I. For, *The horses in a chariot*. 2. For, *A ship*.

CURSUM, adv. (curro) I. *By running, in running*. II. *Quickly, rapidly*.

CURSUM, āre. (freq. of curro) *To run, especially, to run frequently to and fro*.

CURSUM, āre. (freq. of curro) *To run*.

CURSUM, 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*.

CURSUM, us, m. (curro) *Any motion* (especially, *rapid motion*) *from one place to another*. 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 horse-back*. 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. (curto) I. *Abridged, shortened, damaged, broken, mutilated*. II. *Small, short, defective*.

CURULIS, e. (from curvus, as manilla from manna) 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*.

CURVĀMEN, inis, n. (curvo) *A bending, bend*.

CURVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (curvus) *To curve, bend, bow*; hence, *fig. to bend, move, to prevail upon any one by entreaty*.

CURVUS, a, um. (from xeros) *Curved, crooked, bent, not straight*.

CURSPIS, idis, f. I. *A point*. II. *Anything 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*.

CURSTODIA, ō, 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. Care, pains. 3. Custody, i. e. a prison; or, 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.

CUSTODIO, 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, æ, f. (dimin. of cutis) The skin.

CŪTIS, is, f. (from κύριος) 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 pecula. II. A measure and weight.

CYBEUS, a, um, e. g. navis Cybea, Cic.; and simply, Cybea, lb., A kind of transport or merchant ship.

CYBIUSACTES, æ, m. (κυβισάκτες) A dealer in salt fish; a name given in rally to the Emp. Vespasian.

CYCLADATUS, a, um, Having on the robe cyclas.

CYCLAS, adis, f. (κυκλός) 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, (κυκλικός) 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, (κύωνιος) Relating or belonging to a swan.

CYGNUS, or CYGNUS, i, m. (κύωνες) A swan: fig., a poet.

CYDONIA, Ærum, (sc. mala) Quinces.

CYGNUS, &c. See CYGNUS.

CYLINDERUS, i, m. (κύλινδρος) A long round body, which rolls round an axis, a cylinder: a precious stone of this shape.

CYMATILIS, See CUMATILIS.

CYMBA, æ, f. (κύμα) 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. Curious, like a dog. II. Of or belonging to the sect of the Cynics, cynic.

CYNOCÉPHALUS, i, m. (κυνόκεφαλος) Dog-head, i. e. one who has a dog's head: also, a kind of ape with a dog's head (Simia Inuus, L.).

CYNOSŪTA, æ, f. (Κυνόστυδα, i. e. dog's tail) The constellation of the Little Bear.

CYPARISSUS, i, f. (κυτόριος) A cypress (Cupressus sempervirens, L.).

CYPERUS, and CYPRIUS, e, c. also CYPERRUM, i, n. (κύπερος, κύπερον) A kind of rush.

CYTIUS, i, c. and CYTISUM, f, n. (κύτιος) 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.

DACTYLIOTHECA, æ, 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.

DEMONIUM, or -UM, i, n. (δαίμόνιον) A demon, spirit, genius.

DAMA, æ, 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.

DAMNIGERULUS, 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.; or, 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, I. 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, æ, m. (δανιστής) i. q. fenestrator; Plaut.: hence, Danisticus, a, um, id.

DANO, ère, 3. To give.

DAPNO, are, (daps) To give to eat, set (food) before one.

DAPS, dapis, 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, (δωπλής) Abundant, sumptuous.

DAPSLUS, a, um, i. q. dapisilis; Plaut.

DARTARIUS, a, um, i. e. qui darl potest, or dandus; Plaut.

**DĀTĀTUM**, adv. i. e. dando; e. g. plā 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. pila; id., i. e. one who strikes the ball at play.

**DĀTOS**, a. m. Part. of Do.

**DĀTUS**, us. m. (do) *A giving.*

**DE**, prap. I. *Of.* I. *In respect of, about, concerning.* 2. *Of or from, for or ex;* especially in the sense of, *of, out of, from among*, with a whole in relation to a part. II. *Of time,* it denotes a certain considerable portion, namely, the last; *de nocte* evehī, 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; *de 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 parge.*

**DEAMBŪLĀTIO**, ōnis. f. (deambulo) *A walking, taking a walk, a walk.*

**DE-AMBŪLO**, 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-ASCIO**, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To heed with no care.* II. *In low language, To deceive, cheat, chouse.*

**DE-AURO**, āvi, ātum, āre. *To gild.*

**DE-BACCOR**, 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. I. *To owe (have to pay);* hence, I. *To owe, to be bound to give or bestow a thing, to be under an obligation to any one;* hence, *Debent, A debtor;* also with an infin., 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. *Debites, a, um. 1. Owing, due;* hence, *Debitum, A debt, a sum of money, &c. owing;* hence, *duity. 2. Appointed by fate, destined.*

**DEHILIS**, e. (for debilitis, from de and habilis) Prop. *That cannot move nimbly or properly;* hence, I. *That has lost or has not the use of, some of its parts;* maimed, disabled, impotent, crippled. II. *Weak, feeble, without strength.*

**DEHILITAS**, ātis. f. (debilis) I. *Lameness, mutilation.* II. *Weakness.*  
**DEHILITĀTIO**, ōnis. f. (debilito) I. *Lameness, mutilation.* II. *Weakness, feebleness.*

**DEHILITO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (debilis) I. *To maim, lame, mutilate.* II. *Fig. To cripple, impair, enfeeble, weaken, debilitate, enervate;* hence, *to cast down, defect, dishearten.*

**DEBITO**, ōnis. f. (debeo) *An owing.*

**DEBITOR**, ōris. m. (debeo) *A debtor.*  
I. *One who owes any thing.* II. *One that has to thank for any thing.*

**DEBITUS**, a. um. Part. of **DEBEO**.

**DE-BLATĒRO**, āvi, ātum, āre. *To pratell 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.*

**DE-CENO**, essī, essum, ēre. *To go away, depart, retire;* hence, *to die;* hence, I. *To go away, fig., to leave, forgo.* II. *To be wanting, to fail.*

III. *To yield, submit.* IV. *Of time, To go away, depart, clapse, 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.*

**DECEMVICIS**, e. (decem and jugum) *Having ten yokes.*

**DECEMPEDA**, æ. f. (decem and pes) *A measuring rod ten feet in length.*

**DECEMPEDĀTOR**, ōris. m. *A land-measurer, land-surveyor.*

**DECEM-VIR**, i. m. *One of the Decemviri. Decemviri were, ten persons joined together in commission.*

**DECEMVICIUS**, e. *Of or belonging to the Decemviri.*

**DECEMVICRATUS**, us. m. *The rank or office of a Decemvir.*

**DECENNIS**, e. (decem and annus) *Of ten years.*

**DECENS**, tis. I. Part. of **DECEO**; see **DECEO**. II. Adj. I. *Becoming, seemly, fit.* 2. *Beautiful, fine, handsome.*

**DECETER**, 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**.

**DECEUS**, e. (δὲκευ) *Having ten banks of oars;* *Deceus, sc. navis, A ship with ten banks of oars.*

**DE-CERNO**, erēvi, erētum. 3. Prop. *To separate one thing from another;* hence, I. *To judge, esteem, consider;* *decevi, I think, am of opinion, am convinced.* II. *To decide;* also intrans., *to decide a matter, put an end to.* I. 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, I. *To arrange, settle, determine, order, decree, that any thing 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 decresset, Liv.; decreras, for decreveras, Cic.*

**DECERPO**, psi, ptum. (de and carpo) I. *To break off, pluck off.* II. *Fig. To take away, diminish, take from.*

III. *To acquire, obtain.*

**DECERTUS**, a. um. Part. of **DECERPO**.

**DECERTĀTIO**, ōnis. f. (decerto) *A fighting, contending, contest, struggle.*

**DE-CERTO**, āvi, ātum, āre. i. q. certo, with a stronger signification.

I. *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.*

**DECESSIO**, ōnis. f. (decedo) I. *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.

DECRET, See DECRETO.

DECIDIO, di, sum, 3. (de and cado) I. To cut off; Lip or horn 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.

DECIDIO, idi, ēre. (de and cado) 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.

DECLINUS, a, um. (decido) That falls down or off, deciduous.

DECIES, adv. Ten times.

DECLINUS, 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.

DECLIO (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 tith; decuma means also, a tenth part of money, ten per cent.; decimum, for the tenth time. II. Large.

DECLIPIO, ēpi, eptum, ēre. (de and cipro) Prop. To take away, catch away; hence, To decieve, cheat, beguile.

DECLIPULA, ō. f. and DECLIPULUM, i, n. (decipio) That with or in which any thing is caught, a snare, gin, trap.

DECLICHO, ōnis, f. (d-clido) Prop. A cutting off; hence, an expression respecting a thing, a settling of a question.

DECLINUS, a, um. Part. of DECIDIO.

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, I. 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, us, 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 declivia, 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 spend-thrift.

DECOCTUS, a, um. Part. of DECOCTO.

DECOLLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (de and collo) I. To take off from the neck.

II. To behead, decapitate.

DECLIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (de and colum)

To strain through; is hence, fig. to vanish, disappear.

DE-COLOR, ōris. I. That has lost its colour; is 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-CONNO, ēre, 3. To hide, secrete.

DE-COŪO, xi, cum, 3. 1. 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 sugar.

DECOR, ōris, m. (deco) Any thing that is seemly or becoming; hence, I. Decency of behaviour, decorum, good manners. II. Heavily, handsomeness.

DECORANEN, inis, n. (decoro) Ornament, decoration.

DECORO, adv. Gracefully, beautifully.

DECORO, āvi, ātum, āre. (decus) I. To adorn, decorate, grace. II. To praise, honour.

DECORSUS, a, um. (decor) I. Becoming, seemly, proper, suitable; hence, Decorum, subst., Scintless, 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, ātum, ēre. To decrease, become shorter or less.

DECRETORIS, a, um. (decerno) Decisive, definite.

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 agri, i, q. decumani; Tac.

DECUMBO, cubi, 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, Æ. f. (decuriare) *A dividing into decurie, or, a meeting by decurie.*

DECURIATUS, us. m. (decuriare) *A dividing into decurie.*

DECURIO, Æ. f. Æ. f. Æ. f. (decuria) *To divide into decurie or certain classes.*

DECURIO, Æ. f. m. 1. *The commander of a decuria;* 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, cÛrri and curri, cursum, Æ. f. I. Intrans. 1. *To run down.* 2. It also expresses any motion, *To run, journey, sail:* hence, 1. *To run:* decurrere 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.* 2. *To 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, Æ. f. (decurro) 1. *A running down;* especially, a hostile incursion, invasion. II. *The military exercise mentioned in DECURRO, I. 3.*

III. Decursio Tiberina, Cic., a sailing on the Tiber.

DECURSUM, a, um. Part. of DECURRO.

DECURSUM, 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, I. 3;* Liv.

DECURTO, Æ. f. Æ. f. Æ. f. *To curtail, maim, cut off.*

DECEUS, Æ. f. 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. I. q. honestum, *Moral good.*

DECESSUS, is. m. (decem and as) 1. *A coin of the value of ten asses, marked with an X; hence,* II. *The number ten.* III. *The figure of an X.* IV. *An intersection of two lines in the form of a cross.*

DECESSUS, a, um. Part. of DECETIO.

DECETIO, ussi, ussum, 3. (de and quatio) *To shake or strike off.*

DEDECO, ui. 2. 1. *To misbecome, not to suit, be unscemly.* II. *To dishonour.*

DEDECOA, Æ. f. (dedecore) *Unscemly, unbecoming.*

DEDECOA, Æ. f. Æ. f. Æ. f. (dedecus) *To make infamous, disgrace, dishonour.*

DEDECOA, a, um. (disgraceful, shameful).

DEDECO, Æ. f. n. *Any thing that misbecomes or is unscemly.*

DEDICATIO, Æ. f. (dedico) *A dedication, consecration:* also for, a beginning to use any thing.

DEDICO, avi, atum, Æ. f. 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, Æ. f. (dedignor) *A refusing, disdaining.*

DEDIGNO, atus sum, Æ. f. *To refuse, disdain, scorn.*

DEDISCO, didici, 3. *To unlearn, forget.*

DEDITICIA, a, um. *That has surrendered himself to the power of another:* hence, Dediticii, *The subjects of the Romans in Italy, in opposition to the allies (socii);* Liv.

DEDITIO, Æ. f. (dedo) *A giving up or surrendering.*

DEDO, a, um. I. Part. of dedo.

DEDO, a, um. II. Adj. *Given up, devoted to.*

DEDO, idi, tum, Æ. f. 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.*

DEDOCO, ui, ctum, Æ. f. *To cause one to unlearn a thing, or to learn it otherwise.*

DEDOLEO, ui, ctum, Æ. f. *To cease from pain or grief.*

DEDO, avi, atum, Æ. f. 1. *To keep (with an ace).* II. *To make smooth.*

III. *In low language, for, To beat, cudgel.*

DEDECO, 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. *Nayem, or naves.* 3. *To let down into the sea, to launch.* 3.

Deducere filum (de cubo), Ov. *to spin:* hence the figurative expressions in the poets, deducere carmen, verbum, id., i. e. to make, compose. Hence also, *To attenuate, make thin.* II. *To lead, bring, or draw away:* hence, *To keep back, deter, turn away:* hence, *To deduct (in reckoning).* 3. *To withdraw, take away.* 4. *To put out of possession, deprive of:* 5. *To draw off drains, to derive.*

III. *To lead, bring, or draw to a place.* Hence, 1. *Deducere nuptam, 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 to a certain pitch or so far: *to embroil, unlicate:* hence, *to mislead, seduce, entice.* 4. *To form, purvey:* 5. *To draw out, protract.* IV. *For ducere.* 1. *To lead.* 2. *To spend, pass.* 3. *To draw, make.* 4. *To distribute, divide.*

DEDUCTIO, Æ. f. (deduco) 1. *A leading down, leading away:* hence, 1. *A thrashing or putting out of possession.* 2. *A drawing off, drawing.* 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. *Rationalis, An aducing of evidence.*

DEDUCTOR, Æ. f. 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.*

DEDUCTUS, a, um. Part. of DEDUCO.

DEDUCTUS, us, m. (deduco) 1. *A drawing down.* II. *A drawing off.*

DEDERO, avi, atum, Æ. f. *To wander, stray.*

DEDECO, avi, atum, Æ. f. (de and fex) 1. *To cleanse from dregs, refine, purify.* II. *Fig. 1. To purify.* 2. *To make clear or plain.* 3. *To render severe or heavy.*

DEDECO, avi, atum, Æ. f. (de and fama) *In-famous, scandalous.*

DEDECO, avi, atum, Æ. f. (de and fama)

## DEF

To destroy one's good name, to defame: hence, *Defamatus*, a, um, *Defamed*, scandalised.

*DEFATIGATIO*, ōnis. f. (*defatigo*) A wearying.

*DEFATIGO*, āvi, ātum, āre. To make weary, fatigue; *defatigari*, to be wearied: hence, *Defatigatus*, a, um, *Fatigued*, weary.

*DEFECTIO*, ōnis. f. (*deficio*) 1. A want, defect: hence, *Defectio*, sc. *virium*, a fainting, swoon. II. Description, apostasy.

*DEFECTOR*, ōris. m. (*deficio*) One who has deserted or revolted.

*DEFECTUM*, i. n. (*defectus*, a, um) A want, defect.

*DEFECTUS*, a, um. I. Part. of *deficio*; see *DEFICIO*. II. Adj. 1. That is in want of anything. 2. Weak, enfeebled, debilitated.

*DEFECTUS*, us. m. (*deficio*) 1. A defect, want: hence, 1. *Want of light*. 2. *Want of strength, weakness*. II. A revolt, rebellion.

*DEFENDO*, di, sum. 3. (*de* and *fendo*)

1. To keep off, avert; to repel, ward off; also, 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.

*DEFENSO*, āre. To involve in debt.

*DEFENSIO*, ōnis. f. (*defendo*) 1. A defending, defence. II. A defence, a speech or writing in defence.

*DEFENSIVO*, āre. (freq. of *defendo*) To defend, especially, to defend often.

*DEFENSO*, āre. (freq. of *defendo*) 1. To keep off. II. To defend.

*DEFENSOR*, ōris. m. (*defendo*) 1. He who keeps off or seeks to keep off anything, an avenger. II. A defender.

*DEFENSUS*, a, um. Part. of *DEFENDO*.

*DEFERO*, tūli, lātum, ferre. 1. To draw or bring down: hence, 1. To remove downwards. 2. To throw down, throw to the ground; deferri, to tumble or fall down. II. To carry or bring to a place. 2. Prop. also, To bring to its place. 3. Fig. also, To bring to bear, produce. 4. To bring or give account of, to report, inform one of anything: especially, to give in (in a forensic acceptance), i. e. to report; also, to give in or report in the Census. 6. Deferre rem, To bring to market for sale, to sell.

## DEF

*DE-FERVESCO*, bui and vi, ēre. 1. To boil thoroughly. II. To cease boiling, to grow cool: hence, fig., to grow cool, to abate, lose its heat or violence.

*DEFESSUS*, a, um. Part. of *DEFESSICO*. Weary, tired, languid.

*DEFESSUS*, sum. i. (*de* and *faticor*) To lose strength, grow weary or faint.

*DEFICIO*, 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, deficit, to be forsaken or deserted, or, to have need of anything. 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, to decline, to lose courage, to grow disheartened, give way: hence, to decrease, grow less.

*DE-FIGO*, xi, xum, ēre. 1. To fix or strike in or into: hence, 1. To fix, make firm or fast. 2. To fix or fasten upon anything. 3. To bewitch, enchant. 4. As it were to enchant, to strike motionless, to stupefy, astonish: *Defixus*, astonished, stupified, motionless, as it were, enchanted.

II. To attack.

*DE-FINGO*, nxi, ctum. 2. 1. To fashion, form. II. To form amiss.

*DE-FINIO*, ivi, itum. 4. 1. 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.

*DEFINIRE*, adv. *Definitively*.

*DEFINIO*, ōnis. f. (*definio*) A limiting, prescribing: hence, a prescribed form: and, an explanation, definition.

*DEFINIVUS*, a, um. (*definio*) *Definitive*, explanatory.

*DEFINIVUS*, a, um. 1. Part. of *definio*; see *DEFINIO*. II. Adj. *Definitive*.

*DE-FIO*, ōri, for *deficio*. To fail.

*DEFIOCŪLUS*, i. (*defio* and *oculus*) Having but one eye, one-eyed.

*DEFIXUS*, a, um. Part. of *DEFIGO*.

*DEFLAGATIO*, ōnis. f. (*deflagro*) A burning, consuming by fire.

*DEFLAGO*, ōvi, 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.

*DE-FLECTO*, 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.

*DE-FLEO*, ōvi, ātum. 2. To weep over any thing, lament, bewail: *Defletus*, a, um, *Bewailed*; also simply, to weep.

*DEFLETUS*, a, um. Part. of *DEFLEO*.

*DEFLEXUS*, a, um. Part. of *DEFLECTO*.

*DE-FLUO*, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. To blow off or away. II. To blow, to cleanse by blowing.

*DEFLOCCATUS*, a, um. (*de* and *floccus*) Bald.

*DE-FLŪREO*. 2. and *DE-FLŪRESCO*, ui. 3.

1. To lose its blossom. II. Fig. To decay, lose its vigour or liveliness.

*DE-FLUO*, xi, xum. 3. 1. 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.

*DE-FŪDIO*, ōdi, ōsum. 3. 1. To dig in, bury in the earth. II. To dig.

III. To dig out, scratch or tear out.

*DE-FŪRE*. To fail.

*DEFORMATIO*, ōnis. f. (*deformo*) 1. A forming, fashioning; description, delineation. II. A disfiguring, defacing.

*DEFORMIS*, e. (*de* and *forma*) 1. Deformed, misshapen, ugly. II. Shapeless.

*DEFORMLTAS*, ātis. f. (*deformis*) 1. Ugliness of form or appearance. II. Fig. Disgrace, dishonour.

*DEFORMITER*, adv. *Deformedly*, infamously.

*DE-FORMO*, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. To design, form, fashion, describe. II. To describe as ugly: hence, to disfigure, deform.

*DE-FOSSUS*, a, um. Part. of *DEFODIO*.

*DEFRACTUS*, a, um. Part. of *DEFRINGO*.

*DE-FRAUDO*, āvi, ātum, āre. To deprive one of any thing by deceit, to impose upon, cheat, defraud.

*DEFRENATUS*, a, um. (*de* and *freno*) Unbridled, free.

*DE-FRICO*, cūi, cātum and ctum, āre. To rub or rub off; defricari, to rub one's self.

*DEFRICTUS*, a, um. Part. of *DEFRICO*.

*DEFRINGO*, ōgi, actum, ēre. (*de* and *frango*) 1. To break off. II. To break, break to pieces. III. To break a thing down, so as to cause it to fall together.

*DEFUAT*, for *desit*; Plaut.

## DEF

DE-FUGIO, ōgi, ōptum, ēre. I. To see 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, ōsum, ēre. I. To pour down, pour, cause to flow. II. To pour into, pour from one vessel to another.

DE-FUNGO, ctus sum, i. I. To perform a thing fully, to finish, have done with: hence, I. 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-FŪSUS, ēris. (de and genus) I. Degenerate: hence, II. Base, ignoble, of a bad kind: gen. ōis, mean, low.

DE-FŪSŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (degenere) I. Intrans. To be unlike his ancestors, to degenerate. II. Trans. I. To degenerate from, or to be unlike one's kindred. 2. To come to degenerate.

DE-FĒRO, essi, estum. 3. To carry away, carry to a place.

DE-GLĒRO, psi, ptum. 3. I. To peel. II. To take off the skin, flay.

DEGO, degi. 3. (for deigo, from de and ago) I. Trans. To spend, pass. II. Intrans. I. To live. 2. To consist, endure.

DE-GRANDIO, āre. To hail, or, to continue hailing into the end.

DE-GRASSO, ātus sum, āri. To behave cruelly towards any one.

DE-GRĀVO, āvi, ātum, āre. To press down, be burdensome, incommode.

DE-GRĒDIO, essus sum, 3. (de and gradior) I. To go down, descend. II. To depart from any thing.

DE-GRĒSSIO, ōnis f. (degradior) A going away or departing; a departing from the principal subject, a digression.

DE-GRĒSSUS, a, um. Part. of DEGRĒDIO.

DE-GRĒSSUS, 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. I. To taste. II. Fig. To taste: hence, I. To taste, to try. 2. To probe, sound. 3. To touch slightly, graze.

DE-HINC. I. Hence, from this place. II. Henceforth, from this time, for the future. III. Afterwards, after this, hercupon: primum-dehinc (for cēinde), then, in enumerations.

## DEH

DE-HISCO, ēre. 3. To open up chinks, gape, yawn.

DEHONESTAMENTUM, i. n. (dehonesto) I. That which disfigures or deforms a thing. II. A disgrace, dishonour. DE-HONESTO, 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) I. One after another, successively. II. In the next place, hereupon.

DE-INDĒ, adv. Afterwards, after that, hercupon: it is frequently used for, secondly, thirdly, fourthly, &c.

DE-JECTIO, ōnis f. (deicio) I. A throwing or casting down: fig.; animi, Sen., dejection. II. A throwing out, turning out.

DE-JECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of deicio; see DELECTO. II. Adj. I. Low. 2. Spiritless, dispirited, disheartened, dejected. 3. Bent downwards.

DE-JECTUS, us, m. (deicio) I. A throwing down. II. The steepness of a place. III. A throwing out or over one's self.

DE-IERO, āvi, ātum, āre. (de and iuro) To swear, take an oath.

DE-ICIO, ēci, ectum, ēre. (de and jacio) I. To throw or cast down, cast to the ground: hence, I. 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, I. To remove, avert. 2. To turn away. 3. To bring from any thing; aliquando 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-IUNGO, xi, ctum, ēre. To separate, disjoint.

DE-ICRO, āre. i. q. deiero. To swear, take an oath.

DE-IŪVO, āre. To withhold help.

DE-LĀBO, ōre. To sink, fall down.

DE-LĀBOR, pus sum. 3. I. To fall, flow, slip, or fly down. II. Fig. I. To arrive or come at, to full into. 2. To arise.

DE-LĀCĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. To tear to pieces, destroy.

DE-LANBO, ēre. 3. To lick.

## DEL

DE-LĀMENTOR, āri. To bewail, weep over.

DE-LAPSUS, 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. (deleco) 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 lacto) Prop. To allure: hence, to delight: delectari, to be delighted, take delight in a thing.

DE-LECTUS, us, m. (deligere) A choosing, choice: especially, a choosing or levying of soldiers: also, the troops levied.

DE-LECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of deigo, see DELIGO. II. Adj. Chosen, select, choice, excellent.

DE-LEGĀTIO, ōnis f. (delego) An assignment of a debt.

DE-LEGO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. 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, I. 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-LEŪNO. See DELINO.

DE-LEO, ēvi, ctum, ēre. (from δελω) I. To wipe away, blot out, efface. II. Fig. To destroy, bring to nought, overthrow, annihilate, exterminate.

DE-LETRIX, icis f. (deleo) She that blots out or destroys.

DE-LETUS, a, um. Part. of DELEO.

DE-LIBĒRĀNDUS, a, um. i. q. delibērans. Deliberating, reflecting.

DE-LIBĒRĀTIO, ōnis f. (delibero) A deliberating, considering.

DE-LIBĒRĀTIVUS, a, um. (delibero) Deliberative, relating to deliberation.

DE-LIBĒRATOR, ōris, m. (delibero) One who deliberates.

DE-LIBĒRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of delibero; see DELIBERO. II. Adj. Certain.

## DEL

DELIĀĀRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To *consult, consider, deliberate* : hence, to *consult, ask advice*. II. To *determine, resolve*.

DE-LĪDO, 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, ui, ātum, āre. (δελιβύω) To *hesitate, amuse* : we usually find the participle, *delibutus*, a, um.

DELICĀRE, adv. *S. filij, pleasantly, delicately, & rapturously* ; also, *ambiguously*.

DELICĀTUS, a, um. I. That *serves only for delight or luxury* : hence, I. *Luxurious, delicate, effeminate*. 2. *Facile, pleasant*. 3. *Tender, soft, gentle*. 4. *Agreeable, charming, delightful*. II. *Added to a luxurious mode of living, dainty, luxurious* ; also, *fine, splendid* ; hence, 1. *Over nice*. 2. *Genial, elegant*. DELICĪA, a, f. and more frequently, the plural, DELICĪE, ārum. I. *Delight, pleasure, enjoyment* ; also, *extravagancies* ; works of art, gen., *elegant and ornamental productions of any art*. II. *That wherein one takes delight*. 1. A *favorite* ; 2. A *pleasure*. 2. *Sport, trifling, frolics*. 3. *State, show, ostentation*.

DELICĪŪLE, ārum. f. Dimin. of *delicē*, and of the same signification : Cic.

DELICĪŪM, i. n. for *delicē* ; Sen.

DELICĪUM, i. n. i. q. *delicē* ; Mart.

DELICĪUM, i. n. (delinquo) *An offence*. DELICĪTUS, a, um. (delinquo)

DE-LĪGO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To *bind, tie, bind to* ; also, *gen., to fasten*. II. To *bind up*.

DELIGO, ēgi, ectum. 3. (de and legere) I. To *select, choose*. II. To *detach*. III. To *drive or thrust out*. IV. To *draw down*. V. To *pluck off*. VI. To *overturn*.

DE-LINGO, nxi, netum. 3. To *lick, lick off*.

DELINĒSCUS, a, um. (delineo and facio) *Soothing, charming, captivating*.

DELINĒSCUM, i. n. (delinuo) I. A *means of soothing or alleviating, a lenitive*. II. A *charm, blandishment*.

DE-LINO, iui, utum, ire. To *soothe or mitigate any one* ; to *win over, please, charm, captivate*.

DELINŪTOR, ōris, m. (delinto) *One who gains over or captivates another*.

DE-LINO, āvi, ātum. 3. I. To *wipe off, rub, cleanse*. II. To *lessen*.

DE-LINŪTO, lēui, ictum. 3. Prop. To *omit doing what one ought to do* ; hence,

## DEL

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 *delinquo parentum siet, Plaut* ; unless this be the nominative, which seems more suitable : *solis, Plin.*, i. e. an eclipse.

DE-LIŪTO, āre. I. To *pour down, cease to flow down*. II. To *render fluid*. III. To *clear up, explain*.

DELIŪTUS, 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*.

DELIRO, 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*.

DELIŪSCO, ui. 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 Delphi, L.). II. A *certain constellation*.

DELŪTŌN, i. n. (δελτώων) *The name of a constellation*.

DELŪRUM, i. n. Prop. *That part of the temple in which the image of the god was erected* ; the *innermost 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-LŪSCŪO, āre. (deludo and facio) i. q. *deludo* ; Plaut.

DE-LŪDO, si, sum, 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*.

DELŪMBIS, e. (de and lumbus) I. *Lame in the hip, hip-shot*. II. *Fig. Lame, i. e. weak, feeble*.

DELŪMBŪS, āvi, ātum, āre. (delumbis) I. To *hip, to lame in the hip or loins*. II. *Fig. To weaken, enervate*.

DELŪSUS, a, um. Part. of DELŪDO.

## DEM

DE-MANDO, āvi, ātum, āre. To *give in charge, commit, entrust*.

DEMARCHUS, i. m. (δημαρχος) With the Greeks, the same as a *tribune of the people with the Romans* ; Plaut.

DE-MEMŪS, isse. To *forget* ; Mart. 2, 59, 4 ; but here some read, *te meminisse*.

DE-MENSUS, tis. *Without understanding, silly, foolish*.

DEMENSIO, ōnis, f. (demetior) *A measuring*.

DEMENSUS, a, um. Part. of DEMETIOR. DEMENTER, adv. *Foolishly, naudly, senselessly*.

DEMENŪSIA, a, f. (demens) *Madness, folly, stupidity, foolishness*.

DEMŪTIO, ire. (demens) To *be cut of one's senses*.

DE-MŪNEO, ui, ūtum, āre. I. *Aliquid, To deserve*. II. *Aliquid, To oblige, lay under an obligation*.

DE-MERLOR, ēri. To *oblige, lay under an obligation*.

DE-MERGO, si, sum, ēre. I. To *sink, plunge into water, let down* ; hence, *demergi, to sink, go down*. II. *Fig. To sink*.

DEMERSUS, a, um. Part. of DEMERGO.

DEMETSUS, a, um. Part. of DEMETCO, ēre.

DE-METTOR, 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-n*. Al. *dimeto*.

DE-MĒTO, essui, essum, ēre. To *move, reap, cut away* ; to *take off or away*.

DEMĒGRATIO, ōnis, f. *An emigration*.

DE-MIGNO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To *depart, remove, or retire from or to a place, to migrate* ; to *go away, depart*. II. *Fig. To depart, remove*.

DE-MINCO, ui, ūtum. 3. To *make smaller or less, to lessen, diminish, take from a thing* ; hence, I. To *alicuius*.

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*.

DEMĒNŪTIO, ōnis, f. (demino) I. A *lessening, diminishing*. II. *An alienating, selling*. III. A *taking away, withdrawing*.

DE-MINOR, 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*.

DEMISSE, adv. I. *Low, not aloft*.



II. *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. I. Part. of demitto; see DEMITTO. II. Adj. 1. *Condescending, modest, unassuming; or, sparing of rhetorical ornament; also, low-spirited, downcast, timid, disheartened. 2. Deriving, descending. 3. Hanging down. 4. Low, 5. Deep.*  
DEMITTĪGĀ, āre. *To mitigate, moderate.*

DEMITTO, ISI, ISSUM. 3. I. *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. II. To cause to go, or to send to a place. III. To set free.*

DEMURGUS, i. m. (δημουργός) *The supreme magistrate in some free states of Greece.*

DEMO, msi, mtum. 3. (for deimo, from de and emo) *To take away, withdraw.*

DEMŌLĪTOR, itus sum. 4. I. *To remove. II. To pull down, demolish; hence, to level with the ground, destroy.*  
DEMŌLĪTIO, ōnis. f. (demolior) *A pulling down, demolishing.*

DEMŌLĪTOR, ōnis. 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) I. *Demonstrative, that shows or points out. II. Genus, a branch of rhetoric, employed in praise or blame.*

DEMONSTRATOR, ōris. m. (demonstro) *One who shows any thing, one who demonstrates.*

DEMONSTRATIO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To show, point out. II. To show, relate, represent, point out; hence, 1. To nominate, name. 2. To denote, signify. 3. To show, prove.*

DEMONSTRATIO, mortuus sum. 1. *To die. II. To be dying with we.*

DEMONSTRATIO, ōnis sum, āri. I. *To keep back, retard, detain, delay. II. To loiter, linger.*

DEMORBUS, a, um. Part. of DEMORDEO.

DEMORBUS, a, um. Part. of DEMORDEO.

DEMORBUS, a, um. Part. of DEMORDEO.

DEMORBUS, ōvi, ōtum, ēre. I. *To move away, turn away, remove; also, to*

*drive away. II. To move or send to a place.*

DEMPUS, or DEMPTUS, a, um. Part. DEMO.

DE-MEGĪO, Ivi, Itum, Īre. *To bellow or low down; paludes demugita, Ov., i. e. filled with lowing.*

DE-MELCEO, ūsi, ūsum, and ultum, ēre. *To stroke with the hand, caress.*

DEMUM, adv. (from dem) I. *Emphatic. 1. When it is used of later time and is equivalent to, At last, at length. 2. With Quintilian an other with, not his age for tantum, Only. II. I. q. tandem; e. g. quantum demum differt, Cic., i. e. pray! in the name of wonder!*

DE-MUTRO, are. *To matter over.*

DE-MUTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *Trans. To alter, change. II. 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 Sesterces.*

DE-NARRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To narrate.*

DENASO, are. (de and nasus) *To deprive of a nose, take off the nose.*

DE-NATO, are. *To steam down.*

DE-NEGO, āvi, ātum, āre. 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. II. To deny, refuse. III. Not to suffer, to decline.*

DENI, gē, a. (decem) *Each ten, ten by ten, ten (distributive).*

DENICĪUS, e. (de and nex) *Relating to death; feriae denicales, Colum.; and simply, denicales, Cic., sc. feriae, a certain funeral solemnity among the Romans.*

DENIQUE, adv. (for demque, from dem) I. *Lastly, at last. N. B. It may sometimes be rendered, In a word, in short, briefly. II. First, for the first time. III. At most, at best. IV. At least. V. Yes, even, yea rather.*

DENŌMINATIO, ōnis. f. (denomino) *A metonymy.*

DE-NŌMĪO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To name, denominate.*

DE-NORMO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To take away or destroy the rectangular or square form of a thing; to render uneven or irregular.*

DE-NŌTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *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. II. To mark out with words, to remark upon, allude to.*

DENS, tis. m. (for dens, from dēo, as, dōo; from dōo, for dōo) I. *A tooth.*

II. *Any thing resembling a tooth, in which sense it is frequently rendered, tooth. 1. Ancora, Virg. 2. A sickle; a key.*

III. *Also fig. of other things, as envy or anger; invidius, Hor.; carere aliqua dente malehōis, Cic.*

DENSE, adv. I. *Thickly. II. Frequently, often.*

DENSEO, ūi. 2. (densus) i. q. denso. *To make thick, thicken.*

DENSUS, āvi, ātum, āre. (densus) *To make thick, join closely together, thicken.*

DENSUS, a, um. I. *Dense, thick, close, hence, II. End of any thing. III. Frequent, numerous.*

DENTALE, is. n. (dens) *The beam to which the ploughshare is fastened; hence, a plough, or, ploughshare.*

DENTATUS, a, um. (dens) I. *Having teeth, toothed. II. Smoothed with a tooth.*

DETHRANDĪTUS, a, um. (dens and lego) *Breaking teeth.*

DENTIFĪGUS, i. m. (dens and lego) *One who collects teeth.*

DENTIO, Īre. 4. (dens) I. *To breed teeth, cut teeth, teethe. II. Deutes dentium, Plaut., chatter through hunger.*

DENTISCALPIUM, i. n. (dens and scalpo) *A toothpick.*

DENTITIO, ōnis. f. (dentio) *The teething of children, a cutting of teeth.*

DENTĪTES, a, um. (dens) *Having teeth.*

DE-NEBO, psi, ptum. 3. *To marry.*

DE-NEBO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To bare, make naked. II. To strip, pilage. III. 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, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To declare, announce, make known; hence, 1. Domum, 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. II. To denounce, threaten. III. To order, command, issue an order. IV. To demand, desire.*

DENVO, adv. (for de novo) *Anew, again.*

DENSUS, a, um. See DENSI, & a.

DE-ONERO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To case of a load or burthen, to unload, discharge.*

DEONERUS, adv. *Discharged.*

## DEO

DE-OSCŪLOR, ātus sum, āri. I To kiss. 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-PARCIS, a, um. Too sparing, niggardly.

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.

DE-PECTO, xi, xum, ēre. To comb down or away; to beat, thrash.

DE-PECTUS, a, um. Part. of DEPACISOR.

DE-PĒCCĀTOR, ōris, m. (depeccor) A robber, embezzler.

DE-PĒCCŪL, āre, i. q. depeccor; Plant.

DE-PĒCCŪLOR, ātus sum, āri. To rob, plunder, embezzle.

DE-PĒLLO, pŭlli, 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, Plant. Asin. 2, 2, 39.

DEPENSUS, a, um. Part. of DEPENDO.

DEPERDITUS, a, um. I. Part. of deperdo; see DEPENDO. 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-PĒRO, di, i. q. perco, with a stronger signification. To ruin, pervert, be lost.

DE-PĒXUS, a, um. Part. of DEPECTO.

DE-PICTUS, a, um. Part. of DEPINGO.

DE-PILLO, āvi, ātum, āre. To pull off the hair, pluck.

DE-PINGO, lxi, ctum, ēre. I. To describe in painting, paint, depict; also, to embroider; hence, to adorn. II. To

## DEP

depict with words, to describe. III. To depict or figure in thought, to imagine, conceive.

DE-PLANGO, nxi, nctum, 3. To bewail, lament.

DE-PLANTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To break off by the root, root up. II. To set, plant.

DE-PLĒXUS, a, um. Perhaps, Embracing.

DE-PLORĀBUNDUS, a, um. (deploro) Weeping.

DE-PLORO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrans. To weep over any thing, lament, deplore. II. Trans. 1. To bewail, lament, deplore; or, to bring forward any thing with tears. 2. To regard as lost, give up.

DE-PLŪO, ui, 3. To rain down.

DE-PLŪLO, ivi, itum, 4. To polish, smooth.

DE-POŅO, sui, situm, 3. I. To lay or place aside, to set, lay, or put down; to lay, place, set; hence, I. To lay down, give up, forego, lose; to bring, 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 lend, disengage.

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-POPŪLOR, 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, scud 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, pōposel, 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, exhortation.

DE-PRĒSTUS, a, um. Part. of DEPONO.

DE-PRĒVĀRE, adv. Perversely, wrongly.

DE-PRĒVĀTOR, ōnis, f. (depravo) 1. A perverting or distorting of a thing. II. A distorting, a misrepresentation, a misinterpretation.

DE-PRĒVŪO, 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 or 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-PRENDO, 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-PRESSUS, a, um. I. Part. of deprimō; see DEPRIMO. II. Adj. Deep, depressed, lying low; deep or low.

DE-PŪLMO, 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-PACILLOR, ári. To fight, contend.  
DE-PADMO, 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 DEPRONTUS, a, um. Part. of DEPROMO.

DE-PROPÓS, áre. I. Intrans. To Assent. II. Trans. To make hastily.

DEPRO, paul, ptum. 3. (ðψω) To knead.

DEPUSUS, a, um. Part. of DEPRO.

DE-PURBO, ul, 2. I. To lose a sense of shame, to be past shame; imperson., depuduit, Ov., all shame is gone. II. To be ashamed.

DE-PUGNO, ári, átum, áre. I. q. pugno, with a stronger signification. To fight, contend.

DE-PULSIO, ónis. f. (depello) A driving away, removal, keeping or warding off.

DE-PULSO, áre. To thrust away.

DEPULSOR, óris. m. (depello) One who drives away, removes, or repels.

DEPULSUS, a, um. Part. of DEPELLO.

DE-PUNGO, ére. 3. To prick, prick down; hence, to make a point.

DE-PUTO, ávi, átum, áre. I. To cut off, prune. II. To reckon, reflect on; hence, 1. To esteem, consider. 2. To attribute, ascribe. III. To appoint, destine (to a place, employment, &c.).

DE-PIGUS, e. (de and pyga) i. e. macris clunibus; Hor.

DE-QUIROR, estus sum. 3. To complain of.

DERASTUS, a, um. Part. of DERADO.

DERECTUS, a, um. Part. of DERIGO.

DERELICTIO, ónis. f. (derelinquo) A forsaking, abandoning; a neglecting.

DERELICTUS, a, um. Part. of DERELINQUO.

DE-RELINQUO, lqui, ictum, ére. I. To forsake. II. Fig. To forsake, neglect, slight. III. To leave behind, leave by will.

DE-REPENTE, adv. Suddenly.

DE-REPO, psi, ptum, ére. To creep down, to steal or sink away.

DERIPTUS, a, um. Part. of DERIPIO.

DE-RIDEO, a, sum, ére. 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, lupi, eptum, ére. (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, óris. 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 DERIDEO.

DERISUS, us. m. (derideo) Derision, mockery, scorn.

DERIVATIO, ónis. 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, ávi, átum, áre. I. To draw off, drain, turn off (water). II. Fig. To draw off, turn away, turn or bring upon.

DE-RIBO, si, sum, ére. To gnaw, nibble.

DEROGATIO, ónis. f. (derogo) An alteration made in a law, by the omission of a clause.

DE-RIGEO, áre. To ask after any thing.

DE-RIGO, ávi, átum, áre. I. To take away from or alter a law. II. Gen. To take away, detract from, diminish.

DEROSTA, a, um. Part. of DERODO.

DE-RUENEO, áre. I. To plane, smooth with a plane. II. To deceive, cheat.

DE-RUO, ul, útum, ére. To pull or tear down.

DE-RUPCUS, a, um. Precipitous, steep.

DE-RURUS, ávi, átum, áre. I. To consecrate, dedicate. II. To deify. We find also desero.

DE-SERVIO, ívi, ítum, íre. I. To rave, rage. II. To cease raving or raging.

DE-SALTO, ávi, átum, áre. To dance, dance out, dance to the end.

DESCENDO, di, sum, ére. (de and scando)

I. To descend, come or go down, pass from a higher place to a lower. 1. 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. 1. To go away, depart; hence, to depart, to be unlike. 2. To go or come to a place; hence, to come near.

DESCENSIO, ónis. f. (descendo) I. A descending. II. A descent, place for going down.

DESCENSUS, us. m. (descendo) A descent.

DE-SCISCO, vi and ii, ítum. 3. To withdraw, revolt; fig., to fall off, deviate, decline; hence, to degenerate.

DE-SCALBO, psi, ptum. 3. I. To copy, transcribe. II. To sketch, delineate.

1. 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 in 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, ónis. f. (describo) I. A representation or delineation of a thing. 1. A description, explanation, delineation, portraiture. 2. A delineation, drawing.

II. A distribution, division; hence, 1. A disposition, arrangement. 2. An ordering, regulating. 3. Quality, form.

III. A transcribing, or a transcript.

DESCRIPTIENCLA, e. f. (dimin. of descriptio) A small description or delineation.

DESCRIPTUS, a, um. I. Part. of descripto; see DESCRIBO. II. Adj. Regular, orderly, well arranged.

DE-SECO, cui, ctum, cáre. To cut or hew off.

DESCARO. See DESACRO.

DESCERTUS, a, um. Part. of DESERO.

DE-SEBO, ul, tum, ére. I. Trans. 1. To leave, forsake, abandon; also, to fail. 2. Fig. To abandon, to neglect, slight. 3. To leave behind. II. Intrans.

To leave one's standard, desert.

DE-SSAPO, psi, ptum, ére. To creep down.

DESERTIO, ónis. f. (desero) I. A forsaking, desertion. II. A neglecting, slighting.

DESERTOR, óris. m. (desero, ul) I. One who neglects or forsakes. II. A deserter.

DESERTUS, a, um. I. Part. of desero; see DESERO. II. Adj. Deserted, solitary, waste.

DE-SERVIO, ívi, ítum, íre. I. To wait upon, be courteous to. II. To attend to, take care of.

DESSES, ídis. Inactive, idle, indolent.

DE-SICCO, áre. To dry.

DESTUDO, édi, éssum, ére. (de and sedeo) To sit idle any where, to remain long and inactive in any place; hence, to go to stool.

DESIDERABILIS, e. (desidero) Desirable.

DESIDERATIO, ónis. f. (desidero) I.

*Longing, ardent desire.* II. *A desire of knowing; hence, a question proposed.*

DESIDERĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of desidero; see DESIDERO. II. Adj. Agreeable, wished for.

DESIDERO, m, 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, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To desire, long for;* hence, I. *To desire, to demand.* 2. *To desire, to need.* II. *To observe something to be wanting, to miss.*

DESIDIA, a, f. (deses) *A (long) sitting in a place; hence, idleness, inactivity, slothfulness.*

DESIDIARIUM, i. n. (desideo) *A place where one sits long or in idleness.*

DESIDUS, cl. f. (or desidia; Luer.)

DESIDIOSA, adv. *In sitting, or, idly; Luer.*

DESIDIOSUS, a, um. (desidia) *Full of idleness, slothful, lazy.*

DESIDIO, cdi, ere. *To sink, fall, or settle down.*

DESIGNATIO, 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.*

DESIGNATOR, oris, m. (designo) *One who orders, regulates, or arranges; at a funeral, an undertaker.*

DESIGNO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To mark; also, to allude 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, ili and illi, ultum. 4. (de and salio) *To leap down.*

DESISO, 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, a, f. (desipio) *Want of understanding, foolishness.*

DESIPIO, m, 3. (de and sapio) *To be silly or without understanding, or, to act foolishly; hence, Desipens, 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.*

DESUSUS, a, um. Part. of desino; see DESINO.

DESŪLO, 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.*

DESPERATIO, ōnis, f. (despero) *Hopelessness, despair.*

DESPERATUS, a, um. I. Part. of despero; see DESPERO. II. Adj. *Given over, past hope, despaired of, irremediable, desperate.*

DESPERO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To have no hope, to lose all hope, to despair, despond.*

Hence, desperor, res desperatur, &c., *There is no hope of it, it is despaired of.*

DESPLICATIO, ōnis, f. (despecor) *Contempt.*

DESPLICATUS, a, um. I. Part. of despecor; see DESPECOR. II. Adj. *Despised, contemptible.*

DESPECATUS, us, m. (despecor) *Contempt.*

DESPECIENTIA, a, f. (despicio) *Contempt.*

DESPECIO, exi, ectum, ēre. (de and specio) 1. *To look down.* II. *To look away, not to look at.* III. *To despise, contempt, value at a low rate or below its worth; hence, 1. To disregard.* 2. *To decline, shun, avoid.* IV. *To see, or, to look at.*

DESPELLATOR, ōris, m. (despolio) *A robber.*

DESPELLO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To rob, plunder.*

DESPEONDO, di, sum, ēre. 1. *To promise, engage; especially, to promise in marriage, to betroth.* II. *To give up, lose.*

DESPEONSO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To betroth.*

DESPEONSES, a, um. Part. of DESPEONDO.

DESPEO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To take off the scum, to skim.* II. *To pour down; also, to come (pouring) down.* 2. *To abate, slacken.* II. *To foam, boil; hence, to digest.*

DESPIVO, vi, itum, ēre. I. Intrans. *To spit down or upon, or, to spit out.*

II. Trans. *To abominate, disapprove, disdain.*

DES-SQUĀNO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To scale, take off the scales.* II. *To peel, rub or pull off; to clear.* Desquamata, ōrum, *Parts of the body where the skin has been struck off.*

DES-STERTO, ūi, ēre. *To cease snoring.*

DES-STILLO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To drop or trickle down.*

DES-STIMŪLO, āre. *To pierce or goad through; bona, flaut., i. e. to run through, consume.*

DESTINA, a, f. *A support, stay, prop.*

DESTINATIO, ōnis, f. (destino) I. *A fastening.* II. *A fixing, appointing.*

DESTINO, 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.*

III. *To intend to buy.*

DESTITVO, vi, itum, ēre. (de and statuo) I. *To place or set upon.* 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.*

DESTITVIO, ōnis, f. (destitui) I. *An entire forsaking.* II. *A deceiving, disappointing.*

DESTITVUS, a, um. I. Part. of destitui; see DESTITVO. II. Adj. 1. *Left alone, left an orphan.* II. *Helpless.*

DESTRICUS, a, um. I. Part. of destringo; see DESTRINGO. II. Adj. *Severe.*

DESTRINGO, inxi, ictum, ēre. I. *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. DESTRUO, xi, ctum, 3. I. *To pull down, raze, build, to destroy.* II. *Fig. To destroy, subvert, ruin.*

DESTRUCTUS, a, um. Part. of DESTRUCO.

DESDŪSCO, ēre. 3. (inchoat. of desudo) *To sweat.*

DESDŪSO, 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

**DESUETUDO**, Æti, actum. 3. (desueo and facio) *To disuse; and pass.* Desueo, factus sum, fieri, *To become disused, or, to be out of use.*

**DESUETO**, Æti, tum. 3. (desueo) *1. Intrans. To become unaccustomed, to lose a custom or habit.* II. Trans. 1. *To cause to become unaccustomed.* 2. *To disuse, leave off;* hence, Desuetus, a, um. 3. *That is unaccustomed to any thing.* Not customary, out of use, disused.

**DESURTUS**, Æti, f. (desurtus) *Disuse of a thing.*

**DESURTUS**, a, um. Part. of **DESURTUS**.

**DESURTOR**, Æti, m. (desillio) *One who leaps down;* hence, 1. In the games of the circus, *One who vaults from one horse to another without stopping.* II. *An inconstant or fickle person.*

**DESURTORIVS**, a, um. (desurtor) *e. p. equus, Suet., the horse of a desurtor; see DESURTOR.*

**DESURTURA**, Æ. f. (desillio) *A leaping down.*

**DE-SUM**, ful, esse. 1. *To fail, be wanting.* II. *To fail in one's part, to be wanting in one's part.* III. *To be absent.* 1. In person, *Not to be present.* 2. In mind or exertion; hence, alicui, Cic., l. 4. *Not to serve;* non dessee, to a tree; thus also, sibi, *to injure one's self, 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, ironically, for, *To accuse;* Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4.

**DE-SUMO**, mpsi or msi, mptum or mtum, Ære. *To take upon one's self, undertake.*

**DE-SUPER**, adv. 1. *From above, down from above; or, above.* II. *Oer.*

**DE-SUBO**, rexi, reatum, Ære. 1. *To rise from any thing.* II. *To go to stool.*

**DETECTUS**, a, um. Part. of **DETEGO**.

**DE-TEGO**, xi, ctum, Ære. 1. *To uncover, lay open; or, to expose, uncover, make bare.* II. *Fig. To discover, disclose, bring to light.*

**DE-TEGDO**, di, sum, Ære. *To unstrich, relax a thing strained;* tabernacula, Cas.; Liv., *to strike the tents.*

**DE-TENSUS**, a, um. Part. of **DE-TENDO**.

**DE-TENTUS**, a, um. Part. of **DE-TENDO**.

**DE-TERGO**, and **DE-TERGO**, si, sum, Ære and Ære. 1. *To wipe off, to dry up;* hence, 1. *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**, Æris. (superlat. deterrimus) 1. *Worse, poorer, meaner.* II. *Weaker.*

**DETERIUS**, adv. 1. *Worse, in a worse manner.* II. *Less, in a less degree.*

**DETERMINATIO**, Ænis. f. (determino) *An end, boundary.*

**DETERMINO**, avi, Ætum, Ære. 1. *To enclose with boundaries, to prescribe limits, appoint.* II. *To measure.*

III. *To fulfil.*

**DE-TERO**, trivi, tritum, Ære. *To rub off;* hence fig. 1. *To lessen, diminish.*

II. *To use a thing often, or make it too common.*

**DE-TERREO**, ui, Ætum, Ære. 1. *To deter, frighten from any thing.* II. *To keep back, hinder, withhold, refrain.*

III. *To drive away.*

**DE-TENTUS**, a, um. Part. of **DE-TERGO**.

**DE-TENTABILIS**, Æ. (detestor) *Abominable, detestable;* also, *abominated, detested.*

**DE-TENTATIO**, Ænis. f. (detestor) 1. *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. *Ereccation.*

**DE-TESTOR**, ætus sum, æri. 1. *To call to witness, to attest by, &c.* II. *To imprecate evil on any one with a calling of the gods to witness.* 1. *To execrate.* 2. *To abominate.* 3. *To wish away.*

III. *To keep off, avert, remove.* N. B. Detestatus, a, um, pass., *Abominated, detested;* Hor.

**DE-TEXO**, ul, tum. 3. 1. *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) 1. *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-TONDO**, ul, Ære. 1. *To thunder down.* II. *To cease thundering.*

**DE-TONSUS**, a, um. Part. of **DE-TONDEO**.

**DE-TORNO**, Ære. *To turn by a lath.*

**DE-TORQUEO**, si, tum. 2. *To turn or bend downwards or in any other direction, to turn away;* hence, 1. *To distort;* also, *to change, alter.* II. *To turn away, desert.*

## DET

**DETRAHUS**, a, um. Part. of **DETRAHO**.

**DETRACTIO**, Ænis. f. (detraho) 1. *A drawing off, a taking away, removal.*

II. *A drawing off from the body.*

**DETRACTOR**, Æris. m. (detraho) *One who detracts or impairs.*

**DETRACTUS**, a, um. Part. of **DETRAHO**.

**DETRACTUS**, us. m. i. q. detractio; Sen. DE-TRAHO, xl, ctum. 3. 1. *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, 1. *To draw off, remove.* 2. *De re, To diminish.* III. *To draw or bring to a place.*

**DETRACTATIO**, Ænis. f. (detrecto) *A declining, refusal.*

**DETRACTATOR**, Æris. m. (detrecto) *One who detracts or diminishes.*

**DETRACTO**, avi, Ætum, Ære. (de and tracto) 1. *To refuse, decline, be unwilling to attempt, do, or undertake any thing.* II. *To disparage, diminish, detract from.*

**DETRIMENTOSUS**, a, um. (detrimentum) *Hurtful.*

**DETRIMENTUM**, i, n. (detero) 1. *A rubbing off, making smooth.* II. *Loss, harm, damage;* especially in war, *a defeat, overthrow.*

**DE-TRIBUS**, a, um. Part. of **DE-TERO**.

**DE-TRIPUMBO**, avi, Ætum, Ære. *To conquer.*

**DE-TRUDO**, si, sum. 3. 1. *To thrust down.* II. *To thrust, drive, or force away.* III. *To thrust, drive, or bring to a place.* IV. *To adjourn, put off.*

**DE-TRUNCO**, avi, Ætum, Ære. 1. *To cut off.* II. *To mutilate, maim, mangle.*

**DE-TRUSUS**, a, um. Part. of **DE-TRUDO**.

**DE-TRUSO**, avi, Ætum, Ære. *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-TURBO**, Ære. *To deform, disfigure.*

**DE-TURX**, eis, m. (de and turcia) *Ætreen uncia, or twelfth parts.*

**DE-TURO**, ussi, ustum, Ære. *To burn up, consume by fire.* N. B. 1. Also of cold, *To pinch, nip, as it were to scorch.*

2. Also of the serpent, *with its venom.*

**DEUS**, i, m. (from Ære.) *A god, a deity.* N. B. Deus is also used of men. 1. *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.

DEV-STUS, a, um. Part. of DEURO.

DE-CTOR, usus sum, i. To maltreat, abuse.

DE-VASTO, āre. To lay waste, devastate.

DE-VĒHO, xl, ctum, ēre. I. To carry downwards or away; also, to bring with one's self. II. To carry, convey, or bring to a place; hence, *devehi*, to go or travel to a place.

DE-VĒLLO, elli, ulsum, ēre. To break, fluck, 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, ire. To come dawn, come to a place; fig., to come to, arrive at, betake one's self to.

DE-VĒRIBO, āre. To beat, thrash.

DE-VĒSOR (incorrectly *divisor*), āri. I. To lodge any where as a guest, to lodge, dwell. II. To live, dwell, take up one's abode.

DE-VĒSORIUS (incorrectly *divisor*), ōris, m. (*deverto*) One that lodges any where as a guest, an inmate, lodger.

DE-VĒSORIŪLUM (incorrectly *divers.*), i, n. (dimin. of *deversorium*) A small or poor lodging.

DE-VĒSŪRIUS (incorrectly *divers.*), a, um. (*deverto*) Fit to lodge in; hence, *Deversorium*, subst., A place to lodge in, an inn, lodging.

DE-VĒRTĒLĒM (incorrectly *divert.*), i, n. (*deverto*) I. A by-road, by-path, side-way; hence, fig., 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-*verto*), ti, sum, 3. (incorrectly *diverto*) I. Trans. To turn away from a place, or, to turn or bend in another direction; hence, *deverti*, 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-VĒVO, āre, i, q. *divexo*; Cic.

DE-VĒXUS, a, um. (de *an* *veho*) Hanging down or forwards, bending or lying down or forwards. *Devevum*, Sleepiness, dexterity; a steep place.

DEVICTUS, a, um. Part. of DEVINCE.

DEVINCI, 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, icī, ictum, 3. i. q. *vinco*, with a stronger signification. To conquer entirely, subdue, overcome.

DEVINCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of *devincio*; see DEVINCO. II. Adj. Devoted, very much attached to.

DEVITATIO, ōnis, f. (*devitatio*) An avoiding.

DE-VITO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To avoid, go out of the way of. II. To seek to avoid, shun, flee from.

DEVIVUS, a, um. (de *an* *viva*) I. That leads from the street or way; then, remote from or out of the street or way, situate 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.

DEVOLUTUS, a, um. Part. of DEVOLVO. DE-VOLVO, vī, ūtum, ēre. To roll down, or, to roll; hence, to throw down; *de* *volvi*, 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*, *sum* *deverto*) A by-place, by-road.

DEVŌTĀMENTUM, i, n. i, q. *devotio*; Tert.

DEVŌTIŪ, ōnis, f. (*devoceo*) A devoting to a god, especially, to an infernal deity; a vow to offer one's self or any thing, a devoting; hence, 1. Excretion. 2. A

kind of incantation by which a person or thing was devoted to the infernal gods. DEVŌTO, āvi, ātum, āre, i, q. *devoceo*; Cic.

DEVŌTUS, a, um. I. Part. of *devoceo*; see DEVŌCEO. 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-VŌVEO, ōvi, ōtum, ēre. To devote any thing to a deity, as a sacrifice; hence, to consecrate or devote to bloodshed; hence, 1. To curse, execrate, abominate.

II. To bestow, especially with love.

III. Gen. To dedicate, appoint. IV. 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 *an* *sextans*) Ten unclae, or twelfth parts.

DEXTELLA, æ, f. Dimin. of *dextera*, and of the same signification; Cic.

DEXTER, tēra, tērum, and *tra*, *trum*, (*dēxteris*) Compar., *dexter*; superl., *dextimus* or *dextumus*. 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 DEXTĒA.

DEXTRORSUM, and DEXTRORSUS adv. To the right hand.

DEXTROVERSUM, or DEXTROVERSUM adv. To the right hand.

DEXTŪMUS, a, um. See DEXTER. DIABĀTHRUM, i, n. (*diabathen*) A kind of easy shoe or slipper; *Diabathrarius*, One that makes such.

DIACŌNUS, i, m. (*διάκονος*) 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.

**DIETA**, *æ. f.* (*dieta*) 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.

**DIALECTICÆ**, *adv.* Dialectically, after the manner of logicians.

**DIALECTICUS**, *a, um.* (*διαλεκτικός*) Adapted or belonging to debate, logical, dialectical: Dialectica, *na. 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 dialectic, logic, dialectics.*

**DIALECTICUS**, *-us, i. f.* (*διαλεκτικός*) A dialect, manner of speaking.

**DILIGENS**, *i. m.* (*διδάσκω*) A diligent.

**DILIUM**, *i. n.* (*dielium*) A daily allowance or pay for soldiers: also, a daily allowance for slaves.

**DIATRICA**, *orum. n.* (*διπρόση*) A besquest.

**DIBAPHUS**, *um.* and to later times, **DIBAPHUS**, *a, um.* (*διβάφης*) Twice dyed; hence, *Dibaphus*, *sc. vestis*, or *purpura*, Cic., *A purple garment*, and *prop.*, a *Tyrion*.

**DICA**, *æ. f.* (*δική*) A lawsuit, judicial process.

**DICELTAS**, *atis. f.* (*dicax*) Talkativeness, loquacity; especially when accompanied by wit or sarcasm; raillery, banter, factiousness.

**DICELTUS**, *a, um.* (*dimin.* of *dicax*) Talkative, loquacious.

**DICATIO**, *onis. f.* (*dicō, are*) A dedicating, devoting; a taking up the freedom of a city.

**DICAX**, *acis. (dicō, ere)* Talkative, satirical, sarcastic, factious.

**DICHORUS** (*pes*). A double trochee.

**DICIS**, (*genit.*); perhaps as the radical form for *dicere* e. g. *dicis causa*, Cic.; i. e. *prop.*, only 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**, *avi, atum, are.* To say, tell; hence, I. To publish, relate: hence, to post up for public inspection. II. To speak, say; also, to speak, appropriate.

**DICO**, *xi, atum. 3.* (from *dicere*) I. To speak, say; also, to speak, deliver an oration: also, to bring forward any thing in a speech: *dicor, diceris, dicetur, &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 assert, affirm. XII. To promise.

XIII. To object, except. N. B. *Dice*, for *dic*, *Plaut.*: *dicti*, for *dicisti*, *Ter.*: *dixis*, for *dixeris*, *Plaut.*

**DICRANTUS**, *a, um.* (*δικράντης*) Having two banks of oars; hence, *Dicranton*, *sc. navigium*, A gallej with two banks of oars.

**DICTATOR**, *oris. m.* (*dictō*) 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.

**DICTATORIUS**, *a, um.* Dictatorial, of or belonging to a dictator.

**DICTATRIX**, *icis. f.* (*dictator*) She that gives orders.

**DICTATORIA**, *æ. 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.*

**DICTERUM**, *i. n.* (*δικτήριον*) A sharp-witted saying, a satirical bon mot.

**DICTIO**, *onis. f.* (*dicō, 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**, *avi, atum, are.* (*freq.* of *dicere*) I. To say, especially, to say frequently; also, to allege, give out.

II. *Causas*, Cic., To plead, as an advocate.

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II. *Causas*, Cic., To plead, as an advocate.

III. To advise,

prescribe, suggest. IV. To make, compose.

**DICTUS**, *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*: *Propert.*

**DICTUS**, *a, um.* Part. of *Dico*.

**DIBUS**, *a, um.* Part. of *Dibo*.

**DIBO**, *idi, itum, ere.* (*dis and do*) I. To distribute, divide; hence, to squander, to spend. II. To spread out, give out.

**DIBOCO**, *xi, atum, ere.* (*dis and duco*) 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.

**DIBOCUS**, *a, um.* Part. of *Diboco*.

**DIECTA**, *æ. f.* (*dimin.* of *die*) A short day.

**DIERECTUS**, *a, um.* (*as if from dierigo*) i. e. erectus et expansus, of slaves who were put to torture. It presses the English, *Go and be hanged!* *Mischief upon thee!*

**DIES**, *ei. c.* in the plural only m. I. A day; in *die*, *day* by *day*, *daily*, Cic.; *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.*: *die* 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.

**DIFFAMO**, *avi, atum, are.* (*dis and fama*) To make public, spread abroad, divulge.

**DIFFERCO**, *si, tum. 4.* (*dis and farcio*) To stuff full; hence, *Differus*, *a, um*, *Stuffed, crowded, very full of any thing.*

**DIFFERENTIA**, *æ. f.* (*differo*) A difference, diversity; hence, a species.

**DIFFERENTIA**, *atis. f.* (*differo*) A difference. A difference.

**DIFFERO**, *distuli, dilatum, differre.* (*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. 1. To

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*publish, divulge.* 2. *To make a subject of common conversation, to cry down, defame.* 3. *To defer, delay, protract, put off.* 4. *To remove, get rid of.* 5. *To offend.* 6. *To differ, be different:* hence, *Differens, Distinct, different, unlike;* also subst. *A difference.*

**DIFFERENS, a, um.** Part. of **DIF-FERENS.**

**DIFFICILIS, Æ.** (dis and *fibulo*) *To unclasp, unbeckle.*

**DIFFICILE, adv.** *With difficulty.*  
**DIFFICILIS, e.** (dis and *facilis*) 1. *Difficult, hard, not easy;* hence, 1. *Troublesome.* 2. *Critical, dangerous.* II. *That usually or easily creates difficulties, that is hard to treat with, &c.;* obstinate, morose, churlish, surly; also, *incorable.*

**DIFFICILITER, 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.* II. *Unmannerliness, rudeness, stubbornness.*

**DIFFICULTER, adv.** *With difficulty, not easily.*

**DIFFIDENTIA, Æ. F.** (*diffido*) *Mistrust, distrust.*

**DIFFIDO, SUS, sum, Æ.** (dis and *fido*)

1. *To be diffident or distrustful, to doubt.* II. *To distrust, mistrust.*

**DIFFINDO, IDI, ISSUM, Æ.** (dis and *findo*) 1. *To cleave asunder;* hence, *to distribute, divide.* II. *In a forensic sense;* diem, Liv., *to put off the business of one day to another.* III. *To decide.*

**DIFFINGO, NXI, CTUM, Æ.** (dis and *fingo*) *To remodel, make anew, form differently;* hence, *fig., to change, alter.*

**DIFFISUS, a, um.** Part. of **DIFFINDO.**

**DIFFUSUS, a, um.** Part. of **DIFFUSO.**

**DIFITEOR, ÆRI.** (dis and *fateor*) *To deny.*

**DIFFLO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, Æ.** (dis and *flo*) *To blow apart, disperse by blowing.*

**DIFFLUO, XI, XUM, Æ.** (dis and *flo*) *To flow in different directions, to flow asunder, to flow away or towards;* hence, 1. *To drop, drip.* II. *To melt away, to perish or be ready to perish or die.* III. *To come to nought, perish;* hence, *Diffultus, in rhetoric, Not periodic or harmonious.*

**DIFRACTUS, a, um.** Part. of **DIF-FRINGO.**

**DIFFRINGO, ÆGI, ACTUM, Æ.** (dis and *frango*) *To break to pieces.*

**DIFFUGIO, ÆGI, ÆGTUM, Æ.** (dis and *fugio*) *To fly different ways, to fly hither and thither.*

**DIFFUGIUM, I. 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.*

**DIFFUNDO, ÆDI, ÆSUM, Æ.** (dis and *fundo*) 1. *To pour out hither and thither, to pour into different places or vessels;* to draw off, bottle (wine). 2. *II. Gen. To spread abroad.* III. *To delight, cheer up, exhilarate:* *diffundi, to rejoice.*

**DIFFUSE, adv.** 1. *In a scattered manner, diffusely.* II. *Copiously, extensively.*

**DIFFUSILIS, e.** (*diffundo*) *That spreads abroad, expansive.*

**DIFFUSIO, ÆNIS, F.** (*diffundo*) *Cheerfulness.*

**DIFFUSUS, a, um.** 1. Part. of *diffundo;* see **DIFFUNDO.** II. Adj. 1. *Spread abroad, diffused, dispersed.* 2. *Scattered about, not joined together.*

**DIGAMMA, ÆTIS, N.** (*διγάμμα*) *The double gamma of the Æolians, in the form of F; which they set principally before vowels.*

**DIGERNO, ESSI, ESTUM, 3.** (dis and *gero*) 1. *To carry or bring from one another;* hence, II. *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.* III. *To distribute;* also, *to digest, concoct.* IV. *To dissipate, discuss;* *digeri, to divide itself.* Hence, 1. *To weaken, enervate.* 2. *To dissolve, destroy.*

**DIGESTA, ÆTUM, N.** (*digestus, a, um*) *The Panctics.*

**DIGESTIO, ÆNIS, F.** (*digero*) 1. *A disposing, arranging, division.* II. *A distribution;* hence, *digestion.*

**DIGESTUS, a, um.** 1. Part. of *digero;* see **DIGERO.** II. 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 δῖταω*) 1. *A*

*finger;* hence, 1. *An inch, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot.* 2. *A toe.* 3. Also, *Small boughs or twigs, are called digiti.* II. *Digiti Idæi, Cæci,* 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.* II. *Dignity, honour, authority.* III. *Respect, esteem.*

**DIGNE, adv.** 1. *Worthily, according to desert.* II. *Becomingly.*

**DIGNITAS, ÆTIS, F.** (*dignus*) 1. *Worthiness, desert.* II. *That by which one merits or deserves a thing, services, merits;* hence, 1. *Character, reputation, esteem, credit;* an office or honourable employment. 2. *Value.* III. *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. *Virtue.* IV. *Dignitates, Men of respectability and worth.*

**DIGNO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE.** *To deem worthy.*

**DIGNOR, ÆTUS, sum, ÆRI.** (*dignus*) 1. *To deem worthy.* II. *To deem, vouchsafe to do a thing.*

**DIGNOSCO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE.** (dis and *gnosco, s. nosco*) *To distinguish.*

**DIGNUS, a, um.** (*from δῖταω*) *Worthy of being shown;* hence, 1. *Worthy, worthy, deserving.* II. *Becoming, suitable, meet, proper, fit;* hence, *dignus est, it is fit, or proper.* Compar., *dignius, Ter.;* and superl., *dignissimus, Cic.*

**DIGREDIOR, ESSUS, sum, I.** (dis and *gradior*) 1. *To go apart or asunder.*

II. *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.* II. *Fig. A digression in a speech.*

**DIGRUNNIO, ÆRE.** *For digrunnio;* Phædr., according to some edd.

**DIJUDICATIO, ÆNIS, F.** (*dijudico*) *A deciding, determining.*

**DIJUDICIO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE.** (dis and *judico*) 1. *To judge between, decide, determine.* II. *To distinguish.*



## DIL

**DILĀBOR**, pass sum, I. (dis and labor) 1. *To fall apart, go to pieces, fall away, melt away*; hence, I. 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.*

**DILĀCĒRO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (dis and lacerō) *To dilacerate, tear, to pierce.*

**DILĀLINO**, āre. (dis and lamina) *To cleave in two.*

**DILĀNO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (dis and lanio) *To tear to pieces, dilacerate.*

**DILĀPĪDO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (dis and lapido) 1. *To bring to nought, destroy.* II. *To consume, squander, spend.*

**DILĀPSUS**, a, um. Part. of **DILĀBOR**.

**DILĀRGĪO**, itus sum, 4. (dis and largior) *To bestow as a present, usually, to several persons, and thus liberally.*

**DILĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (diffĕro) *A delaying, putting off.*

**DILĀTĪO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (dis and latius) *To make broad or broader, to enlarge*; hence, I. Fig. *To extend, enlarge, amplify.* 2. *Literas, Cic., i. e. to pronounce broadly.*

**DILĀTOR**, ōris. m. (diffĕro) *A delayer, dilatory person.*

**DILĀTUS**, a, um. Part. of **DIFFERO**.

**DILĀUDO**, āre. (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.: *Cæs.* See **DELECTUS**, us.

**DILIGENS**. I. Part. of **diligo**; see **DILIGO**. II. Adj. 1. *Careful, cautious, accurate, attentive.* 2. *Frugal, economical.* 3. *Kind of loving.*

**DILIGENTER**, adv. *Diligently, carefully, punctually, attentively.*

**N. B.** It may sometimes be rendered, *Industriously, on purpose.* II. *Very, very much.*

**DILIGENTIA**, e. f. (diligens) 1. *Carefulness, diligence, attention, industry*; hence, I. *Prudence, caution.* 2. *Economy, frugality.* II. *Care or pains about any thing.* III. *Lore.* IV. *Discretion, the art of choosing between several things.*

**DILIGO**, exi, ectum. 3. (dis and lego) 1. *To choose among several things, to select.* II. *To value or esteem highly.*

III. *To have an inclination for any thing, to love.*

**DILĪDĀCO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (dis and

## DIL

lorico) *Of garments, To tear or pull open.*

**DILŪCĒO**, xi. 2. (dis and luceo) *To shine, be clear*; hence fig., *to be evident, appear clearly.*

**DILŪCĒSCĒO**, 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.*

**DILŪCLĪDE**, adv. 1. *Clearly, brightly.*

II. *Clearly, manifestly, evidently.*

**DILŪCĪPIO**, āre. (dilucidus) *To make evident, explain.*

**DILŪCLŪDUS**, a, um. (dis and lucidus) 1. *Clear, bright.* II. *Clear, evident, manifest.*

**DILŪCŪLO**, āre. (diluculum) *To grow light*; diluculat, *It grows light or day, the day breaks.*

**DILŪCŪLUM**, l. n. (diluceo) *Break of day, the dawn.*

**DILŪCIUM**, i. n. (dis and ludus) *Space of intermission between plays; time of respite allowed to gladiators.*

**DILUO**, ui, ōtum. 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.* Horam mero, *Orv.*, *to spend, pass.* II. *To moisten, wet.* III. *To weaken, lessen, impair*; hence, *to refuse.* IV. *To explain, say.*

**DILŪTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of diluo; see **DILUO**. II. Adj. 1. *Fluid, thin, watery.* 2. *Drunken, intoxicated.*

**DILŪVIUS**, ūi. f. (diluo) *A deluge, inundation of water.*

**DILŪVIUM**, āre. (diluvium) *To inundate, deluge.*

**DILŪVIUM**, i. n. (diluo) *A deluge, inundation of water.*

**DILŪDESCO**, ūi, ēre. (dis and madesco) *To melt away.*

**DILĀNO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (dis and mano) *To flow hither and thither, to spread abroad.*

**DILĀTER**, tra, trum. (δίπτερες) *Of two measures or metres.*

**DILĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (dlmico) I. *A fight, combat*; also fig., *a struggle*; also, *a quarrel, dispute, debate.* II. *Danger.*

**DILĀTĪO**, āvi (and ui), ātum, āre. (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.*

## DIM

**DIMĪDIO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (dimidius) *To halve, divide into halves*; hence, **DIMĪDĪTUS**, a, um. I. *Half or halved.*

II. *Reclining on half the body (at table).*

**DIMĪDIUS**, a, um. (dis and mediū) *Half*; hence, **DIMĪDIUM**, subst., *The half*; hence, **dimidio**, with a comparative, *by a half.*

**DIMISSIO**, ōnis. f. (dimitto) I. *A sending out, sending to and fro.* II. *A discharging.*

**DIMISSUS**, a, um. Part. of **DIMITTO**.

**DIMITTO**, isl, issum, ēre. (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, I. Fig. *Occasionem, Nep.*, *i. e. to let slip, let pass, 2. To pass over, leave.* III. *To give up, quit, forsake, abandon*; hence, *I. To lose.* 2. *To omit, give up, leave off, forego.* 3. *To yield, give way*; hence, *I. To remit.* 2. *To relax or give way in anything.* V. *To send or cause to go down, to a place.*

**DIMOVEO**, a, um. Part. of **DIMOVEO**.

**DIMOVEO**, ōvi, ōtum. 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.*

**DINŪMĒRO**, āre. (dis and numero) 1. *To count out, tell out.* II. *To calculate, compute.*

**DIBŪLĀRIS**, e. *That costs or is worth two oboli.*

**DICECĪSIS**, is. f. (δίκεσις) I. *A portion of land joined to a province, and placed under the same governor, a district, department.*

**DICESTRAS**, e. m. (δίκεστρίς) *An overseer of the revenue, lord of the treasury.*

**DISTĀ**, a. f. (δίστη) *A vessel with two handles.*

**DIPĪŌMA**, ātis. 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.*

**DIPĪROS**, i. (δίπρος) *Twice burnt.*

**DIRECTE**, adv. *Straightway, 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*

*Ang*: hence, abl., directo, i. e. *In a straight line, straightly, directly.* *In a straight forward manner, directly.*

**DIRIMPTIO**, or **DIRIMENTO**, ōnis. f. (dirimio) *1. A separating, dividing.* **II. Separation.**

**DIRIMPTUS**, or **DIRIMENTUS**, a, um. Part. of **DIRIMIO**.

**DIRIMPTUS**, or **DIRIMENTUS**, us. m. (dirimio) *A separation, division.*

**DIRIPIO**, ōnis. f. (diripio) *A plundering, ransacking.*

**DIRIPIOR**, ōris. m. (diripio) *A plunderer.*

**DIRIPIUS**, a, um. Part. of **DIRIPIO**.

**DIRIPIUS**, us. m. (diripio) *A tearing asunder, separation.*

**DIRIBEO**, itum. (for dishibeo, from dis and habeo) *To separate, divide, distribute.*

**DIRIBITIO**, ōnis. f. (diribeo) *A distribution*; Cic. Planc. 6, ed. Græv.: but ed. Ern. has dirimptio, i. e. a counting out.

**DIRIBITOR**, ōris. m. (diribeo) *A distributor of the tablets at voting*; hence, **DIRIBITORIUM**, sc. ædificium, *A building for the distributors, afterwards used for other business.*

**DIRISCO**, ere, or **DIRIGESCO**, ūi, یره. (dis and rigeo, rigesco) *To grow stiff or numb.*

**DIRIDO**, ecti, extum, یره. (dis and rego) *1. 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**, ōni, mptum or mtum, یره. (for disimo, from dis and emo) Prop. *To take from one another*; hence, **1. 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) *1. To tear from one another, to tear to pieces.* **II. To tear or drag differently ways.** **III. To plunder, rob.** **IV. To strive for any thing, to seek to have.** **V. To tear away, take away.**

**DIRIVAS**, ātis. f. (dirus) *1. Misfortune.* **II. Fierceness, barbarity.**

**DIRUMPO**, ĩpi, ūtum, 3. (dis and rumpo) *1. To break to pieces, dash to pieces.* **1. To overstrain one's self with too much work.** **2. To burst, or, to be ready to burst**; hence, **Diruptus**, *Having a rupture.* **II. To separate, break off.**

**DIRUO**, ūi, ūtum, 3. (dis and ruo) **1. To tear asunder, overthrow, demolish.**

**II. Ɔre dirui**, Varr., of soldiers, to suffer a deduction in their pay; afterwards, for, to become bankrupt; Cic.: also without Ɔre, id.

**DIRUPTIO**, ōnis. f. (dirumpo) *A tearing to pieces.*

**DIRUS**, a, um. (dirus, from dia, i. e. diaō, whence, also, diris, divus) *Causing fear.* **1. 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.**

**Dira**, arum, as a substantive. **1. Sc. res, Things that prognosticate calamity, unlucky signs**; also gen., *misfortune, calamity.* **2. Sc. preces, Imprecations.** **3. Diras** sorores, and simply, **Dira**, the Furies.

**DIRUTUS**, a, um. Part. of **DIRUO**.

**DIS**. An inseparable preposition, from the Greek δια; i. in composition it usually denotes separation, or distribution, or the opposite to the simple word.

**Dis**, itis. adj. *Rich, prop. and fig*; dicitur amicitia, Cic.; also with a genitive, ditissimus agri, Virg. **N.B.** We find also the neuter dicit, whence it is probable that also ditis, c. was in use.

**DIS-CALCEATUS**, or **DIS-CALCIATUS**, a, um. *Having on no shoes, barefoot.*

**DIS-CAVEO**, یره. **2. To be on one's guard.**

**DIS-CEDO**, essi, essum, 3. **1. To part asunder, divide, separate.** **II. To go away, depart**; hence, *to get off, be discharged, get loose*; hence, **1. 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.**

**DISCEPTIO**, ōnis. f. (discepto) *A quarrel, dispute with words*; also, *a debate, disputation.*

**DISCEPTOR**, ōris. m. (discepto) *One who decides a matter, a judge, arbitrator.*

**DISCEPTRIX**, icis. f. (disceptor) *She who decides or judges.*

**DISCEPTO**, āvi, ātum, یره. **1. To contend.** **II. To decide, judge.**

**DIS-CERNO**, erēvi, crētum, یره. **1. To part, divide.** **II. To distinguish.**

**DIS-CERNO**, psi, ptum, یره. (dis and carpo) **1. To tear to pieces.** **II. To distribute.** **III. To scatter, disperse.**

**DISCESSIO**, ōnis. f. (discedo) **1. 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*, **1. To put to the vote**; Cic. **2. To vcte.**

**DISCESSUS**, us. m. (discedo) **1. A going asunder, separation, opening.**

**II. A going away, departure, removal.**

**DISCIDIO**, i. n. (discido) *A tearing asunder.* **II. A separation.**

**DISCINDO**, ūi, sum, یره. Part. of **DIS-CINGO**; see **DISCINGO**. **II. Adj. Ungirded**; hence, *discinctus homo*, *1. One who has not his garments drawn up tight around him, but lets them hang carelessly down.* **2. A careless, slovenly fellow.**

**DISCINDO**, ĩdi, issum, یره. (dis and scindo) **1. To tear or rend asunder.**

**II. To cleave asunder, cut, divide.**

**III. To vctd.**

**DIS-CINGO**, nxi, netum, یره. **1. To ungird, deprive of the girdle**; discingi, *to ungird one's self.*

**II. To unloose, dissolve.**

**DISCIPLINA**, æ. f. (disco) **1. Instruction.** **1. Which one gives**; *Teaching; discipline, education.* **2. Which one receives**; *Learning.* **II. Any thing which is or has been learnt**; hence, **1. 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.**

**DISCIPLINABILIS**, e. (disciplina) *That may be learnt.*

**DISCIPULUS**, i. m. (disco) **1. A scholar, learner, pupil, disciple.** **II. An apprentice.**

**DISCESSUS**, a, um. Part. of **DISCINDO**.

**DISCENDO**, si, sum, یره. (dis and claudo) **1. To separate by shutting up apart**; also gen., *to separate, part, divide.* **II. To rend to pieces.** **III. To open, tear apart.**

**DISCLESUS**, a, um. Part. of **DISCIBUDO**.

**Disco**, didici, یره. **1. To learn**; also, *to study.* **II. To perceive, learn, hear, see, understand.** **III. To make one's self acquainted with a thing, to examine in colour, of various colours.** **IV. Different in character and manner of life, unlike.** **II. Various, sundry.**

**DIS-CONDUO**, یره. **3. Not to be serviceable or conducive, to hurt.**

**DIS-CONVENIO**, ire. **4. To disagree, not to harmonize, to be inconsistent.**

**DISCORDANTIA**, e. (discordo) *Disagreeing*.

**DISCORDIA**, æ. f. (discord) *Disunion, disagreement, variance*.

**DISCORDO**, avi, Ætum, Ære. (discord) *I. To be at variance. II. To be unlike, dissimilar, different.*

**DISCORDS**, dia. (dis and cor) *I. Discordant, at variance. II. Disagreeing, different, unlike.*

**DISCREPANTIA**, æ. f. (discrepo) *Discrepancy, difference*.

**DISCREPATIO**, õnis. f. (discrepo) *I. q. discrepantia.*

**DISCREPITO**, Ære. *Freq. of discrepo, and of the same signification; Lucr.*

**DISCREPO**, avi and ui, Ære. *To differ in sound; hence, fig. I. 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 DISCRERO*

**DISCRIBO**, psi, ptum, Ære. 3. (dis and scribo) *To write one thing in one place and another in another.*

**DISCRIMEN**, lulis. n. (discerno) *That which distinguishes or separates two things from each other: hence, I. Space, interval, distance, separation.*

*II. A difference, distinction. III. Power of discernment. IV. An examination.*

*V. A result, decision: also, that which occasions a result or decision.*

*VI. Danger, of which 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, Ætum, Ære. (discrimen) *I. To divide, part, separate, decide.*

*II. To distinguish.*

**DIS-CRUCIO**, avi, Ætum, Ære. *To torment, torture: dis-crucior, I torment or vex myself.*

**DIS-CUMBO**, ubul, ubltum, Ære. *To lay one's self down, recline.*

**DIS-CIPIO**, Ivi, itum, Ære. *To be eager or desirous.*

**DIS-CURRO**, cæurri and curri, cursum, Ære. *I. To run to and fro, to run, ride, or go about in different ways. II. To run. 1. When several are running to a place; id arma, Liv. 2. When one person is running to several places; mens discurrit utroque, Ov. III. To speak of any thing.*

**DISCURSATIO**, õnis. 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. (diex) *A round, flat piece of lead, stone, &c., the throwing of which was an exercis among the ancients: a quois.*

**DISCUSSTO**, õnis. f. (discutlo) *A shaking.*

**DISCUSSES**, a, um. *Part. of DISCUTIO.*

**DISCUTIO**, ussi, ussum, Ære. (dis and quatio) *I. To strike asunder, dash to pieces, destroy. II. To disperse, dissipate: hence, I. To dispel: in medicine and surgery, to discuss, remove, humours, &c. 2. Gen. To drive away, banish, bring to nought. III. To remove, put away.*

**DISERTE**, adv. *I. Expressly, clearly, with distinct words. II. Eloquently.*

**DISERTIMUS**, adv. *I. Clearly. II. Openly, expressly.*

**DISERTUS**, a, um. *I. Of persons, That can deliver sentiments methodically and clearly, well spoken, eloquent. II. Of speeches, In which the ideas are well arranged, luminous.*

**DISERTO**, Ære. (freq. of disjicio) *To throw different ways, cast hither and thither, scatter, disperse.*

**DISERTUS**, a, um. *I. Part. of disjicio; see DISJICIO. II. Adj. Scattered, large.*

**DISERTUS**, us. m. (disjicio) *A separation, dissolution.*

**DISFICIO**, Æci, ectum, Ære. (dis and facio) *Prop. To throw apart or from each other: hence, I. To demolish, destroy. II. To disperse, scatter. III. To break to pieces. IV. Fig. To break, disturb, bring to nought, destroy: also, to squander.*

**DISJUNCTIO**, õnis. f. (disjungo) *A separation: hence, diversity. II. 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.*

**DISJUNCTUS**, a, um. *I. Part. of disjungo; see DISJUNGO. II. Adj. 1. Different, separate, distinct. 2. Opposed.*

**DISJUNGO**, xxi, actum, Ære. *I. To part, separate: hence, I. To unyoke. 2. To divide. II. To place in opposition to each other.*

**DISPALLESCO**, Ære. 3. *To become generally known.*

**DIS-PALLO**, Ætus sum, Æli. *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, Ætum, Ære. *I. To part, separate. I. To distinguish. 2. To oppose to each other: Dispartum, Negatively opposed. II. To send different ways, to send hither and thither.*

**DISPECTUS**, us. m. (dispiclo) *A viewing, considering, examining.*

**DIS-PELLO**, õli, ultum. 3. *I. To drive different ways, drive up and down, scatter, disperse: hence, Dispulsus, a, um, Scattered, dispersed. II. To drive away: fig. to dispel, remove.*

**DISPENSATIO**, õnis. n. (dispendo) *I. Cost, expence. II. Loss, damage.*

**DISPENSO**, pend, pensum and pessum. 3. (dis and pando) *I. q. dispendo; Lucr.*

**DISPENSIO**, Ære. 3. (dis and pendo; Plaut.

**DISPENSATIO**, õnis. f. (dispendo) *Prop. A weighing out to several: hence, I. 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.*

*II. Regulation, economy.*

**DISPENSATOR**, õnis. m. (dispendo) *One who keeps accounts, a cashier, steward, director.*

**DISPENSO**, avi, Ætum, Ære. (freq. of dispendo) *Prop. To weigh out to several persons: hence, I. To pay out. II. To keep account of any one's receipts and expences, or, to have the oversight or management of an income: also gen., to manage, regulate, direct. III. To regulate economically. IV. Gen. To regulate order. V. To distribute, disperse.*

**DISPENSUS**, a, um. *Part. of DISPENSO.*

**DISPERCTIO**, ussi, ussum, Ære. *To beat to pieces.*

**DISPERDITIO**, õnis. f. (disperdo) *A demolishing, destroying.*

**DISPERDO**, diã, ditum, Ære. *To destroy, spend, ruin: hence, to waste, squander, expend.*

**DIS-PERO**, li, ire. *I. To go to ruin, perish, be lost or undone. II. To perish, die.*

**DISPERGO**, si, sum, Ære. (dis and spargo)

*I. To scatter different ways, scatter about, disperse: hence, fig., to spread abroad, disseminate, disperse. II. To besprinkle.*

DISPERSE, adv. *Scatteredly, here and there.*

DISPERSUS, a, um. Part. of DISPERSO.

DISPERSUS, us. m. (dispergo) *A dispersing.*

DISPERTIO, ivi and ii, Itum, ire. (dis and partdo) *To distribute, divide, disperse; dispartiri, to embrace.*

DISPERTIOR, itus sum, tri. (dis and partior) *To divide, distribute.*

DISPESUS, a, um. Part. of DISPENDO.

DISPICIO, exi, ectum, ere. (dis and specio) *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.* **II.** *To look around one.* **III.** *To see, perceive; also, to see, perceive, with the understanding; hence, 1. To consider, think or reflect upon.* **2.** *To find out, invent.*

DISPULCENCIA, æ. f. (displiceo) *Dissatisfaction, displeasure.*

DISPULCEO, ui, Itum, ære. (dis and placeo) *To displease.* **Sibi.** *To be discontented with one's self, to be uneasy.*

DISPULSIO, si, sum, Ære. **I.** *To spread asunder, make broad.* **II.** *To burst asunder.*

DISPULSUS, a, um. Part. of DISPULO.

DISPULIO, avi, Ætum, ære. (dis and spolio) *To spoil, plunder.*

DISPUNO, sui, sItum, Ære. **I.** *To place here and there, set in various places, distribute; or, to place or lay any where in a certain order.* **II.** *To set in order, dispose, arrange.* **III.** *To divide, arrange; Dispositus, a, um, Dividit, arranged.* **IV.** *To accommodate, adjust.*

DISPOSITÆ. adv. *Orderly, in order.*

DISPOSITIO, Ænis. f. (dispono) *A setting in order, arrangement, disposition.*

DISPOSITOR, Æris. m. (dispono) *One who disposes or arranges.*

DISPOSITÆRA, æ. f. (dispono) **I. q.** *dispositio; Lucr.*

DISPOSITUS, a, um. Part. of DISPONO.

DISPOSITUS, us. m. (part. for dispositio); Tac. DISPEDIT, uit. 2. **i. q.** *puled; 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, Ænis. f. (disputo) **I. 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, Æris. m. (disputo) *A disputant; hence, a defender of an opinion.*

DIS-PUTO, avi, Ætum, ære. **I.** *To cast up, calculate.* **II.** *To discourse, especially, on a controverted subject, to dispute, debate, discuss, argue.* **III.** *To relate, tell.*

DISQÛIRO, sivi, situm. 3. (dis and quero) *To examine.*

DISQÛISITIO, Ænis. f. (disquiro) *A examination.*

DIS-SÛCO, cui, etum, ære. *To cut or hew asunder.*

DISSECTUS, a, um. Part. of DISSECO.

DIS-SÛMICO, avi, Ætum, ære. *To scatter seed; hence, to disseminate, scatter abroad.*

DISSENSIO, Ænis. f. (dissentio) **I.** *Dissension, want of agreement, difference of opinion.* **II.** *Dissimilitude, unlikeness.*

DISSENSUS, us. m. **i. q.** *dissentio; Virg.*

DISSENTANEUS, a, um. (dissentio) *Disagreeing, not harmonizing.*

DIS-SENTIO, si, sum. 4. **I.** *To be of a different opinion, to disagree, dissent.*

**II.** *To be unlike, to differ; a se, to be unlike one's self, to be inconsistent.*

DIS-SÛPIO, psi, ptum. 4. **I.** *To separate by boundaries, to enclose within boundaries; hence, Disseptum, 1. A boundary or partition wall.* **2. The diaphragm.** **II.** *To separate, read.*

DISSEPTUS, 3, um. Part. of DISSEPIO.

DISSERENASCO, navi. 3. (inchoat. of dissereno) *To clear up, grow clear.*

DIS-SÛRIO, cvi, 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. *Disstitus, a, um, Scattered, spread abroad.*

DIS-SÛRIO, rui, rtum, Ære. **Prop.** *To set or place asunder; hence, 1. To speak, utter, say.* **II.** *To speak with care and reflection, to speak out or show one's mind upon a subject.* **I. To discuss, argue; hence, to investigate, show, determine.** **2. To debate or argue publicly.** **III.** *To relate, narrate, bring forward.*

DIS-SÛRIO, psi, ptum, Ære. **To creep or crawl different ways; hence, to spread itself abroad imperceptibly.**

DIS-SÛRIO, avi, Ætum, ære. (dissero, rui) **I. To dispute, debate, discuss a matter.**

**II. To narrate, relate, explain.**

DIS-SÛRIO, ere. (dis and seco) **I. To**

**cut to pieces.** **II. To make away with, consume, spend.**

DISSIDEO, Æsi, essum, Ære. (dis and sedco) **Prop.** *To sit apart; hence, 1. To be remote or separate.* **II. To be at variance, to be of different inclinations or opinions; to think differently.** **III. To disagree, not to suit, to be different or dissimilar.**

DISSIDIUM, i. n. (dissideo) *Difference of inclination or opinion, dissension, variance.*

DISSIGNATOR, Æris. m. (dissigno) **i. q.** *designator; Plaut.*

DISSILIO, ilui (ilivi), ultum, ire. (dis and salio) *To leap asunder, separate quickly.*

DISSIMILIS, e. *Unlike, dissimilar.*

DISSIMILITER, adv. *Differently, in a different manner.*

DISSIMILITUDO, inis. f. (dissimilis) *Unlikeness, difference.*

DISSIMULANTER, adv. *Dissemblingly, clandestinely, secretly.*

DISSIMULANTIA, æ. f. (dissimulo) *A concealing of one's sentiments; hence, irony.*

DISSIMÛLATIO (Dissimil.), Ænis. f. (dissimulo) **I.** *Dissimulation, a concealing of one's sentiments, a saying of the contrary to what one thinks.* **II.** *A hiding, concealing.*

DISSIMÛLATOR, Æris. m. (dissimulo) *A dissembler, one who acts or speaks as though a thing were otherwise than it is.*

DISSIMÛLO (Dissimilo), avi, Ætum, ære. **I.** *To make unlike; to render unobservable.* **II.** *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.* **III.** *To cover.* **IV.** *To omit, pass over in silence.*

DISSIMÛLIO, Ænis. f. (dissipo) **I. A scattering.** **II. A distributing.**

DISSIPATUS, a, um. **I.** Part. of *dis-sipo; see DISSIPLO.* **II. Adj.** *Scattered abroad, not together.*

DISSIPLO, avi, Ætum, ære. (dis and obsol. sipo) **I. To part asunder, scatter, disperse; hence, 1. To spread abroad, publish, disseminate.** **2. To waste, squander, spend.** **II. To part or spread asunder, spread abroad.** **III.** *To demolish, overthrow.*

DISSITUS, a, um. Part. of DISSERO.

DISSOCIABILIS, e. (dissocio) **I. That does not easily unite, or cannot easily be united.** **II. Separating, dividing.**

**DISSOCIATIO**, ónis, f. (dissocio) *A separation.*  
**Dis-sócio**, ávi, átum, áre. *To part, divide, separate.*  
**Dissólcubilis**, e. (dissolvo) *That may be separated, dissolvable.*  
**Dissólcute**, adv. *Loosely, separately:* hence, *1. Negligently, carelessly.*  
**II. Without connective particles.  
**Dissólutio**, ónis, f. (dissolvo) *1. A losing separation.* **II. Laziness.**  
**III. A solution, an answer or refutation.**  
**IV. An abolishing, destroying, abrogating.** **V. Indifference, carelessness.**  
**VI. Weakness.** **VII. An omission of connective particles.** Gr. **δυσκέρως.**  
**Dissólcutus**, a, um. *I. Part of dissolvo; see DISSOLVO.* **II. Adj. 1. Loosed, not bound. 2. Related. 3. Negligent, careless, remiss. 4. Dissolute, licentious.**  
**Dis-sólvo**, olvi, olútum, ére. *1. To loosen what 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 solve, to answer or refute.** **VI. To pay any thing.** **VII. To rid, deliver, from business or any thing unpleasant.**  
**Dis-sónus**, a, um. *1. Of different sounds or tones, dissonant, discordant.*  
**II. Fig. Not agreeing, differing.**  
**Dis-sors**, is, ó. *Of different lot; hence, 1. Unlike, different.* **II. Not in common, detached.**  
**Dis-suádeo**, si, sum. *2. To advise to the contrary, to dissuade.*  
**Dis-suásio**, ónis, f. (dissuadeo) *An advising to the contrary, a dissuading.*  
**Dis-suásor**, óris, m. (dissuadeo) *One who advises to the contrary, a dissuader.*  
**Dis-suáviór**, ári. *To kiss to pieces, to kiss very much.*  
**Dis-sulto**, áre. (freq. of dissillo) *To leap, fly, or burst asunder.*  
**Dis-suo**, ul, útum, 3. *To unstitch that which had been sewn:* hence, **1. Sinum, Ov. 1. e.** to open. **2. Amicitias, Cic. 1. e.** to dissolve by degrees.  
**Dis-tædēt**, ére. e. g. me alieujus, *I am weary of, disgusted with.*  
**Distántia**, æ, f. (disto) *1. Distance, internal, intervening space.* **II. Distance, fig. 1. e. difference, diversity.  
**Dis-tendo**, di, tum and sum, ére. *1. To stretch asunder.* **II. To separate, divide.** **III. Fig. To divide: also, *to hold back, keep off.* **IV. To fill.********

**V. To occupy or engage with several things.**  
**Distento**, áre. (freq. of distendo, and of the same signification.)  
**Distentus**, a, um. *1. Part of distendo; see DISTENDO.* **II. Adj. Full, filled up: especially, *filled with food.*  
**Distentus**, a, um. *1. Part of distineo; see DISTINEO.* **II. Adj. Busy, engaged.**  
**Dis-terminus**, a, um. *Separated;* **SIL. 5, 399.**  
**Distincte**, adv. *Distinctly, methodically, clearly.*  
**Distinctio**, ónis, f. (distinguo) *1. 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. *1. Part of distinguo; see DISTINGUO.* **II. Adj. Distinct, methodically arranged, clear.**  
**Distinctus**, us, m. (distinguo) *A distinction, difference.*  
**Distineo**, tui, entum, ére. (dis and teneo) *1. 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**, xli, nectum, ére. (from dis and stigo, stinguo, from στίζω) *Prop. To mark, points with a sharp instrument:* hence *points 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) *1. 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.*  
**Dis-torqueo**, si, tum, ére. *1. To turn different ways, to twist, distort.* **II. To torment, torture.**  
**Distortio**, ónis, f. (distorqueo) *A distorting, wresting.*  
**Distortus**, a, um. *1. Part of distorqueo; see DISTORQUEO.* **II. Adj. 1. Deformed. 2. Fig. Perverse, unseemly.**  
**Distractio**, ónis, f. (distraho) *1. A pulling asunder, dividing, separating: hence, dissimulation, disaffection.*  
**Distractus**, a, um. *1. Part of distraho; see DISTRAHO.* **II. Adj. Pulled or torn asunder.**  
**Dis-trahó**, xi, ctum, 3. *To pull dif-*****

*ferent ways, to pull or tear asunder, divide:* hence, **1. To part, separate.** **II. To end, cut off.** **III. To perplex, distract.** **IV. To hinder, prevent.**  
**V. To sell to several persons, or generally, to sell.** **VI. To draw off, alienate.**  
**VII. To occupy with several things.**  
**Distractus**, a, um. *Part of DISTRINHO.  
**Distrábuo**, ó, útum, 3. *To divide, distribute, spread abroad.*  
**Distrábuo**, áre. *Distinctly, methodically, with proper divisions.*  
**Distrábuo**, ónis, f. (distribuo) *A dividing, distributing.*  
**Distrábuus**, a, um. *Part of DISTRIBUO.*  
**Districtus**, a, um. *1. Part of distringo; see DISTRINGO.* **II. Adj. 1. Occupied, busy, engaged. 2. Uncertain, unaccided, 3. Severe.**  
**Distringo**, xli, ctum, 3. (dis and stringo) *1. 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.**  
**Distrusco**, áre. *To cut asunder.*  
**Distrurbáto**, ónis, f. (disturbo) *A destruction, demolition.*  
**Dis-turbo**, ávi, atom, áre. *1. 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**, 1. Adj. *Rich;* see **DIA**.  
**II. Adv. Richly;** hence, **ditius**, Stat.  
**DITESCO**, ére. 3. (dis, itis) *To become rich.*  
**Dithyrambicus**, a, um. (διδυμῶνικός) *Dithyrambic.*  
**Dithyrambus**, i, m. (διδυμῶν) *1. 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 **DITE**.  
**Ditro**, ávi, atom, áre. (dis, itis) *To enrich.*  
**DIE**, (prop. ablat. of dius, i. e. dies) *1. By day.* **II. Long, a long while.**  
**III. Long since.** **IV. Before.**  
**DICM**, i. See **DIUS**.  
**DIURNUS**, a, um. (dies) *1. By day, of the day.* **II. That lasts a day.** **III.***

*Diutly, that happens every day*: hence, *Diurnum*, juv., *A journal*.

*Dies*, a, um: (from *diu*) 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*.

*Diēnis*, adv. I. *Long, a long time*.

*Diēnus*, a, um. (diu) *Lasting, durable*.

*Diētius*, *Diētissim*. See *Die*.

*Diēturnitas*, ātis. f. *Long duration, lastingness*.

*Diētustus*, a, um. (diu) I. *Of long continuance, lasting*. II. *Long-lived*.

*Diva*. See *Divus*.

*Divardō*, āvi, ātum, āre. (dis and vario) I. *Trans*. To spread or stretch asunder. II. *Intrans*. To be or stand asunder.

*Divello*, eili (more frequent than ulsi), ulsum, ēre. (dis and vello) I. *To tear asunder, tear to pieces, tear up*. II. *To separate, part*: 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 verbo) *To beat asunder, part*.

*Diverbum*, i, n. (dis and verbum) *A conversation of two or more actors at the stage*.

*Diverse*, adv. I. *To different parts, hither and thither*: also, in different parts, here and there. II. *In a different manner, differently*.

*Diversitor*, *Diversitor*, &c. See *Deversifio*, &c.

*Diversus*, a, um. I. *Part*. of *diverto*; 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. *Various, dissimilar, unlike*. *Diversum*, *Difference, diversity*. Also, *Differing in opinion, discordant*. Many, several, some.

*Diverto*, or *Divorto*, ti, sum, ēre. (dis and verto, 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, *Divus*, 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*.

*Divida*, āe. f. (divido) *Grief, sorrow, vexation*.

*Divino*, 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*, ōnis. 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 accused 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, ātum, 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*, ōnis. f. (divido) *Division, partition, separation*.

*Divisor*, ōnis. m. (divido) *A divider, distributor*.

*Divisus*, for *divisive*, 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*. I, 54, ed. *Drak*.

*Divulge*, ārum. f. (dives) *Richtos, wealth*.

*Divortium*, i. n. (diverto, s. *diverto*) *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*.

*Divulgātus*, a, um. I. *Part*. of *divulgo*; see *Divulgo*. II. *Adj*. *Common*.

*Divulgo*, or *Divulgo*, āvi, ātum, āre. (dis and vulgo, s. vulgo) I. *To make common, to communicate or impart a thing to several without distinction*. II. *To publish, divulge*.

*Divulus*, a, um. (from *Divus*) *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*, (dā, i. e. *δῶμα*) for *domum*; *Enu*. *Do*, *dēdi*, *dātum*, *dāre*. (*dāo*, whence *δίδωμι*) I. *To give, give over*: hence, I. *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. *Pennis re, 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, concede*. 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, I. *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., i. e. *To cause; statum facienda dare*. Plaut. 3. Dulm, dult, dult, for dem, det, dent, &c.; Dulm; Ter. Cic. 4. Dor and der do not occur. 5. Datum, i. A gift, present.

DŌCHO, cul, etum. 2. (from *disca*, or *disca*, as money from *disca*) 1. *To teach, instruct*. II. *To give one a knowledge of any thing, to discover, show, tell, relate, point out*. III. *Fabulum, To represent, exhibit, show upon the stage*.

DŌCILMUS, or DOCUMIUS, i. m. (*δύμιος*) A metrical foot consisting of five syllables, viz. one short, two long, one short, and one long.

DŌCILIS, e. (doceo) *Apt to learn, docile, docility, aptness to learn*. II. *Gentleness*.

DOCTE, adv. 1. *Learnedly, skilfully*.

DOCTE, ōris, m. (doceo) *A teacher, instructor*.

DOCTRINA, e. f. (doceo) 1. *Instruction, teaching*. II. *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*. II. Adj. 1. *Learned, skilful, experienced in any thing*. Doctus means also, *A literary man, man of taste*. 2. *Learned, subtle, shrewd, cunning*.

DŌCTĒM, inis, n. (doceo) i. q. documentum; *LUCR*.

DŌCTĒMENTUM, 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 tenths (uncia), or, three quarters of a Roman As, or of any whole; especially, three quarters of a foot, nine inches, a span*.

DOGMA, tis, n. (*δῶγμα*) *An opinion or tenet of a philosopher*.

DŌLABRA, e. f. (dolo) *An instrument for breaking or digging*.

DŌLABRO, ōri, atum, ōre. (dolabra) *To hew, chip*.

DŌLENTER, adv. *In pain, sorrowfully*.

DŌLEO, ul, itum, ōre. 1. *To be in pain, of body or mind, to grieve, sorrow; also impersonal, dolet, it patuit*. II. *To feel pain or sorrow, to grieve*.

DŌLLARIS, e. (dolum) 1. *Of a cask*.

DŌLLUM, i. n. (dimin. of dolum) *A small cask*.

DŌLUM, i. n. *A vessel, cask, barrel, tun, hoghead, pipe*.

DŌLO, ōvi, atum, ōre. 1. *To hew or chip with an axe*. II. *To beat, cudgel, strike*. III. *Dolum, Plaut., to play a cunning trick*.

DŌLON, or DŌLO, ōnis, m. (dolo) 1. *A long staff with a short iron point at one end; especially, a dagger concealed in a stick, a sword-stick*. II. *The smallest sail in a ship, towards the poop*.

DŌLOR, 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*. II. *That which occasions pain or sorrow*.

DŌLŌSE, adv. *Craftily, deceitfully*.

DŌLŌSUS, a, um. (dolos) *Full of craft, artful, deceitful*.

DŌLUS, i. m. (dolo) *An artful contrivance, cunning device, trick, evil; but usually in a bad sense, fraud, guile, deceit*.

DŌMĀBILIS, e. (domo) *That may be tamed or subdued, tameable*.

DŌMĀTOR, ōris, m. (domo) *For domitor; Tibull*.

DŌMĒSTĪCĪTĀM, adv. *Through one's family or acquaintance, or, at home*.

DŌMĒSTĪCUS, a, um. (domus) 1. *That relates to one's home or family, domestic, familiar, private, of the house; hence, Domesticus, 1. One that is always or frequently with us, an acquaintance, intimate friend*. 2. *A relative, relation*. II. *Civil, intestine*. III. *One's own, opposed to alienus; iudicium, Cæs. B. C. 3, 60*.

DŌMĒCĪLIUM, i. n. (domus) *A habitation, place of residence*.

DŌMĒCĪENTIUM, i. n. (domus and cœna) *A meal or entertainment at home*.

DŌMŌLŪCTUS, a, um. (domus and ducto) *That leads or brings home*.

DŌMĪNA, e. f. (dominus)  *Mistress; also for, a mistress, sweetheart*.

DŌMĪNĀTŌ, ōnis, f. (dominor) 1. *Rule, dominion, authority*. II. *Sovereignty, lordship, despotism, tyranny*.

DŌMĪNĀTOR, ōris, m. (dominor) *A lord, ruler*.

DŌMĪNĀTRIX, leis, f. *A female ruler, mistress*.

DŌMĪNĀTUS, us, um. (dominor) 1. *Lordship, rule*. II. *Sovereignty, despotism, tyranny*.

DŌMĪNICUS, a, um. (dominus) 1. *Of or belonging to a lord or master*. II. *Imperial, princely*. III. *In ecclesiastical*

writers, (if or belonging to our Lord Jesus Christ)

DŌMĪNIUM, i. n. (dominus) *Lordship, power over any thing; hence, for dominus, a ruler, lord*.

DŌMĪNOR, ātus sum, ōri. (dominus) 1. *To be lord, bear rule, dominate, tyrannize; hence, Dominans, subst. A lord, ruler, master*. II. *To be ruled*.

DŌMĪNUS, i. m. (from domus) 1. *A master, owner, possessor, proprietor; also, an architect*. II. *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*. III. *Master, lord, as a title of honour*. IV. *Also adj. Of or belonging to a master*.

DŌMĪPORTA, e. f. (domus and porto) *She that carries her house, a snail*.

DŌMĪTO, ōre. (freq. of domo) *To tame, break; also, to conquer, subdue*.

DŌMĪTOR, ōris, m. (domo) *A tamer, subduer, breaker*.

DŌMĪTRIX, leis, f. *She that tames, subdues, or breaks*.

DŌMĪTUS, a, um. *Part of Domo*.

DŌMĪTUS, us, m. (domo) *A taming, subduing, breaking*.

DŌMO, ul, itum, ōre. (*δαμάω*) *To tame, subdue, break; fig., to tame, to weaken, soften, temper*.

DŌMUS, us and i. f. (*δῶμος*) 1. *A house, dwelling-place, home*. N. B. 1. *To the question, where? we usually find domi, i. e. At home; tenere se domi*. *To the question, whether? we find domum without in, i. e. To home, homewards; but if it is to mean into the house, in is usually prefixed; in domum Leccæ, 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*. II. *Any residence or dwelling-place; hence, 1. A temple*. 2. *A grace, spouse, &c.* 3. *A house, a family, household; hence, fig., for, a sect*. IV. *A home, country, town, or place in which one dwells*.

DŌNĀBĪLIS, e. (dono) *That deserves to be presented with any thing*.

DŌNĀRIUM, 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*. II. *An offering to the gods, a present in a temple; also, any other gift, present, or offering*.

**DŌNĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (dono) *A giving a present, a presenting.*

**DŌNĀTĪVUM**, i. n. (dono) *A present, donation, 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.*

**DĒŌNO**, 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.*

**DŌNŪM**, i. n. *A present, gift; hence, dono, as a present; dona means also, offerings.*

**DORCAS**, ādis. f. (δορκάς) *A doe (Antelope 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) *A sleeper, sluggard.*

**DORMĪO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (dormio) *I. 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.*

**DORMĪTŌRIUS**, a, um. (dormitor) *Of or belonging to sleeping; cubiculum, Plin. Ep. i; and, simply, Dormitorium, sc. cubiculum, Plin., A dormitory, bedchamber.*

**DORSUM**, i. n. *1. The back of a person or animal. II. A back, fig., any surface, especially, an elevated surface, eminence.*

**DOS**, dotis. 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.*

**DRAKMA**, æ. f. (δραχμῆ) *A Greek coin equal to the Roman Denarius. II. A weight, the eighth part of an ounce.*

**DRACO**, ōnis. m. (δράκων) *I. q. anguis,*

*I. A serpent or dragon; hence.*

**II. The name of a northern constellation.**

**III. A vessel in the form of a serpent.**

**DRAKŌNĒNA**, æ. (draco and gigno) *Dragon-born.*

**DRAPEŢA**, æ. m. (δραπέτης) *A runaway slave.*

**DROMAS**, ādis. m. (δρόμας) *Running.*

**DROMAS**, ādis. m. (δρόμας) *An unguent which took off the hair.*

**DROUIDÆ**, arum. and **DROUIDES**, um. m. *Druids, learned men or priests among the Celts.*

**DUBĪS**, e. (duo) *That contains two, non dubie, or haud dubie, without doubt, certainly.*

**DUBĪTĀBLIS**, e. (dubito) *Doubtful, that is or may be doubted of.*

**DUBĪTANTER**, adv. *Doubtfully, with uncertainty or hesitation.*

**DUBĪTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (dubito) *I. Doubt, uncertainty, hesitation. II. A figure of rhetoric, διαρρηξίς, when a person acts as if of a matter were so great that he cannot find words to describe it, and does not know where to begin.*

**DUBĪTRO**, 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.**

**DUBĪTUS**, 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. Uncertainty, without its being known. III. In a doubtful or critical situation.*

**DUCĒTUS**, us. m. i. q. ductus. *Generalship, command.*

**DUCĒNĀRIUS**, a, um. (ducenti) *I. Containing two hundred. II. Procurator, Suet., i. e. having a revenue of two hundred thousand æsterii.*

**DUCĒNI**, æ. a. (distrib. of ducenti) *Two hundred, distrib.; also simply, two hundred.*

**DUCĒNTESIMUS**, a, um. (ducenti) *The two-hundredth.*

**DUCĒNTI**, æ. a. (duo and centum) *Two hundred.*

**DUCĒNTIES**, adv. *Two hundred times.*

**DUCŌ**, xi. etum. *3. I. To lead; hence, I. To lead, command. 2. Se ducere, To go. 3. Uxorem ducere, To marry. 4. To lead by the nose, whēcēlle,*

*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 make, form, frame, fashion.**

**3. Fig. To draw out, protract, lengthen; hence, to spend, pass. 4. Ducere alamp alicu, Phædr., to give a box on the ear; orbem, Sen., to make or describe a circle; stetum, 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.**

**DUCĪLIS**, e. (duco) *I. That may be drawn, ductile. II. That may be drawn or led.*

**DUCĪM**, adv. *By drawing, draughtwise.*

**DUCĪO**, ōnis. f. (duco) *A leading, drawing.*

**DUCĪTRO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of duco) *I. To lead off or away. II. To marry. III. To deceive, cheat.*

**DUCĪTO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of duco) *1. To lead, lead with one. II. To mock, jest at. III. To lead, command.*

**DUCTOR**, ōris. m. (duco) *A leader, chief, commander, general.*

**DUCŪS**, a, um. Part. of DUCO.

**DUCŪS**, 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.*

**DUELĀTOR**, ōris. m. for bellator; *Plaut.*

**DUELĪCUS**, a, um. for hellicus; *Plaut.*

**DUELĪUM**, for bellum; *Plaut.; Hor.*

**DŪIM**, is, it. See DO.



## DUL

**DULCE**, adv. *Sweetly, agreeably, pleasantly.*

**DULCERE**, Indis. f. (dulcis) I. *Sweetness, sweet flavour.* II. *Pleasantness, agreeableness, delightfulness.*

**DULCESCO**, 3re. 3. (dulcis) *To become sweet.*

**DULCIBŪLES**, a. um. (dimin. of dulcis) *Sweet, somewhat sweet.*

**DULCIPER**, a. um. (dulcis and fero) *Containing sweetness, sweet.*

**DULCIS**, 3re. 4. (dulcis) *To be sweet.*

**DULCIS**, c. I. *Sweet: Dulce, subst.. Any thing sweet, a sweet drink.* II. *Sweet, agreeable, delightful, pleasant.*

**DULCITER**, adv. *Sweetly, pleasantly, agreeably, delightfully.*

**DULCITUDO**, Indis. f. for dulcedo; Clc.

**DULCIS**, adv. (δουλιζῶν) *In a slavish manner, servilely.*

**DUM**, I. *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, for dum modo (dummodo), provided only, with a conjunctive: thus also, dumne, 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 can not be rendered at all, unless we translate it, Then.*

**DUMBESUM**, 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 **DUNTAXAT**, 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.*

**DUNTAXAT**. See **DUMTAXAT**.

**DUR**, 3re. 3. (δύω, 3. δύω) *To do; also denotely, 3. δύω, 3. δύω.*

**DURDECIES**, adv. *Twelve times.*

**DURDECIMUM** (duo and decem) *Twelve.*

**DURDECIMUS**, a. um. (duodecim) *The twelfth.*

**DURDECIMI**, 3re. 2. (duodecim) I. *Twelve, distributive.* II. *Gen. Twelve.*

**DURDEQUADRAGESIMI**, 3re. 2. (duodequadraginta) *Distrib., Thirty-eight.*

## DUO

**DURDEQUADRAGESIMUS**, a. um. (duodequadraginta) *The thirty-eight.*

**DURDEQUADRAGESIMA**, *Thirty-eight.*

**DURDEQUINGAGENTI**, 3re. 2. (duodequingaginta) *Distrib., Forty-eight.*

**DURDEQUINGAGESIMUS**, a. um. *The forty-eight.*

**DURDEQUINGAGINTA**, *Forty-eight.*

**DURDESEXAGINTA**, *Fifty-eight.*

**DURDETRICESIMUS**, a. um. (duodetriginta) *The twenty-eight.*

**DURDETRICESIMA**, *Twenty-eight times.*

**DURDETRIGINTA**, *Twenty-eight.*

**DURDEVIGINTI**, 3re. 2. (duodeviginti) *Distrib., Eighteen.*

**DURDEVIGINTIUS** (Duodevigesimalus), a. um. *The eighteenth.*

**DURDEVIGINTI**, *Eighteen.*

**DURDEVIGINTI**, 3re. m. *Soldiers of the twenty-eighth legion.*

**DURDEVIGINTIUS**, a. um. *The twenty-eighth.*

**DUPLEX**, 3re. 3. (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 is double rations; Liv.*

**DUPLEXATIO**, 3re. f. (duplex) *A doubling.*

**DUPLEXITER**, adv. *Doubly, in a twofold manner.*

**DUPLO**, 3re. 3. (duo, 3re. 3. duo) *To double. II. To double, to increase, enlarge. III. To bend, to double, bow.*

**DUPLOS**, a. um. (δύλος, 3re. 3. δύο) *Double, twice as much, or twice us large: hence, Duplum, subst., The double of any thing, twice as much: Duplo (abl.), Doubly, twice as much.*

**DUPONDIIUS** (Dip.), a. um. (duo and pondo) *Worth two Asses: hence, Dupondius, sc. nummus, A coin of two Asses.*

**DURABILIS**, e. (duro) *Durable, lasting.*

**DURACINUS**, a. um. (durus) *Hardish, having a hard skin.*

**DURAMEN**, Indis. d. (duro) *An induration.*

**DURAMENTUM**, i. n. (duro) *Durability, lastingness.*

**DURATEUS**, a. um. (δύρατος) *Wooden.*

**DURE**, adv. I. *Hardly, stiffly.*

II. *Fig., i. e. Unusually, unpleasantly, disagreeably.* 2. *Unkindly, harshly.*

## DUR

**DURASCO**, ul. 3. (durus) *To grow hard.*

**DURETA**, 3re. f. (a Spanish word) *A wooden bath.*

**DURITAS**, 3re. f. (durus) *Harshness, unfirmness, stubbornness.*

**DURITER**, adv. I. *Hardly, not softly or gently.* II. *Harshly, in speaking, in an unusual or disagreeable manner.*

III. *Roughly, rigorously.*

**DURITIA**, 3re. f. (durus) I. *Hardness, hard quality.* II. *Harshness of flavour.*

III. *Hardness, an induration of the body or parts of the body.* IV. *Numbness, want of feeling.* V. *Rigorous behaviour.* I. *An austere mode of life.* 2. *Severity; cruelty: hence, hardiness.*

VI. *In sermone, Cic., discourse in which an austere mode of life is commended.*

VII. *Oris, Sen., i. e. impudence.*

**DURITAS**, Indis. f. i. q. *durtitia.* I. *Hardness.* II. *Hardness, want of feeling, insensibility.* III. *Austerity of living, severe mode of life.*

**DURUS**, 3re. 3. (durus) I. *Trans. 1. To make hard, harden.* 2. *To make hardy, durable, or insensible, to incur.* 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, 1. Durum, The hard woody part of a vine.* 2. *Stiff, unpliant, unyielding.*

II. *Harsh in flavour.* III. *Harsh, difficult, troublesome: hence, bad, evil, unpleasant, adverse, severe, unfortunate.*

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.* I. *Of persons.* 2. *Of things; also gen., Unamannerly, unpolished, rude, uncouth.* III. *Harsh in behaviour; indignant, not susceptible of impressions: hence, 1. Harsh, severe.* 2. *Shameless, impudent, bold.*

**DURUMVIR**, i. m. (duo and vir) *One of the duumviri.* The duumviri were two persons who held an office as colleagues. Particularly in municipal towns, the two chief magistrates were called Duumviri.

**DUX**, 3re. c. I. *A leader, conductor.* II. *Especially, A leader in war.* 1. *A commander-in-chief, general: but when opposed to imperator (com-*

mander-in-chief) it means, a general of a division of the army. 2. Any officer.

III. An emperor.  
DŪNĀMUS, is. f. (δύναμος) i. q. vis. A store, plenty.

DŪNASTES and DŪNASTA, æ. m. (δυναστες) The sovereign of a small territory, a prince, governor.

## E.

E or EX. præp. (εξ, ἐξ) 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.

EÅ. (abl. from eis) I. Sc. via, parte, That way, there. II. Sc. causa, re, Therefore.

EÅDEM. (abl.) Sc. via. See IDEM.  
EÅPSE, i. e. e. ipsa; Plant.; thus also, eampse for eam ipsam; id.

EÅTENSUS, i. e. a. tenus (parte). So far, so much.

EÅENUS, i. f. and EÅENUM, i. n. (εἶνος) The ebm tree, or ebony.

E-BIBO, bi, bitum, ere. To drink or suck up, exhaust, drain.

E-BLANDIRO, itus sum. 4. I. To obtain by flattery or coaxing; hence, to entice forth. II. To flatter, coax; hence, to moderate, mitigate.

E-BRIETAS, åtis. f. (ebrius) Drunkenness, ebriety.

E-BRIOLATUS, a, um. i. q. ebrius; Plant. E-BRIOLUS, a, um. (dimin. of ebrius) Somewhat intoxicated, fuddled.

E-BRIOSITAS, åtis. f. Habitual drunkenness, sottishness.

E-BRIOSUS, a, um. (ebrius) Sottish, addicted to drunkenness; a sot, drunkard.

E-BRIUS, a, um. I. Drunken, intoxicated; also, that has drunk enough.

II. Fig., Drunken, intoxicated; drunken, s-saked, gorged; especially, filled with moisture, imbrued, ayed.

E-BULLIO, ivi and i. 4. I. To bubble

up. II. To thrust out. III. To come or go forth.

E-BULUM, i. n. and E-BULUS, i. m. Dancer, dwarf, elder (Sambucus Ebulus, L.).

E-BUR, åris. n. I. Ivory. II. Any thing made of ivory.

E-BURATUS, a, um. (ebur) Adorned or inlaid with ivory.

E-BURNEOLUS, a, um. (dimin. of eburneus) Of ivory.

E-BURNEUS, a, um. (ebur) I. Of ivory; also, of an elephant. II. Fig., i. e. White as ivory.

E-BURNUS, a, um. for eburnicus, Hor.; scipio, Tac.; enis, Virg., i. e. having an ivory bill.

E-CASTOR, and ME-CASTOR., an oath or form of asseveration. By Castor! i. e. truly.

E-CE-AD. (for ecce, from en and ce) Behold! sect to! especially of things unexpected. N. B. We find also in familiar discourse ecce, eecum, eecam, eccos, eccillum, eecistum, for ecce eum, &c., also, eillum for ecce illum, &c., i. e. I. Behold! see him! §c. 2. There he is! there he comes! or, simply, there!

E-CCERE (E-Ëre) adv. See now! or, that is singular! strange!

E-CCHEUMA, åtis. n. (εκχέυμα) i. e. effusio.

E-CCILLUM, ECCISTUM, &c. See ECCE.

E-CCLESIA, 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.

E-CCUM, ECCOS, &c. See ECCE.

E-CDICUS, i. m. (ἐκδικος) Was in some Greek states what the tribunus plebis was at Rome; Cic.

E-CE-ÅI, for efferri; Cic.

E-CE-ÅO, for efferro; Ter.

E-CE-ÅO, for efferro; Plant.

E-CHIDNA, æ. f. (ἐχίδνα) A viper, snake.

E-CHINUS, 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.

E-CLIPSIS, is. f. (ἐκλειψις) Defect, want; hence, solis, a solar eclipse.

E-CLOGA, æ. f. (ἐκλογή) I. A selection. II. A small poem selected from others; an epistle. III. A pastoral.

E-CLOGARIUS, 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.

E-CCUANDO, adv. for num aliquando.

E-CCUS (Equi), E-CCUÆ (Equa), E-CCUO, or E-CCUM, for num aliquis, &c.; e. g. equi pudor est? Cic., is there any?

E-CCUSNAM, E-CCUENAM, E-CCUODNAM, and E-CCUINDAM, i. q. equis, &c., and nam is intensive.

E-CCUO, adv. for num aliquo; Cic.

E-CCŪPUS, a, um. (ἐκχύπος) Embossed, engraved with raised figures.

E-CCULEUS, i. m. i. q. equeulus; Cic.

E-DCÅTRAS, åtis. f. (edax) Voracity, gluttony.

E-DCÅ, åcis. (edomo) Voracious, gluttonous; fig., consuming.

E-DE-ÅMÅTUS, a, um. I. Part. of edecimo; see E-DE-ÅMO. II. Adj. Select, excellent.

E-DE-ÅTRO, åvi, åtum, åre. (e and dens) To deprive of teeth, render toothless.

E-DE-ÅTULUS, a, um. (e and dens) Toothless.

E-DE-ÅO, xi, åtum. 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-DE-ÅCTIO, õnis. f. i. q. edictum; Plant.

E-DE-ÅTO, åre. (freq. of edico) To speak out, proclaim, publish.

E-DE-ÅCTUM, 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-DE-ÅCO, 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-DE-ÅSSERO, u, åtum. 3. To set forth in words, relate, explain.

E-DE-ÅSSERO, åvi, åtum, åre. i. q. edissero; Plant.

E-DE-ÅCTIVUS (-thuis), a, um. (edo, edidi) Set forth, announced, published.

E-DE-ÅTRIO, õnis. f. (edo, edidi) I. Acting forth, publishing; also, a book that is published. II. A declaration. III. An exhibition, a play.

E-DE-ÅTRO, õris. m. (edo, edidi) I. One who sends forth or from himself. II. One who publishes or exhibits.

E-DE-ÅTRUS, a, um. I. Part. of edo; see EDO. II. Adj., High, elevated, lofty; I. Part. of edo; see EDO.

II. Part. of edo; see EDO. II. Adj., High, elevated, lofty; I. Part. of edo; see EDO.

EDITO, edi, åsum, ådere and esse. (idå) I. To eat. II. To consume, waste,

EDO

*corrode.* N. B. I. It has also from the personal terminations which begin with *es*; e. g. *es, esse, &c.*; hence, *estur* for *editur*. 2. *Edim*, 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 begot; *Maccenas atavis edite regibus*, Hor., i. 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, *Known*: *Editum*, An order, command.

II. To make, do, effect, accomplish, perpetrate, occasion. III. To lift up, elevate.

IV. To throw, cast, or drive out.

V. To end, finish.

E-dōco, *cul*, *ctum*, *ère*. 1. To instruct, teach. II. To tell or inform one of anything, relate, give an account, report.

E-dōlo, *āvī*, *ātum*, *äre*. To heap, plane or cut smooth with an axe: fig., to finish any thing.

E-dōmitus, a, um. Part. of *Edomus*.

E-dōmo, *ul*, *itum*, *äre*. To tame, conquer, subdue.

E-dormio, *lvi*, *itum*, *ire*. 1. To sleep out. II. To sleep away, pass in sleeping.

E-dormio, *ère*. i. q. *edormio*; Ter.

E-dūcāto, *ōnis*, f. (*educare*) A bringing up, education.

E-dūcātor, *ōris*, m. (*educare*) 1. He who brings up. II. A tutor, pedagogue.

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*. 1. To lead out, lead away. II. To lead to a place, lead forth: also, to lead or draw off or away: also, to take with one to a place.

III. To draw out, draw: hence, 1. To withdraw, free, deliver. 2. To drink out, exhaust. IV. To set up, raise, erect: also, to raise, draw up. V. To bring up, educate: also, to begot, bring forth. VI. To pass, spend (*time*).

E-dūctus, a, um. Part. of *Edūco*.

E-dūctus, e. (*edo, edi*) Eatable: *Edulia, Eatables*.

E-dūctum, i. n. (*edo, edi*) That which is good for food: *Edulia, Eatables*.

E-dūro, *äre*. i. q. *duro*. I. Trans. To harden, make hard. II. Intrans. To harden, grow hard.

E-dūrobus, a, um. Hard, exceedingty hard.

E-ffācio (*Effere*), *si*, *tum*. 4. (ex and farcio) To stuff, cram, fill out: *effertus*

EFF

fame, *Plaut.*, i. e. hungry: *hereditas effertissima*, *facile*, for *dutissima*, *id*.

E-ffāris, *ffāri*, *ātum*. See *Effror*.

E-ffārum, *um*. See *Effror*.

E-ffāsus, a, um. See *Effror*.

E-ffectio, *ōnis*, f. (*efficio*) 1. A doing, effecting. II. An efficient cause.

E-ffectivus, adv. By practice.

E-ffector, *ōris*, m. (*efficio*) Operative. One that makes or causes, a maker, author.

E-ffectrix, *icis*, f. She that makes or causes, a female maker or author.

E-ffectus, a, um. Part. of *Efficio*.

E-ffectus, us, m. (*efficio*) 1. An effect. II. Execution, accomplishment.

E-ffeminate, adv. Effeminately, delicately.

E-ffeminateus, a, um. 1. Part. of *Effemino*, see *EFFEMINO*. II. Adj. Womanish, effeminate, delicate.

E-ffemino, *āvī*, *ātum*, *äre*. (ex and femina) 1. To render feminine, make a woman of. II. To make effeminate or soft, to effeminate.

E-fferrāsus, a, um. 1. Part. of *efferro*; see *EFFERO*, *āvī*. II. Adj. Wild, fierce, savage.

E-fferro, *āvī*, *ātum*, *äre*. (*efferrus*) 1. To make fierce or wild, to give a fierce appearance or nature. II. To irritate, aggravate, exasperate. III. To lay waste, devastate. IV. To convert into the form of a wild beast.

E-fferro, *extūli*, *elatum*, *efferre*. 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, *efferrī*, to come. 6. To transport, hurry away. 7. To translate. 8. To show.

II. To lift up, elevate, raise, exalt: hence, *efferrī*, to rise: fig., to raise; and simply, *efferre*, 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, *efferrī*, *Nep*.

III. To endure, support.

E-ffertus, a, um. 1. Part. of *effaricio*; see *EFFARICIO*. II. Adj. Full.

E-ffertus, a, um. (ex and ferus) Wild, fierce.

E-ffervens, *tis*. 1. Part. of *efferveo*; see *EFFERVEO*. II. Adj. Fermenting, vehement.

EFF

E-fferveo, and E-ffervo, *bul* and *vi*, *ère* and *ère*. (from *ex* and *ferveo*, s. *fervo*)

i. q. *effervesco*.

E-fferveo, *vi* and *bul*, *ère*. (ex and *ferveo*) 1. To ferment, foam up: fig., to ferment, grow violent, rage. II. To cease fermenting, subside, abate.

E-ffertus, a, um. (ex and *fetus*) 1. That has brought forth young: also, brought forth, hatched. II. Weakened or worn out by bringing forth young: hence, *genū*, weakened, worn out, exhausted, weak.

E-fficitāsus, *ātis*, f. (*efficax*) Efficacy, force, virtue.

E-fficitāter, adv. Effectually, with effect.

E-fficitāsus, *ātis*. (*efficio*) That has power to do any thing, efficacious, effectual, operative.

E-fficiens, *tis*. 1. Part. of *efficio*; see *EFFICIO*. II. Adj. Effective.

E-fficienter, adv. Effectively, with effect.

E-fficientia, *æ*, f. (*efficio*) Efficacy, influence.

E-fficio, *ōci*, *ectum*, *ère*. (ex and *facio*) Prop. To make out: hence, 1. To bring to pass, make, effect, execute, complete, accomplish, finish. II. To make up, bring together, form. III. To excite, occasion, cause. IV. To prove, infer: hence, *efficitur*, it follows. V. To yield, bear. N. B. *Efficitur*, for *efficitur*, *Plaut.*

E-fficitus, a, um. Part. of *EFFICIO*.

E-ffigies, *æ*, f. for *effigies*; *Plaut.*

E-ffigies, *ōis*, f. (*effugio*) 1. An effigy, portrait, image, likeness: fig., a resemblance, likeness. II. Similarly, likeness, form. III. A shade, ghost, (in the infernal regions).

E-ffingio, *ère*. i. q. *quido*: *Lucr.*

E-ffingio, *uxi*, *ctum*, *ère*. (ex and *tingo*) 1. To form, express, fashion, pourtry: hence, 1. By words. 2. By imitation, i. e. To imitate, copy after, emulate, aspire to. 3. To represent in the mind, imagine, think. 4. Gen. To form, shape, frame, make. II. To wipe off. III. Manus to compose, adjust. *Opp.*

E-ffrio, *eri*, for *efficio*; *Plaut.*

E-ffragitātus, *ōnis*, f. (*effragito*) A demanding, earnest entreaty.

E-ffragitātus, us, m. i. q. *effragitatio*; *Cic.*

E-ffragitō, *āvī*, *ātum*, *äre*. (ex and *fragito*) To demand or ask earnestly.

E-ffructus, adv. Vehemently.

E-ffructio, *äre*. (freq. of *effigō*) To strike dead.

## EFF

**EFFLĪGO**, xi, etum. 2. (ex and ligo) *To arrive dead, kill.*

**EFFLŪ**, āvi, ātum, āre. (ex and fluo) *I. To blow or breathe out. II. To evaporate.*

**EFFLŪRESCO**, rui. 3. (ex and floresco) *I. 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, ossum. 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) *I. 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. Effatus, a. um, passiv. Cic.; hence, Effatum, subst. 1. That which has been pronounced, a enunciation; an oracle, prophecy. 2. A proposition, maxim.*

**EFFRAGŪS**, a, um. Part. of **EFFRINGO**.  
**EFFRENATE**, adv. *Unrestrainedly, fiercely, violently.*

**EFFRENATIO**, ōnis. f. (effreno) *Licentiousness, unrestrained impetuosity.*

**EFFRENATUS**, a, um. I. Part. of **effreno**; see **EFFRENO**. II. Adj. *Unbridled, unrestrained.*

**EFFRENO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (ex and freno) *I. To unbridle, set loose from a bridle or reins. II. Fig. To vent, Sil., i. e. to let loose; hence, Effrenatus, a, um, Unbridled, unrestrained.*

**EFFRENO**, a, um. (ex and frenum) *I. That is loosened from a bridle, unbridled.*

**EFFRICO**, ūi, atum, āre. (ex and frico) *To rub off.*

**EFFRINGO**, ōgi, atum. 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.*

## EFF

**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: effumili, 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. Loose, 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 forth, prattle, prate of a thing.*

**E-EGELIUS**, a, um. *Coolish, somewhat cool.*

**EGENS**, tis. I. Part. of **egeo**; see **EGEO**. II. Adj. *Necdy, poor.*

**EGENUS**, a, um. (egeo) *I. Needy, in want of any thing. II. Poor, indigent, necessitous.*

**EGEO**, ūi. 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-GERO**, 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** (scif) is frequently annexed to it: **egomet, nosmet, Cic. 2. Mi** for **mihī, Varr.**

## EGR

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. **Necum** also means, with me. 8. **Mei**, 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.**

**EGREGIE**, adv. *In a manner before all others, pre-eminently; hence, gen., extraordinarily well, uncommonly well, excellently, surpassingly.*

**EGREGIUS**, 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.*

**EGURGITO**, āre. (e and gurgis) *To cast out.*

**EHI** i, q. **eu**, or **heu**; **Plaut.**

**EHEM**, i, q. **hem. Ha! what!**

**EHEU**. **Ah! alas!** **Ter.**

**EHO. Ho! holla!** **dum** is sometimes joined to it.

**EIA**, or **HEIA. Ho! hey-dey!** or, **come!** **come on!**

**EJACTO**, āre. i. q. **ejecto**; **Lucan.**

**E-JACULOR**, 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) *I. 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-*

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, Ejectus, egress. An outcast, miserable wretch.

VI. Ejel, of actors, orators, and musicians, To be hissed at, hissed off the stage, &c., to be cast out by hissing.

EJULATIO, ōnis. f. (ejulo) A waiting.

EJULATUS, us. m. for ejulatio; Cic. EJULO, avi, ōtum, āre. I. Intrans. To wail, cry mournfully. II. Trans. To bewail, lament over.

EJURATIO, ōnis. f. (ejuro) I. An abjuring, protesting against with an oath.

II. Gen. A renouncing, laying down, resignation.

EJURO, āre. 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.

EJUSDEMŌDĪ, or, prop., EJUSDEM MODI. Of the same kind or sort.

EJUSMŌDĪ, or EJUS MODI. I. Of that kind, such like, such. II. For ita, So, in that manner.

E-LĀBOR, psus sum. 3. I. To slip away, escape unobserved, fall out; thus 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.

ELĀBORATIO, ōnis. f. (elaboro) A bestowing of pains, labour.

E-LĀBORO, avi, ōtum, āre. I. q. laboro. II. Intrans. To labour, take pains. III. Trans. To bestow pains on a thing, to labour any thing, make or compose with labour.

E-LANGUESCO, gui. 3. I. q. languesco. To become faint or feeble, to grow languid, to remit, slacken.

ELAPSUS, a, um. Part. of ELABOR.

E-LARGIOR, itus sum. 4. To make presents, bestow gifts.

ELĀTE, adv. Loftily; also, haughtily, proudly.

ELĀTIO, ōnis. f. (effero) A lifting or raising up.

E-LĀTRO, āre. To bark out, say out aloud.

ELĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of effero; see EFFERO. II. Adj. Elated, high.

E-LĀVUS, a, um. Part. of ELAVO.

E-LĀVO, lavi, lautum et lōtum, āre. I. To wash out, or, to wash away.

II. To bathe one's self, to spend in bathing.

ELĀCĒBRA, æ. f. (elicio) A female alurer or coarser.

ELECTE, adv. With choice, with selection.

ELECTILIS, e. (eligo) Choice, select, excellent.

ELECTIO, ōnis. f. (eligo) A choice, selection.

ELECTO, āre. freq. I. Of elicio, To allure, entice forth. II. Of eligo, To select.

ELECTOR, ōris. m. (eligo) A chooser or selector.

ELECTRUM, i. n. (ἤλεκτρον) I. Amber. II. An artificial metal resembling amber in colour, consisting of gold with a fifth part of silver.

ELECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of eligo; see ELIGO. II. Adj. Chosen, picked, select.

ELECTUS, us. m. (eligo) A choice, selection.

ELEGANS, 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, æ. 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, æ. f. (ἔλεγια) A soft and impassioned kind of poem, confined to the expression of love, joy, or sorrow; an elegy.

ELEGIDIUM, i. n. (ἔλεγιον) A short elegy.

ELEGUS, i. m. (ἔλεγος) A verse of an elegy; elegiac verses, an elegy.

ELEMENTĀRIUS, 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.

ELEMUS, i. m. (ἔλεμος) 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.

ELEPHANTUS, i. c. I. An elephant. II. Ivory.

ELEPHAS, antis. m. (ἑλεphas) I. An elephant. II. I. q. elephantiasis; Lucr.

ELEUTHERIA, æ. f. (ἐλευθερία) Liberty.

E-LĒVO, avi, ōtum, āre. I. To lift up, raise; fig., to raise and carry forth; to

take away. II. To lessen, diminish, impair, weaken.

E-LĒVO, ul, ōtum. 3. (e and lacio) 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.

E-LĒVO, ul, ōtum. 3. (e and lacio) 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 stir 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.

E-LĒVO, egi, ectum. 3. (e and lego) I. To pick out, choose, select. II. To clear. III. To pluck out, pull out.

E-LĒVO, avi, ōtum, āre. (e and limes) I. Trans. To remove from or turn out of the house. II. Intrans. To go out.

E-LĒVO, āre. I. To file, polish; fig., to polish any thing, to bring to perfection, complete, finish. II. To file away.

E-LĒNGUIS, e. (e and lingua) Speechless, dumb.

E-LĒNGUO, āre. (elinguo) To deprive of the tongue.

E-LĒQUO, āre. To make fluid, liquefy; hence, to clarify, strain (liquor); also, gen., to purify, drain; fig., to falter in speech affectedly.

E-LĒSIO, ōnis. f. (elido) A pressing or squeezing out; hence, in grammar, elision, the striking out of a vowel.

E-LĒSUS, a, um. Part. of ELIDO.

E-LĒX, leix, m. (elicio) A trench for draining off water, a drain.

E-LĒXUS, a, um. (e and lix) Sodden.

E-LĒXUM, ELĒXUM. See ECCE.

E-LĒVO, avi, ōtum, āre. I. To let out on hire. II. To put away, remove.

E-LŌCUTIO (Eloquut.), ōnis. f. (eloquor) I. A speaking out, uttering. II. Elocution, oratorical delivery. III. Perhaps, A short speech by way of exercise.

E-LŌCUTUS, Part. of ELOQUOR.

E-LŌGIUM, 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 novii, 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*.

**ELOQUOR**, cētus (*quutus*) sum, i. *To speak out any thing, say*; especially of an orator, *to speak, deliver (a speech)*, to express; also, *to hold a conversation, converse, discourse*.

**ELŪTUS**, a, um. Part. of **ELAVO**.

**ELŪCĒO**, xi, ēre. *To shine forth*; to be visible, appear.

**ELUCĀBLIS**, e. (*elucor*) *That may be surmounted with difficulty*.

**ELUCTOR**, ātus sum, āri. *To struggle through, surmount with difficulty*.

**ELŪCĒBERO**, āvi, ātum, āre. and **ELŪCĒBOR**, ātus sum, āri. *To work out, or prepare by the light of a lamp*.

**ELŪDO**, si, sum, ēre. I. Intrans. I. *To play*. 2. *To wash against*. II. Trans. 1. *To win any thing from another at play*. 2. *To parry off in fighting; to seek to elude*. 3. *To do any thing in play*. 4. *To mock, jcer, make sport of any one; hence, to deceive, frustrate*.

**ELĒGEO**, xi. 2. *To cease from mourning*.

**ELŪO**, ui, ātum. 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*.

**ELŪSUS**, a, um. Part. of **ELUDO**.

**ELŪTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of **eluo**; see **ELUDO**. II. Adj. *Watery, weak, insipid*.

**ELŪVES**, ēi. f. (*eluo*) I. *A washing, removal of filth*. II. *An overflowing of water, inundation*. III. *A bog, gulf, or abyss formed by an inundation*.

**ELŪVIO**, ōnis. f. (*eluo*) *An inundation*.

**EM**. I. For **eum**, **Gell.** e. XII. Tab. 4. For **hem**, **Ter.**

**E-MĀCĒRO**, āre. *To make lean, wear out*.

**EMĀCĪTAS**, ātis. f. (*emax*) *A desire of buying*.

**EMANCĪPĀTIO**, ōnis. f. (*emancipo*) *A*

*formal renunciation of one's power over a thing*.

**E-MANCĪPO**, or **E-MANCĪPO**, 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-MĀNEO**, 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, ēre. I. *To grow ripe, become ripe, ripen*. II. *To grow softer or milder*.

**EMAX**, ācis. (*emo*) *Eager or desirous to buy*.

**EMĒNETICA**, æ. f. (from *ἐπιπέλας*, to go into, see a ship) *The profession or trade of a ship-master*.

**EMBLEMA**, ātis. n. (*ἐμβλημα*) *That which is laid or set in any thing; hence, Mosaic or tessellated work*.

**EMĀBŪLIUM**, i. n. (*ἐμᾶβιον*) *That which is inserted, inlaid, or interposed*. I. In a writing, *An episode*. III. *An interlude in a play*.

**EMENDĀBLIS**, e. (*emendo*) *That may be improved or amended*.

**EMENDĀTE**, adv. *Without fault, correctly, rightly, accurately*.

**EMENDĀTIO**, ōnis. f. (*emendo*) *A correction, emendation*.

**EMENDĀTOR**, ōris. m. (*emendo*) *A corrector, amender*.

**EMENDĀTRIX**, icis. f. (*emendator*) *She that corrects or amends*.

**EMENDĀTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of *emendo*; see **EMENDO**. II. Adj. *Free from faults or errors, right, correct, faultless*.

**E-MENDĪCŪO**, āre. *To get by begging*.

**EMENDO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (e and mendum) I. *To free from fault, correct, improve, amend, reform*. II. *To cure, heal*.

**EMENUSUS**, a, um. Part. of **EMETIOR**.

**EMENTIOR**, itus sum, iri. I. Intrans. *To lie, utter a falsehood. II. Trans. *To feign, counterfeit, forge, falsify*.*

**E-MERCOR**, ātus sum, āri. i. q. *mercor*. *To purchase*.

**E-MĒRO**, ui, itum, ēre. and **E-MĒNEOR**, itus sum, eri. 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-MERGO**, si, sum, ēre. 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*.

**EMĒTUS**, a, um. Part. of **EMĒRO**.

**EMĒTICA**, æ. f. (*ἐμετικόν*) *An emetic, instrument to vomit*; *emetica facere, Cic.*, to take an emetic.

**E-MĒTOR**, entus sum. 4. I. *To measure out, or, to measure*; hence, *to pass over, run or go through*. II. *To impart, communicate*. N.B. Part. *Emensus*, 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-MĒO**, 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-MĒRO**, āvi, ātum, āre. *To remove from a place, depart*.

**EMINĀTIO**, ōnis. f. (*eminor*) *A threatening*.

**EMINENS**, entis. I. Part. of *eminor*; see **EMINOR**. II. Adj. *Eminent, distinguished, prominent*.

**EMINENTIA**, æ. f. (*eminor*) *A projecting forward, prominence*; hence, *excellence, perfection* in painting, light, as opposed to shade.

**E-MINEO**, 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-MINOR**, ātus sum, āri. *To threaten*.

**EMINUS**, adv. (e and manus) Prop. *From the hand*; hence, *at a distance, from a distance*.

**EMĪROR**, ātus sum, āri. i. q. *miror*; **Hor.**

**EMISSĀRIUM**, i. n. (*emitto*) *A sluice, weir, outlet for water*.

**EMISSĀRIUS**, i. m. (*emitto*) I. *A spy, scout, emissary*. II. *A young boy*.

## EMI

EMISSIO, ōnis, f. (emitto) 1. A sending out. II. A stinging or hurling forth.

EMISSUS, a, um. Part. of EMITTO.  
EMISSUS, us, m. (emitto) l. q. emissio; Lucr.

E-MITTO, is, issum. 3. I. 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.

E-MODĒRĀ, āri. To moderate.

E-MŌDĪŌRĀ, āri. To sing to tune.

E-MŌLĪMENTĪ, l. n. (emollor) A belating of great pains, labour, toil.

E-MŌLĪŌ, itus, um, iri. 1. To bring to a close, accomplish. II. To bring out. III. To trouble, agitate.

E-MOLLIO, ivi, itum, ire. 1. To make soft, soften. II. To make loose, slacken.

III. To moderate, assuage, mollify.

IV. To effeminate.

E-MŌLO, ul, itum, ěre. To grind.

EMŌLŪMENTĪ, l. n. (emolo) 1. Profit, advantage. II. Operation, efficacy, good success of a thing.

E-MŌRIŌR, ortus, um, l. I. 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 emort, Ter.: only the infinitive occurs in Cicero.

EMORTŪLĪS, e. (emortuus) e. g. dies, the day of one's death, Plaut.

EMORTŪS, a, um. Part. of EMORIOR.

EMŌTUS, a, um. Part. of EMOVEO.

E-MŌVĒŌ, ōvi, ōtum, ěre. 1. To move out from; hence, to send away, set aside, move out of the way: hence, 1. To dislocate, wrench, sprain. 2. Mens emota, Sen., distracted, crazy. II. To set in motion, to move.

EMPIRĪCĀS, or EMPIRĪCĀ, æ, f. (ἐμπειρία, sc. ἔχρησι) An art of healing, founded on mere practice.

EMPIRĪCŪS, l. (ἐμπειρικός) sc. medicus. A physician instructed only by practice, an empiric, quack.

EMPIRĪSTĪŪM, l. n. (ἐμπειριστῆς) A plaster for a wound.

EMPRŌBĀCTĪŪS, a, um. (ἠμεροβητικός) Of

## EMP

or belonging to a merchant or tradesman.

EMPŌRĪŪM, l. n. (ἐμπόριον) 1. A place of merchandise, market-place, market.

II. A mercantile city, market-town.

EMPŌROS, or EMPŌROS, l. 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.

EMPTĪTO, or EMPTĪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of eno) To buy, purchase.

EMPTOR, or EMPTOR, ōris, m. (emo) 1. A buyer, purchaser. II. A bidder or purchaser at an auction.

EMTUS, a, um. Part. of EMO.

E-MŪGĪO, ire. 4. To bellow forth.

EMULGĪO, si, ctum and sum. 2. 1. To milk out. II. To exhaust.

EMULSUS, a, um. Part. of EMULGEO.

EMUNCTUS, a, um. Part. of EMUNGO.

EMUNGO, ūxi, ctum. 3. (e and mungo) 1. To wipe the nose. II. To cheat, bilk, chouse.

E-MUNIO, ivi and ii, itum. 4. 1. To fortify, secure: hence, to protect, defend, fence. II. To render passible. III. To prepare, make up.

EM, interjec. (ὦ) I. Behold! lo! see! II. For num, an, in the form en unquam.

ENARRĀBĪLĪS, e. (enarro) That may be related or explained.

ENARRĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (enarro) 1. A relation, narrative. II. An explanation, exposition.

ENARRĀTOR, ōris, m. (enarro) 1. One who narrates. II. One who explains.

E-NARRŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. To relate, narrate, say. II. To explain.

E-NARCO, l. 3. To grow out or forth.

E-NĀTO, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. To swim out, to escape by swimming. II. To get out of a difficulty, to extricate or disentangle one's self.

ENĀTUS, a, um. Part. of ENASCOR.

E-NĀVĪŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. Intrans. 1. To sail out, or of away from, to escape by sailing. 2. To sail to a place. II. Trans. To sail over.

ENCAUSTĪCŪS, a, um. (ἐγκαυστικός) 1. Act. Relating to burning in: Encaustica, sc. ars. The art of enamelling. II. Pass. Burnt in.

ENCAUSTUS, a, um. (ἐγκαυστός) 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 Phæthron, Mart.

ENDO, i, e. In; Cic. e XII. Tab., and Lucr.: we find also, Indu, for endu, Lucr.

ENDRŌMĪS, idis, f. (ἐνδρῶν) A vavni garment put on by runners in the games after they had finished the course.

ENSPĒO, cul, ctum, and āvi, ātum, āre. 1. To kill, deprive of life; to kill, spoil. II. To torture almost to death, to torment greatly. Eneuctus, a, um. 1. Killed, deprived of life. 2. Almost killed, half dead, worn out.

ENERVĪS, e. (e and nervus) Weak, without strength, enervated, feeble.

ENERVŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (enervis) 1. To deprive of nerves or sinews. 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; Plaut.; 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.

ENIMVĒRO, or ENIMVĒRO. 1. Surely, certainly, of a truth, indeed. II. Only, but.

ENISUS, a, um. Part. of ENITOR.

ENISUS, us, m. i. q. enixus, us.

E-NITEŌ, ul, ěre. To shine or glitter forth: fig., to shine forth, to be eminent, conspicuous, or distinguished; to be famous.

ENITESCO, ul, ěre. 3. i. 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, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. To swim out, swim away. II. To fly out, fly to a place.

## ENO

**ENODITE**, adv. *Clearly, plainly.*  
**ENODIUS**, ónis. f. (enodus) *I. A freeing from knots. II. Fig. A development, explanation.*

**ENODUS**, e. (e and nodus) *I. Without knots, free from knots. II. Fig. Without obscurity; also, pliable, flexible.*

**ENODO**, ávi, átum, are. *To free from knots; hence, to explain, unfold, make clear or plain.*

**ENORMIS**, e. (e and norma) *I. Not according to rule, irregular. II. Of immense size, monstrous, huge.*

**ENORMITAS**, átis. f. *I. Irregularity. II. Enormity, extraordinary and disproportionate greatness.*

**ENORMITER**, adv. *Irregularly, immoderately.*

**ENOTIUSCO**, tui. 3. *To become known.*  
**ENOTUS**, ávi, átum, are. *To mark out, rate down, take notes from a book, write down, or simply, to write.*

**ENUSCULUS**, i. m. (dimin. of ensis) *A small sword.*

**ENSIVIA**, a, um. (ensis and fero) *Bearing a sword.*

**ENSIVIA**, a, um. (ensis and gero) *Bearing a sword.*

**ENSIS**, is. m. (seems to be formed from *is*) *A (straight, two-edged) sword, a rapier, used in thrusting; different from gladius, which was of a curved shape and used in cutting; hence, I. For, Regal or imperial dignity. II. For, War; or for, murder.*

**ENTEROLE**, es. f. (ἐντερὸν) *A kind of rupture or hernia; hence, Enterocæcus, a, um. Afflicted with a rupture.*

**ENTHEÛTUS**, a, um. (enthus) *Inspired.*

**ENTHUSIA**, a, um. (ἐνθουσία) *I. Inspired, fanatical. II. Inspiring.*

**ENTHUSIASMA**, átis. n. (ἐνθουσιασμα) *I. A thought, conceiv'n. II. An imperfect syllogism, in which one of the propositions is suppressed. III. A conclusion drawn from contraries.*

**ENUCBO**, pti, ptum, ére. *I. To marry from one family or rank into another. II. To marry.*

**ENUCLEATE**, adv. *Clearly, or, accurately; especially, plainly, without rhetorical ornament.*

**ENUCLEATUS**, a, um. *I. Part. of enucleo; see ENUCLEO. II. Adv. Accurately or clear in respect of exposition and delivery, but without rhetorical ornament.*

**ENUCLEO**, ávi, átum, are. *I. To take*

## ENU

*out the kernel; hence, II. To free from obscurity, to explain, lay open, unfold. III. To arrange or dispose accurately.*

**ENUCO**, ávi, átum, are. *I. To make bare. II. To expound, explain.*

**ENUMERATIO**, ónis. f. (enumeratio) *I. A recounting of several things in succession. II. In the conclusion of a speech, A recapitulation, summary, repetition of preceding arguments.*

**ENUNCIERO**, ávi, átum, are. *I. To reckon, count; or, to calculate, judge. II. To recount, reckon up in succession; hence, I. To describe in succession. II. To narrate, recite.*

**ENUNCIATIO**, ónis. f. (enunciatio) *I. A declaration, enunciation, exposition. II. A proposition.*

**ENUNCIATIVUS**, a, um. (enunciatio) *Declarative.*

**ENUNCIATUM**, i. n. (enunciatio) *A proposition.*

**ENUNCIO**, ávi, átum, are. *I. To tell forth (a secret), spread abroad, disclose, divulge. II. To declare, express.*

**ENUPPIO**, ónis. t. (enubio) *A marrying from one family or rank into another.*

**ENURIO**, ívi, ítum, íre. *To nourish, maintain, support, bring up.*

**EU**, ívi and íi, ítum, íre. (*eu*, whence *eu*) *I. To go. I. Of men and animals: as march; also fig. to think upon any thing, fall upon a subject; observe also, I. Ire ad arma, Cui. in Cic. Ep.; and, ad saga, Cic., i. e. to put them on. 2. In sentiment, with and without pedibus, Cic. to go over to one's opinion (in the senate); in alia 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 dupe, 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 causam præcepit, Liv., was devoted to the cause; inficis, 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. I. Hur, they go; itum est, Cic.; catur, Cæs. ap. Suet. 2. Isse, for ivisse, Cic.; thus also, issem, es, &c.**

**EU**, adv. *I. The old dative of is, ea, id. 1. Thither, to that place or state. 2. So far, to such an extent; eo usque, so far, or so long. III. Abl. neut. 1. For that reason, on that account. 2. By so much. 3. There, in that place.*

**EUFUMI**, adv. *I. The old dative of idem, Tu to the same place. II. Abl. In the same place.*

**EUSE**, for eo ipso; Plaut.

**EUS**, ónis. f. (ἄως) *I. The morning twilight or dawn. II. The east, eastern countries.*

**EUS**, a, um. (ἄως) *Eastern, oriental; hence, Eous, subst. I. The morning star. II. The east.*

**EPAPHILERESIS**, is. f. (ἐπαφίλησις) *A repeated taking away.*

**E-PASCOR**, astus sum. 3. *To eat; Epastus, a, um, Eaten.*

**EPHEBUS**, i. m. (ἔφηβος) *A youth from sixteen to twenty years of age; it is usually applied only to Greeks.*

**EPHEMERA**, ídis. t. (ἐφήμερα) *A book wherein were written daily performances, occurrences, or expenditure; with us, a journal, day-book, diary, &c.*

**EPHIPPIATUS**, a, um. *That rides with an ephippium.*

**EPHIPPIUM**, i. n. (ἐπίπριον) *That which is placed on a horse used for riding; a cloth, horse-cloth, caparison (not a saddle, for the ancients had no saddles).*

**EPHORSUS**, i. m. (ἔφορος) *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.*

**EPICEDION**, i. n. (ἐπιχίδιον) *An elegy, funeral song, dirge.*

**EPICENUS**, a, um. (ἐπιχένος) *Common; nomina epicœna, with the Latins, names of animals which could be used of either gender; Quint.*

**EPICRUS**, a, um. (ἐπιχρῆτος) *Having ears, furnished with ours.*

**EPICRUCIA**, a, um. (ἐπιχρῆκος) *I. Of thin, fine threads. II. Gen. Thin.*

**EPICUS**, a, um. (ἐπιχός) *Épic, heroic.*

**EPIDICTICUS**, a, um. (ἐπιδικητικός) *i. e. demonstrativus.*

**EPIDIPNUS**, ídis. f. (ἐπιδιπνίς) *A desert.*

**EPIGRAMMA**, átis. n. (ἐπιγραμμαμα) *I. An inscription, title. II. An epigram.*

**EPIGRUS**, i. m. *A wooden pin; also, a nail.*

## EO





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. Erip, To be snatched away, to die prematurely. III. To pull down, pull off.

IV. To seize or lay hold of hastily. V. To press out, exert; to force or compel with words, to persuade.

ERÓPO, ére. To eat out or away.

ERÓGATŌ, ónis. f. (erogo) Expense, expenditure.

ERÓGRO, áre. To ask, inquire, demand.

ERÓGO, ávi, átum, áre. I. To take out or away. II. To give or tell out, spend; to destroy, kill.

ERÓSTŪS, a, um. Part. of ERÓDO.

ERÓSTĀNDUS, a, um. Wandering to and fro.

ERÓSTĀFCUS, a, um. (erro) Wandering, moving about.

ERÓSTĀFO, ónis. f. (erro) A wandering, roving about.

ERÓSTĀMUS. An error, mistake.

ERÓSTĀTUS, us. m. (erro) 1. A wandering, roving about. II. Error, mistake.

ERÓTO, ávi, átum, áre. 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 no direct path, to go hither and thither, wander about.

ERÓTO, ónis. m. A wanderer, vagabond.

ERUR, óris. m. 1. A departing from the way. 2. By mistake, i. e. A straying, wandering. 3. On purpose, i. e. A wandering about, a going hither and thither.

ERUR, ónis. m. 1. Mistake, error; hence, 1. 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.

ERURBĒSCO, bui, ére. To grow red, redden; especially, to blush; it may also be rendered, to be ashamed; hence, Erurbescendus, a, um, Of which one has cause to be ashamed.

ERURCA, æ. f. I. A caterpillar, cancer-torm. II. The herb rocket (Brassica eruca, L.).

ERURTO, áre. I. To belch or vomit forth. II. To cast up, cast out.

ERURTO, ivl and il, itum, ire. (e and rudis) To free from rudeness and ignorance; hence, I. To instruct, teach,

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form the mind. II. To instruct, to give account or information.

ERUDĪTE, adv. **Learnedly, in a learned manner.**

ERUDĪTIO, ónis. f. (erudio) I. Instruction, teaching. II. Erudition, learning.

ERUDĪTRIX, icis. f. (eruditor) She that instructs or teaches.

ERUDĪTĪVLUS, a, um. (dimin. of eruditus) Some what learned, imperfectly learned.

ERUDĪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of erudio; see ERUDIO. II. Adj. Learned, skilled, experienced, well-informed.

ERUMPO, ōpi, uptum. 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.

ERUO, ul, útum. 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, ónis. 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 Ervula, L.).

ERVĪTHINUS, i. m. (ῥεῦθινός) A kind of fish, perhaps, the rochet.

ESCA, æ. f. I. Food. II. A bait.

ESCAŪS, a, um. (esca) Concerned with or belonging to food; escaria, sc. vasa, Juv.

ESCENDO, di, sum, ére. (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.

ESCIĒNTUS, a, um. (esca) 1. Eatable. II. That is or has been eaten.

ESCI, Full of victuals.

ESĪRO, ávi, átum, áre. (freq. of edo) To eat.

ESPIRO, ére. i. q. aspicio; Plaut. ESSE. infan. I. Of Sum. II. Of Edo.

ESĒDA, g. f. i. q. essendum; Sen. ESĒDĀRĪUS, a, um. One that fights from a war-chariot (essedum). I. In war; Cæs. B. G. 4, 33. II. In the ludi Circenses, A gladiator.

ESTRIX, icis. f. (edo) She that eats, a female cat, gormandizer.

ESTUR, for editor. See EDO, edi, &c.

ESŪRĪALIS, e. (esuries) Of or belonging to hunger; fer. fasto days, Plaut.

ESŪRIES, etia. f. (esurio) Hunger.

ESŪRIO, 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.

ESŪRIO, ónis. m. A hungry person.

ESŪRĪTIO, ónis. f. (esurio) A being hungry, hunger.

ESŪRĪTOR, óris. 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 autem, But yet.

III. For, since. IV. Although.

V. But.

ETĒNIM, For, since.

ETĒSIAS, æ. m. (commonly plur. Etesiae, 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.

ETĒSIUS, a, um. (ἑτησιος) Yearly, annual; Fabra, Lucr., i. e. Etesiae.

ETHĪCE, es. or ETHĪCA, æ. f. (ἠθικῆ) Moral philosophy.

ETHĪCUS, a, um. (ἠθικός) Belonging to manners or morals, moral.

ETHĪFCUS, a, um. (ἠθικός) In ecclesiastical writers, Heathen; subst., A heathen.

ETHĪLŌGĪA, æ. f. (ἠθολογία) The art of expressing men's manners, passions, and character.

ETHĪLŌGUS, i. m. (ἠθολόγος) One who by gestures and voice expresses the manners of another in order to raise laughter, a mimic.

ETĪAM, conj. I. Also, expressing increase or addition. 1. Tum — tum etiam, or quum — tum etiam, As — so also. 2. Non solum, or non modo — sed etiam, or verum etiam, Not only — but also. 3.

## ETI

**ETIAM**, or **ETIAM**, *Altogether*. 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** *Still, i. e.* I. *Now, till now.*

II. *Till that time*. III. *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.*

**EUL** (ὤ) *Well! well done! bravo!* for this we find also euge.

**EUCHARISTICON**, i. n. (εὐχαριστῖόν) *A hymn of thanks.*

**EUGĒPĀ** i. l. q. euge; Plaut.

**EUNUCHUS**, i. m. (εὐνοχός) *An eunuch.*

**EUPHROS** (-ος), i. m. (Εὐφροσ) *I. A strait, channel, or sound.* II. *Any artificial canal or conveyance of water.*

**EURŌS**, a, um. (Εὐρώς) *Eastern.*

**EURUS**, i. m. (Εὐρος) *The south-east wind: with the poets gen. for wind, or for, the east.*

**EUSCHEMER**. adv. (εὐσχημῶς) *Beautifully, neatly.*

**E-VĀDO**, si, sum, ēre. I. *Intrans.* 1. *To go out: also simply, to go or come to a place: hence, 1. 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, 1. *To come, go, or pass over.* 2. *To escape, get away from: hence, Evasus, a, um, Escaped from.* N. B. **Evasti**, for **vastiti**, Hor.

**E-VĀGOR**, ōtus sum, āri. I. *Intrans.* *To wander out of the way, to digress; to attack in flank: hence, fig. 1. 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**, lūl, ēre. I. *To become strong, get or increase strength.* II. *To be able.*

**E-VĀNESCO**, nūl, ūtum, ēre. *To vanish,*

## EVA

*pass away: hence, fig. 1. To vanish, pass away, be lost, perish.* 2. *To lose its strength.*

**EVANGELICUS**, a, um. (εὐαγγελικός) *Relating to the Gospel, evangelical.*

**EVANUS**, a, um. (evanusco) *Vanishing, passing away.*

**EVAPORATIO**, ōnis. f. (evaporō) *Evaporation.*

**E-VASTO**, āvi, ūtum, āre. *To waste, lay waste, devastate.*

**EVĀSUS**, a, um. Part. of **EVADO**.

**EVAX**. *Well done! bravo!*

**EVECTUS**, a, um. Part. of **EVĒHO**.

**E-VĒHO**, xi, ctum, ēre. I. *To carry or convey out or forth: hence, evēhi, to ride or drive out, or forth: of ships, to sail from.* N. B. 1. *Everhe may frequently be rendered, To conduct to a place, and therefore, evēhi, to journey, go to a place, when the place from which one sets out is not mentioned.* 2. *Evēhi, To pass over or by.* 3. *Evēhi, 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, exult: evēhi, to be raised or exalted, or, to raise one's self.*

**E-VELLO**, elll (and ulsi), ulsum. 3. I. *To tear or pull out.* II. *Fig. To tear out, i. e. 1. 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, 1. 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.*

**EVĒNIUM**, i. n. (evenio) *An event, consequence, effect.* II. *An occurrence, accident.*

**EVENTUS**, us. m. (evenio) *I. A result of any thing, consequence, effect: hence, an end, issue.* II. *An occurrence, occurrence. Of persons and things, i. q. fortuna, sors, Fate.*

**E-VERBĒHO**, āvi, ūtum, 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.*

**EVĒRRĀCTILUM**, i. n. (evërto) *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-VĒRO**, erri, ersum. 3. *To sweep, sweep out with a besom: hence, fig., to plunder entirely.*

## EVE

**EVERSIO**, ōnis. f. (everto) *I. An overthrowing, destroying.* II. *fig. A destroying, an annihilating, ruining.*

**EVERSOM**, ōris. m. (everto) *A destroyer.*

**EVERSUS**, a, um. part. I. *From EVERTO.* II. *From EVERBO.*

**E-VERVO** (E-vertō), ti, sum. 3. *I. To cast or drive out: hence, 1. To deprive of any thing: hence, 1. To throw down, upset: hence, 1. 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-VERVICO**, āvi, ūtum, āre. *To trace or search out.*

**EVĪAS**, ādis. f. (εὐία) *A Bacchandal.*

**EVICTUS**, a, um. Part. of **EVINCIO**.

**EVIDENS**, tis. *Clear, visible, apparent, evident, manifest.*

**EVIQENTER**. adv. *Evidently, visibly, manifestly, clearly.*

**EVIDENTIA**, æ. f. (evidens) *Evidence, clearness.*

**E-VĪLLO**, āvi, ūtum, āre. I. *Intrans.* 1. *To awake, be weakful.*

II. *Trans.* 1. *To spend or pass (time) without sleep.* 2. *To labour at or compose any thing by night.*

**E-VĪLESO**, lūl, ēre. *To become mean or despicable.*

**E-VINCIO**, nxi, netum, ire. *To bind or wind round with any thing.*

**E-VINCIO**, lcti, icium, ēre. i. q. vincio.

I. *To conquer, overcome: 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.*

**EVINCTUS**, a, um. Part. of **EVINCIO**.

**E-VĪVŌ**, āre. *To violate: eviolasse deos, Propert.* 1, 7, 16; but some edd. have evolvisse for evolvissse, i. e. have determined.

**EVĪRĀTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of **EVĪRO**; see **EVĪRO**. II. Adj. *Efferminate.*

**EVĪRO**, āvi, ūtum, āre. (e and vir) *To castrate.*

**E-VĪSCĪRO**, āvi, ūtum, āre. (e and viscus) *To tear the flesh to pieces, to lacerate.*

**EVĪTABĪLIS**, e. (evito) *That may be avoided.*

**E-VĪTO**, āvi, ūtum, āre. I. *To avoid.* II. *To tear out.*

**EVO**, āre. The Gr. ὠδῶ. Prop. **TO**

## EVO

about *Evocē at the feast of Bacchus*; also gen., to *revel, carouse*; or, to be inspired.

**EVOCĀRIO**, ōis. f. (evoco) I. A calling out, calling forth. II. A calling to one's self, a citing, summoning.

**EVOCĀTOR**, ōris. m. (evoco) One that calls or entices out or to himself.

**E-VŌCO**, 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, examine. 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-VŌLO**, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To fly out or forth; fig., to fly out, to come forth or out; quickly. II. To fly or to flee away; to come or haste from, to get away, escape. III. To fly upwards or on high; to come up.

**E-VŌLŪO**, ōis. f. (evolvo) An opening, unrolling; poetarum, Cic., i. e. a turning over, reading, perusing.

**E-VŌLŪTUS**, a. um. Part. of **EVOLO**.

**EVOLO**, olvi, ōlūtum. 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 revolve, fig. appoint. IV. To roll up.

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**E-VŌMŌ**, ūi, ūtum. 3. I. To vomit forth, discharge by vomiting. II. Fig. To vent, pour forth.

**E-VŪLGO**, āvi, ātum, āre. To publish, divulge.

**E-VŪLSIO**, ōnis. f. (evello) A pulling out.

**E-VŪLSUS** (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 denouncing.

**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 collects.

**EXACTUS**, a. um. I. Part. of **EXIGO**; see **EXIGO**. II. Adj. Exact, accurate, perfect, punctual.

**EXACTUS**, ūi, ūtum, ūre. 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.

**EXĀCŪTUS**, a. um. I. Part. of **EXACUO**; see **EXACUO**. II. Adj. Sharp, pointed.

**EX-ADVERSUS** and **EX-ADVERSUS**. adv. I. One against, opposite. II. Against, i. q. contra; Nep.

**EXĀDIFICĀTOR**, 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.

**EXĀQUŪTO**, 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-ÆSTŪO**, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To be in a ferment, to swell as the sea. II. To have or feel heat, to be warm.

**EXAGGERĀTIO**, ōnis. f. (exaggero) Raised earth, a dam; hence, fig., elevation, loftiness.

**EX-AGGĒRO**, āvi, ātum, āre. To throw up earth, to heap or heap up, to dam up; hence, fig. I. To heap up, to raise. II. To extend, enlarge; to extend.

**EXĀGITĀTOR**, ōnis. 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.

## ENA

**ΕΝΑΓΩΓΑ**, αε. or **ΕΝΑΓΩΓΗ**, εσ. f. (ἐναγωγία) An exportation (of goods).

**EN-ALBESCO**, ūni, ūre. I. To become white. II. To turn pale.

**EN-ALTO**, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To raise, to depend.

**ENĀMEN**, inis. n. I. (Compounded of ex and argmen) 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.

**ENĀMINO**, 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.

**EN-AMPLEXOR**, āri. To clasp, embrace.

**ENĀMUSSIM**, (ex and amussim) According to rule; hence, accurately, exactly, perfectly.

**EN-ANIMALIS**, e. I. Deprived of life, dead. II. Deadly.

**ENĀNIMĀTIO**, ōnis. f. (exanimio) A depriving of breath; terror.

**ENĀNIMUS**, e. (ex and anima) Prop. Without breath; hence, 1. Dead, without life. II. Anxious, full of anxiety, full of terror, pale, half dead.

**ENĀNIMO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (exanimis) I. To deprive of air or wind.

**ENĀNIMATUS**, a. um. Breathless, quite exhausted; fig., to render anxious, terrify; hence, Exanimatus, a. um, Panic-struck, terrified, half dead. III. To deprive of soul.

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EX-IAO, ávi, átum, áre. 1. To plough up, plough out; hence, to raise or obtain by tillage. II. To plough: fig. 1. Frontem rugis. IIor. to furrow, i. e. make wrinkly. 2. To write, especially on wax tablets, or hastily without previous consideration.

EX-ASIO, ávi, átum, áre. To cut with a carpenter's use; hence, to regulate properly.

EX-ASPÉRO, ávi, átum, áre. 1. To roughen, make rough. II. To adorn with embroidery. III. To make rough or unclean. IV. To irritate, exasperate, provoke. V. To make worse. VI. To sharpen, make sharper.

EX-AUCTÓRO, ávi, átum, áre. To release from an obligation or oath, especially from the military oath; to discharge from military duty, to dismiss from office, discharge, dismiss.

EX-AUDIO, lvi, ítum, íre. 1. To hear, perceive by hearing; to hear a sound from a distance. II. To pay attention or give heed to, listen to, obey. III. To hear favourably. IV. To perceive.

EX-AUGEO, ére. i. q. augeo.

EX-AUGURÁTIÓ, ónis. f. (exauguro) A profanation, depriving of sanctity.

EX-AUGURO, áre. To deprive of sanctity, to profane.

EX-ABIPCO, ávi, átum, áre. To come out under good auspices.

EX-BALLISTO, áre. (ex and ballista) To overthrow, to decide.

EX-IBO, ére. i. q. eibo; Plaut.

EX-CRACO, ávi, átum, áre. 1. To blind, make blind. II. To stop up. III. To deprive of credit or respectability, to obscure.

EX-CALCEO (EX-calcio), ávi, átum, áre. To deprive of shoes, unshoe, take off shoes; EX-calceatus, Without shoes, barefoot.

EX-CALFÁCIO, ére. To warm, heat.

EX-CANDESCENTIA, æ. f. (excandescere) Heat of passion, violent anger.

EX-CANDESCO, dul, ére. 1. To grow hot, take fire. II. To be irritated or inflamed.

EX-CANTO, ávi, átum, áre. 1. To enchant away, to bewitch or enchant out. II. To bewitch, enchant.

EX-CARIBO, ávi, átum, áre. To rack, torment, torture, to lacerate.

EX-CÁVATIO, ónis. f. (excavo) A hollowing out.

EX-CÁVO, ávi, átum, áre. To hollow out.

EX-CÉDO, essi, essum, ére. 1. I abandon. 1. To go out; hence, 1. To stand

out, project. 2. To digress. 2. To go or come to a place. II. Trans. To go out from. 1. To excel. 2. To overstep, exceed.

EXCELLENS, tis. 1. Part. of excello; see EXCELLO. II. Adj. 1. High. 2. Distinguished, excellent, superior, surpassing, glorious.

EXCELLENTER, adv. Excellently. EXCELLENTIA, æ. f. (excellens) 1. Excellence, pre-eminence, preference. II. Excellency, an excellent or celebrated thing.

EXCELLO, ul. 3. (ex and cello) 1. To project, be prominent. II. Fig. To be prominent, excel, surpass.

EXCELSA, adv. On high, loftily; fig., on high, highly, loftily.

EXCELSITAS, ávis. f. (excelsus) Height; fig., height, loftiness.

EXCELSUS, a, um. High, elevated, lofty; hence, Excelsum, Height.

EXCEPTIO, ónis. f. (excipio) 1. An exception, and sometimes, a limitation. II. A condition, stipulation. III. In law, An exception, a form containing an objection or exception on behalf of the defendant.

EXCEPTIÓNCULA, æ. f. (dimin. of exceptio) A trifling limitation or restriction.

EXCEPTO, áre. (freq. of excipio) 1. To take out. II. To take up, take on one's shoulders. III. To catch up, take in.

EXCEPTUS, a, um. Part. of EXCIPIO.

EX-CERNO, crévi, crétum. 3. To separate for the sake of purifying; hence, 1. To cleanse by sifting, to sift. II. To evacuate, purge. III. Gen. To separate.

EX-CERPO, psi, ptum. 3. (ex and carpo) To pluck or pick out, to take or pick out; hence, fig. 1. To pick out, select, choose. II. To take out in order to throw away, to throw away, to strike out, to separate.

EX-CERPTUS, a, um. Part. of EX-CERPO. EXCESSUS, us. m. (excedo) 1. A going out, going forth. II. A departing or deviating from any thing; hence, a departing from the subject, a digression.

EX-CÉTRA, æ. f. A snake, serpent.

EX-CICIO, ónis. f. i. q. excidium. Destruction.

EX-CIDIO, ul. n. (from excido) Destruction, overthrow, ruin.

EX-CIDIO, ldi, ére. (ex and cado) 1. To fall out or down; fig. 1. To lose any thing, to suffer loss of any thing; hence, 1. To be unfortunate in any thing, to fail.

2. Sc. animo, To be beside one's self, to lose presence of mind, be embarrassed. 2. To escape from, be lost, slip away, slip out; especially, to slip or escape the memory, to be forgotten. N. H. Excidens, One who has forgotten any thing; Quint.

II. To perish, die, be lost. III. To come out or down. IV. To slip away from, escape. V. To depart from the opinion of any one, to differ from him in opinion. VI. To fall or come to.

EX-CIDIO, di, sunn, ére. (ex and cado) 1. To he or cut out from, he or cut off or down; hence, to castrate, geld. II. To cut to pieces, burst or break open.

III. To cut out, to make or prepare by cutting out. IV. To destroy, lay waste. V. To destroy, banish, extirpate.

EX-CICIO, lvi, ítum, ére. or EX-CICIO, lvi, ítum, íre. 1. To call or entice out of forth, to bring out or forth; to call or cause to go to a place. II. To entice forth, excite, set in motion, occasion, &c.

EX-CIPIO, épi, eptum, ére. (ex and capio) 1. To take or draw out; hence, 1. To free, dismiss. 2. To accept, make an exception. 3. To reserve to one's self by certain stipulations, to stipulate, provide. II. To catch up, intercept; 1. In a friendly manner; hence, To prop or support by any thing. 2. In a hostile manner; i. e. To capture, take or catch, take prisoner; hence, fig. to catch, to acquire, get, obtain. 3. With the hands. 4. With the ears, i. e. To catch at, hear, listen to, learn. 5. With the body, i. e. To receive; hence, gen., to receive, undergo, undertake. 6 With the feet; se in pedes, to spring upon the feet. 7. With the pen, To copy. 8. To receive (with swords or other weapons), to attack; also, to hit, strike. 9. In a vessel; and gen., To receive. III. To receive, take up. 1. Into one's house, To lodge. 2. With hospitality, To entertain. 3. With applause and clapping of hands, To receive well. 4. Locus me excipit, The place receives me, I come to the place. 5. To take (words) in a certain sense, to understand. IV. To follow a person or thing; hence, to continue, prolong. V. To be turned toward or directed to. VI. To hold out against, not to yield or give way to.

EX-CIDIO, ónis. f. (excido) A destroying.

EX-CISTIS, a, um. Part. of EX-CIDIO.

EX-CITÁRA, a, um. 1. Part of EX-

oito; see EXCITO. II. Adj. *Lively, animated, vigorous, vehement, strong.*

EXCITO, avi, atum, are. (freq. of excipio)

I. To cause any one to move from his place, to send away, command to go away.

II. To raise, elevate; hence, I. 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, ónis. f. (exclamare) I. A crying out, cry. II. Exclamation, as a figure of rhetoric.

EXCLAMO, avi, 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. I. To strike out.

2. To pour out. 3. To hatch. III. To shut up, close.

EXCLUSIO, ónis. f. (excludo) A shutting out.

EXCLUSUS, a, um. Part. of EXCLUDO.

EXCOCTUS, a, um. Part. of EXCOQUO.

EXCOGITATIO, ónis. f. (excogitare) A contriving, inventing.

EXCOGITATUS, a, um. I. Part. of excoctio; see EXCOCTO. II. Adj. *Select.*

EXCOGITO, avi, atum, are. I. To contrive, invent. II. To find by reflection, see into, explore thoroughly.

EXCŪLO, ūli, ultum, ere. I. To work; hence, I. To form, refine, instruct. 2. To adorn, beautify, decorate. 3. To complete, accomplish, perfect.

II. To honour.

EXCŪQVO, xi, ctum, ere. 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, I. To digest. 2. To torment, vex, harass; to consume or diminish by boiling.

3. Fig. To invent, prepare, devise.

EXCORS, dis. (ex and cor) 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, evi, ere. I. To grow out or forth. II. To grow up, or, to grow; to grow, increase, prevail.

EXCUBETUS, a, um. Part. of EXCERNO.

EXCUBITABILIS, e. (excucio) 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.

EXCUBITE, atum, f. (excubo) I. A lying out of the house; a person that lies out of the house.

II. A watch, keeping watch; excubias agere alieui, to keep watch for any one, to watch or guard him; hence, I. Of other things, e. g. of perpetual fire; Virg.; canum, Hor. 2. A watch, persons keeping watch.

EXCŪBITOR, óris, m. (excubo) One that watches; especially, a soldier that mounts guard or keeps watch.

EX-CŪBO, 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, watch, be watchful or careful, to care.

EX-CŪDO, di, sum. 3. I. To bring forth, strike out. II. To hatch. III. To prepare.

EXCULCATUS, a, um. I. Part. of excucio; see EXCUCO. 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-CŪO, avi, atum, are. To manage, arrange, adjust; or, to attend to, bestow care upon.

EX-CURRO, cŭcurri and curri, cursum. 3. I. Intrans. I. 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. I. To exceed. 2. To run through.

EXCURSIO, ónis. f. (excuro) I. A running out or forth. II. A salty; hence, a digression in a speech or narration.

III. An inroad, incursion. IV. An onset, attack. V. A travelling, a journey.

EXCURSOR, óris, 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.

EXCŪSABILIS, e. (excuso) That may be excused, deserving or capable of excuse.

EXCŪSATIO, ónis. f. (excuso) I. An apologizing or excusing.

EXCŪSATUS, a, um. I. Part. of excuso; see EXCUSO. II. Adj. *Excused, excusable.*

EXCŪSO, 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. *Sirreached out, extended.*

EXCŪTUS, a, um. Part. of EXCUDO.

EXCŪTIO, ussi, ussum, ere. (ex and quatio) I. To shake out from, shake out, shake off; hence, 1. To strike out or down; 2. To take or tear away. 3. 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.

EXCŪTUSO, are. (ex and dorsum) Of fishes, perhaps, To draw, or, to take out the backbone.

EX-EPŪO, edi, esum, ere. I. To eat out. II. To eat up. III. To consume, destroy. IV. To eat out, hollow out.

EXĒDRA, æ. f. (ἐξέδρα) An open or covered place, usually furnished with seats, where philosophers and orators used to converse together.

EXĒDRUM, i, n. (ἐξέδριον) Dimin. of exedra; Cic.

EXEMPLAR, aris, 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.  
EXEMTERO, avi, atum, are. (ἐξέρπειω) To evictorate, draw out the entrails; hence, facete, 1. To empty. II. To torture.

EX-RO, 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 to 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, ui, Itum, 2. (ex and arceo)  
I. 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 earn back, redeem. V. Verba, for se ad verba, Sen.

EXERCITRĀ, adv. With exercise.  
EXERCITATIO, ōnis. f. (exercitio) I. An exercising. II. A practising.

EXERCITATUS, a, um. I. 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.

EXERCITIUM, I. n. (exercitio) Exercise.  
EXERCITIO, avi, atum, are. (freq. of exercitio) 1. To exercise, especially, to exercise frequently.

EXERTOR, ōris. m. (exercitio) One who exercises others in any thing, a training-master.

EXERCITUS, a, um. Part. of EXERCITO.  
EXERCITUS, us, m. (exercitio) 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, are. 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.  
EXHALATIO, ōnis. f. (exhalo) An exhalation, expiration.

EX-HALO, avi, atum, are. 1. Trans. To breathe out, exhale, evaporate. II. Intrants. To emit steam, to fume, to vapour.

EX-HAURIO, si, stum, ire. 1. 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, fulfill, accomplish, go through. III. To dig, dig out. IV. To suffer, endure.

EXHAUSTUS, a, um. Part. of EXHAURIO.  
EXHEREDO, avi, atum, are. (exheres) To disinherit.

EX-HERES, edis. Disinherited.  
EXHIBEO, ui, Itum, ere. (ex and habeo)  
I. 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.

EXHILUS, a, um. Part. of EXHIBEO.  
EX-HILĀS, avi, atum, are. To make merry or joyous, to animate, gladden, amuse.

EX-HING. 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.

EXHORTATIO, ōnis. f. (exhorto) An exhorting, encouraging.

EX-HORTOR, atus sum, ari. To exhort, encourage.

EX-IGO, egi, actum. 3. (ex and ago)  
I. To drive out or away; hence, 1. Exligere 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; ensem, Ov. 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, close, 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.

II. Niggardly, sparingly; hence, hardly, scarcely.

EXIGUITAS, atis. f. (exiguus) I. Paucity; hence, scarcity, want, poverty.

II. Smallness, littleness; hence, shortness.

EXIGUUS, a, um. I. Small, little; hence, 1. Mean, small. 2. Mean, poor. 3. Short. II. Few; hence, Exiguum, 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 Plutoniam, i. e. in which are only shades, Hor.

EXILITAS, atis. f. (exilis) I. Thinness; hence, weakness. II. Poorness, poverty; barrenness, dryness, jejuneness (in speaking), want of rhetorical ornament.

EXILITER, adv. I. Thinly; hence, weakly. II. Leanly; hence, fig., jejunely, dryly, without ornament.

EXILIUM. See EXILIUM.

EXILIVM, adv. 1. Extraordinarily, in an extraordinary manner, unusually. II. Eccellently.

EXIMUS, a, um. (eximo) I. That deserves to be excepted or distinguished. II. Distinguished, eminent, extraordinary, unusual. III. Excellent, pre-eminent.

EXIMO, ĩmi, emptum or emtum, ĩre. (ex and emo) I. To take out. II. To take away, take, snatch away. III. To free, release, deliver from any thing.

EXIN, i. q. exinde. I. Accordingly, according to the condition of a thing.

II. Hereupon, afterwards.

EX-INANIO, iui, Itum, ire. To empty, make void, exhaust.

EX-INDE. I. Hence, accordingly.  
 II. Hereupon, afterwards.  
 EX-IMATIŌ, ōnis. f. I. An opinion, judgment. II. Estimation, reputation, credit.  
 EXISTIMĀTOR, 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 EX-SISTO.  
 EX-ITABILIS, e. (exitium) Destructive, pernicious, hurtful, ruinous.  
 EX-ITABILIS, e. i. q. exitiabilis.  
 EX-ITŪ, ōnis. f. (exeo) A going out.  
 EX-ITŪSCUS, a. um. (exitium) Causing destruction or ruin, destructive, ruinous, hurtful.  
 EX-ITUM, i. n. (exeo) I. An egress, going out; conclusion, end. II. Destruction, ruin; also, a grievous calamity tending to destruction or ruin.  
 EX-ITUS, us. m. (exeo) I. An egress; a 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, Exitu, fact; hence, exitus, the event or development of a plot. III. A conclusion, end. IV. Exultant ad depressionem, Cic., opportunity for digressing in speaking.  
 EX-LECEBRA, æ. f. i. q. elecebra; Plaut.  
 EX-LEX, ōgis. Under no laws, lawless.  
 EX-MŪVO, ōvi, ōtum, ēre. 2. for emoveo; Plaut.  
 EX-OBSCŪRO, ēre. To pray.  
 EX-OCULO, 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.  
 EX-ŌDIS, i. f. (ἐξόδος) A departure; hence, the title of the second book of Moses.  
 EX-ŪGLESCO, ēvi, ētum. 3. I. To grow out to attain his full size, grow up, grow large. II. To finish growing, grow no more; fig., to fall into disuse, get out of fashion.  
 EX-ŪLETUS, 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 or to a place. IV. Se, To discharge, fall into; of rivers and lakes when they fall into another river or into the sea.  
 EXOPTĀBĪLIS, e. (exopto) Desirable, desired.  
 EXOPTĀTUS, a. um. I. Part. of exopto; see EXOPTO. II. Adj. Wished for, desirable.  
 EX-OPTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To choose, select. II. To wish or long for, to be desirous that any thing might happen.  
 EX-ŪRĀBĪLIS, e. (exoro) That may be entreated, persuasible.  
 EX-ŪRĀBŪLUM, i. n. (exoro) A means or manner of entreating.  
 EX-ŪRĀTOR, 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, EXORSA (plur.), A beginning, undertaking.  
 EXORDIUM, i. n. I. The beginning of a web. II. Gen. A beginning, commencement; especially of a speech, the introduction, exordium.  
 EX-ŪRIOR, 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-ŪRSATIO, ōnis. f. (exorno) An adorning, decorating, embellishing.  
 EXORNĀTOR, 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 necessities. III. To arrange, order, adjust, prepare. IV. To appoint, or, to suborn. V. To labour at a thing, apply one's self to.  
 EX-ŪRO, 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.  
 EXORSUS, a. um. Part. of EXORDIOR.  
 EXORSUS, us. m. (exordior) A beginning, commencement.  
 EXORTUS, a. um. Part. of EXORDIOR.  
 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-ŪSUS, a. um. I. That hates, hating; aliquid, or aliquem, Virg.; EXOSUS es mores, thou hatest, Curt. II. That is hated; Gell.  
 EXŪRTICUS, a. um. (ἐξωρτικός) 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.  
 EXPALPONES NUMMORUM, Flaut, Pers. 4, 6, 22, a fictitious name, i. e. qui nummos expalpavit.  
 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; Plaut.  
 EXPASSUS, a. um. Part. of EXPANDO.  
 EXPĀPILLŪ, āre. To do, accomplish; Catull. 29, 17.  
 EX-PĀVEO and EX-PĀVESCO, pāvī. 2 & 3. To be terrified or afraid.  
 EXPECTŪRO, āre. (ex and pectus) To cast or drive from the breast or heart.  
 EXPĒCŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ex and peculum) i. e. privare peculo; Plaut.  
 EXPĒDIO, ivi and itum. 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) 1. *A developing.* 1. *An explaining, defining, determining.* 2. *A narrating.* II. *A campaign, military expedition.*

**EXPEDITUS**, a, um. 1. *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.* 1. *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. 1. *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.*

III. *To tax, rate, assess; hence, fig., to weigh, to ponder, estimate.*

**EXPENSO**, āre. (freq. of expendo) *To expend.*

**EXPENSUS**, a, um. *Part. of EXPENDO.*

**EXPERGĀCTIO**, ōci, actum, ēre. (expergo and facio) *To awaken, rouse; fig. 1. Se. To awake, to arouse or bestir one's self.* 2. *To rouse, excite.*

**EXPERGĒPIO**, factus sum, fieri, pass. of EXPERGĀCTIO.

**EXPERGISCOR**, experrectus sum, i. (expergo) *To awaken, arouse.*

**EXPERGITUS**, a, um. *Part. of EXPERGO.*

**EX-PERGO**, gi, gitum, ēre. *To awaken, arouse.* *Expurgatus, a, um, Awakened, aroused.*

**EXPERIENS**, tis. 1. *Part. of experior; see EXPERIOR.* II. *Adj.* 1. *Active, expert.* 2. *Experienced, that knows by experience.*

**EXPERIENTIA**, ōe, f. (experior) 1. *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 peritus) 1. *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. 1. *Part. of experiscor; see EXPERGISCOR.* II. *Adj.* *Awake.*

**EXPERTS**, tis. (ex and pars) 1. *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.*

**EXPERIUS**, a, um. 1. *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.*

**EXPERTILIS**, e. (expeto) *Agreeable, desirable.*

**EX-PĒTO**, ivi, itum. 3. 1. *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.*

**EXPIATIO**, ōnis, f. (expilo) *A plundering, robbing.*

**EXPIATOR**, ōris, m. (expilo) *A plunderer, robber.*

**EX-PILO**, āvi, ātum, āre. *To plunder, pillage, rob.*

**EX-PINGO**, inxi, ictum. 3. 1. *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.*

**EXPLĀNĀBITUS**, e. (explano) *Clear, plain.*

**EXPLĀNĀTE**, adv. *Clearly, plainly.*

**EXPLĀNATIO**, ōnis, f. (explano) 1. *An explanation, exposition, interpretation.* II. *Clear expression or pronunciation.*

**EXPLĀNĀTOR**, ōris, m. (explano) *An explainer, interpreter.*

**EXPLĀNĀTUS**, a, um. 1. *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-PLAUDO**, si, sum. 3. i. q. *explodo*, *Lucr.*

**EXPLEMENTUM**, i, n. (expleo) *That whereby any thing is filled up, a complement.*

**EXPLEO**, ēvi, ētum, ēre. 2. (ex and pleo) 1. *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.*

**EXPLEŌIO**, ōnis, f. (expleo) *A filling, fulfilling, satisfying.*

**EXPLEŪS**, a, um. 1. *Part. of expleo; see EXPLEO.* II. *Adj.* *Perfect, complete, entire.*

**EXPLICĀTE**, adv. *Plainly, clearly.*

**EXPLICĀŌIO**, ōnis, f. (explico) 1. *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**, a, um. 1. *Part. of explico; see EXPLICO.* II. *Adj.* 1. *That is in good order or condition.* 2. *Without difficulty or obscurity, clear.*

**EXPLICĀTUS**, us, m. (explico) 1. *An unfolding, pulling apart or asunder.* II. *An explication, exposition.*

**EX-PLICŌ**, āvi, ātum, āi, ut, ium, āre. 1. *To unfold, unroll, unroll, 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. *Explicia intelligentiam tuam, &c., 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; prop., perform, execute, do, accomplish; hence, 1. To put into practice. 2. To bring to an end, achieve, fulfil, perform. X. To translate.

EXPLŌDO, sī, sum, ēre. 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.

EXPLŌRĀTIŌ, 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 exploro; see EXPLORO. II. Adj. Certain, sure.

EX-PLŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To examine, investigate, search or spy out, explore. II. To select, choose. III. To prove, try, put to the proof.

EXPLŌSIŌ, ōnis. f. (explodo) An exploding, disapproving.

EXPLŌSUS, a. um. Part. of EXPLODO. I. To smooth, make smooth. II. To cleanse, purify. III. To adorn, embellish, decorate; hence, to paint.

EX-PLŪITŌ, ōnis. f. (expolio) A polishing, adorning, embellishing.

EXPLŪITUS, 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-PORRĪGO, exi, ectum. 3. To stretch out; hence, 1. To spread abroad, extend. II. To free from wrinkles.

EXPORTĀTIŌ, 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.

EXPOSŪTICUS, -tius), a. um. (expono) Exposed, cast out.

EXPOSŪTIŌ, ōnis. f. (expono) I. An exposing, casting out. II. An explication, exposition; an exhibiting, clearing up, showing, declaring.

EXPOSŪTUS, 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.

EXPOSTŪLĀTIŌ, 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.

EXPRĪMO, a. um. i. q. spretus.

EXPRĪMO, essi, assum, ēre (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 extort, 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.

EXPRŌBRĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (exprobro) A reproaching, upbraiding.

EXPRŌBRĀTOR, ōnis. m. (exprobro) One who reproaches or upbraids.

EXPRŌBRĀTRIX, icis. f. (exprobrator) She that reproaches or upbraids; reproaching, upbraiding.

EXPRŌBRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ex and probrum) To reproach, upbraid.

EX-PROBŌ, mpsi or msi, mptum or mtum, ēre. I. To take forth, bring forth. II. To bring to light, show, display. III. To disclose, discover, reveal.

EXPRŌPTUS, or EXPRŌMITUS, a. um. I. Part. of expromo; see EXPRŌMO. II. Adj. Ready, at hand.

EXPRŪGNĀBĪLIS, e. (expugno) That may be overcome or subdued.

EXPRŪGNĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (expugno) A conquest, reduction; especially, a carrying by assault, a taking by storm.

EXPRŪGNĀTOR, ōnis. m. (expugno) One who overcomes, conquers, carries by assault, or takes by force.

EXPRŪGNŌ, acis. (expugno) Conquering, overcoming.

EXPRŪGO, 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.

EXPULSIŌ, 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.

EXPLŪTRIX, 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.

EXPURGĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (expurgo) I. A cleansing. II. A vindication, apology.

EX-PURGO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To cleanse, purify. II. To vindicate, justify.

EX-PŪTRĪSCO, ēre. 3. To rot, putrefy.

EX-PŪTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To prune, lop; to cut, crop. II. To consider, weigh, examine. III. To investigate, search into.

**EX-QUIRO**, stvi, situm. 3. i. q. exquiro. **EXQUIRO**, stvi, situm. 3. (ex and quero)

**I. To ask or inquire after any thing:** hence, **I. To inquire, ask; to examine or torture.** **2. To search into, examine; also, to try, examine:** hence, **Exquisitum, 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 exquiro; see EXQUIRO.** **II. Adj. I. Select, extraordinary, excellent, choice, exquisite.**

**2. Sought out.**  
**EX-SACRIFICIO**, are. *To sacrifice, offer.*  
**EX-SERVIO**, ire. *To cease raging.*  
**EX-SANGUIS**, e. *Bloodless, without blood:* hence, **fig. I. Pale, wan, dead.** **II. Pale through fear, rage, &c., pale.** **III. Weak, feeble, powerless.**

**EX-SARCIO**, st, tum, ire. *To patch up, mend; to amend, repair, restore.*

**EX-SATIO**, svi, atum, are. *To satisfy, satiate, sate.*

**EX-SATIABILIS**, e. (exasatio) *That is to be satisfied or satiated.*

**EX-SATURO**, avi, atum, are. *To satisfy, satiate, sate.*

**EXSCENSIO**, onis. f. (exscendo) *A debarcation, landing.*

**EX-SCINDO**, idi, isum, ere. *To tear out.* **I. To destroy, extirpate.** **II. To excise, to cut out.**

**EX-SCRO**, avi, atum, are. *To spit out with coughing, or hawking, to spit up.*

**EX-SCRIBO**, psi, ptum, ere. **I. To write out, write off.** **II. To copy out, transcribe.** **III. To write or note down.**

**EXSCRIPUS**, a, um. **Part. of EXSCRIBO.**

**EX-SCULPO**, psi, ptum, ere. **I. To scratch out, erase.** **II. To draw out with much trouble, to press out, extort.** **III. To carve.**

**EX-SECO**, cut and cavi, ctum, are. **I. To cut out, to cut out from or away.**

**II. To castrate, geld:** **Exsectus**, a, um, **Castrated.**

**EXSECRABILIS**, e. (exsecror) *Execrable, detestable.*

**EXSECRATIO**, onis. f. (exsecror) **I. An asseveration or oath connected with execrations or imprecations.** **II. An imprecation, execration, malediction, curse.**

**EXSECRATUS**, a, um. **I. Part. of exsecror; see EXSECROR.** **II. Adj. Cursed, detestable, execrable, abominable.**

**EXSECROR**, atus sum, ari (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**, onis. f. (exseco) *A cutting out, cutting off.*

**EXSECTUS**, a, um. **Part. of EXSECTO.**

**EXSECTORIO**, onis. f. (exsequor) *An accomplishing.* **I. Of a business, i. e. performance, execution.** **II. Of a proposition or subject, i. e. a discussion.**

**EXSECTOR**, oris. um. (exsequor) **I. One who fulfils or accomplishes.** **II. A punisher, avenger.**

**EXSECTOR**, oris. um. **Part. of EXSECTORIO.**

**EXSEQUENS**, tis. **I. Part. of exsequor; see EXSEQUOR.** **II. Adj. Inquisitive, eager.**

**EXSEQUERE**, arum. f. (exsequor) *A funeral, funeral solemnities, a solemn interment.*

**EXSEQUIALIS**, e. *Of or belonging to a funeral, funeral.*

**EX-SEQUOR**, ctus (quatus) sum, i.

**I. To follow:** hence, **I. To follow, attend, accompany.** **2. To pursue, to assert, to seek 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-SERO**, rul, rtum, ere. **I. To thrust out or forth, to put forth:** hence, **I. 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. i. q. exsero: *Virg.*

**EXSERTUS**, a, um. **I. Part. of exsero; see EXSERO.** **II. Adj. I. Projecting.** **2. Uncovered, bare, not covered with clothes.**

**EX-SIBILO**, avi, atum, are. **I. To drive away by hissing, to hiss out or away.**

**II. To hiss forth, bring forth by hissing.**

**EXSICCATUS**, a, um. **I. Part. of exsiccio; see EXSICCIO.** **II. Adj. Dry, jejune.**

**EX-SICCIO**, avi, atum, are. **I. To dry up, make dry:** hence, **I. To drink out.**

**II. Ebfriateme, to diminish, abate; Sen.**

**Exsiccio**, are, for exseco; *Plaut.*

**EX-SIGNO**, avi, atum, are. **To mark out, note or write down.**

**EXSILIO**, ilui (illi), ultum. **4. (ex and salio) I. To spring out or forth.** **II. To spring or leap up.**

**EXSOLIUM**, i. n. (ex and solum) **I. 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.**

**IIII. 1, 2, per metonymiam.**

**EXSINCERATUS**, a, um. (ex and sincerus) *Deprived of its genuineness or purity; tergum, Plaut. i. e. lacerated.*

**EX-SISTO**, stiti (titi) 3. *Prop. To stand, to step out or forth, to set out or forth: hence,*

**I. To come out or forth, to come into sight:** hence, **I. 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-SOLVORUS**, a, um. **Part. of EXSOLVO.**

**EX-SOLVO**, olvi, olutum. **3.** **I. 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.**

**EX-SOMNIS**, e. (ex and somnus) *Sleepless, awake, wakeful.*

**EX-SORBEO**, uli, ere. *To suck up, suck up by degrees, suck in: hence, **I. Fig. To caduce, to lose.** **II. Fig. To take to one's self, take away:** also, **to exhaust, weaken.***

**EX-SORSUS**, tis. **I. 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-SPATIO**, atus sum, ari. *To wander from the course, or out of the way: hence, **fig. I. To wander, digress, in a speech.***

**II. To overflow, of rivers.** **III. To spread abroad.**

**EXPECTABILIS**, e. (expecto) *That is, or was, to be expected.*

**EXPECTATIO**, onis. f. (expecto) **I. 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.**

**EXPECTATUS**, a, um. **I. Part. of expecto; see EXPECTO.** **II. Adj. Expected, wished for, desired:** also, **that is lofty in his expectations, that forms high expectations:** hence, **Expectatum, Expectation.**

**EX-SPECTO**, avi, atum, are. **I. Intrans. To look out;** hence, **I. 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. I.**

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, &c. (ex and spargo)  
I. To sprinkle, scatter, disperse.  
II. To besprinkle.

EXSPERŪS, a, um. Part. of EXSPERGO.  
EX-SPES, adj. Without hope, hopeless.

EXSPIRATIO, ōnis. f. (exspiro) A breathing out, exhalation.

EX-SPIRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Trans. I. To breathe out. 2. To emit with the breath; or gen., to emit, send forth.  
II. Intrans. I. 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-SPILO, āvi, ātum, āre. To rob, plunder, spoil.

EX-SPITO, ui (ultum), utum, ēre. I. Intrans. To spit out. II. Trans. I. To spit out. 2. To emit, cast forth, let go.

EX-STERNO, āvi, ātum, āre. To terrify.

EX-STILLO, āre. I. To drop or trickle out. II. To drop, trickle.

EXSTIMULĀTOR, ōris, m. (exstimulo) An exciter.

EX-STRIŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To pierce with a sting. II. To excite, goad on.

EX-STINCTIO, ōnis. f. (exstinguo) An extinction, annihilation.

EX-STINCTOR, ōris, m. (exstinguo) I. An extinguisher. II. An annihilator, destroyer.

EX-SINCTUS, a, um. Part. of EX-STINGUO.

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 naught; to deprive a thing of its existence or its virtue; to quench, still, assuage.

EX-STIRPO, 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.

EXSTRUCTUM, i. n. (exstructus) An artificial eminence, a heap, pile.

EXSTRUCTUS, 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-SUCUS, 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.

EXSULTATIO, ōnis. f. (exsulum; Flor. Exsultus, āvi, ātum, āre. (exsul) To be in exile or banishment, to live in exile; also gen., to wander about.

EXSULTANS, tis. I. Part. of exsulato; see EXSULTO. II. Adj. Jumping.

EXSULTATIO, ōnis. f. (exsulato) I. A springing up, bounding. II. Fig. Petulance; exultation.

EXSULTIM. adv. With a bound, frolicsomenely.

EXSULTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of exsilio) To spring, leap, or jump up; also, to ride about, &c., to frisk about; hence fig. To exult, rejoice exceedingly; hence, to be petulant or frolicsome; also, to rage, rant; to brag, boast. II. To exultate in speaking.

EXSUPERĀBILIS, e. (exsupero) That may be overcame.

EXSUPERANS, tis. I. Part. of exsupero; see EXSUPERO. II. Adj. Excellent, surpassing.

EXSUPERANTIA, æ. f. (exsupero) Pre-eminence, excellence.

EX-SUPĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. Prop. To be or come out over any thing; hence,

I. Intrans. I. To project or be prominent, to exceed, surpass, excel. 2. To conquer. II. Trans. I. 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.

EXSURDO, āre. (ex and surdus) To deafen; fig., to stun.

EXSURGO, rexi, rectum, ēre. To rise

up, rise; hence, fig., I. To rise, to be high or lofty. II. To appear, grow, arise. III. To recover itself, revive.

EXSUSCITATIO, ōnis. f. An awakening, arousing.

EXSUSCITO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To rouse from sleep, awaken. II. Fig. To stir up, excite.

EXTA, ōrum. n. The entrails, especially, the heart, lungs, liver, &c.

EXTĀBESCO, bul. 3. I. To consume away by degrees, pine away. II. Fig. To disappear, vanish.

EXTĀRIS, e. (exta) That serves for cooking entrails.

EXTĒMPO. adv. Immediately, forthwith; quum extemplo, as soon as, Plaut.

EXTĒMPŪRĀLIS, e. (ex and tempus) I. Extemporary, that is done at the moment, or without previous meditation. II. That speaks extempore.

EXTĒMPŪRĀLITAS, ātis. f. Extemporaneous speaking.

EXTĒMPTĀLITER. adv. Rapidly, quickly.

EXTĒMPO. i. q. extemplo; Plaut.

EXTENDO, 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.

EXTENSE. adv. At length, copiously.

EXTENSUS, a, um. I. Part. of extendo; see EXTENDO. II. Adj. Stretched out, extended, extensive, spacious, roomy.

EXTENDĒRO, 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, assay.

EXTENTUS, a, um. I. Part. of extendo; see EXTENDO. II. Adj. Stretched out, extensive, spacious.

EXTENTUS (Extensus), ns. m. Extension.

EXTENUATIO, ōnis. f. (extenuo) I. A thinning. II. Diminution, extenuation.

EXTENUATUS, a, um. I. Part. of extenuo; see EXTENUO. II. Adj. Small, little, weak.

EXTENUO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To thin, make thin. II. To make small, reduce.

III. To make narrow. IV. To diminish, weaken, extenuate.

EXTER, or EXTERUS, a, um. (ex) That is without, external, exterior. I. Com par. exterior; e. g. exteriorem ire alicui,

**Hor.**, i. e. *latus tegere*, to take the left hand of any one, give one the wall. **II.** The superlative is both *extremus* and *extimus*. **I.** *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, meaneat*. **2.** *Extimus*, a, um, *The outermost, extreme*.  
**EX-TÉRREBRO**, ávi, átum, áre. **I.** To bore out. **II.** To force, constrain.  
**EX-TERGEO**, sí, sum, ére. To wipe out, wipe off, dry up.  
**EXTERIOR**. See **EXTER**.  
**EXTERIUS**, compar. **I.** Of **EXTER**.  
**II.** Of **EXTRA**.  
**EXTERMINO**, ávi, átum, áre. (ex and terminus) Prop. To drive beyond the boundaries, to drive away, banish: fig., to drive out, send away, remove.  
**EXTERNUS**, a, um. (exter) **I.** *External, outward*. **II.** *Foreign, strange*: *Externus* (sc. homo), *A stranger, foreigner*: *Externus*, *orum*, *Foreign things*.  
**EX-TÉRO**, trivi, tritum, ére. **I.** 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. **II.** To rub to pieces, to masticate, chew: hence, to crush to pieces. **III.** To use frequently, to wear away by use.  
**EX-TÉRREO**, ul, itum, ére. **I.** To arouse any one by fright: hence, *Exterritus*, a, um, *Panic-struck*. **II.** To frighten, terrify.  
**EXTERSUS**, a, um. Part. of **EXTERGO**.  
**EXTÉRUS**, a, um. See **EXTER**.  
**EX-TERO**, ére. To unweave; to fig., aliquem, *Plant*, to cheat out of his money.  
**EX-TÉRSO**, mul, éro. **I.** Intrans. To fear. **II.** Trans. To fear a thing or person, to be afraid of.  
**EXTIMUS**, a, um. See **EXTER**.  
**EXTISPES**, icis, m. (exta and specio) *One that dives from the entrails of animals, a soothsayer*.  
**EXTISPICIUM**, i. d. *An inspection of entrails in order to foretell future events*.  
**EX-TOLLO**, túli, ére. **I.** To lift out. **II.** To lift up, raise up, elevate: fig., to exalt, extol; to celebrate. **III.** To defer

**put off**. **N. B.** The perfect *extulsi* is usually referred to *Effero*.  
**EX-TORQUEO**, sí, tum. **2.** **I.** 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. **II.** To put to the rack, torture.  
**EXTORRIS**, e. Driven away from a place, from one's native land or place of abode, banished, exiled.  
**EXTORTOR**, óris, m. (extorqueo) *An extortioner*.  
**EXTORTUS**, a, um. Part. of **EXTORQUEO**.  
**EXTRA**. (for *extera*, sc. parte) **I.** Adv. **1.** Without, on the outside. **2.** Except, **II.** Prep. **1.** Beyond or without. **2.** Except, besides. **3.** Without.  
**EXTRACTUS**, a, um. Part. of **EXTRAHO**.  
**EX-TRÁHO**, xi, éctum. **3.** **I.** To draw out: hence, **fig.** **1.** To free, extricate, liberate. **2.** To take out or away. **II.** To pull off: **III.** To draw forth: hence, **fig., to raise**. **IV.** To protract, prolong: hence, of time, to pass, spend. **V.** To delay, defer, put off.  
**EXTRÁNEUS**, a, um. (extra) **1.** That is without, external, extraneous. **II.** 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; that comes from without. **II.** Foreign, strange.  
**EXTREMITAS**, átis, f. (extremus) *The extremity, end of any thing*.  
**EXTREMUS**, a, um. See **EXTER**.  
**EXTRÍCO**, ávi, átum, áre. (ex and trico) **1.** To disentangle, extricate. **II.** To unravel, find out with pains, fathom.  
**EXTRINSÉCUS**, adv. (extra and secus) From without, extrinsically. Also, *On the outside*.  
**EXTRÍTUS**, a, um. Part. of **EXTERO**.  
**EX-TRUO**, 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). **II.** To put off, to sell, send.  
**EXTRUSUS**, a, um. Part. of **EXTRUO**.  
**EX-TÚBERO**, ávi, átum, áre. **I.** Intrans. To swell, rise as a swelling. **II.** Trans. To cause to swell, to raise.  
**EX-TÚMO**, ui, ére. To swell up, swell.  
**EX-TUNDO**, túdi, túsum, ére. **I.** To beat out, form by beating with the hammer; hence, **i. q. cularé**, 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. **II.** To acquire, effect, bring to pass, make, compose. **III.** To effect, gain with much pains.  
**EX-TURBO**, ávi, átum, áre. To thrust or drive out, pull out, drive away: hence, **1.** To overthrow. **II.** To annihilate, destroy. **III.** To disturb, disquiet.  
**EXCÉBERANS**, tis. **I.** Part. of *excubero*; see **EXCUBERO**. **II.** Adj. *Overflowing, exuberant, having a superabundance*.  
**EX-CÉBERO**, ávi, átum, áre. To come forth, appear or grow abundantly, to be abundant, to abound: also, to have a superabundance.  
**EXCL**. See **EXSCL**.  
**EXULCERÁTIÓ**, ónis, f. (exulcero) **I.** *Exulceration, festering. **II.** *A fretting (of a wound)*: hence, *an increasing (of pain)*.  
**EX-ULCÉRO**, ávi, átum, áre. To make sore; also, to bring to a wound. **I.** Fig. To make worse, irritate. **II.** To corrupt, spoil, deteriorate. **III.** To exasperate, provoke.  
**EX-ULULAT**, ávi, átum, áre. To hoot: hence, *Exululatus*, a, um, **I.** That hath hooped. **II.** Invoiced with howlings.  
**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. **II.** To overflow, come forth abundantly: also gen., to come forth, rush forth.  
**EX-UNGO**, nxi, uctum, ére. **3.** **1.** To anoint. **II.** To anoint away, to destroy by anointing.  
**EXUO**, ui, ótum. **3.** (for *exduo*, from *ixduo*) **1.** To draw out, draw off, pull off; put off: hence, **1.** To shell, clear from the husks. **2.** To uncover. **II.** Fig. To lay aside, cast off or away, remove, divest one's self of any thing. **III.** To spoil or deprive of any thing.  
**EX-URGO**, ére. **2.** To squeeze out.  
**EX-URO**, ussi, ustum. **3.** **1.** To burn out: hence, to destroy, take away. **II.** To burn, consume by burning: hence, **fig.** to consume. **III.** To parch, heat, plague, torment. **IV.** To inflame with wec.  
**V.** To deprive of moisture, dry up.  
**EXUSTIO**, ónis, f. (exuro) **1.** A burning-up, a consuming by fire. **II.** A burning, heat.  
**EXUSTUS**, a, um. Part. of **EXURO**.  
**EXUTUS**, a, um. Part. of **EXCO**.  
**EX-UTIS**, árum, f. (exuo) **1.** That which is put off or laid aside, or which is stripped off or taken away from another.*

II. *The skin of an animal which has been put or stripped off; slough, hide.*  
 III. *Spoils taken from an enemy, whether arms or any thing else, booty.*

## F.

FABA, æ. f. *A kind of pulse, a bean.*  
 FABECUS, or FABACUS, a. um. (faba) *Of or belonging to beans.*

FABELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of fabula) I. *A brief narrative or story.* II. *A short fable.* III. *A play.*

FABER, bri. m. *Any artist or mechanic that works in metal, wood, stone, or other hard material; some word joined with it, or the context, must determine what particular artifice is meant: faber æris, marmoris, æboris: faber lignarius, a carpenter: ferrarius, a smith: ærarius, a worker in bronze, a copper-smith, brazier; especially, a carpenter - fig., suse quisque fortune faber est. Sall., every one is the maker of his own fortune.*

FABER, bra. m. *Artificial, ingenious, workmanlike.*

FABRE. adv. *In a workmanlike or masterly manner, ingeniously, skilfully.*  
 FABRE FÆCIO, or FABRE FÆCIO, c̄i, actum, Ære. *To make according to art, to make, build, Æc.*

FABRICA, a. f. (faber) I. *The workshop of an artist who works in hard materials.* II. *The art, trade, or profession of an artificer.* III. *The practice or exercise of an art or profession, the carrying on a trade, Æc.* IV. *A working, making, framing: a stratagem, crafty device, trick.*

FABRICATIO, ðnis. f. (fabrico) *A making or framing by rules of art.*  
 FABRICATOR, ðris. m. (fabrico) *An artificer, framer, maker, contriver.*

FABRICO, avi, ðtum, Ære. i. q. fabricor.  
 FABRICOR, atus sum, ari. (faber) *To make any thing out of wood, metal, stones, Æc., to forge, build, Æc.: also, gen., to prepare, construct, fashion, frame: fig., i. e. to devise, frame: hence, to frame a crafty device, to forge, hatch.*

FABRILIS, ð. (faber) *Of or belonging to an artificer in wood, stone, metal, or other hard materials.*

FABULA, æ. f. (from fari) I. *A narration, any thing told or narrated, a tale, story: also, conversation, discourse.* II. *A fictitious story, a fable: hence, Fabula,*

*Nonsense, stuff.* III. *A play, whether comedy or tragedy; fabulum dare or docere, Cic., to represent, perform: also, an epic poem; Hor. Ep. I, 2, 6; quæ hæc est fabula? Ter., what strange thing is this?*

FABŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of faba) *A small bean.*

FABŪLARIS, c. (fabula) *Fabulous.*  
 FABŪLATOR, ðris, m. (fabulator) *One who narrates any thing, whether true or false, a teller of tales.*

FABŪLO, Ære. i. q. fabulator; Plant.  
 FABŪLOR, atus sum, ari. (fabula) *To converse, speak, talk: especially, to talk idly, chat.*

FABŪLOSUS, a. um. (fabula) *Fabulous.*  
 FÆCESSO, ivi, itum. 3. (facio) I. *Trans. 1. To do, accomplish, perform. 2. To make, occasion. 3. To remove, dismiss.* II. *Intrans. To depart, go away; or simply, to go.*

FÆCETE. adv. I. *Cleverly, finely, neatly.* II. *Agreeably, pleasantly, wittily, facetiously.*

FÆCETIA, æ. f. (facetus) I. *Cleverness, singularity, a clever or singular thing.* II. *Pleasantry, humour: hence, Facetia, arum, Pleasant or witty sayings, wit, drollery.*

FÆCETUS, a. um. I. *Clever, fine, above the common: hence, Facetum, substantivè, Grace, elegance of expression.* II. *Humorous, witty, facetious.*

III. *Speaking pleasantly, flattering, coaxing.*

FÆCIES, ði. f. (facies) I. *The face, countenance: hence, Beauty; especially, beauty of countenance.* II. *The whole external form.* 1. *Of persons, 2. Of things without life: hence, 3. Form, nature, constitution. 4. External appearance, aspect, look. 5. Kind, species.*

FÆCILE. ad. I. *Easily, without difficulty or pains.* II. *Gladly, willingly.*

III. *Well.*  
 FÆCILIS, ð. (facio) *That may be done: hence, 1. Easy, that occasions no difficulty or requires no special pains; easy to do, to have, to ascend, to work at, Æc.: also, easy to be borne, light: ex facili, easily, with ease, without difficulty: hence, 1. In good condition. 2. Easy or gentle in operation. 3. That moves easily, quick. 4. That easily brings forth, productive.*

II. *That may be easily moved to do any thing, easy, good-humoured, ready, compliant.* III. *Fit, proper, suitable, adapted to a thing.* IV. *Exposed, open to any thing.*

FÆCILITAS, ðtis. f. (facilis) I. *Easiness or facility in performing any thing, an inclination for any thing.* II. *Courteousness, good humour, kindness.*

FÆCİLŌRŌSUS, a. um. (facinus) *Vicious, wicked, nefarious.*

FÆCİLUS, ðris. n. (facio) I. *Any action or deed, whether good or bad; a bad action, misdeed, crime: also, that with which a bad action has been or is commonly perpetrated.* II. *A thing.*

FÆCIO, fæci, factum, Ære. (from fuo or fio, I am, or become) I. *Trans. 1. To make or do, in the widest sense: it may also frequently be rendered, to cause. 2. To make, compose: also for, to cause to make, cause to be made: hence, 1. To bring forth, beget, bear, hatch: also, of plants, to put forth. 2. To make one any thing, bring one to any thing: thus also followed with adjectives, to render. 3. To make up, bring together, assemble, collect, raise, levy. 4. To make, raise, occasion, cause, excite. 5. To make, furnish, supply with. 6. To make, inflict, attach. 7. To make, institute, prepare, establish. 8. Facere sacra: also simply, facere, To offer sacrifice. 9. To make, to infect the last syllable, to make by infection. 3. To do, perform, accomplish: hence, to perpetrate, commit. 4. To do as if, to feign by word or deed, pretend: hence, to suppose, assume, put the case. 5. To exercise, practise, carry on (a trade or profession). 6. To give. 7. To pass, spend (time), to live. 8. To suffer, receive, endure, sustain. 9. To make, esteem, regard. II. Intrans. 1. To do, act. 2. To be serviceable, to serve, be useful. 3. To suit, be fit. 4. Facere cum aliquo, To be on one's side, belong to one's party: also, facere ab aliquo: and, on the other hand, facere adversus aliquem, to be of an opposite party. N. B. 1. Of the earlier forms of this verb, we still find facere, for facit; facerit; facinor, for facerint; faxo, for fecero or faciam; faxem, for faciessem or facerem. 2. Of the passive fecior, we find only factur and facturi in the earliest writers: see FIO.*

FÆCIO, ðnis. f. (facio) I. *A making, doing: also, the right or power of making.* II. *A power of doing great things, weight, consideration.* III. *Adherents by which a man becomes powerful to do either good or harm, partisans party; faction, conspiracy.* IV. *Any division, party, or company.*

FÆCİLŌSUS, a. um. (facio) *That has*

many adherents or partisans, that is of the head of a faction.

**FACIRO**, avi, ātum, āre. (freq. of facio) 1. To make, do, perform, especially, to make, &c. frequently. II. To exercise, practise, carry on (a trade or profession).

**FACRO**, āre. Freq. of facio, and of the same signification; Plaut.

**FACTOR**, ōris, m. (facio) *One who makes or produces, a maker, doer; factor, sc. pilae, he who strikes the ball.*

**FACTUM**, i. n. (from factus, 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 fio; see FIO. II. Adj.; e. g. factus nihilo facit, Plaut. i. e. it profits him nothing.

**FACULA**, æ. f. (dimin. of fax) *A torch, or, wood used as a torch.*

**FACULTAS**, ātis, f. (prop. i. q. facultas, from facill) 1. *The power of doing any thing, ability; hence, 1. 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.*

**FACUNDIA**, adv. *Eloquently, with eloquence.*

**FACUNDIA**, æ. f. (facundus) *Eloquence.*

**FACUNDIOSUS**, a, um. (facundia) *Full of eloquence.*

**FACUNDITAS**, ātis, f. i. q. facundia; Plaut.

**FACUNDUS**, a, um. (fari) *Eloquent.*

**FACULA**, æ. f. (dimin. of fax) 1. *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. 1. *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.*

**FAGINUS**, a, um. (fagus) *Beechen; Virg.*

**FAGUS**, i. f. also, FAGUS, uv. Virg. (myrs) *A beech tree (Fagus silvatica, L.).*

**FALIA** (Phāla), æ. f. (from which 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.

**FALARICA** (Phal.), æ. f. *A kind of missile bound round with tow and smeared with pitch, which was discharged against besiegers from the catapulta; Liv. 21, 8; Lucan. 6, 198; Sil. 1, 351.* 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.*

**FALCĀRĪUS**, 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.*

**FALCĀTUS**, a, um. (falx) 1. *Having or armed with scythes.* II. *Like a scythe.*

**FALCIFER**, a, um. (falx and fero) *Bearing a scythe.*

**FALLĀCIA**, æ. f. (fallax) *An artifice, a trick intended to deceive; jugglery, a trick of jugglers.*

**FALLĀCĪTER**, adv. *With deceit, deceitfully.*

**FALLAX**, ācis. (fallo) *Deceitful, fallacious, false.*

**FALLO**, fēfelli, falsum. 3. (ἐπάλλω) Prop. *To cause to fall, trip up; hence,*

1. Trans. 1. *To deceive, cozen, trick, dupe; also imperson., 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.*

**FALLI**, Fallier, for falli, Fers.

**FALSARIUS** i. m. (falsus) *A forger, one who forges.*

**FALSE**, adv. *Falsely, untruly.*

**FALSIFICUS**, a, um. (falsus and dico) *Speaking falsely, lying.*

**FALSIVUS**, a, um. (falsus and facio) *That works or acts falsely.*

**FALSIOR**, a, um. (falso and juro) *That swears falsely.*

**FALSIORUS**, a, um. (falso and liquor) *Falsely speaking, lying.*

**FALSIORUM**, æ. f. of FALSIMONIUM, i. n. *A trick, deceit.*

**FALSIPĀRENS**, tis. (falsus and parens) *That has a pretended father.*

**FALSIUS**, ātis, f. (falsus) *Falshood untruly.*

**FALSO**, ablat. See FALSUS, ad fin.

**FALSUS**, a, um. I. Adj. 1. *Part. of fallo; see FALLO.* II. Adj. 1. *Deceived.* 2. *Pretended, feigned, counterfeit, not true, false, not genuine.* 3. *False, deceitful; Falstus, A deceiver.* 4. *Uncertain, hesitating, doubtful.* Falsum is also used substantive. 1. *A falshood, untruth, lie; hence, falso, (a) Untruly, falsely.* (b) It is sometimes found as a distinct clause, *Falsely, that is or was false or wrong, herein was a mistake.* 2. *A falsifying, forgery.*

**FALX**, cis, f. 1. *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.

**FAMA**, æ. f. (φαμα, or φαμα) 1. *Any thing which people say or tell concerning a thing or person, a rumour, report.* II. *Public opinion, good or bad, a good or favourable report, reputation, renown, fame; of women it denotes, female reputation, unblemished character; it signifies also, a glory, pride; also, a bad report, bad fame, infamy.*

**FAMELICTUS**, a, um. (fames) *Hungry, famished.*

**FAMES**, is, f. 1. *Hunger.* II. *Famine.* III. *Extreme need or wretchedness.* IV. *Fasting, abstinence from food.* V. *Hunger, vehement desire; also, fig., of speaking, poverty of expression.*

**FAMIGERĀTIO**, ōnis, f. (famigero) *A report, rumour.*

**FAMIGERATOR**, ōris, m. (famigero) *A talebearer.*

**FAMILIA**, 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, servants, domestics; hence, 1. A band or company of gladiators.* 2. *A company of players.* 3. *The vassals or subjects of a powerful man.* II. Gen. *Property, both moveable, and immoveable.* Hence, *Means of support.* III. *A fa-*

mily as part of a race (gens): fig., a philosophical sect or school.

FAMILIARĪTĀTIS, 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.

FAMILIARITAS, itis. i. (familiaris) Intimacy, familiar intercourse, familiarity, close acquaintance. N. B. Familiaritatis, for familiaris, Suet. Tib. 51.

FAMILIARITER, adv. Familiarly, intimately, on intimate terms.

FAMŪSUS, a. um. (fama) That is much talked of, whether well or ill, well known: hence, I. 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.

FAMŪLĀRIS, e. (famulus) Of or belonging to servants or slaves.

FAMŪLĀTUS, u. m. (famulus) The condition or service of a slave, servitude, slavery, &c.

FAMŪLON, itus sum, āri. (famulus) To serve, wait, attend upon.

FAMŪLUS, i. m. A slave, attendant, servant.

FAMŪLUS, a. um. Attendant, subject, servile.

FANĀTICUS, 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. ii. I. A common name for, Corn. II. Especially, A particular kind of corn (Gr. ζῆα), spelt (Triticum Spita, L.). II. Meal or grist.

FĀRĪO, 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.

FĀRCTUS (Fartus), a, um. Part of FARCTIO.

FĀRĪ. To speak. See FOR.

FĀRĪNA, æ. f. (far) I. Meal. II. Fig. Fucris nostræ farina, Pers., i. e. our like, our equals.

FĀRĪNĀRIUS, 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.

FĀRRĀTUS, a. um. (far) I. Filled with corn or food made from corn. II. Made of corn.

FĀRTOR, ōris. m. (farcio) I. One that crams or fattens. II. A sausage-maker.

FĀRTUS (Farcitus), a, um. Part of FARCTIO.

FĀRTUS, u. s. m. also FĀRTUM, i. n. (farcio) That with which any thing is stuffed or crammed, that which is within any thing.

FĀS, n. indecl. (from far; 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.

FĀSCIA, æ. f. I. Any long narrow strip of cloth for swathing or binding. I. 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. I. In architecture, A wreath round a pillar. 2. A long narrow cloud or streak in the sky.

FĀSCĪĀTUM, or FĀSCĒTĪM, adv. (fascis) In bundles.

FĀSCĪCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of fascis) A small bundle, packet.

FĀSCĪNO, āre. (βασκάνω) To enchant or bewitch by the eyes, tongue, or other means.

FĀSCĪNŪM, i. n. (βασκάνιον) A bewitching; enchantment, especially by means of the eyes or the tongue.

FĀSCĪO, āvi, ātum, āre. (fascia) To envelop with bands, to swathe.

FĀSCĪOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of fascia) A small bandage.

FĀSCĪS, 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. (φάσχος) A kind of bean fit for eating, a kidney bean (Phaseolus vulgaris, L.). II. A kind of tight-sailing galleys or pinnace in the shape of a kidney bean, usually made of wicker-work or papyrus, and sometimes of clay baked and painted (fictilis).

FĀSSUS, a. um. Part of FĀTEOR.

FĀSTĪ, ōrum. See FĀSTUS, a. um.

FĀSTĪDĪO, ī, itum, ire. (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 nicely, fastidiously.

FĀSTĪDĪŪS, 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.

FĀSTĪGĪŪS, a. um. I. Part of fastigo; see FĀSTĪGO. II. Adj. I. Pointed, peaked. 2. High, elevated. 3. Sloping, steep, on a descent.

FĀSTĪGIUM, 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.

FĀSTĪGO, āvi, ātum, āre. To make high and pointed, to raise to a point, to point upwards; or simply, to point, or, to elevate, raise: to be, to fastigate, to be high or pointed, or, to end in a point, to rise.

FĀSTŪSUS, a. um. I. Haughty, proud. II. Sumptuous.



**FASTUS**, us. m. *Pride, haughtiness, arrogance; a proud coolness, disdain.*

**FASTUS**, a, um. (seems to be from *fastus*, *fastus*, *fastus*) *A day on which the praetor could pronounce the three words, do, dico, addico, and so could pronounce judgment; hence, 1. Fasti, sc. dies. Days marked in the calendar.* 2. *Fasti 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. (fatum) *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 passivè, fassus pudor, Ov.: fateatur, Cic.

**FATICANS**, a, um. (fatum and cano) *That foretells future events, prophetic.*

**FATICINUS**, a, um. i. q. faticanus

**FATICULUS**, a, um. (fatum and dico) *1. q. faticanus; hence, Faticulus, A prophet, diviner.*

**FATIFERA**, a, um. (fatum and fero) *That brings death, mortal.*

**FATICATIO**, ònis. f. (fatigo) *Fatigue, weariness.*

**FATIGO**, ãvi, ãtum, ãre. (for fatim, i. e. ad fatim, ago) *1. To drive much, to drive often to and fro, 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 clog, 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.*

**FATILOQUUS**, s, um. i. q. faticidius; *Liv.*

**FATIM**. See **FATIS**.

**FATISCO**, òre. (from *fatim, xavizma*)

*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 *fatiscor*, as a deponent, *To fall to pieces; Lucr.*

**FATULUS**, ãtis. f. (fatuus) *Foolishness, stupidity, silliness.*

**FATUM**, i. n. (for) *That which has been spoken or pronounced, especially, an omantation respecting a future event; also, the will of the gods; hence, 1. Fat, 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**, ãri. (fatuus) *To be foolish or silly.*

**FATUS**, a, um. Part. of **FOR**.

**FATUUS**, a, um. *1. Inapud, tasteless.*

II. *Foolish, silly, simple; hence, Fatua, A female jester.*

**FAUSTE**, adv. *Luckily, fortunately.*

**FAUSTITAS**, ãtis. f. *Lucky circumstances, good fortune.*

**FAUSTUS**, a, um. *Fortunate, lucky.*

**FAVOR**, òris. m. (faveo) *A favourer, he that favours; especially, one who convinces his favour by actions, a maintainer, promoter, partisan; as, in the theatre, one who applauds an actor; Plaut.*

**FAUTRIX**, icis. f. (fautor) *She that favours.*

**FAUX**, 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.*

**FÆVO**, favi, fautum, ãre. *1. To be favourable, well disposed, or inclined to favour.* II. *Especially, To show good will by actions, to befriend, favour, serve, forward.* I. Of spectators in a theatre, *To show approbation by a clapping of hands or exclamations, to applaud.* 2. *Favere ore, lingua, et sacrificiis 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.*

**FÆVILLA**, æ. f. *1. Hot ashes, embers.*

II. *Gen. Ashes.*

**FÆVOR**, òris. m. for *fautor; Plaut.*

**FÆVONICUS**, 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.

**FÆVOR**, òris. m. (faveo) *1. Favour, good will.* II. *Applause, acclamation, approbation.*

**FÆVUS**, i. m. *1. A honeycomb, which bees fill with honey.* II. *A honeycomb together with the honey.*

**FÆX**, genit. fæcis. f. *1. A torch; hence, fig., any thing that causes mischief or destruction, or any thing bad; or gen., any thing that incites or instigates.* II. *Fig. of Light.* 2. *Fine sparkling eyes are called fæces, Propert. 3. A fiery meteor, as, a comet.*

**FÆXIM**, is. &c. for *fecerim, &c.*; and **FÆXO**, is. &c. for *fecero, &c.* — See **FÆCIO**, ad fin.

**FÆBRICULA**, æ. f. (dimin. of febris) *A fever.*

**FÆBRICULOSUS**, a, um. (febricula) *1. Sick of a fever.* II. *Feverish.*

**FÆBRIO**, ire. 4. (febris) *To be sick of a fever, to have a fever.*

**FÆBRIS**, is. f. *A fever.*

**FÆBRICATUS**, a, um. (februus) *Belonging to purification; mensis, Cic., February.*

**FÆBRUUS**, a, um. *Purifying, especially in a religious sense; hence, Februum, and plur. februa, 1. 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).*

**FÆCUNDE**, adv. *Fruitfully.*

**FÆCUNDITAS**, ãtis. f. (fecundus) *1. Fertility, fruitfulness, fecundity.* II. *Fruitfulness, abundance, rich supply, provision.*

**FÆCUNDO**, ãre. (fecundus) *To make fruitful, fertilize.*

**FÆCUNDUS**, a, um. (from the old feo)

*1. Fruitful, bearing or producing fruit; hence, copious, rich, abundant, plentiful.* II. *Fertilizing.*

**FÆL**, 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. Anger, wreak.*

**FÆLES** (Felles), or **FÆLIS**, is. f. *1. A cat.* II. *A marten, ferret, pole-cat.*

III. *Fig. of A robber, thief.*

**FÆLICITUS**, a, um. i. q. felicitus.

**FÆLICITAS**, ãtis. 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 **FELLES**.

**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 femen) *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*.

**FEMINEUS**, a, um. (femina) *Feminine, of a female*.

**FEMUR**, ðris. n. (from feo) i. q. femen. *The thigh*.

**FENERIS**, e. (fenus) I. *Of or belonging to interest or usury*. II. *Pecunia feneris*, Suet., money lent on interest.

**FENERATIO**, ðnis. f. (fenero) *Alcending an interest, usury*.

**FENERATO**, (feneratus, a, um, from fenero) *With interest*; illam fenerato abstulisti, Plaut., to your great injury.

**FENERATOR**, ðris. m. (fenero) I. *One who lends money on interest, a capitalist*. II. *An usurer*.

**FENORO**, avi, atum, ære. (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*.

**FENOROR**, atus sum, ðri. (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 fenôva) I. *Any opening or hole*. II. *Fig. An opportunity or occasion for any thing, an opening*.

**FENESTRO**, avi, atum, ære. (fenestra) *To furnish with openings or windows*.

**FENICULARIUS**, or **FENICULARIUS**, a, um. (feniculum) *Belonging to fenel*.

**FENICULUM**, or **FENICULUM**, i. n. *Fenel*.

**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**, ðcis. m. (fenum and seco) *A mower of grass or hay*.

**FENISCIUM**, or **FENISCIUM**, of **FENISECIUM**, i. n. (fenum and seco) *A cutting of hay, hay harvest*.

**FENUM**, or **FENUM**, i. n. I. *Hay*.

II. *Fenum Græcum*, or *Fenumgræcum*, *Fenugreek*.

**FENUS**, ðris. n. (from feo) *That which is produced or brought forth*; hence,

I. *The interest of money*; hence, fig., interest, gain, advantage. II. *Debi contracted by an accumulation of interest*.

III. *Money lent out on interest, capital*.

**FENUSCULUM**, i. n. (dimin. of fenus) *Interest on money*.

**FÉRACTER**, adv. *Fruitfully*.

**FÉRÁLIS**, e. I. *Of or belonging to the dead*. II. *Deadly, fatal, dangerous*.

**FÉRAX**, ðcis. (fero) *Fruitful*.

**FÉRCULUM**, i. n. (for fericulum, from fero) *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.

**FÉRE**, adv. (from fero) I. *Almost, nearly*. II. *About*. III. *For the most part, commonly, usually*. IV. *Very, greatly*.

**FÉRENTARIUS**, a, um. (fero) I. *Ferentarii*, *A kind of light troops*. II. *Amicus, Plaut., faceti*, i. e. qui opem fert.

**FÉRÉTRUM**, i. n. (fero) *That on which any thing is carried*; especially, a bier.

**FÉRIÆ**, arum. f. *Days on which no business is done, on which persons rest from business or labour, holidays*; hence, rest, peace, joy.

**FÉRIATUS**, a, um. I. *Part. of ferior*; see **FÉRIOR**. II. *Adj. Keeping holiday, unoccupied, idle, resting from work*.

**FÉRINUS**, a, um. (fera) *Of or belonging to wild animals*.

**FÉRIO**, 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 coax, 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, ære. (fermentum) I. *To cause to ferment*. II. *To make loose*.

**FERMENTUM**, i. n. (for fermentum, from lervo) I. *That which causes any thing to ferment; leaven, ferment, anger, passion; a cause for anger*. II. *Fermented liquor, beer*.

**FÉRO**, tûli, latum, ferre. (from fêvo. The perfect tûli is from the obsolete form tûlo, i. e. tollo; the supine latum, from tûlum, from the old tûo, tûôva) 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 publicly as, to pretend to be*; se ferre may also signify, 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.; yet we find sententiam ferre also of senators, for sententiam dicere. XI. I. q. effero, *To lift up*; hence, to raise, elevate; also, without laudibus, to exalt, praise. XII. *To bring, do, perform, occasion, furnish, pro-*

*vide*. N. B. Totull, for tull, Plaut; thus also, totullis, totullissem, Ter.

**FEROCIA**, m. f. (ferox) I. Spirit, courage; wild boldness; unconquerable desire of war. II. Fierceness, savageness, ferocity.

**FEROCTAS**, átis. f. (ferox) I. Courage, spirit. II. Fierceness, savageness, ferocity.

**FEROCTER**, 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, Ferrarius, 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.

**FERRUS**, 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.

**FERRICREPINUS**, a, um. (ferrum and crepo) Resounding with the clinking of iron; insulæ, Plaut., for ergastula.

**FERRITERIUM**, i. n. (ferriterus) i. e. ergastulum; Plaut.

**FERRITRUS**, i. m. (ferrum and tero) One who rubs iron, a person in fetters.

**FERRITRIBAX**, átis. (ferrum and *tribax*) i. q. ferriterus.

**FERRUCOLOR**, 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. a. (ferrum) I. Soldier, cement, glue. II. Rust of iron.

**FERRUMINO**, avi, átum, áre. (ferrumen) To join with soldier or other cement, to solder, cement, glue.

**FERTILIS**, e. (fero) I. Fruitful, fertile. II. Fertilizing, that makes fruitful, or fertile.

**FERTILITAS**, átis. f. (fertilla) Fruitfulness, fertility.

**FERTUS**, a, um. (fero) i. q. fertillus; Cic. Orat. 49, et poetæ.

**FERULA**, m. f. (Gr. *ῥάβδος*) An umbelliferous herb or shrub, having a stalk filled with a soft pith, in which are was easily harboured, Fennel giant (Ferula, L., especially, communis); a rod.

**FERUS**, a, um. (from *ferre*) I. Wild, 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.

**FERVÉPACIO**, vel, actum, ére. (fervo and facio) To cause to boil; hence, to melt, or warm, to boil.

**FERVUS**, tis. I. Part. of ferreo; see FERREO. II. Adj. Hot, glowing, burning, boiling.

**FERVENTER**, adv. Hotly, warmly.

**FERVO** and **FERVO**, vi and bul, ére and ére. (from *ferre*; 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**, ére. 3. (ferveo) I. To begin to boil, to boil up. II. To grow hot.

**FERVIDUS**, a, um. (fervor) Heated, hot, burning, fermenting.

**FERVO**, ére. 3. See FERVO.

**FERVOR**, óris. m. (ferveo) I. Heat, fervour, fermentation. II. Fig. Heat, vehemence, passion. III. Maris, Cic., tempestuous raging.

**FESSIUS**, a, um. (dimin. of fessus) Somewhat fatigued.

**FESSUS**, a, um. I. Wary, 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**, ónis. f. (festino) Haste, speed.

**FESTINATRO**, adv. With haste, hastily, quickly.

**FESTINE**, adv. Quickly, hastily; Cic. Att. 4, 14; but ed. Ern. has festive.

**FESTINO**, avi, átum, áre. (festinus)

I. Intrans. To hasten, make haste, be quick; to be unable to wait, to be in haste. Also, To do any thing lustily. II. Trans. To make haste with any thing, to hasten, accelerate; hence, Festinatus, a, um, Hastened, accelerated.

**FESTINUS**, a, um. (perhaps from fendo), to push, thrust) Speedy, hasty.

**FESTIVE**, adv. I. Agreeably, pleasantly. II. Neatly, in a neat or elegant manner.

**FESTIVITAS**, átis. f. (festivus) Pleasantness, pleasure; hence, I. Pleasantness in behaviour, good humour. 2. Elegance in speaking, a fine or agreeable delivery; especially, humour, jocuness.

**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 seed. III. 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; mi animum, meus dies festus, Plaut.

**FETILLIS**, is. I. Subst. m. A certain officer or priest employed in making peace, treaties, &c. II. Adj. Fetialis, 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.

**FETURA**, æ. f. (fetis, us) I. A bringing forth of young; a breeding, bearing. II. The young or offspring.

**FETUS**, us. m. (from *feo*) 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 *feo*) 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**, Imper. of *fo*. II. *Pa*: fi i fi; *fo*et, &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.

**FIBULIO**, avi, átum, áre. (fibula) I. To join or fasten with a clasp, buckle,

ſc. ; to join together.

11. To furnish with a clasp, ſc.

FICUDĀ, æ. f. (ficus) *The fig-pecker, beccafigo* (Moteacilla ficedula, L.).

FICULENSIS, m. plur. A fictitious name, with reference to ficedula : Plant.

FICUTUM, i. n. (ficus) *A place planted with fig-trees* : hence, with allusion to fic, the pines.

FICUSUS, a, um. (ficus) *Full of piles.*

FICTE, adv. *Feignedly, with pretence or appearance.*

FICTILIS, e. (fingo) *Made of clay, cartien* : hence, Fictile (sc. vas), *Earthen vessel.*

FICTIO, onis, f. (fingo) I. *A forming, framing, fashioning.* II. *A transforming, a changing, altering.* III. *A feigning.*

FICTOR, oris, 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.*

FICULNUS, 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 feoff : 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 whitebark ; duos parietes de eadem fidelia elabare, 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. *Trusty, faithful, sincere, that may be trusted* : hence, Fidelis, subst., *A trusty person.*

II. *True, strong, durable, firm.*

FIDELITAS, atis, 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, confident.*

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, Ov.

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, guttar.

II. *A constellation, adherence, called Lyra.*

FIDENS, 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 FIDUM, 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, sus, sum. 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.* 1. *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 fiducia, 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.*

FIGNUS, a, um. (for figurinus, from figurus) *Of or belonging to a potter, made by a potter or of clay* : hence, Fignus, sc. ars, *The art or trade of a potter* : also, a potter's workshop, or pottery.

FIGO, xi, xum, ère. I. *To fix, fasten, make firm, thrust in, affix* : hence, fig. 1. *To fix, fasten, direct earnestly.* 2. *To strengthen, make firm or durable* : hence, Fixus, a, um, Fized, firm, fast, unalterable, immovable. II. *To hit, pierce, transfix* ; or, to shoot, kill, slay.

FIGULANUS, e. (figulus) *Of or belonging to a potter* : hence, Figularia, *Potter's ware, earthenware.*

FIGULUS, i. m. (fingo) *A potter.*

FIGURA, æ. f. (fugo) I. *A form, figure, shape, fashion* : hence, fig. 1. *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, avi, atum, are. (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. (filus) I. A daughter. N. B. Dat. and ablat. : filis, Plaut. : Liv. : Hirt. : 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.  
 FILIOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of filia) A little daughter.  
 FILIŪLUS, 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, Hor. ; or, abæ gallinæ, Juv., i. e. fortune's child. 3. Terræ filius, Cic., an obscure, mean person. II. With the poets, for, An inhabitant of a country.  
 III. Filii, Children.

FILUM, n. s. (Gr. σπινθη) Fern.  
 FILUM, 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.

FIMBRIĀTUS, a, um. (fimbria) I. Fibrous. II. Fringed, bordered.

FIMUS, i. m. also FIMUM, i. n. Excrement of animals, dung, ordure.

FINDO, FINDI, ISSUM. 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 teach. 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, I. 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.

FIRMUS, 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, nec, &c., Liv., i. e. 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, I. 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 or 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. I. 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 FUS) I. To become. II. To happen, fall out. III. To arise : hence, to follow, ensue, arise. IV. I. q. esse, To be. V. As the passive of facere, fieri signifies moreover, 2. To be gotten 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. Factum, for factum est, in affirmative answers, it has been done, or, yes, Ter.

FIRMAMENTUM, n. s. (firmus) i. q. firmamentum.

FIRMAMENTUM, i. n. (firmus) I. Any thing that makes fast or strengthens, a prop, stay : fig., a prop, support ; a prof. ; Cic. II. The firmament, starry heaven.

FIRMATOR, ORIS, m. (firmus) A confinner.

FIRME, adv. Firmly, with firmness.

I. Prop. II. Fig. With firmness, steadily, lastingly.

FIRMITAS, ÆTIS, f. (firmus) I. Firmness, strength, durability. II. Strength, power : hence, strength, constancy.

FIRMITER, i. e. firme ; Cres.

FIRMITUDO, IUS, f. (firmus) i. q. firmitas. Firmness, durability, strength.

FIRMO, ASI, ITUM, ARE. (firmus) I. To make firm, strengthen, support : hence, fig. I. 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 fidus, from fido)

I. Firm, just, steady, unmovable : hence, I. Fig. Steadfast, constant, unmovable : also, true, faithful : hence, Firmum, Ground. 2. Durable, lasting.

II. Strong : hence, I. 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 ; calumnia, Suet., i. e. respecting a defraudation of the fiscus or treasury.

FISCILLA, æ. f. (dimin. of fiscina) 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, privity purse of the emperor, as distinguished from the æarium.

FISSILIS, e. (findo) I. That may be cleft or split, fissile. II. Cleft, split ; caput, Plaut., broken.

FISSIO, ONIS, f. (findo) A splitting, breaking in pieces.

**FISTUS**, a, um. Part. of **FINDO**.  
**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 reed, 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 plugs up a flute or pipe, a piper.*  
**FISTULATUS**, a, um. (**fistula**) *Furnished with pipes, hollow.*  
**FISUS**, a, um. Part. of **FINDO**.  
**FIXUS**, a, um. Part. of **FICCO**.  
**FLABELLIFER**, a, um. (**flabellum** and **fero**) *Carrying a fan.*  
**FLABELLIFLUM**, i. n. (dimin. of **flabellum**) *I. q. flabellum; Ter. (once) Eun. 3. 5, 50.*  
**FLABELLUM**, i. n. (**flabrum**) *A fan.*  
**FLABILIS**, e. (fio) *Airy, of the nature of air.*  
**FLADRUM**, i. n. (flo) *A blast of wind; commonly found in the plural; Virg.*  
**FLACCIDO**, ui. 2. (**flaccus**) *I. To be languid. II. Fig. To be dull, to flag, droop.*  
**FLACCESCO**, or **FLACCISCO**, ui. 3. (**flaccus**)  
 I. *To become languid, wither, dry up.*  
 II. *Fig. To lose vigour, become faint or negligent.*  
**FLACIDUS**, 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, ætum, 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. (**flagito**) *A demanding, requesting earnestly.*  
**FLAGITATOR**, ðris. m. (**flagito**) *I.*

*One who demands payment of a debt, a dux, one who reminds another of his promise. II. A demander.*  
**FLAGITIOSÆ**, adv. *Basely, flagitiously, infamously.*  
**FLAGITIOSUS**, 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, ætum, 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 a 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.*  
**FLAGRANS**, 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.*  
**FLAGRANTIBUS**, æ. m. (**flagrum** and **τερεω**) *That is constantly whipped.*  
**FLÄGRO**, avi, ætum, ære. (flo, ære) *I. Intrans. To burn; also, with the poets, of things upon which fire burns, to burn, blaze, flame; hence, fig. I. As it were to burn, to be on fire, 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 Alexius. 2. To inflame with love.*  
**FLÄGRUM**, i. n. *A whip, scourge; gymnasiarum flagri, Plaut., i. e. that is continually being whipped.*  
**FLÄMEN**, inis. m. *A priest of some particular deity; e. g. Dialis, of Jupiter; Martialis, of Mars; Quirinalis, of Quirinus, i. e. Romulus.*  
**FLÄMEN**, inis. n. (flo) *A blowing; of the wind, a blast of wind; also, the wind itself.*  
**FLÄMINICA**, æ. f. (sc. uxor) *The wife of a Flamen.*  
**FLÄMINIUM**, i. n. (**flämen**) *The office of a Flamen.*  
**FLÄMMA** (pronounced **fläma**), æ. f.

(from flo or fluo) *I. A flame, flash of fire; hence, with the poets, for, a star, lightning, a torch. II. Fig. I. 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.*  
**FLÄMMÄTUS**, a, um. *I. Part. of flämmo; see FLÄMMO. II. Adj. Flame-coloured.*  
**FLÄMMÄRIUS**, i. m. *One that makes or deals in flämmae, i. e. Virmin.*  
**FLÄMMÖLUM**, i. n. *Dimin. of flämmöum; Juv.*  
**FLÄMMÖUM**, i. n. (sc. velum) *A veil worn by the bride at her wedding; flämmöa corerit Juv., i. e. saepe nubit.*  
**FLÄMNEUS**, a, um. (**flämma**) *I. Of flame, fiery, flaming. II. Fig. I. Fiery, heated, ardent. 2. Of the colour of fire.*  
**FLÄMNER**, a, um. (**flämma** and **fero**) *Bearing flames or fire, flaming, fiery.*  
**FLÄMNER**, a, um. (**flämma** and **gero**)  
 I. *Bearing flames. II. Flaming, fiery.*  
**FLÄMNO**, avi, ætum, ære. (**flämma**)  
 I. *Intrans. To burn, blaze. II. Trans. To inflame, set on fire; hence, fig., to inflame; also, to make flame-coloured.*  
 Part. **flämmatus**, a, um. *1. Set on fire, armed with fire. 2. Consumed by fire.*  
**FLÄMÖULA**, æ. f. (dimin. of **flämma**) *A little flame.*  
**FLÄTUS**, a, um. Part. of **FLO**.  
**FLÄTUS**, us. m. (flo) *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.*  
**FLÄVEO**, ðre. 2. (**flävus**) *To be yellow or yellowish; hence, Flävus, Yellow, yellowish; especially of ripe corn; Virg.: Ov.*  
**FLÄVESCO**, ðre. 3. (**fläveo**) *To become yellow or yellowish.*  
**FLÄVUS**, a, um. *I. Of the colour of gold, honey, &c., yellow, yellowish, fläzen. II. Red or reddish.*  
**FLÄBILIS**, e. (leo) *I. Lamentable. II. That causes tears. III. Weeping, tearful, mournful, doleful. N. B. Flebile, adv. Ov.*  
**FLÄBLITER**, adv. *Mournfully, dolefully.*  
**FLECTO**, xi, xum. *Fer. To bend, bow, curve; hence, I. Flectere iter, to change one's road or line of march; also, se, and simply, flectere, se, 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. II. To ward off, turn away from. III. To turn, alter, change; also, to turn from one thing to another.

IV. To prevail upon, persuade, move, touch, affect. V. To persecute. VI. Flexus sonus, Cic., plaintive, melancholy. VII. Flexi fractaque motus, Cic., too rapid motions.

FLEO, flevi, fletum, fere. (from *πλῖν*, to overflow) I. To weep; also, to weep over, to bewail any thing. II. Fig. As it were to weep, to drop, trickle. N. B. Fletu, for flevisti, Ov.: thus also, ferunt, Virg.: fesses, Liv.

FLEXTUS, a, um. Part. of fleo. FLEXTUS, 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. II. 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. II. Bent, curved.

FLEXILOQUUS, a, um. (flectus and loquor) Ambiguous, equivocal.

FLEXIO, ōnis, f. (flecto) I. A bending; hence, a turning from the right way, deviation. II. In singing and declamation; vocis, or modorum, Cic., seems to denote a raising and lowering of the voice by semitones, in cantu flexiones, id.

FLEXIPES, edis. (flectus and pes) Curved-footed.

FLEXIGOSUS, a, um. (flectus, us) Full of windings, tortuous.

FLEXURA, e. f. (flecto) A bending, curve.

FLEXUS, a, um. Part. of FLECTO. FLEXUS, us, m. (flecto) A bending; hence, 1. A winding, curve. II. A winding or circuitous way; hence, fig., a cuberjuge, 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, dashing against, collision.

FLEGO, xi, ctum, 3. I. To strike. II. To dash against, strike together.

FLO, avi, atum, are. I. Intrans. To blow. I. Of the wind. 2. With the

mouth. 3. Of instruments, i. e. To sound. II. 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 value slightly. 2. To make no account of, to care not a straw for.

FLORENS, tis. I. Part. of fereo; see FLOREO. II. Adj. Blooming, flourishing, prosperous, in the prime, in repute or esteem, fine, excellent.

FLOREO, ui, 2. (flos) I. To blossom, flower. II. 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, e. (inchoat. of floreo) I. To begin to blossom. II. Fig. To begin to flourish or prosper, to grow into repute.

FLOREUS, a, um. (flos) I. Made of flowers. II. Full of flowers, flowery.

FLORIDUS, a, um. Dimin. of floridus; Catull.

FLORIDUS, a, um. (flos) I. Full of or abounding in flowers; also, consisting of flowers. II. Fig. Blooming, flourishing. 1. Of age. 2. Of rhetorical expression. I. Floridus, ornamented, figurative. 3. Of colours, lively, gay.

FLORESO, a, um. (flos and fero) Bearing flowers.

FLORESO, a, um. (flos and lego) Culling or collecting flowers.

FLOS, floris, m. (from *φλῶς*) I. A flower, blossom. II. Fig. The prime or best of any thing; flourishing condition.

FLOSECLUS, 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.

FLUCTISONUS, a, um. (fluctus and sono) Roaring with waves.

FLUCTIVAGUS, a, um. (fluctus and vago) Wandering on waves, tossed on waves.

FLUCTUATIO, ōnis, f. (fluctuo) The motion of a tempestuous sea; hence, 1. Agitation, perturbation. II. Hesitation, suspense.

FLUCTUO, avi, atum, are. (fluctus) I. 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, to be in suspense, waver. 3. To be restless, rage, swell. II. To float.

FLUCTUO, atus, um, avi. I. q. fluctuo. I. To be driven about by waves, to be driven or tossed about. II. To hesitate, to be in suspense, waver.

FLUCTUOSUS, a, um. (fluctus) I. Full of waves, stormy. II. Full of the forms of waves, wavy, undulated.

FLECTUS, us, m. (fleo, from the old supine flectum) I. A flowing; fig., a rushing or flowing forth. II. A wave; plur., waves, billows, the sea; hence, fig., commotion, disturbance; it may often be rendered, waves, billows, storms.

FLECTER, adv. Flowingly. FLECTIBONUS, a, um. (fluentum and sono) Resounding with waves.

FLENTUM, i, n. (fleo) Running water, a stream, river.

FLEUIDS, a, um. (fleo) I. Flowing, fluid. II. Fig. 1. Fallen. 2. Not solid or firm, slack, languid. 3. Enfeebled.

FLEVO, are. (fleo) I. To swim, float; to sail. II. Fig. 1. To waver, undulate, move in the form of waves. 2. To be doubtful or uncertain, to waver.

FLEVEN, inis, n. (fleo) I. A flowing of water, flowing water. II. A river, stream; fig. I. A copious discharge. 2. Copiousness of words, fluency of speech.

FLEVENUS, a, um. (flumen) That is in, at, or on a river.

FLEVO, xi, xum, 3. (from *πλῖν*, *πλῖν*, Atticé *πλῖν*) I. To flow. II. To be fluid. III. 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.

FLEVO, are. (for fluito) To float.

FLEVIALIS, e. (fluvius) i. q. fluvialis.

FLEVIALITIS, e. (fluvius) That is in or at a river.

FLEVITES, a, um. (fluo) i. q. fluitus, Luer.

FLEVUS, i, m. I. A river, stream. II. Flowing or running water.

FLEXIO, ōnis, f. (fleo) A flowing.

FLEXUS, a, um. (fleo) I. Flowing. II. Loose, slack. III. Feeble, transient. 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. luteum 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.

FŌCILLŪ, āre, ad FŌCILLŪ, āri. (focus) To revive or refresh a benumbed person by means of fire or heat.

FŌCLA, ūrum. 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.*

FŌCES, 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.*

FŌCIDŌ, 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, fossam. 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, vez, disturb, goad. 2. To excite.

FŌECUNDUS, together with its derivatives. Also FŌECUNDUS.

FŌEDE, adv. I. *Foully, disgracefully.* II. *Crucially, horribly.*

FŌEDERO, āvi, ātum, āre. (foedus, eris) To make confederate; hence, FŌederatus, a, um, *Confederated, allied.*

FŌEDIFRĀGUS, a, um. (foedus and frango) *That breaks a league.*

FŌENITAS, ātis. f. (foedus, a, um) I. *Foulness, baseness.* II. *Horridness, hideousness.*

FŌEDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (foedus, a, um) To disgrace, mar, dēform. 1. By blows, &c. 2. By pollution: hence, To pollute, dēfile, 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, ēris. n. 1. *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. (seteo) *That has an offensive smell, stinking, fetid.*

FŌLIUM, i, n. (from fōllō) 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. 1. FŌMS, tis. m. (prob. for fans, id quod cœvis, brings to light) I. A fountain: also, i. e. A source, spring, origin.*

FŌNTĀNUS, a, um. (fons) *From a fountain.*

FŌNTICŪLUS, i, m. (dimin. of fons) *A little fountain.*

FŌNTĀLIS, e. (fons) *Relating to a fountain or fountains.*

FŌR, fatus sum, fāri. (cœw, & cō) I. *To speak, say; hence, to sing, celebrate.* N. B. 1.

II. *To utter, declare.* 2. *Fandus, a, um, i. q. cœcudus: fandum means also, 1. That which is spoken or talked of, a saying, rumour, report; words. 2. I. q. fas, right; memor fandi atque nefandi, Vi.*

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. 1.

With a substantive; foras gerones, Plaut., carries out. 2. For foris; e. g. cœcare, Cic.

FŌRĀTUS, us. m. (foro) *A boring.*

FŌRCEPS, is. c. (formus and capio) *A pair of tongs, used by workers in metal; then gen., a pair of tongs.* II. *Any thing like a pair of tongs.*

FŌRDIS, a, um. (fero) *With young, pregnant.*

FŌREM, es, et, &c. (forined from fuerem, from the old fūo, fūam), 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, adv. 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, shape: hence, a beautiful form, beauty.* Hence also, i. q. formosa puella, as we say, *A 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.* I. *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.*

FŌRMĀTĀRA, æ. f. (formo) *A forming, fashioning.*

FŌRMICA, æ. f. (from μορμική, Dol. βρωμική) *An ant, emmet, pismire.*

FŌRMICINUS, a, um. (formica) *Of ants.*

FŌRMĪDĀBLIS, e. (formido, āre) *Formidable, terrible.*



**FORMIDO**, ávi, átum, ára. I. Intrans. *To fear, dread, be in fear.* II. Trans. I. *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.*

**FORMIDÓLUS**, á. I. *Fearfully.* II. *Terribly, frightfully.*

**FORMIDÓLUS**, a, um. (formidus, inis) I. *Full of fear, afraid, timorous.* II. *Fearful, formidable, terrible, terrific.*

**FORMO**, ávi, átum, áre. (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.*

**FORMÓSE**, adv. *Beautifully, in a beautiful manner.*

**FORMÓSTAS**, átis. f. (formosus) *Beauty.* **FORMÓSTUS**, a, um. (forma) I. *Beautiful in form, handsome.* II. Gen. *Beautiful, excellent.*

**FORMŪLA**, æ. f. (dimin. of forma) I. *External appearance, form, shape; hence, 1. 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, 1. A formulary given by the prætor to the judges, according to which they were to judge and pronounce sentence.* 2. *A formulary given by the prætor 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.*

**FORMŪCŪLLA**, e. f. (formax) *Of or belonging to a furnace.*

**FORMŪCŪLA**, æ. f. (dimin. of formax) *A little furnace or oven.*

**FORMAX**, ácis. f. *A furnace, oven for heating, melting, baking, &c.*

**FORMICO**, ávi, átum, áre. (formix) *To arch, vault; Formicatus, a, um, Arched, vaulted.*

**FORMIX**, icis. m., I. *An arch; Cic: especially, a triumphal arch.* II. *A vault or arched place; hence, a brothel, bagnio, because common prostitutes dwell in vaults.*

**FORO**, ávi, átum, áre. *To bore, pierce through.*

**FORFEX**, icis. f. I. *Fire-tongs.* II. *A pair of scissors.*

**FORO**, us. 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 prep. 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. forsán.

**FORTASSE**, adv. (fors) I. *Perhaps, perchance, peradventure, probably, possibly.* II. *About.*

**FORTASSIS**, (fors) *Perhaps, perchance.*

**FORTE**, adv. *Perhaps, &c.* See FORTIS.

**FORTÍCŪLUS**, a, um. (dimin. of fortis) *Somewhat brave or valiant.*

**FORTIS**, e. (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, 1. 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.*

**FORTUITO**. See FORTUITUS, a, um.

**FORTUITUS**, us. m. (fors) *Accident, chance.*

**FORTUITUS**, 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.*

**FORTUNA**, æ. f. and plur. FORTUNE, árum. (fors) I. Sing. I. *A chance, hap, luck, whether good or bad.* Hence, *A good or favourable sign or omen.* 2. *Good luck, good fortune.* 3. *Property, 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.*

**FORTUNATE**, adv. *Fortunately, luckily, prosperously.*

**FORTUNATUS**, a, um. I. Part. of fortunó; see FORTUNO. II. Adj. I. *Happy, prosperous, fortunate.* 2. *Abounding in temporal possessions, rich, wealthy.*

**FORTUNO**, ávi, átum, áre. (fortuna) *To make happy or fortunate, to bless prosper.*

**FORTULUS**, i. m. (forus) *A shelf for books; foruli, Suet., a range of shelves, book-case.*

**FÖRUM**, i. n. I. *A place on the outside of a dwelling-house or other building; hence, 1. 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 wherein assizes were held for a certain district.* 2. *The holding of an assize.*

III. *A kind of vessel used in pressing wine.*

**FÖRUS**, i. m. I. *A flat surface with divisions or partitions.* 1. *A gangway in a ship.* 2. *Furi, 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.*

**FÖSSA**, æ. f. (fodio) *A ditch, trench.*

**FÖSSIO**, ónis. f. (fodio) *A digging.*

**FÖSSON**, óris. in. (fodio) I. *A digger, labourer; hence, a stupid or common person.* II. *A miner.*

**FÖSSUS**, a, um. Part. of FÖSSO.

**FÖVĒ**, a, um. Part. of FÖVEO.

**FÖVĒA**, æ. f. *A pit; fig., a pitfall, snare laid to catch any one.*

**FÖVEO**, óvi, átum, áre. (from the old foo, fœo) Prop. *To nourish, cherish; hence, 1. 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 moisten 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, uti lin.* 5. *To pass or spend (time).**

FRACES, um. f. *The dregs of oil.*  
 FRACUS, a, um. I. Part. of frango; see FRANGO: II. Adj. 1. *Weak, feeble, faint, powerless.* 2. *Weak, womanish, feminine, unmanly.*  
 FRAGILIS, e. (frango) I. *Easily broken, brittle, fragile;* fig. 1. *Fragile, 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, are. *To emit a scent or smell, to smell of any thing.*  
 FRAGUM, i, u. *A strawberry* (Fragaria vesca, L.); plur. fraga.  
 FRAMEA, æ, f. (a German word) *A spear used by the Germans.*  
 FRANGO, frēgi, fractum, 3. (from *frōσω*, 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.*  
 FRANGERE, efecisse. 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 mild, soft, 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;* fratres gemini, 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 a friend; hence the Romans sometimes termed their allies, fratres. IV. Fratres, *Brothers,* of things that are alike.

FRATERCŪLUS, i, m. (dimin. of frater) *A little brother.*  
 FRATERNE, adv. *In a brotherly manner.*  
 FRATERNITAS, atis, f. (fraternus) *Brotherhood, fraternity.*  
 FRATERNUS, a, um. (for fraternus, from frater) I. *Brotherly, fraternal.* II. *Also simply, Related, although not as brothers;* akin, consanguineous. III. *Also of beasts;* Virg.  
 FRATRICIDA, æ, m. (frater and cædo) *A fratricide.*  
 FRAUDATIO, onis, f. (fraudo) *A cheating, deceiving, defrauding.*  
 FRAUDATOR, oris, m. (fraudo) *A cheat, deceiver, defrauder.*  
 FRAUDO, 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.  
 FRAUDULENTIA, e, f. (fraudulentus) *A disposition to deceive, fraudulence.*  
 FRAUDULENTUS, a, um. (fraus) *Full of fraud, deceitful, artful.*  
 FRAUS, disis, f. I. *Any action which injures the right of another person, a deceit, artifice, deception;* guile, 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.  
 FRAUSUS, a, um. *That has undertaken any thing wrong;* metuo, ne quam fraudem fraus sit, Plaut.  
 FRAXINEUS, a, um. (fraxinus) *Of the wood of the ash tree, ash.*  
 FRAXINUS, i, f. I. *The ash tree* (Fraxinus excelsior, L.). II. *Any thing made from the wood of this tree.*  
 FRĒNEBUNDUS, a, um. (fremo) i. q. fremens. I. *Resounding, roaring.* II. *Murmuring, muttering.*  
 FRĒMITUS, us, m. (fremo) I. *A murmuring or muttering.* II. *Any kind of noise, a din, humming, murmuring, roaring, shouting, rattling, clashing, crackling, &c.*  
 FRĒNO, ni, itum, 3. (βῆνω) 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.*

FREMOR, oris, m. i. q. fremitus.  
 FRĒNATOR, oris, m. (freno) *One who tames or restrains.*  
 FRENDO (frendo), 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.*  
 FRENGER, a, um. (treno and gero) *Bridged.*  
 FRĒNO, avi, atum, are. (frenum) I. *To bridge, furnish with a bridle.* II. *Fig. To bridge, curb, tame, 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. *Poeticè, for, A bridled horse.*  
 FRĒQUENS, 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, many persons, where many persons are, dwell, or assemble;* populosa, well-inhabited, frequent-d.  
 FRĒQUĒNTĀTUM, 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.*  
 FRĒQUĒNTIA, æ, f. (frequens) I. *Frequency, great number.* II. *A multitude, numerous assembly, throng, concourse;* especially, a numerous assembly of the senate.  
 FRĒQUĒTIO, avi, atum, are. (frequens) I. *To go or come to, 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

**FRETENSIS**, e. i. q. fretalis; e. g. mare, the Straits of Sicily; Cic.

**FRETUS**, u. m. (from *fretus*, as *judæus*) 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.

**FRETUS**, 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 or depending upon, trusting in. It is also used with esse, i. e. To rely or depend upon; qui voce freti sunt, Cic.

**FRETUS**, us. m. An old form for fretum; Cic: fretus corâ, l. e. colum, Enn: fretus annâ, the summer. Lucr.

**FRELO**, cul, catum and etum, âre. To rub.

**FRICTUS**, a, um. Part. I. Of Fricco. II. Of FRIGO.

**FRICTUS**, us. m. (frico) A rubbing.

**FRISEFACTO**, âre. To cool.

**FRIGEO**, xi, ère. (from *frigere*) 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.

**FRIGENO**, âre. (frigus) To be cool or cold.

**FRIGESCO**, ère. (frigeo) I. To become or grow cool or cold, to lose heat. II. Fig. 1. To be numb, lose heat, become inactive, languid or faint. 2. To grow cool, withdraw favour.

**FRIGIDE**, adv. Coldly, without spirit, feebly, faintly. I. Without force or point, flatly, insipidly. II. Coldly, sluggishly, lazily.

**FRIGIDEFACTO**, âre. To cool, make cold.

**FRIGIDUS**, a, um. (dimin. of frigidus) I. Somewhat cold, cool. II. Faint, feeble.

**FRIGIDUS**, a, um. (frigus) I. Cold, cool. II. Fig. Cold. 1. Flat, without force or point, dull, of witticisms or jokes: pace, 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.

**FRIGO**, xl, xum and etum. 3. (*frigere*) to roast or dry by the fire.

## FRI

**FRIGUS**, âris. (*frigus*) I. 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, 1. Coolness in behaviour towards friends, &c. 2. Want of attraction or approbation, in hearers. 3. Coldness in business, inactivity.

**FRIGUTIO** (Frigutio) or FRINGULTIO, ire. 4. I. To chirp as a bird. II. To stammer, stutter, not to speak out, to be unable to speak out clearly.

**FRINGILLA**, FRIGILLA, or FRINGULLA, æ. f. A kind of small bird; probably, the chaffinch (Fringilla œolebs, L.), or, the robin redbreast (Motacilla rubecula, L.).

**FRIO**, âvi, âtum, âre. To rub, crumble, or break to pieces.

**FRITILLUS**, i. m. A dice-box; cf. PYGÆUS.

**FRIVOLUS**, a, um. Of little or no worth, trifling, poor, mean, pitiful, nugatory, frivolous; hence, Frivola, Worthless or trifling things, bagatelles.

**FRIXUS**, a, um. Part. of FRIGO.

**FRONDATOR**, âris. m. (frons, dis) A pruner, vine-dresser.

**FRONDEO**, ui, ère. (frons, dis) To have leaves, be in leaf; Frondens, Leafy, in leaf.

**FRONDESCO**, ère. (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.

**FRONDEUS**, a, um. (frons, dis) Full of leaves or green boughs, leafy.

**FRONS**, dis. f. I. 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, seriousness, 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) I. Bearing fruit, of animals, trees, and plants. II. That serves for laying up fruit in; cella, Colum. III. Agri fructuarius, Cæsar. In Cic. Ep., from which a portion of the produce must be annually paid.

**FRUCTUOSUS**, a, um. (fructus) I. Fruitful, bearing fruit, productive. II. Profitable, advantageous.

**FRUCTUS**, a, um. Part. of FRUOR.

**FRUCTUS**, us. m. (fruur) I. 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**, âtis. f. (frugalis) I. Temperance; thriftiness, frugality.

II. Moderation, discreetness, correct conduct.

**FRUGALITER**, adv. I. Reasonably, moderately, temperately, orderly. II. Thriftily, frugally.

**FRUGES**, um. See FRUX.

**FRUGI**, 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.

**FRUCTUS**, FRUCTURUS. 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); I. A providing of corn. II. A distributing of corn.

**FRUMENTATOR**, âris. m. (frumentor) One that provides corn. I. By purchase, A corn-chandler. II. By foraging, A forager.

**FRUMENTOR**, âtus sum, âri. (frumentum) To fetch corn, to forage.

**FRUMENTUM**, i. n. Corn, grain.

**FRUMENTOSUS**, ðtus sum. 3. To enjoy.

**FRUOR**, frultus and fructus sum. 3. I. To enjoy; hence, Fruentus, 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.

FRUSTILĀTĪM. adv. In small pieces.  
FRUSTILLUM, i. n. (dimin. of frustum) A small piece, little bit.

FRUSTRA. adv. (from frus) 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. (frustr) I. A disappointing, deceiving. II. A disappointment. III. A failing. IV. Mistake, error.

FRUSTRATES, us, m. (frustrato) 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. frustrate. 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. (frustr) 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.

FRUTĒTUM, 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, 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. I. 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 fruco; see FRUO. II. Adj. Coloured, beautified, adorned.

## FUC

FŪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (fucus) I. To paint, colour. II. To adorn, beautify.

FŪCŌSUS, a, um. (fucus) Coloured, counterfeited, premednated, not genuine.

FŪCUS, 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.

FŪE! An interjection denoting disgust or displeasure; Plaut.: written also phui! id.

FŪGA, 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. spearing, also, a voyaging or journeying.

Ad avoiding, care of fleeing from or escaping; disinclination to any thing. V. A means of fleeing from or escaping. N. B. Plur., celeres fugas, Hor.

FŪGĀCITER, adv. With flight.

FŪGAX, ācis. (fugio) I. Prop. 1. Apt to flee. 2. Swift, fleet. 3. Fleeing.

II. Fig. 1. Flecting, transitory. 2. That avoids or declines any thing.

FŪGIENS, tis. I. Part. of fugio; see FUGIO. II. Adj. That flies or avoids.

FŪGIO, fugi, fugitum. 3. (φυγῶ) I. To flee; hence, I. To flee, to run, fly. 2. To flee or pass away. III. IV. To flee from any thing, to seek to avoid, to shun; hence, to hesitate, omit. III. To escape, get away from; also gen., to go or run from, away.

FŪGITANS, tis. I. Part. of fugio; see FUGIO. II. Adj. Fleeing, avoiding.

FŪGITIVUS, a, um. (fugio) That has escaped, fugitive; also, subst., a soldier that has run away, a deserter, a runaway slave.

FŪGITUS, āvi, ātum, āre. (irreg. of fugio) I. Intrans. To flee. II. Trans. To flee any thing, seek to avoid, shun.

FŪGITOR, ōris, m. (fugio) One that flees.

FUGO, āvi, ātum, āre. (from fugus, in flight, as profugus) I. To cause to flee, put to flight, rout. II. Gen. To drive away, remove; to drive into exile. III. To hurl, cast, throw.

FULGĒMIS, inis, n. (fulcio) That upon which any thing rests, a prop, stay, support.

## 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, fulfil, it lightens. II. To glitter, gladden, shine brightly. III. Fig. To shone, 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.

FULGĒTRUM, i. n. (fulgeo) Lightning; Plin.

FULGĒDUS, a, um. (fulgeo) Shining, glittering.

FULGO, ēre. See FULGEO.

FULGOR, ōris, m. (fulgeo) I. Lightning. II. A flash of light, gleam, effulgence; fig., splendour.

FULGOR, ūris, n. (fulgeo) I. Lightning, such as does no injury; also, lightning that flashes and does injury. II. Gleam, effulgence.

FULGŪRĀLIS, e. (fulgur) Of or relating to lightning.

FULGŪRĪO, ōnis, f. (fulguro) The flashing of lightning.

FULGŪRĪTOR, 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.

FULGŪREUS, a, um. (fulgur) Full of lightning, charged with lightning.

FULGŪRIO, ūvi, itum, ire. (fulgur) I. Intrans. To lighten. II. Trans. To strike with lightning; Fulguritus, a, um, Struck with or killed by lightning.

FULGŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (fulgur) I. Intrans. 1. To lighten. 2. To shine forth. 3. To glitter, glisten. II. Trans. To strike with lightning.

FULŪCA, æ, f. A kind of waterfowl, moor-hen.

FŪLĒO, inis, f. I. Soot. II. Antimony; Juv.

FŪLIX, icis, f. i. q. fulica; Cic.

FULLO, ōnis, m. One that cleans or whitens clothes, a fuller.

FULLŌNICUS, a, um. (fullo) Relating to a fuller or a fuller's trade; Fullonica, c. ars, The trade of a fuller; and, se. officina, a fuller's workshop.

FULLONIUS, a, um. i. q. fullonicus.

FULMEN, inls. n. (for fulgimen, from fulgeo) I. Lightning that descends and strikes any thing, a flash of lightning, thunderbolt. II. Fig. Lightning, destroying power: hence, of any violent or overwhelming calamity or misfortune: also, severe punishment. III. Of Any person or power that cannot be resisted, a thunderbolt: also, of bright fiery eyes.

FULMENTA, æ. f. (for fulcimenta, from fulcio) I. A stay or support. II. The sole of a shoe.

FULMINATIO, ðnis. f. (fulmino) The act of casting down lightning.

FULMINUS, a, um. (fulmen) I. Of or belonging to lightning. II. Like lightning, destructive.

FULMINO, avi, ðtum, ðre. I. Intrans. To cast down lightning: fulminat, impers. the lightning falls, it lightens. II. Trans. To kill, strike, or blast with lightning: Fulminat, Struck by lightning.

FULCRA, æ. f. (fulcio) I. A prop, stay, support. II. Fig. A strengthening.

FULTUS, a, um. Part. of Fulcio.

FULVUS, a, um. Of a deep or pale yellow colour, yellow, yellowish, gold-coloured, tawny.

FUMUS, a, um. (fumus) Full of smoke, smoky: also, smoked; vina, Mart.

FUMIDES, a, um. (fumus) I. Full of smoke or fume, smoking. II. Smoke-coloured. III. Smelling of smoke.

FUMIFER, a, um. (fumus and fero) Emitting smoke, smoking.

FUMIFICUS, ðre. (fumificus) To cause or emit smoke.

FUMIFICUS, a, um. (fumus and facio) Causing or emitting smoke, smoking.

FUMO, avi, ðtum, ðre. (fumus) To emit smoke, to smoke, fume.

FUMOSUS, a, um. (fumus) I. Full of smoke or fume, smoky. II. Fumigated. III. Smoked, dried in the smoke.

IV. Smelling of smoke.

FUMUS, i. m. (from fũ, for fũw) Smoke, fume; scam.

FUNALIS, e. (funis) I. Consisting of a rope or cord: hence, Funale, subst. I. A cord, rope. 2. A torch made of tow or rope, a taper. 3. Also, perhaps, A chandelier. II. Bound by a line.

FUNAMBULUS, i. m. (funis and ambulo) A rope-dancer.

FUNCTIO, ðnis. f. (fungor) A performing, executing, discharging.

FUNCTUS, a, um. Part. of Fungor.

FUNDA, æ. f. I. A sack, bag. II.

A drag-net, fishing net loaded with leaden balls at its edges. III. A sting.

FUNDAMEN, inls. n. (fundo) A foundation.

FUNDAMENTUM, i. n. (fundo) A foundation.

FUNDATOR, ðris. m. (fundo) A founder, builder.

FUNDATUS, a, um. I. Part. of fundo; see FUNDO, ðre. II. Adj. Durable, firm.

FUNDITO, ðre. I. To pour forth; verba, Plaut., to speak much, or boldly. II. Aliquem, Plaut., to sting at or hurl down upon.

FUNDITOR, ðris. m. (funda) A stinger.

FUNDITUS, adv. From the foundation: hence, fig., utterly, entirely, completely, totally.

FUNDO, avi, ðtum, ðre. (fundus) I. To found, lay a foundation of any thing.

II. To fasten, secure, make firm.

III. To furnish with a bottom, to bottom.

FUNDO, fodi, fustum, ðre. (from xũw, xũwũ) I. 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, wet. II. Gen. To bring forth, produce (easily or copiously): hence, se, to rush out; or, to come or penetrate to a place. III. To extend, spread, diffuse: hence, fundi, to extend itself: hence, Fusus, a, um. Extended, diffused, copious. IV. To throw or cast to the ground. V. To throw, hurl.

VI. To cause to flow, render fluid; hence, Fusus, a, um, flowing, fluent.

FUNDUS, i. m. I. The foundation or bottom of any thing: hence, a vessel.

II. A piece of ground, a field; or, a farm, estate. III. One that approves of a thing, and so gives stability to it: populus fundus factus esset, Cic., would have approved of it.

FUNEBRIS, e. (funus) I. Of or belonging to a funeral, funereal. II. That concerns funerals, deadly, mortal.

FUNEREUS, a, um. (funus) I. Of or belonging to a funeral. II. Causing funerals, deadly, calamitous.

FUNERO, avi, ðtum, ðre. (funus) I. To bury, inter. II. To slay.

FUNESTUS, avi, ðtum, ðre. (funestus) To pollute by means of a dead body, or by murder or the like.

FUNESTUS, a, um. (funus) I. Occasioning death, or any great destruction or

misfortune; deadly, dangerous, dreadful.

II. Polluted by means of a corpse, containing a corpse. III. Inauspicious, dismal, terrible.

FUNGUS, a, um. (fungus) Of a mushroom or fungus.

FUNGOR, ctus sum. 3. I. To do, perform, execute, administer, discharge, observe. 1. To do, perform, execute. 2. To execute, administer. 3. To discharge, do.

4. To observe, practise: hence, of the payment of tribute, to render, give. II. To enjoy. III. To endure, undergo.

IV. To suffer.

FUNGUS, i. m. (from  $\phi\upsilon\gamma\gamma\omicron\varsigma$  or  $\phi\upsilon\gamma\gamma\upsilon\varsigma$ ) I. A mushroom, fungus: hence, as a term of reproach, mushroom; Plaut.

II. An excrescence on the wick of a lamp or the like.

FUNICULUS, i. m. (dimin. of funis) I. A small rope or cord. II. A rope, cable.

FUNIS, is. m. A cord, rope. N. B. Funis, gen. fem.; Lucr.

FUNUS, ðris. n. (from  $\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota\varsigma$ ) I. A dead body, corpse. II. A burying with proper ceremonies, funeral ceremonies; funeral, obsequies. III. A funeral pile.

IV. Death: hence, I. Murder. 2. Destruction. 3. One who kills or occasions destruction. V. A shade, ghost.

FUO, fui or favi, (futuro), ðre. ( $\phi\upsilon\omega$ ) To be. This verb seems to have been obsolete in the time of Cicero: fui was then referred to sum. In Plaut., Ter., Lucr., and Virg., we still find fuam, fuas, fut, fuant, &c.

FUS, genit. ðris. c. ( $\phi\upsilon\sigma\iota$ ) I. A thief: it is also used as a term of reproach, villain! shark! Plaut. II. A serwant, slave, with implied contempt. III. Of soldiers; manipulus furum.

FURACITER, adv. Thievishly, in the manner of a thief.

FURAX, æcis. (furor, ari) Inclined to stealing, of a thievish disposition.

FURCA, æ. f. I. A two-pronged fork.

II. Any thing that is forked. 1. A forked prop or support. 2. A forked prop used in mines. 3. 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, villain, scoundrel: it was also, a kind of gallows for hanging slaves, *highwaymen*, &c., upon.

FURCIFER, a, um. (furca and fero) See FURCA.

## FUR

## FUR

## FUT

FURCILLA, æ. (dimin. of furca) *A little fork.*

FURCULA, æ. f. (dimin. of furca) *I. l. q. furcella. A forked prop. II. A narrow pass in the form of the letter V.*

FURCULE, adv. *Madly, furiously.*

FURFUR, ōris. m. *Bran.*

FURIA, æ. f. (furo) *I. Furiousness, madness; also of persons, 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. I. Irritation, excitement. 2. Especially, A Fury, i. e. goddess of punishment, revenge, and torment.*

FURIALIS, e. (furia) *I. Furious, raging, outrageous. II. Insulting.*

III. *Inspired.* N. B. *Furiale*, for *furiatiler*.

FURIÁLITER, 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, ávi, átum, áre. (furia) *To enrage, infuriate, madden; Furiatu, a, um, Ringing, furious, frantic.*

FURIOSE, adv. *Furiously, ravingly.*

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 *fovo*) *An oven.*

FURO, ū, ére. (from *ῥῶα, ῥῖωα*; 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, átus sum, ári. (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, ōris. 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.*

FERTIM, adv. *By stealth, secretly, privily.*

FERTIVE, adv. i. q. *furtim.*

FURTIVUS, a, um. (furtum) *I. Stolen, pilfered. II. That is done by stealth, secret, clandestine; hence, I. Ildden, 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, I. A stolen meeting of lovers, an intrigue. 2. Crafty deceit, artifice, trick, stratagem. 3. A pretext, pretence.*

FURTŪCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of fur) *A paltry or petty thief, a pilferer.*

FURVUS, a, um. (from *εἶσθῆ*, whence *εἶσθῆς, εἶσθῆς, εἶσθῆς*, &c.) *Dark, dusky, black, gloomy, clothed in black.*

FUSCATOR, ōris. m. (fusco) *One that darkens or obscures, a darkener.*

FUSCINA, æ. f. *A three-forked spear.*

FUSCO, ávi, átum, áre. (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.*

FŪSE, adv. *Copiously, at length, diffusely.*

FŪSILIS, e. (fundo, ere) *I. Mollen, fluid. II. Formed of molten metal, founded, cast.*

FŪSIO, ōnis. f. (fundo, ere) *A pouring, pouring out, extension.*

FŪSOR, ōris. 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.*

FUSTIDINŪS, a, um. *A fictitious comic word; from *fustus* and *tundo*; e. g. *insulæ*, *Plaut.*, i. e. *ergastula*.*

FUSTIARIUM, i. n. (sc. *supplicium*) *A cudgelling to death.*

FŪSUS, a, um. *Part. of FUNDŌ, ere.*

FŪSUS, i. m. *A spindle.*

FŪSTĪM, adv. *Copiously.*

FŪSTILE, adv. *Poorly, not rightly, badly, meanly.*

FŪSTILIS, e. *I. Not good of its kind, bad, poor, good for nothing, worthless.*

II. *Unprofitable, vain, futile. III. Transient, not lasting.*

FŪSTĪTAS, ádis. f. (fustilis) *Worthlessness, vanity.*

FŪTŪRUS, a, um. *part. of SUM.*

## G.

GĀBĀTA, æ. f. *A kind of dish or platter.*

GĀSUM, 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 gnat.*

GALBĀNŪS, a, um. (galbanum) *Clothed in yellow, having on yellow clothes.*

GALBĀNEUS, a, um. (galbanum) *Of galbanum.*

GALBĀNUS, a, um. (galbus) *Prob. Yellow, yellowish; hence, Galbanum, A yellowish garment.*

GALBEUM, i. n. *A kind of band.*

GALBŪLA, æ. f. *A kind of small bird, a whitish, yellow thrush.*

GALBUS, a, um. *Yellow.*

GĀLEA, æ. f. (from *γαλέην*) *A helmet - the crest of the Guinea hen.*

GĀLEŌ, ávi, átum, áre. (galea) *To furnish or cover with a helmet; hence, Galeatus, a, um, Furnished or covered with a helmet, helmeted.*

GĀLERĪCŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of *galerum*) *A kind of covering for the head, a cap, hood, &c.*

GĀLERĪTUS, a, um. (galerus) *Wearing a cap, hood, &c.; galerita avis, a tufted lark (Alauda cristata, L.).*

GĀLERUS, i. m. and GĀLERUM, i. n. *A covering for the head, a hat, cap, hood, &c.*

GĀLLĪANUS, i. m. *A hymn sung by the Galli, i. e. priests of Cybele.*

GĀLLINA, æ. f. (gallus) *A hen; also as a term of endearment. N. B. Gallina ecclint, Ter., has crawled, as of ominous import; abæ gallina filius, Juv., a child or favourite of fortune.*

GĀLLINŪCEUS, a, um. (gallina) *Of or relating to poultry.*

GĀLLINIARIUS, a, um. (gallina) *Of or belonging to poultry; Gallinarius, Cic., One who attends to poultry; Gallinarium, sc. stabulum, A coop for poultry.*

GĀLLUS, i. m. *I. A poultry cock. II. A priest of Cybele.*

GĀMBELION, ōnis. m. (Γαμβελίων) *The name of a month with the Athenians, our October, or, January; Cic.*

**GÁNEA**, *æ. f.* (like ganeum, from γάνημα, γάνηρ, γάνημα) I. An eating-house; hence, a brothel. II. Gluttony, debauchery.

**GÁNBO, ONIS**, *m.* (ganea s. ganeum) A glutton, debauchee.

**GÁNĒUM, I. n. l. 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, IUTUM. 4.** (from γάρω, Dor. γάρω) I. To prattle, discourse as friends. II. To babble, talk idly, prate.

**GARRULITAS, ÁTIS. f.** (garrulus) Loquacity, talkativeness. I. Of persons (especially of children). II. Of birds, A chattering.

**GARRŪLUS, A. um.** (garrio) I. Talkative, prattling, garrulous; especially, tattling, babbling. II. Of things without life, Murmuring, warbling, purring, noisy.

**GÁRUM, OR GÁRON, I. n. d.** (γάρων) An expensive kind of sauce, prepared from several kinds of sea-fish, particularly the scomber, but formerly from the garus.

**GÁRUS, I. m.** (γάρω) A kind of fish, unknown to us.

**GAUDĒO, GÁVISUS** 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. d.** (gaudeo) I. Joy, gladness; salutation. II. Pleasure, enjoyments. III. Pleasure, that which causes joy or pleasure.

**GAULUS, I. m. l.** (γαῦλος; *æ.* f. galley nearly round. II. (γαῦλος) A kind of drinking-vessel.

**GAUSÁPĒ, IS. d. GAUSÁPA, æ. f. GAUSÁPOM, I. n. and GAUSÁPES, IS. m.** (γαυσάπης, *æ.* f.) A kind of thick woollen cloth.

I. Gausápatus, a, um, Wearing such cloth. II. Gausápius, a, um, Made of such cloth.

**GÁVISUS, A. um.** Part. of GAUDĒO.

**GÁZA, æ. f.** (a Persian word) I. A treasury, the treasury of a prince. II. Gen. Treasure, riches.

**GELÁTIUS, I. m.** (gelatus) A wrinkle on the cheek occasioned by laughter.

**GELĪDA, ADV.** Coldly, negligently.

**GELĪDUS, A. um.** (gelu) I. Cold as ice, icy. II. Fig. That renders cold as ice, chilling.

**GĒLO, ÁVI, ÁTUM, ÁRE. (gelidus) I.**

**Trans.** To cause to freeze, to congeal; hence, gelari, to freeze, congeal: Gelatus, a, um, Frozen, congealed; hence, Gelatus, *á, um*, Benumbed, chilled. II. Intrans. To freeze.

**GĒLU, n. l. Indecl. GĒLUM, I. n. GĒLUS, US. m. I.** Frost, intense cold. II. Ice. With the poets also, for, Hair.

**III. Fig.** Coldness, ice, want of warmth.

**GĒMĒLLĪPÁRUS, A. um.** (gemelli and pario) That bears twins.

**GĒMĒLLUS, A. um.** (dimin. of geminus) Twin, born at the same time; hence, Gemelli, Twins: Gemellus, A twin-brother.

I. Similar or like. II. Roma gemella. III. Legio gemella, Cæs., as it were a twin legion, i. e. formed by the union of two legions.

**GĒMINÁTIŌ, ONIS. f.** (gemino) A doubling.

**GĒMĪNO, ÁVI, ÁTUM, ÁRE. (gemino) I.** To double. II. To join or unite two things.

**GĒMĪNUS, 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.

**GĒMĪTUS, US. m.** (gemio) 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.

**GĒMMA, 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.

**GĒMMÁTUS, A. um.** (gemma) Set or adorned with precious stones.

**GĒMMEUS, A. um.** (gemma) I. Of precious stones or jewels. II. Adorned with gems or precious stones. III. Like a jewel or precious stone. IV. Glittering, shining.

**GĒMMO, 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.

**GĒMO, UL, IUTUM. 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.

**GĒMÓNĪUS, A. um.** (gemo) Prob. Mournful, sorrowful; hence, scalmé gemonia; also simply, Gemonia; Suet.,

*sc. scalmé. 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, GENÆ, 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.

**GENEÁLOGŪS, I. m.** (γενεαλογος) One that relates or makes genealogies, a genealogist.

**GENER, I. m. I.** A daughter's husband, son-in-law. II. A sister's husband.

**GENERÁLIS, E. (genus) I.** General, relating to all. II. Of or belonging to a kind or species.

**GENERÁLITER, ADV.** Generally, universally.

**GENERÁTIM, ADV. I.** Generally, universally. II. According to kinds or species. III. By nations.

**GENERÁTOR, ORIS. m.** (genero) A generator, engenderer, father.

**GENĒRO, 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.

**GENĒROSE, ADV.** Nobly, in a noble manner.

**GENĒROSITAS, ÁTIS. f.** (generosus) I. Nobility, excellence, goodness; noble appearance. II. Nobility, magnanimity, noble disposition.

**GENĒRŌSTAS, A. um.** (genus) I. Noble, of noble birth. II. Noble, generous, magnanimous. III. Excellent, good, surpassing.

**GENĒSIS, IS. f.** (γενεσις) 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.

**GENĒTHĪLIÁCUS, A. um.** (γενεθλιακος) Relating to one's birthday or natal hour; Genethliacum, um. A birthday poem.

**GENĒLIUS, 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.

**GENĒLITER, ADV.** Festively, jovially, cheerfully.

**GENĒCLÁTUS, A. um.** (geniculum) Having knots, knotted, jointed.

**GENISTA, æ. f.** Broom.

**GENÍTALIS, E. (geno s. gigno) I.** Serving to beget, generate, or produce, fer-

tilizing, fruitful. II. Bringing forth, generative, bearing, or thereto bringing.

GENITALITER. adv. Apply for bringing forth, fruitfully.

GENITIVUS, a. um. (geno s. gigno)

I. *Labelled, innate, natural*; *hues, 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*.

GENITRĪA, ōe, f. (geno s. gigno) I. *A begetting, bearing*. II. *Birth, or natal hour*; considered astrologically, *nativity*.

GENIUS, a. um. Part. of GIGNO.

GENIUS, 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*; *fig., taste, with humour*; Mart. N. B. Vocat. geni, Tibull.

GENO, ui, itum, 3. (gigno, ō, whence γίγνομαι) 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. I. 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; 1. *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*.

GENTIUS, a, um. (gens) *Peculiar to a nation, national*.

GENTILICUS, a, um. (gentilis) *Of, belonging, or proper to a clan*.

GENTILIS, 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*.

GENTILITAS, ātis, f. (gentilis) I. *The relationship of those who bore the same*

*name*. II. *Kindred, relatives who bear the same name*.

GENU, indecl. n. (γόνυ) *The knee*.

GENUALE (sc. vinculum). *A garter*.

GENUINE, adv. *Candidly, honestly*.

GENIUNUS, a, um. I. *Dens, a jaw-tooth, grinder*; Cic.; also simply, *geniunus, sc. dens, Juv.*; hence, *geniunum in aliquo frangere, Pers.*, to *hackle*. II. *Innate, native, natural*; Gell. III. *Geniune, unadulterated, real*; fabula Plauti, Gell.

GENUS, 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 scz.*

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*.

GEOGRAPHIA, ōe, f. (γεωγραφία) *Geography*.

GEOMĒTER, tri, m. i. q. *geometres*.

GEOMĒTRES, or GEOMĒTRA, ōe, m. (γεωμετρης) *A measurer of land, geometer*.

GEOMĒTRIA, ōe, f. (γεωμετρία) *Geometry*.

GEOMĒTRICE, ōe, f. (γεωμετρική, sc. τέχνη) i. q. *geometria*.

GEOMETRICUS, a, um. (γεωμετρικός) *Relating to geometry, geometrical*.

GEOMETRĪCUM, n. *Geometrical truths; geometry itself*.

GEORGICUS, a, um. (γεωργικός) *Of or belonging to husbandry or agriculture*; hence, *Georgica, plur.*, the name of a poem of Virgil.

GERMANITAS, ātis, f. (germanus) I. *The relation between children of the same parent or parents; brotherhood, sisterhood*. II. *Fig. A close resemblance, similarity, or connection*.

GERMANUS, 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*.

GERMINATIO, ōnis, f. (germino) I. *A springing or sprouting forth, a budding*.

II. *That which springs or sprouts forth, a bud*.

GERMINO, āvi, ātum, āre. (germen)

I. *Intrans. To sprout forth, bud, germinate*. II. *Trans. To put forth*.

GERO, gessi, gestum, ěre. (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, 1. *To bear, to have*. 2. *Præ 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)*.

GERRO, ōnis, m. (gero, ere) *A porter*.

GERRĒ, ōrum, f. *Useless things, bagatelles, trumpery*.

GERRO, ōnis, m. (gerræ) *An idle fellow, trifler*.

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*.

GESTATIO, 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*.

GESTĀTORIUS, a, um. *That serves for carrying*; *sella, Suet.*, a *sedan*.

GESTICŪLATIO, ōnis, f. (gesticulus) *A making of gestures, gesticulation*.

GESTICŪLOR, ātus sum, āri. (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*. 1. *To rejoice at, be glad of any thing*. 2. *To desire, long*.



**GESTIO**, āre. (freq. of gero) *To carry, to carry often.*  
**GESTO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of gero)  
 1. *To bear, carry*: hence, 1. *Fig.* In sinu, 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**, antils. m. (γίγας, from γῆ and γίγασθαι) i. e. *A son of the earth*; *Gigantes, The Giants who fought with the gods.*  
**GIGNO**, gēnui, gēntium, ēre. (γίγνημι) *To beget*; *to bear, bring forth*: gignit, *to be born*: fig., *to produce, occasion, cause.*  
 N. B. Gignentia, passivē, *Productions*; loca 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**, ē. (glacies) *Icy, full of ice, bound with ice.*  
**GLACIES**, cī. 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.*  
**GLADIATOR**, ōris. m. (from gladius, ari, whence diadiator) I. *A fighter in the Roman public games, a gladiator.*  
 N. B. Gladiatores; for ludi gladiatorii, Cic. N. B. Gladiatori, *A bandit, thief, robber.*  
**GLADIATORIBUS**, a, um. (gladiator) *Of or belonging to gladiators.*  
**GLADIATORIA**, æ. f. (gladius, 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 gladium jugulo, Ter., with his own arms, i. e. I refute him by his own arguments ;

plumbus gladio jugulari, Cic., to be refuted with weak proofs. II. *Gladius vomeris, Plin., a ploughshare.*  
**GLANDIFERA**, a, um. (glans and fero) *Bearing acorns.*  
**GLANDIONIDA**, æ. f. i. q. glandium; e. g. suilla, Plaut.  
**GLANDIUM**, i. n. (glans) *A delicate glandulous piece of flesh in steine.*  
**GLANDIFERA**, æ. f. (dimin. of glans) *A small acorn*: hence, 1. *A kernel in the neck, tonsil*; *a glandulous swelling in the neck.* II. Perhaps i. 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. glaucorum habens.  
**GLAUCŌMA**, ātis. n. and æ. f. (γλαυκωμα, ῥῶ) *An optical illusion.*  
**GLAUCUS**, a, um. (γλαυκός) 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.  
**GLEBULA**, 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.*  
**GLĪBO**, 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 crowd together.*  
**GLĪBŌSUS**, a, um. (globus) *Round as a ball, spherical.*  
**GLĪBUS**, 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.*  
**GLŌMERO**, 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. *Grossus, of horses, Virg., to amble.* III. *To collect or bring together, to assemble*: hence, *glomerari, to crowd together, throng.*  
**GLŌMUS**, ēris. n. *A clue.*  
**GLŌRIA**, ic. 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*; generalis mollis, Virg.  
**GLŌRIATIO**, ōnis. f. (glorior) *A boasting, vaunting.*  
**GLŌRIOLA**, 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.*  
**GLŌRIŌSE**, 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.*  
**GLUBO**, psi, ptum. 3. I. *To peel or strip off the bark of a tree, to bark.* II. *Fig.*: nepotes, Catull., i. e. spoliare.  
**GLUTEN**, Inis. n. and GLUTINUM, 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 GLUTIO ivi or ii, Itum, Itē 4. (glutus) *To swallow.*  
**GLŪTUS**, i. m. *The throat.*  
**GNĀRĪTAS**, ātis. f. (gnarus) *Knowledge.*  
**GNĀRĪTIS**, 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.*  
**GNŌBIS**, i. and GNŌBIO, ōnis. m. (γνώβη) *A fish of small value, perhaps, the gad-goon.*  
**GNŌBĀTES**, i. m. (γνώβητες) *A low couch or bed to rest on.*  
**GNŌCILUS**, e. i. *Slender.* II. *Thin, little, small.* III. *Lean, poor.*

ΓΡΑΪΛΙΑΣ, ἄτις. f. (gracilis) I. *Slenderness*. II. *Too great slenderness, leanness, thinness*.

ΓΡΑΪΚΛΙΝ, i. m. A *jackdaw, jay*.

ΓΡΑΪΟΤΙΜ, adv. I. *Step by step, by degrees, little and little*. II. *By regular gradation*.

ΓΡΑΪΟΥΤΙΟ, ὄνις. f. (gradus) I. *A flight or series of steps, a staircase*. II. *In rhetoric, Gr. ἀναβάσις, A progressive gradation, a climax*.

ΓΡΑΪΟΥΡ, πρῶτος sum. '3. I. *To take steps, to step*. II. *To walk, to go*.

ΓΡΑΪΟΥΛΑ, ἔ. m. (Gradius and celo) *A worshipper of Mars*.

ΓΡΑΪΟΥΣ, ὑ. m. I. *A step, pace; hence, fig., a step; 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, I. *Fig. A degree, step*. 2. *Rank, quality, character*. 3. *A braid or tress of hair*.

ΓΡΑΪΣΣΟ, ἄρε. (γραΐσιζω) *To imitate the Greeks*.

ΓΡΑΪΚΟΡ, ἄτις sum, ἄρι. (Graecus) *To imitate the Greeks, live after the Grecian manner*.

ΓΡΑΪΓΕΝΑ, ἄ. m. (Grajus and gigno s. geno) *A Greek by birth*; also, adjective, *Grecian*.

ΓΡΑΜΕΝ, ἴνις. n. I. *Grass*. II. *A plant, herb*; ludum, Stat., i. e. *costum*.

ΓΡΑΜΙΝΕΥΣ, a. um. (gramen) I. *Of grass or herbs*. II. *Full of grass, grassy*.

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΑ, ἄ. and GRAMMATICE, es. f. (γραμματικῆ, sc. γινωσκ) *Grammar, science of language, philology*.

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΕΥΣ, a. um. (γραμματικῆς) *Grammatical*; Grammatica, sc. ars, *The science of language, grammar*; hence, I. *Grammaticus, A grammarian, philologist, critic*. II. *Grammatica, ὄνιον, Matters of grammar or philology; grammar, science of language, philology*.

ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΣΤΑ, ἄ. m. (γραμματιστής) *A teacher of the elements of language*.

ΓΡΑΝΔΑΥΣ, a. um. (grandus and ævum) *In years, aged, old*.

ΓΡΑΝΔΙΟ, ἄρε. 3. (grandis) *To become great, to grow*.

ΓΡΑΝΔΙΟΚΛΕΥΣ, a. um. (dimin. of grandis) *Somewhat large*.

ΓΡΑΝΔΙΟΛΟΓΕΥΣ, a. um. (grandis and loquor) I. *Speaking greatly of a thing*.

II. *Speaking loftily*.

ΓΡΑΝΔΙΟ, ἄρε. (grando) *To hail; grandina, i. hails*.

ΓΡΑΝΔΙΟ, ἴρε. 4. (grandis) *To make great, increase*.

ΓΡΑΝΔΙΕ, e. 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, ἄτις. f. (grandis) *Loftiness, sublimity*.

ΓΡΑΝΔΙΤΕΡ, adv. *Sublimely, greatly, largely*.

ΓΡΑΝΔΙΟΥΣΚΟΥΛΟΣ, a. um. (dimin. of grandior, us) *Somewhat old or grown up*.

ΓΡΑΝΔΟ, ἴνις. f. *Hail, a hailstorm*.

ΓΡΑΝΙΦΕΡ, a. um. (graman and fero) *Carrying corn or grains*.

ΓΡΑΝΟΥ, i. n. A *grain of corn*; hence, *any thing similar to a grain of corn; a small kernel in fruits, a grain*.

ΓΡΑΦΗΜΑΡΙΟΥΣ, a. um. *Belonging to writing; theca, Suet., i. e. for the style*; thus also, *graphiarium, sc. instrumentum, Mart.*

ΓΡΑΦΗΝΙΧΕ, adv. *Exactly, finely, beautifully*.

ΓΡΑΦΗΝΙΚΕΥΣ, a. um. (γραφῆνικός) I. *Belonging to painting or drawing*. II. *That can paint or draw, cunning, artful*.

ΓΡΑΦΗΜΙΟΥ, i. n. (γραφῆμιον) *An instrument for writing on wax tablets, a stylus*.

ΓΡΑΣΣΑΤΟΡ, ὄνις. m. (grassor) *A rioter in the streets, especially by night, one who attacks and robs others*.

ΓΡΑΣΣΑΤΩΡΑ, ἄ. f. i. q. grassatio; Suet. GRASSOR, ἄτις sum, ἄρι. (gradior) I. *To go, go on*; hence, I. *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. I. *Willingly, with pleasure, agreeably*. II. *Gratfully, thankfully*.

ΓΡΑΤΕΣ, plur. f. *Thanks*; aliquid gratas agere, or, dicere, *to return thanks*.

ΓΡΑΤΙΑ, ἄ. f. (gratus) I. *Agreeableness, pleasantness*; in the imitative arts, *grace, charm*; hence, as a goddess, *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, I. *Gratia est, I thank you, Ter.: gratia est, sc. tibi, Plaut., I am much obliged to you, but must decline*. 2. Abl. plur. Gratiis, *Ter., Without recompense, pay, or reward, gratuitously*: from this was formed, by contraction, gratias.

ΓΡΑΤΙΕΓΕΛΤΙΟ, ὄνις. f. (gratiflor) *An obliging, gratifying*.

ΓΡΑΤΙΠΕΚΟ, ἄτις sum, ἄρι. (gratus and facio) *To show a favour, oblige (gratus and facio); hence, to make a present of, give up, make over*.

ΓΡΑΤΙΝΙΣ, *For ought*; see GRATIA, ad fin.

ΓΡΑΤΙΟΥΣΟΣ, a. um. (gratia) I. *Full of pleasure, agreeable, beloved*. II. *In favour or esteem, beloved*. III. *That is done out of mere favour*. IV. *Enjoying favour, favoured*. V. *That shows favour, condescending, gracious*.

ΓΡΑΤΙΟΥΣ, adv. *For ought*; see GRATIA, ad fin.

ΓΡΑΤΟΥΡ, ἄτις sum, ἄρι. (gratus) *To congratulate; to rejoice, demonstrate one's joy*; also, sibi, *to be glad within one's self*.

ΓΡΑΤΟΥΡΟ, adv. (gratuitus) I. *For ought, without pay or profit, gratuitously*.

II. *Without cause*.

ΓΡΑΤΟΥΡΕΥΣ, a. um. (with long penult) *That is done or given for nothing, without pay, reward, or profit*.

ΓΡΑΤΥΛΑΒΕΝΔΟΥΣ, a. um. *Congratulatory*.

ΓΡΑΤΥΛΑΤΙΟ, ὄνις. f. (gratulo) I. *An expressing joy of any one; a congratulation*. II. *Joy, especially, public joy*; hence, *a holiday, festival*; especially, *a public thanksgiving*.

ΓΡΑΤΥΛΑΤΟΡ, ὄνις. m. (gratulo) *One who congratulates*.

ΓΡΑΤΥΛΟΡ, ἄτις sum, ἄρι. (gratus) I. *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*.

ΓΡΑΤΥΡΟΣ, a. um. (from γρατῶρε) I. *Pleasing, agreeable*; hence, *Gratum, subst., A favour*; hence, I. *That procures favour, that renders agreeable or beloved*. 2. *Deserving thanks, thank-worthy*; also, *joyous, acceptable*. II. *Grateful, thankful*.

GRAVASTELLUS, i. m. *Greyish, darkish, old*.

GRÁVITE. adv. *With difficulty or reluctance, unwillingly, grudgingly.*

GRÁVITUS. adv. *l. q. gravate; Liv.*

GRÁVIBINDUS, a, um. (gravato) *l. Often afflicted with or subject to a catarrh or cold. II. Causing a catarrh.*

GRÁVĪDO, inla. f. (gravis) *l. Heaviness. II. A catarrh, cold. III. In-ambulance, heaviness.*

GRÁVĪOLENS, tis. *l. Smelling strongly. II. Having a disagreeable smell, stinking, rank.*

GRÁVĪSCO, ēre. (gravis) *To become heavy or heavier; hence. I. To become coarse or more violent, to increase, gain strength. II. To become pregnant.*

GRÁVĪDITAS, itis. f. (gravidus) *Pregnancy.*

GRÁVĪDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (gravidus) *l. To load. II. To impregnate.*

GRÁVĪDUS, a, um. (gravis) *l. Heavy or weighed down with any thing, full, filled up. II. Pregnant, with young.*  
Grāvīda, *A pregnant woman; fig., pregnant, fruitful, full, filled up.*

GRÁVIS, e. *l. Heavy, weighty, not light; hence. I. Weighty, important; hence. 1. Weighty, credible, creditable. 2. Weight or authority, respectable.*

*2. Violent, vehement, great, strong; also, violent or vehement against any one; or, difficult to conquer.* Grave, *serious in behaviour; considerate, cautious, circumspect, sober, orderly. 4. Troublesome, inconvenient, oppressive, burdensome, hard, unpleasant, disagreeable; hence. 1. Unhealthy, unwholesome.*

*2. Hard of digestion. 3. Having an unpleasant smell or flavour. 5. Deep, grave.*

*II. Laden, loaded, oppressed, incummoded, when it may sometimes be rendered, full of, richly furnished or supplied with, &c.; hence. 1. Languid, faint, feeble, moving with difficulty. 2. Pregnant, with child, with young. N. B. Grave, for graviter, Stat.*

GRÁVĪTAS, ātis. f. (gravis) *l. Weight, heaviness; hence. 1. Weight, impressiveness, energy, force. 2. Weightiness, power, might. II. Inconvenience or troublesome-ness of a thing. 1. Unwholesomeness. 2. Disagreeableness, unpleasantness, disagreeable or unpleasant smell. 3. Violence, strength. 4. Violence, vehemence, rage, fury; cruelty. 5. Dearness. - III. Stability, firmness; hence. 1. Earnestness, seriousness of deportment. 2. Gravity, thoughtfulness, sedateness, consideration. 3. Magnanimity, com-*

stancy, perseverance. 4. Respectability, reputation, dignity.

GRÁVĪTER. adv. *l. Weightily, heavily; hence. 1. Violently. 2. Exceedingly, greatly, very much. 3. Impressively, with propriety. 4. Deeply, of sound. 5. Seriously; secretly. II. With heaviness; hence. 1. Unwillingly, with reluctance, indignation, or sorrow. 2. Sickly.*

GRÁVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (gravis) *To weigh down, make heavy, load, oppress, burthen, weigh down, &c.; hence. Gravatius, a, um. Weighed down, burthened, incummoded, &c., heavy. Also, Gravor, ātus, sum, āri, 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. (grex) *l. Of or belonging to a flock or herd; hence. Gregales, subst., Those of the same herd; hence, persons, comrades, companions, acquaintance. II. Of a common kind, common, not extraordinary; also, common, peculiar to the common people or common soldiers.*

GRĒGĀRICUS, a, um. (grex) *l. Of or relating to a flock or herd. II. Common, of soldiers.*

GRĒGĀTĪM. adv. *l. In flocks, herds, swarms, &c.; also of men in crowds. II. With, &c., among the common people.*

GRĒGO, āvi, ātum, āre. (grex) *To gather together in a herd, or simply, to collect.*

GRĒMIUM, i. n. *A lap.*

GRĒSSUS, a, um. Part. of GRADIOR.

GRĒSSUS, us. m. (gradior) *l. A going, pace. II. A step.*

GREG, grēgis. n. *l. 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; Phœdr.

GRŪNĪTUS, us. m. (grunilo) *A grunting of swine.*

GRŪS, gruis. c. (from γῆρας, or gruo)

GŪBERNACULUM, i. n. contr. for gubernaculum; Virg.

GŪBERNĀCULUM, i. n. (guberno) *A helm, rudder; fig., a helm, rudder, a steering, ruling, leading, guiding.*

GŪBERNĀTIO, ōnis. f. (guberno) *l. The steering or guiding of a ship, the art of steering. II. Fig. Gen. A ruling, guiding, managing, directing.*

GŪBERNĀTOR, ōris. m. (guberno), *l. 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. (guberno) *l. To pilot or steer a ship. II. To direct, govern, conduct, manage.*

GŪBERNĀM, i. n. l. q. gubernaculum; Lucr.

GŪLA, æ. f. *The gullet, oesophagus. l. The neck. II. Fig. Gluttony; daintiness.*

GŪLŌSUS, ad. *Gluttonously.*

GŪLŌSUS, a, um. (gula) *l. Gluttonous, dainty. II. Fig. Lector, Mart., i. e. a great reader.*

GURGES, itis. m. *l. 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.*

GURGŪLIO, ōnis. m. *The windpipe, oesophagus.*

GURGUSTĪUM, i. n. *A mean dwelling, a hovel, hut.*

GUSTĀTUS, us. m. (gusto) *l. A tasting. II. The flavour of any thing.*

GUSTO, āvi, 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) *l. A tasting; hence. 1. A partaking slightly of any thing. 2. An antepast.*

*II. Flavour. III. The sense of taste to a taste for any thing.*

GUTTA, æ. f. *l. A drop. II. Any thing in the shape of a drop. Guttae, Spots or specks on any animal or thing. III. Fig. A small particle, bit.*

GUTTĀTĪM. adv. *By drops.*

GUTTĀTUS, a, um. (gutta) *Spotted, speckled.*

GUTTĀLA, æ. f. (dimin. of gutta) *A small drop.*

GUTTUR, ūris. n. *l. The throat. II. Gluttony.*

GUTTUR, i. m. *A vessel with a narrow neck, from which liquids are poured in small quantities. l. A vessel used in washing or bathing. II. A vessel used at sacrifices.*

GYMNAS, ādis. f. (gymnāsis) *l. Exercise. II. Wrestling, boxing*

GYMNASIARCHUS, i. m. (γυμνασιάρχης) *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.

GYMNASIUM, a. um. (γυμνασιεύς) *Relating to the exercises of boxing, wrestling, &c.; gymnastic.*

GYMNASIUS, a. um. (γυμνασιεύς) I. q. gymnasticus.

GYNECEUM, or GYNECEUM, i. n. (γυναικείον) *With the Greeks, The interior of a house, where the women resided, a harem.*

GYNECŒNTIS, idis. f. (γυναικωνίτις) i. q. Gynæceum.

GYPSATES, a. um. I. Part. of gypso; see GYPSO. II. Adj.; Gypsatismissis manibus, Cic. ad Div. 7, 6, with hands covered with gypsum, according to the practice of actors who sustained the characters of women.

GYPSO, avi, atum, are. (gypsum) *To cover with gypsum, to plaster.*

GYPSUM, i. n. *Plaster; parget.*

GYRO, are. (gyrus) *To wheel round.*

GYRUS, i. m. (γύρῳ) I. *A circle described in flying, &c.* II. *A ring; a course, circuit.*

## H.

Ha! Interj. *Ha! ah!*

HABENA, æ. f. (habeo) Prop. *That with which one holds any thing;* hence, I. *A thing with which one holds, binds, draws, &c.; any thing;* also, a thing itself. II. Especially, *A rein;* hence, fig., *a rein, government, management, direction.* III. *Any thing.*

HABENTIA, æ. f. (habeo) *A having or holding; property, possessions.*

HABEO, vi, itum, 2. I. *To have, hold, possess;* hence, 1. *To get, receive, acquire, gain possession of.* 2. *To keep, retain.* 3. *To contain.* 4. *To have in possession, to be in possession of, to inhabit, occupy.* 5. *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.* VI. *To treat or use (well or ill).* VIII. *To esteem, reckon, account.* IX. *To pass, spend (time).* X. *To show, exhibit.* XI. *See To be, to be constituted.* N. B. Part. habitus, a. um, is used also adjectively; I. *Stout, plump.* 2. *Disposed, inclined.*

HABITAS, 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, atis. f. (habilis) *Aptitude, ability.*

HABITABILIS, e. (habito) I. *Habitabile.* II. *Inhabited.*

HABITACULUM, i. n. (habito) *A dwelling-place, habitation.*

HABITATIO, onis. f. (habito) I. *An inhabiting.* II. *A habitation, dwelling-place.* III. *House-rent.*

HABITATOR, oris. m. (habito) *An inhabitant.*

HABITO, avi, atum, are. (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.*

HABITUO, onis. f. (habeo) *The external condition or form of a thing.*

HABITUO, ire. (habeo) *To desire to have.*

HABITUO, us. 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. *Hic.*

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.*

HÆDULE, is. n. (sc. stabulum, from hædus) *A goat-stall.*

HÆDULLUS, i. m. (dimin. of hædus) *A little kid.*

HÆDINUS, a. um. (hædus) *Of a kid or kids.*

HÆDULUS, æ. f. (hædus) *A little kid.*

HÆDULES, i. m. (dimin. of hædus) *A little kid.*

HÆDUS, i. m. I. *A kid.* II. *Hædi, Two stars in the constellation Auriga.*

HÆREO, 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 HÆRES.

HÆRESCO, hæsi, êrc. 3. (hæreo) *To adhere, cleave.*

HÆRESIS, is and eos. f. (αἵρεσις) *A sect.*

HÆSITABUNDUS, a. um. *Heitating.*

HÆSITANTIA, æ. f. (hesito) *Stammering.*

HÆSITATIO, onis. f. (hesito) I. *Hesitation in speech, when one knows not what to say.* II. *Perplexity, embarrassment.* III. *Uncertainty, doubt.*

HÆSITATOR, oris. m. (hesito) *One who hesitates.*

HÆSITO, avi, atum, are. (freq. of hæreo) I. *To stick or remain fixed in a place.* II. *To hesitate, be at a loss.*

HÆLCEO, HÆLYCONE, &c. See ALCEO, &c.

HÆLE, HALEX. See ALEX, &c.

HÆLEUTICUS, a. um. (ἁλιευτικός) *Of or belonging to fish or to fishing;* hence, Hæleuticon (ἁλιευτικὸν), sc. liber, a poem of Ovid.

HÆLITUS, us. m. (halo, are) I. *Breath; stinking breath.* II. *Exhalation, damp, vapour.*

HÆLLEX, icis. See ALLEX.

HALLUCINATIO, HALLUCINOR, &c. See ALUC.

HALO, avi, atum, are. I. *Intrans. To breathe, emit a vapour, exhale.* II. *Trans. To breathe forth.*

HALOS, onis. m. (ἅλως) *A circle round the sun or moon, a halo.*

HALOPHANTA, æ. m. (ἁλοφάντης) Prop. *One that informed against those who exported salt contrary to law;* a worthless fellow, scoundrel.

HALTER, eris. m. (ἅλτρον) *A leaper;* hence, halteres, leaden weights held in both hands to assist in leaping.

HALLUCINATIO, HALLUCINOR, &c. See ALUC.

HAMA, æ. f. (ἄμυν) *A kind of bucket.*

HAMADRYAS, adis. f. (ἡμαδρύης) sc. nymphæ. *A wood-nymph, one that lives in a tree and dies with it.* N. B. Hamadryas, for Hamadryadibus, Propert.

HAMANTILIS, e. (hamo) *With a hook.*

HAMANTUS, a. um. (hamus) *Hooked, like a hook.*

HAMAXAGOGA, æ. m. (from ἡμαξ and ἀγω) *One who carries out any thing on a wagon.*

**HIMARO**, āre. (from ἡμάρα, a car, wagon) *To yoke to a wagon.*  
**HIMIOTA**, m. m. (hamus) *One who fishes with a hook, an angler.*  
**HIMOLUS**, l. m. (dimin. of hamus) *1. A little hook or hooked instrument. 2. A fishing-hook.*  
**HIMUS**, l. m. *1. A hook. 2. A fishing-hook; fig. of craft or deception.*  
**III.** *Any thing like a hook.*  
**HIPRE**, m. f. (ἥπι) Prop. *A touching or handling; hence, a covering of the body with sand; dust raised in travelling.*  
**HIRA**, m. f. *A small pen or coop for animals; especially for swine, a hog-sty.*  
**HARIOLA**, m. f. (hariolus) *A prophetic.*  
**HARIOLOR**, ātus sum, āri. (hariolus) *1. To prophesy, divine. 2. To speak foolishly, talk idly.*  
**HARIDOLUS**, or **ARIOLUS**, l. m. *A sooth-sayer, diviner, prophet.*  
**HARMONIA**, m. f. or **HARMONIE**, m. f. (ἁρμονία) *Harmony, a mutual agreement of different things.*  
**HARMOLO**, āri. ātum, āre. (from ἁρμόλο) *To rob, plunder.*  
**HARPOLO**, ātis. m. (from ἁρπάζω) *1. A hook formed for drawing to itself or for pulling down. 2. A robber.*  
**HARPASTUM**, l. n. (ἁρπαστήριον) *A kind of ball.*  
**HARPE**, m. f. (ἄρπη) *A crooked sword, scimitar.*  
**HARUSPEX**, or **ARUSPEX**, icis. m. *1. Plur. Aruspices, A kind of Etrurian sooth-sayers introduced into Rome, who foretold future events from the entrails of omeats, from lightning and other singular appearances. 2. Any diviner, prophet.*  
**HARUSPICA**, or **ARUSPICA**, m. f. (haruspex) *A female soothsayer.*  
**HARUSPICINA**, m. (haruspex) *Relating to the art of soothsaying; Haruspicina, m. ars, The art of soothsaying.*  
**HARUSPICINUS**, l. n. (haruspex) *The art of soothsaying.*  
**HASTA**, m. f. *1. A spear. 2. For throwing; 3. A javelin. 4. For other purposes. 1. At auctions and public sales, to point out the place and the public authority; sub hasta vendere, or, hasta sublicere, to subhastate, sell by public auction; hence, hasta publica, or simply, hasta, for, An auction or public sale. 2. A spear 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, Hastati, m. 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.*  
**HASTILIS**, e. (hasta) *Belonging to or fit for a spear; hence, Hastile, m. c. lignum, 1. The shaft of a spear or javelin. 2. 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 rine.*  
**HASTULA**, m. f. (diminu. of hasta) *A small spear; a little rod or branch.*  
**HAU!** Interj. *Ha!*  
**HAUD**, adv. l. 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. 1. Haud ququam, for haud tam—quam, Tac. 2. Haud vidi magis, Plaut. l. e. far from it, forbid it Heaven! 3. Haud scio an (for annon) express a decisive affirmation, I know not, whether—not, &c., i. e. in my opinion. 4. Haud is redundant; haud non velles dividi? Plaut.*  
**HAUDDUM**, **HAUDQUQUAM**. See **HACD**.  
**HAURIO**, hausi, haustum, ire. (from ἄωμι) *1. To draw up (a liquid); fig. 1. To bring from any thing. 2. To bring up, take forth. 3. To tear up, tear out. 4. To spill, shed. 5. 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. 8. III. To draw out; hence, 1. To exhaust by drinking, to drain. 2. To dip out, dig up. 3. IV. To penetrate deeply; hence, 1. To stab, transfir, pierce. 2. To take possession of. 3. To end, close, finish, complete.*  
**HAUSTOR**, āris. m. (haurio) *A drinker.*  
**HAUSTRUM**, l. n. (haurio) *A machine for drawing water.*  
**HACSTUS**, a, um. Part. of **HAURIO**.  
**HACSTUS**, us. m. (haurio) *1. A drawing; hence, a drinking, a draught. 2. The right of drawing.*  
**HAVE**, **HAVEO**. See **AVRO**.  
**HEBDOMADA**, m. f. (hebdomas) *Seven of any thing, a septenary; hence, a week.*  
**HEBDOMAS**, ādis. (ἑβδομάς) *The*

*number seven, seven of any thing; e. g. of days, a week.*  
**HEBEO**, ēre. 2. *1. To be blunt. 2. II. Fig. To be dull or sluggish.*  
**HEBES**, ētis. l. *Blunt.* *II. Fig. Of the sight, Weak; also of the understanding, dull, stupid, blunt. III. Without feeling. IV. Not lively, dull, dead. V. Dull of hearing. VI. Without smell or flavour.*  
**HEBESCO**, ēre. 3. (hebeo) *To grow blunt or dull, to become languid.*  
**HEBETRO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (hebes) *To make blunt; fig. to make dull or dim, to render faint.*  
**HEBERA** (Edēra), m. f. *Ivy (Hedera Helix, L.).*  
**HEBERAECUS** (Eder), or **HEBERAECUS** (Ed.), a, um. *Of ivy.*  
**HEBERAECUS**, a, um. (hedera and gero) *Bearing ivy.*  
**HEBERATUS**, a, um. (hedera, Full of ivy.  
**HEBYCHROM**, l. n. (ἠδύχρουν) *1. Any thing of a pleasing colour. 2. Perfume, balaam, &c.*  
**HEI!** Interj. *Ah! alas! denoting sorrow, fear, &c.*  
**HELICIANUS**, i. m. (helcium) *One who draws any thing.*  
**HELLEBORUS** (Ell.), a, um. (helleborus) *That has need of hellicore, not in his senses, mad, insane.*  
**HELLEBORUS** (Ell.), l. n. or **HELLEBORUM** (Ell.), l. n. (ἡλίβορος, or ἡλίβ.) *Hellebore.*  
**HELLOS** (Elops, Ellops), āpis. m. (ἡλλοψ) *A kind of fish of very fine flavour.*  
**HELOTES**, um. or **HELOTES**, ārum. m. *Public slaves of the Lacedaemonians.*  
**HELUTIO**, ātis. f. (heluor) *A gormandizing, gluttony.*  
**HELUCO**, ātis. m. *One who squanders his property in luxury and excess, a gormandizer.*  
**HELUCO**, ātus sum, āri. (heluo) *1. Intrans. To squander, lavish. 2. Trans. To squander, lavish.*  
**HELVELLA** (Helvēla), m. f. *Any small pot-herb.*  
**HEM!** Interj. *1. Ah! oh! alas! 2. Well! 3. Lo! behold! see!*  
**HEMERODROMOS**, or **ROS**, l. m. (ἡμεροδρομος) *A courier, post.*  
**HEMICILLUS**, l. m. (ἡμιονος, half, and κίλλας, an ass) *Half ass, a term of reproach.*  
**HEMICYCLICUS**, a, um. (ἡμικύκλιος) *5emicircular; hence, Hemicyclium, Any thing 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.

HEMIDIARIUS, a, um. (hemina) Of the measure of a hemina.

HEMITRITRUS (-os), a, um. (ἡμιτριτρός) One and a half: hence, Hemitritus (-os). I. A someritanian ague.

II. Sc. homo. One afflicted with this ague.

HENDEUSYLLABUS, a, um. (ἡνδευσυλλαβός) Of eleven syllables.

HEPAR, Ætis. n. (ἥπαρ) l. q. jecur. The liver.

HEPATARIUS, a, um. (hepar) Relating to the liver.

HEPATILEUS, a, um. (ἥπατιλίς) Diseased in the liver.

HEPTERIS, is. f. (ἑπτερίς) 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, Ære. 3. (herleo) To form into grass or blades.

HERBUS, a, um. (herba) Grassy, green as grass.

HERBIDUS, a, um. (herba) I. Full of grass, grassy. II. Grassy, green as grass. III. Made from grass.

HERIBFER, 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. (Ἑρκυσε s. Ἑρκυς) A surname of Jupiter, a guardian of the house. Ætis: hence, ara Hercæ, Lucan.

HERCISCO, Ære. (herctum and cieo) To part or divide itself into any thing.

HERCTUM (Erci.), 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, an inheritance, a patrimony, inherited property.

HEREDIUM, l. n. (sc. prædium) An hereditary estate.

HERES, Ædis. c. (from ἕρως) I. An heir: hence, fig. l. e. a successor. II. Facet, for, A possessor, owner.

HERI, adv. (from ἕρως, originally ἕρι, whence heri, then heri) Yesterday.

HERIPUGA, æ. m. (herus and fugio) One who runs away from a master.

HERILIS, e. (herus) Of the master of a family.

HERILICUS, a, um. (ἡρωικός) Of or relating to a hero, heroic.

HEROÏNA, æ. f. (ἡρώϊνη) A heroine.

HEROÏS, Ædis. f. (ἡρώϊς) l. q. heroïna; Or. N. B. Heroïsin, for heroïdis; Or.

HEROS, Æis. 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. (ἡρώος) l. q. heroïcus; Heroum, 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.

HERPERUS, a, um. (ἡρπίτης) Occidental, western.

HERPERUGO, Ætis. f. (Hesperus) The evening star.

HERPERUS, or -os, i. m. (ἡρπίτης) I. The evening star, or Venus. II. The west, or country situate in the west.

HERPERUS, a, um. (heri) Of yesterday.

HERPICE, es. f. (ἡρπικίς) sc. alæ. 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. (ἑξακλίνον) A sofa or couch calculated to hold six persons.

HEXAMETER, or HEXAMĒTRUS, a, um. (ἑξαμέτρος) Having six members or feet.

## HEX

HEXĀPHŌROS, on. (ἑξάρορες) That which is borne by six persons; hexaphoros, sc. lectica, Mart.

HĒXĒRS, is. f. (ἑξήρης) sc. navis. A vessel having six banks of oars on each side.

HIĀTUS, us. m. (hiō) I. An opening, aperture, cleft; oris, of the mouth: also without oris, the opening of the month, an open mouth. II. Hiatus in speaking, the concurrence of two vowels in two different words. III. Eager desire after any thing. IV. Bombastic speaking, open mouth.

HIERNACĀLUM, l. n. (hiberno) I. A habitation or apartment used as a winter residence. II. Hiernacula, Tents for winter quarters.

HIERNO, 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, Hierna, Things relating to winter: especially, castra hierna, and simply, hierna, sc. castra, winter quarters. II. Stormy, boisterous, tempestuous.

HIUSCUM, l. m. (ἡϊσκός) Marsh-mallow (Althæa officinalis, L.); compellere hibisco, l. e. ad hibiscum, Virg.

HIUDA, æ. c. Of ambiguous origin. I. Of animals. II. Of persons (Angl. Mulatto).

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, hoccæ: and when the interrogative ne is added, from this is formed neutre, hiccæne, hæccæne, hoccæne. 2. Ablat. neut. hoc frequently signifies, On this account, hence, for this reason.

III. or, HEC, adv. I. Here, in this place. II. Here, in this particular.

III. On this, at this time. IV. Hec-upon, on this occasion or circumstance.

HICCÆ, hæccæ, hoccæ. See Hic, hæc, hoc.

HICĒNE, hæccēne, hoccēne. See Hic, hæc, hoc.

HIEMĀLIS, e. (hiems) I. Of or relating to the winter, wintry, wintery. II. Stormy, exposed to storms.

HIEMO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (hiems) I. Intrans. I. To pass the winter, to winter.

3. To be winter; to be stormy, as in winter. II. Trans. To congeal, freeze.

HIEUS, ðnis. f. (from χυμῶν) I. Stormy or rough weather, storm, tempest: fig. i. e. vehemence, violence. II. Winter. I. For, Cold. 3. The wintry constellations. 3. For, A year.

HIEPHTANTA, or -es, æ. m. (ἱεραστής) A priest and teacher of religion with the Greeks and Egyptians.

HISTO, ðre. (hio) To open the mouth, yawn, gape.

HILARES, adv. Joyfully, cheerfully, gaily, merrily.

HILARES, ð. and HILAREUS, a, um. (ἡλαρῆ) Joyful, gay, jocund, cheerful, merry, blithe.

HILARITAS, ðtis. f. (hilaris) Joyfulness, gaiety, cheerfulness, mirth, hilarity.

HILARITAS, i. q. hilaris: Auct. ad Her.

HILARITUDO, inis. f. (hilaris) i. q. hilaritas; Plaut.

HILAO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (hilaris) To make cheerful, cheer, gladden, exhilarate.

HILAOCLUS, a, um. (dimin. of hilarus) i. q. hilaris; Cic.

HILARUS, a, um. See HILARIS.

HILLA, æ. f. i. One of the smaller intestines of any animal except sheep, an intestine. II. A kind of sausage.

HILUM, i. 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 nomine. V. On this, hereupon.

HINNO, ðre. To neigh.

HINNOUS, æ. m. (hinno) A neighing.

HINNOBROS, i. n. A fawn.

HINNOCLUS, i. m. i. q. hinnuleus; Suet.

HINNOUS, i. n. (hinnus s. hines) A mule, the offspring of a horse and a she-ass.

HIO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (from χεῖν χεῖω) 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.

HIPPOTOCI (ἵπποπόδι) nares, Liv., i. e. Horse-transports.

HIPPOLUS, i. (ἵπποδ) navis. A horse-transport.

HIPPOTAURUS, i. m. (ἵπποτάυρος)

A fabulous monster, consisting of a horse and a man; a hippocentaure.

HIPPODAMUS, i. m. (ἵπποδάμης) A breaker or rider of horses.

HIPPODROMUS, i. m. (ἵπποδρόμος) A place in which horse-races are held, a racetrack.

HIPPOMANES, n. (ἵππομανῆ) I. A kind of humour. II. A piece of flesh on the forehead of a colt when foaled.

HIPPOPERA, æ. f. (ἵπποπερα) A travelling-bag of a person on horseback.

HIPPOTODOTA, æ. m. (ἵπποτοδοτάς) An equestrian archer.

HIPPORUS, or -os, i. m. (ἵππορος) A kind of fish.

HIRA, æ. f. A gut.

HIRCINUS, a, um. (hircus) I. Of a goat or goats. II. Having the smell of a goat.

HIRCOSTUS, a, um. (hircus) That smells like a goat, goatish.

HIRCULUS, i. m. (dimin. of hircus) A little goat.

HIRCUS, i. m. i. A he-goat. II. A goatish smell, the rank smell of the armpit.

HIRNETA, æ. f. A kind of vessel.

HIRONTEUS, a, um. I. Rough, shaggy. II. Fig. Rough, unadorned, unpolished.

HIRTUS, a, um. i. q. hirsutus. I. Rough, hairy, shaggy. II. Fig. Rough, rude.

HIRUDO, inis. f. A leech, blood-sucker.

HIRUNDINUS, a, um. (hirundo) Of or belonging to swallows.

HIRUNDO, inis. f. (from χιτῶν) A swallow.

HISCO, ðre. (contr. for hiasco) I. Intrans. 1. To open, gape, be open. 2. To open the lips, to mutter. II. Trans. To speak.

HISTORUS, a, um. Rough, shaggy.

HISTOR, trl. m. i. q. historio, in the Etrurian 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 seres nobilis historia, Propert.

HISTORICUS, a, um. (ἱστορικῆς) Relating to history, historical. Historicus, scriptor, Cic., An historian. It more frequently signifies, An inquirer into history, a person skilled in history.

HISTORICUS, a, um. (hister) Relating to stage-players; Imperator Plaut., manager.

HISTORIO, ðnis. m. I. An actor that

expresses any thing by gesticulation, a pantomime. II. Any player or actor, whether in tragedy or comedy.

HISTORICUS, æ. (histicus) I. Suitable or agreeable to a comedian. II. (i) or belonging to a player.

HISTORICUS, a, um. i. q. histicus; hence, Historiola, sc. ars, The profession of a comedian.

HISTUC, adv. In a gaping manner; with an hiatus.

HISTUCUS, ðre. (histucus) To cause to separate, to cleave, chap, break into chinks.

HISTUCUS, a, um. (for histucus, 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. Nent. of hic, hæc, hoc; see HIC. II. Adv. for the case, VING.

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.

HOI! Interj. I. Ohi! In astonishment. II. Ohi! alas! in lamentation.

HOMICIDA, æ. c. (homo and cædo) A manslayer, homicide, murderer.

HOMICIDIUM, i. n. (homicida) Manslaughter, homicide, murder.

HOMO, inis. m. (for humo, from humus, i. e. earth-born, formed from the earth)

1. A human being, person, man or woman; homines, men, people; inter homines esse, i. e. 1. 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 podites; e. g. hominum et equitum, Liv. VI. For bona hominis; e. g. hominis manceps fit Chrysochonus, Cic.

HOMOCOMEDIA, æ. f. (ἡμοκομῆς) Similarity of parts.

HOMULLUS, or HOMOCLUS, i. m. (dimin. of homo) A little man; a mannikin, mean fellow, a poor, weak, vermicul man.

HOMUNCULUS, ðnis. m. (dimin. of homo) i. q. homullus.

HOMUNCULUS, i. m. (dimin. of homo) l. q. homulus.

HONESTAMENTUM, i. n. (honesto) *An ornament, grace.*

HONESTAS, ātis, f. (honestus) I. *Honour, reputation, character, credit.* II. *Honour, an honourable thing.* III. *Respectability, decency; also, honourable feeling, honesty, goodness.* IV. *Propriety, beauty, grace.* V. *Honestates, for homines honesti; Cic.*

HONESTE, adv. I. *Honourably, nobly.* II. *Becomingly, decently, with decorum.* III. *Virtuously.*

HONESTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (honestus) *To honour, make respectable, dignify, adorn, embellish.*

HONESTUS, a, um. (honor) I. *Honourable, that brings honour and respect, respectable, creditable.* II. *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, ōris, m. I. *Honour, respect; hence, I. Value, esteem.* 2. *Regard for a person.* 3. *A post of honour, high office, dignity, preferment.* 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.* 8. *Of a funeral; Virg.* Or. 8. *Praise, song of praise.* 9. *A festival in honour of any one.* II. *An ornament, grace, embellishment, any thing that sets off or adorns; colour.*

HONORABILIS, ō. (honor) *Honourable, worthy of honour.*

HONORABILIS, 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.*

HONORABILIS, a, um. I. *Part of honor; see Honor.* 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, āvi, ātum, āre. (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, ōris, m. (An old form for honor; Cic.; Ov.)

HOPLOMACIUS, i. n. (ἡπλομάχος) *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.*

HORARUS, 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. i. q. hordeaceus.

HORIA, æ, f. *A small skiff, fishing-boat.*

HORIOLA, æ, f. *Dimin. of horia, and of the same signification.*

HORNUS, a, um. (hornus) *Of this year.*

HORNUS, a, um. (contr. from ἡρνος, from ἥρος, i. e. ἥρα) *Of this year; hence, horno, sc. tempore, this year.*

HOROLOGIUM, 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, venerable.* 2. *Astonishing, amazing.*

HORRESCO, ēre. 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, ōvi, ātum, āre. (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. *Cesaries, Lucan., rough, uncombed, and so, unpleasant to behold.*

HORRISONUS, a, um. (horreo and sono) *Sounding dreadfully, that makes a horrid noise.*



## HOR

**HORROR**, *ōris*, *m.* (horreo) 1. *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, rigidity.*

**HORSUM**, *adv.* (contr. for huc vorsum) *Hitherward, toward this place.*

**HORTĀMEN**, *nis*, *n.* (hortor) 1. *A means of encouraging or inciting.* II. *Exhortation, encouragement.*

**HORTĀMENTUM**, *i. n.* (hortor) *A means of encouraging or inciting; encouragement, incitement.*

**HORTĀTIO**, *ōnis*, *f.* (hortor) *Exhortation, encouragement.*

**HORTĀTOR**, *ōris*, *m.* (hortor) *One who instigates or incites to any thing, an instigator, exhorter, encourager.*

**HORTĀTĪX**, *icis*, *f.* (hortator) *She that incites or encourages.*

**HORTĀTUS**, *us*, *m. i. q.* hortatio; *Cic.*

**HORTOR**, *ātus*, *sum*, *ari.* (from *hortor*)  
1. *To exhort, urge on, encourage to any thing.* II. *To mitigate, incite, encourage, cheer on.*

**HORTULUS**, *i. m.* (dimin. of hortus) *A little garden.*

**HORTUS**, *i. m.* (from *hortos*) 1. *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**, *tis*, *c.* 1. *A stranger who has arrived any where, or puts up any where for any space of time; a stranger, one who is unknown in a place or unexperienced 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; IV. that the parties visit each other.*

**HOSPES**, *adv.* 1. *Relating or belonging to guests.* II. *Mospitable, that willingly receives guests.*

**HOSPITALITAS**, *ātis*, *f.* (hospitalis) *Willingness to entertain guests, hospitality.*

**HOSPITALITER**, *adv.* *Hospitably.*

**HOSPITĪUM**, *i. n.* (hospes) 1. *A place where strangers are entertained, an inn, hotel; hence of animals, i. e. lair, place of rest, shelter.* II. *A reception.* III.

## HOS

**Hospitality**. *Hospitalium* is also used or hospes; *Hor.*

**HOSPITIUM**, *ari.* (hospes) *To be a guest with any one.*

**HOSPITUS**, *a, um, i. q.* hospes. 1. *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**, *te*, *f.* (from hostis, a guest or stranger) *An offering, a 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) 1. *Hostile; of, belonging to, or proceeding from an enemy.* II. *Hostile, mutual, or enmity, inimical; Hostilia, Hostilities.*

**HOSTILITAS**, *ātis*, *f.* (hostilis) *Hostility.*

**HOSTILITER**, *adv.* *In a hostile manner.*

**HOSTIMENTUM**, *i. n.* (hostio) *Recompence, compensation.*

**HOSTIO**, *ire.* (hostia) *To equal, equalize; to recompense, return like for like.*

**HOSTIS**, *is*, *c.* 1. *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. 1. To this. 2. Hither.* III. *Thus far, so far.* N. B. If the interrogative *ne* is joined to it, it becomes *hucine*. I. *Hither?* 2. *So far?*

**HUCINE**. See *HUC*, *ad fin.*

**HUCUSQUE**, or **HUC USQUE**. *Hitherto, so far.*

**HUI!** An interjection, denoting admiration and astonishment, *Ah! oh!*

**HUCUSQUĒMODI**, or **HUCUSQUE MODI**. *i. q.* hujusmodi.

**HUCUSQUĒMODI**, or **HUCUSQUE MODI**. *i. q.* talis. *Of this kind, such.*

**HUMANĒ**, *adv.* 1. *Humanly, in a manner becoming humanity.* II. *Humanely, agreeably, kindly.*

**HUMANĪTAS**, *ātis*, *f.* (humanus) 1. *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. 1. *Humanly, in a manner conformable to human nature.* II. *Politely, civility, pleasantly, courteously.*

**HUMANĪTUS**, *adv.* 1. *Humanly, in a human manner, as is customary with mankind.* II. *Humanly, suitably to mankind.*

**HUMANUS**, *a, um.* (homo) 1. *Human, of mankind, of men.* II. *Human, 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. *Seculus humanum, i. e. contra homines, Liv.*

**HUMĀTIO**, *ōnis*, *f.* (humo) *A burying.*

**HUMĀTOR**, *ōris*, *m.* (humo) *He that buries or interrs.*

**HUMĀTUS**, *a, um.* Part. of **HUMO**.

**HUMĀTUS**, *āvī*, *ātum*, *are.* (humectus)

1. *Trans. To moisten, wet, irrigate.*

II. *Intrans. 1. To shed tears, to have tearful eyes. 2. To be wet.*

**HUMECTUS**, *a, um.* (humeo) *Moist, damp, wet.*

**HUMĪDO**, *ēre*. 2. *To be moist, damp, or wet; Humens, Moist, damp, wet.*

**HUMERUS**, *i. m.* Prop. *The upper bone of the arm; in general, the shoulder; in a part of the same, the shoulder; 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.*

**HUMIDE**, *adv.* *Moistly, wetly.*

**HUMIDUS**, *a, um.* (dimin. of humidus) *Some what moist, damp, or wet.*

**HUMIDUS**, *a, um.* (humeo) 1. *Damp, moist, wet; hence, Humidum, Dampness, moisture, a damp or wet place.* II. *Liquid, fluid.*

**HUMIFER**, *a, um.* (humor and fero) *Moist.*

**HUMILIS**, *e.* (χαμηλός, or γκαμηλός) 1. *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 min-),  
 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, átis. f. (humilis) I. Low-  
 ness, in respect of height. II. Lowness  
 of station, birth, power, &c., weakness,  
 want of influence or power. III. Little-  
 ness of mind, abjectness. IV. 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.

HUMOR, ávi, átum, arc. (humus) To  
 cover with earth, to inter, bury.

HUMOR, óris. m. (humore) Any moist-  
 ure or liquid; urine.

HUMUS, i. f. (from *humus*) I. Earth,  
 soil, the ground. B. Humi, On the  
 ground, to the ground; humi jacere, Cic.:  
 stratus humi, id.: prosternere aliquem  
 humi, Virg.: Ov. II. A country or  
 region, land.

HYACINTHINUS, a, um. (ὕακινθινος)  
 I. Of or belonging to the hyacinth. II.  
 Hyacinth-coloured.

HYACINTHUS, or -os, i. m. (ὕακινθος) A  
 kind of flower, the hyacinth.

HYENA, æ. f. (ὕηναι) I. The *lyxena*,  
 a wild beast. II. A sea-fish, a species  
 of sole.

HYALINUS, i. m. (ὕαλιος) Glass;  
 color hyali, a glass-green colour, bottle-  
 green, Virg.

HYBRIDA, i. q. hibrida.  
 HYDRA, æ. f. (ὕδρα) I. A water-ser-  
 pent. II. The name of a constellation,  
 otherwise called Anguis.

HYDRAULA, æ. or HYDRAULES, æ. m.  
 (ὕδραυλις) One that plays on the water-  
 organ.

HYDRAULICUS, a, um. (ὕδραυλικός) Of  
 or belonging to the scientific motion of  
 water, hydraulic.

HYDRAULUS, i. m. (ὕδραυλος) A water-  
 organ.

HYDRIA, æ. f. (ὕδρια) A water-pot,  
 water-jug, ewer; any vessel, urn.

HYDRUCLE, es. f. (ὕδροκλις) A watery  
 rupture (in surgery), a hydrocele.

HYDRICHOUS, i. m. (ὕδροχους) Water-  
 power, the sign Aquarius in the zodiac.

HYDRIPICUS, a, um. (ὕδροπιχος) Drop-  
 sical.

HYDROPSIS, is. f. (ὕδροψις) The  
 drop-sy.

HYDROPS, ópis. m. (ὕδροψ) The dropsy.  
 HYDRUS, or -os, i. m. (ὕδρος) 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. (ὕλη) Materials, matter,  
 stuff; Attel. ap. Suet.

HYMEN, enis. m. (ὕμην) I. The god  
 of marriage. Hence, II. A nuptial  
 song.

HYMENEUS, or -os, i. m. (ὕμηναιος)  
 I. The god of marriage. II. A nuptial  
 song sung at conducting the bride home.

III. A marriage.

HYPERBŒLE, es. or -a, æ. f. (ὕπερβόλη)  
 An exaggeration of any thing in discourse,  
 hyperbole.

HYPERBŒREUS, a, um. (ὕπερβόρειος and  
 -βόρειος) That is or dwells beyond the  
 north wind, hyperborean, ultra-north:  
 Hyperborea, Hyperboreans.

HYPERION, ópis. m. (ὕπεριον, i. e. that  
 goes over us) The sun.

HYPERŒTA, æ. or -TES, æ. m. (ὕπερᾶται)  
 An actor who endeavours to represent  
 by dancing that which another ex-  
 presses in words by singing.

HYPODIDASCALUS, i. m. (ὕποδιδάσκαλος)  
 An underteacher, an usher at a school.

HYPRŒNEMA, átis, n. (ὕπρᾶνημα) That  
 by which any thing is brought to remem-  
 brance, a memoir.

HYPRŒTHECA, æ. f. (ὕπρᾶθηκη) That  
 which is given as a pledge or security,  
 whether movable or not; a pledge, secu-  
 rity, deposit.

HYSTERICUS, a, um. (ὕστερικός) Hys-  
 terical, troubled with hysterics.

## I.

IAMBŒUS, a, um. (ἰαμβέλιος) Iambic.  
 IAMBUS, i. m. (ἰαμβός) I. An iambic  
 foot, consisting of one short and one long  
 syllable. II. An iambic verse, poem in  
 iambics.

IANTHINUS, a, um. (ἰανθίνος) Violet-  
 coloured; plur. Ianthina, Violet-coloured  
 gormets.

IASPIS, Idis. f. (ἰασπις) The jasper, a  
 kind of precious stone of a green colour;  
 iaspis fulva, Virg., probably our topaz.

IBI, adv. (from is) I. There, ir. that  
 place. II. There, in that matter, there-  
 in. III. Then, thereupon.

IBIDEM, adv. I. In the same place.  
 II. For, in eadem re; Cic. Cæcin. 9.

III. To the same place.

IBIS, is, and Idis. f. (ἰβίς) A bird of  
 Egypt, which was held sacred by the in-  
 habitants of that country.

ICO, Ære. l. q. ico; e. g. fœdus icium,  
 Tac.

ICO, icl, letum, Ære. I. To beat, smite,  
 hit; especially, to kill, slay, to conquer. 1.  
 To strike; hence, fig., to reach, attain. 2.  
 Icere fœdus, Cic.: Liv., to make a cove-  
 nant or league; because, as some suppose,  
 swine were killed on such an occasion.  
 II. To move, disquiet, disturb.

ICŒNICUS, a, um. (ἰκωνικός) Drawn or  
 represented to the life.

ICTERICUS, a, um. (ικτερικός) Jaundiced,  
 affected with jaundice.

ICTERUS, i. m. (ικτερος) A small yel-  
 low 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. (ictus) I. A blow, stroke,  
 thrust, &c.; also, a beating, the beats  
 (in lamentation); hence, a beating time  
 with the feet. II. Fig. Ictus calami-  
 natus, stroke, Cic.: voluptus non habet  
 ictum, i. e. incitement. III. Ictus fe-  
 deris, Lucan., the making a league. IV.  
 Emphasis in pronouncing an accented  
 syllable.

ICUNCULA, æ. f. (dimin. of icon) A  
 small imago.

ICIRCŒ, or ICIRCŒO, adv. (id and circæ)  
 I. On that account, therefore. II.  
 Therein.

IDEM, æ. or f. (idē) Prop. An image,  
 form; hence, I. A notion, idea. II.  
 An exemplar, pattern, original.

IDEM, 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': also by cum, 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 isdem, Sall. 3.  
 With et or que it expresses the English  
 'and indeed'; referunt et eandem deli-  
 catam, Cic. II. At the same time, like-  
 wise; it is also repeated, at the same  
 time — and, as well as —; tuus idem  
 idem noster, Cic. III. One. N. B.  
 Unus et idem, one and the same,

IDEMDEM, adv. Repeatedly, several  
 times, often.

IDEO, adv. On that account, hence,  
 therefore.

## IDI

Ἰδιότης, ἡ, ἡ (ἰδιότης) *An illiterate, ignorant, unskilled, or simple person.*

Ἰδιότησις, ἡ, ἡ (ἰδιότησις) *A common mode of expression, an imitation of the common mode of expression.*

Ἰδύω, ἡ, ἡ (ἰδύω) *An image or form of a thing or person that is present to our eyes or our mind; also, a spectre, apparition, ghost.*

Ἰδύω, adv. *Fitly, suitably.*

Ἰδύω, ἡ, ἡ (ἰδύω) *1. Fit, suitable, convenient, proper. 2. Worthy, deserving.*

Ἰδύω, ἡ, ἡ (ἰδύω) *1. Sufficient, safe, adequate; hence, trustworthy, sure, safe.*

Ἰδύω, ἡ, ἡ (ἰδύω) *A form or shape.*

Ἰδύω, ἡ, ἡ (ἰδύω) *1. From the Greek plural ἰδύω, from ἰδύω, 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.*

Ἰδύω, ἡ, ἡ (ἰδύω) *1. Therefore, accordingly.*

N. B. When the connection of a sentence has been broken, as by a parenthesis, it is often recovered by ἰδύω, as in ἰδύω, ἡ, ἡ, I say then. 11. Then, at that time. 111. For. 1V. On that account, for that reason. V. At last.

Ἰδύω, ἡ, ἡ (ἰδύω) *Ignorant.*

Ἰδύω, ἡ, ἡ (ἰδύω) *1. That knows not, that is unacquainted with a thing, unskilled in, unexperienced in, ignorant of. Hence, 1. Unmindful; malorum, Virg. 2. Fig. Curarum legnara voluptas, Stat., i. e. expers. 11. Unknown.*

Ἰδύω, ἡ, ἡ (ἰδύω) *1. Sluggishly, slowly, without spirit or activity.*

Ἰδύω, ἡ, ἡ (ἰδύω) *Inactivity, laziness, idleness.*

Ἰδύω, ἡ, ἡ (ἰδύω) *1. Lazy or inactive in body or mind, remiss, idle; hence, cowardly, dastardly. 11. That renders foolish or inactive.*

Ἰδύω, ἡ, ἡ (ἰδύω) *1. To catch fire, kindle. 11. Fig. To be on fire, to glow, be violent or inflamed.*

Ἰδύω, ἡ, ἡ (ἰδύω) *1. Fiery, on fire, burning. 11. Fiery, burning; fig., vehement, furious, ardent. 111. Glowing, burning, shining brightly, resplendent.*

Ἰδύω, ἡ, ἡ (ἰδύω) *1. A small fire; fig. 1. Vehemence. 11. A spark, the first beginning.*

Ἰδύω, ἡ, ἡ (ἰδύω) *1. Carry-  
ing fire in itself, fiery.*

Ἰδύω, ἡ, ἡ (ἰδύω) *1. Ignis and gigno)*

## IGN

*Born in fire, a son of fire; an epithet of Bacchus, Or., because his mother was killed by the lightning of Jupiter.*

Ἰgnis, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnis and pes) *Having fiery feet, fire-footed.*

Ἰgnipotens, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnis and potens) *Mighty with fire, ruler of fire.*

Ἰgnis, ἡ, ἡ (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. Amiclitia igne perspecta, Cic., i. e. by the proof of fire. 11. Fig. 1. Fire. 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, violence, vehemence, desire. N. B. The ablative igne is common; igni also is frequently found.*

Ἰgnis, ἡ, ἡ (in and ignis) *Fiery, heated.*

Ἰgnobilis, ἡ, ἡ (in and nobilis) *1. Unknown, uncelebrated. 11. Of low birth, of mean parentage, low-born. 111. Mean, low, base.*

Ἰgnobilitas, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnobilitas) *1. Obscurity, want of fame. 11. Lowness of birth.*

Ἰgnobiliter, adv. *Meanly, poorly.*

Ἰgnominia, ἡ, ἡ (in and nomen) *Prop. A depriving of a good name; hence, reproach, disgrace, infamy; also, a branding with infamy or disgrace.*

Ἰgnominiose, adv. *Ignominiously, disgracefully.*

Ἰgnominiosus, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnominia) *Disgraceful, shameful, ignominious; also of persons, disgraced, especially by the censor, branded with ignominy or disgrace.*

Ἰgnorantia, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnoro) *Unknown.*

Ἰgnorantia, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnoro) *Ignorance, want of knowledge.*

Ἰgnorantia, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnoro) *Ignorance, want of knowledge.*

Ἰgnoro, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnoro) *1. Not to know, to be ignorant, to have no knowledge of a thing; also, though rarely, not to know a person. Hence, Ignoratus, ἡ, ἡ, 1. That is not known, unknown. 2. Unobserved, unnoticed, undiscovered.*

11. Not to know, not to desire to know, to misunderstand.

Ἰgnoscens, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnosco) *1. Part. of ignosco;*

*see ignosco. 11. Adj.; e. g. ignoscentior, Ter., i. e. that easily pardons.*

Ἰgnosco, ἡ, ἡ (in and gnosco) *Not to know; hence, to pardon, forgive. Part. Ignotus, ἡ, ἡ, Pardoned, forgiven.*

Ἰgnoratus, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnoro) *1. Part. of ignosco; see ignosco. 11. Adj. (in and gnosis) 1. Unknown; hence, of low descent or rank. 2. Unacquainted with a person or thing; ignorant, unexperienced in any thing, that does not know any one.*

Ἰgnis, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnis) *1. The guts, small gut; we usually find the plural; 1. The guts, small guts, entrails. 11. The part of the body which contains the same, the flank, loins.*

Ἰgnis, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnis) *1. A kind of oak with prickly foliage and a small corn, the scarlet oak (Quercus flex, L.); the acorns.*

Ἰgnis, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnis) *1. They may go; go on! let us be gone! 11. Undone; alas, all is over with me! 111. It is too late, all is over; it is all in vain. 1V. Immediately, forthwith, instantly.*

Ἰgnifera, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnis) *A forest of oaks.*

Ἰgnis, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnis) *Of oak.*

Ἰgnis, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnis) *1. The scarlet oak; of oak, oaken.*

Ἰgnis, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnis) *1. There, in that place. 11. Truth.*

Ἰgnis, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnis) *1. Unshaken, unbroken, unimpaired.*

Ἰgnis, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnis) *1. To fall, slip, slide, flow, or glide into. 11. To fall upon.*

Ἰgnis, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnis) *1. Not wrought or laboured.*

Ἰgnis, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnis) *To labour at.*

Ἰgnis, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnis) *1. There, in that place. 11. Truth.*

Ἰgnis, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnis) *1. That cannot be torn.*

Ἰgnis, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnis) *1. Unattacked, unprovoked.*

Ἰgnis, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnis) *1. Unceasing, unceasing, unintermittent.*

Ἰgnis, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnis) *1. That cannot be moved by tears, inexorable.*

Ἰgnis, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnis) *1. To weep at or over any thing, to bewail; to weep. 11. Fig. To drop.*

Ἰgnis, ἡ, ἡ (ἰgnis) *1. To weep at or over any thing, to bewail.*

ILLESUS, a. um. (in and lesus) *Inviolable, that is not injured.*

ILLĒTABĪLIS, e. (in and lētabilis) *Joyless, disagreeable.*

ILLĀPUS, a. um. Part. of ILLĀHOR.

ILLĀQUEO, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and laqueo) *To ensnare, entangle.*

ILLĀTEBRA, ē. f. (in and latebra) *A place in which one cannot hide one's self.*

ILLĀTRO, are. (in and latro) *I. To bark at or near any thing. II. To bark.*

ILLĀTUS, a. um. Part. of INFERO.

ILLĀUDĀBĪLIS, e. (in and laudabilis) *Not praised-worthy.*

ILLĀUDĀTUS, a. um. (in and laudatus) *I. Not commended or praised, without praise: uncelebrated. II. Not worthy of praise.*

ILLĀUTUS, a. um. (in and lautus) *Unwashed.*

ILLE, a. udē. (from is, ea, id) *I. That; illa, ēc. parte, There. II. That, 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. III. That (emphatic), the ancient, the well-known, the celebrated. IV. That, the great. V. This, when dependent upon what follows; 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, ŅC. See ILLE.

ILLECĒBRA, ē. f. (illicio) *I. Any thing that entices or serves for enticement.*

II. *An enticement, allurements, inducement, bait, decoy.*

ILLECĒBRŪS, a. um. (illicebra) *Full of allurements, attracting, enticing.*

ILLECTUS, a. um. *I. Part. of illicio; see ILICIO. II. Adj. For non lectus. Not read.*

ILLECTUS, ūS. m. (illicio) *A charm, allurements, attraction.*

ILLEMET, āmet, ūdmet. for ille, illa, &c.; Cic.

ILLEPIDE, adv. *Unpolitely, inelegantly, rudely.*

ILLEPIDUS, a. um. (in and lepidus) *Unpolite, rude, inelegant, disagreeable.*

ILLEX, gen. leicis. (from illicio) *Alluring, attractive; hence, subst. I. An allurer, attractor, inciter. II. Sc. avis, A decoy bird.*

ILLI, for illic; Plaut.: Ter.

ILLĪBĀTUS, a. um. (in and libatus) *Undiminished, uninjured, unhurt.*

ILLĪBERĀLIS, e. (in and liberalis) *I. That thinks or acts dishonourably or ungenerously. II. Not proper for a free-born or noble man, ignoble, ungenerous, mean: too niggardly, parsimonious.*

ILLĪBERĀLĪS, ātis. f. (ilberbalis) *Ignoble or mean behaviour: hence, stinginess, niggardliness.*

ILLĪBERĀLĪTER, adv. *Ignobly, in a mean or ungenerous manner: niggardly, stingily.*

ILLIC, adv. *I. There, in that place. II. There, in that matter. III. Then, hereupon.*

ILLIC, ēc, oc and uc. pron. for ille, or ille hic, &c., Ter. Illoc, Thither.

ILLICET. See ILICET.

ILLICIO, lexi, lectum. 3. (in and licio) *I. To allure, attract, decoy, entice, seduce to any thing; also, to call to a place. II. To spread with nets.*

ILLICĪTUS, a. um. (in and licitus) *Not allowed, illegal, unlawful.*

ILLICO, (for in loco) *I. On the spot, in that place. II. Instantly, immediately; as soon as.*

ILLĪDO, si, sum. 3. (in and ludo) *I. To strike or dash against or upon, to dash or thrust to a place. II. To strike or dash to pieces.*

ILLĪGO, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and ligo) *I. To bind on or to any thing. II. To join or fasten to any thing. III. To connect; also, to oblige, bind, fetter, engage. IV. To entangle, fetter; also, to fetter, render inactive.*

ILLĪMIS, e. (in and limus) *Without mud; fons, Ov., i. e. clear, pure.*

ILLINC, adv. *I. Thence, from that place. II. From that person or thing. III. From that part or side.*

ILLINO, lēvi, lĪtum, ēre. (in and lino) *I. To besmear, anoint: hence, to overlay upon any thing. II. To anoint with any thing: also, gen., to overlay.*

ILLIQŪEFACTUS, a. um. (part. of illicquafio) *Melted, liquefied, liquid.*

ILLĪTUS, a. um. Part. of ILLĪDO.

ILLĪTERĀTUS, a. um. (in and literatus) *Unlearned. I. Of men, Unlearned, illiterate; that cannot read or write, that has learnt nothing at school. II. Of things, Unlearned, unpolished, inelegant.*

ILLĪTUS, a. um. Part. of ILLINO.

ILLĪTUSMŌDI, or ILLĪCUS MŌDI. *Such of such kind.*

ILLO, adv. *I. Thither, of place.*

II. *Thither, to that matter.*

ILLOC. *I. Ablat. of illic, illicē, &c., Ter.: also, accus. neutr., Plaut. II. Adv. Thither; illoc advenio, Ter.*

ILLŌCĀBĪLIS, e. (in and locabilis, from loco) e. g. virgo, Plaut., that cannot be portioned or married.

ILLŌTUS, a. um. (in and lotus) *I. Unwashed, unclean, unpurified. II. That has not been washed off.*

ILLUC. *I. Adv. I. Thither, to that place. 2. Thither, to that matter. 3. Thither, to that person or party. II. Neut. of illic, ēc, uc; see ILIC.*

ILLŪCEO, ūi, ēre. (in and luceo) *To shine on any thing, give light to.*

ILLŪCESCO, or ILLUCISCO, luxi, ēre. (in and lucesco s. lucisco) *To become light or clear, to show its light, to begin to shine: hence, illucescit, impers., the day breaks, it is growing light to shine upon, give light to; also, fig., to shine, to show itself, appear, become visible.*

ILLŪCTOR, āri. (in and luctor) *To struggle in, with, or at.*

ILLŪDO, si, sum. 3. (in and ludo) *I. Intrans. I. 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. II. Trans. I. 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.*

ILLŪMINĀTE, adv. *Clearly, luminously.*

ILLŪMINŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and lumino) *I. To enlighten, make clear or light. II. Fig. To make clear, to embellish, set off. III. To adorn.*

ILLUNC, i. e. illum, from illic, ēc, &c. See ILIC.

ILLUSŌ, ōnis. f. (illudo) *A mocking, jeering.*

ILLŪSTRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (illustro) *An enlightening.*

ILLŪSTRIS, e. (in and lustris) *That is in the light; hence, I. Clear, light, luminous; fig., clear, visible, evident, manifest. II. Respectable, illustrious, honourable, noble. III. Remarkable, striking, renowned, celebrated, famous.*

ILLŪSTRĪTER, or ILLŪSTRĒ, adv. *Hence, Illustrius, More evidently, strikingly, or visibly.*

ILLŪSTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (illustris) *I. To set any thing in the light, to make*

light or bright, enlighten. II. To bring to light, make known. III. To make clear, explain; to embellish, adorn. IV. To render famous or renowned, to celebrate.

ILLŪSUS, a, um. Part. of ILLŪDO. ILLŪTRĪS, e. (in and lutilibis, from luo) That cannot be washed out.

ILLŪTIES, ēl. f. (illuo) I. Dirt, filth, of a thing that has not been washed for a long time: hence, as a term of reproach, filthy rascal! II. An overflowing, inundation of water, the water that has overflowed.

Im. for eum; Lucr.: Cic. e XII Tab. ILLŪGINĀRIUS, a, um. (imago) That consists only in imagination or appearance, imaginary, figured.

ILLŪGINĀTIO, ōnis. f. (imago) A representation in the mind, imagination.

ILLŪGINOR, ātus sum, āri. (imago) To picture to one's self, fancy, imagine: to dream.

ILLŪGINŌSUS, a, um. (imago) Full of images, full of imagination, fanciful.

ILLŪGO, īnis. 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, view: hence, imagines, the shades in the infernal regions.

ILLŪGNŪCLA, ē. f. (dimin. of imago) A little image.

IMBECILLIS, e. and IMBECILLUS, a, um. Weak, infirm.

IMBECILLITAS, ātis. f. Weakness, imbecility.

IMBECILLITAS, adv. Weakly, with weakness.

IMBELLIA, ē. f. (imbellis) Unfitness for war: hence, want of defence.

IMBELLIS, o. (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. m. (iudex) 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, ī, itum. 3. (in and bibo) I. To drink in, suck in, imbibe: hence, fig., to imbibe. II. To determine, resolve on.

IMBITO, ēre. 3. (in and bito) To go into.

IMBREX, icis. 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; porch, Mart.: some explain it by, an ear, rib, or the vulva.

IMBRICUS, a, um. (imber) Rainy, that brings rain.

IMBRIFER, a, um. (imber and fero) That bears or brings rain, rainy.

IMBUO, ū, itum. 3. (from iudex) Prop. 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, imbrue, saturate. III. To accustom

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.

IMBUCTUS, a, um. Part. of IMBUO.

IMBŪTILIS, o. (imitor) That may be imitated, imitable.

IMITĀMEN, īnis. n. (imitor) I. A resemblance, image. II. Imitation.

IMITĀMENTUM, i. n. (imitor) Imitation.

IMITĀTIO, 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, icis. f. (imitator) She that imitates.

IMITO, āvi, ātum, āre. To imitate: Imitatus, a, um, Imitated.

IMITOR, ātus sum, āri. (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.

IMMŌCŪLĀTUS, a, um. (from in and maculatus) Unstained, immaculate.

IMMŌDESCO, dul, ēre. (in and malesco) To become wet or moist.

IMMŌNE, adv. Dreadfully, terribly.

IMMŌNIS, e. (from in and mania, i. e. 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.

IMMŌNITAS, ātis. f. (immanis) I. Savageness, fierceness, wildness; monstrousness, enormity, heinousness, inhumanity. II. Immensity, monstrous size.

IMMANŪSERŪS, a, um. (in and mansuetus) Untamed, not tamed, wild.

IMMARCESCO, ēre. (in and marcesco) To fade away, Hor. Sat. 2. 7. 107; but most ed. have immarcescens.

IMMĀTĀRĪFAS, ātis. f. (immaturus) I. Unseasonableness, unripe. II. Utimately haste.

IMMĀTŪRUS, a, um. (in and maturus) Utimately, unripe.

IMMEDICĀBILIS, e. (in and medicabilis) Incurable.

IMMEMIO, ēre. (in and meio) To make water upon.

IMMEMOR, ōris. (in and memor) I. Unmindful: also, ignorant, not knowing: hence, unmeaning, regardless, heedless. II. That causes forgetfulness.

III. That is forgotten.

IMMEMŌRĀBILIS, e. (in and memorabilis) I. Not deserving of mention.

II. That cannot be narrated, unspeakable. III. That will not tell or relate any thing.

IMMEMŌRĀTUS, a, um. (In and memoratus) Not mentioned, not narrated.

IMMENSITAS, ātis. f. (immensus) Unbounded extent, immeasurableness.

IMMENSUS, a, um. (in and mensus) That cannot be measured, immeasurable, immense, immensely great: hence, Immensus, subst., Immoderate size, immensity, vastness: also, Immensus, adv., Without end, very much, exceedingly, from mereo)

Underserving (cf. MARIS, immoerent).

IMMERSO, ū, sum. 3. (in and mergo) To dip or plunge into, to immerse: hence, se immergere, to plunge or throw one's self into, to set 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 harm), guiltless, innocent.* II. *Passive, Undeserved, unmerited;* hence, *Immeritum, Want of (ill) desert, innocence;* hence, *Immerito, ablat., i. e. Undeservedly, innocently, in an innocent manner.*

IMMERSĀBĪLIS, e, (in and miserabilis, from mersio) *That cannot sink.*

IMMERSUS, a, um, Part. of IMMERGĒO.

IMMERTĀTUS, a, um, (in and metatus, part. of meto) *Unmovable.*

IMMIGRO, āvi, ātum, āre, (in and migro) *To remove or go into.*

IMMIGRO, ēre, 2. (in and migro) 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.*

IMMINO, ūi, ētum, 3. (in and minuo)

I. *To lessen, diminish, impair, weaken.* II. *To weaken, enfeeble.*

III. *To violate, injure, wrong;* to break, destroy.

IMMINŪO, ōnis, f. (imminuo) *A lessening, weakening, diminution.*

IMMĪTUS, a, um, (from in and minutus) *Undiminished, unweakened, unweakened.*

IMMISCEO, scui, xtum or istum, ēre, (in and misceo) *To mingle with, intermingle, mix up.*

IMMISERĀBĪLIS, e, (in and miserabilis) *Unpitied.*

IMMISERĀBĪLĪTER, adv. *Unmercifully.*

IMMISERĀBĪLĪTAS, dis, (in and misericors) *Unmerciful.*

IMMISSIO, ōnis, f. (immitto) I. *A letting in or into.* II. *Sarmentorum, Cic., i. e. a leaving them to grow.*

IMMISSUS, a, um, Part. of IMMĪTTO.

IMMITIS, e, (in and mitis) *Not mild or gentle, unmerciful, rough, harsh, savage, fierce, cruel, wild.*

IMMITTO, isi, 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, a'let, 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, *Juvenecus, 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 IMMO

IMMŌBĪLIS, e, (in and mobilis), *Immovable;* hence, *unchangeable.*

IMMŌDĒRĀTE, adv. *Without measure;* without rule.

IMMŌDĒRĀTIO, ōnis, f. (immoderatus) *Want of moderation.*

IMMŌDĒRĀTUS, a, um, (in and moderatus)

I. *Immoderate, that exceeds proper measure, excessive, uncurbed, unrestrained.* II. *Endless, immeasurable, immense.*

IMMŌDĒSTE, adv. I. *Without measure, immoderately.* II. *Unsuitably, unbecomingly, immodestly.*

IMMŌDĒSTIA, e, f. (immodestus) I. *Violence in behavior, intemperate conduct.* II. *Want of modesty.*

IMMŌDĒSTUS, a, um, (in and modestus) *Immoderate in temper or passions, intemperate, immodest, rude.*

IMMŌDĒX, adv. *Exceedingly, immoderately.*

IMMŌDĒCUS, a, um, (in and modicus) *That exceeds proper measure or bounds, immoderate, excessive.*

IMMŌDĒLĀTUS, 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.*

IMMŌLĀTOR, itus, sum, 4. (in and molior) *To construct or build in a place.*

IMMŌLŌ, āvi, ātum, āre, (in and mola) *Prop. To strew the sacred flour or cake (mola salsa) on a victim;* hence, *to offer, 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.*

IMMORIOR, tuus, sum, 3. (in and morior)

I. *To die near, at, or in any thing.* II. *Simply, To die.*

IMMORŌA, ātus, sum, āri, (in and moror) *To larry or remain at or near.*

IMMORUSUS, a, um, 1. Adj. (from in and morsus); e. g. stomachus, Hor., i. e. fasting.

IMMORTĀLIS, e, (in and mortalis) I. *Immortal, prop. and fig.;* and so, *imperishable, eternal, endless.* II. *Divine,*

*like the gods, extremely fortunate or happy.*

IMMORTĀLITAS, ātis, f. (immortalis)

I. *Immortality;* especially, *eternal duration upon earth.* II. *Deity, godhead;* hence, *divinity, the life of a deity, extreme prosperity or happiness.*

IMMORTĀLITER, adv. *Immortally;* endlessly, particularly, *extraordinarily.*

IMMORTUUS, a, um, Part. of IMMORIOR.

IMMŌTUS, a, um, (in and motus) I. *Unmoved, immovable.* II. *Fig. Unmoved, unchanged, firm, steadfast.*

IMMŪCIO, ūvi or ūi, itum, ire, 4. (in and mugio) *To belong in a place or near any thing.*

IMMULCEO, ēre, 2. (in and mulgeo) *To milk into.*

IMMUNDUS, a, um, (in and mundus) *Unclean, filthy, foul.*

IMMŪNIFICUS, a, um, (in and munificus) *Not liberal, stingy.*

IMMŪNIO, ūvi, itum, ire, (in and munio) *To fortify, strengthen.*

IMMŪNUS, e, (in and munus) I. *Free from services to the state.* 1. *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 paid.*

IMMURMŪRO, āre, (in and murmuro) *To murmur in, at, or against.*

IMMŪTABĪLIS, e, I. (from in and mutabilis) *Unchangeable;* Cic. II. (from immuto) *Changed;* Plaut.

IMMŪTABĪLITAS, ātis, f. (immutabilis) *Unchangeableness.*

IMMŪTATIO, ōnis, f. (immuto) I. *A changing.* II. *Interchange.*

IMMŪTĀTUS, a, um, 1. 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, yes, ay, in replies. II. Yes, yes indeed, as a sign of assent whether voluntary or involuntary. III. Yes, when the speaker interrupts another, and thus seems to express his approbation. IV. Yes, yes even. V. Yes, ironically, on the contrary, on the other hand; for which it may be rendered, *no, or no but*.  
 IMPŒCTUS, a, um, (in and pacatus) Not *pleasable, unquiet*.  
 IMPACTIO, 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, āris, (in and par) I. Uneven, not equal. II. Uneven, different.  
 III. Unequal in power, not a match for any thing greater or more powerful.  
 IV. Unequal, inferior to. N. B. Nec faces impar nobilitate, Ov., for nobilitati.  
 IMPARATUS, a, um, (in and paratus) Not prepared or ready, not well prepared, unfit; it may also be rendered, not furnished with accessories, unprepared.  
 IMPARTIBER, adv. Unequally.  
 IMPARTIO, ire, and IMPARTIOR, iri, 4. i. q. impartor.  
 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. 1. With impatience, impatiently. II. Intolerably.  
 IMPATIENTIA, ō, f. (impatiens) I. Inability to endure or suffer, impatience. II. Impossibility.  
 IMPAVIDE, adv. Undauntedly, without fear.  
 IMPAVIDUS, a, um, (in and pavidus) Undaunted, fearless, intrepid.  
 IMPEDIMENTUM, n. n. (impedio) I. That by which one is entangled or impeded: the baggage of an army or company. II. Gen. That which hinders, a hinderance.  
 IMPEDIO, ivi and ii, 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 involve in one another, roll round and

round. V. To hinder, detain, obstruct, impede.  
 IMPEDITIO, ōnis, (impedio) An entangling, hindering, impeding.  
 IMPULSIO, ōre, (impedio) To hinder.  
 IMPEDITUS, a, um, 1. Part. of impedio; see IMPEDIO. II. Adj. That is connected with or full of difficulties, encumbered, embarrassed, perplexed.  
 IMPULSIO, ōre, (impedio) To hinder.  
 IMPULSUS, a, um, 1. Part. of impello. 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, Cæs., 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.  
 IMPENDIŒTUS, a, um, (impendium) That causes great expense.  
 IMPENDIUM, n. n. (impendo) 1. Cost, expense bestowed on any thing, cost, application. II. Interest. III. Loss, detriment, injury. N. B. Impendo, pro multo; e. g. Impendio magis, i. e. multo magis, Ter.: Cic.  
 IMPENDO, di, ōre, (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) 1. 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, 1. Part. of impendo; see IMPENDO. II. Adj. 1. Great, vehement, violent, strong. 2. Costly, detrimental.  
 IMPERATOR, ōnis, m. (impero) I. Any 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.  
 IMPERATORIUS, a, um, (imperator) I. Of, belonging to, or becoming a general. II. Imperial.

IMPERATRIX, icis, f. (imperator) She that rules or commands, a mistress.  
 IMPERCEPTUS, a, um, (in and percipit) That cannot be discovered, unknown.  
 IMPERCO, ēre, 3. (in and parco) To spare.  
 IMPERCUSSUS, a, um, (in and percussus) Not struck.  
 IMPERDITUS, a, um, (in and perditus) Not killed or destroyed.  
 IMPERFECTUS, a, um, (in and perfectus) Imperfect, incomplete, unfinished.  
 IMPERFOSUS, a, um, (in and perfosus) Not transfixed or stabbed.  
 IMPERIOSUS, a, um, (imperium) I. Ruling over others, possessed of command, mighty, powerful. II. Imperious, domineering, tyrannical.  
 IMPERITE, adv. Unskilfully, ignorantly, awkwardly.  
 IMPERTITIA, ō, f. (imperitus) Ignorance, inexperience, awkwardness.  
 IMPERTO, āvi, ātum, āre, (freq. of impero) I. Trans. To command. II. Intrans. To have the command of, to command, rule, govern.  
 IMPERTITUS, a, um, (in and peritus) Ignorant of, unskilled in any thing: also without a genitive, ignorant, inexperienced, unskilled, stupid, silly.  
 IMPERIUM, n. n. (impero) I. An order, command. II. A right or power of commanding others, authority, command, control: thus also, of parents, domestic authority: especially, 1. 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; Cæs. B. G. 5, 27. (d) In Suetonius, imperia is frequently i. q. magistratus provinciales. 2. And elsewhere; summa imperii custodia, Nep., governorship of a gaul. 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, āvi, ātum, āre, (in and paro) I. Intrans. 1. 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 anything, 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, Cic.: Sall., i. e. to obey. 2. Imperor, i. e. Imperator militi, Hor.

IMPETRATUS, a, um. (in and perpetuus) Not constant or perpetual.

IMPETREBILIS, a, um. (in and pterteritus) Not terrified.

IMPETRO, Ivi and Ii, Itum, ire. (in and partio) To make partaker of, to give part, to communicate, bestow.

IMPETRO, Itus sum, Iri. (in and partio) i. q. impertio. To impart.

IMPETITUS, a, um. Part. of IMPETRO.

IMPETURBATUS, a, um. (in and perturbus) Undisturbed.

IMPETUUS, a, um. (in and pervius) That cannot be passed, impervious.

IMPES, etis, m. (in and peto) i. 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, assault.

IMPETRABILIS, e. (impetro) I. Easy to be obtained. II. That easily obtains.

III. That renders attainable or possible.

IMPETRARE, See IMPETRO.

IMPETRATIO, onis, f. (impetro) An obtaining.

IMPETRO, Ivi, 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, 4. (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 impetrix, 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.

IMPETUS, a, um. (in and pexus) Encombed.

IMPIE, adv. Impiously, with forgetfulness of one's duty.

IMPETUS, atis, f. (impius) Implicity, ungodliness, irreligiosity, ungodfulness.

IMPIGER, gra, grum. (in and piger) Ready to work, strenuously, 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 bestow 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; ae, Plaut., i. e. to commit sin.

IMPIOUS, 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, irconciliable.

IMPLACABILITER, adv. Implacably, incurably.

IMPLACATUS, a, um. (in and placatus) I. Not satisfied or satiated. II. That cannot be satisfied, implacable, incurable.

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 victuals 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.

IMPLETUS, a, um. Part. of IMPLEO.

IMPLICATIO, onis, f. (implico) I. Aa

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.

IMPLICITUS, dep. 3. (implico) To fall or come into disorder.

IMPLICITE, adv. Intrinsically.

IMPLICITUS, a, um. Part. of IMPLICO.

IMPLICO, avi, atum, and vi, Itum, are. (in and plivo) Prop. To fold into: hence, 1. To involve, entangle, entwine, & fold: 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 write closely, connect: hence, implicari aliqua re, 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)

I. 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, i, n. (impluvium) 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, unwrought: hence, fig., 1. Unpolished, rough, rude. II. Unfinished.

IMPOLLCTUS, 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. Finem impone rei, to put or make an end. 2. To give,



*attributive.* 3. To cause, occasion, attach.  
 IV. To expose. N. B. 1. Impositiv, impositae, for imposit, impositulae, *l'aut.* 2. Impositus, for impositus, *Virg.*  
**IMPORTO**, *avi, atum, are.* (in and porto)  
 I. To bring, carry, or convey in or into; to import. II. To cause or occasion.

**IMPORTE**, *adv.* Unsuitably, untimely, unseasonably, importunately.

**IMPORTUNAR**, *atis.* f. (importunus) *Unfitness, inconvenience;* especially, *impropriety of behaviour, insolence, rudeness.*

**IMPORTUNUS**, a. um. (from in and porto, porto, whence portus, porta, &c.) Prop. *Unmanageable, where one cannot sail well.*

I. *Unfit, unsuitable.* II. *Troublesome, inconvenient;* especially, *rough or troublesome in manners or behaviour, unammanely, rude, morose, churlish.*

**IMPORTOSTUS**, a. um. (in and portuosus) *Without harbour.*

**IMPOS**, *otis.* (in and pos, or potis) *Not master of, without power over any thing.*

**IMPOTENS**, a. um. Part. of **IMPOS**.

**IMPOTENS**, *tis.* (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, despotic, haughty.* IV. *In which one does not restrain his passions, immoderate, excessive, violent, exorbitant, insolent.*

**IMPOTENTER**, *adv.* I. *Weakly.* II. *Passionately, furiously, violently.*

**IMPOTENTIA**, *æ. f.* (impotens) I. *Impotence, poverty, meanness of condition.*

II. *Passionate or outrageous behaviour, violence, fury.* Impotentia means especially, *Want of moderation, in the desire of honour and power.*

**IMPRESENTIARUM.** *At present, for the present.*

**IMPERSANS**, a. um. (in and pransus) *That has not breakfasted, that has not taken any food, fasting.*

**IMPESCITIO**, *otis. f.* (imprescor) *An imprecating; imprecation, curse.*

**IMPRECOR**, *atus sum, ari.* (in and precor) *To pray for a thing on behalf of any person.* Especially, *to imprecate.*

**IMPRESSIO**, *onis. f.* (imprimio) I. *An impression.* II. *An attack, onset, or assault (on an enemy):* fig., *an attack, force, violence.* III. *Emphasis in speaking.*

**IMPRESSUS**, a. um. I. Part. of **imprimio**; see **IMPRIMO**. II. *Adj.* (from

in and pressus) *Not pressed; ubera, Propert., l. e. not milked, as some explain it.*

**IMPRIMIS**, *adv.* (in and primus) *Principally, chiefly, especially.*

**IMPRIMO**, *esil, esum.* 3. (in and premo) I. *To press into or upon, to stick or dig into:* hence, fig., *to impress:* hence, *impresso*, a. um. *Impressed, evident, visible, clear.* II. *To press.* III. *To press to or against.* IV. *To engrave; to dig.*

**IMPROBABILIS**, e. (in and probabilis) *Exceptionable, objectionable.*

**IMPROBATIO**, *onis. f.* (improbo) *Disapprobation, blame.*

**IMPROBE**, *adv.* I. *Wrongly, improperly.* II. *Impiously, wickedly.*

III. *Beyond measure, exceedingly.*

**IMPROBUS**, *atis. f.* (improbus) I. *Bad quality or nature.* II. *Impious, ungodliness, wickedness, iniquity.* III. *Boldness, impudence, audacity.*

**IMPROBO**, *avi, atum, are.* (in and probo) *To prove a thing to be bad or useless, to reject, blame, disprove.*

**IMPROBUS**, a. um. (dimin. of improbus) *Somewhat wicked, impious, un-pudent, or bold.*

**IMPROBUS**, 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, vagabond, roguish, wanton.* II. *Exceeding due measure:* hence, I. *Large, violent, monstrous, exceeding, excessive.* 2. *Bold, courageous; also, shameless, impudent; wanton, lascivious.*

**IMPROCERUS**, a. um. (in and procerus) *Not high or tall.*

**IMPROMPTUS**, or **IMPROMPTUS**, a. um. (in and promptus) *Not ready, slow.*

**IMPROPERATUS**, a. um. (in and properatus) *Not hasty or quick.*

**IMPROPERUS**, a. um. (in and properus) *Tedious, not quick.*

**IMPROPERE**, *adv.* (in and prosper) I. *Unfortunate.* II. *Unfavorable.*

**IMPROSPERE**, *adv.* Unfortunately.

**IMPROVIDE**, *adv.* Improvidently.

**IMPROVIDUS**, a. um. (in and providus) I. *That does not foresee:* hence, *im-provident, inconsiderate.* II. *That happens unexpectedly.*

**IMPROVISUS**, a. um. (in and provisus) *Unforeseen, unexpected; Improvisum, Something unforeseen or unexpected; hence, de improviso, or, ex improviso, or, simply improvise, unexpectedly.*

**IMPRUDENS**, *tis.* (in and prudens) I. *Not foreseeing, not expecting, improvident.* II. *Not knowing, ignorant; imprudent.*

**IMPRUDENTER**, *adv.* I. *Without foresight, imprudently, inconsiderately.*

II. *Ignorantly, out of ignorance, unknowingly.*

**IMPRUDENTIA**, *æ. f.* (imprudens) I. *Inconsiderateness, imprudence.* II. *Ignorance;* also, *accidental ignorance, when one does any thing without foresight, a mistake, error.*

**IMPRUBUS**, *eris, and IMPRUBUS, e.* (in and pubes) I. *Without a beard, beardless.* II. *Too young for a beard.* III. *a bachelor.*

**IMPUDENS**, *tis.* (in and pudens) *Without shame, shameless, impudent.*

**IMPUDENTER**, *adv.* *Shamelessly, impudently.*

**IMPUDICE**, *adv.* *Unchastely, immodestly.*

**IMPULCITIA**, *æ. f.* (impullicus) *Want of civility, immodesty.*

**IMPULCUS**, a. um. (in and pudicus) I. *Shameless, impudent.* II. *Unchaste, immodest.* III. *Odious, detestable.*

**IMPUGNATIO**, *onis. f.* (impugno) *A storming, attacking.*

**IMPUGNATUS**, a. um. I. *Adj.* (from in and pugnatu) *Unattacked, uncontest-ed.* II. Part. of **IMPUGNO**.

**IMPUGNO**, *avi, atum, are.* (in and pugno) I. *To fight against a person or thing, to attack hostily.* II. *Fig.* *To attack, oppose.*

**IMPULSIO**, *onis. f.* (impello) *A pushing.*

I. *Outward influence, impression; a pressing into form without.* II. *An inciting, instigation to any thing.* III. *A sudden transport of passion, vehement affection.*

**IMPULSOR**, *oris. m.* (impello) *One that incites or instigates to any thing.*

**IMPULSUS**, a. um. Part. of **IMPELLO**.

**IMPULSUS**, *us. m.* (impello) I. *A putting in motion, moving.* II. *A pushing or striking against any thing.* III. *An incitement, impulse, instigation.*

IV. *A sudden transport of passion, vehement affection.*

**IMPUNE**, *adv.* I. *Without punishment, freely, without fear of punishment or harm.* II. *Without danger or loss, securely.*

**IMPUNIS**, (in and pona) *Unpunished, free.*

**IMPUNITAS**, *atis. f.* (impunis) I. *Omision of punishment, security, safety, or freedom from punishment; a careless secur-*



## INC

IN-CRIPUUS, a, um. That has not been cut or lopped.

IN-CALIBRO, lul, ere. To grow warm or hot, to glow; fig. i. e. to feel any kind of flame or passion.

IN-CALICIO, ere. To warm, make warm, heat.

INCALIDE, adv. Awkwardly, not cunningly.

IN-CALLIDUS, a, um. I. Unskilful, awkward, stupid. II. Not cunning.

IN-CANDEBO, dul, ere. To become warm, to glow; fig. to grow angry.

IN-CANESCO, nul, ere. I. To grow white. II. To become grey.

IN-CANTO, avi, itum, are. 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 CASUM. See Cassus.

INCASTE, adv. i. q. inceste.

IN-CASTIGATUS, a, um. Unpunished, unchastised.

INCAUTE, adv. I. Inconsiderately, without foresight, incautiously. II. Unreservedly.

IN-CAUTUS, a, um. I. Incautious, imprudent, inconsiderate. II. In which one cannot take heed, dangerous; hence, I. Unexpected, unforeseen. 2. Not guarded against.

IN-CEDO, essi, essum, ere. I. To go on especially, to go slowly, to creep; hence, for, to be, but in respect of a person's gait, to appear in public. II. Gen. To go; hence, 1. 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-CELEBRATUS, a, um. Not made known.

INCENDIARIUS, 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 candeo)

I. To kindle, set fire to; also fig., to inflame; Incensus, a, um, Kindled, inflamed, burning.

II. To set fire to, consume by fire, burn up. III. Fig. To kindle, inflame, incite; hence, Incendi, to be kindled, inflamed, excited; hence, Incendere, abasulit.

IV. To inflame with love. 2. To incense, irritate, make angry. IV. To make bright or shining. V. To render

## INC

warm or hot. VI. To increase.

VII. To fill. VIII. To destroy.

INCENSTO, onis, f. (Incendo) A setting on fire.

INCENSUS, a, um. I. Adj. That has not delivered an account of his name and property to the censor. I. Part. of INCENDO.

INCEPTIO, onis, f. (Incipio) I. A beginning. II. An undertaking, attempt.

INCEPTO, are. (freq. of Incipio) I. To begin. II. To undertake, attempt.

INCEPTOR, oris, m. (Incipio) One that begins any thing.

INCEPTUS, i, u. See INCIPIO.

INCEPTUS, a, um. Part. of INCIPIO.

INCEPTUS, u, ni. (Incipio) I. A beginning. II. An undertaking.

IN-CERNO, crevi, cretum. 3. I. To sift to a place, or simply, to sift. II. To cover or bestrew by sifting.

IN-CERO, avi, itum, are. 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, are. (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, ere. (incedo) I. Trans. To fall upon, assault, attack, assail; hence, to accuse, charge. II. Intrans. To fall upon, attack, assail; also simply, to come, appear, show itself.

INCRESSUS, u, 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.

INCESTE, adv. Impurely, unchastely, sinfully.

INCESTIVUS, a, um. (incestus and facio) That defiles himself, that commits a bad action.

INCESTO, are. (incestus, a, um) To render impure, contaminate, defile.

INCESTUS, a, um. (in and castus) Impure; unchaste; hence, Incestum, Impurity.

INCESTUS, u, s, m. A defiling, pollution.

## INC

INCHOATUS, a, um. I. Part. of Inchoo; see INCHOO. II. Adj. Imperfect, incomplete.

INCHOO, avi, itum, are. I. Intrans. To begin, commence, take a beginning.

II. Trans. I. To lay the foundation of any thing, begin, commence. 2. To erect, begin, make; hence, Inchoatus, a, um. Made, built, &c.

INCHOO, idi, asum, ere. (in and cado)

I. 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. Incidere in Diodorum, far, in Diodori sententiam, Cic., to assent to him. II. To fall upon, attack, assault, assail. III. To occur, happen; also, to happen to, befall.

INCHOO, idi, isum. 3. (in and cado)

I. To cut into. make an incision in any thing; hence, Incisum, Cic., A small member of a sentence, otherwise called comma (κίωμα), consisting of from three or four to seven syllables. Also, To write, cut, engrave, or unprint 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.

INCHOUS, a, um, i. q. Incensus; Stat.

IN-CICIO, ivi, itum, ere. 2. and IN-CICIO, ire. 4. To incite, set in motion.

INCILIO, or INCILIO, are. To rebuke, blame.

INCINGENS, a, um. Part. of INCINGO.

IN-CINGO, dixi, itum. 3. i. q. cingo. To gird, gird about, surround.

INCIPIO, ere. 3. (in and cado) To sing.

INCIPIO, epi, eptum. 3. (in and capio) Prop. To take in hand; hence, 1. Trans. I. To begin, undertake, do; hence, Incipitum, An attempt, undertaking. 2. To begin, make a commencement; also, to begin. II. Intrans. To begin itself, commence.

INCIPISUS, or INCIPISUS, ere. 3. (incipio) i. q. incipio.

INCISE, and INCISUM, adv. In short clauses or members of a sentence, of from three to seven syllables.

INCISIO, onis, 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.

INCISUS, a, um. Part. of INCIDO.

INCITAMENTUM, i, n. (incito) An incitative, excitement.

**INCITARE**, adv. I. *Violently*. II. *Quickly, rapidly*.

**INCITATIO**, ðnis. f. (incito) I. *A setting in motion, rousing, inciting, instigating*. II. *Passive, vehemence, force, violent motion of a thing; also, rapidity, swiftness, quickness*.

**INCITATUS**, a, um. I. Part. of incito; see INCITO. II. Adj. *Running, walking, flowing, sailing, flying, &c. quickly*.

**INCITO**, avi, atum, are. (freq. of incieo) I. *To set or put in rapid motion; hence, to incite, 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, inspirare*. V. *To promote the growth of a thing*. VI. *To augment, increase, enlarge*.

**INCITUS**, a, um. I. Part. of incieo; see INCIEO. II. Adj. *Unmoved, immovable; calx 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, plaut.*

**INCIVILITER**, adv. *Without civility, uncourteously, roughly*.

**INCIVILITAS**, are. (freq. of incivelo) *To call out against any one; hence, to abuse, scold*.

**INCIVILITAS**, avi, atum, are. 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*. II. In a bad sense, *To abuse, chide, rebuke*. II. *To call*.

**INCLEMENS**, tis. *Unmerciful, rigorous, hard, rough, harsh, severe*.

**INCLEMENTER**, adv. *Rigorously, severely, roughly*.

**INCLEMENTIA**, re. f. (inclemens) *Rigour, severity, roughness*.

**INCILIVILIS**, e. (incivelo) *That easily inclines to any thing*.

**INCILIVILITAS**, ðnis. f. (incivelo) I. *An inclining, bending*. II. *A charging of any thing*. III. Fig. *An inclination, tendency; hence, an inclination, propensity*.

**INCILIVILITAS**, a, um. I. Part. of incivelo; see INCIVILO. II. Adj. *Inclined, disposed*.

**INCILIVILITAS**, avi, atum, are. 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*.

**INCLINATUS**, a, um. See INCLINATUS.

**INCLUDERE**, si, sum. 3. (in and claudo) I. *To shut in*. I. Fig. *To include, put in, insert*. 2. *To confine, enclose*. 3. *To surround, enclose*. II. *To block up, obstruct, hinder*. III. *To close, finish*.

IV. *To close or stop up*. V. *To bound, limit*.

**INCLUSIO**, ðnis. f. (includo) *A shutting in, inclusion*. I. Part. of INCLUDO.

**INCLUTUS** (Inclutus, or Inclutus), a, um. (in and clutus, κλυτός) *Celebrated, famous, renowned*.

**INCLUTUS**, a, um. See INCLUTUS.

**INCOACTUS**, a, um. *Not compelled*.

**INCOCTUS**, a, um. I. Adj. *Not cooked or dressed*. II. Part. of INCOQUO.

**INCOENATUS**, a, um. *That has not supped or taken any meal*.

**INCOENUS**, e. (in and cœna) i. q. incoenatus.

**INCOENUS**, are. *To take food in any place*.

**INCOEPTUS**, a, um. i. q. incoeptus; hence, Incoeptum, *A beginning, undertaking*.

**INCOGITABILIS**, e. *Thoughtless, inconsiderate, heedless*.

**INCOGITANS**, tis. I. Adj. *Thoughtless, inconsiderate, heedless*. II. Part. of INCOGITO

**INCOGITANTIA**, re. f. (incogitans) *Thoughtlessness, heedlessness*.

**INCOGITATUS**, a, um. I. Adj. I. *Unpremeditated, unstudied*. 2. *Thoughtless, inconsiderate*. II. Part. of INCOGITO.

**INCOGITUS**, are. *To think of any thing, design, contrive*.

**INCOGNITUS**, a, um. I. *Not examined, untried*. II. *Unknown; incognito, ablat., without knowledge, unknowingly*.

III. *Undeclared, which no one has claimed as his own*.

**INCOLA**, re. 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, Ovi, for incolæ*.

**INCOLOR**, colui, cultum, are. I. Intrans. *To dwell or abide in a place*. II. Trans. *To inhabit*.

**INCOLORIS**, e. *Unimpaired, uninjured, in good condition, safe, sound, entire, whole; also, without loss, unquarrelled*.

**INCOLMITAS**, atis. f. (incolomis) *A*

*being in good condition, good condition, perfect soundness, safety*.

**INCOLMITATUS**, a, um. *Unattacked, having no attendants*.

**INCOMMITTO**, are. Probably, *To affront to rebuke in public*.

**INCOMMODATUS**, a, um. *Not commended, disregarded*.

**INCOMMODE**, adv. I. *Inconveniently, incommodiously, not well, badly; unfortunately, unluckily*. II. *Unseasonably, at an unseasonable time*.

**INCOMMODISTICUS**, a, um. A word formed on the occasion, for incommodus; *Plaut.*

**INCOMMODITAS**, atis. f. (incommodus) I. *Inconvenience, incommodiousness, unsuitableness*. II. *Prejudice, injury*.

**INCOMMODIO**, avi, atum, are. (incommodus) I. Intrans. *To occasion inconvenience or trouble to any one, to incommode, annoy, inconvenience*. II. Trans. *To hurt, injure, hinder*.

**INCOMMODUS**, a, um. *Inconvenient, unsuitable, unfit; especially, unseasonable, troublesome, disagreeable; hence, Incommodium, subst. I. Inconvenience*.

II. *Any thing that is unseasonable, troublesome, inconvenient, or unpleasant, an inconvenience; also, damage, misfortune*.

**INCOMPERTUS**, a, um. *Of which we have no information, unknown*.

**INCOMPETE**, adv. *Without order, disorderly*.

**INCOMPESITUS**, a, um. *Not well put together, out of order, disordered*.

**INCOMPREHENSIBILIS**, 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*.

**INCOMPREHENSUS**, a, um. *Incomprehensible*.

**INCONSPETE**, or INCONTE, adv. *Without ornament*.

**INCONSPICUUS**, or INCONTUS, a, um. *Unadorned, undressed*.

**INCONCESSUS**, a, um. *Unallured, forbidden*.

**INCONCLIO**, avi, atum, are. I. Trans. *To treat badly, ill*. II. Intrans. *To act badly, make difficulties*.

**INCONCINNIUS**, a, um. *Awkward, unpolished*.

**INCONCINNIUS**, a, um. I. *Unshaken, undisturbed*. II. Fig. *Unshaken, firm, constant, unchanged*.

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.*

INCONSTANTER, adv. *Inconsistently, changeably, inconstantly, capriciously.*

INCONSTANTIA, æ. f. (inconstans)  
*Inconsistency, inconstancy, capriciousness, fickleness, changeableness.*

INCONSUTUS, a. um. I. *Unusual.*

II. *Unaccustomed; aliquid 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; inconsulto (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 IN-CONSUMPTUS, 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. (incontinentis)  
 I. *Inability of keeping together or containing.* II. *Inability of restraining one's desires, intemperance, incontinence.*

INCONVENIENS, tis. *Inconsistent, unsuitable; hence, dissimilar, unlike.*

IN-COÛO, xi, 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.*

IN-CORRECTUS, a, um. *Unimproved.*

IN-CORRUPTUS, adv. *Un-corruptedly, purely, justly.*

IN-CORRUPTUS, a. um. I. *Un-corrupted.* II. *Fig. Un-corrupted, un-juured, unadulterated, unbrided, pure, genuine.*

IN-CREBESCO, brui, or IN-CREBESCO, bui. 3. *To become frequent or strong, to increase, grow, extend.*

INCREBEO, avi, ctum, ære. *To do any thing frequently or more frequently, or, to multiply.*

IN-CREDBILIS, e. I. *Incredible.*

II. *That deserves no credit, that is not believed.*

IN-CREDBILITER, adv. *In an incredible manner, incredibly, extraordinarily.*

IN-CREDULUS, a, um. *Unbelieving, incredulous.*

IN-CREMENTUM, i. n. (increso) I. *That by means of which any thing grows.*

II. *Growth, increase, and sometimes, size, greatness; legata cum incremento restituere, Suet., to restore with interest.*

*Hence, Offspring or child; Jovia, Virg.*

IN-CREMO, avi, ctum, ære. *To burn, consume by burning.*

IN-CREPITO, avi, ctum, ære. (freq. of increpo) I. *Intrans. To call to or upon, to cry out; tum Bitiæ dedit increpantem, Virg., calling out to him, exhorting.*

II. *Trans. I. To chide, blame, rebuke.*

2. *To reproach. 3. To beat, strike.*

IN-CREPTUS, a, um. Part. of INCREPO.

IN-CREPO, avi, ctum, and, more frequently, ui, ctum, ære. I. *Intrans. I. 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. I. To make a noise or sound against a person or thing; hence, 2. To blame, upbraid, reproach, rebuke, chide; hence, fig. 3. To excite, urge on. 4. 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.*

IN-CRESCO, avi, ère. I. *To grow to or upon any thing.* II. *To grow; increase.*

IN-CRENTATUS, a, um. *Unbloody, not rendered bloody.*

IN-CRENTUS, 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.*

IN-CRUSTO, avi, ctum, ære. *To cover as it were with a coat or rind, to incrust.*

IN-CULTUS, a, um. Part. of INCULTO.

IN-CUBO, avi, ctum, and, ui, ctum, 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.* II. *To lean or fall upon.*

IN-CUBO, di, sum, ère. *To work on an anvil, fabricate.*

INCULTO, avi, ctum, 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.*

IN-CULTUS, a, um. *Uncultivated, unpolished, inelegant, unadorned, rude.*

IN-CULTUS, us. m. I. *Want of cultivation.* II. *Squallor, filth.*

IN-CUBO, cubui, cubitum. 3. *To lay one's self upon any thing, to lean or recline upon; hence, 1. To fall upon.*

2. *To tread 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.*

IN-CENABŪLA, ðrum. 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.*

IN-CERATUS, a, um. *Unhealed.*

IN-CERIA, æ. f. (in and cura)  
*Want of care, carelessness, negligence.*

IN-CERIOSE, adv. *Carelessly, negligently.*

IN-CERIOSUS, a, um. I. *Careless, negligent, unconcerned.* II. *Careless, negligent, not made or done with care.*

IN-CURRO, curri, also curreo, 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.*

IN-CURSO, ðnis. f. (incurro) I. *A running to or against.* II. *A hostile attack, assault.* III. *An irruption or inroad into a country.*

IN-CURSO, ære. (freq. of incurro) I.

To attack, assault, rush upon. II. To dash against, clash with.

INCURSUS, avi, atum, are. (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 forcing into. II. An assault, attack, charge.

INCURVESCO, or INCURVESCO, ere. (incurvus) To bend or curve.

INCURVO, avi, atum, are. (incurvus) To curve, bend. I. To bend, cast down, discompose, disturb. II. To bend, turn, guide.

INCURVUS, a, um. Bent, crooked, curved.

INCUS, adis. f. (incudo) An anvil.

INCUSATIO, onis. f. (incuso) Accusation, blame.

INCUSO, avi, atum, are. (in and causa) To accuse, complain of a person or thing, blame.

INCUSUS, a, um. Part. of INCURTO. INCUSSES, us. m. (incutio) A striking or dashing upon a thing.

INCUSTODITUS, a, um. I. Not watched or guarded. II. Unobserved, not continued, omitted, neglected. III. Not concealed or kept secret. IV. Heedless, inconsiderate, imprudent.

INCUSUS, a, um. Part. of INCUDO.

INCUTIO, cussu, cussum, ere. (in and thuo) I. To strike upon. II. To throw, cast, or hurl to a place. III. To shake, cause to tremble. IV. To inflict, scold, strike into, inspire with.

INDAGATIO, onis. f. (indago, are) A searching or tracing out, an investigating, exploring.

INDAGATOR, oris. m. (indago, are) One who searches or traces out, an investigator, explorer.

INDAGATRIX, icis. f. (indagator) She that explores or traces out, &c.

INDAGŌ, avi, atum, are. I. To trace out. II. To trace out, explore, investigate.

INDAGŌ, 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.

INDEDECOR, adv. Indecently, unbecomingly, unsuitably.

INDEDECORIS, e. Indecent, unbecoming, disgraceful.

INDEDECORO, are. To disgrace, dishonour.

INDEDECORUS, a, um. I. Unbecomingly, indecorous, unsuitable. II. Unseemly.

INDEFATIGABILIS, e. (in and defatigabilis) Unwearied, Unwearied.

INDEFATIGATUS, a, um. Unwearied.

INDEFENSUS, a, um. Undefended.

INDEFESSUS, a, um. Unwearied.

INDEPLETUS, a, um. Unempt.

INDEJECTUS, a, um. Not thrown down.

INDELEBILIS, 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.

INDEFLORATUS, a, um. Unwept.

INDEPRAVATUS, a, um. Uncorrupted.

INDEPREHENSUS, and INDEPRENSUS, a, um. Unobserved, undiscovered.

INDEPTUS, a, um. Part. of INDIPSICOR.

INDESERTUS, a, um. Not forsaken.

INDESPECTUS, a, um. Where one cannot look down.

INDESTRUCTUS, a, um. Uninjured, unhurt.

INDEUTONUS, a, um. Unshorn.

INDEVITATUS, a, um. Unavoided.

INDEX, icis. e. 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, onis. 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 indiente, 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, avi, atum, are. (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, ctum, ere. 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 indie, 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. Unspeakable, ineffable. II. Part. of INDICO.

INDIDEM, adv. (inde and idem) I. From the same place. II. From the same matter or thing.

INDIES, or IN-DIES. 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. Homo, Indifferent to any thing; circa victum, Suet.

INDIFFERENTER, adv. I. Without distinction. II. With indifference.

INDIGENA, ae, e. (indu, i. e. in, and gē) I. A native of a country. II. Indigenous, native; made, grown, or born in a country.

INDIGENTIA, ae, f. (indigēo) Need, want, indigence; insatiable desire.

INDIGEO, 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.

INDIGES, etis. in. (from indu, i. e. in, and gēo, gēvo, i. e. vivovai) Indigenous, native.

IN-DIGESTUS, a, um. I. *Confused, without order or method.* II. *Undigested.*

INDIGNĒTO, āre. I. *To declare, make known; to name.* II. *To invoke, call upon a god.*

INDIGNĀBUNDUS, a, um. *Indignant; or rather, full of indignation.*

INDIGNANS, tis. I. Part. of *Indignor*; see *INDIGNOR*. II. Adj. *That cannot endure or suffer any thing, impatient.*

INDIGNATIO, ōnis. f. (*indignor*) I. *Indignation, disdain.* II. *An exciting of indignation by rhetorical art.*

INDIGNE, adv. I. *Un deservedly, unworthily, contrary to desert.* II. *Unbecomingly, in an unseemly manner.* III. *Indignantly, unbecomingly.*

INDIGNITAS, atis. f. (*indignus*) I. *Unworthiness.* II. *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.*

INDIGNUS, ōnis sūm, ārl. (*indignus*) *To esteem as incongruous, disreputable, or unseemly, to be indignant of, to disdain; hence, Indignandus, a, um, That deserves indignation.* Fig. *Pontem indignatus Araxes, Virg., l. e. not willing to bear.*

IN-DIGNUS, a, um. I. *Unworthy, undeserving.* II. *Undeserved; hence, 1. Cruel, harsh, intolerable, severe.* 2. *Unworthy, disreputable, unbecoming, unfit; Indignum! O! an exclamation, How unthine does not become, who ought not to do any thing.* III. *Whom any thing.*

INDIGĒS, a, um. (*indigeo*) I. *Needy, poor, in want.* II. *Desirous of any thing.*

INDIGĒNS, tis. I. *Careless, heedless, negligent.* II. *Neglected, not taken proper care of.*

INDILIGENTER, adv. *Negligently, carelessly, heedlessly.*

INDILIGENS, æ. f. (*indiligens*) *Carelessness, negligence, heedlessness.*

INDIPISCO, ēre. I. q. *Indipiscor*; *Plaut.*

INDIPISCOA, eptus sūm, l. (*indu, l. e. in, and apiscor*) I. *To obtain, attain, reach; hence, to get, acquire, receive.*

II. *To begin, commence.*

IN-DISPĒTUS, a, um. *Unplundered.*

IN-DISPĒTUS, a, um. I. *Undivided, unseparated, connected.* II. *That cannot*

*be distinguished, undistinguishable, without distinction.*

INDISĒRTE, adv. *Incopiently.*

IN-DISĒRTUS, a, um. *Ineloquent; also, not clear or plain, at a loss for words.*

IN-DISPENSĀTUS, a, um. *Not properly distributed, unmoderate.*

INDISPŌSITE, adv. *Without order, confusedly.*

IN-DISPŌSĪTUS, a, um. *Without order.*

IN-DISSŌLŪBĪLIS, e. *Indissoluble, that cannot be lousd.*

IN-DISTINCTUS, a, um. *Without distinction or arrangement, indistinct.*

INDITUS, a, um. Part. of *INDO*.

IN-DIVĪTUS, a, um. I. *Indivisible, inseparable.* II. *Not divided or separated.*

IN-DIVĪTUS, a, um. I. *Undivided, unseparated, not coven;* hence, *Indivisum, The community; prodivisio, in common.*

II. *Not distinct, not distinguishd.*

IN-DO, idū, Itum, ēre. I. *To put, set, or place into; hence, 1. To introduce, bring in.* 2. *To occasion.* II. *To put, set, or lay at a place, put, set, lay on or upon; hence, 1. To assign, attribute, give.* 2. *To build in any place.*

IN-DŌCĪLIS, e. I. *That learns with difficulty, indocile; or, that has not learned any thing; hence, 1. Unskilful, inexperienced, ignorant, unlearned.* 2. *Unapt, unfit for any thing.* II. *That cannot be taught.* III. *Unlearned.*

INDŌCTE, adv. *Unlearnedly, without having been taught, improperly, awkwardly.*

INDŌCTUS, ōris. m. (*indoceo, l. e. doceo*) *An overruler of slaves.*

IN-DŌCTUS, a, um. *Uninstructed, unlearned, awkward; (Gr. ἀσκήτος);* cunct *Indoctum, Hor., for indocto, unskilfully.*

IN-DŌCTUS, æ. f. *Freedom from pain.*

INDŌLES, is. f. (*indu, l. e. in, 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.*

INDŌLESCO, lui. 3. (*Indoleo, from doloo*) *To feel pain or trouble, to be grieved.*

IN-DŌMĀBĪLIS, e. *That cannot be broken in or tamed, untameable.*

IN-DŌMĪTUS, a, um. I. *Untamed, not broken in, wild; unchecked, unrestrained.*

II. *That cannot be checked or restrained, untameable.*

IN-DŌMĪO, iui, 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.*

IN-DŌTATUS, a, um. *That has no dowry or portion.*

IN-DŌUBĒTO, āre. *To doubt of.*

IN-DŌUBĪTUS, a, um. *Not doubtful, certain.*

IN-DŪCO, xi, ctum, ēre. I. *To lead or bring in, into, or to a place; hence, 1. 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. se, 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, judge.* 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 coverly with any thing as a covering; hence, 1. 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 writing.*

*to be erased on the tablets; hence, 1. annul, invalidate.* VIII. *To bring into or insert in an account; hence, to charge in an account.* IX. *To draw off, derive; hence, induci, to be derived, to arise, spring.* N. B. *Induxit, for induxit, Ter.*

INDUCTIO, ōnis. f. (*induco*) I. *A bringing into, setting in, introducing.*

II. *A drawing or letting into.* III. *Animi, l. 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 *INDUCO*.

INDUCTUS, us. m. (*induco*) *An inducement, persuasion.*

INDŪCTA, æ. f. (*induco*) *A kind of garment for a female.*

INDŪGĒDĪOR, i. for *Indugredior*; *Lucret.*

INDŪGĒNS, tis. I. Part. of *indugēns*; see *INDUGĒNS*. II. Adj. *Tender, fond kind, indulgent.*

INDŪGĒNER, adv. *Tenderly, kindly, indulgently.*

INDŪGĒNTIA, æ. f. (*indugēns*) I. *Indulgentia, gentleness, complaisance, favour, courtesy.* II. *Tenderness, affection.*

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**.  
**INDUCO**, ui, 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 anything. III. Se inducere, To fall in or upon, be entangled in, prop. and fig.; in *haqueum*, Cic.: *mucone*, Virg., to stab himself. IV. To assume, take upon one's self. V. To impart, give, occasion. VI. To enter upon any thing.

**INDUPEDIO**, ire, 4. i. q. impedio; Lucr.  
**INDUPERTOR**, for imperator; Lucr.  
**INDUPERCO**, rui, 3. To become hard.  
**INDURO**, ūvi, ūtum, ūre. To make hard, harden.

**INDUSTARIUS**, i. m. One that makes industria.

**INDUSTIO**, ūvi, ūtum, ūre. (*indusium*) To clothe; *Industiatius*, a, um, *Clothed*. N.B. *Industiatia*, Plaut., *A kind of woman's garment*, perhaps, a chemise.

**INDUSTICUM**, 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.

**INŒDIE**, ūrum. f. *An intermediate space of time which for a while interrupts the course of war, a truce, armistice.*

**INŒDUS**, a, um. Part. of **INDUO**.

**INŒDUS**, us, m. (*induo*) *A putting on*; as, of a garment, Tac.

**INŒVILE**, ūrum. f. (*induo*) *Clothes, garments.*

**IN-EBRIO**, ūvi, ūtum, ūre. To make drunk; to fill or saturate with liquor; hence, *aurem*, Juv., to weary with talking.

**INEDIA**, æ. f. (*in and edo*) *An abstaining from eating, want of appetite or desire to eat; hunger, abstinence from food.*

**INEDITUS**, a, um. Not made known, still unknown.

**IN-EFFICAX**, æcis. *Ineffectual.*

**IN-ELĀBRĀTUS**, a, um. Unlaboured.

**IN-ELEGANS**, tis. I. *Inlegant, void*

of taste or neatness. II. *Not good, bad, poor.*

**INELĒGANTER**, adv. *Without elegance or taste, inelegantly, badly.*

**IN-ELUCTĀBĪLIS**, e. *From which one cannot extricate himself.*

**IN-EMORTIS**, I. *To die in or at any thing.*

**IN-EMITUS**, or **IN-EMITUS**, a, um. *Unpurchased, unbought.*

**IN-ENARRĀBĪLIS**, e. *That cannot be related or described, indescribable.*

**INENARRĀBĪLITER**, adv. *In an indescribable manner, indescribably.*

**INENŌDĀBĪLIS**, e. (*in and enodo*) *That cannot be explained, perplexed, inexplicable.*

**IN-EO**, ivi, and more frequently ivi, *Itum*, rui, 1. 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. *Intus*, a, um; e. g. *inita æstate*, at the beginning of summer, *Cæs.*: *nondum initis tribumis*, i. e. *factis, ortis, Cic.*

**INEPTE**, adv. I. *Improperly, absurdly, foolishly.* II. *At an improper time.*

**INEPTIA**, æ. f. (*ineptus*) *Silly behaviour, absurdity, folly*; *ineptiæ*, plur., *trifles, fooleries, absurdities*. Also of style in writing, *Excess of ornament.*

**INEPTIO**, ire, 4. (*ineptus*) *To say or do what is absurd, to play the fool, triflic.*

**INEPTUS**, 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.*

**INERMIS**, e. (*in and arma*) *Unarmed, without weapons, defenceless*; especially, *without shield*; hence, fig., *unarmed*; in *philosophia*, Cic., i. e. *not practised.*

**INERMUS**, a, um. i. q. *inermis.*

**INERRANS**, tis. I. Adj. (*in and errans*) *Not wandering or erring*; *stella*, a fixed star, Cic. II. Part. of **INERRO**.

**IN-ERRO**, ūre. *To wander about in a place.*

**INERNS**, 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, feeble*; 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-ERĪTUS**, a, um. *Uncarned, ignorant, awkward.*

**IN-ESCO**, ūvi, ūtum, ūre. *To allure with a bait.*

**IN-EVĒCTUS**, a, um. *For evectus*; Virg.

**IN-EVITĀBĪLIS**, e. *Inevitable, unavoidable.*

**IN-EVŪLTUS**, a, um. *Not rolled out or unfolded.*

**IN-EXCĪTĀBĪLIS**, e. *From which one cannot be aroused.*

**IN-EXCĪTUS**, a, um. *Not in motion, quiet, calm.*

**IN-EXCUSĀBĪLIS**, e. *That cannot be excused, excusable.*

**IN-EXCŪSSUS**, a, um. *Not shocked, unshaken.*

**IN-EXERCĪTĀTUS**, a, um. *Unexercised.*

**IN-EXHAUSTUS**, a, um. *Unexhausted, inexhaustible.*

**IN-EXŌRĀBĪLIS**, e. *Incorable, that cannot be moved by entreaty.*

**IN-EXPERĪECTUS**, a, um. *Not awakened.*

**IN-EXPERTUS**, 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-EXPIĀBĪLIS**, e. I. *That cannot be expiated, atoned for, inexpiable.* II. *Inplacible, irreconcilable, obstinate.*

**INEXPLEBĪLIS**, e. (*in and expleo*) *That cannot be filled*; hence, *insatiable.*

**IN-EXPLETUS**, a, um. *Not filled, not satisfied, insatiable.*

**IN-EXPLICĀBĪLIS**, e. I. *Inexplicable, from which one cannot disengage himself*; *bellum*, Tac., i. e. *incessant.* II. *Intricate, 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-EXPLICĪTUS**, a, um. I. *Unexplained.*

II. *Inexplicable, obscure.*

**IN-EXPLŌRĀTUS**, a, um. *Unexamined,*



untried, not known : inexplorato, ablat., without previous examination, without obtaining previous information.

IN-EXPUGNABILIS, e. I. That cannot be taken by assault or conquered. II. Fig. Unconquerable, firm, that resists all attacks.

IN-EXPECTATUS, a, um. Unexpected.

IN-EXTINCTUS, a, um. Unextinguished, unextinguishable.

IN-EXSPICABILIS, e. I. That cannot be crossed or passed. II. Unconquerable, invincible. III. Not to be surpassed.

INEXTRICABILIS, e. (in and extrico) Inextricable, from which one cannot disengage himself.

IN-FABRE, adv. Unskilfully, not in a workmanlike manner, without art, rudely.

IN-FABRICATUS, a, um. Unwrought.

IN-FACETE, adv. Not wittily, rudely, coarsely.

IN-FACETIÆ, or INFICETIÆ, Ærum. f. (infacetus) Low wit, rude jests or puns.

IN-FACETUS, a, um. Not witty, unmannerly, rude.

IN-FACUNDUS, a, um. Ineloquent.

INFAMIA, 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.

INFAMIS, e. (in and fama) I. That is ill spoken of, infamous. II. Disreputable, that causes an ill report.

INFAMUS, Ævi, Ætium, Ære. (infamis) I. To bring into ill repute, to brand with infamy : to blame, accuse, charge. II. To give an ill report of.

IN-FANDUS, a, um. Prop. That cannot be spoken or expressed, unspeakable, inexpressible : calamitous, unfortunate, mournful, sad ; shocking, abominable, detestable, unheard of, &c.

IN-FANS, 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.

INFANTARIUS, a, um. (infans) Fond of children.

INFANTIA, æ. f. (infans) I. Inability to speak. II. Infancy, the age of childhood, 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-FARCIO (Infercio), si, sum and tum, or ctum, ire. I. To stuff' info. II. To fill up.

INFARSUS (Infersus), a, um. Part. of INFARCIO.

INFATUUS, Ævi, Ætium, Ære. (in and fatuus) To render foolish, infatuate.

IN-FAUSTUS, a, um. Unfortunate : Infaustum, Misfortune.

INFECTUS, a, um. I. Adj. (from in and factus) I. Not made, done, or performed ; unfinished. 2. Impracticable, impossible. II. Part. of INFICIO.

INFELICITAS, atis. f. (infelix) Unhappiness, calamity.

INFELICITER, adv. Unhappily, unfortunately.

INFELICTO, Ære. (infelix) To render unhappy or unfortunate.

INFELICO, Ære. (infelix) To render unhappy or unfortunate.

IN-FELIX, 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, miscral. III. Unfortunate for any one, calamitous, unlucky.

INFENSE, adv. Hostilely.

INFENSO, Ære. (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.

INFENSUS, a, um. Hostile, inimical, enraged.

INFER, or INFERSUS, a, um. ; compar. INFERIOR ; superl. INFIMUS. I. Posit. Infer, or inferus, a, um. 1. 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 : lower, 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. Infimus, 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.

INFERI, Ærum. m. See INFER.

INFERIE, Ærum. f. See INFERTUS, a, um.

INFERIOR, See INFER.

INFERIUS, a, um. (infero) That is offered or sacrificed : hence, Inferiæ (sc. victimæ, dapes, or res), Sacrifices or offerings in honour of the dead.

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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.

INFILICOR, *ári.* See INFILICOR.  
INFIDELIS, *e.* That cannot be confided in, not trustworthy, faithless, perfidious, false.

INFIDELITAS, *átis. f.* (infidelis) Faithlessness, falsehood, perfidy, infidelity.  
INFIDELITER, *adv.* Faithlessly, perfidiously.

INFIDUS, *a, um.* Not to be trusted, unsafe, faithless, treacherous, false.

INFIGO, *xi, xum. 3.* 1. To fix or thrust in; hence, infigi, to be thrust or fastened in; also, to remain fixed. 11. Fig. To ingit, impress, imprint.

INFIMAS, *átis, or* INFIMATIS, *e.* (infimus) One of the lowest.

INFIMUS, *a, um.* See INFER.

INFINDO, *idi, issum. 3.* To clear, cut asunder; and, to make any thing by clearing.

INFINITAS, *átis. f.* (in and finis) Endlessness, infinite nature, number, or space.

INFINITE, *adv.* Without bounds or limits, without end.

INFINITO, *ónis. f.* (infinitus) Endlessness.

INFIRMITAS, *a, um.* 1. Without bounds or limits, boundless, unlimited, infinite, immense. 11. Endless; hence, infinitum, Endless number or quantity, infinitude. 111. Large, great. 1V. Indefinite; especially, indefinite, where no person or time is mentioned or implied, without respect of persons and time, general, universal.

INFIRMATIO, *ónis. f.* (infirmus) 1. An weakening. 11. A refusing, dispraying.

INFIRME, *adv.* 1. Weakly, slightly, faintly; feebly, without rhetorical ornament. 11. Faint-heartedly, fearfully.

INFIRMITAS, *átis. f.* (infirmus) Weakness, infirmity. 1. Of body; hence, Disease, indisposition, malady. 11. Of the mind; hence, 1. The weaker sex, women; also, the weaker age, children. 2. Feckleness, inconstancy; faithlessness, dishonesty.

INFIRMUS, *ávi, átum, áre.* (infirmus) 1. To weaken, enfeebel. 11. To weaken, to invalidate, disprove, confute.

111. To annul, make void. 1V. To dispirit.

INFIRMUS, *a, um.* Weak, not strong.

1. Of the body and other sensible things; also, Weary, tired, faint, languid;

or, indisposed, sick, unwell, ill. 11. Of the spirits and mind; hence, 1. Inconstant, light-minded, dishonest. 2. Incredulous. 111. Of other things, (Of no weight or consequence, trivial, weak.

INFIR, defect. i. q. incipit. 1. He (she) begins. 11. He (she) begins to speak.

INFITILE, *árum. f.* (in and fater) A denial; but the accusative only is in use, with the verb *eo*; e. g. *infittis áre, to deny.*

INFITIALIS, *e.* (infittae) Negative, consisting in denial.

INFITIATIO, *ónis. f.* (infittior) 1. A denying. 11. A denying or disowning of a debt.

INFITIATOR, *óris. m.* (infittior) One who denies; or one who refuses to restore a deposit, or pay a debt.

INFITIOR, *átus sum, ári.* (in and fater) 1. To deny, disown; to disown a debt; to deny having received a deposit. 11. Not to stand to any thing, to refuse to fulfil (a promise or engagement).

INFIXUS, *a, um.* Part. of INFIGO.

INFLAMMATO, *ónis. f.* (inflammo) 1. A kindling, inflaming. 11. Fig. Animorum, Cic., poetic fire.

INFLAMMO, *ávi, átum, áre.* 1. To set on fire, kindle; hence, fig., to inflame, kindle, rouse, incite. 11. To set on fire, burn, consume by burning.

INFLATE, *adv.* Pompously, exaggeratedly, proudly.

INFLATIO, *ónis. f.* (inflat) A blowing up, inflation; hence, a swelling, flatulence.

INFLATUS, *a, um.* 1. Part. of inflat; hence, *inflatus.* 11. Adj. 1. Swollen, inflated, puffed up. 2. Puffed up, elated, proud. 3. Turgid, bombastic, inflated.

INFLATUS, *us. m.* (inflat) 1. A blowing. 11. A breathing into.

INFLECTO, *xi, xum. 3.* 1. To bend, curve; hence, inflecti, to bend, be crooked or inflected. 11. Fig. To bend, mitigate, appease. 111. To alter, change, diminish, lessen.

INFLECTUS, *a, um.* Unwcept.

INFLEXIBILIS, *e.* 1. Inflexible, not to be bent. 11. Unchangeable.

INFLEXIO, *ónis. f.* (inflecto) A bending.

INFLEXUS, *a, um.* Part. of INFLECTO.

INFLEXUS, *us. m.* (inflecto) A bending, curving.

INFLECTUS, *a, um.* Part. of INFLEGO.

INFLEGO, *xi, ctum. 3.* 1. To strike one thing on or against another; fig., to utter against any one. 11. To inflict by striking, to strike (a blow). 111.

Gen. To inflict, attach, add.

INFLO, *ávi, átum, áre.* 1. To blow or breathe in or upon any thing; also of other things, to blow or blow to a place.

11. To blow up, inflate, cause to swell; hence, to elate, raise, make greater.

INFLO, *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. 11. 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.

INFODIO, *ódi, ósum, ére.* To dig in, bury in the earth; fig., to cause to penetrate into.

INFORMATIO, *ónis. f.* (informo) 1. An outline, sketch, first draught. 11. A representation, idea, conception.

INFORMIDATUS, *a, um.* Not feared.

INFORMIS, *e.* (in and forma) 1. That has no form, that has not a proper form; unpruned, mishapen, deformed.

11. Hideous, horrid, ugly.

INFORMO, *ávi, átum, áre.* To give form to anything, to form, mould, fashion, shape.

1. With words, To describe, sketch, show how a thing is or ought to be.

11. By instruction. 111. In the mind, To frame, form; or, to imagine, conceive.

INFORO, *áre.* (in and forum) To accuse in a court of justice; a word formed in jest by PLAUTUS.

INFORTUNATUS, *a, um.* Unfortunate.

INFORTUNIUM, *i. n.* (in and fortuna) Misfortune.

INFOSUS, *a, um.* Part. of INFUNDIO.

INFUNDIO, *(for, infra, i. e. infera partem, 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. 11. Prep. Below, under. 1. In situation or place. 2. In size. 3. In value, esteem, or worth.

INFRACTIO, *ónis. f.* (infringo) Prop. A breaking to pieces; hence, a weakening.

INFRACTUS, *a, um.* 1. Adj. (from in and fractus) Unbroken, unweakened.

11. Part. of INFRINGO.

INFRAGILIS, *e.* 1. That cannot be broken to pieces. 11. Fig. Strong, not weakened.

INFREMO, *ni, ére.* To make a noise.

1. Of living creatures, To growl, bellow. 11. Of things without life, To resound, roar, &c.

INFRENATUS, *a, um.* 1. Adj. Not having or using a bride. 11. Part. of INFRENIO.

IN-FRENDO, ére. 3. of IN-FRENDO, ére. 2. To gnash the teeth.

IN-FRENUM, e. of 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 or but thinly inhabited, lonesome, solitary.

IN-FREQUENTIA, æ. f. (infrequens) I. Smallness of number, futeness. II. Solitariness, solitude, lonesomeness of a place.

IN-FRANGO, égi, actum. 3. (in and frango) I. To break, break to pieces: hence, I. 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, dia. Without foliage.

IN-FRUNITUS, a, um. Without taste, silly, foolish.

IN-FŪCO, ávi, áum, áre. To paint: Infucatus, a, um, Painted, coloured.

IN-FŪLA, 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.

IN-FŪLŪS, a, um. Adorned with an infula.

IN-FULCIO, sí, tum, ire. I. To cram into. II. Fig. To fast in.

IN-FUNDO, fidi, fúsum, ére. 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, I. 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, I. Merum, Plaut., to weaken with water. 2. Aliquid, Plaut. Mil. 3, 6, 46, to disguise, cloak, counterfeited.

IN-FUNDO, ónis. f. (infundo) A pouring in or into.

IN-FŪSUS, a, um. Part of INFUNDO.

IN-GERĀNO, ávi, áum, áre. I. Trans. To double, repeat, reiterate. II. Intrans. To be redoubled, to increase.

IN-GĒMISCO, ui, ére. To sigh or groan on account of any thing.

IN-GĒMO, ui, ére. 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.

IN-GENERASCO, ére. (ingenero) To be implanted.

IN-GENĒRO, ávi, áum, áre. I. To implant: Ingeneratus, a, um, Implanted, ing-bred. II. To generate, produce, bring forth.

INGĒNIĀTUS, a, um. (ingenium) Disposed or apt by nature.

IN-GENŪCTIO, ávi, áum, áre. To cause one to bend the knees: Ingenuclatus, a, um, Kneeling.

INGĒNIÓSE, adv. Acutely, ingeniously, wittily.

INGĒNIÓSUS, a, um. (ingenium) I. Of acute genius, of good natural talents, clever. II. Ingenious, acute, subtle, shrewd, witty, inventive. III. Acute, cleverly invented, ingenious. IV. Apt, adapted to any thing.

INGĒNĪTUS, a, um. Part of INGIGNO.

INGĒNIUM, i. n. (in and gēno s. gigno) The innate, natural quality. I. Of a thing. II. Of a person. I. 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.

IN-GENŪ, ui, tum. 3. The old form of ingigno: e. g. Inque genatur, for ingenuatur, Lucr.

INGĒNŪ, tis. Fast, very fast, immensely great, huge, big; hence, I. Great, respectable, honourable, remarkable, famous. II. Great, strong, powerful.

INGĒNŪE, adv. I. In a gentlemanly manner, as becomes persons of good (free) birth. II. Candidly, ingeniously.

INGĒNŪITAS, átis. f. (ingenium) I. The condition of a free-born man or gentleman, good birth. II. Honourable sentiment.

INGĒNŪS, a, um. (ingeno) I. 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, I. Suitable to a free-born man, noble, respectable. 2. Frank, candid, ingenious. 3. Weak, delicate, tender, that cannot bear much.

IN-GERĒO, éssi, éctum. 3. I. To carry, pour, throw or put into, upon, or to a place. II. To utter, say, throw out.

III. To give, present, bring to: to show itself, appear. IV. To obtrude or force upon.

INGĒSTUS, a, um. Part of INGERO. IN-IGĒNO, gēnū, gēntium, ére. To instil by birth or nature, to implant, engender: hence, Ingentus, a, um, Inborn, innate, implanted.

INGLÓRĪTUS, a, um. (in and gloriū) Without glory or fame, not glorious, inglorious: hence, of no reputation, mean.

INGLÓRVIES, et. f. I. The gullet, swallow. II. Gluttony, voraciousness.

INGRĀTE, adv. I. 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 INGRĀTUS, see INGRĀTIA.

IN-GRĀTUS, a, um. I. Disagreeable, unpleasant. Hence, Loathsome, disgusting. II. Unthankful, ungrateful: hence, I. 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, ére. I. To grow heavy or more heavy. 2. To become more oppressive, grow worse. II. To be troubled or inconvenienced: or, to be oppressed.

IN-GRĀVO, 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. I. 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, passage.

INGRESSUS, a, um. Part of INGREDIOR. INGRESSUS, us. m. (ingredior) I. A going into, entering: hence, I. A beginning, commencement. 2. An entrance, a door. II. A walk, gait.

INGRŪO, ui. 3. (like congruo, from

*-gōwa*) To break or rush into, to come upon suddenly. Fig. of things without late, To burst or break in, to fall upon violently, to assail.

**INGRES, inis.** *m.* 1. The ground. 11. Fig. of vegetables, The place where the branches are joined to the trunk.

**INGRĒDITŪ, avi, atum, are.** (in and gurgēs) 1. To dip, roll, or throw into; to penetrate. 11. Fig. To seek or step in; to, to addit or deriv. one's self to a thing. 3. Se. To glut one's self, to gormandise, gorge. 2. To throw into.

**INGUSTĀTUS, a, um.** Not tasted.

**INHABILIS, e.** 1. That cannot be easily managed or turned about, unsteady. 11. Unproper, unfit, unapt.

**INHABITĀS, ē.** (In and habitālis) Unhabitable.

**INHABITŪ, avi, atum, are.** (In and habitō) To dwell in or at a place, to inhabit.

**INHABITŪ, hāsī, hāsūm.** 2. To stick, hang, or cling on or to, or, to be so fastened to, any other manner as to be removed with difficulty.

**INHABITŪ, hāsī, hāsūm.** 3. (inchoat. of inhareo) To remain fixed, stick fast in.

**INHĀLO, āvi, ātum, āre.** To blow or breathe a thing to; aliquid popinam, Cic., ut nidorem popinæ, the smell of food that has been eaten.

**INHIBĒO, ūi, hūm.** 2. (in and habeo) 1. To use or exercise any thing towards a person or thing, to set in operation, to use. 11. To keep back, hold in, hinder, stop; of persons to keep back; to make a decision; hence. 111. Inhibere puppen remis, Lucan.; or simply, inhibitere (sc. navem remis; or, navem in) to inhibit, a nautical term, to row towards the quarter deck or poop, to row backwards without turning, in order to avoid the appearance of flight.

**INHIBITŪ, ēps. f. ē.** actus inhibendi; e. g. remigium, Cic., a rowing backwards.

**INHIBITŪ, a, um.** Part. of INHIBĒO.

**INHŪ, avi, atum, are.** 1. To stand open. 11. To stand with open mouth, to gape at any thing; hence, 1. To desire eagerly, to long for. 2. To seek earnestly for any thing. 3. To look eagerly upon, look with open mouth upon. 111. To open the mouth, to gape (with amazement or desire).

**INHŪSTŪ, āre.** (inonestur) To disgrace, dishonour.

**INHŪSTUS, a, um.** 1. Dishonourable, disgraceful. 11. Ugly, filthy, nasty, dirty.

**INHŪSTŪKĀTUS, a, um.** 1. Without external honour, unhonoured, not respected by the world. 11. Unrewarded.

**INHŪNŪLĪTUS, a, um.** Not honourable, dishonourable.

**INHŪNŪS, a, um.** 1. Unhonoured, not honoured or respected, inconsiderable.

**INHŪ, ūgty, unūgty.**

**INHŪRĪLO, ūi, ere.** 1. To shudder, shake, tremble as in a fever; also, to shudder, tremble, or shake with fear or horror. 11. To stand on end, stand erect, bristle, be horrent; also gen., to be stiff.

**111. To tremble, shake, have a tremulous motion, quiver.** 1V. To shake one's self.

**INHŪRĪSCĒO, ūi, ere.** (inchoat. of inhorreo) 1. To tremble, shudder, shake.

**11. To send forth sharp points, to rise erect, raise its points, bristle, be horrent.**

**111. To tremble, quiver, have a tremulous motion.**

**INHŪSPĪTĀLIS, e.** That does not receive strangers, inhospitable; where strangers do not meet with a hospitable reception.

**INHŪSPĪTĀLĪTAS, ātis. f.** (inhospitalis) Inhospitability.

**INHŪSPĪTĀLĪTER, adv.** Inhospitably.

**INHŪSPĪTŪS, a, um.** 1. Inhospitable.

**11. Unhabited, uninhabitable.**

**INHŪMĀNĒ, adv.** Inhumanly, contrary to the affections or duty of mankind.

**INHŪMĀNĪTAS, ātis. f.** (inhumanus) 1. Inhumanity, inhuman conduct, unkindness of conduct or behaviour. 11. Unpoliteness, uncourteousness. 111. Niggardliness.

**INHŪMĀNĪTER, adv.** Inhumanly, unpolitely, uncourteously.

**INHŪMĀNUS, a, um.** 1. Inhuman, not human. 11. Unpolite, unmanly, uncourteous. 111. Superhuman, godlike, extraordinary.

**INHŪMĀTUS, a, um.** Unbaricd, not interred.

**INHŪMĪGŪ, āre.** To madden, wet.

**INHŪ, l.** Therein, there, in that place, in that matter. 11. Nearly, soon, almost, at the point (of time).

**INŪGŪ, ēgi, actum. 3.** (in and ago) To drive into or to a place; to drive on, urge.

**INŪMICĒ, adv.** Hostilely, inimically.

**INŪMICĪTAS, ē. f.** (inimicus) Hostility.

**INŪMICŪ, āvi, ātum, āre.** (inimicus) To set at variance, render hostile, make enemies.

**INŪMICŪS, a, ūiz.** (in and amicus) 1.

Hostile, unfriendly, adverse, at enmity, inimical; prejudicial or injurious to. 11. May also be rendered as a substantive, An enemy.

**INŪIQVE, adv.** 1. Unequally. 11. Unjustly. 111. Not contentedly.

**INŪIQŪTAS, ātis. f.** (iniquus) 1. Unequality; also, uncereness; also, steepness, height. 11. Difficulty, hardness.

**111. Unfairness, injustice, oppression.**

**INŪIQŪS, a, um.** (in and æquus) 1. Unequal; also, high. 11. Inconvenient, difficult, unprofitable, disadvantageous.

**111. Not of right measure; and so, 1. Too large, immoderate. 2. Too small.**

**1V. Unjust, unfair.** 1V. Unkind, hard, contrary, adverse, hostile; also, iniquus, subst., An enemy. 1V. Discontented, unwilling. 1V1. Unfortunate, calamitous, hapless.

**INIŪTIĀMENTŪ, i. n.** (iniŪtio) An initiation or instruction.

**INIŪTIĀTŪ, ōnis. f.** (iniŪtio) 1. An initiation or admission to sacred rites.

**11. A participation in sacred rites; the sacred rites themselves.**

**INIŪTŪ, āvi, ātum, āre.** (iniŪtio) To initiate, admit; to baptize.

**INIŪTŪ, 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.

**11. Initia, Sacred rites in which no strangers could partake; also of the Bacchanalia; also, things used in such assemblies.**

**INIŪTUS, a, um.** Part. of INŪTŪ.

**INŪTUS, us. m.** (ineo) An arrival, coming, approach.

**INŪTŪ, āre.** (freq. of iniŪcio) To lay or put on, to apply.

**INŪCTUS, a, um.** Part. of INŪCIO.

**INŪCTŪS, ūs. m.** (iniŪcio) 1. A throwing on. 11. A putting in or into.

**111. A throwing over.** 1V. A laying on. 1V. A throwing on.

**INŪCIT, i. ē.** inŪciter; Plaut.

**INŪCĪO, ēci, ectum, ēre.** (in and iacio) 1. To throw, cast, or put in or into; hence, fig., to bring in, induce, inspire, occasion. 11. To throw to, on, upon, or at any thing; hence, to put or lay on; to manum aliquid, to lay one's hand on any one.

**111. To say, give or throw out a hint of any thing.** N.B. InŪcitur, for inŪcitur; Plaut.

**INŪCŪNDĒ, adv.** Unpleasantly.

**INJUCUNDUS**, átis. f. (injucundus) *Unpleasantness.*  
**INJUCUNDUS**, a, um. I. *Unpleasant.*  
 II. *Severe, bitter.*  
**INJUDICATUS**, 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, fig., *to inflict, occasion.* III. *To impose upon, lay upon as a burden:* also, *to lay upon, exploit.*  
**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; also simply, *injury, 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.*  
**INJURIO**, átus sum, ári. (injuria) *To do an injury.*  
**INJURIOSE**, adv. *Unlawfully, unjustly.*  
**INJURIOSUS**, a, um. (injuria) I. *Acting unjustly, unjust, injurious, insolent, pecculant.* II. *Harmful, noxious.*  
**INJURIOUS**, a, um. (in and jus) *That acts unlawfully, unjust, wrongful, unfair.*  
**INJURIS**, a, um. I. q. *injurius;* Plaut.  
**INJURISUS**, a, um. *Without command, uncommanded, voluntary, of one's own accord.*  
**INJUSTUS**, us, m. Occurs only in the ablative, *injustus*, *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 **ILL**.  
**INM**. Words beginning thus, see in **INM**.  
**INMABILIS**, e. (in and no) *That cannot be swum in.*  
**INMASCOR**, 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.*  
**IN-NATO**, ávi, átum, áre. I. *To swim or float into or to a place.* II. *To swim or float in or upon:* hence, fig., *to float.*  
**IN-NÁTUS**, a, um. Part. of **INNASCOR**.  
**IN-NÁVIGÁBILIS**, e. *Not navigable.*  
**IN-NECTO**, xui, xum, ére. *To tie, join or fasten on:* hence, fig. I. *Causas morandi*, Virg., to bring forward one after another: *fraudem clientis*, id. II. *To entangle, implicate.* III. *To bind, join, connect.*  
**INNECUS**, a, um. Part. of **INNECTO**.  
**INNECUS**, a, um. Part. of **INNECTO**.  
**IN-NITOR**, nixus and nisus sum, i. *To rest or lean upon any thing.*  
**IN-NIXUS**, a, um. Part. of **IN-NITOR**.  
**IN-NO**, ávi, átum, áre. I. *To swim or float in or upon.* II. *To navigate or sail upon.* III. *To floss in or upon.*  
**IN-NOCENS**, 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.*  
**INNOCENTER**, adv. *Harmlessly, blamelessly, innocently.*  
**INNOCENTIA**, 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.*  
**INNOCENTIA**, adv. *Without harm, not injuriously.*  
**INNOCENTUS**, a, um. I. *Not injurious, harmless, innoxious; inoffensive, harmless, innocent.* II. *Unhurt, uninjured.*  
**INNÓTESCO**, tui, ére. *To become known, come into notice.*  
**IN-NÓVO**, ávi, átum, áre. *To renew, alter.*  
**IN-NOXIUS**, a, um. I. *Harmless, innoxious:* that does no harm, not guilty, innocent. II. *Not injured, free from harm, unhurt.* III. *Unreproached.*  
**IN-NÓBLIS**, a, um. *Without clouds, not overcast, not gloomy.*  
**INNÓBIS**, e. (in and nubes) *Cloudless.*  
**IN-NÓBO**, psi, ptum. 3. *To marry into.*  
**INNÓBUS**, a, um. (in and nubo) *Unmarried.*  
**IN-NÚMERÁBILIS**, e. *Innumerable, numberless.*  
**IN-NÚMERÁBILITAS**, átis. f. *An infinite number, an infinitude.*

**INNÚMERÁBILITER**, adv. *Innumerably.*  
**IN-NÚMERÁBIS**, e. *Innumerable.*  
**IN-NÚMERUS**, a, um. *Innumerable.*  
**INNO**, ui, ótum. 3. (in and nuo) *To give a nod, nod to, make a sign to any one; to give a nod, make a sign.*  
**IN-NUPtus**, a, um. I. *Unmarried:* *Innupta*, *An unmarried female, a virgin.*  
 II. *Nuptiæ innuptæ*, an unfortunate marriage.  
**IN-NÓTRIO**, ivi, ítum. 4. *To nourish or bring up in or at any thing.*  
**IN-NÓTRITUS**, a, um. Part. of **IN-NÓTRIO**.  
**IN-OBLITUS**, a, um. *Minful, not forgotten.*  
**IN-OBÓRTUS**, a, um. *Not covered, not overshelmed.*  
**IN-OBSCURO**, áre. *To darken.*  
**IN-OBSEQUENS**, tis. *Not yielding, stubborn.*  
**INOBSERVANTIA**, æ, f. *Negligence, indifference.*  
**INOBSERVATUS**, a, um. *Unobserved, unperceived.*  
**IN-OCIDITUS**, a, um. *Never setting.*  
**IN-OFFENSUS**, 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.*  
**IN-OFFICIOSUS**, a, um. I. *Not observant of his duty; uncourteous, uncivil.* II. *Not according to duty.*  
**IN-OLENS**, tis. *Without smell.*  
**IN-ÓLESO**, lévi, ére. *To grow in, at, or upon any thing.*  
**IN-ÓMINATUS**, a, um. *Unfortunate.*  
**IN-ÓPERTUS**, a, um. *Uncovered, bare.*  
**INOPIA**, æ, f. (inops) 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.*  
**IN-ÓPNANS**, tis. *Not expecting; contrary to expectation, unexpected.*  
**INÓPINANTER**, adv. *Unexpectedly.*  
**INÓPNATE**, adv. *Unexpectedly.*  
**INÓPNÁTO**. See **INOPINATUS**.  
**IN-ÓPINATUS**, a, um. *That happens contrary to expectation, that was not expected, unexpected:* hence, *Inopinatum*, *Any thing unexpected; exinopinato*, Cic.; *or, inopinato* (abl.), Liv., *contrary to expectation, unexpectedly.*  
**IN-ÓPLUS**, a, um. *Unexpected.*  
**INÓPIOSUS**, a, um. (inopia) *In want of.*

IN-OFFORTĒUS, a, um. *Inconvenient or any thing, unseasonable.*

IN-ORS, 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-ŪTĀTUS, 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-ORĪRE, iri. *A. To show itself, appear.*

INORNĀTE, adv. *Without ornament.*

IN-ORNĀTUS, a, um. I. *Unadorned, without ornament.* II. *Unrenowned, not praised.*

IN-PRĪMIS, Especially. — See PRIMUS.

INQUAM. See INQUO.

IN-QUIES, ōtis. I. Adj. *Unquiet.*

II. Subst. fem. *Unquietness.*

INQUIĒTĪO, ōnis. f. (inquiēto) *Disturbance, agitation.*

INQUIĒTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (inquiētus) *To disturb.*

INQUIĒTUDO, inis. f. (inquiētus) *Disquietude.*

IN-QUIĒTUS, a, um. *Without rest, restless.*

INQUIBĪTUS, i. m. (for incolinus, from incolō) *An inhabitant of a place which is new to our property, a dueller in a strange place, a tenant, lodger.*

INQUISĀTE, adv. *Filthy, dirty, impurely.*

INQUINĀTUS, a, um. I. Part of Inquinō; see INQUO.

II. Adj. *Contaminated, defiled, impure, filthy, foul, sordid, base.*

INQUO, 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 inquā, as sequor from inquā) *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, sic, aliquid, is often used in bringing forward or anticipating objections, and may be rendered, *I say, you say, they say.*

INQUO, ōvi, ōtum, ēre. (in and quĕro) 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.

INQUISTIO, ōnis. f. (inquiro) 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 investigation.*

INQUISTOR, ōris. m. (inquiro) I. *One who searches for any thing;* one who searches for documents or proofs in support of an accusation. II. *An investigator, examiner.*

INQUISTUS, a, um. I. Adj. *Not inquired into.* II. Part of INQUIRO.

IN-ŪLĒBER, bris, bre, or IN-ŪLĒBRIS, e. I. *Unwholesome, not conducive to health.* II. *Unserviceable, unprofitable, useless.*

IN-SĀLŪTĀTUS, a, um. *Without taking leave, without having taken leave.*

IN-SĀNĀBĪLIS, e. *That cannot be cured or healed, incurable;* incurable, capable of no improvement.

IN-SĀNE, adv. I. *Madly, insanely, without reason.* II. *Ravingly, violently.*

IN-SĀNIA, æ. f. (insanus) I. *Madness, phrenzy, folly, senselessness;* deliciousness. II. *Poetic enthusiasm, inspiration or rapture.* III. *Fig. Madness, excess, extravagance.*

IN-SĀNIO, 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.*

IN-SĀNITAS, ātis. f. (insanus) *Unhealthiness, unsoundness, disease.*

IN-SĀNUS, a, um. *Not sound or well, ill in body;* usually, I. *Discused in mind, mad, insane, lunatic, 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.*

IN-SĀTIĀBĪLIS, e. (in and satio) I. *Insatiable, that cannot be satisfied.*

IN-SĀTIĀBĪLITER, adv. *Insatiably, without satisfying.*

IN-SĀTIĀTUS, a, um. *Insatiable, not satisfied.*

IN-SĀTIĒTAS, ātis. f. *Insatiableness.*

IN-SĀTURĀBĪLIS, e. (in and saturo) *Insatiable.*

IN-SĀTURĀBĪLITER, 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.*

INSCENSIO, ōnis. f. (inscendo) *An ascending, mounting.*

INSCENSUS, a, um. Part of INSCENDO.

IN-SCIENS, tis. I. *Unknowing, without knowledge.* II. *Simple, silly, stupid.*

INSCIENTER, adv. *Unknowingly, ignorantly;* stupidly, unskillfully.

INSCIENTIA, æ. f. (insciens) 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.*

INSCĪTE, adv. *Clumsily, awkwardly.*

INSCĪTIA, æ. f. (insciens) I. *Ignorance, inexperience, awkwardness.* II. *Stupidity, simplicity, inconsiderateness;* also, *want of reflection.*

IN-SCIUS, a, um. *Stupid, awkward, absurd, foolish.*

IN-SCIUS, a, um. *Not knowing, ignorant of a thing.* N. B. Non inscius, *Knowing, well knowing.*

IN-SCRĪBO, 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.*

INSCRĪPTIO, ōnis. f. (inscrĪbo) 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.*

INSCRĪPTUS, a, um. Part of INSCRĪBO.

IN-SCULPO, psi, ptum, ēre. *To engrave, imprint, cut into.*

IN-SCULPTUS, a, um. Part of INSCULPO.

IN-SĒCO, cui, ctum, āre. *To cut into, cut up, cut away.*

IN-SECTĀO, ōnis. f. (insector) I. *A pursuing.* II. *A pursuing with words, a censuring.* III. *Derision, railery.*

INSECTĀTOR, ōris. m. (insector) *One who pursues or censures.*

INSECTO, āre. *To pursue.*

INSECTOR, ātis, tum, āri. I. *To pursue, see, take hold of, seize.* II. *To pursue*

with words, censure, blame, rebuke.

III. Terram rastros, Virg., to plow, i. e. to work industriously.

INSECTURA, æ. f. (Inseco) An incision.  
INSECTUS, a, um. Part. of INSECO.  
INSECTUS, a, um. Part. of INSEQUOR.  
INSEDIABILITER. adv. Unquenckably, unceasingly.

IN-SENSCO, nui, Ære. To grow old in or of any thing.

IN-BENSILIS, e. Imperceptible.

IN-SEPARABILIS, e. Inseparable.

IN-SEPIO, psi, ptum, Ire. To hedge round, surround.

INSEPTUS, a, um. Part. of INSEPIO.  
INSEPTUS, a, um. I. Adj. (from in and sepultus) Unburied, not interred.

II. Part. of INSEPELLO. Buried.

IN-SEQUOR, quatus (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. 1. 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.

INSEQUOR, quatus (cutus) sum. 3. Part. of INSEQUOR.

IN-SERENUS, a, um. Not clear or serene, overcast, cloudy.

IN-SERO, sevi, sultum. 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-SERO, sevi, sultum. 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. u., to preserve alive. IV. To engraft.

IN-SERO, psi, ptum. 3. To creep in or to a place.

INSERTIM. adv. By putting into.

INSERO, svi, Ætum, ære. (freq. of insero, serui) To put into, insert.

INSERTUS, a, um. Part. of INSERO, serui, &c.

IN-SERVIO, 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-SERVO, Ære. To observe, give attention to.

INSESSUS, a, um. Part. of INSEDO.

IN-SIBILO, Ære. I. Intrans. To hiss, whistle in or towards any place.

II. Trans. To breathe in with a whistle.

IN-SICCATUS, a, um. Undried.

IN-SDRO, sedi, sessum, cre. (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.

IN-SDLOZ, ærum, 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.

IN-SDIATOR, Æris, m. (insidior) I. A soldier lying in ambush. II. One that lies in wait for any thing.

IN-SDIOR, ætus sum, æri. (insidiæ) Prop. To lie in ambush; hence, gen. I. To lie in wait. II. To wait for or expect a thing.

IN-SDIOSUS, adv. Cunningly, artfully.

IN-SDIOSUS, a, um. (insidiæ) Cunning, artful, mischievous, dangerous, treacherous.

IN-SDO, sedi, sessum, cre. 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.

IN-SDONE, is, n. See INSDIGNIS.

IN-SDIGNO, 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.

IN-SDIGNUS, e. (in and signum) I. Furnished with a mark, that is distinguished or may be recognised by a mark.

II. Eminent, remarkable, noted, distinguished, in good or bad sense; hence, Insdigne, subst. I. A mark, sign. 2. Especially, Insdigne, plur. insignia, The badges of an office, insignia; hence, gen., public ornaments, ensigns.

IN-SDIGNITER, adv. Remarkably, in an extraordinary manner, notably.

IN-SDIGNTER, adv. Remarkably, in an extraordinary manner, notably.

IN-SDIGNUS, a, um. I. Part. of insignis; see INSDIGNO. II. Adj. I. Clear, plain. 2. Striking, remarkable.

IN-SDILE, is, n. Said to signify, The treadle of a loom; Lucr. 5, 1352.

IN-SDILO, silui (silivi, silii), sultum. 4. (in and salio) To leap in or upon any thing, to leap to a place.

IN-SDIMLATIO, Ænis, f. (insimulo) An allegation against any one, charge, accusation.

IN-SDIMULO, svi, Ætum, Ære. I. To allege or maintain any thing against a person. II. To blame, accuse.

IN-SDINCERUS, a, um. Not genuine, not in its natural state, adulterated, spoiled.

IN-SDINCRATIO, Ænis, f. (insinuo) I. An entrance through a narrow or crooked way. II. A stealing into the good graces of men.

IN-SDINO, svi, Ætum, Ære. I. To put into the sinus 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, insinuar, to arrive at, come to, reach; hence, se, insinuar, and simply, insinuar, intrans., to arrive at a place by means of stratagem and pains, to steal into, make one's way into, to reach, arrive at.

IN-SDIPIENS, tis. (in and sapiens) Unwise, foolish.

IN-SDIPIENTER, adv. Unwisely, foolishly.

IN-SDIPIENTIA, æ. f. (insipiens) Want of wisdom, folly, stupidity.

IN-SDISTO, 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. 1. 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.

IN-SDITIOSUS, a, um. (insero, evi) I. That is inscribed. II. Engrafted.

IN-SDITRO, Ænis, f. (insero, evi) I. A grafting or engrafting. II. That which is engrafted. III. The time of engrafting.

IN-SDITIVUS, a, um. (insero, evi) i. q. insiditiosus. Engrafted; hence, spurious, not of the family, adopted.

IN-SDITUS, a, um. Part. of INSERO, evi, &c.

IN-SDICABILIS, e. That cannot be united.

IN-SDOLABILITER, adv. Inconstantly.

IN-SDOLENS, 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.

INSOLESCO, Ære. (in and soleo) To grow insolent or arrogant to be clated.

INS-SOLIDUS, a, um. Not solid, not close together, weak.

INS-SOLIDUS, a, um. I. Unaccustomed to a thing. II. Unusual, uncommon: Insolitum, An unusual thing.

INSOLO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (in and sol) To expose any thing to the sun in order to warm, dry, or bleach it, &c.

INS-SOLUBILIS, 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-SONO, ui, Ætum, Ære. To make a noise in, to sound in; to sound, be heard.

INS-SONS, tis. I. Innocent, that has done no harm, guiltless. II. Harmless, innocent.

INS-SOPTUS, a, um. That is not or cannot be talked to sleep, sleepless.

INSPECTATIO, Ænis. f. (inspecto) A looking at, considering.

INSPECTO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (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-SPERATO, abl. See INSUPERATO.

INS-SPERATUS, 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.

INSPICIO, Æxi, Ætum. 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-SPICIO, Ære. To make pointed, to sharpen.

INS-SPIRO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. 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, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. To render thick, thicken.

INS-SPOLIATUS, a, um. Not plundered.

INS-SPUO, ui, Ætum, Ære. To spit into, spit upon.

INS-SPUTO, Ære. To spit upon.

INS-STABILIS, 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.

INSTAURATIO, Ænis. f. (instauro) A renewing, renewal, repetition.

INSTAURATUS, a, um. (instauro) Renewed or repeated.

INSTAURO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. 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, stravi, stratum, Ære. I. To cover. II. To lay upon as a covering: Instratum, A covering. III. To cast or throw into.

INSTIGATIO, Ænis. f. (instigo) An instigating.

INSTIGATOR, Æris. m. (instigo) One who instigates.

INSTIGATRIX, icis. f. (instigator) She that instigates.

INSTIGO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. To stimulate rouse up, incite, instigate.

INS-STILLO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. I. To pour in by drops, to drop into: fig., to instill.

II. To fall on or into by drops, to drop into.

INSTIMULATOR, Æris. m. (instimulo) One who incites or stimulates.

INS-STIMULO, Ære. To incite, to stimulate.

INSTINCTOR, Æris. m. (instinguo) One who incites or stimulates.

INSTINCTUS, a, um. Excited.

INS-STIPULOR, Ætus sum, Æri. i. q. stipulor; Flaut.

INSTITA, æ. f. A fringe or border on the tunica of a Roman lady: hence, with Ovid, for, a lady.

INSTITIO, Ænis. f. (insisto) A standing still.

INSTITO, Ære, i. q. insto; Cas. B. G. I. 25.

INSTITOR, Æris. 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, vendor.

INSTITORIUS, a, um. Of or belonging to institores; institorium, Suet., the trade of a huckster, &c.

INSTITUO, ui, Ætum, 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 instruct, form, train up, educate.

INSTITUTIO, Ænis. f. (instituo) I. Disposition, arrangement: custom. II. Instruction, education.

INSTITUTUS, a, um. Part. of INSTITUO.

INS-TO, ITI, Ære. 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-STREPO, ul, itum, ère. To make a noise any where, to make a noise, rattle, creak, &c., resound.

INSTRICUS, a, um. Part. of *INSTRINGO*.

IN-STRIDO, ère. To hiss in any place.

INSTRUCTO, adv. After previous preparation.

INSTRUCTIO, ònis, f. (instruo) I. A constructing, building. II. An arranging, placing in order.

INSTRUCTOR, òris, m. (instruo) One who prepares.

INSTRUCUS, a, um. I. Part. of *INSTRUO*, see *INSTRUO*. II. Adj. I. Furnished with any thing, provided; prepared with, equipped. 2. Instructed, taught.

INSTRUCUS, 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, Ov. II. Fig. Stock, supply, provisions, matter. III. Means, aid, furtherance. IV. An ornament, embellishment. V. Dress, apparel.

IN-STRUO, xi, ctum, ère. 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 give. VII. To let in, put into, insert.

IN-SUAVUM, i, n. A kind of dark colour; Plaut. Truc. 2, 16.

IN-SUAVIS, è. Unpleasant, disagreeable.

IN-SUDO, àre. To sweat in, at, or over.

IN-SENSCO, èvi, ètum, 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-SENSUS, 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, *Insuetæ* (acc. plur.), adv. Unusually, in an unusual manner. II. Part. of *INSENSCO*. Accustomed, habituated.

INSULA, æ, f. I. An island. II. A house without a court in front and detached buildings.

INSULANUS, a, um. (insula) In or of an island.

INSULSE, adv. Tastelessly, insipidly, foolishly, stupidly.

INSULSITAS, àtis, f. (insulsus) A want of taste, stupidity.

INSULSUS, a, um. (in and *salsus*) I. Without salt, unsalted; hence, insipid, tasteless. II. Without taste, stupid, foolish, insipid.

INSULTO, àvi, àtum, àre. (insilio) 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.

INSULTERA, æ, f. (insilio) A leaping, jumping, or springing at, on, or upon any thing.

IN-SUM, fui, esse. To be in or at a place. And *innesse* signifies also gen., To be, to take place.

IN-SUMO, 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, àtum, ère. I. To set 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, ère. 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-SURSUM, àvi, àtum, àre. To whisper in or into.

IN-SUTUS, a, um. Part. of *INSUO*.

IN-TABESCO, pui, ère. 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-TÀMILNATUS, a, um. (in and tam-

natus, from *tamino*, whence *contamle*, &c.) Uncontaminated, undefiled.

INTECUS, a, um. I. Adj. (from *in* and *tectus*) Uncovered; frank, open-hearted. II. Part. of *INTENDO*.

INTEGELLUS, a, um. I. q. integer, in a diminutive sense or facetiously.

INTEGER, gra, grum. (in and *tego*, I. e. *tego*) That is still in its former or original good condition; hence, I. 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, I. That has not yet fought. 2. Still young. 3. Not crummed or stuffed with food, still fresh, lively. 4. Sententia. Cic. *Orat. 2, 43, i. e.* nervous, or, unadorned. 5. 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 restored to its former condition; hence, *Integrum*, A former state or condition.

XIV. Of troops, Not fleeing.

IN-TEGO, xi, ctum, 3. To cover.

INTEGRASCO, ère, 3. (integer) To renew itself.

INTEGRATIO, ònis, f. (integer) A renewing, restoring.

INTEGRE, adv. I. Impartially. II. Honestly, justly, disinterestedly. III. Entirely. IV. Correctly, purely.

INTEGRITAS, àtis, f. (integer) I. The unimpaired condition of a thing. II. Completeness, where no part is wanting. III. Figure, freshness. IV. Correctness, incorruptness, purity, honesty, probity, innocence.

INTEGRO, àvi, àtum, àre. (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 *INTELLEGO*.

INTELLECTUS, us, m. (intelligo) I. An understanding, perceiving, seeing into a thing, insight into any thing. II. A dis-

eruing by the senses, perception, sense.

III. Meaning, sense, signification of a word.

IV. Reason, the faculty of understanding.

INTELLIGENS, tis. I. Part. of intelligo; see INTELLEGO. 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.

INTELLEGO, 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, 1. Intellexisse, To know. 2. Volo intelligi, to give to understand, Cic. : Nep.

INTEMPERANS, tis. That cannot moderate himself, that keeps no measure, without moderation, unrestrained, intemperate; especially, lewd, debauched.

INTEMPERanter, adv. Without moderation, intemperately, immoderately.

INTEMPERANTIA, æ, f. (intemperans) Want of moderation, intemperance, immoderation; hence, undue or assuming manners, haughtiness, pride, insolence, &c.; also, immoderation, unruliness.

INTEMPÉRATE, adv. Without measure or moderation, immoderately, intemperately, unrestrainedly.

INTEMPÉRATUS, a, um. I. Unmixed. II. Immoderate.

INTEMPÉRIA, æ, f. I. Storminess or inclemency of the weather, unfavourable weather. II. Weather.

INTEMPÉRIES, ei, f. I. Foul weather, a tempest, storm. II. Intemperate behaviour, wild or outrageous conduct.

INTEMPÉRIE, adv. Out of season, unseasonably.

INTEMPÉRIVUS, a, um. I. Unseasonable, coming or happening out of time.

II. That does any thing unseasonably or at a wrong time. III. Unsuitable.

INTEMPÉSTUS, a, um. I. Unseason-

able. II. Unwholesome, unhealthful.

III. Stormy, tempestuous.

IN-TENDO, di, tum and sum, Ære. I. To stretch out, extend, strain; hence, I. 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, I. 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.

IN-TENSIO, ðnis, f. (intendo) A stretching out, straining.

IN-TENSES, a, um. Part. of INTENDO.

IN-TENTATIO, ðnis, f. (intento) An endeavouring to bring any thing upon one or to attach any thing to him.

IN-TENTATUS, a, um. I. Adj. Unproved, untried, unattempted. II. Part. of INTENDO.

IN-TENTE, adv. With earnestness, attentively, carefully, intently, violently.

IN-TENTIO, ðnis, f. (intendo) I. A stretching out, straining; hence, I. Exertion, intention; also, carefulness, care. 2. Increase, intenseness. III. A directing towards any thing, of the mind; hence, I. Attention, application. 2. A charge or accusation.

IN-TENTO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (freq. of intendo) I. 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.

IN-TENTUS, a, um. I. Part. of intendo; see INTENDO. II. Adj. I. Attentive, earnest, intent. 2. Strict, careful, accurate, exact. 3. Violent, vehement, strong.

IN-TENTUS, us, m. (intendo) A stretching out.

IN-TÉPEO, ui, 2. To be lukewarm.

IN-TÉPECO, ui, 3. (inchoat. of intepo) To become lukewarm.

IN-TER, prep. I. 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, *At, by, in, upon, under*; inter manus auferri,

Cic., in, with the hands. N.B. Inter scarios; e.g. defendere, Cic., i. e. on the ground of assassination.

INTERAMENTUM, i, n. e.g. intermentum navium, Liv. 28, 45, explained by some as the timber for the lower parts and hold of a ship of war.

INTER-ÆSCIO, ðre. To dry up, become dry.

INTER-ÐIBO, ðre. To drink up, drink away.

INTER-BITO, ðre. i. q. intereo.

INTERCÁLARIS, e. (intercalo) Inscrted, intercalated.

INTERCÁLARIS, a, um. i. q. intercalaris.

INTER-CÁLO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. To proclaim or make known that any thing has been or is to be inserted or intercalated; hence, I. To insert, intercalate. II. To defer, delay, put off.

INTER-CÁPEDO, inis, f. An intermission, interval.

INTER-CÉDO, essi, essum, ðre. I. To go or come between, intervene; thus also of time, to intervene, pass between; hence, I. 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.

INTERCÉPIO, ðnis, f. (intercipio) A taking away.

INTERCEPTOR, ðris, m. (intercipio) One that takes any thing away from another person.

INTERCEPTUS, a, um. Part. of INTERCÍPIO.

INTERCESSIO, ðnis, f. (intercedo) I. An intervention. II. A protesting against, prostration. III. An interposition; especially, in money matters, a becoming surety for any one.

INTERCESSOR, ðris, m. (intercedo) I. One who protests against; one who hinders.

II. One who interposes, a mediator, intercessor; hence, a surety.

INTERCÍDIO, idi, sum, 3. (inter and cædo) I. To cut apart, cut up, cut to pieces. II. To cut asunder, separate.

INTERCÍDIO, idi, 3. (inter and cado) I. To fall between. II. To fall out, happen, come to pass. III. To fall to ruin, perish.

INTERCÍNO, ðre, 3. (inter and cano) To sing between.

INTERCÍPIO, ðri, eptum, 3. (inter and

caplo) I. *To intercept, catch*; hence, II. *To intercept, take away, seize*; to *capture, 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*.

INTERCISE, adv. *Piecemeal, in a broken or confused manner, interruptedly*; out of proper order.

INTERCIUS, a, um. Part. of INTERCIDO.

INTERCLUDO, si, 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.

INTERCLUSIO, ōnis. f. (intercludo) *A stopping up*.

INTERCLUSUS, a, um. Part. of INTERCLUDO.

INTERCOLUMNIUM, i. n. (inter and columna) sc. spatium. *The vacant space between columns*.

INTERCURRO, cūcurri 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, avi, atum, are. (freq. of intercurro) *To run between*.

INTERCURSUS, a, um. Part. of INTERCURRO.

INTERCURSUS, us, m. (intercurro) *A running between*.

INTERCUS, ōnis. (inter and cutis) *Under the skin*; aqua. Cic., the dropsy.

INTERCUSUS, us, m. (intercurro, from inter and cutis) *A striking between*; luminis, Sen., a dashing between.

INTERDICTUS, a, um. Part. of INTERDICO, xi, ctum, ēre. 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*.

INTERDICTIO, ōnis. 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.

INTERDUI, adv. *By day*.

INTERDUS, i. q. interdus; Plaut.

INTERDO, dēdi, datum, dare. *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-ducto) *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 abl. ea) *In the mean time, meanwhile*; also, *meanwhile, notwithstanding, however*; also with loci: Ter., i. e. meanwhile.

INTEREMPTOR, or INTEREMPTIO, ōris. m. (interimo) *He that destroys or kills*.

INTEREMPTUS, or INTEREMPTUS, a, um. Part. of INTERIMO.

INTEREO, ii, itum, ire. 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*.

INTEREQUITO, are. *To ride between*.

INTERFATIO, ōnis. f. (interfero) *A speaking between*; an interrupting in speaking.

INTERFECTIO, ōnis. f. (interficio) *A killing, murdering*.

INTERFECTOR, ōris. m. (interficio) *A murderer*.

INTERFECTRIX, leis. f. (interfector) *She that kills or murders*.

INTERFECTUS, a, um. Part. of INTERFICIO.

INTERFICIO, ōel, ectum, ēre. (inter and facio) I. *To destroy, bring to nought*. II. *To kill, murder, slay*.

INTERFIO, ēri. (pass. of interficio, for interficior) *To be destroyed, to perish, pass away*.

INTERFLUG, xi, xum. 3. *To flow between*; fig., to pass or elapse between.

INTERFODIO, ōdi, ossum. 3. *To dig or pierce to pieces*.

INTERFOR, atus sum, āri. I. *To speak between*. II. *To interrupt one in speaking*.

INTERFOSSUS, a, um. Part. of INTERFODIO.

INTERFUSIO, ēre. 3. *To see between or into*.

INTERFULGRO, i. es. 2. *To shine or glimmer between*.

INTERFUSIO, ōdi, fusum. 3. *To pour between*; hence, Interfundi, to flow between; hence, to be between.

INTERFURIO, ēre. 3. *To rage between or through*.

INTERFUSUS, a, um. Part. of INTERFUSIO.

INTERIBI, adv. *In the mean time*.

INTERIM, adv. I. *In the mean time, meanwhile*; also, notwithstanding, however, but; also, hecuperum. II. With later writers, also, sometimes.

INTERIMO, ēmi, ectum. 3. (inter and emo) I. *To take away, destroy, bring to nought, annihilate*. II. *To kill*.

INTERIOR, INTERIUS. Compar. of the obsolete Interus, a, um; sup. erl. Intimus.

I. Interior. I. *Inner, interior*; hence, in geography, more distant from the sea, inland. 2. *Nearer*; hence, in walking, *Nearer to the wall, having 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. 2. In a race course, *Nearer to the post, on the left*. 3. *More recomde, more abstruse*. 4. *More close or intimate*. 5. *Shorter*. II. Superl. Intimus, a, um. I. *The inmost*; hence, the most secret, most rare, most dignified, greatest. 2. *Most intimate, most secret, closest*; hence, Intimus, subst., *A very intimate friend*. N. B. 1. Homo interior, Plaut., perhaps, friend. 2. Interior nota Falerni, superior, excellent, Ilor.

INTERITIO, ōnis. f. (interceo) *Destruction, ruin*.

INTERITUS, a, um. Part. of INTERCEO.

INTERITUS, us, m. (interceo) *Annihilation, destruction, ruin*.

INTERIUS. I. Compar. adj.; see INTERIOR. II. Compar. of intra; see INTRA.

INTERIUS, ēre. 2. *To lie between*.

INTERJECTIO, ōnis. f. (interjicio) *A throwing or placing between*.

INTERJECTUS, a, um. Part. of INTERJECTIO.

INTERJECTUS, us, m. (interjicio) *An intervention, coming between*; terræ (between the sun and moon), Cic.; temporis, Tac.; interjectu noctis, after one night, id.

INTERJULIO, ēel, ectum, ēre. (inter and jacio) Prop. *To throw or cast between*; hence, I. *To set, place, or put between*; hence, Interjectus, 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 yonke. II. Intrans. To yonke horses; to rest.

INTER-LABOR, psus sum, i. To fall, sitp, slide, glide, or flow between.

INTER-LATEO, 3re. To be concealed between.

INTER-LĒGO, 3gi, ectum, 3re. To call or to pluck off here and there; carpandae frondes interque legenda.

INTER-LINO, 3vi, 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-LŪCOR, cutus (quintus) sum, i. To speak between, interrupt in speaking.

INTER-LUCEO, 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.

INTERLŪNUM, i. n. (sc. tempus) The new moon, time of new moon.

INTERLŪO, ui, 3re. I. To wash between or near. II. To flow between.

INTER-MĀNEO, 3re. To remain between.

INTER-MICO, ui, 3re. To glitter among or forth.

INTERMĀNĀTUS, 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-MISCEO, scui, stum and xtum. 2. To intermix.

INTERMISSIO, 3nis, f. (intermitto) 1. An intermixing, leaving off. II. A ceasing, discontinuance.

INTERMISSUS, a, um. Part. of INTERMITTO.

INTERMISTUS, a, um. Part. of INTERMISSUS.

INTER-MITTO, isi, issum. 3. I. Trans. 1. To intermit, break off, discontinue; hence, 2. To let pass, suffer to elapse. Also, 3. 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.

INTERMISSIO, a, um. Part. of INTERMISSUS.

INTER-MŌRIOR, 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 INTERMŌRIOR.

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.

INTERNĒCIO, 3nis, f. (interneco) A massacre; a total slaughter or overthrow, utter destruction.

INTERNĒCIUS (Internecinus), a, um. (interneco) Decadly, that causes destruction, fatal, destructive.

INTER-NECO, 3vi, 3tum, 3re. To kill.

INTERNECTO, 3re. 3. To connect, bind together.

INTER-NIGRO, 3re. To be black between or interspersed.

INTERNŌDIUM, i. n. sc. spatium. The space between two joints or knots

INTER-NOSCO, 3vi, 3tum, 3re. To distinguish from each other.

INTER-NUNCIO, or INTERNUNCIO, 3re. To send messengers, to bring intelligence from each side to the other.

INTER-NUNCIUS, or INTERNUNCIUS, a, um. 1. Interuncius, subst. One who brings intelligence from one person to another, a messenger, negotiator. II. Internuncia; e. g. aves internunciæ Jovis, Cic.

INTERNUS, a, um. Internal, inward; hence, Interna, The interior, inward part; 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-PLŪCO, 3re. I. To fold between. II. To interweave, 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. (interpōlus) 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 absolutē, se interponere, to interpose. III. To cause to enter or come between; thus also, Interpositus, a, um, That is or has been placed or put between; hence, 1. To oppose. 2. To apply, use. 3. To add, bring over and above. 4. To bring forward, propose. 5. To make, ordain, decree.

INTERPŌSITUS, a, um. Part. of INTERPŌNO.

INTERPŌSITUS, us, m. (interpōno) A putting between. II. An inserting any thing in a book already composed.

INTERPŌSITUS, a, um. Part. of INTERPŌNO.

INTERPŌSITUS, us, m. (interpōno) A putting between, coming between.

INTERPRES, 3tis, e. (from inter and pres, another form of pres) Prop. A broker, factor, or agent in buying and selling; then, 1. Any intermediate person through whom one speaks, transacts business, &c. with another; 2. An arbitrator, mediator, &c. II. 1. An ex-poner, 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, passivē, 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 memorie alicujus, Plaut., to assist the memory of any one. V. To decide, pass sentence.

INTERPRĒMO, essi, eum. 3. (inter and premo) To squeeze, to crush.

INTERPUNCTIO, 3nis, f. (interpungo) A distinguishing of words by points, interpunctuation.

INTERPUNCTUS, a, um. Part. of INTERPUNGO.

INTER-PUNGO, nxi, nctum. 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-QUERO, estus sum. 3. To interpose a complaint.

INTER-QUICO, 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.

INTER-RÄSUS, 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.

INTERMITUS, a, um. Undaunted, unalarmed, untruffed.

INTERROGÄTIO, önis. f. (interrogö) I. A question, interrogation; Quint. II. A speech, &c., when consisting for the most part of interrogations. III. An argument, syllogism.

INTERROGÄTIOCNCLA, 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-RUMPO, ßpi, uptum, ère. 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. Interruptedly.

INTERRUPTUS, a, um. Part. of INTER-RUMPO.

INTER-SCINDO, id, Issum, ère. I. To cut asunder, hew asunder. II. To separate, cut off.

INTER-SECO, cui, ctum, äre. To cut asunder

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-SERO, evi, itum. 3. To sow, plant, or set between.

INTER-SERO, öruis, etum. 3. To put or place between, to interpose.

INTER-SITUS, a, um. Part. of INTERSERO, evi, &c.

INTER-SÖNO, äre. To sound amongst.

INTERSPIRÄTIO, önis. f. (interspiro) A fetching of breath between.

INTERSTINGUO, a, um. Part. of INTERSTINGUO.

INTER-STINGUO, xi, ctum. 3. I. To extinguish. II. To variegate, or checker with any thing.

INTERSTRÄTUS, a, um. Part. of INTERSTERNO.

INTER-STREPO, ui, itum. 3. To make a noise amongst, to sound amongst.

INTER-STRINGO, inxi, ictum, ère. 3. To squeeze, strain.

INTER-STRUO, ère. To join together.

INTER-SUM, ßui, 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 time. IV. To import, concern, be of importance.

INTER-TEXO, xui, xtum, ère. I. To interweave. II. To weave. III. To interweave with any thing; chlamys auro intertexta, Virg.

INTERTEXTUS, a, um. Part. of INTER-TEXO.

INTER-TRÄHO, xi, ctum, ère. 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-VELLO, eili (and ulsi), ulsum, ère. To pluck out between, pluck out here and there, to lap, prune.

INTER-VENIO, öni, 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, interfere.

INTERVENTOR, öris. m. (intervento) I. A visiter. II. A mediator.

INTERVENTUS, us. m. (intervento) I. An intercession, a coming in. II. An interposition, assistance.

INTERVERSUS, a, um. Part. of INTER-VERTO.

INTER-VERTO, or INTER-VORTO, ti, sup, ère. 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, ère. 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.

INTERVÖLITO, äre. (freq. of intervolo) To fly among.

INTER-VÖLO, äre. To fly between or among.

INTER-VÖMO, ère. 3. To pour out amongst.

INTERVÖLUS, a, um. Part. of INTER-VÖLO.

IN-TESTÄBILIS, 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 (tabl.), and ad intestato, without a will. II. Not convicted by witnesses.

INTESTINUS, a, um. (intus) Internal, inward; domestic, intestine. I. Intestinum 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, weave; 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.

INIMUS, adv. I. Internally, in the inmost part. II. Most intimately.

INIMUS, a, um. superl. See INTERIOR.

INSTINCTUS, a, um. Part. of INSTINGO.

IN-TINGO, or INSTINGO, nxi, nctum. 3. To dip in.

IN-TÖLERÄBILIS, 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.*

INTONATUS, a, um. Part. of INTONO.

INTONO, ni (avi, ūtum), āre. I. *Intrans.* 1. *To thunder.* 2. *Fig. To thunder, or, to cry out loudly, to make a loud or a terrible noise; to make a noise.* II. *Trans.* 1. *To thunder forth.* 2. *To thunder at, against, or upon.*

INTONSUS, a, um, adj. I. *Unshorn; hence, 1. Of the ancient Romans who let their beards grow. Bearded.* 2. *Of persons of unpollished manners. Rude, uncouth.* II. *Covered with leaves, leafy.*

INTORQUEO, orsi, ortum, ēre. I. *To twist, turn round.* II. *To hurt or sting towards; fig., to cast any thing upon one, to throw out against one.* III. *To terreneh, sprain.* IV. *To crisp, curl.*

V. *Fig. To perplex, involve.* VI. *To distort, spoil, mar.* VII. *Of the voice. To trail, draw.*

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 medaled with; intractable, fierce, rough, wild.*

INTRACTATUS, a, um. *Not handled; hence, undone, untried; acelus, Virg.; equal, Cic., not broken in.*

INTREMO, ni, ēre. *To tremble, shake, quak; also seq. accus., to tremble at any thing.*

INTREPIDE, adv. *Without trembling, undauntedly.*

INTREPIDUS, a, um. *That does not tremble, undaunted, fearless.*

INTRICO, avi, ūtum, āre. (in and trico) *To entangle, perplex.*

INTRINSECUS, adv. (intra and secus) *Within, internally, on the inside; inward, towards the inside.*

INTRITUS, a, um, I. *Adj. Not worn away, whole, sound, entire, perfect.* II. *Part. of INTRERO.*

## INT

INTRO, adv. (prop. for intero, sc. loco, from interus, a, um) I. *Inwardly, internally.* II. *Intro.*

INTRO, avi, ūtum, āre. 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, ctum, 3. I. *To lead into.* II. *To bring in, introduce.*

III. *To bring forward, maintain, assert.*

INTRODUCTIO, ōnis, f. (introduco) *A leading into.*

INTRO-ĒRO, ivi and ii, ūtum, ĩre. *To go into, enter.*

INTRO-FĒRO, tēli, lātum, ferre. *To bear or carry into.*

INTROGREDIOR, cessus 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.*

INTROORSUM, or INTRORSUM, adv. (for introversum, &c.) I. *Inwards, into, towards the inside.* II. *Inwardly, internally.*

INTRO-RUMPO, ūpi, uptum, 3. *To break or burst into, penetrate into, enter by force.*

INTRO-SPECTO, āre. *To look into.*

INTROSPICIO, exi, ctum, 3. (intro and specio) I. *To look into; to inspect, examine closely.* II. *To observe, view, behold.*

INTRO-VOCO, āre. *To call into.*

INTRŪDO, si, sum, 3. *To thrust into or to a place.*

INTŪBUS, i, c. and INTŪBUM, i, n. *Sucory; ensive.*

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.

INTUMESCO, muī, ēre. I. *To swell up.* II. *Fig. To be elated.* III. *To become angry.* IV. *To grow, increase.*

INTŪMĪLATUS, 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 tumult.*

INTUS, adv. (intra) I. *Within, inwards.* II. *In, into, within.* III. *From within.*

IN-TŪTUS, a, um. I. *Unguarded.*

II. *Unsafe.*

INTŪBUS, INTŪBUM, i, q. intubus.

INŪLA, æ, f. (ālavu) *Elcampaene.*

IN-ULTUS, a, um. I. *Unrevenged; safe, sure, securu, unhurt, without injury, disadvantage, or danger.* II. *Unpunished.*

IN-UMBRO, avi, ūtum, āre. *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, ōnis, f. (inundo) *An inundating, overflowing.*

IN-UNDO, avi, ūtum, āre. 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, ēre. *To anoint, besmear.*

INURBANE, adv. *Rudely, inclegantly.*

IN-URBANUS, a, um. I. *Rude, inclegant.* II. *Not becoming, awkward, unpleasing.* III. *Unmannerly, unpolite.*

IN-URGO, si, ēre. *To thrust, push.*

IN-ŪRO, ussi, ūstum, ēre. I. *To burn in or into; hence, fig., to brand, to attack 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 INURU.*

IN-UTILIS, e. I. *Useless, unprofitable, unscrivible.* II. *Hurftut, injurious.*

INŪTILITAS, ātis, f. (inutilis) I. *Uselessness, unprofitableness, harm.* II. *Hurftutness, injuriousness.*

INŪTILITER, adv. I. *Uselessly.* II. *Injuriously, hurftfully.*

IN-VADO, si, sum, 3. *Intrats and trans.*

I. *To go, come, or get into.* II. *To enter upon, set foot upon.* III. *To rush upon, assault, 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 Invalere) 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-VÁLIDUO, lulis. f. Indisposition, illness.

IN-VÁSTUS, a, um. Part. of INVADO.  
IN-VÁSTICUS, a, um. (inveho) Imported from another country, not native; gaudium, Sen., l. c. false, not hearty or sincere.

IN-VECTIO, ónis. f. (Inveho) I. A bringing in or importing. II. An attacking or assailing with words.

IN-VECTUS, a, um. Part. of INVEHO.  
IN-VEHO, éxi, ectum, ére. 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-VENDIBILIS, e. Unsaleable.

IN-VENDITUS, a, um. Unsold.

IN-VENIO, éni, entum, ire. Prop. To come upon or light on anything; hence,

1. To find, meet with; hence, I. Se. To appear, show itself, be visible or evident. 2. To find, see, discover. 3. To find out, discover. II. To find out, I. To devise, contrive, invent, hit or fall upon. 2. To acquire, procure, obtain, raise, 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 inveniet, Ter.

INVENTIO, ónis. f. (invenio) An invention; also, the faculty of finding out or inventing.

INVENTOR, óris. 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-VENUSTUS, a, um. 1. Not elegant or graceful. II. Unfortunate in love.

IN-VÉRÉCUNDUS, a, um. Shameless, without shame, immodest.

IN-VIRGO, ére. Prop. To incline or turn

to; a word used at sacrifices and expiatory rites for, to pour to or upon; vina fronti, Virg.; liquores in me, Plaut.; super invergens carchesia, Ov.

INVERASIO, ónis. f. (inverto) A turning about, inverting; verborum, l. c. a trope.

INVERSUS, a, um. Part. of INVERTO.

IN-VERTO, or INVORTO, ti, sum, ére. I. To turn about, turn up; hence, Inversus, a, um. 1. Turned about, inverted. 2. Fig. Altered, changed. II. To change, alter.

IN-VESPÉRASCIT, ére. 3. It becomes evening, evening is approaching.

INVESTIGATIO, ónis. f. (investigo) An inquiring or searching into, an investigating.

INVESTIGATOR, óris. m. (investigo) He that inquires or searches into, an investigator.

IN-VESTIGO, ávi, átum, áre. I. To track out. II. Fig. To trace out, to examine, search into, investigate. III. To find out, discover.

IN-VETERASCO, rávi. 3. (invetero) I. To become old or veteran, to grow aged.

II. To gain a firm footing, take root, predominate; hence, Invetervit, impers., it has grown into use, it is an old custom.

IN-VETERATIO, ónis. f. (invetero) Inveterateness; an inveterate disease.

IN-VETĒRO, ávi, átum, áre. To render old, give age or duration to a thing; hence, invetevati, to become old, to acquire age or durability; Inveteratus, a, um. That has lasted a long time, old, rooted, inveterate.

IN-VĒTITES, a, um. Unforbidden, unprohibited.

IN-VICEM, or IN VICEM. (in and vicis) I. 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, irrefutable.

INVIDENTIA, æ. f. (invideo) An envying, envy.

IN-VÍDEO, vidí, visum. 2. I. To envy, grudge, be jealous of. II. Fig. 1. For, To be reluctant. 2. To refuse, deny.

INVIDIA, æ. f. (invidus) I. Envy, grudge, jealousy; hence, I. Sine invidia, Mart., willingly, readily. 2. Absit invidia, Liv., without boasting. II. Hatred, especially of statesmen, unpopularity, (bad) state of public feeling, &c.; dislike, odium, ill-will; evil report, bad character.

INVIDIOSUS, adv. In an envious or ill-humoured manner.

INVIDIOSUS, a, um. (invidia) I. Full of envy, envious. II. That raises envy, enviable. III. That causes hatred, censure, or evil report, that injures one's character, odious.

INVIDUS, a, um. (Invideo) Envious. N.B. I. Subst. One that envies, an envious person. II. Fig. Of things, That deprives us of any thing, or hinders any thing.

IN-VIGILO, ávi, átum, áre. 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-VÍOLABILIS, e. Inviolable.

IN-VÍOLABĒ ADV. Inviolably.

IN-VÍOLATUS, a, um. I. Inviolated, unhurt. II. Inviolable.

IN-VISITATUS, a, um. As yet unseen, that has not yet been seen, unseen.

IN-VISO, sí, sum, ére. 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. Hated. III. Hostilely disposed hostile.

IN-VITAMENTUM, i. n. (invito) That by means of which any one is incited or allured, an incitement, allurements.

IN-VITATIO, ónis. f. (invito) I. An invitation. II. An incitement. III. An indulging one's self in eating or drinking, a feast, banquet.

IN-VITATOR, óris. m. (invito) One who invites.

IN-VITATUS, us. m. (invito) An inviting.

IN-VITĒ ADV. Unwillingly, contrary to one's will.

IN-VITRO, ávi, átum, áre. 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 poculis, 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-VITUS, a, um. I. That does any thing against his will, reluctant, unwilling, against one's will. II. With the poets, Involuntary.

IN-VIVUS, a, um. (in and via) I. Without a way, impassable. II. Fig. Loricæ invia sagittis, Mart., impenetrable.

IN VOCĀTUS, a, um. I. Adj. I. *Un-called*. 2. *Uninvited*. II. Part. of INVOCO.

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. I. *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 involo; see INVOLVO. II. *Adj. Dark, obscure, difficult to be understood*.

IN-VOLVO, vi, ātum, 3. I. *To roll to or upon*. II. *To wrap up, envelop, enwrap, cover*; hence, *fig. to wrap up, enwrap*.

IN-VULGO, 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-VULNERĀBILIS, e. *That cannot be wounded, invulnerable, inviolable*.

IN-VULNERĀTUS, a, um. *Unwounded*.

IO! (iō, iō) *An expression of joy, Huzza! oh! ah! also of pain, oh! ah!*

IOHIA. *An exclamation of denial*; Plaut. IOTA, n. *The name of a letter in the Greek alphabet*.

IPSE, a, um. (from is and the affix pse, the Greek πρῆ) I. *Self*; especially, *I, Self*; in *one's own person, personally*. 2. *I myself, tho' thusly, 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 enim ipse Cæsar, 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 ipsum for ipse, Ter. 2. In Plautus we still find the old forms eipse for ipsa, eipse for ipso, and eampse for ipsam. 3. Superl. Ipsissimus (sum), for the sake of emphasis; ipissimus (sum), Plaut., I am the very person. 4. The penult of ipsius is sometimes short, Virg.

IPUS, a, um. See IPSE.

IRA, æ, f. I. *Anger, wrath, rage*. II. *Fig. Anger, rage*. III. *A cause for anger*. N. B. Irai 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*.

IRĀTĒ, adv. *Angrily*.

IRĀTUS, a, um. (ira) I. *Angry*. II. *Fig. Mare, Ilor., tempestuous, boisterous*.

IRŌNIA, æ, f. (ἰρωνία) *Irony, a figure of speech, when 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*.

IRRĀTIONĀLITER, adv. *Irrationally, unreasonably*.

IRRAUCESCŌ, ausi, ēre. (irraucos) *To become hoarse*.

IRREDŪTUS, 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*.

IRRELIGIOŪSUS, a, um. (in and religiosus) *Irreligious, impious*.

IRREMEĀBILIS, e. (in and remeabilis) *From which one cannot return*.

IRREPĀRABILIS, e. (in and reparabilis) *Irreparable, that cannot be restored*.

IRREPĒTUS, a, um. (in and repertus) *Not found*.

IRRĒPO, psi, ptum, ēre. (in and reptus)

I. *To creep or steal into or to a place*. II. *Fig. To creep into, come into imperceptibly, steal into, insinuate itself*. IRREPĒHENSUS, a, um. (in and reprehensus) *Without blame, unblamable*.

IRREPTO, 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*.

IRRESŌLŪTUS, a, um. (in and resolutus) *Not loose, unloosed*.

IRRETITO, ivi, itum, ire. (in and retire) *To catch or entangle in a net*.

IRRETITUS, a, um. Part. of IRRETITO.

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*.

IRREVOCĀBILIS, e. (in and revocabilis) *That cannot be recalled, irrevocable*.

II. *Irrevocable, that cannot be retrieved, irrecparable*. III. *That cannot be kept back or restrained*.

IRREVŌCĀTUS, 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, Irridiculus, *A laughing-stock*.

IRRIGĀTIO, ōnis, f. (irrigo) *A watering, irrigating*.

IRRIGŌ, 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*.

IRRIGŪSUS, 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 risus) *A scoffing, mockery, derision*; irrisu esse, *to be a laughing-stock*.

IRRITĀBILIS, e. (irrito) *Easily excited, or enraged, irritable, passionate*.



**IRRITĀMEN**, 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.*

**IRRIATOR**, ōris. in. (irrito) *An inciter, inducer, instigator.*

**IRRIATUS**, a, um. I. Part. of Irrito; see IRRITO. II. Adj. *Angry, excited, enraged.*

**IRRITO**, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To incite, irritate, instigate, stimulate, excite; to incite, excite, occasion.* II. Especially, *To create or raise to anger, to enrage, anger, provoke.*

**IRRIUS**, a, um. (in and rarus) I. *Invald, void, of no effect.* II. *Vain, 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.*

**IRRŪGĀTIO**, ōnis. f. (irrogo) *An adjudicating, an imposing (a penalty).*

**IRRŪGO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and rogo) I. *To ask of the people against any one.* II. *To impose, inflict, appoint.*

**N. B.** Irrogassit, for irrogaverit, Cic. e Legg. iii Tab.

**IRRŌRO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (in and roro) I. *Trans.* 1. *To wet or moisten with dew, to bedew; to moisten, besprinkle, wet.* 2. *To drop upon.* II. *Intrans.* *To drop upon.*

**IRRŪSCŌ**, bui, ēre. (in and rubesco) *To grow red.*

**IRRUERO**, āre. (in and ructo) *To belch into.*

**IRRUPTIO**, ōpi, ūstum, 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, to force one's way, enter by force.*

**IRRUPTIO**, ōnis. f. (irrumpto) *A rushing or bursting in, an inroad, invasion, irruption.*

**IRRUPTUS**, a, um. (in and ruptus) *Unborn, unbroken, undivided.*

**IS**, ēā, id. (from the old Gr. pronoun *is* or *is*) I. *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, therefore, an 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. Ea, sc. via, *There.* II. *The same, that, &c., as a correlative of qui, quae, 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. Iisce, for is, Plaut.; eii, for ei (dat.), Plaut.; Lucr. 2. libus and ibus, for is, Plaut.

**ISTAC**, adv. *There, thither.*

**ISTACIENSIS**, or **ISTACIENSIS**. *So far.*  
**ISTACRE**. See **ISTIC**.

**ISTE**, a, ud. (from is and the adix 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. Istius, neut., for istius rei; e. g. nihil istius, Ter. 2. Ce is sometimes appended; istice, Plaut. 3. Gen. isti, for istius; hence, istimodi, Plaut. 4. Dat. istae, for isti, Plaut. 5. Isto, ablat., i. e. ista re, *Therefore; Plaut.; also, thither.*

**ISTHMIACUS**, a, um. (ἰσθμιακός) i. q. **ISTHMIUS**.  
**ISTHMICUS**, a, um. (ἰσθμικός) *At or belonging to an isthmus; Isthmia (sc. selenia, or certamina), Liv., public games, celebrated on the Isthmus of Corinth; hence, Iabor Isthmius, Hor.*

**ISTHMUS**, or -os, i. m. (ἰσθμός) 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 **ISTHIC**. 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 eina, is annexed to it; interce ridicularia, Plaut.; istucine interminata sum? Ter.; we find also istace (plur. fem.), for istace, Plaut.; Ter., where the e is omitted.

**ISTIC**, or **ISTHIC**, adv. I. *There, in*

*that place.* II. *There or here; also fig., in there, here; in this affair.* N. B. In questions, cine is appended; as, *istucine habitatis? Plaut.*

**ISTIM**, adv. *To that place.*

**ISTIMODI**, for **ISTIMODI**; **Plaut.**

**ISTINE**, or **ISTHIC**, adv. (from iste and hinc) I. *Hence, from that place.*

II. *Therefore, of that thing.*

**ISTISMŌDI**, or **ISTHIS MODI**. *Of that kind, such.*

**ISTO**, adv. I. *Thither, to that place.*

II. *Therewith.* N. B. Isto, ablat. of iste; see **ISTE**.

**ISTOC**, adv. I. *Thither.* II. *From that place.*

**ISTORUM**, adv. (for istoversum) *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. III. *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 **ITINERIS** (from the old form itiner). 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. *Fig. A way, course, custom, method.*

**N. B.** I. Ablat. iteri. Lucr. 2. *Iteri* also occurs; **Plaut.; Lucr.**

**ITERATIO**, ōnis. f. (itero) *A repeating, reiterating.*

ITĀRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I To do any thing a second time, to repeat. II To narrate, relate by word of mouth.

ITĀRUM, adv. I Again, once more, for a second time. II On the contrary, on the other hand.

ITĀDEM, adv. In like manner, likewise, also.

ITĀSER, KRIS, n. See ITER, ad fin.

ITŪ, ōnis, f. (eo) A going.

ITŪ, āre, (freq. of eo) To go.

ITŪS, 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 dispirited, dejected, or downcast.

VII. To be late. VIII. To be depressed, 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.

JACTIO, jecti, jactum, ēre, (from iā) f. I To throw, cast, hurl; hence, fig. 1. To throw, cast, throw out. 2. To emit, cast forth, bring forth; to sprud abroad, scatter, extend. 3. To scatter abroad.

II. As it were, to throw out 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, boasting, 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 jacto) 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 of, brag of. III. To throw or move to and fro, to swing backwards and forwards. 4. 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, u, m. (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.

JACŪLŌ, ātus sum, āri, (jaculum) I. Intrans. To throw, hurl, or cast a javelin, to fight with a javelin. II. Trans. 1. To throw, hurl, cast; hence, sc, 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. Jactulatus, a, um, passivè, Lucan.

JACŪLUM, a, um, (jacio) That is thrown; hence, I. Jaculum, sc. telum, a javelin. II. Jaculus, sc. anguis (aspidochelone), 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.

JAMIDUM, or JAM DUDUM. See JAM.

JAMJAM, or JAM JAM. See JAM.

JANPRIDEM, or JAN PRIDEM. See JAM.

JANITOR, ōris, m. (jadua) A porter, doorkeeper.

JANTRIX, icis, f. A female porter or doorkeeper.

JANUA, æ, f. I. A door, house-door. II. A door, fig., entrance, approach, access.

JANUARIUS, a, um, Januarius mensis, Cic.; and simply, Januarius, Cæs., Januarius.

JECUR, jecōris, jecinōris, or jecinōris, n. The liver; also, considered as the seat of the passions and affections, the heart.

JECUSCŪM, i, n. (dimin. of jecur) A small liver.

JEJUNE, adv. Prop. Hungry, with an empty stomach; jejunely, dryly.

JEJUNĪGUS, a, um, (jejunium) Hungry.

JEJUNITAS, ætis, f. (jejunus) I. Hungeriness, emptiness of stomach. II. Dryness. III. Jejuneness, poorness, barrenness (of style); also, poorness, weakness in delivery or expression.

JEJUNIUM, i, n. (jejunus) I. Abstinence from food, fasting; hence, I. Hunger. 2. Thirst. II. Leanness, poorness.

JEJUNUS, 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.*  
**JENTO**, āvi, ātum, āre. *To breakfast.*  
**JŌCĀTIO**, ōnis. f. (jocor) *A joking, joke.*  
**JŌCO**, āre. *To joke.*  
**JŌCOR**, ātus sum, āri. (jocus) i. Intrans. *To jest, joke.* II. Trans. *To say any thing in a jocular manner, to bring forward in joke.*  
**JŌCŌSŌ**. adv. *Jestingly, jocularly.*  
**JŌCŌSŪS**, 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.  
**JŌCŪLĀRIFĒR**. adv. *In a merry, facetious, jocose manner.*  
**JŌCŪLĀTOR**, ōris. m. (joculor) *A joker, jester.*  
**JŌCŪLOR**, āri. (joculus) *To joke, jest.*  
**JŌCŪLOS**, i. m. (dimin. of jocus) *A slight jest or joke, a poor jest or joke.*  
**JŌCUNDUS**, a, um. See **JUCUNDUS**.  
**JŌCUS**, i. m. I. *A jest, joke*; plur., *jocli, single jokes*; and *joca, conversation made up of jests or jokes.* II. *A jest, a trifle.* III. *Play, sport.* IV. *Pastime.*  
**JŪBA**, ē. f. I. *The flowing hair of an animal, a mane: hair.* II. *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, splendour, shen*: any luminous body, especially, the morning star.  
**JŪBĀTUS**, a, um. (juba) *Having a mane or crest.*  
**JŪBEO**, jūssi, jussum, ēre. I. *To order, appoint, elect (to an office), approve, &c.*: *to wish, desire, entreat, advise, command, or simply, to let, permit, suffer.* II. Pass., *jubeor, I am desired or commanded, it is desired or commanded that I, &c.*: hence, part., *Jussus*, a, um. I. *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.*  
**JŪCUNDUS**. adv. *Agreeably, pleasantly, with pleasure or delight.*  
**JŪCUNDITAS**, ātis. f. (jucundus) *Agreeableness, pleasantness; enjoyment.*

## JUC

**JŪCUNDUS**, or **JŪCUNDUS**, a, um. *Pleasant, delightful, agreeable, pleasing.*  
**JŪDEX**, leis. c. (judico) I. *A judge in forensic affairs.* II. Gen. *A judge in any matter, one who gives a decisive opinion on any subject.* III. *Formerly the Consul was called judex.*  
**JŪDICĀTIO**, ōnis. f. (judico) I. *A judicial inquiry or investigation, a judging*: *an inquiring into or investigating a defence that is brought forward.*  
 II. *A judgment, sentence, opinion.*  
**JŪDICĀTUM**, i. n. (judico) I. *A matter judged or decided.* II. *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.*  
**JŪDICĪUM**, i. n. (judex) I. *Judgment, a legal trial, examination of causes*: also, any examination, inquiry: hence, I. *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.* II. *Any judgment, decision, opinion*: hence, I. *The power of judging, discernment.* 2. *Conduct, course of action.* 3. *Consideration, discretion*: a decision founded on consideration.  
**JŪNFŪCO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (jus and dico) I. *To investigate or examine judicially, to judge, to be a judge.* II. *To give sentence, pass judgment, decide, determine, a judge*: hence, *Judicatus*, a, um. I. *Of persons. Sentenced, condemned.* 2. *Of things. Adjudged, decided.* III. *To form an opinion, think, suppose*: to give an opinion, to judge. IV. *To judge, deem, to suppose on mature consideration.* V. *To conclude, resolve, determine.* VI. *To declare, proclatin, pronounce publicly.*  
 VII. *To decide, pronounce a decision*: hence, *Judicatus*, a, um, *Decided, determined, certain.*  
**JŪGĀLIS**, or **JŪGALIS**, e. (jugum) I. *Yoked together*; equi, Curt.; and simply, *jugales*, Virg., which are or have been yoked together in a chariot, a pair: hence, *matrimonial, nuptial.* II. *Fastened to the loom.* III. *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.*  
**JŪGLANS**, dis. f. (for Jovis glans) *A walnut.*  
**JŪGO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (jugum) I. *Of vines, To join to laths or rails*: also, gen., *To fasten in a similar manner.* II. *To marry.* III. *To join together, to connect.*  
**JŪGŌSŪS**, 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) I. *To cut the throat, murder, slay.* II. *Fig. To put a disgrace upon, to confute, convict, silence.*  
**JŪGŪLUM**, i. n. and sometimes **JUGULUS**, i. m. (jungo) I. *The collar bone.* II. Usually, *The hollow part of the neck above the collar bone, the neck itself, the throat.*  
**JŪGUM**, i. n. (from *jugō*) *That by which one thing is bound to another*: hence, I. *A yoke*: hence, I. *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.*  
 II. *Any transverse beam which joins or connects two things.* I. *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 vanquished 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.*  
**JŪNCŪS**, a, um. (juncus) I. *Consisting of or made from rushes.* II. *Like a rush.*  
**JŪNCŪSUS**, a, um. (juncus) *Full of rushes.*  
**JŪNCŪTUS**. adv. I. *Untiedly, together.* II. *Untiedly, successively.*

JUNCTIO, ōnis. f. (jungo) *A joining, uniting.*

JUNCTURA, 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, rhymical.*

JUNCTUS, i. m. (from jungo) I. *A rush.* II. *Any flag-like branch.*

JUNGO, ōnis, ūctum. 3. (from jungo, jungo, i. e. jungo) I. *To bind, join, unite, tie together*: hence, I. *Fluvium ponte jungere, Litv.* to throw a bridge over a river. 2. *To join together, to make.*

3. *Vulnera, Stal.*, to cure, heal. 4. (Gradus, Sll.) to go together: ostia, *Juv.* to shut, to close. II. *To join to or unite with any thing.* III. *To continue, to pursue without interruption.*

JENIOR. See JUVENIS.

JENIPERS, 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.*

JENOICOLA, æ. c. (Juno and colo) *A worshipper of Juno.*

JENOGENA, 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.*

JERATUS, a, um. I. Part. of juro and juror; see JURO, and JUROR. II. Adj. (from jus) *That has sworn, bound by oath.*

JEREJNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (jus and juro) *To swear.*

JERES, a, um. (jus) *Consisting of broth, full of broth.*

JERGUM, i. b. (jurgo) *A quarrel, strife, misunderstanding, altercation, dispute*; also, a *law-suit.*

JERGO, āvi, ātum, āre. (for jure ago) I. *Intrans.* 1. *To quarrel.* 2. *To sue* in law, *litigate.* II. *Trans.* *To blame, censure.*

JERIBICILLUS, e. (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, judiciary.*

JERISCONSULTUS, or JERIFCONSULTUS, a, um. i. e. *consultus juris* or *jure*, *One skilled in the law, a lawyer.*

JERISODICTIO, or JERIS DICTIO, ōnis. f.

I. *The administration of justice*

II. *A place where justice was administered, an assize town.* II. *Power, authority.*

JERISPERITUS, or JEREPERITUS, a, um. i. e. *juris* or *jure peritus*. *Experienced or learned in the law.*

JERO, 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.*

JEROK, ātus, ūm, āri. i. q. *juro.* *To swear.*

JES, jōris. n. (from jesō, from jesō, Jesō)

I. *Brath, soup.* II. Also, *Any juice or liquid.*

JES, jōris. n. (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.*

JESURANDUM (gen. jurisjurandi) n. or, *JUS JURANDUM.* *An oath, swearing.*

JESSO, ēre. 3. (jubeo) *To order, command.* N. B. *Jusso* for *jussero*, *Vire.*

JESURUM and JESSUS, a, um. See JUBEO.

JESSUS, us. m. (jubeo) *An order, command, appointment.*

JESTE, adv. *Rightly, justly, equitably, duly.*

JESTIFICUS, a, um. (justus and factō) *That acts justly.*

JESTIFIA, æ. f. (justus) I. *Justice.*

II. *Clemency, moderation, mildness.*

III. *Equity.*

JESTITUM, i. n. (for juristitium, from jus and sistō) *A cessation from business in the courts of justice.* Also *gen.*, *A suspension, cessation, pause*: hence, a *general mourning.*

JESTUS, 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.*: *præter justum, too much, Lucr.*

JOTUS, a, um. Part. of JUVO.

JOVENALIS, e. (juvenis) *Youthful, young*; suited to *young persons, for young persons.*

JUVENCUS, a, um. (for juvenicus, from juvenis) *Young*: hence, *Juvenesc, sc. homo, A young man*: also, a *young bullock*; poetice, *for, neat's leather*: *Juvenca, f. A girl.* 2. *A young cow, heifer.*

JUVENESCO, ūni, ēre. (juvenis) I. *To grow up (to the age of youth).* II. *To grow young again.*

JUVENILIS, e. (juvenis) *Young, youthful*: *violent, strong.*

JUVENILITER, adv. *Youthfully, after the manner of youth.*

JUVENIS, is. c. (juvo) *Young, youthful*: hence, *Juvenis, subst. m., A young man, young, young person*: also, *Juvenis, f., A young woman*: *Juvenes, gen., Youth, young persons.*

JUVENOR, āri. (juvenis) *To act like a young man.*

JUVENTA, æ. f. (juvenis) I. *The age of youth, youth.* II. *Youth, young persons.*

JUVENTAS, ātis. f. (juvenis) i. q. *Juventus.* *The age of youth, youth.*

JUVENTUS, ātis. 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.*

JUVO, āvi, jōtum, jūvire. (from jesō)

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*; *Juvari.* II. *To delight, gratify, please*: *Tuac*: *to be delighted*: hence, *Juvat, It delights, pleases, I (thou, he, &c.) am delighted, take a pleasure in.*

JUXTA, (for junxta, from jungo) I. *Adv.* 1. *Near to, by, hard by, close to, by the side of.* 2. *In like manner, equally, alike.* II. *Prep.* 1. *Near to, hard by.* 2. *Like, even as.* 3. *Immediately after, next to.* 4. *At the same time with.*

JUXTIM, adv. I. *Nigh, next.* II. *In the neighbourhood.*

## L.

LĀBASCO, ēre. 3. (labo) *To totter, be ready to fall.*

LĀBĀCŪLA, m. f. (dimin. of labes) *A small stain or disgrace.*

LĀBĒFĀCIO, ēci, actum. 3.; pass. fin. factus sum. (labo and facio) *I. To make ready to fall, to cause to totter, to shake, loosen, 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, I. To ruin, bring into misfortune. 2. To weaken.*

LĀBĒFACTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of labefacio) *I. To cause to totter or waver, to loosen, shake; hence, labefactori, to totter, waver. II. Fig. To shake, throw down, annihilate, destroy, ruin, weaken.*

LĀBĒFACTUS, a, um. Part. of LĀBĒFACTO.

LĀBĒFĪO, actus sum, &c. See LĀBĒFACTO.

LĀBĒLLUM, i. n. (dimin. of labrum) *I. A lip. II. A small water-vessel, small vat.*

LĀBES, is. f. (labor, to fall) *I. A fall, falling down, or sinking in; fig., a fall; hence, I. 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 labes, Lucr.: labes, plur., Cic.*

LĀBĪDĪUS, a, um. (labium) *That has large lips.*

LĀBIUM, i. n. (labeo) *A lip: labiis ductare aliequem, to deceive by false words and caresses.*

LĀBO, āvi, ātum, āre. *I. 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., fails, i. e. becomes weak.*

LĀBOR, psus sum, i. *I. To glide down, slip down, fall, drop; hence, I. 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.*

LĀBOR, oris. m. *I. Labour, toil; hence, I. Work, workmanship. 2. A deed, action, exploit. II. Fatigue, drudgery. III. Activity, virtuous industry. IV. Need, distress, trouble, misfortune, difficulty; hence, I. Disease. 2. Pain. 3. Weight, burden.*

LĀBORĀTUS, a, um. *I. Part. of laboro; see LABORO. II. Adj. Full of pains and hardship.*

LĀBORĪFER, a, um. (labor and fero) *Bearing or enduring labour, fatigue, or toil.*

LĀBŌRIŌS, adv. *Laboriously, wearisomely, with difficulty; laboriosissime, with very great care.*

LĀBŌRIŌSUS, a, um. (labor) *I. Laborious, toilsome, difficult. II. Industrious, laborious. III. That has to contend with many difficulties, that endures or undergoes hardships, troubled. IV. Oppressed by work.*

LĀBORŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (labor) *I. Intrans. 1. To labour, work, take pains; laboreare 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 under, 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 ablative, 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.*

LĀBOS, oris. m. *An old form for labor.*

LĀBROS, or -us, i. m. (λάβρος, i. e. greedily) *The name of a dog.*

LĀBRŪM, i. n. (from labio) *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.*

LĀBYRINTHUS, 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. *I. Milk. II. Sap, the soft milky juice in plants and vegetables. III. The colour of milk.*

LĀCER, a, um. *I. Mangled, lacerated, torn to pieces; mutilated. II. That lacerates.*

LĀCĒRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (lacero) *A mangling, lacerating.*

LĀCĒRĀS, m. f. *A thick upper garment of the Romans.*

LĀCĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (lacero) *I. 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, a, m. f. *I. A lizard (Gr. σαύρα). II. A kind of sea-fish.*

LĀCĒRTŌSUS, a, um. (lacertus) *Muscular, fleshy, powerful, strong.*

LĀCĒRTUS, i. m. *I. 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. I. q. Lacerta, A lizard.*

LĀCĒSSO, ivi and it, itum, ēre. (lacio) *I. To excite, stir up, provoke, rouse.*

N. B. Lacessere pugnam, praelium, for lacessere ad pugnam, ad praelium. *II. To call out, challenge, provoke. III. To attack, fall upon. IV. To attempt, essay.*

LĀCHANZO, or LĀCHANISSO, āre. (from λαχάνω, olus) *With the common people, i. q. langue; Suet.*

LĀCĪNIA, m. f. *I. 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.*

LĀCĪNĪŌSUS, a, um. (lacinia) *I. Full of lappets or flaps, not even, jagged. II. Redundant, full of redundancies.*

LĀCĪO, ēre. 3. *To critic, altur.*

LĀCĪRMA, LĀCĪRYMA, LĀCĪRYMA, m. f. (from λακρυο or λακρυμα) *I. A tear. II. A tear; a drop exuded from trees, plants, &c.*

LĀCĪRĪMĪLIS, e. (lacrimo) *I. Lamentable. II. Mourful.*

LĀCĪRĪMĪBUNDUS, a, um. (lacrimo) *Weeping, tearful.*

LĀCĪRMO, LĀCĪRYMO, āvi, ātum, āre. and sometimes LĀCĪRIMOR, ātus sum, ari. (lacrima) *To shed tears, cause or suffer tears to flow. I. To weep; also, aliqui, to weep at, or weep at any thing. II. Of trees, plants, &c., To weep, to exude drops or moisture.*

LĀCĪRĪMŌSUS, a, um. (lacrima) *I. Full of tears, tearful, weeping; weeping, drooping. II. That causes tears.*

LĀCĪRĪMĪLA, LĀCĪRYMA, m. f. (dimin. of lacrima) *A little tear.*

LĀCĪRYŌS, a, um. (lac) *That contains milk, milky.*

LACTEO, Ære. (lac) 1. To suck milk, or be a suckling: hence, Lactens. Suckling. II. To contain milk, be milky.

LACTEOLUS, a, um. (dimin. of lacteus) White as milk.

LACTEUS, a, um. (lac) 1. Consisting of milk. II. Full of milk. III. Suckling. 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 clusterings: 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. c. 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, tis. 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 ferdida, Cic. i. e. new, not yet fermented.

LADA, or LEDA, æ. f. of LEODON, i. n. (λεδο) A shrub, from which a resinous substance, Ladanium or Ledanium (λεδανον), was gathered (Cistus Creticus L.).

LADONUM, i. n. See LADA.

LEDO, 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, moist. V. To attack, assail.

LÆNA, æ. f. (χλαίνα) A lined upper garment, worn especially in cold weather.

LÆSTO, Ænis. f. (lædo) An attack made by an orator upon his opponent.

LÆSUS, a, um. (Part. of LÆDO.)

LÆSTULUS, æ. (læto) Pleasing, joyful. LÆSTATIO, Ænis. f. (lætor) Joy; Cas. 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.

LÆTTITA, æ. f. (lætus) I. Joy, joyfulness, gladness. II. Pleasing appearance, beauty: hence, fruitfulness, fertility.

LÆTUS, 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.

IV. 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 λαίος) 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, unlucky. lævis signifies, spices, on the contrary, lævis signifies, spices, on the contrary, lævis signifies, a favourable omen. N. B. Lævum in-tonuit, Virg., for ad lævum latus.

LÆGANUM, i. n. (λαγανον) A kind of cake made of flour and oil.

LÆGENA, æ. f. (λαγνος) A vessel with a neck and handle, a flagon, bottle.

LÆGEOS, a, um. (λαγνος) (Of hares; Lægea vitis, Plin., or simply, Lægeos (femin.).) sc. vitis, Virg., a kind of vine growing in Greece, so named from the colour of its grapes.

LÆGIS, Åtis. f. (λαγός) A kind of bird, perhaps the same as lagopus; Hor. LÆGOTIS, Ådis. f. (λαγώπιδος) 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 lullaby; 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: le-pide me meo ludu lamberas, 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, Ænis. 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.

LAMYRUS, i. m. A kind of sea-fish.

LANA, æ. f. (λαῖνος, Dor. λανος) 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 anything woolly.*

LĀNCEA, æ. f. I. *A lance, javelin, pike, having a thong in the middle.*

LĀNCEO, āre. (lapcea) *To wield or handle a lance.*

LĀNCINO, 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.*

LĀNGUEFĀCIO, ēci, actum, ēre. (langue and facio) *To deprive of vehemence, tranquilize.*

LĀNGURO, gui. (from λᾶγρῶς) 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, unmotivated*; hence, *Languens, Faint, feeble, languid, weak, without strength, inactive.*

LĀNGURO, to be still or motionless.

LĀNGUESCO, gui. (trisyll.), ēre. (langueo) IV. *To be still or motionless.*

LĀNGUECO, gui. (trisyll.), ēre. (langueo) I. *To become feeble, languid, or weak.* II. *To become ill or sick.*

III. *To become mid or mellow.*

LĀNGUIDE, adv. *Faintly, feebly, weakly, slowly, languidly*; hence, *effeminately.*

LĀNGUIDULUS, a, um. (dimin. of languidus) *Withered, faded.*

LĀNGUIDUS, a, um. (langueo) 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. *Flowing gently.* VII. *Effeminate, voluptuous, unmanly.* VIII. *Otia languida, idle leisure, poetical.* Tibull.; thus also, quies, i. e. somnus, Virg.

LĀNGURO, ōris. m. (langueo) 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, dullness, 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.*

LĀNĀNA, æ. f. (lanius) *A butcher's stall.*

LĀNĀPICUS, a, um. (lana and facio) *That works in wool, spinning, weaving, &c.*

LĀNIGER, a, um. (lana and gero) *Bearing wool, covered with wool*; hence, *Laniger, æ. agnus, Phaulx, A lamb.*

LĀNIO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To mangle, lacerate.* II. *To tear to pieces.*

LĀNĪONIUS, a, um. (lanio) *Of or belonging to a butcher*; mensa, Suet., a butcher's stall.

LĀNISTA, æ. m. I. *A trainer of gladiators.* II. *One that critics 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, inis. 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.*

LĀPĪDARIUS, a, um. (lapis) *Concerned with stone.*

LĀPĪDĀTIO, ōnis. f. (lapido) *A stoning, the act of throwing or hurling stones.*

LĀPĪDĀTOR, 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. Imper., *Lapidat, It rains stones, a shower of stones falls.* II. *Trans. To throw stones at any person, to stone.*

LĀPĪDŌSTUS, 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 λᾶς) 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 præco stood, when slaves were sold.* 6. *A stone statue.*

LĀPPA, æ. f. *A bur.*

LĀPSIO, ōnis. f. (labor) *A falling, falling.*

LĀPSO, āre. (freq. of labor) I. *To totter.* 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, moti m. 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 Tolunnius, Cic.; or, Lars Tolunnius, Liv.; ad Lartern Tolunium, id.

LAR, ĩris, m., plur. LARES. *A kind of tutelary deities of towns, roads, &c.*; especially, *tutelary 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.

LĀRĀBUM, i. n. (contr. of laridium) *Lord, bacon.*

LĀRES, um. in. See LAR.

LARGE, adv. I. *Bountifully.* II. *Abundantly, well, sufficiently, easily.*

III. *Widely.*

LARGEFLUUS, a, um. (large and fluo) *Flowing copiously.*

LARGELOQUUS, a, um. (large and loquor) *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.

LĀRGĀTUS, ātis. f. (largus) *Abundance, plenty, liberality.*

LĀRGĪTER, adv. I. *Copiously, in abundance.* II. *Much, very much.*

III. *Much, a great deal.*

LĀRGĪTIO, ōnis. f. (largior) I. *A giving liberally, liberality*; hence, I. *Bravery, 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. 3

granting, imparting, conceding, presenting.

LARGIOR, āri. (freq. of largior) To give liberally.

LARGIOR, ōris. m. (largior) 1. One who gives much or liberally. II. One who gives bribes or largesses.

LARGIFIDUS, mis. f. i. q. largitas: Nep.

LARGUS, a, um. I. Copious, abundant, much: rich. II. Liberal, abundant.

LĀRDUM, 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) 1. Pettulance, wantonness, sportiveness. II. Licentiousness, impudence, insolence.

LASCIVIOUSNESS.

LASCIVIBUNDUS, a, um. Wanton.

LASCIVIO, ii, itum. 4. (lascivus) To be sportive, wanton, or purling.

LASCIVUS, a, um. I. Petulant, wanton: also, insolent. II. Lascivious, lustful.

LASSITUDO, 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.

LASSVS, a, um. I. Languid, wearied, fatigued. II. Fig. Humus lassa fructibus assiduis, Ov.: lasso papavera collo, Virg.

LĀSTĀURUS, i. m. (λάσταυρος) A lewd person, d-bauchee.

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.

LĀTĒRĀGE, æ. f. (latero) I. A subterfuge, escape, loop-hole.

LĀTĒRĪCŪLA, æ. c. (latera and colō) One who dwells in lurking-places.

LĀTĒRIBVS, adv. In a hidden place.

LĀTĒRIGVS, a, um. (latera) I. Full of hiding-places. II. Loea laterosa, Plaut., lurking-places.

LĀTĒTER, adv. In secret, privately.

LĀTEO, ui, ēre. (λάτω, 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, ōris. m. A brick, tile: especially, one baked in the sun (opp. testa).

LĀTĒRĀNEM, inis. n. (later) Any thing made of tiles.

LĀTĒRĀRIUS, a, um. (from later) Of, belonging to, or concerned with tiles or bricks.

LĀTĒRĒVLIS, i. m. (dimin. of later) A small brick or tile: hence, any thing like a small brick or tile.

LĀTĒRĪCIUS, a, um. (later) Made from or consisting of brick: Laticerium, Caes., sc. opus, Brickwork.

LĀTĒRNA, or LANTĒRNA, æ. f. A lantern, lamp.

LĀTĒRNĀLIUS, i. m. (laterna) A lantern-bearer.

LĀTĒSCO, ui, 3. (from lateo) To conceal one's self.

LĀTĒX, icis. m. A poetic word, signifying, Any liquid or fluid: hence, I. Water. II. Wine.

III. Palladii lactices, oil, Ov. IV. Latex absinthii, Lact., juice of wormwood.

LĀTĪAR, āris. n. (for latiare, sc. sacrum) A feast in honour of Jupiter Latiaris.

LĀTĪBĪLUM, i. n. (latero) 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.

To speak clearly or distinctly.

LĀTĪNTAS, ātis. f. (Latinus) 1. The Latin tongue or language. II. The jus Latin: 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 latero) 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 barter, poetical, for, a dog.

LĀTRĀTUS, us. m. (latro, are) A bartering.

LĀTRĪNA, æ. f. (confr. for lavatrina, from lava) A sink, jakes.

LĀTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrants. To bark: Latrans, A barter, poetical, 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 us latrans, Hor., i. e. hungry. II. Trans. To bark at any one.

LĀTRO, ōnis. m. (λάτρος) 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.

LĀTRŌCINIUS, i. n. (latrocinor) I. Military service: hence, of the game of chess. II. Kibbery, 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.

LĀTRUNCĀRIUS, a, um. (latrunculus) Belonging to chess: tabula, Sen., a chess-board.

LĀTRUNCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of latro) I. A highwayman. II. A chessman.

LĀTUS, a, um. Part. of FERŌ.

LĀTUS, a, um. (from λατρός) 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, ōris. 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 panegyrist*: especially, I. In a court of justice, *One who bears testimony to the good character of an accused person*. II. *One who pronounces a funeral oration*.

LAUDĀTĪUS, icis. f. (laudator) *She who praises*.

LAUDĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of laudo; see LAUDO. II. Adj. *Praiseworthy, excellent*.

LAUDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (laus) I. *To praise, extol, commend*; laudare aliquem signifies also, I. *To give testimony in favour of the accused*. 2. *To pronounce a funeral oration over*. 1. Laudare aliquem aliquid, to or in presence of any one, Ter.: laudari aliquid, for ab aliquo, Cic. 2. Laudare laudibus, Cic. 3. *To praise, recommend*. II. *To quote, cite, name*.

LAUREĀTUS, a, um. (laurea) *Crowned or adorned with laurel*.

LAUREOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of laurea) *A bough of laurel, a garland of laurel; a triumph*.

LAUREUS, a, um. (laurus) (*Of or belonging to laurel*: hence, I. *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*).

LAURECĪMUS, a, um. (laurus and coma) *Having hair of laurel*.

LAURIFER, a, um. (laurus and fero) I. *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 os. f. *A laurel or laurel-tree*: hence, *laurus, for laurea, a bough or garland of laurel, a triumph, victory*.

LAUS, dis. f. I. *Praise, commendation*. II. *A praiseworthy thing or action*. III. *Estimation, value, worth*. LAUTE, adv. *As if washed or cleansed, neatly*. I. *Splendidly, elegantly, nobly*. II. *Fig. Excellently, well*.

LAUTIA, ōrum. n. *A customary present made at Rome to foreign ambassadors or other illustrious strangers*.

LAUTITIA, æ. f. (lautus) *Elegance in style of living, splendour, magnificence*.

LAUTĪMIA, or LATĪMIA, æ. f. (λαυμία) I. *A stonc-quarry*: hence, II. *A prison constructed of stone*.

LAUTUS, a, um. I. Part. of lauo; see LAVO. II. Adj. I. *Neat, gay, splendid, elegant*. 2. *Great, considerable*.

3. *That lives as great people do, delicate, daintily*.

LĀVĀTŪ, ōnis. f. (lavo) I. *A washing, bathing, a bath, when equivalent to a bathing*. II. *Bathing apparatus*.

LĀVO, lāvi (lavavi), lavātum, lautum (for lavatum) and lotum, lavare and lavēre, 3. (λάω) I. *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) I. *A widening, extending, wide space, room*. II. *An alleviation, mitigation, relaxation, ease*.

LAXŪS, a, um. I. Part. of laxo; see LAXO. II. Adj. *Spread out*.

LAXE, adv. I. *Widely, openly, over a large space*. II. *Far*. III. *Unrestrainedly, freely*.

LAXITAS, ātis. f. (laxus) *Wideness, space; largeness, roominess*.

LAXUS, āvi, ātum, āre. (laxus) I. *To make wide, widen, let out, expand, make roomy*: hence, I. *To stretch out, beat out (a metal)*. 2. *To lessen, extenuate*. 3. *To furnish an egress to any thing, to forward, further, advance, promote*. 4. *To loosen, disengage*. II. *To slacken, relax*. III. *To unloose, open*: hence, I. *To destroy, bring to nought, remove, dispel*. 2. *To disclose, discover, reveal*. IV. *To lighten, relax, recreate*. V. *To relax, ease, take, slacken, abate*.

VI. *To free, deliver*. VII. *To lengthen, delay, protract, prolong*.

LĀXUS, a, um. I. *Wide, roomy; also, open, wide, spacious, great; also, gen., great, large; also, copious, abundant*. II. *Open, wide open*. III. *Slack, loose, loosened*. IV. *Of time, Protracted, distant*.

LEA, æ. f. (leo) *A lioness*.

LEENA, æ. f. (λαίνα) *A lioness*.

LEHES, ctis. m. (λεῖς) *A metal vessel: a caldron, kettle, basin*.

LECTICA, æ. f. (lectus) *A sedan, litter, in which the person carried was in a recumbent posture*.

LECTICĀRIOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of lecticarius) *The mistress of a litter-bearer*.

LECTICĀRIUS, i. m. (from lectica) *A litter-bearer, sedan-man*.

LECTICŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of lectica) I. *A small sedan or litter*. II. *A couch, sofa, settee, &c.*

LECTIO, ōnis. f. (lego) I. *A gathering, collecting, picking up*. II. *A reading*: hence, *Lectio senatus, Liv.*, a calling over of the senate.

LECTISTERŪIATOR, ōnis. m. *One who arranged 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, ātum, āre. (freq. of lego, ere) I. *To gather, to gather often, to collect*. II. *To read, to read frequently*.

III. *To read to another*.

LECTIUMŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of lectio) *A reading*.

LECTO, ōnis. f. (freq. of lego, ere) *To read*.

LECTOR, āris. m. (lego, ere) I. *A reader*. II. *One who reads to another*.

LECTUS, i. m. (dimin. of lectus) I. *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. I. Part. of lego; see LEGO, ere. II. Adj. *Choir, picked, select*: hence, I. *Superior, choice, excellent, exquisite*. 2. *Select, good, as it ought to be*.

LECTUS, i. m. (lego, ere) I. *A bed for sleeping on*. II. *A couch for reclining on at meals*. III. *A sofa, 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*.

LEGĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (lego, ere) Prop. *The sending of an ambassador*: hence, I. *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, ōnis. m. (lego, ere) *One who disposes of any thing by will*.

LEGĀTORUS, a, um. (legatus) e. g. *provincia, Cic.*, *That is assigned to any one as Legatus*.

LEGĀTUM, i. n. (lego, ere) *A legacy*.

LEGĀTUS, i. m. (lego, ere) I. *An ambassador*. II. *A lieutenant*. I. *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) I. *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, legiōnary.*

LEGIRĀPA, a. m. (lex and rumpo) *A breaker of the laws.*

LEGIRĀPIO, ōnis. m. i. q. legirupa; *Plant.*

LEGITIME, adv. I. *According to the laws, lawfully, legitimately.* II. *Duly, properly.*

LEGITIMUS, a. um. (lex) I. *Approved by the laws, according to law, legitimate, lawful; hence, Legitima, certain customs according to law.* II. *Right, proper, fit, suitable, regular.* III. *Genuine, real, true.*

LEGIONŪLA, ōe. 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, ere. (lego) *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, i. m. (lex) *A poor advocate, one that understands nothing but the laws, and has all his time ready at hand, but is no orator, a pettifogger.*

LEGEMEN, inis. n. (lego, ere) *Pind's.*

LEGUMĀTOR, of LEGUM LATOR, ōris. m. *A laughiver.*

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. (lemuiscus) *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, ōe. f. (leno) *An allurement, attraction.*

LENE, adv. for leniter; *Ov.*

LENEMEN, inis. n. (lenio) *A means of alluding, a leniter.*

LENEMENTUM, i. n. i. q. lenimen; Tac. I. *To rend, ivi and ii, itum, ire. (lenis)*

1. *To rend-rv mild or softer, to allenate, 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.*

LENITĒDO, 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 cause), a go-between.*

LENŌCINIUM, 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.*

LENŌCIOR, atus 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 enicer.*

LENS, tis. f. *Lintil, a well known pulse.*

LENTESCO, ere. 3. (lento) I. *To relax, slacken.* II. *To become clammy, pliant, or soft.*

LENTISCIFER, a. um. (lentiscus and fero) *Bearing mastich trees.*

LENTISCUS, i. f. and LENTISCUM, i. n. I. *The mastich tree (Pistacia lentiscus, L.).* II. *A toothpick made from this tree.*

LENTĪFĒDO, 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.*

LENTŪLOS, a. um. (dimin. of lentus) *Somewhat tough or flexible; somewhat slow.*

LENTUS, a. um. I. *Tough;* hence, 1. *Pliant, flexible, limber;* also, *slender.*

2. *Glitinous, 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, *farless, calm, at ease.* IV. *Stiff, not pliant.*

LENULUS, i. m. (dimin. of leno) *A young or sorry enticer.*

LENUNCĪBUS, i. m. I. i. q. leno, *A young or sorry enticer.* II. *A small sailing vessel, a barge, skiff.*

LEO, ōnis. m. (λεων) *A lion.*

II. *The constellation Leo.* III. *A kind of crab.*

LEPIDE, adv. I. *Natly, 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. *Pleasantness, agreeableness; politeness, courtesy;* especially, II. *Pleasantness in address and conversation, pleasantry.* III. *Wit, humour, facetiousness.*

LEPOS, ōris. m. See LEPOR.

LEPUS, ōris. m. (probably only another form for λευξ) I. *A hare.* II. *The Hare, a constellation.*

LEPUSCULUS, i. m. (dimin. of lepus) *A young hare, a leveret.*

LEPUSUS, i. or us. m. (the accusative only occurs) *A mournful cry, a lamentation.*

LETALIS, e. (letum) *Deadly, mortal.*

LETALIS, &c. See LETALIS, &c.

LETHARGICUS, a. um. (ληθαργικός) I. *Affected with lethargy, lethargic.* II. *Of or belonging to lethargy.*

LETHARGUS, i. m. (ληθαργος) *Lethargy, a strong and continual sleepiness.*

LETHE, ōis. f. (ληθη) *Forgetfulness;* hence, *Lethaicus, a. um.* I. *Relating to or causing forgetfulness or sleep.* II. *Relating to Lethe, or to the infernal regions.*

LETIFER, a. um. (letum and fero) *Bringing death, deadly.*

LETUS, āre. (letum) *To kill.*

LETUM (more correct than lethum), i. n. (from ληθη) I. *Death; letum sibi consciscere, to kill one's self; sibi parere*

manu, Virg., to kill one's self. II. Destruction, overthrow.

LEUCASPIUS, ἰδία. f. (λευκάσπιος) Having a white shield.

LEUCOPHĀTUS, a, um. That is clothed in garments of a grey colour.

LEVĀMEN, Inis, n. (levo) i. q. levamentum.

LEVĀMENTUM, i. n. (levo) A means of lightening, an alleviation.

LEVĀTIO, ōnis. f. (levo) An alleviation; a lessening, diminishing.

LEVĀTUS (LĒRĀTUS), a, um. I. Part. of levo; see LEVO. II. Adj. Smoothed, smooth.

LEVĪCŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of levīs) I. Light. II. Fain. III. Meam.

LEVĪDENSIS, e. (levīs) I. Lightly wrought, thin. II. Fig. Poor, mean.

LEVĪFIDUS, a, um. (levīs and fidus) Of slight credit, not trustworthy.

LEVĪFUS, ōdis. (levīs and pes) Light-footed, swift of foot.

LEVĪS, or LEVIS, e. (from levīs) I. Smooth, not rough. II. Smooth, polished.

III. Without hair, beardless; hence, youthful, tender, beautiful. IV. Smooth, slippery; that renders slippery. V. Effeminate. 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, fleet. 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 gen., 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.

LEVĪSOMNUS, a, um. (levīs and somnus) That sleeps lightly.

LEVĪTAS, or LEVITAS, ātis. f. (levīs s. levīs) Smoothness.

LEVĪTAS, ātis. 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. Lightness, 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.

LEVĪO, or LEVO, avi, ātum, āre. (levīs s. levīs) To make smooth, polish, plane.

LEVĪO, āvi, ātum, āre. (levīs) I. To render lighter, lighten; hence, I. To purify, cleanse. 2. To free, extricate. 3. To refresh: hence, levāri, to be delighted.

4. To lessen, impair, diminish. 5. To support. II. To lift up, raise, elevate; hence, to take away.

LEVĪOR, or LEVOR, ōris. m. (levīs s. levīs) Smoothness.

LEX, legis. 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 gen., a law, statute; also, a decree: according to the law; legis, 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, I. 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. libamentum. I. That which in sacrificing to the gods is poured forth, strewn 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, strewn upon any thing, or offered in sacrifice.

LIBĀRIUS, i. m. A maker of or dealer in cakes, a confectioner.

LIBĀTIO, ōnis. f. (libo) A pouring forth or sprinkling upon any thing in honour of a god.

LIBĒLLA, 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.

LIBĒLLIO, ōnis. m. (libellus) A bookseller.

LIBĒLLUS, 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 mutation.

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. lubens) Joyfulness, pleasure, delight.

LIBER, a, um. (from libere, infin. 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, I. Free from tribute, service, &c., exempt. 2. Liberæ sedes, libi, i. e. a house in which one dwells alone. 3. Liberæ ades; Plant.: 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. 4. A receipt.

LIBER, eri, in. (from libo, āre, 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.

LIBERUS, e. I. Of or relating to freedom, the state or condition of a free-man. II. Besting a free-born person (or gentleman), noble, ingenious, well-bred. Hence, I. Kind. 2. Liberal, bountiful, generous. 3. Bountiful, plentiful, copious. 4. Beautiful.

LIBĒRALITAS, ātis. f. (liberalis) I. A disposition or mode of thinking besting a free-born man (or gentleman), ingenuity, gentleness, gentlemanliness. II. Kindness, courtesy, civility. III. Liberality, bountifulness; hence, a liberal present.

LIBĒRALITER, adv. I. In a man's besting a free-born man (or gentleman), gentlemanly, honourably. II. Kindly

courteously. III. Generously, liberally.

IV. Beautifully, profusely.

LIBĒRĀTĪO, enis. f. (libero) I. A freeing, delivering from any thing. II. An acquitting in a court of justice, an acquittal.

LIBĒRĀTOR, ōris. m. (libero) A deliverer, freer.

LIBĒRE, adv. I. In a manner befitting a freeman (or gentleman), honourably. II. Freely, without impediment or restriction. III. candidly, openly, fearlessly. IV. Liberally, beautifully.

LIBĒRI, ōrum. m. Children; see LIBER, eri.

LIBĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (liber, a, um) Gen. To loosen, set free; hence. I. To liberate from slavery, to set at liberty; also, to release from confinement. II. Gen. To free, disengage, release; especially. 1. 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.

LIBERTAS, s. LIBERTUS.

LIBERTAS, ātis. f. (liber, a, um) 1. Freedom, liberty, the condition of a freeman or one who is his own master; hence, freedom, liberty, the condition of a person, 1. 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 LIBĒT, buit and bitum est, ēre. It pleases, is agreeable; meo animo libitum 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, wilful; also, libidinous, lust-

ful; also of things, in respect of which one acts according to mere pleasure or caprice.

LIBUO, imis. 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 erat, ut Libitina vix sudiceret, 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, āre. (λίβω) I. To take a taste from any thing; especially, 1. 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) 1. A pound, the Roman pound. II. An instrument for weighing, a balance, pair of scales; hence, 1. The constellation Libra. 2. A line, level, plummet.

LIBRĀNEN, imis. n. (Libra) A balance, counterpoise.

LIBRĀMENTUM, i. n. (libro) 1. 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. Flaness, evincness, such as is obtained by a level.

LIBRĀRIŌSUS, i. m. (dimin. of libarius) 1. A copyist, scribe, secretary, amanuensis. II. A bookseller.

LIBRĀRIUM, i. n. See LIBRARIUS.

LIBRĀRIUS, a, um. (from libro) Concerned with books; hence, Libarius, subst. 1. A secretary, scribe, copyist, book-keeper. 2. A bookseller; Libarium, subst. A case for books and other writings.

LIBĒRĀRIUS, a, um. (from libra) That weighs out; hence, Libraria, subst., sc. ancilla, A maid who weighed out wool to the slaves.

LIBĒRĀTOR, ōris. m. (libro) 1. One who weighs or levels, one who ascertains the height from which water may be brought. II. One who throws or hurts weapons by means of machines; an engineer; Tac. Ann. 2, 20; 13, 39, ed. Ern.; where ed. Gron. has librotres in the same signification.

LIBĒRĀTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of libro; see LIBRO. II. Adj. 1. Level, even, horizontal. 2. Balanced, poised, swung.

LIBRILIS, e. (libra) Of a pound, hardly a pound.

LIBRITOR, ōris. m. See LIBRATOR.

LIBRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (libra) 1. 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.

LICEŅS, tis. 1. Part. of liceor; see LICEOR. II. Adj. (from licet) 1. Of persons, Free, forward, presumptuous; bold, licentious. 2. Of things, Free, unrestrained.

LICĒTER, adv. Freely. I. After one's own pleasure, without restraint or hesitation. II. Fearlessly, boldly, courageously.

LICĒTIA, æ. f. (licens) 1. Liberty to do as one pleases, licence, permission, leave. II. Liberty which one assumes to himself, boldness; especially, unrestrained liberty, licentiousness, unruliness.

LICĒTIŌSUS, 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 licentit; Plaut.

LICET, uit and itum est, ēre, verb. impers. 1. 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*; licuit Themistocle esse otioso, Cic., he could, &c.: also, *I must, one must*. III. Licet, or licebit may frequently be rendered, '*Let, especially with a conjunctive; fremant oneself 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, ōnis, m. (licitor) *One who offers a price or bids for any thing at an auction or sale.*

LICTOR, ātus sum, āri. (freq. of liceor) *To offer a price, bid for any thing.*

LICTUS, a, um, f. (licita) *Permitted, allowed, free: Licita, Lawful 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, ōnis, m. *A licitor, a public servant of certain magistrates.*

LIEN, enis, and LIENS, is, m. (the ancient Latin form for splen) *The milt or spleen.*

LIENŌSUS, a, um, (lien) *Splenetic.*

LIGAMEN, 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, ōnis, m. (lignor) *One who fetches or procures wood.*

LIGNŌLUS, 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, ātus sum, āri. (lignum) *To fetch wood.*

LIGNUM, i. n. I. *Wood.* II. *Any thing made of wood.* III. *With the poets, for arbor; Virg.*

Ligo, āvi, ātum, āre. 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, æ, 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 self to any thing in order to learn or to practise it, to take a taste of.* 3. *To long or lust after.*

LIGURIO, ōnis, f. (ligur) *Lickerishness, daintiness.*

LIGESTRUM, i. n. *A kind of shrub, priet, primprunt (Ligustrum vulgare, L.).*

LILIUM, i. n. (from lilius) I. *A lily.*

II. *From a resemblance, Lilia, Stakes set in the ground.*

LIMA, æ, f. I. *A file.* II. *Fig. A file, the polishing of written compositions.*

LIMATŪS, adv. *As if polished with a file, accurately, exactly.*

LIMATŪSUS, a, um, (dimin. of limatus) *Polished with a file, accurate, exact.*

LIMĀTUS, 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 worn, and so, A sarge.* 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, āvi, ātum, āre. (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, āvi, ātum, āre. (from limus) *To bespatter with mud.*

LIMŌSUS, a, um, (limus) *Full of slime or mud, stimy, muddy.*

LIMBOSUS, a, um, (another form for limquidus) *Clear, limpid.*

LIMULUS, a, um, (dimin. of limus, a, um; e. g. limulus (sc. oculis), Plaut., æde, askance.

LIMUS, a, um, *Aside, atery, askew, askance; limo, abli., aside, askance.*

LIMUS, i. m. I. *Slime, mud.* II. *Dirt, mire.*

LIMUS, i. m. *A kind of apron, girdle, or sash, worn by persons engaged in sacrifices; Virg. Æn. 12, 129, but here some read lino.*

LINEA, æ, f. (from linum) I. *A thread of flax, a line, string.* II. *A fishing-line.* III. *A mechanic's line, a plumb-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) I. *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, āvi, ātum, āre. (linea) *To mark out, sketch with lin's.*

LINEUS, a, um, (linum) *Of flax, lint, or linen.*

LINGO, nxi, nctum. 3. (āvi, āre) *To lick.*

LINGUA, æ, f. (allied to linguo) 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 strip of land projecting into the sea; also, a promontory.*

N. B. Lingua for lingua, Lucr.

LINGULARIUM, i. n. (lingua) *Tongue-money, a punishment for a rash saying.*

LINGŪLĀ, æ, (lingula) I. *Coat of talkative woman, gossip; Plaut.* II. *Fem. A kind of fish, a sole; Plaut.*

LINGER, a, um, (linum and gero) *Clothed with a linen garment.*

LINO, livi and lēvi, litum, fere. I. *To daub, smear.* II. *To besmear, anoint; hence, I. To overlay, cover.* 2. *To erase, strike out.* 3. *To bedaub, besmear, bespaul.*

LINGŪO, liqui, licium, fere. (from lingo, as sequor from lingo, lingo) I. *To leave, forsake.* II. *To resign, abandon.*

III. *To pass over, omit, make no mention of.* IV. *To leave any one in a place.* V. *To leave let's &c.*

LINTEŪS a. um. (linteum) *Clothed in linen.*

LINTEO, ōnis. m. (linteum) *A linen manufacturer, linen-drafter.*

LINTEŪM, 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.* II. *A sail.* 2. *A linen curtain.* III. *A linen.*

LINTEŪS, i. m. (dimin. of linter) *A little wherry.*

LINUM, i. n. (λίον) I. *Flax, lint.* II. *Any thing made of flax.* 2. *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.*

LIPPŪTŪO, iſis. f. (lippus) *Blearedness, a running of the eyes.*

LIPPUS, a. um. I. *Blear-eyed, having running eyes:* also gen., *purblind, thick-sighted:* hence, fig., *that does not see well, blind.* II. *Drooping, trickling, running.*

LIQUEŔŖCIO, cēi, actum. 3. pass. liqueſco, actus sum. (liqueo and facio) I. *To melt, liquefy.* II. Fig.: quos nulle lætitiæ liquesciunt voluptatibus, Cic., i. e. *enervate.*

LIQUEŔŖO, actus sum. See LIQUEFACIO.

LIQENS, tis. I. *With short penult, from LIQEO.* II. *With long penult, from LIQEO, depon.*

LIQEO, liqui or lieui. 2. (from λιγέω; as liqueo from λίγω, γέω) I. *To be liquid or fluid:* hence, Liqueus, *Liquid, fluid:* to be clear, evident; to be clear, manifest, apparent, evident; liquet mihi, Ter., I. have no scruple, I do not hesitate, I am satisfied.

LIQESCO, lieui, ēre. 3. (liqueo) *To become fluid or liquid, to melt:* hence, lie, to melt. I. *To grow effeminate.*

II. *To pass away, waste away.*

LIQET, See LIQEO.

LIQIDE, adv. *With confidence, without hesitation, evidently, certainly.*

LIQIDITESCENS, a. um. (from comp. liquidior) *Somewhat more fluid or soft.*

LIQIDŪO, ablat. See LIQIDUS.

LIQIDUS, 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.*

LIQEO, ivi, itum, āre. I. *To liquefy, melt, dissolve.* II. *To strain, rack, fine:* to purify; hence, Liqueatus, a. um. I. *Liquefied, melted, dissolved.* 2. *Strained, racked, fined:* hence, purified; clear.

LIQEO, ōris. m. (liqueo) I. *Fluidity, fluidness.* II. *A liquid, fluid:* hence, the sea.

LIQVOR, 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.*

LIRŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (lira) *To make furrows, or rather, to plough the seed into the land.*

LIRIB. (λίριβ) *Trifles, bagatelles.*

LITARE, litis. i. (from Gr. λῆσι) 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 resolvere, Hor., to explain what is obscure by something that is equally so.

LITĀMEN, iois. n. (lito) *A sacrifice.*

LITĀTŪO, 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 *lot, register:* in Suet. Vesp. 8, literæ is i. q. *codicilli, a diploma:* a *letter, or epistle.* 2. *A history.* 3. *Learning, literature.*

LITĒRĀTE, adv. *Learncdly, in a learned manner.*

LITĒRĀTOR, ōris. m. *One who teaches others a language, a teacher: a grammarian, critic, philologist.*

LITĒRĀTŪRA, 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, or of 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.*

LITĒGIUM, 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. καλλισίον) 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 omen, to receive omen favourable to an undertaking.* 2. *To give a favourable omen, 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, 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 hneo, 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 ktnz*

of trumpet, clarion. III. One who excites to quarrel or contention; gen., one who occasions or excites.

LIVRO, Ære. 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. Livens. I. Black and blue, of a lead colour, bluish, purple. 2. Envious.

LIVASCO, Ære. (livivo.) To become black and blue.

LIVIDUS, a, um. (dimin. of lividus) Somewhat curious.

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, Æris, 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 victualler to the camp, one who sold bread, meat, &c. to the soldiers.

LŒCARIUS, a, um. (locus) Relating to, or concerned with, the hire of a place or places; hence, Locarius, subst., One who lets places for hire.

LŒCATIO, Ænis, f. (loro) A letting or hiring out; a contract of letting or hiring, a lease.

LŒCELLUS, l, m. (dimin. of loculus) A small place; hence. I. A drawer (in a chest of drawers). II. A chest, chest of drawers.

LŒCITO, Ære. (freq. of loco) To let or hire out.

LŒCO, avi, atum, Ære. (locus) I. To place, lay, set, put, erect at a place; hence. II. In matrimonium, Plaut.; or, in matrimonio, Cic., to give in marriage; also simply, locate, 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, Phœdr., to borrow money. N. B. Locassit, for locaverit, Cic. e. Leg. XII Tab.

LŒCLAMENTUM, l, n. (loculus) A case, box, or receptacle for any thing; e. g. a book-case.

LŒCULUS, l, m. (dimin. of locus) I. A small place; Plaut.; especially. II. A place in 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.

LŒCULEUS, 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 surty; also gen., trustworthy, of good authority. N. B. Genit. locupleturn, Cic.; and locupleturn, Cæs.

LŒCUPLETOR, oris, m. (locupleto) One who enriches.

LŒCUPLETO, avi, atum, Ære. (locuples) To make rich, enrich.

LŒCUS, 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, seq. genit. i. e. pro, for, 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.

LŒCITO, or LOQUITO, Ænis, f. (loquor) I. A speaking, the act of speaking.

II. Speech, discourse. III. A manner of speaking, mode of pronunciation.

LŒCTUS, a, um. Part. of LOQUITUR.

LŒDICLA, Æ f. Dimin. of lodix; Suet.

LŒDIX, icis, f. A coverlet, blanket, sheet.

LŒGEMUS, or LOGIUM, l, n. (logion and λογος) An archite; Cic. ad Div. 5, 20.

LŒGICE, Æs, or LOGICA, Æ f. (λογικὴ, sc. λογικὴ) Logic, the art of reasoning.

LŒGICES, a, um. (λογικὴ) Relating to logic, logical; Logica, orum, Logical matters or logic.

LŒGOS, or US, l, m. (λογος) I. A word; hence, loge, Ter., words, i. e. nice words; fudge! hence, words, speech, discourse.

II. A witty saying, bon mot. III. A fable.

LŒGIONŒCLA (Lollig.), or LŒGIONŒCLA (Loll.), Æ f. (dimin. of logio) A small cattle-fish.

LŒGIO (Loll.) Inis, f. The cattle-fish (Sepia logio, L.).

LŒLIUM, l, n. A kind of weed, darnel, cockle (Lolium temulentum, L.).

LŒMENTUM, 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.

LŒNGŒUS, a, um. (longus and ævum) Of a great age, old, aged, in years.

LŒNGŒ, 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.

LŒNGŒQUITAS, atis, f. (longinquus) I. Length, distance. II. Length of time, long duration. III. Remoteness.

LŒNGŒQUEUS, 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.

LŒNGTHER, adv. i. q. longe; Lucr.

LŒNGTIBO, inis, f. (longus) Length.

LŒNGTUSŒCLUS, a, um. (dimin. of comp. longior) Somewhat long.

LŒNGTUL, adv. Far, somewhat far.

LŒNGULUS, a, um. (dimin. of longus) Somewhat long.

LŒNGŒUS, l, m. (longus) A long pole.

LŒNGUS, a, um. I. Long. N. B. Quam longus (a, um) est, for totus (a, um); e. g. uocet, quam longus est, Virg., i. e. vocet tota; hence, I. Longum, Length; per longum esse, tempus, Virg., diu, Sil.; ex longo, sc. tempore, Virg., a long time since; also, Longum, adv., For

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*.  
 LŌQŪCTAS, ātis, f. (loquax) *Talkativeness, loquacity*.  
 LŌQŪCTER, adv. *Loquaciously*.  
 LŌQŪCTŪS, 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 if were speaking.  
 LŌQUĒLA, ae, f. (loquor) I. *Speech, words, discourse*. II. *A word*. III. *A manner of speaking*.  
 LŌQUENTIA, ae, f. (loquor) *Talkativeness*.

LŌQUOR, ātus sum, āri. (freq. of loquor) i. q. loquor.

LŌQUOR, cētus (quatus) sum. 3. (from λῆψω) I. *Intrans. To speak, talk*. II. Trans. 1. *To speak of, say, talk of*: fig., as if were to speak, to show or evince 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*, Plaut., i. e. will cut you to pieces.

LŌRICA, ae, f. (lorum) I. *A breast-plate composed of raw leather, a coat of mail, corset, 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, harness'd*.

LŌRIPES, ēdis. (lorum and pes) *Having crooked feet*.

LŌTUM, 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*.

LŌTUS, or -US, i. f. (λωτός) I. *The water-lily of the Nile*. II. *The lotic tree* (Rhamnus Lotus, L.: or Zizyphus Lotus, Lamarck): hence, 1. *The fruit of this tree*. 2. *With the poets also, a flute*.

III. *A kind of trifol* (Trifolium Melilotus officinalis, L.).

LŪBER, a, um. Part. of LAVO.

LŪBER, LUBHO, &c. See LIBET, &c.

LŪBRICO, āvi, ātum, āre. (lubricus) *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. n. *Money expended on players*.

LŪCELLUM, i. n. (dimin. of lucrum) *Small profit or gain*.

LŪCEO, xi, 2. (lux) I. *To be light or clear, to shine*: also impers., *lucet, it is light, it is day*. II. *To be visible*: fig., to be conspicuous, evident, clear.

LŪCERNĀ, ae, f. (luceo) *A lamp, a burning light, candle*.

LŪCESCO, or, LUCISCO, ēre. (luceo) *To grow light, begin to shine*.

LŪCI, for luce. *By day*.

LŪCIDE, adv. *Brightly, clearly, plainly*.

LŪCIDUS, a, um. (lux) *Light, bright, brilliant, shining, resplendent, clear*: hence, 1. *White, fair*. 2. *Evident, manifest, perspicuous, clear*.

LŪCIFER, a, um. (lux and fero) *That brings light*: also, that brings to light: hence, *Lucifer*. I. *The planet Venus, or the morning-star*.

LŪCIFĒRA, ae, 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*.

LŪCRIFĪCĀBĪLIS, e. (lucrifio) *That brings in gain*.

LŪCRIFĪCUS, a, um. (lucrum and facio) *That brings in gain*.

LŪCRIFUGUS, ae, m. (lucrum and fugio) *That shuns gain*.

LŪCRĪPĒTA, ae, m. (lucrum and peto) *That seeks after gain*.

LŪCRO, ātus sum, āri. (lucrum) I. *To win, gain, get anything as advantage or profit*. II. Fig. *To acquire, get*.

LŪCROSUS, a, um. (lucrum) *Profitable, advantageous, gainful*.

LŪCRUM, i. n. (luo) I. *Gain, profit, advantage*: hence, 1. *Lucri*, with clare, *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, Iūs, 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*.

LŪCTGOSUS, adv. *Mournfully, dolefully*.

LŪCTGUSUS, a, um. (luctus) I. *Causing sorrow, doleful, sorrowful, mournful*. II. *Sorrowful, sorrowing*.

LŪCTUS, us, m. (lugeo) 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*.

LŪCŪLENTUS, a, um. (lux) I. *Full of light, bright*: hence, II. *Good of its kind, excellent, fine, handsome*: hence, 1. *Good, creditable*. 2. *Respectable*.

LŪCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of lucus) *A small grove*.



## LUC

LŪCŪS, i. m. I. A wood or grove sacred to a deity. II. Gen. A wood, grove, forest: hence, for wood, timber.

LŪCŪS, ū. m. fur lucus. Light; cum primo luo, Ter., at break of day.

LŪDĪA, æ. f. (ludus) I. An actress, especially, a female dancer on the stage.

II. In after times, *The wife of a gladiator* (ludius).

LŪDĪARIŪS, i. n. (ludo) I. *Mockery, sport, scorn*; aliquid esse ludibrio, Cic., to serve as a laughing-stock: habere aliquid ludibrio, Ter., to make sport of. II. A laughing-stock, sport, scorn, that which is sported with.

LŪDĪBUNDŪS, a, ū. m. i. q. ludens. I. *Sportive, playful, playsome*. II. *Playing, without trouble or pains*.

LŪDĪCRA, or LŪDĪCRŪS (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, Ludicræ, a, ū. m. *Belonging to stage-plays, theatrical*.

LŪDĪFĀCIO, fci, actum, ĩre. (ludus and facio) *To make sport of*.

LŪDĪFĀBLĪS, e. (ludificus) *With which one makes sport of a person*.

LŪDĪFĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (ludificus) *A making sport of a person, a mocking*.

LŪDĪFĀTOR, ōris, m. (ludifico) *One who makes sport of a person*.

LŪDĪFĀTŪS, ūs, m. (ludifico) *A making sport, mocking*; habere ludificatū, to make sport of, Plaut.

LŪDĪFĪCO, ūvi, ātum, āre. (ludus and facio) i. q. ludificor. *To make sport of, make a fool of, mock*.

LŪDĪFICOR, ātus, ūm, āri. I. *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*.

LŪDĪMĀGĪSTER, or LŪDĪ MĀGĪSTER, ūtri, m. A schoolmaster.

LŪDĪO, ōnis, m. i. q. ludius; Liv.

LŪDĪUS, i. m. I. 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, ūi, ūm, ĩre. I. Intrans. I. *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.

LŪDŪS, i. m. I. A game: ludii, 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. *Jeer, banter, ridicule*. V. A school. VI. *A book which contains witty or ludicrous things*.

LŪRLA, æ. f. (luo) *A punishment*.

LŪES, is, f. (from luo) I. *A contagious disease, pestilence, plague*: hence, a term of reproach for a bad, worthless person, a pest. II. *Any spreading calamity or evil*.

LŪGEO, xi, ctum. 2. I. Intrans. *To mourn, be in mourning, to wear mourning apparel*. II. Trans. *To mourn, bewail, lament*. N. B. 1. *Luxuri, luxuristi, Catull.* 2. *Campi lugentes, Virg.*, in the infernal regions, the abode of mourners.

LŪGŪBRIS, e. (Ingeo) I. *Relating to mourning, mournful*. II. *Sorrowful, distressed, mourning*. III. *Sorrowful, grievous, occasioning sorrow*. IV. *Doleful, dismal*.

LŪMBŪS, i. m. A loin.

LŪMEN, inis, n. (for lucimen, from luceo) I. *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, *lumina, 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*. 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*.

LŪMINŌSŪS, a, ū. m. (lumen) I. *Full of light*. II. Fig. *Conspicuous*.

LŪNA, æ. f. (for lucina, from luceo) I. *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

LŪNĀS, e. (luna) I. *Of or relating to the moon, lunar*. II. *Like the moon*.

LŪNĀTUS, a, ū. m. Part of LUNO.

LŪNO, avi, ātum, āre. (luna) *To bend like a half moon*: hence, *Lunatus, a, ū. m.* (of the shape of the half moon, lunat-), also, adorned with the figure of a half moon; pellis, i. e. caelestis, Mart.

LŪNLŪA, 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 lūtum, ĩre. (lūo) 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) I. *A she-wolf*. II. *A common prostitute, harlot*.

LŪPĀNAR, āris, n. (for lupanare) I. *A place where harlots dwell, a brothel*.

II. *As a term of reproach*.

LŪPĀTUS, a, ū. m. (lupus) *Furnish with or having wolf's teeth, or iron prickles in the shape of wolf's teeth*: hence, *Lupati, sc. freni, or Lupata, sc. trenæ, A bit armed with such prickles or jugs*.

LŪPILLŪS, i. m. (dimin. of lupinus) *A small lupine*.

LŪPĪNUS, a, ū. m. (lupus) *(Of or belonging to wolves*.

LŪPĪNUS, i. m. and LŪPĪNŪM, i. n. *A lupine (Lupinus albus, L.)*.

LŪPUS, i. m. (from λύκος) I. *A wolf*. II. *From some resemblance*, 1. *A kind of voracious fish, perhaps, a pike*. 2. *A kind of bit armed with jugs, in the shape of wolf's teeth (frenum lupatum)*. III. *A hook*.

LŪRĪCO, ōnis, m. *A great eater, gormandizer, glutton*: usually as a term of reproach, a shark, rascal, villain.

LŪSCĪUS, a, ū. m. *Seems to mean, Pale, yellowish*. I. *Pale*: hence, that renders pale. II. *Yellowish or yellow*.

LŪSOR, ōris, m. I. *The yellow or yellowish colour of a thing*. II. *Paleness*.

LŪSCLĪA, æ. f. (from lucus) *A nightingale*.

LŪSCĪNŪLA, æ. f. Dimin. of luscĪa; Plaut.

LŪSCĪNŪS, i. m. *A nightingale*.

LŪSCĪOSŪS, a, ū. m. *That cannot see well, dim-sighted, purblind, that cannot see well by candle-light*: for this we find also, luscĪosĪus, Plaut.

LŪSCĪOSŪS, a, ū. m. See LŪSCĪOSŪS.

LŪSCŪS, a, ū. m. (allied to λυγν, or λυκν, twilight, or dusk) *Having but one eye, blind of an eye*.

LŪSIO, ōnis. f. (ludo) *A playing.*  
LŪSTRO, are. (freq. of ludo) *To play, to play often.*

LŪSOR, ōnis. m. (ludo) 1. *A player.*  
II. Fig. *One who does any thing for amusement.* III. *One who jeers or banter.*

LŪSŌRIUS, a, um. (lusor) 1. *Belonging to play.* II. *That serves for amusement or diversion, sportive.* III. *That is done in sport.*

LŪSTRALIS, e. (lustrum) 1. *Relating to purification from guilt or the appeasing of the gods, laustral.* II. *Relating to a period of five years, that is done every fifth year.*

LŪSTRATIO, ōnis. f. (lustrum) 1. *A purifying by sacrifice.* II. *A wandering about, a going from place to place.*

LŪSTRICUS, a, um. (lustrum) *Purifying, relating to purification.*

LŪSTRO, avi, atum, are. (lustrum) 1. *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, 1. *To revivify (an army):* exercitum, Cic., because a review was attended with the offering of purifying sacrifices: fig., *to vivify, notice, observe, survey.* 2. *To go round, wander over, traverse:*

LŪSTRO, ōnis. m. (lustrum) *One who frequents broths.*

LŪSTROOR, ātus sum, āri. (lustrum) *To frequent broths.*

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, 1. *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.* 1. *Any expiatory offering.* II. *A period of five years.* III. *A public exhibition of 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 LENO.

LŪSUS, u, m. (ludo) 1. *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.*

LŪTĒDŪS, a, um. (dimin. of luteus) *Yellowish.*

LŪTEUS, a, um. (lūtum) 1. *Dyed with the herb lutum.* II. *Yellowish, gold-coloured, saffron, orange-coloured:* also, *rose-coloured, rose-red.*

LŪTEUS, a, um. (lūtum) 1. *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, atum, are. (lūtum) 1. *To besmear with mud or clay.* II. *Gen. To besmear, besmear, anoint.*

LŪTRĒNTUS, a, um. (lūtum) 1. *Full of mud or mire, besmear with mud, muddy, miry:* also gen., *besmear, besmear, anointed.* II. Fig. i. e. *Impure, contaminated, cinous.*

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. 1. *Moist or soft earth, mud, mire:* hence, 1. *In luto esse, Plant;* i. or, *hærrere, id;* or, *hæsitare, 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, 1. *Day-light, the light of the sun:* also, *the light of the moon and stars, moonlight, starlight:* hence, 1. *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. 1. The view of all, public notice, the public, sight of the world.* 2. *Light, illumination, explanation.* 3. *Encouragement, any thing that excites or enlivens life.* 4. *Light, good circumstances, prosperity, deliverance.* 5. *Light, ornament, luminary:* renoun, respectability. N. B. 1. *Lux, gen. masc., Plant.* 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 LUXŪRIOSUS, ūi. f. (luxus) 1. *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, atum, are. and LUXŪRIOR,

ātus sum, āri. (luxuria) 1. *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. 1. *Wantonly, licentiously.* II. *Luxuriously.*

LUXŪRIŌSUS, a, um. (luxuria) 1. *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. (λαῖος) *Dislocated, disjointed, luxated.*

LUXUS, us. m. 1. *A dislocation, luxation.* II. *Too great fruitfulness of the soil or of plants, luxuriance:* hence, 1. *Wantonness.* 2. *Voluptuousness, excess, extravagance, luxury, &c.* 3. *Splendor, pomp, magnificence.*

LYCHNŌBIUS, i. m. (λυχνῶδιος) *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, s. f. (λύγος) i. q. vitez; *Plant.*

LYMPHA, æ, f. (seems to be from limpa, whence limpidus) *Water: water mixed with any kind of liquor.*

LYMPHATICUS, a, um. (lympa) *Confounded, amazed, beside one's self, frantic, mad.*

LYMPHO, avi, atum, are. (lympa) *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, *Lymphatus, a, um. Out of one's senses, mad, crazy, frantic, distracted (Gr. μολοῦσθαι).*

LYNCŪS, a, um. (lynx) *Sharp-sighted, quick-sighted, like a lynx.*

LYNX, cis. f. (λύξ) *A lynx.*

LŪRA, æ, f. (λύρα) 1. *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. (λυρικῶς) *Of or belonging to the lyre, lyric.*

## M.

**MACELLARIUS**, a, um. (macellum) *Relating to or concerned with meat and other victuals.* Macellarium, 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.*

**MACEO**, ēre, 2. *To be meagre or lean.*

**MACER**, cra, crum. *1. Lean, meagre.*

**MACERIA**, ē. f. (μάκρη) s. *μάκρη, vā* *A wall.*

**MACERO**, āvi, ātum, āre. *1. To make soft or tender, to water, soak, steep.* *11. To weaken, emaciate.* *111. To render sorrowful, to afflict, vex, fret: macerari, to vex one's self.*

**MACHERA**, ē. f. (μάχαιρα) *A sword.*

**MACHERIUM**, i, n. (μάχαιρον) *A small sword.*

**MACHEROPHORUS**, i, m. (μαχαροφορος) *One who wears a sword, a soldier.*

**MACHINA**, ē. f. (μηχανή) *1. A machine, a fabric, or work artificially constructed: a machine destined for any particular work, an engine.* *11. A board or stage on which slaves were exposed for sale.* *111. A scaffold; an easel.* *1V. A military engine: hence, fig. i. Isidem machinis sperant me posse labefactari, Cic. 2. A stratagem, trick, artifice.*

**MACHINAMENTUM**, i, n. (machinor) *A machine.*

**MACHINARIUS**, a, um. (machina) *Relating to or belonging to machines.*

**MACHINATIO**, ōnis, f. (machinor) *1. Mechanical skill, the skill of employing machines or other contrivances of art, mechanism: fig., artifice, trick, stratagem, in good or bad sense.* *11. A machine, engine.*

**MACHINATOR**, ōris, m. (machinor) *1. A maker or inventor of machines.*

**11. Fig. A contriver of an artifice, cunning deceiver, inventor.**

**MACHINATRIX**, icē, f. (machinator) *An inventor.*

**MACHINOR**, ātus sum, āri. (machina) *1. To contrive artificially, machine, design.* *11. To devise cunningly, contrive with subtlety.* *111. To contrive*

*maliciously, plot against any one, Gr. μηχανασθαι.* *N. Pl. Part., Machinatus, a, um, is used passivē.* Sall. Cat. 48.

**MACHINŌSUS**, a, um. (machina) *Artificially contrived or put together.*

**MACIES**, ēi, f. (maceo) *1. Leanness, thinness.* *11. Of land and plants, Poverty, barrenness, unfruitfulness.* *111. Of language or expression, Poverty, jejune-ness.*

**MACILENTUS**, a, um. (macies) *Lean, meagre.*

**MACIS**, idis, f. *A fictitious spice; or, as others suppose, mace.*

**MACRĪTUDO**, ius, f. (macer) *Leanness.*

**MACRŌCHIR**, m. (μακρόχειρ) *That has long hands, or one hand longer than the other.*

**MACRŌCŌLUM**, or **MACRŌCŌLLUM**, i, n. *Paper of the largest size, royal paper.*

**MACTABĪLLIS**, ē. (macto) *Deadly.*

**MACTĀTOR**, ōris, m. (macto) *A killer, slayer.*

**MACTĀTUS**, us, m. (macto) *A sacrificing, killing.*

**MACTO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of maceo, whence mactus and magnus) *To raise, magnify, ennoble; hence, 1. To present, reward, enrich, honour; hence, 1. Ironically, To present with any thing bad, to punish.* *2. To appease.* *11. At sacrifices, To dedicate or devote any thing to the gods by means of the salt cake (salsa mola) strewn upon it: then for, to sacrifice, slay, immolate; hence, 1. 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) *1. Of the gods, Satisfied, content, pleased; e. g. with sacrifices.* *11. 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! macte virtute, Cic.: or, inactē virtute esto.*

**MACŪLA**, ē. f. *1. Any spot. 1. A spot that does not deform or disfigure.* *2. A spot which deforms or disfigures, a stain, blemish; hence, fig., a disgrace, blot, infamy.* *11. A mesh or hole in a net.*

**MACŪLOSUS**, āvi, ātum, āre. (macula) *1. To speckle, make spotted.* *11. To stain, blot; fig., to pollute, defile, dishonour.*

**MĀCŪLOSUS**, a, um, (macula) *1. Full of spots, speckled, spotted.* *11. Stained, bleached, blotted; fig., polluted, defiled.*

**MĀDĒPACTO**, ecl, actum. *3. pass. mado, actus sum. (macteo and facio)* *1. To make wet, wet.* *11. To make drunken, to intoxicate, drench.* *111. To steep, soak in water.*

**MĀDĒFACTUS**, a, um, Part. of **MĀDĒPACTO**.

**MĀDEO**, ūi, 2. (μαδάω) *1. To be wet or moist, to be steeped or soaked; hence, Madens, 1V, t, moist.* *11. To melt, thaw.*

*111. To be drunken, or intoxicated.*

*1V. To boil, to be boiling.* *V. To be full of, to abound in any thing.* *VI. To sweat, perspire.*

**MĀDESCO**, dui, 3. (macteo) *To become wet or moist.*

**MĀDIDE**, adv. *Moistly.*

**MĀDIDUS**, a, um, (macteo) *1. Moist, wet.* *11. Full of water.* *111. Soft, tender; hence, of food, sodden, or, tender; putrid, corrupt.* *1V. Inebriated, drunk, intoxicated; Madidus, subst., A thorough drunkard, a sot.* *V. Dyed, tinged, dipped; fig., furnished with any thing, or, supplied, full.*

**MĀDOR**, ōris, m. (mādeo) *Moisture.*

**MĀDULSA**, ē. m. (macteo) *A drunkard.*

**MĒNA**, or **MĒNA**, ē. f. (μαίνα) *A small sea-fish, which was salted like herrings, and eaten by the common people.*

**MĒNĀDES**, um, m. See **MĒNAS**.

**MĒNAS**, idis, f. (μαίνα) *Any inspired or raving woman.* *1. A Bacchanal.*

*11. A priestess or worshipper of Priapus.* *111. A prophetess.*

**MĒRO** (Mær.), ūi, 2. *1. Intrans. To mourn, grieve, be mournful; hence, Mærens, Mournful, sad.* *11. Trans. 1. To mourn over any thing, to bemoan, lament, bewail.* *2. To utter mournfully or sadly.*

**MĒROR** (Mær.), ōris, m. (mæreo) *A mourning, sadness, great grief, sorrow.*

**MĒSTE** (Mæste), adv. *Sadly, in a sad manner.*

**MĒSTĪTER** (Mæst.), adv. *Sadly, in a sad manner.*

**MĒSTĪTIA** (Mæst.), ē. f. (mæstus) *1. Sadness.* *11. Mournful state or condition.*

**MĒSTĪTUDO** (Mæst.), inis, f. (mæstus) *Sorrow.*

**MĒSTUS** (Mæst.), a, um. (mæreo) *1. Sad, mournful, in trouble; sad, gloomy.*

*11. Sad, shouting, sorrowful.*

*111. Mournful, the forbodes sadness.*

*1V. Mournful, that occasions sorrow.*

MÁGA, æ. f. *A witch, sorceress.*  
 MĀGĀLIA, um. n. (a Carthaginian word)  
*Small cottages, huts.*

MAGARIA, um. n. i. q. magalia; Plaut.  
 MĀGE. adv. i. q. magis. *More.*  
 MĀGICE, æ. f. sc. ars. (μαγική, sc. τέχνη)  
*Magic, sorcery.*

MĀGICUS, a, um. (μαγικός) *Magical.*  
 MĀGIS. adv. (from the old magus, i. e. magnum) I. *More; not only.* II. *More, rather.* The superlative of magis is MAXIME (MAXIMĒ). I. *In the highest degree, especially, very, exceedingly.* II. *Especially, particularly, principally.*

III. In answers, *Yes, very well; also in concessions, yes.* IV. *Exactly, just.*

MĀGISTER, 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, fig., an author, instigator, leader to any thing.* III. *A tutor, guardian of youth.*

MĀGISTERIUM, 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.*

MĀGISTRA, æ. f. (magister) I. *A mistress, female president.* II. *An instructor.*

MĀGISTRATUS, us. m. (magistro) I. *The office of a magistrate, any civil office, magistracy.* II. *A magistrate.*

MĀGNĀNĪTAS, ātis. f. *Greatness of soul, magnanimity, spirit.*

MĀGNĀNĪMUS, a, um. (magnus and animus) *Great of soul, magnanimous, high-spirited.*

MĀGNĪCĪMUS, a, um. (magnus and dico) *That speaks great things, boastful.*

MĀGNĪFĀCĪO, ēci, actum. 3. Prop. MĀGNĪ FĀCĪO, &c. *To esteem highly, make much of.*

MĀGNĪFĪCE. 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.*

MĀGNĪFĪCĒTER. adv. i. q. magnifice.

I. *Magnificently, splendidly, sumptuously.* II. *Gloriously, honourably.*

III. *Very much, greatly.*  
 MĀGNĪFĪCĒTĪA, æ. f. (magnifice) *An undertaking or performing of great things,*

*an acting or speaking in such a manner as to evince 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).*

MĀGNĪFĪCO, āre. (magnifice) *To make great.* I. *To value greatly, esteem highly.* II. *To extol, speak highly of.*

MĀGNĪFĪCUS, a, um. (magnus and facio) *Compar. Magnificentiſſus, us.; superl. Magnificentiſſimus, a, um.* I. *Of persons, Great, that does any thing by which he becomes or appears great; hence, 1. Distinguished, respectable, great.* 2. *Magnificent, showy, splendid.* 3. *Boastful, vaunting, bragging.* II. *Of things, By which one becomes or appears great; hence, 1. 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.*

MĀGNĪLOQUĒNTĪA, æ. f. (magniloquus)

I. *A sublime or lofty manner of speaking; a speaking on lofty or sublime subjects.* II. *A boasting, vaunting, bragging.*

MĀGNĪLOQUUS, a, um. (magnus and loquor) I. *That speaks in a sublime or lofty style.* II. *Vaunting, boastful.*

MĀGNĪFĒNDO, or MĀGNĪFĒNDŪ, ēre. *To value greatly.*

MĀGNĪTUDO, ĩnis. 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.*

MĀGNŪPĒRE, or MĀGNO OPĒRE. *Very, very much, exceedingly;* superl., maximoſere (maxumū), *Per; or, maximo opere, Cic., i. e. very much.*

MĀGNUS, 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 his kind; also, great, high-spirited.* 8. *Great in speech.* N. B. 1. *Magnum, adv. Very.* 2. *Magni, sc. pretii, and magno, sc. pretio, Of great value.* 3. In *magus, as, greater, sc. than a thing really*

is. II. *Long; hence, long (of time); hence of age.* 1. With the *ablat. 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.*

MĀGUS, a, um. *Magical.*  
 MĀGUS, i. m. (μάγος) I. *A wise man and philosopher among the Persians.* II. *A sorcerer, magician.*

MĀJĀLIS, is. m. *A gelded pig, a hog; as a term of reproach, Cic.*  
 MĀJĒSTAS, ātis. f. (majus, a, um) I. *Greatness, excellence, dignity; divinity.*

II. *Especially, Public dignity or majesty.* III. *Se. 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.*

MĀJUS, a, um. (from mago, ere; cf. MACTUS) I. 1. q. *magnus; i. e. deus Majus, the great god, i. e. Jupiter, Macrobo.*

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.*

MĀJUSCŪLUS, a, um. (dimin. of major) I. *Somewhat greater; somewhat great.* II. *Somewhat older.*

MĀLA, æ. f. (from mando, as scala from scando) I. *The cheek-bone, jaw.* II. *The cheek.* III. *Malæ, The teeth.*

MĀLĀCĪA, æ. f. (μαλακία) I. *A stillness of the soul, a calm.* II. *A want of appetite.*

MĀLĀCĪSO, āre. (μαλακίζω) *To render soft or supple.*

MĀLĀCUS, a, um. (μαλακός) I. *Soft.* II. *Effeminate, delicate.* III. *Pliant.*

MĀLE. 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. I am 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.*

MĀLĒDICAX, or MĀLE DICAX, ācis. i. q. maledicus.

MĀLĒDICĒ. adv. *Scurrilously, abusively.*

## MAL

**MALÉDICENS.** I. Part. of *maledico*; see **MALEDICO**  
*adusive, scurrilous, defamatory.*

**MALÉ-DÍCO**, *xl*, etum. 3. I. *To speak ill or badly.* II. *To speak ill of, abuse, revile, asperse.* Part. **Maledictus**, a, um, *Cur.*

**MALÉDICTO**, ónis. f. (*maledico*) *A reviling, slander, detraction, obloquy.*

**MALÉDICTRO** (*Male dietito*), áre. Freq. of *maledico*.

**MALÉDICUM**, i. n. (*maledico*) I. *A reproach, term of reproach.* II. *A curse, imprecation.* III. *An evil speech, bad counsel.*

**MALÉDICUS**, a, um. *Reproachful, abusive, scurrilous.*

**MALÉ-FÁCIO**, éci, 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**, óris. m. (*malefacio*) *One who does harm or injures.*

**MALÉFACTUM**, i. n. (*malefacio*) *An evil deed, bad action, crime.*

**MALÉFICE**, adv. *Injuriously, mischievously, wickedly.*

**MALÉFICUM**, i. n. (*maleficus*) I. *An evil deed, bad action, crime.* II. *Mischief, hurt, harm, injury*; any thing that is bad or noxious: *Maleficia, Noxiosa* animals.

**MALÉFICUS**, a, um. (*malefacio*) I. *That does ill, evil, wicked.* II. *Hurtful, noxious, mischievous.* III. *Ill disposed, malignant.*

**MALÉ-SUDUS**, a, um. i. e. *male sudens.*

**MALÉVOLENS**, or **MÁLIVOLENS**, tis. (*male* and *volo*) *Ill disposed towards any one, malevolent, spiteful, envious.*

**MALÉVOLENTIA**, or **MÁLIVOLENTIA**, æ. f. *Ill-will towards any one, spite, envy, malice*; a taking pleasure in the misfortunes of others.

**MALÉVŪLUS**, or **MÁLIVŪLUS**, a, um. (*male* and *volo*) *Ill disposed towards any one, malevolent, spiteful, envious*: *Malevolus*, subst., *An ill-disposed person.*

**MALÍFERA**, 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.*

**MALIGNTAS**, ádis. f. (*malignus*) I. *Bodiness of quality*; hence. II. *Ill-will towards any one, envy, malignity, malice, spite.* III. *Sparingness, stinginess, niggardiness, want of liberality.*

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**MALIGNUS**, a, um. (for *maligenus*, i. e. *mall 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, noxious, injurious.* III. *Hurtful, detrimental, noxious, injurious.* IV. *Stingy, niggardly, not sparing, not liberal*; hence, I. Fig. *Niggardly, unfruitful, not fertile.*

2. Fig. *Sparing, little, small, weak, scanty.*

3. Fig. *Cold in behaviour*; or, *shy, reserved.*

**MÁLITIA**, æ. f. (*malus*, a, um) *Badness of quality*; hence, *rice, impiety, wickedness*; especially, *malice, ill-will, spite, malevolence.*

**MÁLITIOSE**, adv. *Wickedly, knavishly, villainously, treacherously.*

**MÁLITIOSUS**, a, um. (*malitia*) *Wicked, knavish, villainous.*

**MALLEATOR**, óris. m. (*malleo*, are) *One who hammers or works with a hammer.*

**MALLÉOLUS**, 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.*

**MÁLLO**, male, malle. (for *magis volo*, 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. *Mallo alicui omnia, Cic.*, I am a well-wisher to him in every respect. 3. *Costo malleo, Ov.*, as I would rather. 4. We find also, *magis, mavolunt, maveliss, mavellit, &c., Plaut.*

**MÁLLOBÁTHRON**, or-um, i. n. (*μαλόβαθρον*) I. *A tree of India*, (according to Pliny, of Syria.) or prop. *the spicy leaf of this tree.* II. *The oil procured from this tree.*

**MÁLTRA**, æ. f. (*μάλα*) 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.*

**MÁLTHINES**, i. m., *Hor.*, probably a man's name. Some explain it, *An effeminate voluptuous man.*

**MÁLUM**. *An evil, misfortune*; see **MÁLUS**, a, um.

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**MÁLUM**, i. n. (*μάλον*, Dor. *μαλίον*) *An apple.* Under this name the Romans included also quinces, pomegranates, pears, and citrons: hence, *apple mala, Virg.*, i. e. quinces: *ab ovo usque ad mala, Hor.*, from the beginning to the end of an entertainment, because fruit was brought on in the last course.

**MÁLUS**, 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. *Knavish, vagabond, 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. *responsare, Hor.*

**MÁLUS**, i. n. I. *An apple tree.* II. *m. The mast of a ship*; hence, *the pole or bar to which the curtain was fastened in the theatre.*

**MÁLVA**, æ. f. (from *μαλίνα*) *Mallows*, a plant.

**MÁLVAÆTES**, a, um. (*malva*) *Like mallows.*

**MÁMILLA** (incorrectly *Mammilla*), æ. f. (dimin. of *mamma*) I. *The breast or pap.* II. As a term of endearment; *Plaut.*

**MÁMMA**, æ. f. (*μάμα*, *μάμη*) I. *A breast or pap.* 1. 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.*

**MÁMMEATUS**, a, um. i. q. *mammosus*; *Plaut.*

**MÁMMEOS**, a, um. (*mamma*) I. *Having large breasts, paps, or teats.* II. Fig. *Protuberant.*

**MÁNACULIS**, e. (mano) *Flowing, penetrating.*

**MÁNACUS**, ípis. m. (*manus* and *capio*) *spitiously*; hence, I. *One that acquires property in a thing by purchase*; hence, *big, one who purchases the favour of people*; hence, I. *One who farms or hires any thing, a farmer, &c.* 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.

MANCĪPI, for mancipii, genit. of mancipium.

MANCĪPIUM, 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.

MANCĪPO, or MANCIPO, āvi, ātum, āre, (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.

MANDĀTOR, ōris, m. (mando, are) I. One who gives a command. II. One who suborns accusers and witnesses.

MANDŪTUM, 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.

MANDŪTUS, us, m. (mando, are) A command.

MANDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (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, μάσσα) I. To cheve, masticate: hence, Mansum, plur. mansa, Chewed meat. II. To cal, devour.

MANDRA, ōe, f. (μάνδρα) I. A stall: hence, a herd of cattle. II. A chess-board.

MANDRŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (mando, are) I. To cheve, masticate. II. To eat.

MANDŪCĪUS, i. m. (manducare, 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.

MĀNEO, mansi, mansuio, ūre. (μείνω, Dor. μένω) I. Intrans. 1. 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, tum, m. (according to Festus, prop. The Good) I. Dii manes, Cicer. xii Tab., the infernal deities. II. Departed spirits, the spirits of the dead, especially, good and benevolent spirits: ghost 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 conderes manes, Lucan.

MANGO, ōnis, 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, 1. Mangonius.

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.

MANI, ōnis, f. See MANE.

MANIA, ōe, f. (μανία) Madness, insanity, rage.

MANICA, ōe, 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.

MANICĀTUS, a, um. (from manica) Furnished with long sleeves.

MANICŪLA, ōe, f. (dimin. of manica) A small or little hand, in tender language.

MANIFESTĀRIUS, a, um. (manifestus) Manifest, evident.

MANIFESTE, adv. Manifestly, apparently, visibly.

MANIFESTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (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, abi., manifesto, manifestly, evidently, apparently, visibly. II. Of whom any thing is known clearly and evidently, clearly convicted.

MANĪPŪLĀRIS (Manipli), e. Belonging to one manipule.

MANĪPŪLĀRIUS, a, um. i. q. manipularis: e. g. habitus, Suet., the dress of a private soldier.

MANĪPŪLĀTĪM, adv. I. By handfuls.

II. By maniples.

MANĪPŪLUS, (and, with the poets, Manīplus), i. m. (manus and plecto, i. e. im-

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pleo) 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, manipule.

MANNUS, i. m. A horse, used principally for drawing, a coach horse, draught horse.

MĀNO, āvi, ātum, āre. 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, ōnis, f. (maneo) I. A staying, remaining.

II. A place to stay at, residence, habitation: hence, quarters, an inn, lodging, station.

MANSTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (maneo) To remain, abide, or dwell any where.

MANSTRO, ōris, m. (manus and tueor) A defender.

MANSŪFĀCIŌ, ōci, actum, ūre.; pass. mansufectus, actus sum. (mansues and facio) Prop. To accustom to the hand,

to tame: fig., to tame.

MANSUES, is and etis. (manus and sueo) Accustomed to the hand, tame.

MANSUEO, suēvi, suētum, ūre. (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.

MANSUETE, adv. Tame, softly, gently.

MANSUETŪDO, 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, Eutrop., Your Grace.

MANSUETUS, a, um. (mansues) I. Tamed, tame.

II. Fig. Tame, not fierce or wild, gentle, good-tempered, 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 MANTĒLUM, i. n. A mantle, cloak.

MANTICA, ōe, f. Seems to denote, A kind of wallet hanging down on both sides, a double wallet, a saddle-bag.

MANTISCINOR, ātus, sum, āri. (from

address, as valitorum (from rates) To *propose, divine*.

MANTO, Ære. (for manso, from maneo) *To stay, remain*. II. *To wait, linger*.

MÁNULIS, e. (manus) *That is held in or fits a hand*; hence, Manuale, sc. Involucrum, *A book-case*.

MÁNUBIALIS, e. (manubia) *(Of or belonging to booty*.

MÁNUBIARIUS, a, um. (manubiæ); e. g. amicus, i. e. from whom I derive advantage, *Plaut*.

MÁNUBIUS, a, um. (manus) *1. That has been gained as booty, that is 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, manubia means, *Lightning, a particular kind of lightning, or, a clap of thunder*.

MÁNUBIUM, 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*.

MÁNULEA, Æ. f. (manus) *A sleeve protecting the hand against the cold, a muff*.

MÁNULIARIUS, i. m. (manulea) *A maker of sleeves, or of muffs*.

MÁNULATUS, a, um. (manulea) *Furnished with long sleeves which covered the hand*.

MÁNUMISSIO, Ænis. f. (manumitto) *A discharging or sending from under one's power, a manumitting (of a slave)*.

MÁNUMITTO, or MÁNIO MITTO, si, ssum, Ære. *To let go out of one's power, to give liberty (to a slave)*.

MÁNUPRÆTIUM, MÁNIPRÆTIUM, or MÁNUS PRÆTIUM, 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 manus, to feel, handle, touch) *1. A hand*. Observe, *1. 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. *Uttraque 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, 1. To be in the hands of;*

oratio est in manibus, Cic., is in every one's hands, is public. 2. *To be in hand (as a piece of work); liber mihi est in manibus, is in course of writing, Cic.* 3. *To be near; Cæs.; Virg.* 4. *To be present; attendere, quæ 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. *Pec manibus trahere, Cæs., with the hands*. 13. *Præ manu, at hand, in readiness*. 14. *Inter manu, with the hands*. 15. *Sub manu, or matum, at hand, near; hence, easily, or, immediately*. 16. *Manum alicui adire, Plaut., to mock, sport at*. 17. *Manus is frequently used of, Art, application of art, labour, workmanship*. 18. *Manibus aquis, Tac., with equal advantage*. 19. *Manus afferre, or inferre, to lay hands on, employ force*. II. *Power*. III. *Workmanship, labour, of an artist and mechanic*. IV. *That which is written, painted, &c., by a person; also, a handwriting, 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, Property*.

MÁPÆTE, 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 mapalia, villages*.

MAPPÆ, Æ. f. (According to Quintilian, 1, 5, 7, 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*.

MARÆTHRUS, i. m. or MARÆTHRUM, i. n. (*μαράθρον*) *Fennel (Anethum feniculum, L.)*.

MARCEO, ti, Ære. *1. To wither, droop*. II. *Fig. To be faint or feeble, to be languid*.

MARCESCO, Ære. (marceo) *1. To wither, pine away, droop*. II. *Fig. To become languid or weak*.

MARCEOUS, a, um. (marceo) *I. Withered; hence, II. Rotten*. III. *Feeble, languid, weak*.

MARCEO, Æris. m. (marceo) *I. Rottenness, mustiness*. II. *Langour, faintness, inactivity, drowsiness*.

MARCELLUS, i. m. (dimin. of marcus) *A small hammer, also, a hammer*.

MARÈ, is. n. (from the Celtic mor, the sea) *1. The sea, as opposed to dry land; also, mare, for, places on the sea*.

II. *Sea-water*. III. *The colour of the sea, sea-green*. IV. *Fig. A sea*.

N. B. *Ablat. mare, for mari, Lucr.; Ov.*

MARGARITA, Æ. f. (from *μαργαρίτης*) *A pearl*. Also, Margaritum, (margo) *To furnish with an edge or border*.

MARGO, tris. e. *An edge, border*.

MARINUS, a, um. (mare) *Of, belonging to, or found in the sea, marine*.

MARISCA, Æ. f. *1. A kind of large inferior fig*. II. *The piles*.

MARITALIS, e. (maritus) *Of or belonging to a husband or wife, matrimonial*.

MARITIMUS, or MARITÆMUS, a, um. (mare) *1. Of or belonging to the sea, maritime*. II. *Situate or found at the sea, maritime*.

MARITO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (maritus) *1. To marry*. II. *Of trees and vines, To join a vine to a tree*.

MARITUS, a, um. (mas) *Matrimonial, conjugal, of or belonging to marriage; hence, subst., Maritus, A husband; and Marita, A wife; maritus means also, a person whom a woman is about to marry, an accepted lover, a future husband, a suitor, wooer*.

MARMOR, Æris. 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*.

MARMORARIUS, a, um. (marmor) *Belonging to or concerned with marble; faber; also simply, Marmorarius, A marble-mason, worker in marble*.

MARMOREUS, a, um. (marmor) *I. 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. (contr. 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 meo, tuus, suo, nostro, vestro*, i. e. by one's own endeavours, without the assistance of others. 6. *Baldness, honour*. II. *The planet Mars*.

MARTIUS, a, um. (Mars) I. *Of belonging to, or proceeding from Mars, martial*. II. *Sacr. d. 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. III. *Warlike, of or belonging to war*. IV. *Of or belonging to the planet Mars*.

MAS, genit. máris, m. I. *Male, of deities, men, animals, and plants*. II. *Manly, masculine*.

MASCULUS, a, um. (dimin. of mas) I. *Male, masculine*; also subst., *A male*. II. *Male, like a male*. III. *Manly, bold, vigorous, courageous, heroic*.

MASSA, a, f. (μάσσις, from μασσ, μάσσειν, to knead) *That which is united together like dough, a mass, lump*.

MASTIGIA, a, m. (μαστιγία) *A term of reproach, Scourd, lash, 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) I. *A chamber-pot, night-stool*. II. *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. (μάτηρ, Dor. μάτηρ) I. *A mother*; mater familias or familia; the mistress of a family, the lady of the house; especially, *a wife*; also, mater frequently signifies simply, *a woman, lady, and matres, women, ladies*. II. *The mother, maternal love or affection*. III. *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, ði. f. (mater) I. *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*. II. *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*.

MATERIARIS, a, um. (material) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with wood; Materialius, subst., A woodman, one who supplies with wood*.

MATERIATUS, a, um. Part. of MATERIO. MATERIS, ði. f. See MATERIA.

MATERIO, avi, átiim, áre. (material) *To build with wood; pules male materiatae; Cic., of bad woodwork (materials), and so decaying*.

MATERIOR, ári. (material) *To fell or procure timber*.

MATERIS, or MATARIS, is, or MATARA, 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*.

MATERTELA, a, f. (mater) *A mother's sister, aunt by the mother's side*.

MATHÉMATIcus, a, um. (μαθηματικός) I. *Of or belonging to mathematics, mathematical; hence, Mathematicus, A mathematician; Mathematica, se. ars, Mathematics*. II. *Of or belonging to astrology or the art of prediction from the stars, astronomical; Mathematici, Astrologers*.

MATHÉLIDA, a, e. (mater and cædo) *A matricide, murderer of his mother*.

MATHÉIDIUM, i, n. (matricida) *Matricide, murder of one's mother*.

MATÁLMÓNÍUM, i, n. (mater) I. *Marriage, matrimony*. II. *Matrimonia, for, Wives, married women*.

MATRIMUS, a, um. (mater) *That has a mother still alive*.

MATRIX, icis. f. (mater) I. *The female of any animal kept for breeding; hence, the trunk of a tree*. II. *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 gentilitiy*.

MATRÓNÁLS, c. (matroni) *Proper, suited to, or becoming a matron or wife*.

MATTA, a, f. *A mat or mattress*.

MATTEA, MACTEA, or MATTYA, a, f. (ματτία) *Delicate, dainty food*.

MATULA, a, f. *A chamber-pot, night-stool; unless perhaps it signify some small vessel for holding water*.

MATÜRÁTE, adv. *Quickly, speedily*.

MATÜRATIO, ónis. f. (maturio) *A hastening, accelerating*.

MATÜRE, adv. I. *Timely, in right or proper time*. II. *Soon, quickly, speedily*. III. *Prematurely, too soon*.

MATÜRESCO, rui. 3. (maturus) I. *To ripen, become ripe*. II. *Fig. To become ripe, to attain a proper age, nature, qualification, size, or strength*.

MATÜRITAS, atis. f. (maturus) I. *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*. II. *Expectation, promptness*.

MATÜRUS, avi, átiim, áre. (maturus) I. *Intrans. 1. To ripen, grow ripe, acquire ripeness or maturity*. 2. *To make haste, hasten*. II. *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. I. *Ripe, mature, mellow; hence, fig., ripe, having a proper age, skill, strength, or nature*. II. *Seasonable, timely*. III. *Quick, speedy*.

MATÜRINUS, a, um. *Early, that happens or does any thing early in the morning; Matutinus, se. tempus, The morning; hence, ablat. matutino, early in the morning*.

MAVÓLO, for malo; thus also, maveliin, &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. I. *(Of or belonging to Mars; hence, II. Martial, warlike*.

MAXILLA, a, f. (dimin. of mala) *The cheek-bone, jaw-bone; also poeticè, the chin*.

MAXIME (MAXÍME). See MAGIS.

MAXIMUS, atis. f. (maximus) *Greatness, largeness, magnitude*.

MAXIMOPERE. See MAGNOPERE.

MAXIMUS (MAXÍMUS), a, um. See MAGNUS.



## MAZ

**MÆZOSOMUM**, *l. n.* (*μαζωσωμο*, sc. *ἀνθρωπος*) *A dish, platter.*

**MÆNET**, for *inea*, or *mea ipsius*; **PLAUT.**

**MÆPTE**, for *mea*, or *mea ipsius*; **Ter.**

**MÆTUS**, *us. in. (meo)* I. *A going, motion, course.* II. *A way, road, passage.*

**MÆCASTOR**, or **ECASTOR!** *By Castor I truly.*

**MÆCUM**, *l. e. cum me.* See **CUM**, and **ROO.**

**MED**, *l. e. me.* **PLAUT.**

**MEDĒIS**, *l. d. f. (Medea)* *Magical.*

**MEDĒLA**, *æ. f. (medeor)* *A healing, cure; a remedy, expedient against any thing.*

**MĒDEOR**, *æ. l. 2. To heal, cure; hence, fig., to amend, relieve, assist, aid, succour.*

**N. B.** Part. *medens* is also used substantively, *A physician; medentes, physicians.*

**MĒDIASĒTINUS**, *l. m.* *A servant employed in various kinds of mental occupations.*

**MĒDIĀBĒLIS**, *e. (medicor)* *That can be healed or cured, curable.*

**MĒDIĀCĒM**, *l. n. (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.*

**MĒDIĀCĒMĒTĀRIUS**, *a. um. (medicamentum)* I. *Of or belonging to physic.*

II. *Of, belonging to, or concerned with poison.*

**MĒDIĀCĒMĒTUM**, *l. n. (medicor)* I. *A medicine, physic, medication; 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 potion, or gen., poison. 2. A charm, enchantment. 3. A liquid for dyeing, a colour, dye. 4. An artificial improvement of beauty, a paint, wash.*

**MĒDIĀTUS**, *a. um.* I. Part. of *medico*; see **MEDICO**.

II. Adj. *Heating, of a healing nature or quality.*

**MĒDIĀTUS**, *us. n. (medicor)* *A charin.*

**MĒDIĀTUS**. See **MEDICINUS**.

## MED

**MĒDICĒNĀLIS**, *e. (medicina)* *Of or belonging to physic or surgery.*

**MĒDICĒNUS**, *a. um. (medicus)* *(f or belonging to physic or surgery; hence,*

*l. 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.*

**MĒDICŌ**, *ā. l. ā. ū. ā. (medicus)* 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.*

**MĒDICŌR**, *ātus sun, ā. l. (medicus)* I. *To heal, cure.*

II. *Fig. To heal, cure.*

**MĒDICUS**, *a. um. (medeor)* I. *Healing, wholesome, medicinal, serving for or relating to healing; Medicus, subst., A physician.*

II. *Enchanting, bewitching.*

**MĒDICĒ**, *adv. Moderately, middlingly.*

**MĒDIĒTĒS**, *ātis. f. (medius)* *The middle, the place in the middle.*

**MĒDIMMUM**, *l. n. Cic. & MĒDIMMUS, *i. m. (mādiuss)* *A Greek measure of corn, a Greek bushel.**

**MĒDIŌCRIS**, *e. (medius)* I. *Middling, moderate, indifferent, ordinary.*

II. *Ordinary, tolerable, mean, low, not particular, common.*

**MĒDIŌCRĒTĒS**, *ātis. f. (mediocritas)* I. *Mediocrity, moderation; plur. mediocritates, moderate passions or affections.*

II. *Mediocrity, meanness, insignificance.*

**MĒDIŌCRĒTER**, *adv.* I. *Moderately.*

II. *Middlingly, tolerably. 2. Ordinarily, not particularly.*

III. *Easily, lightly, calmly.*

**MĒDIŌCĒNUS**, or **MĒDIŌCĒNUS**, *a. um. i. q. medius.* *That is in the middle.*

**MĒDIĀTĒMUS**, *l. n. (meditor)* *A thinking upon any thing, a preparation.*

**MĒDIĀTĒMENTUM**, *l. n. (meditor)* *A thinking upon any thing, a preparing, making ready.*

**MĒDIĀTĒRE**, *adv.* I. *With premeditation or design.*

II. *Tenerly, Plaut., to know accurately.*

**MĒDIĀTŌ**, *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; hence, custom, habit.*

## MED

**MĒDĒTĒRĒNĒUS**, *a. um. (medius and terra)* *Inland, midland, and so, far from the sea; in opposition to maritimus; hence, Mediterraneum, subst., An inland part.*

**MĒDĒTOR**, *ātus sun, ā. l. (from mādi + tor, sc.)* I. *To meditate, think upon, consider, reflect.*

II. *To think upon, to design, to be about to do a thing.*

III. *To design, study, practice, 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 passively, *Meditatus or thought upon, studied.*

**MĒDIUM**, *The middle, &c.* See **MĒDIUS**, *a. um.*

**MĒDIUS**, *a. um. (mādius, w. s.)* 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 meets any thing in the way.*

**MĒDIUS FĒDĒUS**, See **FĒDĒUS**.

**MĒDIUTĒRĒUS**, *l. m.* *The chief magistrate at Capua.*

**MĒDĒLLĒ**, *æ. f. (medius)* 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.*

**MĒDĒLLĒTUS**, *adv.* I. *In the marrow, to the marrow.*

II. *Fig. Inwardly, in the inmost soul, heartily.*

**MĒDĒLLĒLĒ**, *æ. f.* Dimin. of *medulla*; **Catull.**

**MĒGĒLĒSSĒS**, *e. l.* *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.*

**MĒGĒSTĒNUS**, *um. in. (Mysistratus)* *The gruglers or nobles of a kingdom.*

**MĒHERCĒLĒ**, **MĒHERCĒLĒ**, **MĒHRĒLĒLĒS**. *A form of oath. By Hercules.*

**MĒIO**, *æ. 3.* *To make water.*

**MĒL**, *inellus. n. (māli)* I. *Honey.*

H. Honey, fig., any thing that is sweet and pleasant.

MELANCOCHLIA, æ. f. (μαλαγγόλια) Black bile, melancholy; hence, Melancholicus, a. um. That has much black bile, melancholy.

MELANCRUS, i. m. (μαλαγγόριον; black-tail) A kind of sea-fish.

MELLS (Males), or MELIS (Malis), is. f. A kind of animal; according to some, a badger; according to others, a martin.

MELIUS, a. um. (μαλαγός) Musical; especially, lyric, lyrical.

MELIUM, i. n. (μαλιμαλον, honey-apple) A kind of sweet apple.

MELIUS, a. um. Prop. Of or belonging to the animal melleus, a badger or martin; hence, Melina, æ. f. A wallet or purse made from the skin of this animal.

MELIUS, a. um. (from μέλιον, an apple) Of quinces or quince-apples. N. B. Melinum, sc. vestimentum. Plaut, i. e. of the colour of quinces.

MELIUS, a. um. from mel: Melina, Plaut., A drink made from honey.

MELIOR. See BONUS.

MELISSAPHYLUM, i. n. (μελισσόφυλλον, ωλιγγύλλον, honey-leaf) An herb of which bees are fond, balsm-gentle (Melissa officinalis, L.).

MELIUS. See BONUS, and BENE.

MELIUSCULUS, adv. Somewhat better, or pretty well.

MELIUSCULUS, a. um. (dimin. of comp. melior) I. Somewhat better. II. Rather better (after an illness).

MELLIUS, a. um. (mel) I. Sweet as honey. II. Mellifluous, subst., Honey, or, any thing as sweet as honey; hence, as a term of endearment, My honey!

MELLIFFER, a. um. (mel and fero) That bears or brings honey.

MELLIUS, a. um. (dimin. of melius) Of honey, honey-sweet; mea mellilla, sc. res., my little sweetheart, Plaut.

MELLIINA, æ. f. (mel) I. Perhaps, A drink of honey; hence, II. Sweetness, loquacious, agreeableness, delightfulness.

MELLIUS, a. um. (from mel) I. Of or sweetened with honey; sweet as honey. II. Fig. Honey-sweet, lovely, pleasant, most beloved.

MELIOS, n. (melios) A sort of hymn.

N. B. Plur. meliæ (melicæ), Lucr.

MEMBRANA, æ. f. (membrana) 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.

I. Of a snake, The slough. 2. A skin prepared for writing on, parchment, vellum; plur. membranae, 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. Memoratum dicere, Cic., i. e. per membra, in small members (σύνταξι), 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 MER.

MEMINT, isse. (perf. of the obsolete verb, meminno, Gr. μνησθαι, μνησθαι, 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, for 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.

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; hence, 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.

MEMORIALA, æ. f. Dimin. of memoria. A weak memory.

MEMORITER, adv. By heart, from memory.

MEMORIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (memor) To mention, narrate, relate, say, speak of.

MENDAX, æ. f. A fault, defect, bluish.

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, ācis. (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, fictitious. 3. Imitated, counterfeit, feigned, not natural.

MENDICABULUM, i. n. (mendico) A beggar, mendicant.

MENDICATIO, ōnis. f. (mendico) An obtaining by begging, a begging.

MENDICŒ, adv. In a beggarly manner, by begging.

MENDICITAS, ātis. f. (mendicus) A living by begging, mendicacy, beggary; great poverty, need, want.

MENDICŒ, āvi, ātum, āre. and MENDICŒ, ātus sum, āri. (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. Eggarly, needy, poor; hence, subst., Mendicus, A beggar, mendicant; mendicus is also a term of reproach, a beggar.

MENDICŒ, adv. With faults or mistakes, erroneously, incorrectly.

MENDUSUS, 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 μένος, the moon) *The figure of a half moon placed by way of ornament at the beginning of books.*

**MENS**, *tis*. f. (from μένεις) *I. The mind, understanding.* II. *The soul, gen., 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) I. Prop. *A weighing-board or table*; then gen. *a table*: especially, *a table for meals.*

2. *Food at table*. 3. *A dish.* II. *An altar.* III. *Lanionla, Suet., A butcher's stall.* IV. *A banker's table or counter.*

**MENSARIUS**, *a*, *un*. (*mensa*) *Relating to or concerned with the table of a money-changer*: hence, *Mensarius, subst.* I. *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. *Men-sium*, for *mensium*, *Ov.*

**MENSOR**, *oris*. m. (*metior*) *One that measures any thing, a measurer*: especially, *I. A measurer of land, a land-surveyor.* II. *An architect.*

**MENSTRUALIS**, *æ*. (*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.*

**MENSTRA**, *æ*. f. (*dimin. of mensa*) *A small dish.*

**MENSURA**, *æ*. f. (*metior*) I. *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.*

**MENTIO**, *itus* *sum*, *iri*. I. *Intrans.* 1. *To lie, not to speak truly*: hence, *men-tior, I shall have lied, call me a liar*: fig. *to impose upon, delude, deceive.* 2. *Also of poets, for, To feign, pretend.* 3. *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. **Mentitus**, *a*, *um*, *is* frequently used passively.

**MENTUM**, *i*, *u*. *The chin.*

**MEO**, *avi*, *atum*, *are*. *To go, pass.*

**MEOPTE**. I. e. *meo*, or, *meo ipsium*; *Plaut.*

**MEPHITIS**, *is*. f. *A noxious and pestilential vapour.*

**MEPTE**, for *me*, or *me ipsam*; *Plaut.*

**MERCTUS**, *um*, or **MERACTUS**, *a*, *um*. *Dimin. of mercaus.*

**MERACTUS**, *a*, *um*. (*merus*) *Unmixed, mixed with nothing else, pure.*

**MERCABILIS**, *e*. (*mercor*) *That can be purchased.*

**MERCATOR**, *oris*. m. (*mercor*) I. *A tradesman, merchant*; *a wholesale dealer.* II. *A purchaser.*

**MERCATORIUS**, *a*, *um*. *Mercantile.*

**MERCATRZA**, *æ*. f. (*mercor*) I. *Trade, traffic, a dealing in goods of merchandise.* II. *Merchandise, goods of merchandise.*

**MERCATUS**, *us*. m. (*mercor*) I. *A buying and selling, trade, traffic.* II. *A place for trade, a market.* III. *A market, fair.*

**MERCEDLA**, *æ*. f. (*dimin. of merces*) I. *A slight or poor reward.* II. *Prædiorum, Cic., rent, hire.*

**MERCENARIUS**, *a*, *um*. (*merces*) *That hires any thing for reward or payment, hired for money, reward, or pay, hired, stipendiary*: hence, *Mercenarius, subst., A hiring, day-labourer.*

**MERCE**, *edis*. f. (*merco*) I. *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.*

**MERCIMONIUM**, *i*. n. (*merx*) I. *Goods, merchandise.* II. *That which one has purchased, a purchase.*

**MERCOR**, *atus* *sum*, *ari*. (*merx*) I. *Intrans. To trade.* II. *Trans. To buy, purchase.* N. B. I. *Mercarier, for mercari, Hor.* 2. *Mercatus, a*, *um*, *pass.*

**MERCURIUS**, *e*. *Of or belonging to the god Mercury*: *Mercuriales*. I. *Learned men and poets*: especially, *lyric poets*; *favorites 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.*

## MEŪ

**MERE**, *adv.* *Clearly, 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*. I. Part. of *merco* or *merco*: see **MERCO**. II. Adj. 1. *That deserves any thing, worthy, deserving.* 2. *That has rendered himself deserving.*

**MEREO**, *ui*, *itum*, *ere*, and **MEREO**, *itus* *sum*, *eri*. I. *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 merearis, 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, merere, 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*. (*meretrix*) *Of or relating to harlots or prostitutes, mercetricious.*

**MERETRICIA**, *æ*. f. *Dimin. of meretrix.*

**MERETRIX**, *icis*. f. (*merco*) *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**, *tis*. f. I. *A sheaf.* II. I. q. *merga.*

**MERGO**, *si*, *sum*, *ere*. I. *To dip, dip in, immerse*: also absolute, *to sink in water*: *mergi, to plunge or dive into.* *Mergere* means also gen., *To sink, put or let into, 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*) I. *Of mid-day.* II. *Meridional, southern.*

**MERIDIATIO**, *onis*. f. (*meridio*) *A mid-day nap.*

**MERIDIES**, *ei*. m. (*medius* and *dies*) I. *Mid-day, noon.* II. *Noon, the south.*

## MER

MÉRITO, áre, and MÉRITORIO, ári. (meritum). *To rest at mid-day, take a mid-day nap.*

MÉRITO, áre. (freq. of merco) *To earn money.*

MÉRITO, adv. (meritus) *According to desert, deservedly, justly.* Superl. meritissimo, Cic.

MÉRITUM, n. 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.*

MÉRITUS, a. um. *I. Part. of merco or mercor; see MEREO.* II. *1. Praiseworthy. Deserved, that is deserved; just, right, due, legitimate.* 2. *Active, that has rendered himself deserving.*

MÉRO, óis, m. (merum) *A wine-drinker; thus the emperor Tiberius was called, instead of Nero; Suet.*

MÉROBIBUS, a. um. (merum and bibo) *That drinks wine unmixed, which, with the ancients, was the practice only of drunkards.*

MÉROPS, ópis, m. *A bird that eats bees, a bee-eater (Merops apulster, L.).*

MERGO, áre. (freq. of mergo) *To dip in, immerse.*

MÉRISTAS, a. um. Part. of MERGO.

MÉRULA, z. f. *I. An osnel, black-bird.* II. *A kind of fish, perhaps, a merling, whiting.*

MÉRUM, n. n. See MERCUS.

MÉRUS, a. um. *I. With which nothing is mixed, unmixed, pure, simple; hence,*

III. *Merc, only, alone, nothing else.*

III. *1. Bare, uncovered.* 2. *Pure, clear, bright; hence, fig., pure, real, genuine.*

MÉRUX, cis, f. *I. Goods, wares, merchandise.* II. *For, A thing.*

MESSIS, is, f. (meto) *I. A harvest, a mowing, reaping, or gathering in of the fruits of the earth; hence,*

II. *A harvest, corn, grain.* I. *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 et Ayalum.* Stat., saffron and frankincense.

VII. *Messis bellatrina,* Stat., i. e. the men that sprang from the dragons' teeth sown by Cadmus.

VIII. *A harvest, fig.; mali messim metere,* Plaut., to reap or deserve ingratitude.

## MES

MESSOR, óris, m. (meto) *I. A mower, reaper.* II. *Fig. Sator scelerum et messor, Plaut.*

MESSÓRIUS, a. um. (messor) *Of or belonging to mowing or reaping.*

MESSUS, a. um. Part. of METO.

META, z. f. *1. 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 itaque, Ov., i. e. it was mid-day; nox mediani coeli metum contigerat, i. e. medium coelum, Virg.

MÉTALLICUS, a. um. (metallum) *Of or belonging to metal, metallic.*

MÉTALLIFER, a. um. (metallum and fero) *Yielding or abounding in metal.*

MÉTALLEN, i. n. (μετάλλων) *I. Metal; hence, fig., kind, disposition, nature.*

II. *A mine.*

MÉTAMORPHÓSIS, is, f. (μεταμορφώσις) *A transformation, change; hence, Metamorphoses, the name of a poem of Ovid.*

MÉTATOR, óris, m. (metor) *One who marks off or metes out a place.*

MÉTICULÓSUS, a. um. (metus) *I. Fearful, timid.* II. *Terrible, horrible.*

MÉTROI, mensus sum, 4. *1. 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 abative, to measure, judge, estimate.* II. *To measure out, distribute, deal out by measure.*

MÉTO, messi, messum, ére, 3. *1. Intrins. 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.*

MÉTROPÓCÓSUS, or -os, i. m. (μεταποκόσις) *One who tells the fortune of a person by looking at the countenance.*

MÉTOR, átus sum, ári, (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.*

MÉTRETÁ, z. f. (μετρέτης) Prop. *A measure; hence, i. q. cadus, a measure of liquids containing ten congi; also, a kind of large vessel for liquors, a vat, tun, &c.*

MÉTRICUS, a. um. (μετρικός) *Relating*

## MET

to the metre of a verse or to versé itself, metrical.

MÉTRUM, i. n. (μέτρον) *I. A measure; metre.* II. *Versé.*

MÉTTENS, tis. *I. Part. of metuo; see METUO.* II. *Adj. Afraid of, in fear of.*

MÉTUO, ni, átum, ére. (metus) *I. Intrins. To fear, be afraid, be concerned.*

1. *Followed by de, on account of, in respect of; de sua vita, Cic.* 2. *Followed by a; ab Hannibale, Liv.* 3. *Also with 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.; senectæ, Virg., i. e. to be concerned for.* II. Trans. *1. To fear, be afraid of, dread.* 2. *To reverence, respect; patrem, Ter.* 3. *1. 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 metuetur homines.

MÉTUS, 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.*

MÉUS, a. um. (from εμός, 3, 3) *My, mine, belonging to me; also, vine, 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, meae (femin.), my, beloved, dear.* III. *Meus sum, I belong to myself, am my own, Ter.* 4. *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 meo, Catull., this blockhead of mine.* N. B. I. 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.*

Mi. *I. For mihi.* II. *Vocat. of meus.*

MÍCA, z. f. *1. A crumb, bit, morsel; hence, fig., a small bit, little.* II. *A certain dining room, probably of the em-*

porer Domitian, because he was of small stature; Mart.

MICANS, tis. Part. of MICO.

MICO, ui, are. (from *mico*) 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.

MICROPSYCHOS, i. (μικροψυχος) Little-minded.

MICURIO, ire. (desider. of mingo) To desire to make water.

MIGRASSO, is, &c. See MIGRO, ad fin.

MIGRATIO, ōnis, f. (migro) 1. A removal, changing one's place of habitation. 11. Fig. Verbo migrationes (sunt) in alium quantum, Cic., i. e. figures, figurative significations.

MIGRO, avi, ātum, are. I. Intrans. 1. To change one's place of habitation, to migrate, transigrate: 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. 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.

MILIARIUS, a, um. (miliarius) 1. Of, belonging to, or concerned with millet. 11. Miliarium, sc. vas, a kind of vessel to receive the juice pressed from olives, and to warm water in.

MILITARIS, e. (miles) Relating to soldiers, to war, or to military service, proper to or usual with soldiers, soldier-like, warlike, military; hence, 1. Etas militaris, Tac., the age in which military service was performed, from the seventeenth to the forty-sixth year. 2. Via, Cic., a military road.

MILITARITER, adv. Like a soldier, in a military manner.

MILITARIUS, a, um. l. q. militaris.

MILITIA, æ, f. (miles) 1. Military service, warfare; militia means also, an

expedition, campaign. N.B. Militiæ, for 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.

MILITIOLA, æ, f. Dimin. of militia; Suet. MILITO, avi, ātum, are. (miles) To be a soldier, perform military service, serve as a soldier, or simply, to serve; also fig., to serve.

MILIUM, 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, thousands; also, millia, a thousand, distributive; in millia aris asses singulos, Liv. N.B. I. 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.

MILLESIM, 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 mile.

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 (trivisly), 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.

MIMIA, æ, f. (mimus) An actress, female comedian who acted by gestures.

MIMALLONES, um, m. (μυαλλόνες) Bacchanals; hence, 1. Mimallones, a, um, Bacchanalian. 11. Mimallonis, idis, f. A Bacchard.

MIMICE, adv. Mimically, with mimicry.

MIMICUS, a, um, (μimicus) Mimic, pantomimic; also, mimic, feigned, affected, having only an appearance, not real.

MIMOGRAPHUS, i, m. (μimωγράφος) One who writes mimic poems, a composer of mimic poems.

MIMULA, æ, f. Dimin. of mimia; Cic.

MIMUS, i, m. (μimος) 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.

MIN? for minime; Pers. MINA, æ, f. 1. Or Mna (μιν?), A Grecian pound, weighing a hundred Attic drachme. 11. A hat, menace.

MINACILE, arum, f. (minax) Threats.

MINACRE, adv. In a threatening manner, with threats.

MINÆ, arum, 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, ōnis, f. (minor, ari) A threatening, threat, menace.

MINAX, acis, (minor, ari) 1. Prominent, projecting. 11. Threatening, menacing, full of threats or menaces.

MINEO, ere, 2. To project, over.

MINGO, xri, letum, cre. (μινγω) To make water.

MINIATUS, 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 PARUM.

MIMUS, a, um. See PARVUS.

MISIO, avi, ātum, are. (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. superintendent, director, manager. III. A service of dishes, table service.

MINISTRĀ, f. (ministror)

MINISTROR, 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.

MINISTRĀTORĪCS, 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. (minitor) Threatening.

MINĪRO, āre, i. q. minitor; Plaut.

MINĪRO, ātus sum, āri. (minior, ari) To threaten. N. B. Minitorary, for minitari, Plaut.

MINIMĪ, 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.

MINIME, adv. (for minime) See PARVUM.

MINIMUS, a, um. (for minimus) See PARVUS.

MINUI, ut, ūtum. 3. (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.

MINUSCULUS, a, um. (from the comparative minor) Rather less, or simply, less, little, somewhat little.

MINUTĀCS, e. (minutus) Small, little; hence, Minutale, or Minutale. I. Something small, a little. II. A dish of minced meat.

MINUTĀTIM, 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.

MINUTĀ, f. e. (minutus) Smallness, littleness; a very small thing.

MINUTIO, ōnis, f. (minuo) A lessening, diminishing.

MINUTUS, compar. See MINUTE, and MINUTUS.

MINUTULUS, a, um. (dimin. of minutus) Quic or very little, small.

MINUTUS, a, um. I. Part. of minuo; see MINUI. II. Adj. Small, little.

MINUTĪCS, e. (miror) I. Admirable, astonishing, wonderful. II. Surprising, extraordinary.

MIRABILĪTER, adv. In a wonderful, astonishing, or admirable manner; extraordinarily, very much.

MIRABILĪTUS, a, um, i. q. mirans; Liv.

MIRACULUM, i. n. See MIRACULUS.

MIRACULUS, a, um. (miror) Wonderful, surprising, strange or singular of its kind; hence, Miraculum, i. n. subst.

I. A strange or wonderful thing, a wonder, marvel, miracle. II. The wonderful nature or quality of a thing, wonderfulness.

MIRATIO, ōnis, f. (miror) An admiring, wondering.

MIRATOR, ōris, m. (miror) An admirer.

MIRATRIX, 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.

MIRISMODIS, adv. i. q. miris modis; Plaut.

MIRIBILLO, 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 quan, or quantum, Very, extraordinarily, prop. it is wonderful how, or how very, how much, &c. 2. Quid mirum? What wonder? 3. Miri mi, 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 ἀργύριον, 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. 11, 20, probably, the poor fare of players.

MISCELLUS, a, um. (miscere) I. Mixed, consisting of various kinds and not of one and the same. II. Perhaps, Poor, mean, not select.

MISCEO, miscui, mistum or mixtum, ere. (μίσγω, i. e. μίγνυμι) 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 Eripeo Tænarius 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. δυστυχος, κακοδαιμων. 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, respectable, vile; or, pitiable, δυστυχος; bad, N. B. Miserum! in a parenthesis, i. e. What a misfortune! how sad! how lamentable! MISERABILIS, e. (miseror) I. Pitiable,

*deplorable.* II. *Lamentable, pitious, mournful, sad.* N. B. *Miserable, for miserabiliter, Virg.*

*MISERABILITER*, adv. *Lamentably, pitiously, mournfully, sadly.*

*MISERATIO*, ðnis. 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.*

*MISER*, adv. I. *Wretchedly, miserably, lamentably, pitiously.* II. *Wretchedly, miserably, badly.* III. *Ardenly, eagerly, vehemently.*

*MISERCO, ul, Itum and ertum.* 2. (*miser*) *To have compassion, to pity, commiserate; impersonaliter, it distresses, &c.*

*MISEROR*, eritus and ertus sum. 2. (*miser*) *To have pity or compassion on, to pity, commiserate.* N. B. *Misererit, to misereat, Lucr.*

*MISEROSO, ðre* 3. (*miseroseo*) *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. (*misericoors*) I. *Compassion, pity, mercy.* II. A *mournful or sad mien, an air of pity.* III. *Mournful or pitious circumstances or condition, misery, trouble, wretchedness, misfortune.*

*MISERICORS, dis*. (*miserico and cor*) *Pitiful, compassionate, of persons and things; misericordior, Plaut.*

*MISERITER*, adv. *Pitifully; Catull.*

*MISERITUS*. Part. of *MISEROR.*

*MISERUS, ðtus* sum, ðrl. (*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. *Miserandus, a, um, Lamentable, pitiable.*

*MISERUS, a, um*. Part. of *MISEROR.*

*MISERULUS, a, um*. I. q. *misellus; Catull.*

*MISERICIUS, or MISSITICUS, a, um* (*mitto*) *Discharged from military service.*

*MISSICLO, ðre*. (*mitto*) *To send often.*

*MISSILIS, e*. (*mitto*) That is *thrown or hurled, or, that is usually thrown or hurled; hence, 1. Telum, Virg.; or, ferrum, id.; or simply, missile, sc. telum, Liv., a missile weapon.* 2. *Res missiles, Suet.; or, missilla, id., things thrown by the emperors among the people.*

*MISSIO, ðnis*. 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.*

*MISSITIO, ðvl, ðtum, ðre*. (freq. of *mitto*) *To send frequently.*

*MISSOR, ðris*. m. (*mitto*) *One who sends; one who casts or shoots.*

*MISSUS, a, um*. Part. of *MITTO.*

*MISSUS, us*. m. (*mitto*) i. q. *missio.*

1. A *sending, despatching; a despatch.*

II. *A throwing, casting, hurling.* III. *A shooting.* IV. *A course, turn, heat in the public games, the time from the commencement to the end of a contest, a match.*

*MISSIM*, adv. *Mixedly; Lucr.*

*MISTIO, ðnis*. f. (*misceo*) *A mixing.*

*MISTRA, æ*, f. (*misceo*) I. *A mixing.*

II. *A mixture.*

*MISTUS, or MIXTUS, a, um*. I. Part. of *misceo; 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, ðre*. (*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.*

*MITIFICO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre*. (*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, ðnis*. f. (*mitigo*) *A mitigating, alleviating.*

*MITIGO, ðvl, ðtum, ðre*. (*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. (*μῆτρα*) *A covering of the*

*head, worn especially by a king, and so, a kind of cap.*

*MITTO, miti, missum*. 3. (*from mero*) *prop., to cause to go.* I. *To let a person or thing go, to cause to go, to give free course to any thing; mitte 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; mittre meus 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, shove.* VII. *To send to a place, send away, despatch; hence, 1. Of countries that produce certain things in abundance; India mittit ebur, Virg.* 2. *To send to, give, inspire.* 3. *To send word to, 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. *Misti, for mistiti, Catull.; mittin', for mittisse, Plaut.*

*MIXTIO, &c.* See *MISCEO, &c.*

*MNEBOSYNUS, or -CM, I. n. (μνεβωσύνος)*

*A memorial.*

*MÖBILIS, e*. (*for movibilis, from moveo*)

I. *Movable, easy to be moved.* II. *Movable, pliable, flexible, easily excited.*

III. *Rapid, quick, nimble.* IV. *Inconstant, changeable, unstable, fickle.*

*MÖBILITAS, ðtis*. f. (*mobilis*) I. *Movableness.* II. *Fickleness, inconstancy, changeableness.*

*MÖBILITER, adv*. *Movably, with motion, quickly.*

*MÖBILITUS, ðre*. (*mobilis*) *To render movable.*

*MÖBERABILIS, e*. (*moderor*) *That can moderate or govern itself, moderate, temperate.*

*MÖBERÄMEN, ðnis*. n. (*moderor*) *That by which any thing is governed or managed; hence, a governing, managing.*

*MÖBERÄSTER, adv*. *With moderation.*

*MÖBERÄTE, adv*. *With moderation, moderately, temperately.*

*MÖBERÄTUM, ðv*. I. q. *moderate. With moderati-n, moderately, temperately.*

*MÖBERÄSTIO, ðnis*. f. (*moderor*) I. *Moderation.* II. *Regular arrangement, regularity.* III. *Government, regulation.*

*MÖBERÄTOR, ðris*. 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

**MŌDĒRĀTRIX**, icis, f. (moderator) I. *She that moderates or tempers any thing.*  
II. *A female ruler, governess.*

**MŌDĒRĀTIVS**, a, um, adj. (moderō) *Moderate, that keeps or observes due measure, regular, properly arranged or constituted.*

**MŌDĒRŌ**, āvi, ātum, āre. I. q. moderor. *To moderate, tame.*

**MŌDĒRŌR**, ātus sum, āri. (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.*

**MŌDĒSTE**, adv. I. *With measure or moderation, moderately.* II. *Modestly, discreetly, soberly.*

**MŌDĒSTIA**, ō. f. (modestus) I. *Moderation in one's desires.* II. *Moderation in one's behaviour; pen., modesty, 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.*

**MŌDĒSTVS**, 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.*

**MŌDĪLĪS**, e. *Containing a Roman Modius.*

**MŌDICE**, adv. I. *With proper measure or moderation.* II. *In a proper manner.* III. *Moderately, very little.*

**MŌDICVS**, 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.*

**MŌDIFICŌ**, āvi, ātum, āre. (modificus) *To measure duly or properly.*

**MŌDIVS**, 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.

**MŌDVS**, adv. I. *Only.* Modō 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.

**MŌDŪLAMEN**, inis, n. (modulor) *Modesty, harmony, euphony.*

**MŌDŪLĀTOR**, ōris, m. (modulor) *One that measures by rule or proportion: hence, modulator, Hor., a musician.*

**MŌDŪCLĀTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of modulor; see MODŪLOR. II. Adj. *In due measure, harmonious, melodious, musical.*

**MŌDŪLŌR**, ātus sum, āri. (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.*

**MŌDŪLVS**, i, m. (dimin. of modus) *A measure, that by which any thing is measured.*

**MŌDVS**, 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, or limit.* IV. *A measure, prescription, rule.* V. *A way or manner: hence, modo, in modum, 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.*

**MŌCHĀ**, ō. f. (mœchus) *An adulteress.*

**MŌCHISSŌ**, ō. f. (mœchus, from mœchus) *To commit adultery with any one.*

**MŌCHŌR**, ātus sum, āri. (mœchus) *To commit adultery.*

## MŌC

**MŌCHVS**, i, m. (mœchus) *An adulterer, fornicator.*

**MŌENE**, is, n. (allied to munis) *The wall of a town: we usually find the plural MŌENIA.* I. *The walls of a town: hence, any thing by which a place is enclosed, walls, exterior circumference.*

II. *A town, city, or, the buildings of a town or city.* III. *A dwelling, habitation.*

**MŌENĀRA**, for munera; Lucr.

**MŌENIA**, ium. I. *A wall; see MŌENE.*

II. *For munia.* 1. *Service.* 2. *Service, burden, tax.*

**MŌENIO**, ivi, itum, ire. The old form for munio; Plaut.

**MŌERŌ**, MŌERŌR, MŌERŌS. See MŌERŌ, &c.

**MŌERVS**, for murus; Lucr.: Virg. **MŌESTE**, &c. See MŌESTE, &c.

**MŌLA**, ō. f. (μᾶλα) I. *A mill.* II. *Sacrificial meal, meal mixed with salt, which was strewn on the victim.*

**MŌLĀRIVS**, ō. (mola) I. *Of or belonging to a mill; hence, Molaris, sc. lapis, A millstone, is used gen. for, a large stone.*

II. *That serves for grinding; Molares (sc. dentes), The jaw-teeth, the grinders.*

**MŌLĀRIVS**, a, um, (mola) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with a mill or with grinding.*

**MŌLES**, 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 securitur, 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.*

**MŌLESTE**, adv. *With trouble, in a troublesome or unpleasant manner.*

**MŌLESTIA**, ō. 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.*

**MŌLESTVS**, a, um, (moles) I. *Troublesome, causing trouble, inconvenient.*

II. *Forced, affected, laboured.* III



**Tunica, Mart.**, the troublesome coat; it was made of inflammable materials, and persons condemned to the flames were obliged to put it on. IV. *Injurious, dangerous.*

**MÖLMEŃ, Inis. n.** (molior) *A great exertion of strength in order to accomplish any thing, an attempt, effort, endeavour, preparation.*

**MÖLMENTUM, i. n. i. q.** molimeu.

**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.

**MÖLITRO, 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.*

**MÖLITRO, 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. 1.** With a long i; part. of **MÖLITOR.** II. With a short i; part. of **MÖLO.**

**MÖLLASCO, ère. (molleo)** I. *To become soft, lose its hardness.* II. *To become soft, to grow gentle or tame.* III. *To become effeminate or unmanly.*

**MÖLLICILLUS, a, um. i. q.** molliculus. **MÖLLICILLUS, a, um.** (dimin. of mollis) I. *Soft, tender.* II. *Voluptuous.*

**MÖLLIMENTUM, i. n.** (mollio) *A means of mitigating.*

**MÖLLIO, iri and ii, Itum, ire.** (mollis) I. *To render pliant or supple;* hence, 1. *Fig.* To make flexible, to check, tame, restrain. 2. To tighten, 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.*

**MÖLLIPES, ödus. (mollis and pes)** *Having soft feet, soft-footed.*

**MÖLLIS, e.** (for movilis, from moveo)

I. *Easily movable, 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.* V. *Pleasant, agreeable.*

VI. *That has a gentle motion;*

especially, *gentle, easy, having a gentle*

slope, not steep. VII. *Concuring, easy,*

changeable. VIII. *Changeable;* in the fine

arts, as statuary, &c., of outline and form.

**MÖLLITER, adv.** I. *Pliantly;* hence, 1. *Fig.*

Passively, calmly. 2. *Feelingly,*

susceptibly. 3. *Complacently.* 4. *Forbearingly,*

indulgently, gently. II. *Softly;*

also, *calmly;* gently; hence, 1. *Gently,*

calmly, agreeably. 2. *Softly, voluptuously.*

3. *Mildly;* gradually.

**MÖLLITIA, æ. and MÖLLITIES, öd. f.**

(mollis) I. *Moveableness, pliability,*

flexibleness. 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, too great gentleness.*

**MÖLLIFERO, inis. f.** (mollis) I. *Moveableness*

of a thing, flexibility. II. *Fig.* Aptness

to be moved, sensibility, susceptibility.

III. *Softness.*

**MÖLLUSCUS, a, um.** (mollis) *Soft;* nut,

Plin., a kind of nut with a very thin shell.

**MÖLO, iii, Itum. 3.** (mola) I. *Intrans.*

To grind (in a mill). II. *Trans.* To grind;

Möltus, a, um, *Ground;* Moltum, *That*

which has been ground.

**MÖLÖCHE, or MÄLÄCHE, es. f.** *Mallows,*

a kind of mallows.

**MÖLÖCHINÄRIUS, i. m.** (moloche) *One*

who dyes with the colour of mallows.

**MÖLV, ýos. n.** (wölv) *A kind of herb*

with a black root and white flower (Allium

nigrum, L.).

**MÖMEN, inis. n. i. q.** momentum; *Lucr.*

**MÖMENTUM, i. n.** (for movimentum,

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.*

**MÖNAPLOS and -us, i. m.** (wónaplos) *A single flute having only one pipe.*

**MÖNEBULA, æ. f.** (A change, daw, jack-daw (Corvus monedula, L.))

**MÖNEO, ni, Itum, ère.** (from mnis) I. *To remind, to bring to one's memory,*

to recall 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, nar-*

rate. 2. *To foretell, prophesy, predict.*

IV. *To instruct by punishment, to punish, chastise.* V. *To encourage, incite.*

**MÖNERIS, is. f.** (wóneris) sc. navis. *A ship with one bank of oars.*

**MÖNETA, æ. f.** (moneto) 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, facete; monetalis, Cic., i. e. greedy of money.

**MÖNETÄRIUS, a, um. i. q.** Monetarii, *Masters or directors of the mint.*

**MÖNILE, is. n.** An ornamental band for the neck; a necklace.

**MÖNIMENTUM.** See **MÖNIMENTUM.**

**MÖNITIO, ödus. f.** (moneto) *A reminding, admonishing, advising.*

**MÖNITOR, öris. m.** (moneto) I. *One that puts in mind of any thing, a monitor,*

a remembrancer; hence, a prompter. II. *An adviser;* hence, an overseer, superintendent.

**MÖNITORIUS, a, um.** (monitor) *Reminding, that serves for admonition or advice.*

**MÖNITUM, i. n.** (moneto) I. *Advice, admonition.* II. *A prophesying, prophesy, prediction.*

**MÖNITES, a, um.** Part. of **MÖNEO.**

**MÖNITUS, us. m.** (moneto) 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., *thin, bodiless.*

ΜΟΝΟΠΟΛΙΣ, *i. n.* (μονοπόλις) Monopoly, exclusive privilege of dealing in or selling any thing.

ΜΟΝΟΤΡΟΠΙΟΣ, *i. m.* (μονοτροπος) That cats alone.

MONS, *tis. m.* A mountain: hence, *fig.*, a large mass, quantity, or great heap.

MONSTRATIO, *onis. f.* (monstro) A showing.

MONSTRATOR, *oris. m.* (monstro) One that shows any thing.

MONSTRATUS, *a. um.* I. Part. of *monstro*; see *MONSTRO*. II. Adj. Remarkable, conspicuous, distinguished.

MONSTRUM, *avis, autum, are.* (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.

MONSTRUOSE, *adv.* Unnaturally, singularly.

MONSTRUOSUS, *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. Mountainous, full of mountains.

ΜΟΝΤΙΟΛΑ, *æ. e.* (mons and colo) An inhabitant of the mountains, a mountaineer.

ΜΟΝΤΙΦΕΡ, *a. um.* (mons and fero) That carries a mountain or mountains.

ΜΟΝΤΙΥΑΓΟΣ, *a. um.* (mons and vago) That wanders on mountains.

ΜΟΝΤΥΒΟΣ, or ΜΟΝΤΥΣΟΣ, *a. um.* (mons) Mountainous, full of mountains.

ΜΟΝΥΜΕΝΤΟΝ (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, defer: 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. (μορα, or μορα) A certain part or division of the Lacedæmonian army consisting of three, five, or seven hundred men.

ΜΟΡΑΛΙΣ, *e.* (mores) Relating to manners or morals, moral.

ΜΟΡΑΤΕ, *adv.* Slowly.

ΜΟΡΑΤΟΡ, *oris. m.* (moror) One that delays, a delayer: a kind of poor advocate that only delays and protracts business.

ΜΟΡΑΤΟΣ, *a. um.* Part. of *MOROR*.

ΜΟΡΑΤΟΣ, *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. 1. A failing or fault, especially, vehement desire after any thing, passion, &c. 2. Trouble, distress.

ΜΟΡΔΑΧΤΕΡ, *adv.* In a biting manner.

ΜΟΡΔΑΧ, *æcis.* (mordeo) I. Biting, that readily or easily bites with the teeth.

II. Scetrical, virulent in language.

III. Fezzations, harassing. IV. Stinging. V. Sharp, cutting; ferrum, *i. c.* securis, Hor. VI. Corrosive.

VII. Of a sharp flavour, pungent.

ΜΟΡΔΕΟ, *mōmordi, morsum, 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.

ΜΟΡΔΕΧ, *icis. m.* (mordeo) A tooth.

ΜΟΡΔΙCΙC, *adv.* By biting, bitingly, with the teeth, &c.

ΜΟΡΕ, *adv.* Foolishly.

ΜΟΡΕC, *um. m.* See *MOS*.

ΜΟΡΕΤΟΝ, *i. n.* A kind of salad used in the country, and composed of garlic, parsley, ruc, vinegar, oil, &c.

ΜΟΡΕΥΝΔΟΣ, *a. um.* (morior) I. Dying. II. Mortal.

ΜΟΡΓΕΡΟ, *are. i. q.* morigeror.

ΜΟΡΓΕΟΡ, *atus sum, ari.* (mos and gero) To comply with, gratify, accommodate one's self to.

ΜΟΡΓΕΡΟΣ, *a. um.* (mos and gero) Complying, obsequious, obedient.

ΜΟΡΟ, *onis. m.* (from *μορος*) A fool, simpleton.

ΜΟΡΟΡ, *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.: *Op.* Part. I. Mortuus, *a. um.* Dead: also, as if dead; also, Mortuus, *a. um.* Dead person, a corpse: dead, as if dead, decayed, deprived of its strength.

ΜΟΡΟΤΗΟ, *ire. 4.* (desider. of morior) To desire to die.

ΜΟΡΜΥΡ, *yris. f.* (μορμυρος) A kind of fish.

ΜΟΡΟ, *are. i. q.* moror.

ΜΟΡΟCΙC, *a. um.* (μορσος) That talks foolishly, a fool in speech.

ΜΟΡΟΡ, *atus sum, ari.* (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, vultu 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, ſrl. (from  $\mu\omicron\omicron\sigma\sigma$ ) To be a fool.

MOROSE, adv. I. Morosely, peevishly.

II. Scrupulously, carefully.

MOROSITAS, ſtis. 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. Veracious, disagreeable, unpleasant.

MORS, tis. f. (the contracted  $\mu\omicron\omicron\sigma\sigma$ )

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; Plaut. III. A corpse, dead body. IV. Blood. V. Death, that which brings or occasions death: inde cadunt mortes, Lucan., i. e. mortiferæ sagittæ.

MORUETIA, æ. f. (dimin. of morsus)

I. A biting. II. A biting with the lips, a kissing.

MORUM, I. n. (mordeo) A bit, small piece.

MORUS, a, um. Part. of MORDEO.

MORSUS, 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, men.

MORTALITAS, âtis. f. (mortalis) I. Mortality: perishableness. II. Mortals, mankind.

MORTICINUS, a, um. (mors) I. That has died through disease. II. That is of cattle which died naturally, or carrion.

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: Mortualla, sc. carmina, a funeral song sung by women called præfice.

MORUUS, a, um. Part. of MORION.

MORÛLUS, a, um. (dimin. of morus) Somewhat black, dark-coloured.

MORUS, a, um. (from  $\mu\omicron\omicron\sigma\sigma$ ) 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, mōris. 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 will: 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, I. 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.

MOSTELLARIA, æ. f. The house-gods; the name of a comedy of Plautus, from mostellum, dimin. of monstrum.

MOTIO, onis. f. (moveo) A moving, motion.

MOTIUNCULA, æ. f. (dimin. of motio) A slight motion, trembling attack of a fever.

MOTO, Ære. (freq. of moveo) To move, especially, to move frequently.

MOTOR, ōris. 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. 1. In a good sense, A movement. 2. In a bad sense, A tumult, rebellion, mutiny, disturbance. IV. A change, alteration.

MŌVEO, mōvi, mōtum, ěre. (from mōo, 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: hence, fig., of the mind and senses, to put in motion, move, touch, affect, make an impression on. 1. Of the understanding and sentiments, To move, make an impression on, &c.; moveri aliquo re, 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: movere meum 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, 1. 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. 1. Of time; also, Some time afterward, long afterward. 2. Of place and situation, i. e. In the next place, next, then.

MU, I. See mu, nec mutua, Plaut.; it is not certain whether this is merely a play on the words mu and mutuus, or whether mu denotes, a trifle. II. An interjection or exclamation of sorrow; Plaut. Fragm.

MUCEDUS (Mucedus), a, um. (mucus) I. Mouldy, musty, flat. II. Sluggish, mucous.

MUCOSUS (Mucosus), 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 (Mucus), i. m. (mungo) The filth of the nose, snail, snivel.

MUGIL, and MUGILIS, is. m. ( $\mu\omicron\omicron\sigma\sigma$ ) A

1. 6

## MUG

kind of sea-fish, by some called the sea-mullet.

MUGLOR, āri. Probably, *To dally or delay loiter, linger.*

MUGO, ivi and ī, itum, ire. (from the sound mu) *To low, bellow;* of cattle, Liv.; hence, *Mugientes, Kine;* also of other things, *to bellow, crash, sound, brag, make a noise, thunder, etc.:* tibi mugiet ille sophos (εὐστ. 1). *Marc.* will cry out bravo! well done!

MUGIRUS, ū. m. (mugio) 1. *A bellowing, howling.* II. Fig. *A bellowing, great noise.*

MULA, ō. f. (mulus) *A she mule;* also gen., *a mule.*

MULCEO, si, sum, ēre. (from μίλω, ἀμίσσω) 1. *To stroke;* hence, III. *To appease, allay, pacify, quiet.* II. *To mitigate, alleviate.* IV. *To delight, amuse, entertain;* ēg. *to charm, delight.* V. *To touch.* VI. *To move.*

VII. *To render serene or lovely.*

MULCO, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. *To beat, cudgel.* II. *To maltreat, treat badly.*

N. B. *Mulcassitis,* for *mulcaveritis,* Plaut.

MULCTRA, ō. f. (mulgeo) *A milk-pail.*  
MULCTRĀRICUM, i. n. (mulgeo) *sc. vas. A milk pail.*

MULCTRUM, i. n. (mulgeo) *sc. vas. A milk-pail.*

MULGEO, si, etum. 2. (from μίλω, or ἀμίσσω) *To milk.* N. B. The perfect is also *mulxi.*

MULIERIS, e. (mulier) 1. *Womanly, of, proper or belonging to, or proceeding from a woman.* II. *Womanish, unwomanly, effeminate.*

MULIERITEL, adv. *In the manner of a woman, womanishly, effeminately.*

MULIEROSUS, a, um, i. q. *mulierosus;* Plaut.

MULIER, ōris, f. 1. *A woman, lady, whether married or not.* II. *A wife.*

III. *Woman, coward, poltroon* (as a term of reproach); Plaut.

MULIERARIUS, a, um, i. (mulier) *Belonging to or concerned with a woman.*

MULIERĒLA, ō. f. (dimin. of mulier) *A woman, lady, wife,* in a diminutive, affectionate, or contemptuous sense.

MULIEROSITAS, ātis, f. (mulierosus) *A great, or too great, affection towards women.*

MULIEROSUS, a, um, i. (mulier) *Fond, or too fond, of women.*

MULIO, ōnis, m. (mulus) 1. *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.

MULIŌNICUS, a, um, (mulio) *Relating or belonging to a mule-driver.*  
MULLUS, 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 μίλισσα and μέλλ) 1. *Mixed or sweetened with, or scented 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.*

MULTĀTICUS, or MULCTĀTICUS, a, um. (multo) *Of or proceeding from fines.*

MULTĀTIO, 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.*

MULTICĀVUS, a, um. (multus and cavus) *Having many cavities.*

MULTIFĀCIO, or MULTI FĀCIO, ōci, actum, ēre. *To value, esteem highly, make much of.*

MULTIFARIAM, adv. *At many sides or places.*

MULTIFIDUS, a, um. (multus and findo) 1. *Cleft into many parts.* II. *Divided into many parts.*

MULTIFŌRIS, ō. (multus and foris) *Having several doors, entrances, openings, or holes.*

MULTIFORMIS, e. (multus and forma) 1. *Having many forms or shapes.*

II. *Manifold, various, different, of different kinds.*

MULTIFŌRIS, a, um, i. q. *multifŌris.*

MULTIGĒNERIS, e. (multus and genus) *Various, of several kinds.*

MULTIGĒNUS, a, um. (multus and genus) *Manifold, multigenous.*

MULTIJUGUS, a, um. aod MULTIJUGIS, e. (multus and jugum) 1. *Yoked many together.* II. *Many together of the same kind, many, much, manifold.*

MULTILOQUĒM, i. n. (multus and loquor) *A speaking much.*

MULTILOQUUS, a, um. (multus and loquor) *That speaks much, talkative.*

MULTIMŌDIS, for *multis modis.* *In many ways or manners, variously;* it may sometimes be rendered, *very.*

## MUL

MULTIMŌDUS, a, um. (multus and modus) *Manifold, various.*

MULTIPLEX, icis. (multus and plicia)

1. *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.*

MULTIPLICĀBĪLIS, e. (multiplico) *Manifold.*

MULTIPLICO, āvi, ātum, āre. (multiplex) 1. *To multiply, increase, enlarge.*

II. *In arithmetic, To multiply.*

MULTIPOTENS, 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) 1. *A multitude, great number.* II. *A multitude, great number of persons.* III. *The crowd, commonly, people.*

MULTIVŌLUS, a, um. (multus and volo) *That wishes or desires much.*

MULO, or MULCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (multa) 1. *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. 1. Many, many in number, numerous, several;*

*multī, many (persons); Multa, Many things, much;* also, *Multi, The many, the multitude, the crowd.* N. B. (1.) *Multi (et plura)* *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, *lighter, 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*; morari, Lucr. 2. *Several, more than one, various or many*: plures enixa partus. 5. *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, i. m. *A male*.  
MUNDANUS, a, um, (mundus) *Of or belonging to the world, an inhabitant of the world*.

MUNDE, adv. *Cleanly, neatly, purely, beautifully, elegantly*.

MUNDITER, adv. i. q. munde. *Cleanly*.

MUNDITIA, æ. or MUNDITIES, cî. f. (mundus, a, um) 1. *Cleanness, absence of dirt, pureness*. II. *Cleanliness, neatness, in furniture, dress, &c.*: mundities (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. *Gravel, 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*.

MUNERIFÉRIUS, i. m. (munus and gero) *A bringer of presents*.

MUNERO, ávi, 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, a. (munis) *Duties, functions of an office*.

MUNICIPES, 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 country-woman*.

MUNICIPÁLIS, e. (municipium) *Of or belonging to a municipium, municipal*.

MUNICIPÍUM, i. n. (municipes) *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*.

MUNIFICÉ, adv. *Bountifully, munificently, liberally, charitably*.

MUNIFICENTIA, æ. f. (munificus) *Bountifulness, munificence, liberality*.

MUNIFICIO, 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, a. (allied to mœne, mœnia, and the Gr. μύω) 1. *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 tenable 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) *Complaining, ready to oblige*.

MUNITIO, ónis, 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*.

MUNITO, are, (freq. of munio); e. g. viam, *to make a way for one's self, Cic.*

MUNITOR, óris, m. (munio) *One that fortifies, a fortifier*.

MUNITUS, a, um, 1. Part. of munio; see MUNIO. II. *Adj. Fortified, defended, safe, made passable, &c.*

MUNUS, óris, n. 1. *An office, place, post, service*: hence, *his, office, duty*.

II. *A service, favour*: hence, *the last services done to a corpse*. III. *A present, gift*: hence, 1. *Munera Liberi, Hor.*, 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. (μύρανα) *A lamprey* (Muræna Helena, L. 7).

MURÁLIS, e. (murus) *Of or belonging to a wall*: corona, 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*; Lucr.

MUREX, leis, 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. (μύρακι) *Salt liquor, brine, pickle*: especially, *the pickle or brine in which tunnies and other fish were salted, and so eaten with sauces*.

MURIÁLIUS, a, um, (muria) *Pickled or lying in brine*.

MURÉCIDUS, a, um, (mus and cædo) *A mouse-killer*.

MURINUS, a, um, (mus) *Of a mouse or mice*.

MURMUR, óris, n. 1. *A murmuring, murmur, humming*. I. *Of persons*. II. *Of any similar sound, a murmuring, humming, rustling, buzzing, &c., noise, sound, &c.*

MURMURATIO, ónis, f. (murmuro) 1.

*A murmuring, gentle noise.* II. *A muttering.*

**MURMURILLO**, āre. (dimin. of *murmuro*) *To give a low murmur.*

**MURMŪRO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (*murmur*)

1. *To murmur, hum.* 1. Of persons.

2. Of other things; *To murmur, sound, rustle.* II. *To mutter, grumble.*

**MURRĀA**, or **MURRA**, ē. I. 1. *A stone or clod of earth dug in the East.* II. *Myrrh.*

**MURRĒUS**, a, um. i. q. *murrhinus*; *Made of myrrh*; *Propert.*

**MURRĒOBATHĀRĪBUS** (*Murrob*, or *Murob*), i. m. (*μυρον* or *μύρα* and *βάθω*) *One that gives an agreeable smell to women's shoes by means of balsam.*

**MŪRS**, i. m. I. *A wall*; *muri*, poetic for *urbis*, *Ov.* II. *A wall, fig., anything 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.*

**MŪS**, mŭris, ē. (*μῦς*) *A mouse.*

**MŪSA**, ā. f. (*μουσα*) 1. *A musc, goddess of learning.* II. *A song or poem.*

**MŪSCA**, ē. f. (*μουσκα*, dimin. of *μῦς*) *A fly*; hence, of inquisitive persons, who pry into every thing; *Plaut.*: also of persons that molest and trouble like flies; *Catull.*

**MŪSCĀRIUM**, i. n. See **MUSCĀRIUS**.

**MŪSCĀRIUS**, 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.*

**MŪSCIPLA**, ā. f. and **MŪSCIPLUM**, i. n. (*mus* and *capio*) *A mouse-trap.*

**MŪSCŪSUS**, a, um. (*muscus*) *Full of moss, mossy.*

**MŪSCULUS**, i. m. (dimin. of *mus*) 1. *A little mouse*; hence, II. *A muscle of the body.* III. *A military engine, under which bestigers stood and worked, a shed, manicle.*

**MŪSCUS**, i. m. (*from μῦσχος*) *Moss.*

**MŪSCUM**, or **MŪSCUM**, i. n. (*μουσῖον*)

1. *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 groto.*

**MŪSEUS**, a, um. (*μουσειος*) *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.*

**MŪSICA**, ā. f. or **MŪSICE**, ēs. f. sc. arb.

(*μουσική*, sc. *τέχνη*) *Music, usually, however, including poetry and all arts which give a poetical expression to thought.*

**MŪSICE**, adv. *Splendidly.*

**MŪSICUS**, a, um. (*μουσικός*) 1. *Of or belonging to music, musical*; hence, 1. *Musician, A musician.* 2. *Musica, orum, Music.* II. *Of or belonging to poetry, poetical.*

**MŪSĪNO**, or **MŪSINO**, ōnis. m. (*μούσινον*) *A mongrel, an animal produced by two animals of different species.*

**MŪSĪNO**, ari. *To dally, to do a thing for the sake of trifling away time.*

**MŪSSITO**, āre. (freq. of *musso*) 1. *Intrans.* *To be silent, to make no noise.*

II. *Trans.* 1. *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.*

**MŪSSO**, āre. (*mutio*) I. q. *missito*. 1. *To say any thing in a low tone, to murmur, mutter, say or speak softly, not to speak out with a loud 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.*

**MŪSTĀCEUS**, ā. um. (*Of must* (*mustum*), or, of *laurel* (*mustace*): hence, *Mustaceum* (sc. *libum*), *Juv.*, a kind of wedding-cake: hence, *laureolam in mustaceo querece*, *Cic.*, proverbially, to look after fame in trifles.

**MŪSTĒLA**, ā. f. (*mus*) *A weasel.*

**MŪSTĒLINUS**, or **MŪSTĒLLINUS**, a, um. (*mustela*) *Of weasels.*

**MŪSTĒUS**, a, um. (*mustum*) *Of or like must or new wine*; hence, 1. *Like new wine, sweet.* II. *Young, new, fresh.*

**MŪSTĒLĒNTUS**, a, um. (*mustum*) *Abounding in must or new wine.*

**MŪSTUM**, i. n. *Must, new wine*; see **MŪSTUS**.

**MŪSTUS**, a, um. *Young, new, fresh*; *vinum mustum*; or simply, *mustum*, sc. *vinum*, *Virg.*, *must, new wine.*

**MŪTĀBĪLIS**, ē. (*mutio*) *Changeable.*

**MŪTĀBĪLITAS**, ātis. f. (*mutabilis*) *Changeableness.*

**MŪTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (*mutio*) 1. *A changing, altering.* II. *A changing, exchanging*; a changing of horses.

**MŪTĀTOR**, ōris. m. (*mutio*) 1. *A changer.* II. *A barterer, exchanger.*

**MŪTĪLO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (*mutilus*) 1. *To mutilate, maim, mangle, cut or lop off.*

II. *Fig.* *To mutilate, to diminish, lessen.*

**MŪTĪLUS**, a, um. (*μυτιλός*, sc. *μῦτιλος*) I. *Maimed, mutilated.* II. *Fig.*; c. ē. *in speaking*; *mutilla* *Cic.*, i. e. too briefly.

**MŪTĪO**, or **MŪTĪTO**, īvi, itum, āre. (*from the sound mu*) *To murmur, mutter, mumble, speak in a low tone.*

**MŪTĪTĪO**, or **MŪTĪTĪO**, ōnis. f. (*mutio*) *A muttering, mumbling.*

**MŪTĪTUS**, ā. um. *Part. of MUTIO.*

**MŪTO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (*contr. for movito*) 1. *To move, move away or from its place, move to a place.* II. *To alter, change*; *mutare* signifies 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.*

**MŪTŪTĪO**, ōnis. f. (*mutuor*) *A borrowing of any person.*

**MŪTŪTE**, adv. *Mutually, in return.*

**MŪTŪTO**, āre. or **MŪTŪTOR**, āri. (*mutuo*, or *mutuor*) *To be desirous to borrow of a person.*

**MŪTŪTO**, adv. *Mutually, reciprocally, in a mutual manner, in return.*

**MŪTŪTO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (*mutuum*) *To borrow from any one.*

**MŪTŪTO**, ātus sum, āri. (*mutuum*) 1. *To borrow of a person.* II. *Fig.* *To borrow, to take for one's use, to derive.*

**MŪTUS**, a, um. 1. *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.* 1. *Of places.* 2. *Of time.* 3. *Of persons and things, Of which nothing is said, uncelebrated, unsung.*

**MŪTŪUS**, a, um. 1. *That is borrowed or lent.* Hence, *Mutuum*, substantive, *That which is borrowed, a loan*; hence, *Mutuus* (*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, *Mutuum*, subst., *Reciprocity, reciprocal conduct or offices*; hence, 1. *Mutuus* (*ablat.*), 2. *Reciprocally, mutually, in a mutual manner, in return.* 2. *Per mutua*, i. e. *mutuo*, vicissim.

**MŪYĀRĪO**, ōnis. m. (*μυωάριον*) *A kind of light pirate-ncessel.*

**MŪYĀRĪOLA**, ā. m. (*μυωάριον*) *A perfumer.*

**MŪYĀRĪOLIUM**, ā. m. (*μυωάριον*) *A shop where unguents, &c. were sold, a perfumer's shop.*

**MYRÖTHECIUM**, i. n. (μυρῳθήκιον) *A box of unguent.*

**MYRRHA**, **MURRHA**, or **MURRA**, æ. f. (μύρρα) I. *The myrrh tree.* II. *Myrrh, the gum which exudes from the above tree.*

**MYRRHEUS** (Murrheus, Murreus), a, um. I. *Perfumed with myrrh, anointed with myrrh unguent.* II. *Of the colour of myrrh, yellowish.*

**MYRRHINUS** (Murrhinus, Murrianus), a, um. (myrrha) *Of or proceeding from myrrh, or myrrh unguent.*

**MYRRETA**, æ. f. i. q. MYRTETUM; Plaut. **MYRTEUM**, or **MYRTEÛM**, i. n. (myrtus) *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. (μύρτον) *A myrtle berry.*

**MYRTUS**, i. and us. f. (μύρτος) *A myrtle: a grove or shrubbery of myrtle trees.*

**MYSTA**, or **MYSTES**, æ. m. (μύστας) *A priest of the secret rites of a divine worship.*

**MYSTAGOGUS**, 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. e. 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. ἄλλυξ) *An edible 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.

**NABLUM**, or **NAULIUM**, i. n. *A kind of unknown stringed instrument, perhaps, a harp.*

**NACTUS**, a, um. Part. of **NANCISCOR**. Næ. adv. (næ) *Truly, indeed, assuredly.* N. B. It is also written ne (næ), Sall.

**NAEVS**, i. m. (prob. for γνάρις, from γνάριον) *A mark or mole on the body.*

**NÆIAS**, Ædis, and more frequently **NÆIS**, Ædis and Idos. f. (νæιας and νæια) *Flowing, swimming, that is in the water; hence, I. Subst. A water-nymph, naiad.*

II. *Any nymph.* III. **NÆIS**, for **Water**.

**NÆIS**, Ædis, &c. See **NÆIAS**.

**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.*

**NANCTUS**, a, um. Part. of **NANCISCOR**.

**NANUS**, i. m. (νάνος) *A dwarf.* **NAPÆUS**, a, um. (ναπάριος) *Of or belonging to a forest; Napææ, Virg., wood-nymphs.*

**NARCISSUS**, i. m. (νάρκισσος) *The narcissus.*

**NARDINUS**, a, um. (νάρινον) I. *Of nard.* II. *Resembling nard, having the scent of nard.*

**NARDUS**, i. f. and **NARDUM**, i. n. (νάριον) I. *Nard; especially, Indian nard.* II. *Spikenard balsam or oil.*

**NARES**, ium. f. *The nose; see NARIS.*

**NARIS**, is. f. I. *A nostril; plur., nares, the nostrils, also, the nose; we find also the sing. naris, for nares, the nose; Or.: de nare loqui, Pers., to speak through the nose.* II. *Fig. the nose, of smell, of mockery, and of niceness in judgment.*

**NARRABILIS**, e. (narro) *That can be narrated.*

**NARRATIO**, ðnis. f. (narro) *A narrating, a narrative.*

**NARRATIONCULA**, æ. f. (dimin. of narratio) *A short narration.*

**NARRATOR**, ðris. m. (barro) *One that relates, a narrator, relater.*

**NARRATUS**, us. in. (narro) *A narrated, narrative.*

**NARRO**, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (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, It is said of me.* II. Gen. *To say, speak, utter.*

**NARTHECIUM**, i. n. (ναρθέκιον) *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 γινάσκω) I. *To be born: it is used as well of the father as of the mother, in which former case it is tor, to be gotten.*

**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.*

**NASITERNA**, æ. f. (nasus and ternus) *A watering-pot with three noses or spouts.*

**NASO**, ðnis. 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, nastorium, a naso torquendo) *A kind of cress (Gr. ναστύριον).*

**NASUM**, i. n. for nasus; Plaut.

**NASUS**, i. m. I. *The nose; hence, 1. Satire, jcer.* 2. *Smell, a quick smell.* 3. *Any thing projecting on a vessel, a hand, spout, &c.*

**NASUTE**, adv. *Wittily, jeeringly.*

**NASUTUS**, a, um. (nasus) I. *That has a large nose.* II. *That has a fine or delicate nose, sagacious, critical, censorious.*

**NATA**, æ. f. (natus, a, um) *A daughter.*

**NATALICUS**, a, um. (natalis) *Of or belonging to the day or hour of one's birth.*

**NATALIS**, 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.* I. *A birth; fig.: birth, origin.* 2. *Birth, lineage, extraction, family.*

**NATATOR**, ðris m. (nato) *A swimmer.*

NĀTĀTUS, us. m. (nato) *A swimming.*

NĀTES, ōnis. f. See NATIS.

NĀTIO, ōnis. f. (nascor) *I. A being born, birth.* II. *A race, species, kind.* 1. Of men. 2. Of cattle, *a race, breed, 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 buttick; plur. nates, the butticks.*

NĀTIVUS, a, um. (natus, us) *I. Beginning or originating in birth, that is born.* II. *Inparted by birth, innate, inborn.* III. *That is made by nature and not by art, natural.*

NĀTO, avi, ātum, āre. (from no, are) *1. To swim.* II. *Fig. 1. To spread abroad as though swimming.* 2. *To be full 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.*

NĀTUS. See NATUS, us.

NĀTRĀ, æ. f. (nascor) *I. Birth.*

II. *The nature, natural constitution of a thing, natural property; hence also, a good, proper, due nature; hence, 1. Inclination, 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.*

NĀTĒRĀLIS, e. (natura) *I. Natural, by birth.* II. *Natural, formed by or proceeding from nature, conformable to nature, innate, inborn.*

NĀTĒRĀLITER, adv. *Naturally, conformably to nature.*

NĀTUS, a, um. Part. of NASCOR.

NĀTUS, i. m. (nascor) *I. A son.*

II. *A person; nemo natus in aedibus habitabat, Plaut.*

NĀTUS, us. m. (from nascor) *I. A birth; a growing.* II. *Age, years; homo magnū natu, Liv., of a great age, old, aged; filius maximus 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.

NĀUCLĒFECTUS, and NĀUCLĒRIUS, a, um.

(ναυκλιετός, ναυκλήριος) *Of or belonging to a ship-owner.*

NĀUCLĒRIUS, i. m. (ναυκλήριος) *A ship-master, ship-owner.*

NĀUCUM, or NĀUCUS, i. A *thing of trifling value; we usually find only nauci; e. g. non nauci, Plaut.*

NĀUFRĀGIUM, i. n. (for navifragium, from navis and frango) *I. A shipwreck.*

II. *A shipwreck, fig., misfortune, ruin, loss.* III. *Shipwreck, poetic, for, a person or thing that has been wrecked.* IV. *The remains of a shipwreck, a wreck.*

NĀUFRĀGUS, a, um. (for navifragus) *1. 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.*

NĀULUM, i. n. (ναύλον) *Fare or price of passage by a ship.*

NĀUMĀCHIA, æ. f. (ναυμαχία) *I. A naval engagement, the representation of a sea-fight as an entertainment.* II. *The place or take where such exhibition took place.*

NĀUMĀCHĪĀRIUS, a, um. (naumachia) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with a naval engagement or mock sea-fight; Naumachiaricus, subst., One that takes part in a mock sea-fight.*

NĀUSEA, æ. f. (ναυσία) *1. Sea-sickness, desire to vomit.* II. *Nausea, sickly languor, a vomiting.*

NĀUSEĀBUNDUS, a, um. i. q. *nauseans; Sen.*

NĀUSEATOR, ōris. m. (nauseo) *One that feels nausea or is obliged to vomit.*

NĀUSEO, āvi, ātum, āre. (nausea) *1. Prop. To be sea-sick; also gen., to be ready to vomit, to feel sick, to be obliged to vomit.* II. *To loathe.*

NĀUSEŒLA, æ. f. (dimin. of nausea) *A slight sickness.*

NĀUTA, æ. m. See NAVITA.

NĀUTEA, æ. f. (ναυτία) *I. A stinking liquid, probably, bilgewater.* II. *I. q. nauca.*

NĀUTICUS, a, um. (ναυτικός) *Relating to a ship or ships, to navigation or to seamen, nautical; nautici, sc. homines, Liv., seamen, sailors.*

NĀVALE, is. n. See NAVĀLIS.

NĀVALIS, e. (navis) *Of or belonging to ships, naval.* IIence, *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. *1. Navales pedes, Plaut., perhaps, servants at sea, or sailors.* 2. *Navalis, 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. Navicularius, sc. ros, 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.*

NĀVICŪLOS, āri. (navicula) *To sail in a small vessel.*

NĀVIFRĀGUS, a, um. (navis and frango) *i. q. naufragus.*

NĀVICŪBĪLIS, e. (navigo) *Navigable.*

NĀVICĀTIO, ōnis. f. (navigo) *A sailing, navigation.*

NĀVICĀTOR, ōris. m. (navigo) *A sailor, captain of a ship.*

NĀVICĒR, a, um. (navis and gero) *1. Bearing ships, navigable.* II. *Sailing.*

NĀVICŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of navium) *A small sailing vessel, a boat, wherry, bark.*

NĀVICŪM, i. n. (navigo) *1. A sailing, navigation.* II. *Any vessel made to sail on the water, a ship, bark, boat, &c.; a float, raft.*

NĀVICŪS, 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) *1. 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; i. a navis est bonorum omnium, Cic. III. Navis Argolica, the constellation Argo, Cic. in Arat.; also simply, Navis, id.*

NĀVITA, or contr. NĀUTA, æ. m. (navis)



*A mariner.* I. *The captain of a vessel.*  
II. *A sailor, seaman;* nauta, sailors, *seaman, a crew.*

NĀVITAS, ātis. f. (navus) *Promptness, activity, zeal.*

NĀVITER. adv. I. *Promptly, actively, zealously.* II. *Together, cutrely, perfectly.*

NĀVO, āvi, ātum, are. (navus) I. *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 scree, act vigorously, take pains.*

NĀVUS, 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 indirect clauses which contain a command, prayer, demand, or the like. I. 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 invidat commodis, Plaut.* III. With other particles; *dum ne, provided that not, Cic.; ne quidem, I. 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.* I. 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. I. As directly interrogatory, with an indicative; *videturne hoc tibi verum esse? does this appear to you true?* also with a conjunctive; *putaresne 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. I. In a direct question; *Ro-*

inanne venio, an hic inano, an Arpinum fugiam? Cic. 2. In an indirect question; *nescio, gratulante illi, an timesam, Cic.*

III. *Ne is frequently used for nomine; estne marito—in anibo justa potestas?*

NEBRIS, idis. f. (νεβρις) *The skin of a fawn or deer which was worn by Baechanals when they revelled through the streets.*

NEBŪLA, æ. f. (from νεβλῆ) I. *A mist, vapour, fog.* II. *A vapour, smoke.*

III. *A cloud;* hence, fig., *a cloud.*

IV. *Any thing very thin of its kind.*

NEBŪLO, ōnis. m. (nebula) *A term of reproach, An idle rascal, wretch, rake.*

NEBŪLOSUS, a, um. (nebula) I. *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. I, q, et, or, non, *And not, or, also not, neither, nor.* I. *Nec or neque repeated, for et non repeated. As well not—us 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.*

NECESSĀRIE. adv. *Necessarily, unavoidably.*

NECESSĀRIO. adv. *Necessarily, by necessity.*

NECESSĀRIUS, a, um. (necesse) I. *Necessary, unavoidable, indispensable, inevitable, unchangeable;* hence, I. *Urgent, pressing.* 2. *Forced, occasioned by necessity.* II. *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 cedo) is either neut. of *necessis, e,* or adv. from *necessus, a, um,* used as a neuter. I. *Necessary, indispensable, unavoidable, not otherwise possible.* II. *Needful, necessary.*

NECESSITAS, ātis. f. (necesse) I. *Necessity, inevitableness, unavoidableableness, urgency;* hence, I. *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, inis. f. (necesse) I. *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, i, q, necesse. *Inevitable, unavoidable, necessary.*

NEQUE, or NĀQUE. *Or not.*

NEQUON, or NEQ NON (Neque non). i. q. et. *And, also.*

NECO, āvi, ātum, more rarely ut, etum, are. (nex) I. *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.*

NECŌPINANS, or NEC (Neque) OPINANS, tis. *That does not expect, not expecting.*

NECŌPINĀTUS, or NEC OPINĀTUS, a, um. *That was not expected, that happened unexpectedly, unexpected;* hence, *Necopinato (abl.), Unexpectedly, contrary to expectation.*

NECŌPINUS, a, um. *Unexpected.*

NECTAR, āris. n. (νέκταρ) I. *Nectar, the drink of the gods;* also, *unguent or balsam used by the gods.* II. *Fig. Any thing sweet, pleasant, or agreeable.*

NECTĀREUS, a, um. (νέκταρις) I. *Nectarous, of nectar;* of the gods, divine.

II. *Nectarous, sweet as nectar.*

NECTO, xui, xii, xum, ere. I. *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.*

NECBI. *That no where, lest in any place.*

NECENDE. *For ne alicunde. That from no place, lest from any place.*

NEDEM, for ne dicam. *I will not say;* hence, I. *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, accurat, wicked.*

NEFASUS, adv. *Wickedly, impiously, in a wicked or impious manner.*

NEFARIUS, a, um. (trou nefus) *Wicked, execrable, flagitious; NeFarius, A heinous or wicked action.*

NE-FASUS, n. indecl. 1. *Any violation of religious duty, any thing that is sinful, unalloyed, or wrong; per fas et nefas, Liv., through right and wrong; hence, 1. An impy, 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.*

NEGITO, are. *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 neglecta, Ter., I neglect the matter.* 2. *A slighting, despising.*

NEGLECTUS, tis. 1. *Part. of negligo; see NEGLIGO.* 2. *Adj. Negligent, heedless, careless, unconcerned, indifferent.*

NEGLEGENTER, adv. *Negligently, carelessly, inattentively.*

NEGLEGENTIA, æ. f. (negligens) *Negligence, carelessness, heedlessness, and sometimes, a slighting, undervaluing, discountinuing, indifference.*

NEGLIGO, or NEGLEGO, 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, avi, atum, are. (perhaps from ne and ago, to say) 1. *Intrans. To deny, say no. 2. H. Trans. 1. To deny, say that a thing is not to; 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.*

NEGOTIALIS, 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, atus sum, ari. (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. Featation, trouble, distress. 2. A matter, thing. Negotium is frequently, with reference to legal proceedings, A matter of law. 3. 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 suits of money.*

NEMO, inis. c. (for nebemo, 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).*

NEMORALIS, 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, icis. 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.*

NEMPERE, corbi. 1. *For; yet, however. 2. Doubtless, without doubt, certainly, surely, evidently.*

NEMUS, ðris. n. (nemus) *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. c. non. *Not; and; Lucr.*

NEO, nēvi, nētum, ere. (via) *To spin; tunican, quam molli neverat 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, tis. m. (perhaps from vis) 1. *A grandson. 2. N. B. With the poets, nepos is used for, A descendant; Ov.: nepotes, descendants, posterity, Virg. 2. A spendthrift, prodigal.*

NEPOTATUS, us. m. (nepotor) *Extravagance, prodigality.*

NEPOTOR, ari. (nepos) *To be prodigal or extravagant.*

NEPOTULUS, i. m. *Dimin. of nepos; Plant.*

NEPTIS, is. f. (nepos) *A grand-daughter.*

NEPTUNUS, i. m. *For, The sea; Lucr.: Virg.*

NEQUA, or NEQUA. (for aliqua) 1. *Sc. ratione, via, that not, Virg. 2. Also nomin. e. g. ne qua deductio, Cic. 3. NEQUAM, adj. indecl. (comp. nequior, superl. nequissimus) Worthless, good for nothing, bad. 4. Of animals and things.*

2. *Of persons, Bad, worthless, vile, wretched; lascivious.*

NEQUANDO, or NE QUANDO. *For ne aliquando; Cic.*

NEQUAQUAM. *By no means, in no wise; Cic.*

NEQUE. See NEC.

NE-QUEO, ivi and ii, 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.

NEQUAM. i. q. nequidquam; Pro-  
pert.

NEQUIS, or NEQUIS, for ne aliquis.

NEQUISSIMUS, a. um. See NAQUAM.

NEQUITER, adv. (nequam) Badly,

wretchedly, worthlessly.

NEQUITIA, m. f. or NEQUITIES, ét. f. (nequam) *Badness, bad (wretched, worth-  
less) quality.* I. Of things. II. Of  
persons. *Bad disposition, worthless,  
worse behaviour.* It may be rendered,  
sometimes, *A bad course of life, profligacy,*

sometimes, *carelessness, levity, or wanton-  
ness, and voluptuousness or luxury;*

also, *inanity, roguery.*

NERVOSÉ, adv. *Nervously, strongly,  
forcibly, impressively, energetically.*

NERVOSUS, a. um. (nervus) I. *Full  
of nerves or sinews, nervous.* II. *Strong,  
nervous, energetic in speaking.*

NERVULUS, i. m. Dimin. of nervus; e. g.  
nervuli, 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, ex-  
pression, 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-SCIO, iri and ii, itum, ire. I. *Not  
to know.* N. B. I. Nescio an, I know  
not whether, i. e. in my judgment at least,  
in my opinion, probably, perhaps. 2. *Quis  
is used with it in all its cases and gen-  
ders, expressing sometimes a real, some-  
times a pretended, ignorance; it may  
then for the most part be rendered, A cer-  
tain, some, &c.; nescio qua permotus di-  
vinatione.* Cic., i. e. through some fore-  
boding (unknown to me). Nescio quis,  
quid, &c., may frequently be rendered,  
*Any one, some one, some thing, &c.*

Sometimes it expresses a feigned igno-  
rance, 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;* Græc. 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;  
nescit puer equo hærere, Hor.

NE-SCIUS, a. um. I. *Not knowing,  
ignorant of, unacquainted with;* hence,  
1. *Ignorant, as a term of reproach.* 2. *Not  
able, unable; that has not learnt,  
does not know how to, unable.* 3. *Insen-  
sible to any thing.* II. *Unknown, not  
known.*

NEUS, 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  
neutrum partem. *On neither of two sides;* neutro  
inclinata spes, Liv.

NEUTUAM. (ne and utiquam) *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;  
i. e. neither — nor.

NE-VOLU, nevis, nevult, for nolo, non  
vis, &c.; e. g. nevis, Plaut.; nevult (for  
nevult), id.

NEX, nédis, f. (allied to vincis) *Death.*  
I. *By violence, Murder, assassina-  
tion, &c.; also poetical, slaughter, for  
the blood of the slain.* II. *Natural death.*

NEXILIS, e. (necto) *Tied or bound to-  
gether.*

NEXO, âre. (freq. of necto) *To tie,  
wreath, or join together.*

NEXUS, a. um. Part. of NECTO.

NEXUS, us. m. (necto) I. *A tying,  
binding, wreathing, entwining, fastening,  
or joining together;* hence, fig., *an intri-  
cacy, 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  
found especially in forms of wager, and  
legal process. II. *For nec; e. g. ni nos  
divideret, &c. Propert; for nec, quid ni?  
why not? how could I not? Ter.; Cic.*

NICEBERUM, i. n. (narrivus) *A re-  
ward of victory.*

NICO, nici, nictum, ère. *To beckon  
with the hand.*

NICTO, âvi, âtum, âre, and NICTOR, âri.  
(nico) *To wink with the eyes;* also sim-  
ply, *to move the eyelids backwards and  
forwards.*

NIDAMENTUM, i. n. (nidus) *Materials  
of which a nest is made.*

NIDIVUS, a. um. (nidus and folio)  
*Nesting;* ver. Sen., i. e. in which birds  
build their nests.

NIDOR, ôris, m. (allied to assero, as  
odor to q) *A vapour or steam arising  
from any thing boiled, baked, burnt, or  
roasted.* N. B. Nidor e culina, Plaut.;  
thou fume of the kitchen! a term of re-  
proach.

NIDULUS, i. m. (dimin. of nidus) *A  
little nest.*

NIDUS, i. m. I. *A nest.* II. *Fig.  
1. The young birds in a nest. 2. A re-  
ceptacle, case. 3. A dwelling, habitation.*

NIGER, gra, grum. I. *Black;* also,  
*dark brown, blackish, dusky;* hence, Ni-  
grum, 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. *Sad, mourning.*

NIGRESCO, grul. 3. (nigreo) *To grow  
black, to grow blackish or dark coloured.*

NIGRO, âri, âtum, âre. (niger) I.  
*Intraus. To be black;* hence, Nigrans,  
*Black, dark coloured.* II. *Trans. To  
render black or of a dark colour.*

NIGRON, ôris, m. (niger) *Blackness,  
dark colour.*

NIHIL, n. indecl. (contr. from nihilum)  
I. *Nothing;* it may frequently be  
rendered, *no; nihil rei, nothing.* N. B.

1. Nihil is followed by nec or neque re-  
peated, without destroying the negation.

2. Nihil non, *All, every thing;* but, non  
nihil, or, *hauhd nihil, something;* non  
nihil means also, *in some respect, in some  
degree.* 3. Nihil nisi, *Nothing else than.*

4. Nihil est, when followed by cur, quo,  
&c., *There is no reason, it is not neces-  
sary, I (you, he, &c.) need not.* 5. Nihil  
ad me attinet, Ter., it is nothing to me;

nihil ad, means also, *Nothing in compari-  
son of, &c.;* nihil ad Cælium. 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.*

\*NILDUM. See NIMIL, and DEM.

NILDUMUS. See NIMILUM.

NIMILUM, 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. 1. 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. Nihilō (abl.), *By nothing*, with comparatives and other words denoting difference: nihilo minus, <sup>1</sup> No less, just as much. <sup>2</sup> Nevertheless, notwithstanding. <sup>3</sup> Less than nothing. N. B. For nihilum, we find also nilum; Lucr.: Hor.

NIL for nihil; Cic.: Hor.; tam nil, Pers., such a trifle: also for non; Lucr.: Hor.

NILUM, i. n. i. q. nihilum. See Nihilum.

NILUS, i. m. <sup>♂</sup> A trench, ditch. NIMBATUS, a, um. (nimbus); e. g. femina, Plaut. Poen. l. 2, 135, is explained by some, *Wearing a frontlet*; and so, *having a small forehead*.

NIMBER, a, um. (nimbus and fero) *Bringing a storm, stormy*.

NIMBOSUS, a, um. (nimbus) *Fall 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 liquids*.

NIMIO. See NIMIS.

NIMIOFERE, or, NIMIO FERERE. *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*.

NIMUM, adv. See NIMIS.

NIMUS, 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., Nimum, 1. *Too much, excess, superabundance*: we also find Nimum, adverbialiter, *Too much, too, 2. Very much*: hence, ablat., Nimum, *Very, much*: also, Nimum, adv., *Very much, exceedingly, beyond measure*.

NINGO, or NINGUO, xi. 3. (from νίγω, i. e. νίω) 1. *To snore*; *tingit, it snows*.

II. Fig. *Ningunt floribus rosarum*, Lucr., *snow with roses*, i. e. scatter them about in heaps.

NINGUS, i. f. i. q. nix. *Snow*.

NINGUS, etc. See NIX.

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 nominis, *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 fling, a flight: the course or revolution of the stars*. III. *Pains, trouble, exertion*.

IV. *Travel in childbirth*.

NITĒCLA, a. f. i. *A kind of mouse, a field-mouse*; according to others, *a squirrel*.

NITENS, tis. 1. Part. of niteo; see NITEO. II. Adj. 1. *Shining, glittering*. 2. *Beautiful*.

NITENS, tis. part. of nitor; see NITOR.

NITEO, ū, etc. (from nix) 1. *To glitter, as polished arms, &c.*: hence, gen., *to shine, glitter, to 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 health*: and gen., *to look or to be beautiful*. 2. Of plants and other things, *To look or be beautiful, to flourish*.

NITESCO, etc. (niteo) 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*.

NITIDUSCŪLE, adv. *Somewhat more resplendently, somewhat more excellently, beautifully, or magnificently*.

NITIDUSCŪLUS, a, um. (from compar. nitidior) *Somewhat more shining, somewhat shining*.

NITUSUS, a, um. (niteo) 1. *Shining, glittering, bright, glistering, clear*: thus also, *shining with unguent perfume, oil, &c.* II. *Looking well, well favoured, agreeable to the eyes or the cars*: hence,

1. *In good keep, plump, fat*. 2. *Spruce, trim, neat*.

NITUS, nitus 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*.

NITROR, ōris. m. (niteo) 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, fall of snow, snowy*. II. *Covered with snow*. III. *Rescubbling 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) *Fall of snow, snowy*.

NIX, nixus. f. (νίξ, νίξος, ἦ) 1. *Snow*.

II. Fig. *Snow*. NIXOR, āri. (freq. of nitor) 1. *To lean upon, stay upon*. II. *To exert one's self, endeavour*.

NIXUS, a, um. Part. of NITOR.

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 nobilis, from νῆος, νῆμα) 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*.

NŌBILITĀS, 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*.

**NOB**

**NOM**

**NON**

**NŌBĪTRO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (nobilis) *To make known; especially, to render famous or renowned.*

**NOBENS**, 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.*

**NŌCĒRO**, ul, tum, ēre. *To injure, harm, hurt; nocere noxam, Liv., to commit a bad action.*

**NOCTURĒ**, ōri, in. (nox and fero) *The evening star.*

**NOCTURŪFĀ**, æ. f. (nox and luco) *That shines by night; the moon.*

**NOCTIVĀGUS**, a, um. (nox and vagus) *That wanders by night.*

**NOCTU**. See **NOCTUS**.

**NOCTUA**, æ. f. *A night owl, owl.*

**NOCTURĀBUNDUS**, a, um. (nox) *By night, that does any thing by night.*

**NOCTURNUS**, a, um. (noctus) *Of night, nocturnal.*

**NOCTUS**, us. f. i. q. nox, occurs only in the ablative, noctu, *By night, at night.*

**NOCTUVIGILUS**, a, um. (noctus and vigilo) *Awake or watching by night.*

**NŌCĒUS**, a, um. (noceo) *Hurtful, harmful, noxious, injurious.*

**NŌDO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (nodus) I. *To furnish with knots; to knot; hence, Nodatus, a, um. Furnished with knots, knotted, knotty.*

**NŌDŪSUS**, 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.*

**NŌDUS**, 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, tie, 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.*

**NŌLO**, nŏlŭ, nolle. (non and volo) I. *To be unwilling.* N. B. I. Non nolle, to wish, desire, at volunt. Cic. 2. Quod nolum, which I should be sorry to see; thus also, quod nollis. 3. Nollein. *I would not, I should be sorry to see.* II. Not to be favourable.

*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; *nomina 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.*

**NŌMENCLĀTOR**, ōnis. f. (nomenclator, from nomen and calo, καλέω, i. e. voco) *A calling by name.*

**NŌMENCLĀTOR**, ōnis. m. (nomenclator, from nomen and calo, καλέω, i. e. voco) *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 acquire him saw with the names of persons whom he saw.*

**NŌMINĀTĪM**, adv. *By name, expressly.*

**NŌMINĀTOR**, ōnis. f. (nominatio) I. *A calling, naming.* II. *A designation, nomination to an office.*

**NŌMINĀTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of *nomino*; see **NOMINO**. II. Adj. *Named, renowned, famous, celebrated.*

**NŌMĪSTRŪ**, āre. (freq. of *nomino*) *To name.*

**NŌMĪSTRŪ**, āvi, ātum, āre. (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.*

**NŌN**, 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 quia, &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; nonnunquam, sometimes; nunquam non, always. 5. Non modo, I will not say; see **MODO**. 7. Non possum non, or non possum, quin, &c., I cannot but, I must. II. No. III. Not to say.

**NŌNĒ**, ārum. f. (bonus) *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.

**NŌNĀGESIMUS**, a, um. (nonaginta) *The nineteenth.*

**NŌNĀGĪTUS**, adv. *Ninety times.*

**NŌNĀGĪTA**, numer. *Ninety.*

**NŌNĀNUS**, a, um. (nona, sc. legio); e. g. miles, Tac., of the ninth legion.

**NON-DUM**, adv. *Not yet.*

**NON-DECI**, a, a. *Nine hundred.*

**NON-NE**, I. Not? in a direct interrogation. II. *Whether not, in an indirect interrogation.*

**NON-SEMEL**, or **NON SEMEL**, tis. I. *Several, many a one.* II. *Some one, a certain person.*

**NON-SHIL**, or **NON NIHIL**. *Something; also adverbially, Somewhat, in some degree, in some measure.*

**NON-SULLUS**, or **NON SULLUS**, a, um. *Some, and plur., some, several, this one and that one, and another.*

**NON-SUNQUAM**, or **NON SUNQUAM**, adv. *Sometimes.*

**NŌNUS**, a, um. (for *novenus*, from *novem*) *The ninth.*

**NORMA**, æ. f. (from γῆρας) I. *An instrument used by mechanics, a square.*

II. *A rule, pattern, prescript.*

**NŌS**, (formed from the dual ἡμεῖς) *We*, plur. of ego. N. B. Genit. nostri, *Ours, towards us; amor nostri, misereere nostri; and nostrum, among us; nemo nostrum.*

**NOSTRŌ**, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of *nosco*) I. *To learn, become acquainted with; hence, to consider, examine, inquire into.*

II. *To know, recognise.* III. *To perceive, observe.*

**NŌSCO**, nŏvŭ, nŏtum. 3. (for *gnosco*, from γινῶ, γινῶσθαι) I. *To learn, obtain a knowledge of any thing, to become acquainted with; hence, novi, I have learnt or become acquainted with, and so, I know; noveram or noram, I knew; hence, I. To become acquainted with, experience; also, to experience, see, learn.* 2. *To examine, consider; also, to examine, take cognizance of (as a judge).*

II. *To know, perceive; hence, to know, to allow, permit.*

**NOSTER**, tra, trum. (from *nos*, or ἡμεῖς) 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 feelmus, Ter. 4. Noster, facerit for us; or, favourable to us.

**NOSTRAPTE.** See **NOSTER**, a, um.

**NOSTRAS,** ātis, m. f. and n. (noster) *Our, of our country or place, native.*

**NŪTA** ō, f. (from notum, supin. of nosco) 1. *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 interpunctuation, interpunctuation 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 value or kind of the wine; hence, gen., a sort, kind, quality; optime nota vini, Cic.; hence, fig., sort, kind, quality, nature. Nota denotes gen., any characteristic, any thing that distinguishes; also, out. 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.

**NŪTABĪLIS,** e. (noto) 1. Remarkable, extraordinary, memorable, notable. II. Observable, visible.

**NŪTABĪLITER,** adv. Remarkably, in a remarkable, notable, or extraordinary manner.

**NŪTĀTIO,** 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.

**NŪTĀTUS,** a, um. 1. Part of noto; see **NOTO**. II. Adj. That may be recognised or distinguished.

**NŪTESCO,** tui, ēre. (notus) To become known.

**NŪTHUS,** a, um. (vīth) 1. 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.

**NŪTRĪCO,** āre. (notus and facio) To make known.

**NŪTRIO,** ōnis, f. (nosco) 1. 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.

**NŪTRĪTA,** ō, f. (notus) I. Knowledge, idea, notion. II. Acquaintance (with any one). III. Fame, renown.

**NŪTRO,** 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 remark, write down. IV. To mark out. V. To point out, make known.

**NŪTROR,** grīs, m. (nosco) One that knows a person or thing.

**NŪTRORUS,** a, um. Pointing out, making known, by which one makes any thing known; intelligence; Notorium, An information, indictment.

**NŪTUS,** 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.

**NŪTUS,** or -os, i. m. (vōtro) i. q. auster. The south wind; also, with the poets, gen., for, wind; hence, noti, breezes, or, the atmosphere.

**NŪVĀCŪLA,** ō, f. (novo) A sharp knife, razor; hence, an instrument for killing, a dirk, dagger, pontard.

**NŪVALIS,** e. (novus) That must be ploughed; hence, novalis, sc. terra, or novale, sc. solum, 1. Fallow land. II. A field that has been ploughed for the first time, newly ploughed land. III. Any cultivated field.

**NŪVĀTRIX,** icls, f. (novator) She that renews or changes.

**NŪVE,** adv. 1. 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.

**NŪVELLO,** āre. (novellus) To make any thing new, to renew, &c.; v. hence, to plant young vines, lay out a new vineyard.

**NŪVELLUS,** a, um. (dimin. of novus) 1. Young. II. Fresh, not yet long at a place. III. That has not been long in use, new.

**NŪVELM,** numer. (from vīvā) Nine; decem novem, nineteen.

**NOVEMBER,** bris, bre. (novem); e. g. mensis November, and simply, November, The month November.

**NOVĒMĒCĪM,** or **NOVĒMĒCĪM,** Nīnctē.

**NOVĒMĒLĪS,** or **NOVĒMĒLĪS,** e. (novem and dies) 1. That lasts nine days. II. That happens on the ninth day.

**NOVĒNSĪLES DII,** (novus) Deities received at a late period among the number of the gods.

**NOVĒNUS,** a, um. (novem) Nine, distrib.

**NOVĒRCA,** ō, f. A stepmother.

**NOVĒRCĀLIS,** e. (noverca) Of a stepmother.

**NOVI,** I know; see **NOSCO**.

**NOVICĪUS,** a, um. (novus) 1. New.

II. That has not been long in a place or condition.

**NOVĪSSĪME,** adv. See **NOVE**.

**NOVĪTAS,** ātis, f. (novus) 1. Newness. II. Ignobility, ignoble birth.

III. Rareness, novelty, unusuality.

**NŪVO,** 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.

**NŪVUS,** a, um. (vīg) Compar. Novior; superl. Novissimus. 1. Novus, a, um. 1. New, not old, young, recent, fresh; hence, Novum; Any thing new, a new thing, novelty. 2. Unusca 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. (vōg) 1. Night, and frequently, evening; nocte, or de nocte, by night; nocte multa, or de multa nocte, late at night. II. Fig. Night, that which passes or happens in the night. 1. 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

## NOX

1. *Darkness, gloom, obscurity.* 2. *Confusion, perplexity, gloom.* 3. *Ignorance, mental blindness.* 4. *Blindness.* 5. *The infernal regions.*

NOXA, æ. f. (noceo) I. *Hurt, harm, injury.* II. *A fault, trespass, crime, offence.* III. *Punishment.*

NOXIA, æ. f. (sc. res, from noxius, a, um) I. *q. noxia.* I. *Hurt, harm, damage, injury.* II. *A crime, fault, trespass.*

III. *Punishment.*

NOXIŌSUS, a, um. (noxia) I. *Noxious, hurtful, injurious.* II. *Punishable, full of guilt, sinful.*

NOXIUS, a, um. (noceo) I. *Noxious, hurtful, harmful, injurious.* II. *Guiltily of a bad action, blameable.*

NOBŪCLA, æ. f. (dimin. of nubus) A *small cloud; fig., a cloud, darkness, obscurity, a dark spot; frontis* Cic., a *gloom, brow.*

NŪBES, is. f. (allied to vūg, and both from *vūg*, nubō, to cover, hide, veil)

I. *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 nubēs, gen. masc., Plaut.

NŪBIFER, a, um. (nubes and fero) I. *That bears clouds, cloud-capped.* II. *That brings clouds.*

NŪBIGENA, æ. c. (nubes and gigno) *Born of clouds, the child of a cloud.*

NŪBILIS, e. (nubo) *Fit for a husband, marriageable.*

NŪBILŌ, ære. (nubilum) I. *To be cloudy or overcast, to threaten rain.* II. *Fig. To be cloudy or overcast.*

NŪBILUS, a, um. (nubes) I. *Cloudy, overcast, lowering; hence, Nubilum, subst., Cloudy, overcast weather; Nubila, plur., Clouds.* II. *Cloudy, that brings or occasions clouds.* III. *Fig. Cloudy, i. e. I. 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.*

NŪBIVAGUS, a, um. (nubes and vagus) *Wandering about among the clouds.*

NŪBO, psi, ptum, ære. (*vūg*, whence also *vūgus*) I. *Trans. To cover, veil.*

II. *Intrans. To marry (of a woman).*

## NUC

because at her marriage the bride put on a veil; hence, Nupta, *A bride, wife, married woman.*

NŪCERUM, I. n. (nux) *A wood or other place where nuts grow.*

NŪCIPRANGŪLUM, I. n. (nux and frango) *A nutcracker, a tooth.*

NŪCIPERSUCUM, I. n. (nux and persicum) *Probably, A peach grafted on a nut tree.*

NŪCLEUS, I. m. (from nux) I. *The kernel.* 1. *Of a nut.* 2. *The stone or hard unactable kernel of fruits.* II. *Fig. A kernel, that which is like a kernel.*

1. *The inside.* 2. *The hardest part of a thing.*

NŪDIUS is used for nudus, i. e. dies (est). *It is now the day; nudius tertius* ago, it is now the third day, i. e. three days ago, Cic.; thus also, quartus, quintus, sextus, four, five, &c., days ago, Plaut.; nudius tertius decimus, thirteen days ago, Cic.

NŪDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (nudus) I. *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. I. *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 of, without, not having.* V. *Poor, needy.* VI. *Bare, mere, pure, simple, sole, alone, only.*

NDGÆ, ārum, f. I. *Trifles, trumpery, bagatelles, nonsense.* II. *Trifling persons, triflers.*

NDGĀTOR, ōris, m. (nugor) *A babbler, tattler, trifler, worthless person.*

NDGĀTORĪE, adv. *Triflingly, silyly, uselessly.*

NDGĀTORĪUS, a, um. (nugator) *Trifling, silly, useless.*

NDGAX, ācis. (nugor) *Occupied with trifles, frivolous.*

NDGĒRĒLUS, a, um. (nugæ and gerulus) *That bears or brings trifles.*

NDGĒPOLYDŌLŌQŪDES. (nugæ, talis, and loquor) *A fictitious word, i. e. A tattler.*

NDGŌR, ātus sum, āri. (nugæ) I. *To trifle, act or talk foolishly, to jest.*

II. *To cajole, trick, cheat.*

## NUL

NELLUS, a, um. (ne and ullus) *No, none (of all).* N. B. I. Nullus durus, nulla dura, *None as yet.* 2. Nullus non, *Every one;* but, preceded by non, it signifies, *some;* see NONNELLUS. 3. Nulli rei esse, *to be good for nothing.* 4. Nullus, for nemo, *None, no person, no one;* nulla, of a woman, *none, no one, nulli, none, no one.*

5. Nulli duo, *No two, not even two.* 6. Nullus unus, *Not a single, not one.* 7. Nullum, *Nothing.* 8. Nulli, i. e. nullo loco, Liv. 22, 53.

9. Nullus, *None, none, of no effect or moment, as good as none, unretched, slight, vain, insignificant, worthless.*

10. Nullus, for non; e. g. tametsi nullus mones, *Ter. II. Nullus sum, To be no more, to have been annihilated or destroyed.* 12. Nulli, for nullius, *Ter. : nulla, for nullius, Lucr. ; and for nulli, Plaut.*

NUM, adv. (from *nūg*) 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 alii of aliquis, aliquando, &c. is usually omitted; num quando, &c.

NUMELLA, æ. f. *A kind of fetter.*

NŪMEN, vāis, n. (from numen, from nuo) I. *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) I. *That can be numbered or counted, numerable.* II. *That can easily be reckoned, small, little.*

NŪMĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (numerus) I. *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. I. *Too soon, too quickly.* II. *Soon, quickly, rapidly.* III. *It may also be rendered in Plautus, I. Even, exactly, just.* 2. *Bigly, well, nicely, seriously, or ironically.*

**NUMĒRŌSE**, adv. 1. In great numbers, numerous, copiously. 11. In measured members. 1. In music, according to time, harmoniously. 2. In speaking, in proportionate members or oratorical numbers or rhythm.

**NUMĒRŌSUS**, a, um. (numerus) I. Consisting of a great number, numerous; also, of great extent, extensive, manifold. 11. According to time or to the regular precepts of art, measured.

**NUMĒRUS**, i. m. I. A number. 11. A number, body, collective mass. 111. 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 tune. 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.

**NUMĪSMA**, or **NUMĪSMA**, ātis. n. (νῦμισμα) I. A coin, piece of money. 11. A token, counter.

**NUMMĀRĪUS**, or **NUMĀRĪUS**, a, um. (nummus) I. Of, belonging to, or concerned with money 11. Corrupted or bribed with money.

**NUMMĀTIO**, or **NUMĀTIO**, ōnis. f. (nummus) Abundance of money, affluence.

**NUMMĀTUS**, or **NUMĀTUS**, a, um. (nummus) Having money, monied, rich.

**NUMMORUMEXPALPŌNIDES**. (nummus and ex palpor) A flatterer for money, a flittitious name.

**NUMMĒLĀRĪŌSUS**, i. m. Dimin. of nummularius.

**NUMMĒLĀRĪUS**, or **NUMĒLĀRĪUS**, 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.

**NUMMĒLUS**, or **NUMĒLUS**, i. m. Dimin. of nummus.

**NUMMUS**, or (more correctly) **NUMUS**,

i. m. (probably from νόμος) I. Money in actual use, current money, a coin; hence, nummi, money. 11. Especially, nummus sestertius, A Roman coin, sestertius (otherwise called sestertius); hence, nummus, a trifling, as we say, a farthing, &c. N. B. 1. Nummius, in Plautus, and other comic writers, without aureus, i. e. two drachme. 2. The genuine nummus is common.

**NUMQUAM**. See **NUMQUAM**.  
**NUMQUANDO**, or **NUM QUANDO**. See **NUM**.

**NUNC**, adv. (from novus) I. 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 nunc; Ter. 4. Ut nunc se, 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. 11. Now, in other senses. 1. But now, but only, or simply, only, but. 2. Now, therefore, then, accordingly.

**NUNCĪTIO**, ōnis. (nuncio) A declaring, shouting, reporting, announcing.

**NUNCIO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (nuncius) To announce, report, declare, tell, publish, make known, bring intelligence of.

**NUNCĪUS**, 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.

11. Intelligence, news, tidings. N. B. 1. Nunciūs means also, An order that is sent or conveyed. 2. Nunciūm alicui remittere, to renounce. 11. Nuncia, A female messenger, she that brings tidings or intelligence. 111. Nunciūm. 1. A messenger, informer. 2. Intelligence, news—we also find nuncia, fem., for, news, intelligence.

**NUNCĪUS**, for num alicui; Ter.

**NUNCĪPĪTIO**, ōnis. f. (nuncupo) I. A naming, calling; votorum, Tac., a public prayer; for prayers used to be joined with vows. 11. An appointing, or constituting. 111. A dedication of a book.

**NUNCĪPO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (probably, for nomine capio) To name, call; hence,

I. Vota, Cic., to make a vow. 11. Nuncupare heredem, To constitute or ap-

point an heir by word of mouth. 111.

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.

**NUNDĪNA**, **NUNDĪNĀ**. See **NUNDINUS**.  
**NUNDĪNĀLIS**, e. (nundina); e. g. coeus, Plaut., a bad cook, prop., one who is employed only on the nundina, i. e. once in eight or nine days.

**NUNDĪNĀRĪUS**, a, um. (nundinae) Relating to or concerned with a market.

**NUNDĪNĀTIO**, ōnis. f. (nundinor) A trading, dealing, traffic, buying and selling.

**NUNDINOR**, ātus sum, āri. (nundinae) I. 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. 11. To assemble together in large numbers.

**NUNDINUS**, a, um. (novem and dies) Of or belonging to nine or to eight days; hence, Nundinae, plur., The ninth day, according to the Roman reckoning including the nundinae (the proper market day), the ninth day inclusive; this was, the Roman market day; hence, nundina, 1. Any annual fair, a weekly market.

11. 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 nundinae, i. e. market days.

**NUMQUAM**, or **NUMQUAM**, adv. (ne and nunquam) Never, never, always; Cic. 2. Non nunquam, sometimes; Cic. 11. *Not*.

**NUMPER**, adv. (for novper, 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 sculis, Cic. When nuper must be referred to, some considerable time back, it is equivalent to, In modern times.

**NUMPERUS**, a, um. (nuper) Late, fresh, recent.

**NUPTĀE**, ārum. f. (nubo) A marriage, wedding, nuptials, espousals.

**NUPTĀLIS**, e. (nuptiae) Of or belonging to a wedding or marriage, nuptial, bridal.

**NUPTUS**, a, um. Part. of nubere.

**NUPTUS**, us. m. (nubo) Wedlock, marriage.

**NUPTUS**, us. f. (from vob) 1. A daughter-in-law. 11. With the poets, A young lady, or simply, a lady.



**NUSQUAM**, adv. (ne and usquam) I. *Nowhere, in no place.* II. *Nowhither, towards no place.* III. *Nowhere, in nothing.* IV. For ad nullam rem, *To nothing.*

**NŪTĀMEN**, Inis. n. (nuto) *A nodding, tottering.*

**NŪTĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (nuto) I. *A nodding or shaking.* II. *A shaking, tottering.*

**NŪTRO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (nuto, ere) I. *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.*

**NŪTRĪCIUS**, or -TIUS, a, um. (nutrix) *That gives suck or nourishes; hence, subst. I. Nutricius. He that supports or educates children, a tutor, foster-father.* II. *Nutricium. A nursing, suckling.*

**NŪTRĪCO**, āre, and **NŪTRĪCON**, ātus sum, āri. (nutrix) I. *To give nourishment to little children or animals, to suckle.*

II. *Fig. i. e. To support, maintain.*

**NŪTRĪCŪLA**, ōe. f. (dimin. of nutrix) I. *A wet nurse.* II. *Fig. She that maintains or supports.*

**NŪTRĪMEN**, Inis. n. (nutrio) *A means of nourishment or support.*

**NŪTRĪMENTUM**, i. n. (nutrio) I. *A means of nourishing, nourishment, support.* II. *A suckling.*

**NŪTRĪO**, ūvi and ii, itum. 4. I. *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.*

**NŪTRĪON**, ūri. i. q. nutrio; Virg.

**NŪTRĪTOR**, ūris m. (nutrio) *One that rears, brings up, or educates.*

**NŪTRĪX**, ūis. f. (nutrio) *Suckling, nourishing, supporting; hence, subst. I. Nutrix, One that gives suck, a nurse, wetnurse; hence, any thing that nourishes or supports.* II. *Nutrices, i. q. mamma; Catull.*

**NŪTRUS**, us. m. (nuo, ěre) I. *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, complaisance.*

**NUX**, nūcis. f. I. *A nut; especially, a walnut; fruit having hard shells.* II. *A nut tree; also, an almond tree.*

**NŪMPĀRA**, ōe. and **NŪMPĀRE**, es. f. (νύμφη)

**Prop. A veiled bride; hence, I. 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.

**Ō!** (Ō, or ō) *Oh! ah!* an exclamation of joy, grief, admiration, &c. N. B. **O si, Oh that!** Virg.

**Ōb. prep.** (from iri) I. *On account of.* II. *For, instead of.* III. *With; ob industriam, with diligence, purposefully.* 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.*

**ŌBERĀTUS**, a, um. (ob and ōs) *Involved in debt.*

**ŌB-AMBŪLO**, āvi, ātum, āre. *To go or walk about.*

**ŌB-ARDESCO**, ūi. 3. *To inflame, kindle, burn.*

**ŌB-ARMO**, āvi, ātum, āre. *To arm.*

**ŌB-ĀRO**, āvi, ātum, āre. *To plough round, to plough.*

**ŌBBA**, ōe. f. *A kind of drinking-vessel with a large belly.*

**ŌB-BRŪTESCO**, tui. 3. *To become unfeeling or without understanding, to lose one's understanding.*

**ŌBŪLTUS**, a, um. Part. of **ORNO**.

**ŌB-DO**, ūdi, itum. 3. I. *To put or place one thing before another.* II. *To put or join to any thing, to place opposite.*

**ŌB-DORMĪO**, ūvi, itum, ĩre. *To sleep, to fall asleep.*

**ŌB-DORMISCO**, ěre. (obdormio) *To fall asleep.*

**ŌB-DŪCO**, xi, etum, ěre. I. *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.*

**ŌBŪCTĪO**, ōnis. f. (obduco) *A veiling, covering.*

**ŌBŪCTUS**, ūre. (freq. of obduco) *To lead or conduct to or towards a place.*

**ŌBŪCTUS**, a, um. Part. of **ŌBŪCTO**.

**ŌB-DŪRESCO**, ūri, ěre. I. *To grow or become hard.* II. *To grow hard, to be hardened or obdured, to lose one's feeling.*

**ŌB-DŪRO**, āvi, ātum, āre. *To be hard or burdened; hence fig., to endure, suffer, hold out.*

**ŌBEDIENS**, ūis. I. Part. of **obedio**; see **OBEDIO**. II. Adj. I. *Obedient.* 2. *That accommodates itself to the will of another.*

**ŌBEDIENTER**, adv. *Obediently, willingly, readily.*

**ŌBEDIENTĪA**, ōe. f. (obediens) *Obedience.*

**ŌBĒDIO**, ūvi, itum, ĩre. (ob and audio) I. *To give hearing to, to follow the advice of any one.* II. *To obey, be obedient.* III. *To accommodate itself to.*

**ŌB-ĒDO**, ēdi, ēsum, ěre. *To eat, eat away.*

**ŌB-ĒO**, ūvi, and more frequently ii, itum, ĩre. I. Intrans. I. *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. I. *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.*

**ŌB-EQUITRO**, āre. *To ride towards, ride up to.*

**ŌB-ERRO**, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To wander, rove or ramble about; to wander or rove over or through.* II. *To err, mistake.*

**ŌBESĪTAS**, ātis. f. (obesus) *Fatness, thickness of body.*

**ŌBESUS**, a, um. I. Part. of **obedo**; see **OBEDO**. II. Adj. I. *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.*

**ŌBEX** (for obfex, from obficio), obficus and obficus. 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.*

**ŌBFŪCTUS**, a, um. Part. of **OBŪCTO**.

**ŌB-GANNĪO**, ūvi and ii, itum. 4. *To self-at.*

## OBG

OB-GĒRO, essi, estum. 3. *To give to, offer, or give.*

OB-HERĒRO, si, sum. 2. *To stick or adhere to.*

OB-HERĒSCO, si, sum. 3. *To continue to stick, to stick fast.*

OB-IRASCOR. 3. *To be angry.*

OB-IRĀTIO, ōnis. f. (ob-irascor) *Anger, a being angry.*

OB-IRĀTUS, a, um. *Angry.*

OB-ITER, adv. (for ob-ter, 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-IRE.

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-ŪCĒRO, ūi. 2. *To lie before or near any thing.*

OB-ŪCĒTIO, ōnis. f. (ob-Ūcero) *An upbraiding, reproaching.*

OB-ŪCĒTO, ūi, ūtum. āre. (freq. of ob-Ūcero) I. *To set opposite, set or put to or towards, to expose.* II. *To upbraid, reproach.*

OB-ŪCĒTUS, a, um. I. Part. of ob-Ūcero; see OB-ŪCĒTO. II. Adj. 1. *Lying or situat. before or opposite.* 2. *Exposed.*

OB-ŪCĒTUS, us. m. (ob-Ūcero) 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-ŪCĒTO, ūi, ūtum. 3. (ob and ūcero) 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, ob-Ūcero, 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-Ūcero, is, for ob-Ūcero, &c., Plaut. 2. Ob-Ūcero, for ob-Ūcero, Lucan.: thus also, ob-Ūcero, id.

OB-ŪCĒTIO, ōnis. f. (ob-Ūcero) *A chiding, rebuke, blaming.*

OB-ŪCĒTUS, ōnis. m. (ob-Ūcero) *One that chides or blames.*

OB-ŪCĒTUS, a, um. (ob-Ūcero) *Chiding, reproachful.*

## OBJ

OB-JURGO, āre. (freq. of ob-Ūcero) *To chide.*

OB-JURGO, ūi, ūtum. āre. I. *To blame, chide, reprove; hence, 1. To admonish with reproof. 2. To dissuade from.* II. *To punish, chastise.*

OB-LANGUESCO, ūi, ūtum. āre. *To grow languid, weak, or feeble, to languish.*

OB-LĀTĀTĪX, icis. f. (oblatur) *She that barks at any thing.*

OB-LĀTRO, āre. *To bark at any thing; fig.; alicui, Sen., i. e. to rail, scold, or carp at.*

OB-LĀTUS, a, um. Part. of OFFĒRO.

OB-LECTĀMEN, inis. n. (oblecto) *That which pleases or delights.*

OB-LECTĀMENTUM, i. n. (oblecto) *That which pleases or delights; pleasantness, delightfulness.*

OB-LECTĀTIO, ōnis. f. (oblecto) *A delighting.*

OB-LECTO, ūi, ūtum. 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 lacto) *To sneeze, strangle, suffocate.*

OB-LEGTUS, a, um. Part. of OB-LEGO.

OB-LEGO, ūi, ūtum. āre. I. *To bind to any thing, fasten to or tie in anything, 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. 1. It has the compar.; obligator, Plin. Ep. 2. It means also, Due, promised; obligatam dapem reddi Jovi, Hor.*

OB-LINO, ūi, ūtum. āre. (linis) I. *To cover with mud or slime.* II. *To waste, squander.*

OB-LISO, ūi, ūtum. 3. 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. 2. To plaster over, stop up by smearing.*

II. *To bespatter, besmirch, besoul; fig., to defile, pollute.* III. *Os alicui, Plaut., to make one believe something false, to impose upon, deceive.*

OB-LIQUE, adv. I. *Not straightly, side-*

## OBL

*ways, obliquely, crookedly.* II. *Fig. Not directly, in an indirect manner.*

OB-LIQUO, ūi, ūtum. 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-LITUS, a, um. Part. of OB-LINIO.

OB-LITĒRO, or OB-LITĒRO, ūi, ūtum. āre. (oblino) I. *To efface or efface; hence, II. To abolish or destroy any thing, to blot out of remembrance, to obliterate.*

OB-LITĒSCO, ūi, ēre. (ob and latesco) *To hide or conceal one's self.*

OB-LITUS, a, um. Part. of OB-LITĒRO.

OB-LIVIO, ōnis. f. (obliviscor) I. *Oblivion, a being forgotten.* II. *Forgetfulness.*

OB-LIVĪTUS, a, um. (oblivio) I. *That easily forgets, forgetful.* II. *That occasions forgetfulness.*

OB-LIVISCOR, litus sum, i. (perhaps from oblitio) 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.*

OB-LIVĪUM, i. n. i. q. oblivio. *Forgetfulness; oblivion, a being forgotten.*

OB-LOCUTOR, ōris. in. (oblocutor) *One that contradicts.*

OB-LONGUS, a, um. *More long than broad, oblong.*

OB-LOQUOR, quātus or cūtus 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.*

OB-LOQUOR, ōris. See OB-LOCUTOR.

OB-LOQUUS, a, um. Part. of OB-LOQUOR.

OB-LECTOR, ūtus sum, ūri. *To strive or struggle against, to contend with.*

OB-LEDO, si, sum. ēre. *To joke or jest at a person; or simply, to joke, jest.*

OB-LETO, 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-MŪRMŪRO, ūi, ūtum. āre. I. *Intrans. To murmur to or against.* II. *Trans. To murmur at any thing, to murmur.*

OB-MŪTESCO, tui. 3. I. To become dumb; hence, fig., i. e. to cease. II. To be dumb or silent.

OB-NASCOR, nātus sum. 3. To grow at or upon.

OB-NĀTUS, a, um. Part. of OB-NASCOR.

OB-NŌDUS, a, um. Part. of OB-NŌTOR.

OB-NŌTOR, sus 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 withstand.

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-NITOR. 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-NOXIŌSE, adv. Plaut. Epid. 5, 2, 30. Perhaps, Through one's own fault.

OB-NOXIŌSUS, a, um. (obnoxius) Submissive, obedient, subject.

OB-NOXIUS, a, um. (ob and noxia) I. Subject (in respect of punishment), liable to (punishment). II. Liable or subject to a vice, fault, or falling. 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, in ill-luck.

OB-NŪBĪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. To cover with clouds or mist, to darken.

OB-NŪBO, psi, ptun. 3. To veil, cover.

OB-NŪNCIĀTIO, 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-NŪNTIO, āvi, ātum, āre. To mention, give notice of, declare, especially, any thing bad.

OB-ŪPTUS, a, um. Part. of OB-ŪTUBO.

OB-ŪLBO, ui. 2. I. To smell, to yield a scent, stink. II. Fig. To smell.

OB-ŪRIŌ, ortus sum, iri. To arise, appear; to spring up.

OB-ŪRTUS, a, um. Part. of OB-ŪRIŌ.

OB-ŪRTUS, us. m. (oborior) An arising. OB-ŪRPO, 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. I. To make way imperceptibly, to steal on by degrees. 2. To deceive, overreach.

OB-ŪRPTO, āre. (freq. of obrepro) To steal on unawares; to creep on imperceptibly.

OB-ŪRPTIO, iri, itum, ire. (ob and rete) To catch in a net, entangle.

OB-ŪRSCŌ, guli, ēre. I. q. ruscoco; Cic. OB-ŪRSCŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. To annul in whole or in part an existing law by one newly proposed.

OB-ŪRTO, ui, ūtum, ēre. 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, overburden. III. To overmatch, overpower. IV. To supplant, excel, eclipse. V. To oppress, overwhelm, crush.

OB-ŪRSSA, us. f. (allied to ὄρυξ) The trial or assay of gold, a purifying of gold by fire in a cupel; aurum ad obrussam. Suet., tried gold, i. e. refined.

OB-ŪRUS, a, um. Part. of OB-ŪRTO.

OB-ŪRŪRO, āre. To cloy, glut.

OB-ŪRVO, āvi, ātum, āre. To give or bring a bad omen.

OB-ŪSCĒNE, or OB-ŪSCĒNE, adv. Indecently, obscenely, offensively.

OB-ŪSCĒNTAS, or OB-ŪSCĒNTAS, ātis. f. (obscenus) Ugliness, filthiness, disagreeableness, foulness, dirtiness, obscenity.

OB-ŪSCĒNUS, or OB-ŪSCĒNUS, 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.

OB-ŪSCŪRATIO, ōnis. f. (obscuro) I. A darkening, obscuring. II. An eclipsing, obscuring, fig., a causing a thing to be unnoticed.

OB-ŪSCŪRE, adv. I. Darkly, gloomily, without light. II. Darkly, obscurely, not plainly, unintelligibly, indistinctly. III. Darkly, in darkness, secretly, in a secret manner.

OB-ŪSCŪRTAS, ātis. f. (obscurus) I. Darkness, obscurity. II. Obscurity, unintelligibility. III. Obscurity, want of renown, meanness.

OB-ŪSCŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (obscurus) I. To render dark or obscure, to darken, 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-

tingently. 2. To darken, to render ignoble or unknown. 3. To extirpate, put away, render invalid.

OB-ŪSCŪRTUS, 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.

OB-ŪSCŪRATIO, ōnis. f. (obscuro) I. A beseeching, imploring, supplication, entreaty. II. A public prayer, a fast day.

OB-ŪSCŪRO, 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-ŪSCŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. To comply with, humour, to accommodate one's self to a person or thing; to obey.

OB-ŪSEPIO, or OB-ŪSEPIO, psi, ptum, ire. To hedge in, surround, encompass, enclose; or gen., to shut up, to make a thoroughfare and access impossible.

OB-ŪSEPTUS, a, um. Part. of OB-ŪSEPIO.

OB-ŪSEQŪELA, æ. f. (obsequor) An accommodating one's self to the will of another, compliance, courtousness, obsequiousness, obedience.

OB-ŪSEQŪENS, itis. I. Part. of obsequor; see OB-ŪSEQŪOR. II. Adj. Compliant, obsequious, obedient.

OB-ŪSEQŪENTĒR, adv. Compliantly, courtously, obsequiously, obediently.

OB-ŪSEQŪENTIA, æ. f. (obsequens) Compliance, complaisance, obsequiousness, obedience.

OB-ŪSEQŪŌSUS, a, um. (obsequium) Compliant, complaisant, obsequious, obedient.

OB-ŪSEQŪŪ, i. n. (obsequor) An accommodating one's self to the will of another.

I. Complaisance, complaisance, obedience, obsequiousness. II. Obedience.

OB-ŪSEQŪOR, quŭtus or cŭtus 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-ŪSERO, āvi, ātum, āre. To guard with a lock, to lock.

OB-ŪSERO, evi, tum, 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 it were sown or planted with it.

**OBSERVANS**, tis. I. Part. of **observo**; see **OBSEURO**. 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 at attention to anything, heed, note, mark, watch*; hence. 1. 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*.

**OBSSES**, ldis. m. and f. (**ob** and **scedo**) I. A *hostage, one whose person is given as a security for any thing*. II. Fig. A *surety, pledge, security, bail*.

**OBSSESSIO**, ōnis. f. (**obsideo**) A *besieging, blockade*.

**OBSSESSOR**, ōris. m. (**obsideo**) I. *One that sits long at a place*. II. Especially, *one that blockades or besieges a place, a blockader, besieger*.

**OBSSESUS**, a, um. Part. of **OBSEURO** and **OBSEURO**.

**OBSEURO**, ōdi, essum. 2. (**ob** and **scedo**) 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. 1. To *take possession of, fill up, occupy*. 2. To *heed, note, mark, pay attention to*.

**OBSEURO**, ōnis. f. (**obsideo**) I. A *blockade, siege, investment of a town*. II. *Near or imminent danger*.

**OBSEURO**, 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*.

**OBSEURO**, ōdi, 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*.

**OBSEURO**, ōris. m. (**obsigno**) *One that seals*.

**OBSEURO**, āvi, ātum, āre. To *make a mark at or upon any thing*; hence. 1. 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*.

**OBSEURO**, āre. To *sprinkle at or against*. **OBSEURO**, stiti, stitum, ēre. I. *Intrans.* 1. 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, **Obstitus** (*penult long*), a, um, *Standing opposite or obliquely*.

**OBSEURO**, a, um. Part. of **OBSEURO**. **OBSEURO**, 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*.

**OBSEURO**, ēre. To *be in a bad condition, not to be esteemed*.

**OBSEURO**, lēvi, ēre. (**obsoleo**) To *wear away by growing; to pass away by degrees, decay, grow old or obsolete, fall into disuse, lose its value*.

**OBSEURO**, adv. *Oldly, obsoletely*.

**OBSEURO**, 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. *Surdid, squid*.

**OBSEURO**, ōris. m. (**obsono**) *One that deals in eatables; a purveyor*.

**OBSEURO**, us. m. (**obsono**) *A dealing in eatables*.

**OBSEURO**, i. n. (**ὀψώνιον**) *Any thing eaten with bread, as, herbs, meat, particularly fish*.

**OBSEURO** (**Ops**), āvi, ātum, āre. and **OBSEURO** (**Ops**), ātus sum, āri. (**ὀψώνια**) To *buy provisions, purchase, cater*; fig., *famem*, Cic., *i. e. to get an appetite*.

**OBSEURO**, ui, itum, āre. To *sound against*.

**OBSEURO**, ti. 2. To *sup up*; fig., to *swallow up*.

**OBSEURO**, icis. f. (**obsto**) *A midwife*.

**OBSEURO**, adv. *Perseveringly, firmly, obstinately, in good or bad sense*.

**OBSEURO**, ōnis. f. (**obstino**) *Perseverance or unchangableness in one's designs, obstinacy, firmness*.

**OBSEURO**, a, um. *Resolute, resolved, obstinate, determined; inexorable, inflexible, unbending, any yielding*.

**OBSEURO**, āvi, ātum, āre. To *enter upon any thing with firmness or resolution, to resolve firmly, persist in*.

**OBSEURO**, pul. 3. for **obstupesco**.

**OBSEURO**, āre. (**obstupus**); e. g. *verticem*, Plaut., *to bend one's head down on either side*.

**OBSEURO**, a, um. *Bent towards one side*. I. *Bent or inclined backwards*. II. *Bent, inclined, or sunk forwards*. III. *Bent or inclined to one side*.

**OBSTITUS**, and **OBSTITUS**, a, um. Part. of **OBSEURO**.

**OBSEURO**, iti, ātum, āre. I. To *stand at, against, or near any thing*; hence *hinder*. II. Fig. To *withstand, oppose, thwart*. III. To *be hateful to, to be contrary or opposed to*.

**OBSEURO**, ui, itum. 3. To *make a noise at or against any thing, to sound a or against any thing, to resound*; hence to *disturb or annoy by speaking, or by letters*; hence, gen., to *annoy, interrupt, molest, hinder*.

**OBSEURO**, a, um. Part. of **OBSEURO**.

**OBSEURO**, us. m. (**obstringo**) *A binding, binding together*.

**OBSEURO**, inxi, inctum. 3. I. To *bind, bind on*; also, to *bind together*; hence, to *adorn with any thing*. II. Fig. To *bind, fetter*; hence. 1. To *bind, engage, oblige*. 3. To *bind to any thing bad, to make guilty of the same*.

**OBSEURO**, ōnis. f. (**obstruo**) *A stopping up by building, a blocking up, hindering*.

**OBSEURO**, a, um. Part. of **OBSEURO**.

**OBSEURO**, si, sum, ēre. (**obs**, for **ob**, and **trudo**) To *stuff in, to gormandize, swallow greedily*; to *hide, conceal*.

**OBSEURO**, 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*.

**OBSEURO**, a, um. Part. of **OBSEURO**.

**OBSEURO**, ēci, actum, ēre; *Pass.* **Obstupesci**, actus sum, &c. (**obstupesci** and **facio**) To *astound, astonish, amaze, stupefy*; **Obstupesci**, a, um, *Astounded, without feeling, &c.*

**OBSEURO**, pul, ēre. I. To *grow senseless or void of feeling*. II. To *be astonished at, to admire greatly*.

**OBSEURO**, a, um. *Amazed, confounded, beside one's self*.

**OBSEURO**, fui, esse. To *be opposed or injurious to, to hurt, hinder, obstruct*.

**OBSEURO**, ui, itum, ēre. I. To *sew on*. II. To *sew to, sew together*; to *block up, stop*.

**OBSEURO**, dui, ēre. To *grow deaf*; to *turn a deaf ear to any thing, not to give it a hearing*.

**OBSEURO**, a, um. Part. of **OBSEURO**.

**OBSEURO**, a, um. Part. of **OBTEGO**.

**OBTEGO**, 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. I. *To comply with, obey.* II. *To comply with, obey.*

**OB-TENDO**, di, tum, ére. I. *To draw, stretch or place before; hence, obtrudido, to put before; to lie or to be before any thing.* II. *To urge as an excuse, to use as a pretext.* III. *To cover; hence, to hide, conceal, dissemble.*

**OB-TENTO**, áre. (obtinco) *To support, keep upright.*  
**OB-TENTUS**, a, um, part. I. *Of OB-TENDO.* II. *Of OB-TINEO.*

**OB-TENTUS**, us, m. (obtendo) I. *A placing, drawing, or putting one thing before another.* II. *A pretext, pretence, appearance.*

**OB-TERO**, trivl, tritum, ére. *To bruise, crush, or break to pieces; fig., to destroy, mar, spoil, ruin.* N. B. *Obtrusisset, for obtrivisset, Liv.*

**OBTESTATIO**, ónis. f. (obtestor) I. *An engaging or obliging to any thing by calling upon the name of God.* II. *A conjuration, obtestation.*

**OBTESTOR**, átus sum, ári. I. *To call as witness to any thing, to protest or assert by any person or thing.* II. *To conjure by calling God to witness, to entreat, beseech, supplicate, implore.*

**OB-TEXO**, xul, xutum. 3. I. *To weave on or over any thing.* II. *To cover.*

**OB-TICEO**, úi. 2. (ob and taceo) *To be silent.*

**OB-TIGO**, ére. 3. (ob and tango) *Plaut.*

**OB-TINEO**, inui, entum. 2. (ob and teneo) I. *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.* II. *Intrans. To obtain, be usual or customary; also, to be current, to pass, to be considered as.*

**OB-TINGO**, tigi. 3. (ob and tango) I. *Trans. To touch, join, or border on any thing.* II. *Intrans. 1. To happen, occur, fall to one's lot.* 2. *To happen, come to pass.*

**OB-TRUMBO**, pui. 3. *To be benumbed, grow numb or stiff, become senseless.*

**OB-TORQUEO**, si, tum. 2. I. *To turn, to turn towards; hence, Obortusis, a, um, Turned, lent, crooked.* II. *To turn round.*

**OB-TORTUS**, a, um. Part. of **OB-TOR-QUEO.**

**OB-TRECTATIO**, ónis. f. (obtracto) *An envious detracting, a disparaging, Jealousy.*

**OB-TRECTATOR**, óris. 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-TRITUS**, a, um. Part. of **OB-TRO.**  
**OB-TRUDO**, si, sum. 3. I. *To push into or to a place; to eat, swallow.* II. *To carry away, remove.* III. *To press or force upon.* IV. *Palpum alicui, Plaut., perhaps, to deceive by means of caresses, to cajole.*

**OB-TRUNCO**, ávi, átum, áre. I. *To cut or lop off, to prune.* II. *To cut down, cut up, cut to pieces.*

**OB-TURDO**, átus or átus sum, ári. I. *To look towards, look at.* II. *To see, behold.*

**OB-TURUS**, us. See **OB-TUTUS.**

**OB-TUNDO**, tidi, tísium and tunsum, ére. I. *To strike or beat; to beat upon any thing.* II. *To blunt, render blunt; fig., to weaken, deprive of strength; thus also, aliquem, to stun with impertunity, to be troublesome to, to tease, molest.*

**OB-TURBO**, ávi, átum, áre. I. *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.* II. *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-TURO**, ávi, átum, áre. (ob, and probably *truz*, janua) *To stop up, close.*

**OB-TUTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of **ob-tundo; see OB-TUNDO.** II. *Adj. Blunt, obtuse; and fig., blunt, weakened, weak, dull, not lively.*

**OB-TUTUS**, us. m. (obturo) *A looking at any thing, a looking towards; a contemplating, considering.*

**OB-UMBRO**, ávi, átum, áre. I. *To shade, overshadow.* II. *To obscure, darken.* III. *To cover; hence, fig., to conceal, disguise, hide.* IV. *To protect, defend.*

**OBUNCTUS**, a, um. Part. of **OB-UNGO.**

**OB-UNUS**, a, um. *Bent inwards, bent in the form of a hook.*

**OB-USTUS**, a, um. *Burnt at the point, hardened in the fire.*

**OB-VAGIO**, ire. I. q. vagio; *Plaut.*

**OB-VALLO**, ávi, átum, áre. *To surround with a wall, to fortify, barricade.*

**OB-VENIO**, veni, ventum, ire. I. *To meet, come opposite; hence, 1. To meet, fig., to happen, occur, befall.* 2. *To fall to one's lot, come to any one.* II. *To come to any thing.*

**OB-VENIUS**, 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-VERBUS**, a, um. Part. of **OB-VERTO.**

**OB-VERTO**, úi, sum. 3. I. *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, 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.*

**OBVIUS**, a, um. (ob and via) I. *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.*

III. *Easy of attainment, ready at hand.*

III. *Courteous, affable.*

**OB-VOLUTUS**, a, um. Part. of **OB-VOLVO.**

**OB-VOLVO**, vi, átum. 3. *To wrap or muffle up.*

**OB-ŒCEO**, or **OB-ŒCEO**, ávi, átum, áre. *To blind, make blind; hence, 1. As it were to render blind, to cause one not to see for a time.* II. *To render dark or obscure, to darken, obscure; fig., to render dark or obscure, not easy to be understood.* III. *As it were to blind, to deceive, dazzle; also, to render dull, stupid, or unfeeling.* IV. *To cover, to render invisible.*

**OB-ŒCES**, or **OB-ŒCES**, is. f. for **œces**; *Plaut.*

**OB-CALLATUS**, or **OB-CALLATUS**, a, um. (ob and callus) *Callous, unfeeling.*

**OB-CALLESCO**, or **OB-CALLESCO**, lui, ére. (ob and calleo) I. *To get a thick skin, grow or become callous.* II. *Fig. To grow callous, to become unfeeling or insensible.*

**OB-CANO**, or **OB-CANO**, ui, ére. *To sound a wind instrument of music.*

Occāsio, 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.*

Occāsionūlla, æ. f. *A nick of time, 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.*

Occento, ōvi, ātum, āre. (ob and canto) I. *Intrans. To sing at or near any thing, to raise a cry.* II. *Trans. To sing.*

Occēpto, See Occipio.

Occēpto, āre. Freq. of occipio; Plaut. Occidens, tis. I. Part. of occido; see Occido. II. Subst. gen. masc. (sc. sol) *The west.*

Occidio, ōnis. f. (occido) *A massacre or slaughter of a whole multitude or army, a complete extermination, total overthrow.* Occido, xi, sum, ōre. (ob and cado)

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, persec.*

Occido, Idi, āsum, ōre. (ob and cado) 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.*

Occidous, a, um. (occido) *Setting, going down.* I. Fig. *Senecta, Ov., i. e. near death.* II. *Western.*

Occillo, āre. *To beat to pieces.*

Occino, inui, entum. 3. (ob and cano) *To sing, make one's self heard.*

Occipio, ēpi, eptum. 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 occēptura est, Plaut.*: also seq. infin. pass.;

e. g. *fabula occēpta est agi. Ter. 2* Occēpo, is, it, for occēpero, &c., Plaut. 3. In the perfect we find it also with a; e. g. *occēpit, Tac.: occēperit, Plaut. 2.* *To undertake.*

Occipitum, i. n. (occiput) *The hinder part of the head, the poll.*

Occiput, Itis. n. (ob and caput) i. q. occipitum.

Occisio, ōnis. f. (occido) I. *A killing, murder.* II. *For occido, A complete destruction, total overthrow, carnage.* Occisor, ōris. m. (occido) *A slayer, murderer.*

Occisus, a, um. Part. of Occido.

Occlāmto, āre. (ob and clamto) *To cry out.*

Occūdo, si, sum. 3. (ob and claudo) *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. Occūstus, for occūstus, Plaut.

Occūsus, a, um. I. Part. of occūdo; see Occūdo. II. Adj. *Shut, closed.*

Occo, āvi, ātum, āre. *To harrow.*

Occeno, or Ob-cēno, āre. i. q. cēno; Plaut.

Occēpi. See Occipio.

Occūbo, ui, itum. āre. (ob and cubo) *To lie in a place, rest, repose.*

Occūlo, ului, ultum. 3. *To hide, conceal, cover.*

Occūlātio, ōnis. f. (occulto) *A hiding, concealing.*

Occūlātor, ōris. m. (occulto) *One who hides or conceals.*

Occulte, adv. *Secretly, privately.*

Occulto, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of occulto) *To hide, conceal, disguise.*

Occulto, 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.*

Occumbo, cubui, cubitum. 3. (ob and cumbo) *To fall, sink, to fall down, sink or fall to or upon.*

Occūpātio, ōnis. f. (occupo) I. *A taking possession of a thing or place, a seizing, occupying*: hence, I. *Anteoccupatio, 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 Occupo. II. Adj. *Busy, occupied.*

Occūpo, āvi, ātum, 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.*

Occurrātio, ōnis. f. (occurro) *A meeting with or going to meet any one, in order to speak with him, to pay one's respects to him.*

Occurro, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of occurro) 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.*

Occursum, us. m. (occurro) *A meeting, falling in the way of.*

Ocellus, i. m. (ὀκελός) *The occan.*

Ocellus, i. m. (dimin. of oculus) *A little eye.*

Ocimum, i. n. (ὀκίμων) *Basil (Ocimum basilicum, L.).*

Ociōr, ōris. comp. (ὀκίω) *Superl.*

Ociusissimus, a, um. (ὄκιστος) I. *Swiftly, more fleet.* II. *More speedy, sooner, earlier.*

OCIFER, adv. (ὄκιος) *Swiftly, quickly, in haste:* comp. ocius, *more swiftly or quickly, sooner, earlier:* serius ocius, 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.*

OCŒTAVUS, a, um. (octo) *The eighth:* Octavum, adv., *For the eighth time.*

OCŒTIES, adv. *Eight times.*

OCŒTINGENTESĪMUS, a, um. (occtingenti) *The eight hundredæth.*

OCŒTINGENTI, æ. a. (octo and centum) *Eight hundred.*

OCŒTIPES, ædis. (octo and pes) *Having eight feet.*

OCŒTO, (ὄκτώ) *Eight.*

OCŒTOBER, bris, bre. (octo) *The eighth:* mensis October; and simply, October, *The month October.*

OCŒTOGENARIUS, a, um. (octogeni) *Containing eighty;* homo, eighty years old. OCŒTOGENĪ, æ. a. I. *Eighty*, in a distributive sense. II. *Eighty*, without distribution.

OCŒTOGESĪMUS, a, um. (occtoginta) *The eightieth.*

OCŒTIES, adv. *Eighty times.*

OCŒTINGENTA, numer. *Eighty.*

OCŒTJUGIS, e. (octo and jugum) *Yoked eight together.*

OCŒTĀRIUS, a, um. (octoni) *Consisting of eight.*

OCŒTĀRI, æ. a. (octo) I. *Eight*, distributive. II. *Eight*, without distribution.

OCŒTĀRHĒROS, or OCTĀRIHĒROS, on. (ὄκτῶ and ῥῆμα) *That is borne or carried by eight.*

OCŒTĀPLICO, avi, ātum, āre. (occtuplex) *To make or increase eightfold.*

OCŒTĀPLUM, a, um. (ὄκταπλόος) *Eightfold:* Octuplum, *The octuple, eight times as much.*

OCŒTUSUS, is. m. (octo and as) *Eight Ases.*

OCŒULATUS, a, um. (oculus) I. *Furnished with or having eyes, seeing.* II. *Visibly exposed to sight.*

OCŒULUS, a, um. (oculus) *Full of eyes.*

OCŒLICRĒPIDA, æ. m. (oculus and crepo) *Whose eyes are ready to burst on account of many blows.*

OCŒLISSIMUS. *Most beloved;* see OCULUS.

OCŒLITUS, adv.; e. g. amare, Plaut., as one's own eyes.

OCŒLUS, i. m. (dimin. of ὄμας, which is allied to ὄμας, ὄμα) I. *In 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. II. 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, burgeon. 4. The bulb or large part of certain roots.

OCŒI, isse. (the perf. of the old verb, ὄδο, ὄδδν, s. ὄδι, ὄσµ, 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 abominatæst, &c.: osa sum obtuæri inimicos, Plaut.

OCŒIUS, adv. *In an odious, contrary, venetious manner.*

OCŒIŒCTUS, a, um. A word formed in jest for odiosus, Plaut.

OCŒIUSUS, a, um. (odium) *Hateful, odious, venetious, contrary, annoying.*

OCŒIUM, i. n. (from odi, odi) I. *Hated, aversion, enmity;* hence, 1. Of things without life, Antipathy. 2. An aversion, an object hated or disliked. II. *Troublesomeness, disagreeableness.* II. Of things, or persons, *Annoyance.* 2. Of persons, *Fæzacious or troublesome behaviour.*

N. B. Odium tuum, for erga te, Ter.

OCŒUR, ōris. m. (from ὄμα, ὄμα) 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 (ὄμαμακῶ).

OCŒURĀT, ōnis. f. (odoror) *Smell, the sense of smelling.*

OCŒURĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of odoror; see ODOR. II. Adj. (from odor) *That emits a scent, especially an agreeable scent, sweet-smelling, fragrant, odoriferous.*

OCŒURĀTUS, us. m. (odoror) *A smelling;* also, the sense of smell.

OCŒURĒFER, a, um. (odor and fero) I.

*That brings or spreads an odour or scent odoriferous.* II. *That produces sweet-smelling things or perfumes.*

OCŒURO, avi, ātum, āre. (odor) *To cause to smell, to give a fragrance to any thing.*

OCŒUROR, atus sum, ari. (odor) I. *To scent, to smell.* 1. To smell at, examine by smelling. 2. To perceive by smelling, to smell out, hunt out. II. Fig. *To smell out.* 1. To search out, investigate, inquire into, trace or spy out. 2. To smell at, to aim at or endeavour to obtain any thing.

OCŒURUS, a, um. (odor) I. *Smelling, emitting a scent or odour.* 1. Sweet-smelling, fragrant. 2. Strong-smelling, runk, fetid. II. *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.*

OCŒDOMĒVICUS, a, um. (ὄκοδομικός)

I. *Of or relating to household economy.*

II. Fig. *Of oratorical method or arrangement.*

OCŒNŒHORUM, i. n. sc. vas. (ὄκνοήριον, sc. αἰνός) *A vessel in which wine was carried, a wine-veffel.*

OCŒNŒPŒLIUM, i. n. (ὄκνοήριον) *A place where wine is sold, a tavern, a tavern.*

OCŒNUS, a, um. Said by the ancients for unus; Cic. e Legg. XII Tab.

OCŒSTRUS, i. m. (ὄστρεος) I. *The gad-fly, horse-fly.* II. *Frenzy or enthusiasm of poets and diviners.*

OCŒSUS, Said by the ancients for usus; Cic. e Legg. XII Tab.

OCŒSTUM, i. n. (ὄκστος) *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.

OCŒLLA, æ. f. (dimin. of offa, as mamilia from mamma) *A bit, mouthful, small piece.*

OCŒVA, 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 scolding. IV. *A lump, shapeless mass.*

OCŒFĀTUM, adv. *By bits or pieces.*

OCŒFFECTUS, a, um. Part. of OFFICIO.

OCŒFENDO, 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 displeasèd with.*

To displease, offend, annoy. 4. To be unfortunate. II. Trans. 1. To dash or strike one thing against another. The participle, one thing with another. The participle, 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, offendere, to be displeased, take offence; Offensus, a, um, Offendâ, displeased, incensed, 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) 1. A striking against. II. A stumbling-block, projection. III. An attack of a disease, indisposition. IV. Hatred, abhorrence, acerbation, dislike. V. Offense, scandal.

VI. Disappointment, accident, misfortune, mishap. VII. A fault, trespass. OFFENSIVUS, æ. f. (dimin. of offensus) 1. A slight offence or disgust. II. Adversity, calamity.

OFFENDO, ðre. (freq. of offendo) To dash or strike against any thing.

OFFENSUS, a, um. Part. of OFFENDO. OFFENSUS, us, m. (offendo) 1. A striking against: hence, a lighting upon, meeting with. II. Fig. A stumbling-block, obstacle.

OFFERO, obtûli, oblâtum, offerre. (ob and fero) 1. 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, 1. To occasion, bring upon any one. 2. To occasion, cause. VI. To carry with itself.

OFFERMENTA, æ. f. (offerro) A present, gift: hence, offermentata, for, stripes, blows, Plaut.

OFFICINA, æ. f. (perhaps for officina, from opifex) 1. A workshop, workhouse: hence, fig., a workhouse, workshop. II. A making, forming.

OFFICIO, ðci, actum, 3. (ob and facio) 1. To act against, be contrary to, be in the way of, hinder. II. To be detrimental or hurtful to.

OFFICIOSÆ, adv. Courteously, obligingly, officiously.

OFFICIOSUS, a, um. (officium) 1. Full of courteousness or complaisance, officious, ready to serve a person, whether from a sense of duty or not, devious, dutiful, friendly. II. Dutiful, in accordance with duty.

OFFICIUM, i, n. (either for opifcium, 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, servants.

OFFIRMATE, adv. Inflexibly, firmly, resolutely.

OFFIRMATUS, a, um. (offirmo) Inflexible, resolute, very firm.

OFFIRMO, or OB-FIRMO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. To render firm, lasting, or stable.

OFFLECTO, xi, xum, ðre. (ob and flecto) To turn about.

OFFŒCO, ðre. (ob and faux) To choke, suffocate.

OFFRENATUS, a, um. (part. of offreno) Bridled, tamed.

OFFŒCIA, æ. f. (ob and fucus) 1. Paint, wash. II. Fig. Paint, a deceit, cheat.

OFFULGEO, si, ðre. (ob and fulgeo) To shine against or upon, to appear.

OFFULTUS, a, um. Part. of OFFULTUS. OFFUNDO, ðdi, ðsum, ðre. (ob and fundo) 1. To pour against, before, or upon: hence, offundî, to be poured upon: to pour upon, spread over; and so, offundî, to pour itself, spread, extend: especially, to occasion, bring on. II. To pour upon any thing: hence, fig., to cover.

OFFUSUS, a, um. Part. of OFFUNDO. Oh! interj. A! oh! ah!

OH! interj. O! oh! or oh!

OH! interj. An interjection denoting admiration, Oh! so so! ah ah!

Oh! interj. Sound of a person weeping; Ter. OLEA, æ. f. (λαία) 1. An olive. II. An olive tree.

OLEAGINEUS, and OLEAGINUS, or OLEAGINUS, a, um. (olea) 1. 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 ðeo) 1. To emit a smell, to smell: hence, Olen, 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, ðre. 3. (from oleo) To grow. OLETUM, i, n. (from oleo) A stinking substance or place; as, a dung-heap, &c., Pers.

OLEUM, i, n. (ἐλαιον) The expressed juice of olives, olive oil.

OLFACIO, ðci, actum, ðre. (oleo, and facio) To smell, smell at any thing: hence, Olfactus, a, um, Smell: fig., to smell any thing, to observe, perceive.

OLFACTO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (freq. of olfacio) 1. To smell, smell at any thing. II. To remark, perceive.

OLFACTORIUS, 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) 1. A scent, odour. II. The sense of smelling.

OLFCUS, a, um. Perhaps for olfaciens; Mart.

OLIDUS, a, um. (oleo) 1. Smelling, emitting a smell. II. Stinking, smelling badly or rankly.

OLIM, adv. (from ollus, i. e. ille) 1. 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, grîs, m. (olus) A gardener, a kitchen-gardener.

OLITURIUS, a, um. (olitor) Of or belonging to a kitchen-gardener or to vegetables; forum, Liv., a green-market.

OLIVA, æ. f. i. q. olea. 1. 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.



**OLIVUM**, *i. n.* (oliva) *i. q.* oleum; *Hor.*; hence, for unguentum, *Catull.*

**OLLA**, *æ. f.* (allied to *ὄλιος*, foramen) *A pot. jar.*

**OLLĀRIS**, *e. (olla)*; *e. g.* uvæ, *Mart.*, preserved in jars.

**OLLUS**, *a. um.* for ille, *a. ut*; *e. g.* olli, *Virg.*; *ollis*, *Cic.* *e. Legg.* *xii Tab.*; *olla*, *id.*

**OLEO**, *ère.* for oleo; *Plaut.*

**OLOR**, *ôris*, *m.* *A sucan.*

**OLŌRĪTUS**, *a. um.* (olor) *Of stains.*

**OLUS**, *êris*, *n.* *1.* Any kind of kitchen or garden herb, garden-stuff. *II.* Cabbage.

**OLYMPIŌNĪCES**, *e. m.* (*Ὀλυμπιονίκης*) *A conqueror at the Olympic games.*

**OMASUM**, *i. n.* *The thick fat intestines of a bullock, tripe*; *pingui tentus omaso*, *i. e.* infatatus tumidis versibus, *Hor.*

**OMEN**, *inis*, *n.* (for omnea, from *ὄμα*, to prophes) *1.* Any thing from which one prophesies good or bad; *any prophecy, sign, token, or omen of any thing future.*

*II.* *A wish.* *III.* *That which is connected with auspices.* *IV.* *A solemn rite.* *V.* *A stipulation, covenant.*

**OMENTUM**, *i. n.* *1.* *The membrane which incloses the bowels, the caul.* *II.* *The bowels.* *III.* *The fat.* *IV.* *Any skin which surrounds an internal part of the body.*

**OMINĀTOR**, *ôris*, *m.* (ominor) *A diviner.*

**OMINO**, *âr.* *i. q.* ominor; *Propert.* *Omno*, *ônê*, *âtus* sum, *ari.* (omen) *I.* *To prophesy.* It may sometimes be rendered, *To wish.* *II.* *To speak, say, so far as one uses words of good or bad import.*

**OMISSUS**, *a. um.* *1.* *Part. of omitto*; see *OMITTO*. *II.* *Adj.* *Inoligent, careless, heedless.*

**OMITTO**, *isi*, *issum*, *ère.* (for ommitto or ob-mitto) *1.* *To let go.* *II.* *To pass over, not to concern one's self with*; *to pass over, say nothing of, omit.* *III.* *To omit, lay aside, give up, leave off.* hence, *1.* *To cease, leave off.* *2.* *To be unmindful of, lose sight of.* *3.* *To leave unpunished.*

**OMNĪFER**, *a. um.* (omnis and fero) *Bearing any or every thing.*

**OMNĪGÊNUS**, *a. um.* (omnis and genus) *Of all kinds, of every kind.*

**OMNĪMODÈ**, *adv. i. q.* omnimodis; *Lucr.* **OMNĪMODIS**, *adv.* *By all means, in all ways*; *Lucr.*

**OMNĪNO**, *adv.* *1.* *Entirely, wholly, altogether*; hence, *entirely, fully, expressly.*

*II.* *Generally, in general*; it may

also be rendered, *in all, in the whole, only, but*; also, *together, not more or less, just, in all*; also, *to speak in general of the matter.* *III.* *At all events, indeed, certainly.*

**OMNĪPĀRENS**, *tis.* (omnis and parens) *That bears or brings forth every thing.*

**OMNĪPŌTENS**, *tis.* (omnis and potens) *All-powerful, omnipotent, able to do all things.*

**OMNIS**, *e.* *I.* *All*; omnes, all men; Omne, subst., *All, every thing*; thus also the plur., omnia, all, every thing; hence, omnia facere, to do every thing; *i. e.* all in one's power. *II.* *All, every, each.*

*III.* *Some, any, in which sense all is sometimes used.* *IV.* *All, every possible, with no exception.* *V.* *The whole, for which we also frequently say all*;

*Gallia omnis*, *Cæs.*: omnis insula, *id.*, the whole island; *non omnis moriar, Hor.*

*VI.* *Many, various, of every kind.* *Or, omnes, omnia, Every possible.*

**OMNĪTENS**, *tis.* (omnis and tueur) *All-seeing.*

**OMNĪVĀGUS**, *a. um.* (omnis and vagus) *Wandering all about.*

**OMNĪVŌLUS**, *a. um.* (omnis and volo) *Willing every thing.*

**ONAGER**, and **ONĀGRUS**, *i. m.* (*ὄναγρος*) *A wild ass.*

**ONĀGOS**, *i. m.* (*ὄναγος*) *An ass-driver.*

**ONCHESMITES**, *æ. in.* (*Ὀνχέσιπτος*) *sc. ventus. A wind blowing from Onchessus, a harbour of Epirus from Onchessus.*

**ONĀRĪARIS**, *a. um.* (onus) *That carries a burden or cargo*; and simply, *Oneraria*, *sc. navis*, *Cic.*, *A ship of burden, transport.*

**ONĒRO**, *âvi*, *âtum*, *äre.* (onus) *1.* *To lade, burden, freight*; hence, *1.* *To load, burden, fill with any thing.* *2.* *To overload, gorge, incommode by filling.* *3.* *Fig.* *To load or fill with any thing, in a bad sense, to overcharge, oppress.* *4.* *Fig.* *To load or fill with any thing, in a good sense.* *5.* *To aggravate, increase.* *6.* *To cover.* *7.* *To lay out, serve up, furnish, supply.* *8.* *To arm.* *II.* *To stow away.*

**ONĒRŌSUS**, *a. um.* (onus) *1.* *Burdensome, heavy, oppressive.* *II.* *Burdensome, heavy, troublesome, inconvenient.*

**ONUS**, *êris*, *n.* *1.* *A burden, load, freight*; also gen., *a burden, any thing heavy, weight.* *II.* *Fig.* *A burden, a difficulty, trouble, sorrow*; hence, *a burden in respect of property, expense, tax, tribute.*

**ONUSTUS**, *a. um.* (onus) *I loaded,*

*laden, burdened, freighted*; hence, *fig., loaded, burdened.* *II.* *Full, filled.*

**ONUX**, *ÿchis*, *m.* (*ὄνυξ*) *A finger-nail*; hence, from the brightness of its colour,

*1.* *The onyx, a kind of marble or alabastrer*; hence, *a vessel made of this stone, a box for unguent, &c., a perfume box.*

*II.* *The onyx, a kind of precious stone.*

*III.* *A kind of shell-fish.*

**OPĀCTĪTAS**, *âtis*, *f.* (opacus) *Shadiness, shade.*

**OPĀCO**, *âvi*, *âtum*, *äre.* (opacus) *To cover with shade, to shade.*

**OPĀCTUS**, *a. um.* *1.* *Shaded.* *I.* *In the shade, shaded.* *2.* *That causes shade, shady.* *II.* *Shady, dusk, obscure.*

*III.* *Thick.*

**OPĒLLA**, *æ. f.* (dimin. of opera) *A little work, labour, or service.*

**OPĒRA**, *æ. f.* (opus, eris) *1.* *Pains, endeavour, service, particularly, of the body, or, in which the body is engaged*;

*operam dare alicui*, to take pains on behalf of another; *est operæ pretium*, it is worth while, *Cic.*; *operæ pretium facere*, *Liv.*, to do any thing that is worth the trouble. *II.* *A service, a rendering of service*;

*operam alicui dare, or dicare*, to serve, render a service. *N. B.* *1.* *Mea, tua, alicuius, &c. opera* (abl.), through my (your, any person's) exertions, means, fault, service. *2.* *Una opera*, *Plaut.*; or, *eadem opera*, *Liv.*, at the same time, in the same manner, just so. *III.* *A day's work or labour.*

*IV.* *Time that one may bestow upon any thing, leisure, spare time.* *V.* *A person in the service of another for pay, a day-labourer, journeyman, labourer, servant, workman.* *VI.* *For opus, That which is made, a work, thing.*

**OPĒRĀRIUS**, *a. um.* (opera) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with corporal labour or service.*

**OPĒRCŪLUM**, *i. n.* (operio) *A lid, cover.*

**OPĒRIMENTUM**, *i. n.* (operio) *That with which a thing is covered, a cover, covering, lid.*

**OPĒRIO**, *rii*, *rutum*, *äre.* (for operio, from ob and pario) *1.* *To cover.* *II.* *To shut, close.* *III.* *To hide, conceal, dissemble*; hence, *Opertum*, *Any thing secret, a secret place or thing.* *IV.* *To cover, fig.*; *aliquem loris*, *Ter.*, to beat, whip.

**OPĒRIOR**, *iri*, *ä.* *To wait, &c.* See *OPĒRIOR*.

**OPĒRIOR**, *âtus* sum, *âri.* (opus) *1.* *To 'bout, take pains, be occupied or bustled.*

*II.* *To bestow pains upon any thing,*

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 endeavour, busy, industrious. II. Full of trouble, hard, laborious, troublesome, difficult. III. Operative, efficacious.

OPERŌRIUM, i. n. (operio) A cover.

OPERUS, a, um. Part. of OPERIO.

OPES, u, um. See OFS.

OPHICHTUS, i. m. (Ὀφίχητι) The constellation Serpentiarius.

OPHTHALMIAS, æ, m. (ὀφθαλμία) A kind of fish, i. q. oculata.

OPHTHALMICS, a, um. (ὀφθαλμικός) Of or relating to the eyes.

OPHER, a, um. (ops and fero) Rendering assistance, bringing aid.

OPHFX, icis, c. (opus and facio) I. A master workman, artificer, composer, framer. II. Especially, A workman, handicraftsman, mechanic, artist.

OPHICINA, æ, f. (opifex) i. q. officina; Plant.

OPILAO, ōnis, m. (for ovilio, from ovis) A shepherd.

OPINE, adv. Sumptuously, splendidly, plentifully.

OPIMITAS, ātis, f. (oplus) 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. 2. 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. 2. In good credit with others, renowned, famous. N. B. Nec 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.

OPINOR, are, i. q. opinor; Plaut.

OPINOR, ātus sum, āri. (from opinor, opinor) To suppose, think, have an opinion, be of opinion, believe, judge.

OPINUS, a, um. See NECOPINUS.

OPIPARE, adv. Splendidly, richly, sumptuously.

OPIPARUS, a, um. (opes and paro, Splendid, rich, sumptuous).

OPITOLOR, ātus sum, āri. (ops and tulo, i. e. fero) To help, aid, assist.

OPOBALSAMUM, i. n. (ὀπὸ βαλσαμου) The juice or gum of the balsam tree or balm tree; balsam, baln.

OPORTET, uit, 2. verb. imperson. I. It is necessary, it must be; it is needful, useful, highly creditable; it should be so, it behooves, &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.

OPORNO, ēgi, actum, 3. (ob and pangō) To join, fasten, or fix to; savium, &c. ord.

OPORTO, to kiss.

OPPECTO, ēre, 3. (ob and pecto) To comb; hence, fig., of a kind of food, to pull to pieces, to chew, to cat.

OPPERTIOR, 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.

OPPIDATIM, adv. Town by town, in every town.

OPPIDU, adly, i. Very, very much. II. Really, indeed.

OPPIDULUM, i. n. (dimin. of oppidum, A small town.

OPPIDUM, 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 pillo) To stop or shut up.

OPPINGO, ēre. See OPPANGO.

OPPLEBO, ēvi, ētum, ēre. (ob and plero) To fill.

OPPLEBO, āre. (ob and plero) To keep at or to any thing.

OPPONO, sui, situm, ēre. (ob and pono) I. To set or place against; opponi, to be opposed to, to oppose one's self to; hence, 1. 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 place 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. (oppo) 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. (oppo) 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.

OPPRESSIVULA, 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, ēssi, ēssum, 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.

OPPROBAMENTUM, i. n. (opprobrio) *A disgrace, reproach*.

OPPROBRIUM, i. n. (ob and probrum) I. *Reproach*, *shame*, *disgrace*, *infamy*: hence, a *dishonour*, *reproach*, that which is *dishonourable*. II. *An abuse*, *taunt*, *abusive* or *reproachful language*.

OPPROBRO, are. (ob and probrum) To *reproach*, *taunt*, *upbraid with*.

OPUGNATIO, ónis. f. (opugnno) I. *A storming*, *assaulting*, *besieging*. II. *A storming* or *attacking*.

OPUGNATOR, óris. m. (opugnno) *A besieger*, *attacker*.

OPUGNO, ávi, átum, áre. 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 *buyet*, *cut*.

OPUS, ópis. f. I. *Power*, *might*, *influence*, *anything that enables us to do great things*: hence, I. *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*, *success*: thus also in the plural, *aids*, *supports*. In the above significations we find of the singular only *genit.*, *opis*, *acc.* *opem*, and *abl.* *ope*; but the plural *entire*.

OPTABILIS, e. (opto) To *be wished* or *desired*, *desirable*.

OPTATIO, ónis. f. (opto) *A wishing*, *a wish*; a *choosing*, *choice*, *liberty* to *choose*.

OPTATO, abl. 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, átis. 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, ónis. f. (opto) I. *Fain*, *free will*, *choice*, *option*, *power* to do or not to do *anything*, *freedom* to *choose between several things*. II. *Masc.* *A helper* whom one *chooses*, an *assistant*, *substitute*.

OPTIVUS, a, um. (opto) *Chosen*, *desired*, *wished*.

OPTO, ávi, átum, are. (from opto, optare) To *look out for anything*; hence,

I. To *wish*: hence, I. To *supplicate*. 2. To *desire*, *demand*. II. To *choose*.

OPTUMUS (Optim.). See BONUS.

OPULENS, tis, and OPULENTUS, a, um. (ops) Prop. *Rich* or *abounding in means that promote or further anything*; 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. *Func*, *splendid*.

OPULENTER, and OPULENTE, adv. *Eightly*, *expensively*, *sumptuously*, *magnificently*.

OPULENTIA, æ. f. (opulens) I. *Power*, *might*, such as is *furnished by external means*, *us money*, *friends*, *troops*, &c. II. *Riches*, *wealth*.

OPULENTITAS, átis. f. (opulens) i. q. opulentia; *Plaut*.

OPULENTO, áre. (opulens) To *make rich*, *enrich*.

OPES, óris. 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 performed*. 1. *A building*. 2. *A statue* or *other work of art*. 3. *A book*. 4. *Honey*. 5. *Opus oratorium*, 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, I. *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 anything*, an *edge*, *border*, *margin*, *coast*, *end*, *bound*, &c.: hence, I. *A sea-coast*, *shore*. II. *A country*, *region*, *climate*: a *zone*.

ORA, æ. f. In nautical language, *A cable*

or *top* 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, I. *Any inspired prophetic enunciation*, a *prophecy*, *prophetic declaration*. 2. Fig. *An oracle*, a *remarkable thought*, *rule*, or *saying*.

ORARIUS, a, um. (from ora) *Of or belonging to the coast*.

ORATA, æ. f. i. q. aurata. *A kind of fish*.

ORATIO, ónis. f. (oro) I. *Any thing which one speaks or writes*, *speech*, *language*, *discourse*. I. *Language* or *expression*, *oratorical expression*. 2. *A speech*, *langue*, *language*. II. *A speech*, *harangue*, *oration*. In *Caesar*, *oration*, by *virtue of the context*, is sometimes equivalent to, *A speech by way of excuse* or *apology*, an *excuse*, *apology*; *oratione accepta*, *Caes. 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*.

ORATORIA, æ. f. (dimin. of oratio) *A short speech*.

ORATOR, óris. m. (oro) I. *One that speaks* or *ought to speak*: hence, I. *A speaker* belonging to an *embassy*, an *ambassador*. 2. *An orator*. II. *One that prays* or *supplicates*.

ORATORICALLY, adv. *Oratorially*.

ORATORIUS, a, um. (orator) *Of or belonging to an orator*, *oratorical*: hence, *Oratoria*, *sc.* *ars*, *Rhetoric*.

ORATRIX, leis. f. (orator) I. *A female orator* or *speaker*; *rhetoric*. II. *A female suppliant*.

ORATIO, i. n. That which is spoken, words, a prayer.

ORATUS, us. tu. (oro) *A praying*, *supplicating*.

ORATIO, ónis. f. (orbo) *Privation*.

ORATOR, óris. m. (orbo) *A depriver*, *bereaver*, one that *deprives others of children*, *parents*, or *other beloved persons*.

ORBITACULUS, i. m. (dimin. of orbis) *Any small circle*, *round wheel*, *disk*, &c.

ORBIS, is. m. *Anything of a circular shape*, *a circle*, *round*: hence, I. 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, I. *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 (tympanum).* 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, I. The mark left by the ligature on a vine.* II. *A track, course, path.*

ORBITAS, ætis. f. (orbis) *Bereavement of children and parents; hence, fig., privation of a person or thing valuable to us.*

ORBO, avi, âtum, âre. (orbis) I. *To deprive of parents or children.* II. *Gen. To deprive of any thing valuable to one.*

ORBUS, a, um. (ὄρβος, whence ὄρβωτός) I. *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. I. *A kind of large fish, perhaps, the orc, or, grampus (Delphinusorca, L.).* II. *A large vessel, a tun.* III. *Pers. A dice-box; Pers.*

ORCHÆSTRÀ, æ. f. (ὄρχηστρά) *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 hier.

ORCIVS, or ORCIVS, 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; hence, Death; ercum morari, not to die, Hor.*

ORDIA PRIMA, for primordia; Lucr.

ORDINARIUS, a, um. (ordo) I. *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.*

ORDINATIM, adv. I. *According to order or succession.* II. *According to order or parts.* III. *Orderly, properly, duly, agreeably to order.*

ORDINATIO, ònis. f. (ordinò) I. *A setting in order, regulating, arranging; order, arrangement.* II. *An imperial order or direction.*

ORDINATOR, òris. m. (ordinò) *One that arranges or regulates any thing.*

ORDINO, avi, âtum, âre. (ordo) I. *To arrange.* II. *To order, regulate, bring into proper order, direct properly or in order.* III. *To order, ordain, fix, appoint, constitute.*

ORDIOR, orsus sum, iri. (ὄρδιω, whence ὄρδιωμαι) I. *Trans. I. 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, ònis. m. I. *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 or nature of things; hence, 1. Suitableness, becomingness.* 2. *Condition, state.*

ORFAS, ædis. f. (ὄρφια; sc. nympha. A mountain nymph.

OREXIS, is. f. (ὄρεξις) *Desire, appetite.* ORGANICUS, 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.*

ORGANUM, i. n. (ὄργανον) *Any instrument, machine, implement; especially, a musical instrument; and particularly, an organ, water-organ.*

ORGIA, òrum. n. sc. sacra. (\*ὄργια, τὰ) I. *The feast of Bacchus.* II. *Any secret or enthusiastic revel or feast.*

ORICALCUM, or AURICALCUM, i. n. (ὄρχικαλκός) 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 ORIGĀNUS, i. f. (ὄριγανον and ὄριγανός, ὄριγανον and ὄριγανός) *Organy, wild marjoram.*

ORIGO, ònis. f. (orior) I. *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, founder.*

ORION, ònis and ònis. 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, ὄρμαιναι) *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 oreris, oritur, orimur; but the second person has also oriris: after the fourth, are the infinitive oriri, and imperat. conj. orirer. Part. fut. oriturus, a, um, Hor.

ORIUNDUS, a, um. (orior) *Born or descended, having one's origin or birth from any thing.*

ORNAMENTUM, i. n. (ornò) 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; hence, honour, badge, mark or title of honour.* V. *Ornament, cleavage.*

ORNATE, adv. *With ornament, ornamentally, elegantly.*

ORNATRIX, icis. f. (ornatrix) *She that decks or adorns, especially, she that dresses the hair.*

ORNATUS, a, um. I. Part. of orno; see ORNO. II. Adj. I. *Provided with*

necessaries, furnished, equipped. 2. Ornamented, adorned, embellished, handsome, elegant; hence, ornatus, and more frequently ornatisissimus, 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, atum, are. 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, 1. To adorn, embellish; to commend, praise. 2. To honour with any thing.

ORNUS, 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, atum, are. (os, oris) I. Intrans. To speak; hence, to pray, beg, beseech, entreat. II. Trans. 1. 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 gillthead; called also Orphas, Or.

OROPHYGIUM, i. n. (ὀροφύγιον) 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.

ORTHOGRAPHA, 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.

ORŶZA, æ. f. (ὄρυζα) Rice.

OS, oris, n. I. The face, countenance; presence; hence, 1. The countenance, as

far as it shows bashfulness or assurance, or not; hence as signifies, assurance, effrontery, shamelessness. 2. A head. 3. A vizor, mask. II. The mouth; hence, 1. 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 oscein, from ocino) 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, 1. A little aperture in the middle of pulse, from which the sprout springs forth. 2. A small inage.

OSCIANTER, adv. In a gaping, yawning manner; hence, carelessly, negligently.

OSCIATIO, onis. f. (oscite) An opening of the mouth; a gaping, yawning.

OSCIOR, are, and OSCIOR, 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. (osculor) Kissing repeatedly.

OSCULATIO, onis. f. (osculor) A kissing.

OSCULOR, atus sum, ari. (osculum) 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) 1. 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, 3re. (for ostendo) Prop. To stretch or spread over against; hence, 1. To show, make to appear; thus also, se, to show one's self, appear, prop. and fig.; ostendi, to 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 Caesar.

OSTENTATIO, onis. f. (ostento) I. A showing, exhibiting; hence, 1. 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, atum, are. (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.

OSTIARIVS, a, um. (ostium) Of or concerned with doors; hence, Ostiarium, sc. tributum, A tax upon doors, a doortax.

OSTIATIM, adv. From door to door, from house to house.

OSTIUM, i. d. I. A door. II. Fig. Any entrance.

OSTRACISIVS, i. m. (ὀστράκισμός) 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, which the name of this mode of condemnation; Ostracism.

OSTREA, æ. f. and OSTREUM, i. d. (ὀστrea) 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.

OSTRIFER, a, um. (ostrum and fero) Producing oysters, abounding in oysters.

OSTRIVS, a, um. (ostrum) Of a purple colour.

OSTRUM, i. n. (ὀστρα) The juice of a kind of shell-fish, purple; hence, purple, lichen or cloth dyed with purple, a purple dress, purple covering.

OSCTUS. See OMI.

OSCS, a, um, adj. (odio) *That hates, hating; annoyed, out of humour.*

OTIUM, f. n. Dimin. of otium; Cael. in Cic. Ep.

OTIOS, ūtus sum, āri. (otium) *To have or enjoy leisure, to be at leisure.*

OTIOSĒ, adv. I. *At leisure, at ease, without business.* II. *Slowly, leisurely, without hurry.* III. *Quietly, without fear.*

OTIOSUS, 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.* 5. *Tranquil, free from grief or sorrow.* 6. *Quiet, peaceful, with which quietness and tranquillity are connected.* 7. *Calm, free from passion.* 8. *Unconcerned, neutral.* 9. *Quiet, making no disturbance.*

OTIUM, f. 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*; libro, quum est otium, legere soleo, Cic.; hence, otium, fig., *that which one makes or composes at his leisure.* II. *Rest, repose, tranquillity, quiet, as, in respect of enemies, &c., when it is sometimes equivalent to, peace.*

OVATIO, ōnis, 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.*

OVATUS, a, um. Part. of Ovo.

OVILIS, e, (ovis) *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 ōvi). I. *A sheep.*

II. *Wool.*

OVO, ōvi, ōtum, 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 ōvi). *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. (ξύγαρον) *A sauce composed of vinegar and garum.*

## P.

PĀBĒLĀTOR, ōnis, f. (pabulor) *Forage, pasture; especially an army, a foraging.*

PĀBŪLĀTOR, ōris, m. (pabulor) *One that fetches fodder for cattle; hence, a forager.*

PĀBŪLOR, ūtus 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.*

PĀCĪLIS, e, (pax) *Pacific, of or belonging to peace,*

PĀCĪTOR, ōris, m. (paco) *One who causes peace and tranquillity any where, a pacifier, peacemaker.*

PĀCĪTUS, 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.*

PĀCIFICĀTOR, ōnis, f. (pacifico) *A making peace.*

PĀCIFICĀTOR, ōris, m. (pacifico) *A peace-maker.*

PĀCIFICĀTORIUS, a, um (pacificator) *Relating to the making of peace, pacificatory.*

PĀCIFICO, ōvi, ūtum, āre, and PĀCIFICOR, ūtus 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, ōvi, ūtum, 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.*

PACTO, 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 ratiōne, 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. (παιδαγωγίον) 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, or PENE, adv. I. *Nearly, almost.* II. *Entirely, quite; superl., pānissime, Plat.*

PĒNINSŪLA, æ, f. (pæne and insula) *A peninsula.*

PĒNINSULA. See PENE.

PĒNŪLA, 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.*

PĒNŪLA, a, um. *Wearing a panula.*

PĒON, ōnis, m. (Παιών) *A poetical foot, consisting of three short syllables and one long, which may be in any part of the foot.*

**PÆTŪS**, a, um. Dimin. of pætus; Cic.  
**PÆTUS**, a, um. *Spunting; leaping.*  
**PÆGĀNICUS**, a, um. (paganus) *Relating to villages or to country people.*  
**PÆGĀNUS**, a, um. (pagus) 1. *Of or belonging to villages:* hence, Paganus, *A countryman, a peasant, boor.* 11. *One that is not a soldier.*  
**PÆGĀTIM**, adv. *By or in villages or districts.*  
**PÆGĪLLA**, æ. f. Dimin. of pagina; Cic.  
**PÆGINA**, æ. f. (pago or pangō) *A page of a paper, letter, or book; pagina may frequently be rendered, leaf; because the ancients usually wrote on only one side of the paper; so that the number of pages and leaves was the same; hence, a paper, writing, any thing written.*  
**PÆGINĒLA**, æ. f. (dimin. of pagina) *A little leaf or page.*  
**PÆGUS**, m. *A kind of fish.*  
**PÆGUS**, i. m. 1. *A number of houses together, a village:* hence, with the poets, for, the inhabitants of a village, or, villagers. 11. *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.*  
**PĀLA**, æ. f. (for pagela, from pango) 1. *An instrument for digging with, a spade, shovel.* 11. *The bezil of a ring.*  
**PÆLĒSTRA**, æ. f. (παλαίστρα) 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 quail, &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.*  
**PÆLĒSTRICE**, adv. *According to the rules of the palaestra.*  
**PÆLĒSTRICUS**, a, um. (παλαίστρικός) *Of or belonging to the palaestra, athletic.*  
**PÆLĒSTRITA**, æ. m. (παλαίστρις) *One who attends the palaestra, a wrestler.*  
**PĀLAM**. 1. Adv. 1. *Openly, publicly.* 2. *Publicly, well known.* 11. *Prep. Before, in the presence of.*  
**PĀLĀTIUM**, i. d. 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.  
**PĀLĀTIUM**, i. n. 1. *The palate.* 1. *As an organ of taste.* 2. *As an organ of speech.* 11. *Cæli, Eum. ap. Cic., i. e. the arch or cope of Heaven.*  
**PĀLĀTUS**, a, um. part. 1. *Of PĀLO.*  
**II. OF PALOR.**  
**PĀLE**, æ. f. (παλα) *A wrestling.*  
**PĀLEA**, æ. f. *Cluff, short or broken straw.*  
**PĀLEAR**, ōris. n. (for paleare, from palea) *The skin that hangs down from the neck of an ox, the dewlap.*  
**PĀLEMPĒSTES**, i. m. (παλιμπεστές) *Parclement, asses' skin that can be frequently written upon.*  
**PĀLĒNDŌIA**, æ. f. (παλινοδία) *The repetition of a song, a repeated song.* hence, a recantation.  
**PĀLĪTOR**, āri. (freq. of palor) *To wander about.*  
**PĀLĪFERUS**, i. m. (παλιφέρω) *A thorny shrub, Christ's thorn (Rhamnus Palturus, L.).*  
**PALLA**, æ. f. 1. *An upper garment, mantle, or cloak, usually long and broad, worn, 1. By women.* 2. *By others.* But palla, especially by the poets, was used also for the shorter under-garment, the toga or stola. 11. *A curtain.*  
**PALLĀCA**, æ. f. (παλλακή) *A concubine.*  
**PĀLLĀDIUS**, a, um. 1. *Of or belonging to the goddess Pallas.* 11. *Scientific, skilful.*  
**PALLEO**, ui. 2. 1. *To be pale:* hence, Palleus, *Pale, wan:* also, *pite, that renders or makes pale.* Palleo is also used of any weak dark colour, when it means, sometimes, *To be yellow, sometimes, to be green or black:* hence, Palleus, *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. (palleo) *To grow or become pale, to turn pale; to grow yellow or yellowish, dark-coloured, &c.*  
**PĀLLĪTUS**, 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.*  
**PĀLLĪDĪTUS**, a, um. Dimin. of pallidus; Catull.  
**PĀLLIDUS**, a, um. (palleo) 1. *Pale, wan, pallid.* 11. *That makes or renders*

*pale.* 111. *Mouly, musty.* 1V. *That has not its right or proper colour, unsightly, that looks ill.*  
**PĀLLIŌLĀTIUM**, adv. e. g. amictus, i. e. clothed with a mantle, Plaut.  
**PĀLLIŌLĀTUS**, a, um. (palliolium) 1. *Wrapped up in or wearing a mantle.* 11. *Furnished with a hood.*  
**PĀLLIŌLIUM**, i. n. (dimin. of pallium) 1. *A mantle or upper garment.* 11. 1. *covering for the head, a hood.*  
**PĀLLIUM**, i. n. (from πάλλω) 1. *Any covering.* 11. *Especially, A kind of broad, loose, upper garment.* 1. *For men.* 2. *A mantle, cloak.* 2. *For Roman ladies; Ov.*  
**PĀLLIŪR**, ōris. m. (palleo) 1. *Pale colour, paleness, wanness, pallor:* hence, 1. *Solitude, great fear.* 2. *Aurora, Stat., at the first dawn.* 11. *Mistiness, mottiness.* 111. *Disagreeable colour or shape.*  
**PĀLLĪCA**, æ. f. Dimin. of palla; Plaut.  
**PĀLMA**, 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.*  
 C. 111. *A shoot or branch.* 1V. *For palma, A shield; Tibull.*  
**PĀLMĀRIS**, æ. (from palma) 1. *Relating to palms, full of palms.* 11. *That deserves the palm or preference, excellent.*  
**PĀLMĀRICUS**, a, um. i. q. palmaris. *That deserves the prize, excellent.*  
**PĀLMĀTUS**, a, um. (palma) 1. *Palm-td.* 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.*  
**PĀLMES**, itis. m. (palma) *A young branch or shoot of a vine, a twig, sprout of a vine: hence, for, a vine, vineyard.*  
**PĀLMĒTEM**, i. n. (palma) *A palm grove.*  
**PĀLMĪFER**, a, um. (palma and fero) *That produces or abounds in palms or dates.*  
**PĀLMŌSUS**, a, um. (palma) *Full of or abounding in palm trees.*

## PAL

**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 smm, 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*.

**PALFĀTOR**, ōris. m. (palpo) *A caresser, flatterer*.

**PALPĒBRA**, æ. f. I. *An eyelid*: plur., palpebræ, the eyelids. II. Palpebræ means also, *The hair on the eyelids*.

**PALPIRO**, 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 smm, 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: palpura obtuderet 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.

**PĀLŪNĀTUS**, a, um. *Wearing an upper garment (paludamentum)*.

**PĀLŪNŌSUS**, a, um. (palus, udis) *Boggy, marshy*.

**PĀLUMBES**, is. c. (apparently formed from πάλυα) *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. rre. (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*.

## PAN

**PĀNĀRĪUS** JM, i. n. (dimin. of panarium) *A small bread-basket*.

**PĀNĀTHĒNĀLĪCUS**, a, um. (Παναθηναϊκός) *Of, belonging to, or used in the festivals at Athens called Panathenæa*: hence, Panathenæicus, sc. liber, *A work by Isocrates in praise of Athens, recited at this festival*: Panathenæica, sc. sollempnia, *this festival*.

**PANCHRESTUS**, a, um. (πᾶνχρηστος) *Generally or universally useful, very useful*.

**PANCŔĀTICE**, adv. *After the manner of pancrætics*.

**PANŔĪCŪLOR**, 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, netum, and (from pago) pēgi, and, more frequently, pēggi, 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.

**PĀNIS**, 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. (pannis) I. *Ragged, tattered*. II. *Like rags*.

**PANNŪCĒUS** or **-IUS**, a, um. (pannis) I. *Ragged, tattered*. II. *Wrinkled*.

**PANNUS**, i. m. (πᾶνος, Dor. πᾶνός) Prop. *The thread of the wool*: hence, *wool*. 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*

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*rag, tatter*: hence, panni, rags, tatters, a tattered garment; pannis obstitus, Ter.; Suet. i. e. 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 panceh, the bowels*.

**PANTHERA**, æ. f. (πανθηρα) *A panther*.

**PANTŌMĪMA**, æ. f. (pantomimus) *A female pantomime*.

**PANTŌMĪCUS**, a, um. (πantomιμαῖος) *Pantomime*.

**PANTŌMĪMUS**, i. n. (πantomιμος) I. *A pantomime, an actor who expresses every thing by gestures*. II. *A piece or play expressed only by gestures*.

**PĀPĒ I** interj. (παπα) *An interjection denoting admiration or astonishment, Wonderful! strange! marvellous!*

**PĀPĀVER**, ēris. n. *The poppy*.

**PĀPĪLLA**, æ. f. *The nipple of a breast*: also, for the breast (mamma) itself; Virg.: papillæ auratæ, Juv. of a small golden 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*.

**PĀPŪLĪFER**, a, um. (papyrus and fero) *That produces, bears the papyrus*.

**PĀPŪRUS**, 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, neat, suitable, convenient*. II. Subst. I. 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 nobile fratrum, Hor.

**PĀRĀBLĪS**, e. (parō) *Easy to be prosed.*

**PĀRĀDŌXUS**, a. um. (παράδοξος) *Contrary to usual opinion, and so, marvellous, strange* : Paradoxa, Cic., *Apparently contrary tenets* (of the Stoics).

**PĀRĀRIUS**, i. m. (parō) *A factor, broker.*

**PĀRĀSĪTA**, æ. f. (parasitus) *A female parasite.*

**PĀRĀSĪTĀSTER**, tri. m. (parasitus) *A despicable parasite, a mean, sorry parasite.*

**PĀRĀSĪTĀTIŌ**, ōnis. f. (parasitor) *An acting the parasite.*

**PĀRĀSĪTOR**, āri. (parasitus) *To act the parasite.*

**PĀRĀSĪTUS**, i. m. (παράσιτος) 1. *One who eats or is accustomed to eat with any one, a fellow boarder, guest.* 2. *A parasite, sponger, smell-feast.*

**PĀRĀSĪTICĪS**, Idis. f. (παράσιτικῆς) *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.*

**PĀRĀTIŌ**, ōnis. f. (parō) *A procuring, preparing* ; Regni, Sall., a striving after the supreme power.

**PĀRĀTRĀGĒDĪŌ**, āre. (παράτριγέδιον, ū) *To speak or express one's self in a tragic style.*

**PĀRĀTUS**, a. um. 1. Part. of parō ; 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. (parō) *A preparing, fitting out, making ready.*

**PĀRĀZŌNIUM**, i. d. (παράζωνιον) *A small sword, a dagger.*

**PARCE**, adv. *Sparingly, with sparingness, prudently* ; hence, 1. Fig. *Sparingly, a little moderately, slightly.*

II. *Seldom.*

**PARCĪPŌRUS**, i. m. (parcus and promo) *One that gives sparingly, a niggard.*

**PARCĪTAS**, ātis. f. (parcus) *Sparingness, parsimoniousness.*

**PARCO**, pēpēri (more rarely parsi), parcium am. parsum, ēre. (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.* Also in a bad sense, *Stingy.* II. *Small, little, scanty.*

**PARĒAS**, or **PĀRIAS**, æ. m. (παρίας) *A kind of serpent.*

**PĀRELĪŌN**, i. n. (παρήλιος) *A parhelion, mock sun.*

**PĀRENS**, tis. 1. Part. of parō ; see PARO. II. Adj. *Obedient* ; parentior, Cic. III. 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., Parens, *One who is as a father or mother ; a preserver, protector, defender, benefactor.* 2. Under parents are sometimes comprehended, 1. *Grand-parents, great-grand-parents, and ancestors.* 2. *Gen. Relatives, kinsfolk.*

N. B. Genit. parentum and parentium, Cic.

**PĀRENTĀLĪS**, e. (parens, parentes) 1. *Of parents.* 2. *That is performed in honour or in remembrance of parents (or relatives after their death).* Parentalia, *Funeral obsequies, a festival in honour of the dead, a funeral feast in honour of parents or those whom one regards as parents.*

**PĀRENTŌ**, āvi, ātum, āre. (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.*

**PĀREŌ**, ui, ltum, ēre. (from pario) 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 ; to be manifest* ; si parēt, Cic.

**PĀRENTĪA**, æ. f. (pareo) *Obedience.*

**PĀRIES**, ētis. m. 1. *A wall.* 2. Fig. *Ero paries* (inter vos), a partition-wall, Plaut.

**PĀRIĒTINUS**, a. um. (paries) *Relating to walls or the walls of a house* ; Parietine, ārum, *Old ruinous walls.*

**PĀRIĪLĪS**, e. (par) *Equal, like, of the same form.*

**PĀRIO**, pēpēri, pāritum and partum, ēre. 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.* II. Fig. i. e. *To procure, occasion, get, acquire.* 4. *To bring forth, invent.* 5. Part. Partus, a. um. ; e. g. bona, Cic. ; also Parta (plur.), subst. ; e. g. patris mei bene parta, Ter., well-carved property.

**PĀRITER**, adv. 1. *Equally, in like manner, just so.* 2. *At the same time.* 3. *Likewise, too, also.* 4. *Collectively, together.*

**PĀRITO**, āre. Freq. of parō ; Plaut.

**PARMA**, æ. f. (παρμα) *A kind of small round shield, carried by the light infantry and the cavalry* ; Liv. : with the poets, gen., a shield ; Virg.

**PĀRMĀTUS**, a. um. *Furnished with the shield parma.*

**PĀRMĪCLA**, æ. f. Dimin. of parma ; Hor.

**PĀRMĪCLĀRIUS**, i. m. (parmula) l. 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).

**PĀRŌ**, āvi, ātum, āre. (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. 5. *To manage, regulate, direct* ; hence, Paratus, a. um, *Regulated.* 6. *To procure, acquire* ; also, to procure, buy.

7. *To value or esteem.* 8. *To compare one's self with any one.*

**PĀRŌ**, 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).*

**PĀRŌDĪA**, æ. f. (παρόδια) *A song composed in imitation of another* ; hence, a reply, especially, such as retains all or

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the greater part of the words which it answers.

PAROPSIS, or PARAPSIS, Idis. f. (παροψίς)

A *fish, platter*. I. A bird, the cry of which was esteemed an ill omen, perhaps, a jay.

PATRICIUS, æ. c. (for patricia, 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 patriæ). 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. XI Tab.: especially, one who rebels against his native country or the sovereign of his native country, a rebel, traitor.

PATRICIÁLIS, or PATRICIÁLIS, e. (patricium) Of or relating to patrician or murder, or gen., cursed, wicked.

PATRICIUM, i. n. (patricium) I. A murderer of a father or parents, patricius. 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 mittit, Liv.: but more frequently for ex parte, In part, or partly; partim me amici deseruerunt, partim proderunt, 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, revoke, 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.

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PARSIVOLIA, æ. f. (parco) Frugality; parsimony, niggardliness.

PARTIENSIS, æ. f. (partivivus) A kind of herb.

PARTICIPES, IPIS. (pars and participio) Adj. Participating, partaking. N. B. Particeps regno, for regni, Sen. II. Subst. A sharer, partaker, companion, comrade.

PARTICIPŌ, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. (participes) 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, æ. f. (dimin. of parts) A small part or piece, a bit, a little.

PARTICŪLĀTĪM, adv. By parts or pieces.

PARTĪM, 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, Phadr. 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.

PARTĪTĪM, adv. Distributively, with proper division.

PARTĪTIO, ōnis. f. (partior) I. A parting, dividing, distributing. II. A rhetorical figure, by which a whole is distributed into its parts, Order, distribution, arrangement.

PARTĪTŪDO, inis. f. (pario, ere) A bearing young.

PARTUS, a, um. Part. of PARTIO, ire.

PARTUMĒTUS, a, um. That easily brings forth children; Hor. Epod. 17, 50: but modern edd. read Pactumetus (Nom. propr.).

PARTŪDO, 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 ager, id., i. e. blooms, begins to bear fruit, &c.

PARTUS, a, um. Part. of PARO.

PARTUS, us. m. (pario) I. Birth, a bringing forth: hence, the time of birth.

II. The infant, young animal, whether

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brought forth or not. N. B. Partu, lot partui, Propert.

PĀRUM, adv. (παῖδες) 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 diligerent, 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 assuetus sum, gaudeo: sin minus, hoc me tamen concipio, 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. (παῦρον πρὸς) A little while, a short time.

PĀRUNCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of paro.) A small boat or bark.

PĀRVIPENDO, or PĀRVĪ PENDO, ěre. To value or esteem at a low rate.

PĀRVITAS, ātis. f. (parvus) Littleness, smallness.

PĀRVULUS, a, um. (dimin. of parvus)

1. Small, not great or large, petty.

II. Little, young. III. Not a match for.

PĀRVUS, a, um. (from παῖδες) Compar. minor; Superl. minimus. I. Parvus, a, um. 1. Small, not large: also, small, trifling, mean, weak: hence, Parvus, A trifle, a little thing, bagatelle: parvi æstimo, 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. 11. 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-

*come, inferior.* <sup>3.</sup> *Less, usually in the neuter gender; minus praedae.* Liv.: also, *too little.* <sup>2.</sup> *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; Minores.* <sup>1.</sup> *Younger persons, young persons, in respect of elder; children.* <sup>2.</sup> *Descendants, posterity.* III. Superl. Minimus (minutus), a, um. <sup>1.</sup> *The smallest, or, very small.* <sup>2.</sup> *Least, very little or trifling.* <sup>3.</sup> *The least, in respect of age, the youngest.* <sup>4.</sup> *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. <sup>1.</sup> *The least, very little.* <sup>2.</sup> *At the least, most seldom.*

PASCEOLUS, i. m. (πάσκαλος, for which also *πάραλος* was in use) *A money-bag, purse.*

PASCO, pāvi, pastum, 3. (πάω. whence πάσκα) <sup>1.</sup> *Trans. 1. To graze, feed, keep (cattle), to supply with pasture; also absolute, pascere, to graze cattle; also, to tend cattle, drive to pasture;* hence, Gen. *To feed, nourish, maintain, support, fatten.* <sup>2.</sup> *Fig. To nourish, maintain, allow to grow.* <sup>3.</sup> *To fast upon, to give nourishment or entertainment, to delight, gratify;* thus also, pasci, *to feed one's self.* <sup>2.</sup> *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.*

PASCUUS, a, um. (pasco) *That serves for pasture;* hence, plur., Pascua, Cic., *A pasture.*

PASSER, eris, m. <sup>1.</sup> *A sparrow.* II. *A kind of sea-fish.* III. *Passer marinus, Plaut., i. q. struthio-caelus.*

PASSERUCULUS, i. m. (dimin. of passer) *A little sparrow.*

PASSIM, adv. <sup>1.</sup> *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. <sup>1.</sup> *Part. of PANDO.* II. *Part. of PATIOR.*

PASSUS, us, m. (pando) <sup>1.</sup> *A step, pace;* hence, <sup>1.</sup> *Fig. A step.* <sup>2.</sup> *A foot-step, impression made by a foot.* II. *A*

*pace, as a measure of length, containing five Roman feet.*

PASTILLUS, i. m. <sup>1.</sup> *A small round ball of flour, &c.; 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, onis, f. (pasco) *A pasture, place where cattle feed.*

PASTOR, oris, m. (pasco) <sup>1.</sup> *One that pastures cattle, a herdsman.* II. *A feeder, fattener.* N. B. Pastorum domina, i. e. Pales, Ov.: pastorum Linæus, i. e. Polyphemus, id.: pastorum dux geminus, id., i. e. Romulus and Remus.

PASTORĀLIS, e. (pastor) *Of, belonging, proper to, &c. herdsmen or shepherds.*

PASTORĪCIUS (Pastoritiuus), a, um. <sup>1.</sup> *q. pastoris.*

PASTORĪCUS, a, um. <sup>1.</sup> *q. pastoralis.*

PASTUS, us, m. Part. of PASCO.

PASTUS, us, m. (pasco) <sup>1.</sup> *A pasture, place where cattle graze.* II. *A feeding.*

III. *Food.* <sup>1.</sup> *Of cattle, Pasture, fodder.* <sup>2.</sup> *Of persons, Food, sustenance, victuals.*

PĀTĀGIĀRIUS, i. m. *One that makes patagia.*

PĀTĀGIĀTUS, a, um. *Furnished or bordered with a patagium.*

PĀTĀGIUM, i. n. (πάταγιον) *A broad border on a Roman lady's garment, answering to the clavus on the tunic in a man's dress.*

PĀTAGUS, i. m. (πάταγος) Plaut.: it was a kind of disease, according to Festus.

PĀTĀLIS, e. (pateo) *Open, spreading abroad; bos, Plaut., with spreading horns.*

PĀTĒFĀCIO, eci, actum, ēre; Pass. Patefio, actus sum. (pateo and facio) <sup>1.</sup> *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.

PĀTĒFACTIO, onis, f. (patefacio) *An opening, laying open, discovering, making known.*

PĀTĒFACTUS, a, um. Part. of PĀTĒFACTIO.

PĀTĒFIO, actus sum. See PĀTĒFACTIO.

PĀTELĀ, æ, f. (dimin. of patera) *A flat vessel, in which food was dressed and served up, a dish, plate.*

PĀTENS, tis. <sup>1.</sup> *Part. of pateo; see PATEO.* II. *Adj. 1. Open, passable.*

<sup>2.</sup> *Open, uncovered.* <sup>3.</sup> *Evident, clear, manifest.*

PĀTENTER, adv. *Openly.*

PĀTEO, ui, ere. (prob. from pando) <sup>1.</sup> *To be or stand open, not to be closed;* hence, Patens, *Open;* hence, <sup>1.</sup> *To be open or passable.* <sup>2.</sup> *To be open or free, to be allotted or unprohibited, to be at one's command.* <sup>3.</sup> *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.*

PĀTER, tris, m. (πατήρ) <sup>1.</sup> *A father;* pater familias, Cic.; or, familia, Liv., the master of a house. N. B. <sup>1.</sup> *Pater, for amor paternus, Ov.* <sup>2.</sup> *The resemblance or likeness of a father.* <sup>3.</sup> *A foster-father.* <sup>4.</sup> *A step-father;* Tac. Ann. <sup>1.</sup> 59. II. *A father, the author of a thing.* III. *A father, as a title of honour and respect;* hence, <sup>1.</sup> *Pater patriæ, the father of his country, a title.* <sup>2.</sup> *Pater conscriptus, a senator, Cic.: patres, the senate, Liv.* <sup>3.</sup> *The gods are called patres.* <sup>4.</sup> *Pater patratus, Cic., the chief of the Fetiales, who made treaties.* <sup>5.</sup> *Pater conæ, Hor., he that gives a feast or entertainment.* <sup>6.</sup> *An old man;* Virg. <sup>7.</sup> *Pater esuritionum, Catull., of a very poor man.*

PĀTERA, æ, f. (pateo) *A flat vessel for drinking and making libations out of, a bowl.*

PĀTERFAMILIAS. See PĀTER.

PĀTERNUS, a, um. (pater) <sup>1.</sup> *Fatherly, paternal.* II. *Of one's native or paternal country.*

PĀTESCO, tui, 3. (pateo) <sup>1.</sup> *To become open, open itself.* II. *Fig. To become manifest or evident, to become visible, come to light.* III. *To stretch, extend.*

PĀTĒBĪLIS, e. (pater) <sup>1.</sup> *Endurable, tolerable.* II. *Able to feel any thing, passible.*

PĀTĒLĒTUS, a, um. (patibulum) *Fastened to a patibulum or gallows.*

PĀTĒLĒTUS, a, um. (pateo) *Spread, extended;* hence, <sup>1.</sup> *Patibulum, I. A gallows; also, a cross.* <sup>2.</sup> *A kind of prop for fuses.* 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. <sup>1.</sup> *Part. of patior; see PATIOR.* II. *Adj. 1. Bearing, enduring.* <sup>2.</sup> *Patient; also, hard, unyielding.*

PĀTENTER, adv. *Patiently.*

**PÄTIENTIA**, æ. f. (patients) I. With a genitive of the object. *An enduring, bearing, suffering.* II. Without this genitive. I. *An enduring of fatigue.* 2. *Contentment.* 3. *Compliance, submission; forbearance, lenity.* 4. *Patience.* 5. *Obedience.*

**PÄTINA**, æ. f. (from παθη of πάτιν, for πάτιν) *A pan, dish, plate, porringer.*

**PÄTINÄRIUS**, a. um. (patina): e. g. struices, Plaut., heaps of dishes; piscis, id., served up in a dish; patinarius, sc. homo, Suet., a gormandizer.

**PÄTIO**, cre. for patior; Cic. e Legg. XII Tab.

**PÄTIORE**, passus sum, i. (from παθω, i. e. τασω) I. *To undergo, endure, suffer, to be obliged to do so;* hence, *to receive, experience,* when equivalent to *to endure, suffer;* repulsam, Ov.: vulnera, Cic. II. *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.* III. *To suffer, to let come to pass, to allow, permit, let;* especially, *to be so hard or unwilling as to let any thing happen.*

**PÄTRÄTOR**, ðris, m. (patro) *One that effects or accomplishes.*

**PÄTRÄTUS**, i. m. Pater patratus, *The chief Fetialis, who concluded treaties.*

**PÄTRIA**, æ. f. *A native country, &c.;* see PATRIA.

**PÄTRIARCHA** and -ES, æ. m. (πατριάρχης) *A patriarch. I. The founder or progenitor of a family.* II. *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 patricide, 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 senator (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. (πατρισεω, i. q. πατρεω) *To resemble, act like, or take after, one's father.*

**PÄTRIS**, a, um. (pater) I. *Paternal,*

*fatherly;* hence, *Patria, sc. terra, One's native country, native place;* hence, II. *Patrus, a, um, (of one's native country, native.*

**PÄTRO**, avi, ätum, ære. (pater) Prop. *To be a father, to act or play the father;* hence, I. *To cast a paternal or affectionate glance at any one.* II. *To acquire any thing from one by means of such a glance;* hence, *to effect, perform, accomplish, achieve, make, bring to pass.*

**PÄTROCIINIUM**, i. n. (for patronocinium, from patronus) *Protection, defence; pleading (in court);* hence, *for, a person to be defended, a client.*

**PÄTROCIINOR**, ätus sum, äri. (patronus) *To defend, protect, support.*

**PÄTRÖNA**, æ. f. (patronus) I. *A patroness, a protectress, she that defends or supports.* II. *She that manumits a slave.*

**PÄTRÖNUS**, i. m. (pater) I. *A patron, he that defends, protects, or assists a person, town, province, &c. on any occasion; a protector, defender, supporter, &c.;* hence, II. *An advocate, pleader.*

III. *The master of a freedman who remains in his service and enjoys his protection.*

**PÄTRÖUS**, a, um. (πατριος) i. q. patrus.

**PÄTRÖULIS**, e. (patruus) I. *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.* II. *Belonging to or common with a father's brother's child.*

**PÄTRUS**, (pater) I. Subst. *Patruus, 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, II. Adv. *Patrus, a, um, Of or belonging to a paternal uncle.*

**PÄTRÛS**, a, um. (pateo) I. *Open, standing open.* II. *Extended, spreading, broad.*

**PÄUCILOQUUM**, i. n. (paucus and loquo) *Fewness of words in speaking; a speaking but seldom.*

**PÄUCITAS**, ätis. f. (paucus) *Fewness, smallness of number, paucity.*

**PÄUCÛLUS**, a, um. (dimin. of paucus) Plur. **PÄUCULI**, æ, a. *Very few.*

**PÄUCUS**, a, um, and more frequently, plur., **PÄUCI**, æ, a. (allied to paulus)

I. *Few;* hence, *pauci, few (persons); pauciores, fewer (persons).* N. B. *Paucus, plur., Few words, a little; ut in paucus*

*conferam, Cic., to be brief; paucis te volo Ter., I should like to speak a word or two with you.* II. *Some.*

**PÄULÄTIN**, or **PÄULLÄTIN**. I. *Gradually, by degrees, by little and little.* II. *A little.* III. *Singly, by parts.*

**PÄULISPER**, or **PÄULLISPER**. adv. *A little time, a little while, a short time.*

**PÄULO**, or **PÄULLO**. See **PÄULUS**.

**PÄULÛS**, or **PÄULLÛS**, a, um. (dimin. of paulus) *A little; hence, Paululus, subst., A trifle, a little; hence, paululo; also, Paululum, adv., A little.*

**PÄULUS**, or **PÄULLUS**, a, um. (παῦλος, i. q. πῶστος) *Little, small.* Paulum, i. Subst. *A little, a trifle; hence, paulo, by a little, a little, little.* II. Adv. *A little.*

**PÄUPER**, ðris. *Poor, needy, indigent.*

**PÄUPERÛLUS**, a, um. (dimin. of pauper) *Poor, indigent, needy.*

**PÄVERIES**, ðl. f. (pauper) I. *Poverty, want of riches.* II. *Loss, injury, detriment.*

**PÄVERÛRE**, ære. (pauper) I. *To render poor.* II. *Aliquid re, to make poor in any matter, i. e. to deprive of.*

**PÄVERTAS**, ätis. f. (pauper) I. *Poverty. I. Want of riches. 2. Want, neediness.* II. *Poverty.*

**PÄUSA**, æ. f. (παῦσις) *A pause, stop, halt, cessation, end; pausam facere, to cease, stop, plant.*

**PÄUSÄRIUS**, i. m. (pausa) *The director or commander of the rowers, to whom he gave a signal with a hammer when to stop.*

**PÄUSEA**, or **PÄUSIA**, æ. f. *Oliva, A kind of olive.*

**PÄUSILLÛM**. adv. *A little.*

**PÄUSILLÄTIN**. adv. i. q. paulatim; Plaut.

**PÄUSILLÄPER**. adv. i. q. paulisper; Plaut.

**PÄUSILLÛS**, a, um. (dimin. of paucillus) *Little, small; hence, Pausillum, A small thing, a trifle; hence, adv., A little.*

**PÄUSILLUS**, a, um. (dimin. of paullus) *Little, small; Pausillum, subst., A little; hence, pauxillo, abl., a little, by a little.*

**PÄVÆFÄCIO**, ðci, actum. 3.; Pass. *Pavescio, actus sum, (paveo and facio) To frighten, alarm, terrify; hence, Pavescatus, a, um, Frightened, terrified, alarmed.*

**PÄVEO**, 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, abashed.*

PÁVESCO, ÉRS. 3. (paveo) *To begin to be afraid or alarmed.*

PAVĪDE, adv. *Fearfully.*

PAVĪDUS, a. um. (paveo) I. *Trembling, shaking, fearful, full of solicitude and anxiety, afraid*: hence, I. *Timid, fearful, timorous*. 2. *Startled*. II. *Anxious, connected with anxiety and trouble.*

PAVĪMENTO, ÁVI, ÁTUM, ÁRE. (parvimentum) I. *To pave, floor*. II. *To make a pavement.*

PAVĪMENTUM, I. N. (pavio) *A pavement, floor; a footpath beaten or made dense with stones, earth, or chalk.*

PÁVIO, IVI, ITUM. (from pávio, pávio) *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.

PÁVĪTUS, a. um. Part. of PAVIO.

PÁVIO, ORIS. M. *A peacock.*

PÁVOR, ÉNIS. M. (paveo) I. *A shaking, trembling*: hence, a beating, throbbing, or panting of the heart. II. *Anxiety, fear, terror, dread, fright, alarm*. III. *Religious awe or dread.*

PAX, PÁCIS. F. (allied to pacio, paciscor, pangi) I. *An agreement, contract, covenant*. II. *Peace*: hence, I. *Fig. Peace, tranquillity*: also, public tranquillity. 2. *Pax!* as an exclamation, *Peace! silence! no another word!*

III. *Permission, good leave*. IV. *Of the gods, Grace, favour, assistance.*

PECCÁTUM, I. N. (pecco) *That which is done wrong; a fault, trespass, sin, error.*

PECCÁTUS, US. M. (pecco) *A fault.*

PECCO, ÁVI, ÁTUM, ÁRE. Prop. *To do any thing wrongly*. I. *To do wrong, make a mistake; to commit a fault, transgress, sin*: also, alliquid, *to err, make a mistake in any thing*. II. *To err, commit one's self, offend.*

PECCŪSUS, A. UM. (pecus, oris) *Rich in cattle.*

PECTEN, INIS. M. (pecto) I. *A comb for the hair*. II. *Any thing resembling a comb*. 1. *A weaver's lay or stay; the stay or reed 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 if were interwoven*. 7. *The quill or instrument with which they played on a lute*: hence, fig., a lute, lyre. 8. *A scallop.*

PECTĪTES, A. UM. Part. of PECTO.

PECTO, PEXI, PEXUI or PECTVI, PEXUM and PECTULUM, ÁRE. (pecus, ō) 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. PECTIUS, A. UM. 1. *Combed*. 2. *Well worked, dug.*

PECTUS, ORIS. N. 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.*

PECU, U. N. (allied to pecus) Plur. pecua. *Cattle*: pecu squamosum, Plaut., i. e. fishes.

PECŪRĪUS, A. UM. (pecu) *Off, belonging to, or concerned with*: Pecuarĭa, orum, *Herds of cattle*: hence, Pecuarĭus (sc. homo), *A breeder and feeder of cattle, a grazer*; especially, a possessor of whole herds.

PECCĪLĀTOR, ÉNIS. M. (peculor) *A robber, thief*; especially, one who in the manner of a thief appropriates to himself any thing which belongs to the community.

PECCĪLĀTUS, US. M. (peculor) *A depriving of property, robbery, theft*: especially, peculation.

PECCĪLĀRIUS, 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*.

PECCĪLŪ, ÁVI, ÁTUM, ÁRE. (peculium) *To furnish with a peculium or private property*: Peculiatŭs, a. um, *Furnished with or having a peculium or private property*: enriched.

PECCĪLŪSUS, A. UM. (peculium) *Having a large private property or peculium*.

PECCĪLŪM, 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.*

PECCĪLOR, ÁRI. (peculium); e. g. remp., Flor., to appropriate to one's self that which belongs to the state.

PECCŪNĪA, Æ. F. (from pecus, because the riches of the ancients consisted in herds of cattle) I. *Property*. II. *Money*: hence, pecunĭe, *money, sums of money*.

PECCŪNĪĀRIUS, A. UM. (pecunia) (*of*, concerning, or belonging to money. inopia rei pecuniarĭe, Cic., want of money; pramĭa rei pecuniarĭe, Cæs., a reward in money.

PECCŪNŪSUS, A. UM. (pecunia) I. *That has much money, rich*. II. *That enriches or makes rich*.

PECCŪS, ÉNIS. N. (from pexo, 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 magnæ parentis*, I. e. leo, Ov. III. *Cattle, herd*, of persons, as a term of reproach; limitatorum servum pecus, Hor.

PECCŪS, 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.

PĒDĪLIS, 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*.

PĒDĪRĪUS, A. UM. (pes); e. g. senatores; and simply, pedarĭi, sc. senatores, an inferior order of senators, who had not the privilege of giving their own vote in the senate.

PĒDĀTUS, US. M. (pedo, are) *A drawing near*; as, to an enemy, *An attack; Plaut.*

PĒDES, ITIS. M. (pes) *That is or goes on foot*: especially in the army, *A foot soldier*: also, pedes for pediatŭs, the infantry.

PĒDESTER, 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*.

PĒDĒSTEMŪM, ADV. (pes and teno, i. e. retineo) I. *Foot by foot, step by step*. II. *Step by step, gradually, by degrees*.

PĒDĪCĀ, Æ. F. (pes) *That by which the foot is caught or detained, a spring, snare, gin, noose*.

PĒDICĪĻŪSTS, a, um. (pediculus) *Full of lice, lousy.*  
 PĒDICŪS, ī. m. (dimin. of pes) 1. *A small foot.* 2. *The stalk or pedicle of fruit.* III. *A louse, vermin.*

PĒDIS, is. c. *A louse.*  
 PĒDISĒQUUS, or PĒDISSEQUUS, a, um. (pes and sequor) *That follows on foot; hence, Pedisequus, and pedisequa, A lackey, footman, attendant, page, waiting-woman.*

PĒDITĀTUS, us. m. (pedes, itis) *Foot soldiers, infantry.*

PĒDO, āvi, ātum, āre. (pes) *To furnish with feet.*

PĒDO, pēpēdi, pedium. 3. *Crepitum ventris emittere: Hor.; hence, Peditum, i. n. i. e. crepitus ventris; Catull.*  
 PĒDUM, i. n. *A shepherd's staff or crook.*

PĒGANON, i. n. (πέγανον) 1. *Ruc, garden ru. (Ruta graveolens, L.).* II. *P. orinon (πέγανον), Mountain rue (Pegannum harmala, L.).*

PĒGE, es. f. (πέγγη) *A fountain.*

PĒGMA, 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.*

PĒGMĀRIS, e. (pegma) *That is publicly exhibited on a pegma.*

PĒJĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (per and juro) *To swear falsely, perjure or forswear one's self, not to keep an oath.*

PĒJOR, *Worse, &c.; see MALUS.*

PĒLAGIUS, a, um. *Of the sea.*

PĒLAGUS, ī. n. (πέλαγος) 1. *The sea.* II. *Of the river; pelago premit arva, Virg., with its sea, i. e. waters that equal a sea.* N. B. Plur. pelage (πέλαγη), *Luer.*

PĒLLĀCIA, a, f. (pellax) *An allying, enticing, attracting by flattery, enchantment, &c.*

PĒLLAX, ācis. (pellicio) *Deceitful, artful, cunning.*

PĒLLECEBRA, a, f. (pellicio) *A bait, she that entices or seduces.*

PĒLLECTIO, ōnis. f. (pelligo) *A reading through.*

PĒLLECTUS, a, um. part. 1. *Of PELLEGO.* II. *Of PELLICIO.*

PĒLLĒGO, ēre. for perlego. *To read through.*

PĒLLEX, icis. f. (πέλλαξ) *A concubine, mistress.*

PĒLLICĀTUS, us. m. (pellex) *Concubinage, a cohabiting with the husband of another woman.*

PĒLLICIO, exi, ectum. 3. (per and lacio) *To allure, entice, draw or endeavour to draw to itself, to inveigle, decoy.*

PĒLLICŪLA, a, f. (dimin. of pellis) *A small skin or hide.*

PĒLLO, ōnis. m. (pellis) *One who prepares skins and makes various articles from them, a furrier.*

PĒLLIS, is. f. 1. *A hide, skin.* II. *Any thing made from hides or skins.*

PĒLLITUS, a, um. (pellis) *Covered with a skin (fur).*

PĒLLO, pēpūli, pulsum. 3. (from πῖλον, πῖλλον) 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, 1. 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.*

PĒLLŪCO, or PERLLŪCO, xi. 2. (per and luco) 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; Perluceus, Transparent, pellucidus; hence, fig., clear, plain.*

PĒLLICĪNŪS, a, um. *Dimin. of pellucidus; Catull.*

PĒLLICĪDUS, or PER-LUCIDUS, a, um. 1. *Transparent, pellucid.* II. *Very bright.*

PĒLGRIS, īdis. f. (Πελαγίς) sc. concha, *Hor., the Pelorion muscle, or shell-fish, i. e. found at the promontory Pelorus.*

PĒLTA, a, f. (πέλτη) *A small light shield in the shape of a half moon.*

PĒLTASTES, or -A, a, u. (πέλταστῆς) *A soldier armed with the light shield pelta, a peltast.*

PĒLTĀTUS, a, um. *Armed with the pelta.*

PĒLTĪGER, a, um. (pelta and gero) *That bears a pelta.*

PĒNSĪUS (Pennar.) a, um. (penus) *Relating to or concerned with provisions.*

PĒNAS, 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*

PĒNĀTĪGER, a, um. (penates and gero) *That bears or carries the tutelary deities.*

PĒNĒDO, pēpēndi, 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 movable.* 4. *To hang one's self.* 5. *To impend, hang over.* 6. *Ab ore alicuius, Virg.; Ov., to listen to very attentively.* 7. *Heus penderet, 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.*

PĒNDO, pēpēndi, 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.*

PĒNDŪS, a, um. (pendeo) 1. *Hanging, hanging down; also, hanging, not standing or being straight or upright.* II. *Doubtful, uncertain.*

PENE. See PĒNE.

PĒNES. prep. *With, at, by.* I. *Of place.* II. *With, denoting possession, property, power, &c.*

PĒNETRĀBĪLIS, e. (penetro) 1. *Penetrable.* II. *Penetrating.*

PĒNETRĀLIS, 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. *Servey, 3. Penetrals, for penates, Sil., i. 608.* N. B. *Penetrat for penetrare, Propert.*

PĒNETRO, āvi, 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.*

PĒNICĪLLUM, i. n. or PĒNICĪLLUS, i. m. (dimin. of peniculus) *A painter's pencil.*

## PEN

**PENICŪLUS**, i. m. (dimin. of penis) *A little tail*; hence, *a brush*; *a sponge*.

**PENIS**, i. m. (from *pen*, πέν) *Membrum virile*.

**PENISIME**, adv. See **P.ENE**.

**PENITE**, adv. *Inwardly, internally*.

**PENITUS**, a, um. *Inward, internal*.

**PENITUS**, a, um. (penit) *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**, æ. f. I. *A feather of a winged animal*; hence, I. *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*.

**PENNER**, a, um. (penna and gero) *Having feathers or wings, feathered, winged*.

**PENNIFER**, ædis. (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*.

**PENSILIS**, e. (pendeo) I. *Hanging, hanging down*. II. *Suspended, pensile, not resting on the ground*; also gen., *moving to and fro*.

**PENSIO**, ðis. f. (pendo) I. *A weighing; a weight*. II. *A paying, payment, and sometimes, a term of payment*; hence, *house rent*.

**PENSITO**, avi, ðtum, ðre. (freq. of penso) I. *To weigh*. II. *Fig. To weigh, compare*. III. *To weigh, to ponder, meditate upon, consider*. IV. *To pay*.

**PENSO**, avi, ðtum, ðre. (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, I. *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 *pendo*; 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*.

**PENTETHRONICUS**, a, um. A fictitious word; *Plaut. Pen. 2. 25*.

**PENŪRIA**, æ. f. (from πένω, hunger) *Want*.

**PENUS**, us and i. c. **PENUM**, i. n. **PENUS**, ðis. n. (from *penus*, or *penus*) *Provision of victuals, store of food, provisions*.

**PELUM**, i. n. also **PELUS**, i. m. (πέλλω, πέλλω) *A richly embroidered or wide upper garment of Minerva at Athens, with which she was clothed every five years at the Iudi Panathenæici*.

**PER**, prep. (from *pen*, to pass through) I. *Through*. 1. 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*. 1. To the question, *where?* 2. To the question, *whither?* 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*.

**PERA**, æ. f. (πέρα) *A bag, wallet, knapsack*.

**PER-ABSURDUS**, a, um. *Very absurd, very silly*.

**PER-ACCOMMODATUS**, a, um. *Very fit, very convenient*.

**PER-ACER**, cris, cre. *Very sharp*.

**PER-ACERBUS**, a, um. *Very harsh or sour*.

**PER-ACESCO**, cui. 3. *To grow quite*

## PER

*sour*. I. *To bite, vex, provoke*. II. *To become angry*.

**PERACTIO**, ðnis. f. (perago) *A completing*.

**PERACTUS**, a, um. Part. of **PERAGO**.

**PERACUTE**, adv. *Very sharply, very acutely*.

**PER-ACUTUS**, a, um. I. *Very sharp*. II. *Fig. 1. Very acute, shrewd*. 2. *Very clear or penetrating*.

**PER-ADOLESCENS**, tis. *Very young*.

**PER-ADOLESCENTULUS**, i. m. *A very young man*.

**PERÆQUE**, adv. *Very equally, in an equal manner, without difference*.

**PER-AGITO**, avi, ðtum, ðre. *To drive or hunt about, to disturb*; hence, 1. *To stir up*. II. *To put in motion*.

**PER-AGO**, egi, ðtum, ðre. 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 enfeeble, 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, transfix*.

**PER-AGRATIO**, ðnis. f. (perago) *A wandering or travelling through*.

**PER-AGRO**, avi, ðtum, ðre. (per and ager) I. *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.

**PER-AMANS**, tis. *Very loving, very fond of*.

**PER-AMANTER**, adv. *Very lovingly, in a very loving manner*.

**PER-AMBULO**, avi, ðtum, ðre. *To go or walk through; to perambulate, traverse, wander through*.

**PER-AMENUS**, a, um. *Very pleasant or agreeable*.

**PER-AMPLUS**, a, um. *Very large, of great extent*.

**PER-ANGUSTE**, adv. *Very narrowly*.

**PER-ANGUSTUS**, a, um. *Very narrow*.

**PER-ANNO**, avi, ðtum, ðre. *To live or last a year*.

**PER-ANTIQUUS**, a, um. *Very old*.

**PER-APPOSITUS**, a, um. *Very suitable, very apposite, very proper*.

**PER-ARDUS**, a, um. *Very high, very difficult to do*.

**PER-ARGUTUS**, a, um. *Very acute, very witty*.

PER-ĀRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *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; *literam*, Ov. III. *To sail through*.

PERĀTIM, adv. *By bags or purses*.

PERĀTTENTE, adv. *Very attentively*.

PERĀTTENSIS, a, um. *Very attentive*.

PERĀTTENDENS, a, um. *That one ought to hear distinctly, or by all means*.

PER-BACHOR, ātus sum, āri. *To arouse, rouse*, of, *to rouse through*.

PER-BĒĀTIS, a, um. *Very fortunate*.

PERBELLE, adv. *Very finely, very well*.

PERBĒNE, adv. *Very well*.

PER-BĒNĒVŪLUS, a, um. *Very kind or well-disposed*.

PERBĒNIGNE, adv. *Very kindly*.

PERBĒSIA, æ, f. (perhibeo) 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, ēre, 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-BREVĒS, æ. *Very short*.

PERBRĒVĪTER, adv. *Very shortly or briefly*.

PER-CĒDO, cēcidi, cāsus sum. 3. *To cut down entirely*.

PER-CĀLESCO, 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-CĀRUS, a, um. *Very dear, very expensive, that costs much*.

PER-CAUTUS, a, um. *Very cautious*.

PER-CĒLEBRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To speak of any thing frequently, to have any thing often in one's mouth*.

PER-CĒLER, is, e. *Very quick or swift*.

PERCĒLĒTER, adv. *Very quickly, very soon*.

PERCELLO, cūli, culsum, 3. (from per and cello, *κίλλω*, to move). I. *To overthrow, overturn, upset, throw down*;

Perculus, 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.

PER-CESSO, cūli, culsum, 3. (from per and cello, *κίλλω*, to move). I. *To overthrow, overturn, upset, throw down*;

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*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, ēre. 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, ōnis, 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, ēre. (per and cædo) *To cut or strike severely or to pieces*.

PER-CIEO, ivi and ii, itum, ēre. and PERCIO, ivi and ii, itum, ire. I. *To stir, put in motion, excite*; hence, *Peritus*, a, um. I. *Roused, excited, moved, stimulated, prompted, &c.* 2. *That can easily be excited, passionate, irritable*. II. *To name, call*.

PERCIPIO, cipi, eptum, ēre. (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*.

PERCISTUS, a, um. Part. of PERCIDO.

PERCIVĪS, a, um. Part. of PERCIDO.

PER-CIVĪLE, æ. *Very civil, courteous, or condescending*.

PERCOCUS, a, um. Part. of PERCOQUO.

PERCOGNĪTUS, a, um. Part. of PERCOGNOSCO.

PER-COGNOSCO, ōvi, itum, ēre. *To become well acquainted with*; *percognovi, I am well acquainted with*.

PER-CŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To filter, strain through*.

PER-CŪLO, olui, ultum, ēre. I. *To perfect, finish, complete*. II. *To honour, to honour much (constantly)*; also, *to honour with any thing*.

PER-CŪMIS, e. *Very friendly, very courteous*.

PERCOMMŒDE, adv. *Very conveniently, very suitably, very well, very opportunely*.

PERCOMMŒDUS, a, um. *Very suitable, very convenient, very opportune*.

PERCONTĀTIO, ōnis, f. (percontor) *An inquiring, asking a question*.

PERCONTĀTOR, ōris, m. (percontor) *An asker, inquirer*.

PER-CONTOR, ātus sum, āri. originally

PER-CUNCTOR, ātus sum, āri. (from cunc-

tus) *To inquire into every thing*; hence *to ask, inquire*.

PER-CONTŪMAX, ācis. *Very obstinate very contumacious*.

PER-CŪQUO, xi, ctum, 3. *To boil thoroughly, to boil soft*; hence, I. *Moriperoquit uvas*, Ov.; *ripens*. II. *Humorem, Lucr.*, to warm, make warm.

III. *To parch or roast, to dry or make black by the heat of the sun*; *sacla virum procreta, Lucr.*, i. e. the Moors.

PER-CREBŪSCO, utri, or PERCREBŪESCO; bui, 3. I. *To become very frequent or prevalent*. II. *To become very notorious or celebrated any where*.

PER-CRĒPO, ui, itum, āre. I. *Intrans.* *To sound or resound much*. II. *Trans.* *To resound with, speak of any thing*.

PER-CRUCIO, āre. *To vex, torment or harass much*; *percrucior, Plaut.*, I vex myself, grieve.

PERCULSUS, a, um. Part. of PERCELLO.

PERCULCUS, a, um. Part. of PERCOLO, ere.

PER-CŪPIDUS, a, um. I. *Very desirous*.

II. *Very much inclined to any person, very fond of*.

PER-CŪPIO, ēre, 3. *To wish earnestly, to desire greatly, long for*.

PER-CŪRIGUS, a, um. *Very diligent in searching into things, very curious or inquisitive*.

PER-CŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To heal or cure thoroughly, or simply, to heal, cure*.

PER-CURRO, cŭcŭri, curri, cursum, ēre, 3. I. *Intrans.* I. *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*; *paginas, Liv.*

PERCURSATIO, ōnis, f. (percurso) *A running or travelling through*.

PERCURSIO, ōnis, f. (percurro) *A running through*. I. *With the thoughts, A thinking upon*. II. *With words, A passing rapidly over a subject*.

PERCURSO, āre. (percurro) *To run through, run about*.

PERCURSUS, a, um. Part. of PERCURRO.

PER-CUSSIO, ōnis, f. (percutio) *A beating, striking*; *in music, a beating time*.

PERCUSSOR, ōris, m. (percutio) I



*One that strikes or shoots at a person.*

II. *A murderer, highwayman, assassin.*

PERCUSUS, a, um. Part. of PERCUSSIO.

PERCUTIO, ucci, usum, Ære. (per and cutio) 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, shoot, sting, smite, beat, knock, stab;*

hence, fig.: *to strike, smite: also, to touch, hit;*

hence: 1. *Nummum, Suet., to stamp or coin money.* 2. *To wound.* 3. *To strike, move, put in motion.* 4. *Fig. Of the mind, To strike, smite, shock, wound, make an impression on, move, affect, astonish.* Æ. 5. *To deceive, coax, cheat, impose upon.*

PER-DÉLIRUS, a, um. *Very silly, very foolish.*

PERDIO, Ire. for pereio; Plaut.

PER-DIFFICILIS, e. *Very difficult.*

PER-DIFFICULTER, adv. *With very great difficulty.*

PER-DIGNUS, a, um. *Very worthy.*

PER-DILIGENS, tis. *Very diligent.*

PER-DILIGENTER, adv. *Very diligently or accurately.*

PER-DISCO, didici, Ære. *To learn any thing well, thoroughly, or completely.*

PER-DISERTE, adv. *Very eloquently.*

PERDITE, adv. Prop. *In such a manner as to leave no hope of improvement.*

1. *Extremely ill, very badly.* II. *Extremely, exceedingly.*

PERDITOR, Æris, m. (perdo) *A ruiner, destroyer.*

PERDITUS, a, um. I. Part. of perdo; see PERDIO. II. Adj. 1. *Lost, hopeless, perished, or destroyed without hope, past hope.* 2. *Excessive, immoderate.* 3. *Incurable, abandoned, flagitious, extremely bad, incorrigible.* 4. *Lost, unfortunate, unhappy, miserable.*

PER-DIVUS, adv. *Very long, for a long time.*

PER-DURANS, a, um. *That endures for a very long time, very lingering or protracted.*

PER-DIVES, tis. *Very rich.*

PERDIX, Ietis, e. (perdix) *A partridge.*

PER-DO, idi, itum, Ære. 1. *To destroy, ruin, render unfortunate; to ruin, undo, destroy;*

hence: 1. *To squander, spend, dissipate (property);* fig.: *to be lavish of, use or apply unprofitably, lose.* 2. *To kill.*

II. *To lose;* hence: 1. *To spend or bestow uselessly.* 2. *To lose in play.* 3. *To forget.*

PER-DŪCĒO, cui, ctum, 2. 1. *To instruct, teach;* also, *to instruct, train, discipline;* hence, Perdoctus, a, um. 1. *In-*

*structed.* 2. *Trained, disciplined.* II. *To teach any thing.*

PERDOCTUS, adv. *Very learnedly, very skillfully.*

PER-DOCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of perdoctus; see PERDOCEO. II. Adj. *Very learned, skilful, or prudent.*

PER-DŌLEO, ui, itum, 2. 1. *To cause pain, to pain.* II. *To feel pain.*

PERDOMITUS, a, um. Part. of PERDOMO.

PER-DŌMO, ui, itum, Ære. *To tame, subdue, subjugate.*

PERDOMINCO, Ære, 3. (perdomio) *To sleep through the night.*

PER-DŪCO, xi, ctum, 3. Prop. *To lead or bring through;* hence: 1. *To prolong, continue, prosecute; perduci, to be prolonged, 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, induce.* III. *To annoy, besmear, bewash, cover with any thing.*

PERDUCTO, Ære. (freq. of perduco) *To bring to a place.*

PERDUCTOR, Æris, m. (perduco) *He that leads to a place.*

PERDUCTUS, a, um. Part. of PERDUCTO.

PER-DEDM, adv. *Long ago, a very long time since.*

PERDUELLIO, Ænis, f. (perduellis) 1. *Hostility, hostile conduct.* II. *Especially, a crime against the state or civil magistrate, high treason.* III. *The crime of a general who deserts or betrays his army.*

PERDUELLIS, is. (per and duellum, i. e. bellum) *A public enemy.*

PERDUM, is, it, &c.; for perdam, as, at; Plaut.

PER-DĒRO, 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, germanizing country.*

PER-EDO, Ædi, Æsum, Ære. *To eat up, consume.*

PEREGRE, adv. *From or out of the city, in or to the country.* I. *To the question, where? Abroad.* II. *To the question, whence? From abroad, from foreign parts.* III. *To the question, whither? Abroad, to foreign parts.*

PEREGRI, i. q. peregre; Plaut.

PEREGRINABUNDUS, a, um. (peregrinor) *Travelling about.*

PEREGRINATIO, Ænis, f. (peregrinor) *A*

*travelling in foreign countries, a being or living abroad.*

PEREGRINATOR, Æris, m. (peregrinor) *One who travels in foreign countries, a traveller.*

PEREGRINITAS, Ætis, f. (peregrinus) 1. *The condition of a peregrinus or foreigner.* II. *The habits or manners of foreigners, foreign fashions.*

PEREGRINOR, Ætus, um, Æri. (peregrinus) 1. *To be a foreigner in a place, to dwell any where as a foreigner.* II. *To travel in foreign countries.*

PEREGRINUS, a, um. (peregre) 1. *Foreign, 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, inexperienced.*

PER-ELEGANS, tis. *Very neat or elegant.*

PERELEGANTER, adv. *Very neatly or elegantly.*

PER-ÉLOQUENS, tis. *Very eloquent.*

PEREPTUS, Æ, e. (peremptus); e. g. fulmina, Sen., i. e. which destroy the effect or traces of former lightning.

PEREPTOR, Æris, um. (perimo) *A destroyer, slayer.*

PEREPTUS, a, um. Part. of PERIMO.

PERENDIE, adv. (perire; and dies) *The day after to-morrow.*

PERENDINUS, a, um. (perendie) *(The day) after to-morrow.*

PERENNIS, e. (per and annus) 1. *That lasts throughout the whole year.*

II. *That lasts or continues for many years or constantly, everlasting, perennial, constant;* hence, *lasting.* N. B. Perenne (abl.), for perenni.

PERENNISERVUS, l, m. *One that is always a slave.*

PERENNITAS, Ætis, f. (perennis) *The continuance or duration of a thing throughout one or several years, lastingness, durability.*

PERENNO, Ævi, Ætum, Ære. (perennis) *To last or continue throughout several years, to be lasting or durable.*

PERENTICIDA, Æ, m. for pericida. (from per and cado) *A cut-purse.*

PER-EO, ii (ivi), itum, Ire. 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 spent in vain or to no advantage, to be of no use. 5. To be ruined, fall to decay, come to nothing; hence, *perii*, 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; percam, 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. II. To go or pass over any thing.

PER-FACILIS, *avi, átum, áre*. I. To ride through. II. To ride about, to ride hither and thither; also, to drive about.

PER-FERRO, *avi, átum, áre*. To wander or pass over or through.

PER-FEROCIOSUS, *a, um*. Very learned.

PER-FERUS, *a, um*. Part. of FERRO.

PER-FRIGUE, *adv.* (perexiguis) In very small measure, very niggardly.

PER-FUGIENS, *a, um*. I. Very small. II. Very little.

PER-EXPERTUS, *a, um*. Very easy, very free from difficulties.

PER-FABRICO, *adv.*. To work well; fig. to cheat.

PER-FACETE, *adv.* Very wittily.

PER-FACETUS, *a, um*. Very witty.

PER-FACILE, *adv.* Very easily; very willingly.

PER-FACILIS, *e, i*. Very easy. II. Very courteous; very compliant.

PER-FAMILIARIS, *e*. Very familiar or intimate; subst., *a*, very intimate or familiar friend.

PER-FACIOSUS, *a, um*. Very foolish or silly.

PER-FECTE, *adv.* Fully, perfectly, completely, entirely.

PER-FECTIO, *ónis, f.* (perficio) *A* finishing, perfecting, completing; perfection, completeness.

PER-FECTOR, *ónis, m.* (perficio) *One who finishes, perfects, or completes.*

PER-FECTUS, *a, um*. I. Part. of perficio; see PER-FICIO. II. Adj. Perfect, complete.

PER-FERENS, *tis*. I. Part. of perfero; see PER-FERO. II. Adj. Patient.

PER-FERO, *lálit, lálium, 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. II. To carry, bring, convey; perferri, to be brought, to come; hence, to convey news, to bring a message, or account. III. To carry through, to persevere with a thing until it be accomplished. IV. For ferre, To

carry; also, to carry or bring to or towards; hence, fig., to endure, suffer, undergo.

PER-FICIO, *éci, ectum, ére*. (per and facio) I. To bring to an end, finish, complete. II. To bring to pass, bring about; also, to earn money, gain. III. To do, perform, fulfill, accomplish. IV. To bring a thing to its proper form or condition, to finish. V. Fig. To finish, polish.

PER-FICUS, *a, um*. (perficio) *That finishes or completes.*

PER-FIDELIS, *e*. Very faithful or trusty.

PER-FIDIA, *æ, f.* (perfidus) *Faithlessness, perfidy, dishonesty, treachery.*

PER-FIDIOSÉ, *adv.* Treacherously, perfidiously, dishonestly.

PER-FIDIOSUS, *a, um*. (perfidia) *Treacherous, perfidious, dishonest.*

PER-FIDUS, *a, um*. (per and fides) I. That breaks his promise or abuses confidence placed in him, faithless, perfidious, treacherous. Perfidus is not always used in this strong sense, but rather faceté; Perfide, *You rogue!* II. Fig. Not to be trusted or depended on, treacherous. N. B. Perfidium, for perfide, Honor.

PER-FIGO, *xí, xum*. 3. To bore through, pierce through.

PER-FINIO, *ire, a*. To end.

PER-FRABILIS, *e*. (perflo) *That can be blown through, exposed to the open air.*

PER-FLAGITIOSUS, *a, um*. Very wicked, very vicious.

PER-FLO, *avi, átum, áre*. I. Intrans. To blow through, to blow. II. Trans. 1. To blow through. 2. To make a sound by blowing.

PER-FLUCTUO, *áre*. To cover in the manner of waves.

PER-FLUO, *xí, xum*. 3. I. To flow through; also of a vessel, to run out, not to hold a liquid in itself. II. To flow.

PER-FODIO, *ódi, óssum*. 3. I. To dig through. II. To bore or pierce through. III. To dig, make by digging.

PER-FORMIDATUS, *a, um*. Greatly feared.

PER-FURO, *avi, átum, áre*. I. To bore through, perforate. II. To bore, make any thing by boring or digging; to make that through which any thing else can pass.

PER-FORTIVER, *adv.* Very boldly, bravely, or courageously.

PER-FOSSOR, *ónis, m.* (perfidio) *One that digs through.*

PER-FOSSUS, *a, um*. Part. of PER-FODIO.

PER-FRACTUS, *a, um*. Part. of PER-FRINGO.

PER-FRÉMO, *ui*. 3. To sound, make a noise.

PER-FRÉQUENS, *tis*. Very crowded.

PER-FRICO, *cui, cátum* and *ectum, áre*. To rub.

PER-FRIGÉSCIO, *ére*. (per and frige-facio, from frigeo and facio.) To make very cold.

PER-FRIGIOSUS, *a, um*. Very cold.

PER-FRINGO, *égi, actum, ére*. (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. II. To break or rush through, to force a way through.

PER-FRUOR, *ectus sum, i*. I. To enjoy. II. To perform, fulfill.

PER-FUGA, *æ, m.* (perfugio) *A* runaway, deserter; a false friend, one who in heart favours the opposite party.

PER-FUGIO, *úgi, úgitum, ére*. To flee to a place. I. For refuge, to take refuge, to flee for shelter or protection. II. To go over (to the enemy).

PER-FUGIUM, *l, n.* (perfugio) *A* place of refuge, a shelter, refuge.

PER-FUGIUM, *áre*. To lighten.

PER-FUNCTOR, *ónis, f.* (perfunctor) *A* discharging (of an office), a going through, enduring.

PER-FUNCTUS, *a, um*. Part. of PER-FUNCTOR.

PER-FUNDO, *údi, úsum, ére*. 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 or 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, fulfill. II. To go through, endure, sustain; Perfunctus sum, *I have endured it; I am ready.*

PER-FUNGO, *ére*. I. Intrans. To rage furiously. II. Trans. To rage or rave through.

PER-FURIOSUS, *a, um*. (perfunudo) *That merely besprinkles; hence, superficial, slight.*

PER-FUSUS, *a, um*. Part. of PER-FUNDO.

PER-GAUDEO, *éct, 2*. To rejoice greatly.

**PERAGO**, *perexi*, *perfectum*. 3. (for *perigo*.) I. *Intrans.* 1. *To go*. 2. *To come*. 3. *To continue*, *proceed*, *go on*. II. *Trans.* *To constitute*, *proceed*, *or go on with any thing*: *to do*, *undertake*.

**PER-GRACOR**, *ari*. *To live after the manner of the Greeks*; *to carouse*, *revel*.  
**PER-GRANDIS**, *a*. 1. *Very large* or *great*. II. *Natu*, *Liv.*, *very old* or *aged*.  
**PER-GRAPHICUS**, *a*, *uin*. *Very finished* or *accomplished*.

**PER-GRATUS**, *a*, *um*. *Very agreeable* or *pleasant*: hence, *Pergratum*, *Something very agreeable*, *a great pleasure*.

**PER-GRAVIA**, *c*. *Very heavy*. I. *Very great*, *very grievous*. II. *Very weighty*.

**PERGRAVITER**, *adv*. *Very greatly*, *exceedingly*.

**PERGULA**, *æ*, *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*.

**PER-HEBO**, *ul*, *ium*, 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*, *suraisn*, *provide*.

**PER-HILUM**, *i*. *A very little*.

**PERHONORIFICUS**, *adv*. *In a very honourable manner*.

**PERHONORIFICUS**, *a*, *um*. I. *That causes much honour*, *honourable*. II. *That shows much respect*, *that honours much*.

**PER-HORRESCO**, *rul*, 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-HORRIDUS**, *a*, *um*. *Dreadful*, *horrid*, *or very rough*.

**PER-HOSPITALIS**, *e*. *Very hospitable*.

**PER-HOSPITIA**, *a*, *um*. *Very hospitable*.

**PERHUMANITER**, *adv*. *Very kindly*, *very courteously*.

**PER-HUMANUS**, *a*, *um*. *Very humane* or *courteous*.

**PERICLITATOR**, *onis*, *f*. (*periclitator*) *A trial*, *experiment*.

**PERICLITOR**, *atus* *sum*, *ari*. (*periculum*)

I. *Intrans.* 1. *To make a trial* or *experiment*. 2. *To be bold* or *enterprising*.

*to venture*, *risk*, *run a bold*. 3. *To be exposed to danger*, *to be in danger* or *peril*.

II. *Trans.* 1. *To make proof of*, *to prove*, *try*. 2. *To expose to danger*.

**PERICLUSOR**, *adv*. *With danger* or *risk*.

**PERICULOSUS**, *a*, *um*. (*periculum*) I. *Dangerous*, *hazardous*, *attended with danger* or *risk*. II. *In se*, *In danger*, *that causes danger to itself*.

**PERICULUM**, *i*, *n*. (from *perior*, *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 skill*.

III. *Risk*, *danger*; *periculum facere rei*, *to risk*: hence, 1. *A process*, *action*, *suit at law*. 2. *Sickness*, *disease*. IV.

*An inventory*, *list*, *minutes*; *in suo periculo inscriberent*, *Nep.* N. B. *Periculum*, *for periculum*; *Ter.*: *Lucr.*

**PER-IDONEUS**, *a*, *um*. *Very useful*, *convenient*, *or well adapted*.

**PER-IGNARUS**, *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*.

**PER-IMO**, *emi*, *entum*, 3. (per and *imo*)

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-INCONGRUUS**, *adv*. *Very inconveniently*, *very inopportune*.

**PER-INCONMODUS**, *a*, *um*. *Very inconvenient* or *inopportune*.

**PER-INDE**. I. *Just so*, *in the same manner*. II. *So*, *in such manner*.

**PERINDIGNE**, *adv*. *Very indignantly*.

**PER-INDULGENS**, *tis*. *Very indulgent* or *tender*.

**PER-INFAMIS**, *e*. *Very infamous*.

**PER-INFIRMUS**, *a*, *um*. *Very weak*.

**PER-INGENIOSUS**, *a*, *um*. *Very ingenious*, *very witty*.

**PER-INGRATUS**, *a*, *um*. *Very ungrateful*.

**PER-INIQUITUS**, *a*, *um*. I. *Very unjust*.

II. *Very discontented*.

**PER-INIGNIS**, *e*. *Very remarkable*, *very extraordinary*.

**PER-INIVISUS**, *a*, *um*. *Very much hated*.

**PER-INIVITUS**, *a*, *um*. *Very unwilling*.

**PERIODOS**, *i*, *f*. (*periōdos*) *A period*, *a sentence* consisting of *several members* *duty connected with each other*.

**PERIPATERIUS**, *a*, *um*. (*περιπατητικός*)

*Belonging to the school and discipline of Aristotle*, *peripatetic*: hence, *Peripatetici*, *The Peripatetics*, *followers of the school of Aristotle*.

**PERIPETASMA**, *atis*, *n*. (*περιπέτασμα*) *Tapistry*, *arras*.

**PERIPHRASIS**, *is*, *f*. (*περιφρασις*) *Circumlocution*.

**PER-IRATUS**, *a*, *um*. *Very angry*.

**PERISECLIS**, *idis*, *f*. (*περισεκλις*) *A band* *round the leg*, *a garter*.

**PERISTRŌMA**, *atis*, *n*. (*περιστρώμα*) *A covering* of *tapistry* or *arras*.

**PERISTYLUM**, *i*, *n*. (*περιστύλιον*) *A peristyle*.

**PERITE**, *adv*. *Skilfully*, *expertly*.

**PERITIA**, *æ*, *f*. (*peritius*) *Skill*, *especially*, *practical knowledge*.

**PERITO**, *ære*. (freq. of *pereo*) *To perish*.

**PERITUS**, *a*, *um*. (part. of obsolete *perior*) *Well versed* or *skilled in any thing*, *skilful*, *expert*, *able*, *knowledge*.

**PER-PRO**, *ære*. (for *perero*) *Plaut*.

**PER-PROBENDE**, *adv*. *Very agreeably* or *pleasantly*.

**PER-PROBUNDUS**, *a*, *um*. *Very agreeable* or *pleasant*.

**PER-PROBATIONIS**, *æ*, *f*. (dimin. of *perjuratio*, from *perjuro*) *A perjury*.

**PER-PROBANS**, *a*, *um*. (*perjurium*) *That swears falsely*, *or that violates his oath*, *perjured*.

**PER-PROBRIUM**, *i*, *n*. (*perjurus*) *A false oath*, *or violation of an oath*, *perjury*.

**PER-PRO**, *avi*, *atum*, *ære*. I. *To swear falsely*, *to violate an oath*, *commit perjury*. II. *To lie*, *say any thing falsely*.

**PER-PROBUS**, *a*, *um*. (per and *jus*) I. *That violates his oath*, *perjured*. II. *Lying*, *speaking falsely*, *especially*, *with oaths* and *asserations*.

**PER-PROBVS**, *a*, *um*. (per and *pro*) I. *To come* or *go through rapidly* or *unobservedly*, *to glide through*. II. *To come to* or *arrive at rapidly*.

**PER-PROBVS**, *a*, *um*. *Very joyful* or *glad*.

**PER-PROBVS**, *a*, *um*. Part. of *PERLABOR*.

**PER-LATE**, *adv*. *Very widely* or *extensively*.

**PER-LATEO**, *ui*, *ère*. *To lie always concealed*.

**PER-LATVS**, *a*, *um*. Part. of *PERFERO*.

**PER-LEGO**, *egi*, *ectum*, 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).

**PER-LIBVS**, *adv*. *Very elegantly* *very prettily*.

PER-LÉPIDUS, a, um. *Very pretty.*  
 PER-LÉVIS, e. *Very light, very small.*  
 PERLEVEITER, adv. *Very lightly, very little.*  
 PERLIBENTER (Perlub.) adv. *Very willingly, with great pleasure.*  
 PERLIBERALIS, e. *Of good education.*  
 PERLIBERÁLITER, adv. *I. Very kindly. II. Very liberally or bountifully.*  
 PER-LIBRO, ávi, áctum, áre. *I. To level, make even. II. Fig. To poison; to hurl, throw.*  
 PER-LINO, lívl, lítum, 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.*  
 PERLIUS, a, um. Part. of PERLIUS.  
 PERLONGE, adv. *Very far.*  
 PER-LONGINGUS, a, um. *Lasting very long.*  
 PER-LONGUS, a, um. *I. Very long. II. Very tedious.*  
 PERLUENS, tis. (perlubet) *Very much pleased.*  
 FER-LÉBET, ut, 2. *I desire greatly.*  
 FER-LUCTIGUS, a, um. *Very lamentable or mournful.*  
 FER-LUO, ul, úctum, 3. *To wash, bathe, wet:* Pass. *Perluí, To be washed, wetted, bathed; to wash, wet, bathe one's self.*  
 FER-LUSTRO, ávi, áctum, áre. *I. To go or wander through, to go all through. II. To go through, to contemplate, survey, search into.*  
 FER-MÁBÉFACIO, éci, áctum, 3. *To become quite wet or moist, to be wetted. II. To grow weak or effeminate.*  
 FER-MAGNUS, a, um. *Very great: Permagnum, A very great thing, something very great.*  
 FER-MÁLE, adv. *Very badly, in a very bad manner.*  
 FER-MÁNANTER, adv. *By flowing through, thoroughly.*  
 FER-MÁNASCIO, ére, 3. (permano) *To flow to; to come to a place.*  
 FER-MÁNEO, nsi, nsum, ére. *To remain, continue, persevere.*  
 FER-MANO, ávi, áctum, áre. *I. To flow through. II. To flow to; fig., to come to, to penetrate, reach, extend.*  
 FER-MANSIO, ónis, f. (permaneo) *A remaining, persevering.*  
 FER-MÁRINUS, a, um. *Marine, found at sea, that accompanies another at sea.*  
 FER-MÁRITESCO, rui, ére. *To become quite ripe.*

PER-MÉDIOCRIS, e. *Very moderate.*  
 FER-MÉDIATUS, a, um. *Well studied or prepared.*  
 FER-MENUSUS, a, um. Part. of PERMETIOR.  
 FER-MEO, ávi, áctum, áre. *To go or pass through.*  
 FER-MÉRO, ul, ítum, ére. *To merit, earn; to serve as a soldier, for a long time.*  
 FER-MÉTOR, mensus sum, íri. *I. To measure entirely. II. Fig. To traverse, measure, or pass over.*  
 FER-MÉTUO, ére. *To be very much afraid.*  
 FER-MINGO, inxi, íctum, ére. *To make water upon.*  
 FER-MIRUS, a, um. *Very wonderful.*  
 FER-MISCO, scui, stum or xtum, ére. *I. To mingle, mix together. II. To throw into confusion or disorder.*  
 FER-MISSIO, ónis, f. (permitto) *I. A giving up, yielding: hence, in oratory, a yielding or conceding a point to an adversary. II. Permission, licence, leave.*  
 FER-MISSUS, a, um. Part. of PERMITTO.  
 FER-MISSUS, us, m. (permitto) *Permission, leave.*  
 FER-MISTUS, a, um. Part. of PERMISCO.  
 FER-MITTO, ísi, íssum, 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.*  
 FER-MIXTE, or FER-MISTE, adv. *Mixedly, conjointly.*  
 FER-MIXTIO, or FER-MISTIO, ónis, f. (permisco) *A mixing: the ingredients in a mixture; a mixture.*  
 FER-MIXTUS, a, um. Part. of PERMISCO.  
 FER-MÓDESTUS, a, um. *Very moderate in behaviour, very modest.*  
 FER-MÓDULUS, a, um. *Very moderate, very small.*  
 FER-MÓLESTE, adv. *With great trouble or vexation.*  
 FER-MÓLESTUS, a, um. *Very troublesome or vexatious.*  
 FER-MÓTIO, ónis, f. (permovo) *A moving, exciting, excitement.*  
 FER-MÓTUS, a, um. Part. of PERMOVO.  
 FER-MÓVO, 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, &c.:d. sorrowful, alarmed, &c. III. To excite, occasion.*  
 FER-MULCEO, sí, sum and xtum, 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 gently, to touch, to feel.*  
 FER-MULCTUS, a, um. Part. of PERMULCEO.  
 FER-MULCTUS, a, um. Part. of PERMULCEO.  
 FER-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.*  
 FER-MUNIO, ívi, ítum, íre. *I. To fortify thoroughly, to finish a fortification. II. To fortify.*  
 FER-MUTATIO, ónis, f. (permuto) *I. An altering, changing. II. An exchanging, exchange: hence, I. An interchanging of words. 2. Payment by bills of exchange.*  
 FER-MÚTO, ávi, 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.*  
 FERNA, æ, f. (perna) *The hip together with the leg. I. Of men. II. Of animals, The fore leg or shoulder.*  
 FER-NECESSÁRIUS, a, um. *I. Very necessary. II. Very closely connected by the ties of relationship, friendship, or the like.*  
 FER-NEGO, ávi, áctum, áre. *I. To deny utterly or entirely. II. To refuse absolutely or altogether.*  
 FER-NEO, évi, éctum, ére. *To spin, to spin out.*  
 FER-NÉCIÁLIS, e. (perniciés) *Destructive, pernicious, ruinous.*  
 FER-NÉCIÁLIS, e. (perniciés) *Destructive, fatal, ruinous.*  
 FER-NÉCIÉS, éi, f. (perneo) *I. Destruction, ruin, misfortune, calamity. II. A destroyer, one who occasions destruction or calamity. N. B. I. Genit. perniciés: Cic. 2. Dativ. perniciés, Nep. FER-NÉCIÓSE, adv. *Destructively, ruin-**

only, in a destructive or ruinous manner.

PERNICIOSUS, a, um. (pernicies) Destructive, ruinous, harmful, pernicious.

PERNICITAS, ōtis. f. (pernix) Swiftmess, fierceness, celerity.

PERNICITAS, adv. Swiftly, fleetly, quickly.

PER-NIGER, gra, grum. Very black.

PER-NIMIS, a, um. Exceedingly great; too great; hence, Peritimum (neut.), Too much.

PERNIO, ōnis. m. (perna) A kibe on the foot, a chilblain.

PERNIX, iels. (pernitor) That entreats; hence, I. Nimble, swift, active, fleet. II. Lively, vigorous.

PER-NŌBILIS, e. Very celebrated.

PERNOCTO, ōre. (pernox) To pass the night any where.

PERNŌIDES, ōe. m. (perna) i. e. perne filius; e. g. laridum pernoideum, Plaut., faceté, for laridum de perna præsectum.

PER-NOSCO, 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-NOTESCO, tul. 3. To become well known; hence, pernotui, imperson., It is become known.

PER-NŌTUS, a, um. Very well known.

PER-NOX, octis. Throughout the night.

PER-NŌMĒRO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. To reckon out.

PERO, ōnis. m. A kind of shoe.

PER-OSCŪRUS, a, um. Very obscure.

PER-ŌTI, iſſe, adiuv. To hate; to hate much; Part. Perosus, a, um. Hating, hating much; with esse, to hate.

PER-ŌTIŌSUS, a, um. Very much hated, very contrary to.

PEROFFICIOSĒ, adv. Very kindly or courteously.

PER-ŌLEO, ōre. 2. To smell, stink.

PERŌNATUS, a, um. (perō) Having on perones; Pers.

PEROPORTUNE, adv. Very conveniently or opportunely, at the right time.

PER-OPORTŪSUS, a, um. Very convenient or opportune.

PER-OPŌRATUS, a, um. Very much wished for; Peropato (abl. neut.), Very much after one's wish.

PER-ŌPUS, adj. Very necessary.

PERŌRATIO, ōnis. f. (peroro) i. q. epilogus, conclusio. The last part of a speech, the winding up of an oration; the epilogue, conclusion, &c.

PER-ORNATUS, a, um. Very much adorned.

PER-ORNO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. To ornament or adorn very much or constantly.

PER-ŌRO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. I. To speak from beginning to end; to make a formal speech; especially, to defend in a speech, to discuss ably. 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-OSŪLOR, ōri. To kiss, or to kiss much.

PERŌSUS, 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-PĀRUM, adv. Very little.

PER-PĀRVŪS, a, um. Very small.

PER-PĀRVUS, a, um. Very small; Perparvum, Very little.

PER-PASCO, ōvi, astum. 3. I. q. pasco; hence, Perpastus, a, um. Past, fattened.

PERPASTUS, a, um. Part. of PERPASCO.

PER-PACŪS, a, um. Very few.

PER-PACUS, a, um. Very few; Perpacus, plur., a very few things.

PER-PĀLŪS, a, um. Very little indeed; Perpaulum, subst., a very little indeed.

PERPĀLUS, a, um. Very little; Perpaulum, adv., a very little.

PER-PACPER, ōris. Very poor.

PER-PACILLUS, a, um. Very little; Perpacillum, a very little.

PER-PĀVEŌCIO, ōre. To frighten very much.

PER-PELLO, pŭli, pulsum, ōre. To move, constrain, compel; also absolutē, to bring to a certain point.

PERPENDICŪLUM, 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, etis. i. q. perpetuus. I. Uninterrupted, continuous. II. Entire, unbroken.

PERPESŌRUS, a, um. (perpessus) That has endured or can endure much, patient, enduring.

PERPESŌ, ōnis. f. (perpetior) An enduring or suffering.

PERPESUS, a, um. Part. of PERPESIOR.

PERPETIOR, etis, sum. i. (per and patior) I. To endure patiently or with

firmness. II. Gen. To endure, suffer, undergo; to permit, allow.

PERPETRO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. (per and patro) To carry through, finish, end, complete.

PERPETRATUS, 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.

PERPLEXE, 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, Sai. I to be for Pollicem; but it is two words; per pol scitus, in pol periscitur Ter., truly.

PER-PŌLIO, i. vi, itum. 4. I. To polish, file, make smooth. II. Fig. To polish, to cleanse from every thing unnecessary, to perfect, finish, refine; hence Perpolitus, a, um. Polished, refined.

PERPOLITE, adv. With polish, ornament, &c.

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PERFŌLĪTIO, ōnis f. (perpolio) *A polishing, refining, embellishing.*

PER-FŌLĪŌ, atus sum, āri. *To plunder thoroughly, lay waste, depopulate*: we find also, *Perpopulatus*, a, um, passivē, Liv. 22, 9.

PER-FŌRTO, āre. *To carry to a place, to bear or bring over to.*

PERFŌTĀTIO, ōnis f. (perpoto) *A continued drinking.*

PER-FŌTO, āre. *I. To drink for a long time. II. To drink.*

PER-FRĒMO, for perfrimo; *Sen.*

PERFRIMO, essi, essum. *3. (per and premo) I. To press, press much or in one direction. II. To urge any one, to urge much. III. To press through, strain through.*

PER-FRŌPĒRE, adv. *Very hastily, very quickly.*

PER-FRŌPINQUUS, a, um. *Very near.*

PER-FRŌSPER, a, um. *Very fortunate or prosperous.*

PER-FRŪSŌ, ēre. (per and frurio) *To become greatly inflamed with passion.*

PER-FRŪDĒ-Ō, ēre. *To feel sham.*

PER-FRŪGNAX, ācis. *Very quarrelsome.*

PER-FULCHER, chra, chrum. *Very beautiful.*

PER-FURGO, āvi, ātum, āre. *I. To purify, cleanse. II. To set in a clear light.*

PER-FŪSILLUS, a, um. *Very small*: *Perfusillum*, *Very little.*

PER-FŪTO, āre. *To explain, declare, clear up.*

PER-QUAM, adv. *Very.*

PER-QUĪRO, sivi, situm, ēre. (per and quero) *I. To search for, make inquiry after. II. To examine.*

PER-QUĪTE, adv. *Accurately, exactly.*

PER-QUĪTOR, ōris, m. (perquiro) *One who searches or inquires.*

PER-QUĪSITES, a, um. Part. of *PER-QUĪRO.*

PER-RĀRO, adv. (perrarus) *Very rarely, very seldom.*

PER-RĀRUS, a, um. *Very rare.*

PER-RĪFŌNĒDITUS, a, um. *Very secret, closely hidden.*

PER-RECTURUS. Part. of *PERGO.*

PER-RĒPO, psi, ptum, ēre. *I. Intrans. To creep or crawl to a place. II. Trans. To creep or crawl through or over.*

PER-REPPŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of *perrepo*) *I. Intrans. I. To creep or crawl about. 2. To creep or crawl to a place. II. Trans. To creep or crawl through or over.*

PER-RĪDĪCŪLE, adv. *Very ridiculously.*

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PER-RĪDĪCŪLUS, a, um. *Very ridiculous.*

PER-RĪŌGO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To ask thoroughly or throughout.*

PER-RŪMPO, ōpi, uptum, ēre. *I. Intrans. To break or rush through, to force a way through*: also, *to rush in.* *II. Trans. I. To break in pieces*: hence, *fig., to nullify, destroy. 2. To rush or force a way through anything*: also, *to rush into*: hence, *fig., to overcome, conquer.*

PER-RŪPTUS, a, um. Part. of *PERRŪMPO.*

PER-SĒPE, adv. *Very often.*

PER-SĀLSE, adv. *I. With much salt. II. With much wit, very wittily.*

PER-SALSUS, a, um. *Very salty*: very witty.

PER-SĀLTĀTIO, ōnis f. (persaluto) *A constant salutation.*

PER-SĀLTŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. *To salute one after another.*

PER-SANCTE, adv. *Very solemnly or religiously.*

PER-SĀPIENS, tis. *Very wise.*

PER-SĀPIENTER, adv. *Very wisely.*

PER-SCIENTER, adv. *Very knowingly.*

PER-SCINDŌ, idi, issum. *3. To break or tear to pieces.*

PER-SCISSUS, a, um. Part. of *PERSCINDŌ.*

PER-SCĪTUS, a, um. *Very pretty, very fine.*

PER-SCRĪBO, psi, ptum. *3. I. To write any thing, write out, write down, write, especially, exactly and fully*: also, *to write, treat of any thing*: hence, *I. To write down, register, enter in a book of accounts, note down. 2. To write, describe (as a history). 3. To write any thing to a person, to inform by writing. 4. To send to in writing. 5. To copy, transcribe. 6. To make over or assign by writing.*

*II. To write out fully or at length, not with figures or abbreviations.*

PER-SCRĪPTIO, ōnis f. (perscribo) *Any written composition, a writing, list, register, record*: also, *a written contract, bond, instrument, assignation, &c.*: also, *a promissory note or bill, or, payment by note or bill.*

PER-SCRĪTOR, ōris, m. (perscribo) *One who commits any thing to writing, a writer, notary.*

PER-SCRĪPTUS, a, um. Part. of *PER-SCRĪBO.*

PER-SCRŪTĀTIO, ōnis f. (perscrutor) *An examining, searching through.*

PER-SCRŪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. *i. q. perscrutor. To inquire after, visit.*

PER-SCRŪTOR, atus sum, āri. *I. To*

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*scarcā through, examine into, visit. II. To search or inquire into, to examine.*

PER-SĒCO, cui, ctum, āre. *I. To cut through, cut to pieces. II. Fig. To cut up by the roots, cutirpate, destroy utterly.*

PER-SECTOR, āri. *To pursue diligently, investigate.*

PER-SECŪTIO, ōnis f. (persequor) *A following, pursuing*: hence, *I. A prosecuting. II. A persecuting, persecution.*

PER-SĒDEO, ēdi, essum. *2. To sit any where for a long time, to remain sitting.*

PER-SEGNIS, e. *Very slow, very inactive, very dull.*

PER-SĒNEŌ, ui. *3. To grow old, to pass one's old age any where.*

PER-SENEX, is. *Very old.*

PER-SENTIO, si, sum. *4. I. To feel. II. To notice, perceive.*

PER-SENTIENS, ēre. *3. I. To feel. II. To observe, have a sense or perception of any thing.*

PER-SEŪENS, tis. *I. Part. of persequor*: see *PERSEQUOR.* *II. Adj. I. That follows or pursues. 2. That revenges.*

PER-SĒGOR, cūtus or quutus sum, i. *I. To follow, pursue, usually with the idea of perseverance*: hence *fig., I. To aim at, seek to catch or obtain, to seek or hunt after. 2. To occupy one's self about, to follow (a profession or the like). 3. To follow, imitate. 4. To approve, admire, follow (a teacher), especially, to attach one's self to a philosophical sect. II. To pursue in a hostile manner*: hence, *I. To revenge, avenge*: also, *to take vengeance upon. 2. To seek to maintain or preserve. 3. To overtake, come up to*: hence, *1. To get in, receive (money, or the like). 2. To write down what is dictated.*

*III. To continue, persevere in.* *IV. To accomplish, execute, fulfil, to use, make use of.* *V. To go through (in describing, &c.), to explain, describe, recount, narrate.*

PER-SĒVERANS, tis. *I. Part. of persevero*: see *PERSEVERO.* *II. Adj. That continues or persists.*

PER-SĒVERANTER, adv. *With constancy and perseverance.*

PER-SĒVERANTIA, a, f. (persevero) *Constancy, perseverance.*

PER-SĒVERE, adv. *Very severely.*

PER-SĒVERŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (perseverus) *I. Intrans. To be steadfast or constant in any thing*: also, *to continue to proceed, to go on further. II. Trans. I. To persevere in any thing, to carry on, pursue*

without ceasing. 2. To persist in any thing, to maintain constantly.

PER-SÉVERUS, a, um. *Very severe.*

PER-SÉDEO, édi, éssum. 2. I. q. *persedeo.*  
PER-SIDO, édi, éssum. 3. *To sit down or settle in a place.*

PER-SIGNO, áre. *To note down.*

PER-SIMILIS, e. *Very like or similar.*

PER-SIMPLEX, icis. *Very simple or plain.*

PER-SISTO, stitl. 3. *To remain standing;* hence, 1. *To continue.* II. *To persist, persevere.*

PER-SOLIDO, áre. *To render thick, to thicken.*

PERSONA, æ. f. (dimin. of persona) *A little mask;* as a term of reproach, Plaut. *you fright!*

PER-SOLUS, a, um. *Quite alone.*

PER-SOLŪTUS, a, um. Part. of PER-SOLVO.

PER-SOLVO, olvi, olŭtum. 3. 1. *To loosen, unravel, solve, explain.* II. *To pay;* hence, fig., *to pay, to give what one owes.*

PERSONA, æ. f. (from persona, are) 1. *A mask, visor;* hence, II. *The person, part, or character played by an actor.* PERSONÆ. *The characters on the stage.*

III. *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.*

PERSONATUS, a, um. (persona) *Wearing a mask, masked;* fig., *appearing different from what one is in reality.*

PER-SONO, uli, itum, are. 1. Intrans. 1. *To resound, ring.* 2. *To make one's self heard by playing upon an instrument, to play.* II. Trans. 1. *To resound through, to fill with a sound.* 2. *To cry or call out loudly.*

PERSPICE, adv. *With penetration or discernment.*

PERSPICTO, ávi, átum, áre. (freq. of perspicio) 1. *To look at or consider attentively, to look all around.* II. *To look at until the end (as a spectator).*

PERSPICUUS, a, um. 1. Part. of perspicio; see PERSPICIO. II. Adj. *Well known.*

PER-SPECŪLOR, átus sum, ári. *To examine or reconnoitre carefully.*

PERSPERGO, ére. (per and spargo) *To besprinkle.*

PERSPICACITAS, átis. f. (perspicax) *Penetration, discernment, sharp-sightedness.*

PERSPICAX, ácis. (perspicio) *Sharp-sighted, acute.*

PERSPICILIA, æ. f. (perspicio) *Acquired insight into or knowledge of a thing.*

PERSPICIO, exi, ætum, ére. (per and specio) 1. *To see through or into;* also simply, *to see, look.* II. *To look at or consider carefully, to view with attention.* III. *To understand or ascertain fully, to examine thoroughly.*

PERSPICUE, adv. 1. *Evidently, manifestly.* II. *Clearly, plainly.*

PERSPICUITAS, átis. f. (perspicuus) 1. *Transparency, clearness.* II. *Evidence, clearness, perspicuity.*

PERSPICUUS, a, um. (perspicio) 1. *Transparent, clear.* II. *Evident, clear, manifest.*

PERSTERNO, strávi, strátum, ére. *To make even or level (by strewn any thing over).*

PER-STIMŪLO, áre. *To excite, stimulate.*

PER-STO, iti, átum, áre. 1. *To stand firmly or continue standing.* II. *To persist, persevere, or continue in any thing.* III. *To remain, continue, last.*

PERSTRÁTUS, a, um. Part. of PERSTERNO.

PER-STRENUÉ, adv. *Very actively or vigorously, very hastily, very quickly.*

PER-STREPO, uli, itum, ére. 1. Intrans. *To sound or sound much, to make a noise;* to resound, echo, ring. II. Trans. *To sound through.*

PERSTRICUS, a, um. Part. of PERSTRINGO.

PER-STRINGO, inxi, ictum, ére. 1. *To bind, bind or to graze, touch lightly by beating, throwing, &c., especially lengthwise;* hence, fig., *to lay hold on, attack, seize;* hence, 1. *To wound slightly, fig., or to censure, injure by speaking acrimoniously, &c.* 2. *To go or run through, to relate briefly.* 3. *Oculus, or aciem oculorum, to blind, blunt.*

PERSTUDIOSE, adv. *Very eagerly or desirously.*

PER-STŪDIŌSUS, 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.*

II. *To persuade to do any thing, to induce, prevail upon;* hence, *persuasum est facere, Plaut., I have been induced or tempted to do.*

PERSUASIO, ónis, f. (persuadeo) 1. *A*

*persuading, prevailing upon, persuasio.*

II. *An opinion, belief;* superstitioin persuasione, *from a superstitious conviction, from motives of superstition, Tac. Agr. II.*

PERSUASTRIX, icis. f. (persuadeo) *She that convinces or persuades.*

PERSUASUS, a, um. Part. of PERSUADEO.

PERSUASUS, us. um. (persuadeo) *A persuading, persuasion.*

PER-SUBTILIS, e. 1. *Very fine, subtle, or thin.* II. *Very fine or beautiful.*

PER-SULCO, ávi, átum, áre. *To make furrows through.*

PER-SULTO, ávi, átum, áre. (per and salto) 1. Intrans. *To bound and frisk to and fro, and sometimes, to bound, frisk, caper.*

II. Trans. *To bound or frisk through a place.*

PER-ŪDESCO, dui. 3. (pertadec) *To grow wearied or disgusted with any thing.*

PERTŪDET, sum, est, ére. v. Impers. *To be tired of any thing, to feel disgust or weariness.*

PERTŪSUS, a, um. (pertadec) *Wearied, tired.*

PERTŪGO, ére. 3. *To cover.*

PER-TENDO, di, sum (tum). 3. *To spread out, extend;* hence, 1. Trans. 1. *To carry through, go on with, maintain.* 2. *To compare.* II. Intrans. 1. *To go to a place.* 2. *To persevere, persist in a thing, not to give up.*

PER-TENTO, ávi, átum, áre. 1. *To prove, examine, try, put to the test.* II. *To think or meditate upon.* III. *To attack, fall upon, seize, invade.*

PER-TENSIS, e. 1. *Very small, very thin.* II. *Very small, very trifling, very weak.*

PER-TÉREBRO, ávi, átum, áre. *To bore through.*

PER-FERGO, si, sum, ére. (also, perhaps, per-tergo, si, sum, ére) *To wipe, dry up.*

PER-TERO, trivi, tritum, ére. *To press, rub, crush, pound to pieces.*

PERTERRĒFŪS, ére. (perterreo and facio) *To terrify, put in fear.*

PER-TERRŪ, uli, itum, ére. 1. *To terrify, alarm, put in fear;* hence, *Perterritus, a, um. Terrified, alarmed, in fear.* II. *To frighten away.*

PERTERRĒFŪS, a, um. (perterreo and crepo) *That sounds or roars terribly.*

PERTERRITUS, a, um. Part. of PERTERRĒFŪS.

PER-TEXO, xuli, xutum, ére. 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.

PERTEUSO, a, um. Part. of PERTENO.

PERTICA, æ, f. I. 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.

PERTIMĒŦIO, ðei, actum, ðre. (per-timéo and facio) To put in fear.

PERTIMĒSCO, mul. cre. (per-timéo) To fear greatly, be much afraid of.

PERTINÁCIA, æ, f. (pertinax) Perseverance, firmness, constancy, obstinacy, resoluteness.

PERTINÁCITER, adv. I. Firmly, tenaciously. II. Constantly, unswervingly, obstinately, incessantly, pertinaciously, in good or bad sense. III. Lastingly, durably, constantly.

PERTINAX, æcis. (per and tenax) I. That holds or clings to firmly or very firmly; hence, II. Very rigidly.

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.

PERTINĒO, ñui, ðre. (per and tenéo) I. To extend to a place, ðc. 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, ðre. (per and tango) i. q. pertinco.

PERTOLĒRO, ðre. To bear, suffer, endure.

PERTORQUEO, ðre. 2. To distort, put awry.

PERTRACTĒTE, adv. Easily, badly; Plaut. Capt. Pr. l. 55; si lectio certa.

PERTRACTĒTIO, ñis, f. (pertracto) I. A handling, feeling. II. A handling, a being concerned with any thing.

PERTRACTO, avi, actum, ðre. I. 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.

PERTRĒNDO, xi, ctum, 3. I. To draw to a place, to drag, bring or lead forcibly to a place. II. To draw to a place, to entice, allure.

PERTRANSCO, ðre. 4. I. To go through. II. To pass by.

PERTRĒXUS, a, um. Very complicated, very busy.

PERTRISTIS, e. I. Very mournful. II. Very severe.

PERTRĒTUS, a, um. I. Part. of perteto; see PERTERO. II. Adj. Worn out, common, every-day.

PERTRĒMULTOSE, adv. With much bustle; with great disturbance.

PERTURDO, tũdi, tũsum, 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. Confusally, with disorder.

PERTURBATIO, ñis, f. (perturbo) I. Confusion, disorder, disturbance; a changing, altering. II. Especially, Disturbance, disorder, or perturbation of mind, passion.

PERTURBĒTRIX, icis, f. (perturbator) She that confuses or disturbs.

PERTURBATUS, a, um. I. Part. of perturbio; see PERTURBO. II. Adj. I. Confused, troubled. 2. Disconcerted, embarrassed.

PERTURBO, avi, actum, ðre. I. 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.

PERTURBUS, e. Very base.

PERTUSUS, a, um. Part. of PERTUNDO.

PERŦULA, æ, f. Dimin. of pera; Sen.

PERUSCUS, a, um. Part. of PERUNGO.

PERUNCO, ñsi, ctum, ðre. To amount, besmear, or beatish.

PERURBANUS, a, um. Very elegant, polite, fine, in behaviour, speech, wit, &c.

PERURGO, ssi, ðre. To press or urge greatly.

PERURO, ussi, ustum, ðre. I. 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, bruisé. 4. To pinch, nip.

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PERUSTUS, a, um. Part. of PERURO.

PERŦILIS, e. Very profitable or useful.

PERŦIDO, si, sum, ðre. I. To go, come, or pass through. II. To go, come, or pass to a place.

PERŦIGĒTUS, a, um. I. Part. of perivor; see PERIVAGOR. II. Adj. I. Spread abroad. 2. Very common, very well known. 3. Common to many.

PERVĒGOR, atus sum, ari. I. 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.

PERVĒGUS, a, um. Wandering about.

PERVĒLO, ui, ðre. To be very able, to be very strong.

PERVĒRIE, adv. Very variously.

PERVASTO, avi, actum, ðre. To lay waste.

PERVĒVUS, a, um. Part. of PERVADO.

PERVĒTUS, a, um. Part. of PERVEHO.

PERVĒVO, si, ctum, ðre. I. To carry, bear, convey, conduct through; hence, perveli, to pass through, navigate (the sea). II. To carry, bring, convey any thing to a place; hence, perveli, to ride, also, to come; also, to come to any place on foot.

PERVELLO, eili, ðre. I. 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.

PERVĒNO, ñni, ctum, ðre. I. To come to, arrive at, reach. II. To come forth, arise, proceed. N. B. Perveniunt, for perveniunt; Plaut.

PERVĒNOR, ari. To hunt or drive through; fig.; defessus sum urbem totam perveniunt, Plaut., of running through the town, in order to look for him.

PERVERSE, adv. Perversely, crossly, awfully.

PERVERSIO, ñis, f. (perverto) A perverting, distorting, twisting.

PERVELISTAS, ætis, f. (perversus) Perverseness, peevishness, untowardness.

PERVERUS, a, um. I. Part. of perverto; see PERVERTO. II. Adj. I. Turned the wrong way, askew, awry. 2. Fig. Perverse, wrong; hence, Perversum, Evil, wrong.

PERVERTO, or PERVORTO, ti, sum, 3.

I. 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 defeat, silence.*

**PER-VEPARI.** adv. *Very late in the evening.*

**PERVESTIGATIO.** ōnis. f. (pervestigō) *An examining, inquiring, or searching into.*

**PER-VESTIGO.** āvi, ātum, āre. 1. *To trace or track out.* 11. *Fig. To trace or search out, to examine, investigate.*

**PER-VEVUS.** ēris. *Very old, of long time or duration.*

**PERVESTUS.** a, um. *Very old or ancient.*

**PER-VIAM.** adv.; e. g. angulus medium per viam facitis, Plaut.; i. e. per viam, make every corner accessible, and so, empty.

**PERVICACIA.** æ. f. (pervicax) *Perseverance, obstinacy; also simply, perseverance, firmness, constancy.*

**PERVICACITER.** adv. (pervicax) *Perseveringly, obstinately.*

**PERVICAX.** æcis. (pervico for pervinco) *Persevering, obstinate, stubborn.*

**PERVICIUS.** a, um. Part. of PERVINCO.

**PERVICUS.** a, um. 1. q. pervicax; Plaut.

**PER-VIDO.** idi, idum. 2. 1. *To overlook, view, see; hence, 1. To view, behold, contemplate.* 2. *To contemplate, examine.* 11. *To see, to see into.*

**PER-VIGO.** ul. 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. (pervigili) *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.** æ. *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.* 11. *Trans. 1. To conquer, overpower, overcome; hence, fig., to conquer, overcome. 1. 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.* 2. *To prove, demonstrate.*

**PER-VIVO.** xi, xtum, ēre. *To live to a certain time.*

**PERVIUS.** a, um. (per and via) 1. *That may be passed through or over, passable, pervious; hence, Pervium, a*

*passage, thoroughfare.* 11. *That passes through, penetrating.*

**PERVOLIUS.** æs. (freq. of pervolo) *To fly through, round, or about.*

**PER-VOLO.** avi, ātum, āre. 1. *To fly through, round, or about.* 11. *To fly, to fly to a place.*

**PER-VOLO.** vōlul, velle. *To be very willing, to desire very much, to wish greatly.*

**PERVOLTIO.** ære. (freq. of pervolvō) *To roll round or about; hence, of books, to open, and so, to read.*

**PERVOLTUS.** a, um. Part. of PERVOLVO.

**PER-VOLVO.** volvi, vōlūtum, 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; Smyrnæ (a book), Catull.*

**PERVERSE.** PERVERTO, &c. 1. q. perverse, perverso, &c.

**PERVULGATUS.** a, um. 1. Part. of pervulgo; see PERVULGO. 11. 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.* 11. *To be in a place frequently, to wander or run through frequently.*

**PES.** pēdis. m. (πῶς, ποδός) 1. *A foot.*

11. *Fig. The foot of a stool, table, couch, &c.* 2. *Pes velli, is the rope used in trimming sails, a halser.* 3. *A metrical foot; hence, for, a poem, or, a kind of poetry; a time. A foot, as a measure; and hence, gen., a measure.* 5. *Navales pedes, Plaut., rowers or sailors.*

**PESME.** adv. See MALUS.

**PESMUS.** a, um. See MALUS.

**PESSELLUS.** i. m. (πῆσσελλός) *The ball or bar of a door; pessulum obdo ostio, Ter., i. e. I bolt the door.*

**PESSENDIO.** or PESSUNDO, ēdi, ētum, 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.*

**PESTIFER.** and **PESTIFERUS.** a, um. (pestis and ferō) *Causing or bringing destruction, hurtful, injurious, pestilent, deadly.*

**PESTIFERE.** adv. *Destructively, injuriously.*

**PESTILENS.** tis. (pestis) 1. *Pestilential, injurious to health, unwholesome, infectious.* 11. *Hurtful, destructive.*

**PESTILENTIA.** æ. f. (pestilentis) 1. *Any plague or pestilence, any spreading disease, an infection, contagion; also gen., an unwholesome atmosphere, weather, or country.* 11. *A plague, pestilence, fig., ruin, destruction.*

**PESTITILAS.** atis. f. (pestilis) 1. q. pestilentia; Lucr.

**PETASIS.** is. f. 1. *A plague or pestilence, contagion, infection, and by this word is frequently understood, any contagious or infectious disease or sickness, unwholly weather.* 11. *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. (πῆσασός) *A ham or gammon of bacon.*

**PETASCUCLUS.** i. m. (dimin. of petaso) *A small ham or gammon of bacon.*

**PETASTUS.** i. m. (πῆσαστός) *A travelling-hat or cap.*

**PETABURUS.** i. n. (πῆσαστός) *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.*

**PETIO.** 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.* 11. *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.** ōnis. 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. Fame, *Lucan.* i. e. that strives after.

PETITURUS, *ire.* 4. (desider. of peto)

1. *To desire to solicit.* II. *To solicit.*

PETIVUS, *a. um.* Part. of PETO.

PETIVUS, *us. m. (peto)* I. *A desiring, requesting.* II. Terra petitus suavis, *Lucr.*, a sinking to the ground, weakness, faintness.

PETUS, *ivi* and *ii. itum.* 3. (peto. i. e. peto) Prop. *To fall, fall upon*, then, *to endeavour to reach to or attain any thing*: hence, 1. *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, gen., *to pray, supplicate*: we also find, aliquem, *to beg of any one*: hence, Petitionum, *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, fudo, and rit, a wheel) *A kind of four-wheeled carriage.*

PETRA, *æ. f. (petra)* A stone; *Plaut.*: or, a rock; *Plin.*

PETROSCUS, *a. um.* (petra) Rocky, stony; hence, *troublesome, difficult.*

PETRO, *onis. 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, freakish, mischievous. II. Wanton, lascivious.

PETULANTER, *adv.* Wantonly, impudently, saucily.

PETULANTIA, *æ. f. (petulans)* I. Wantonness, freakishness, insolence, impudence, sauciness. II. Carelessness, needlessness.

PETULUS, *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 PETO.

PHŒCASIANS, *a. um.* *i. q.* phœcasiatus; see PHŒCASIUM.

PHŒCASIUM, *i. n. (phœcasius)* A kind of white shoe worn at Athens by priests:

hence, Phœcasiatus, *a. um.* That wears such shoes.

PHŒLANGA, or PALANGA, *æ. f. (phœlanga, phœlanga)* A pole, long staff, for carrying burdens with; *Plin.*: especially for moving forward slips and engines, a roller; *Cæs.*

PHŒLANGITES, *ærum.* (phœlangitæ) Soldiers of a phalanx.

PHŒLANX, *generis. f. (phœlangæ)* 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.*

PHŒLERE, *ærum. f. (phœleræ, tæ)* 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. *Any extraordinary ornament.*

PHŒLERATUS, *a. um.* (phæleræ) Adorned, ornamented.

PHANTASIA, *æ. f. (φαντασία)* A thought, idea.

PHANTASMA, *âtis. n. (φάντασμα)* An apparition, spectre, ghost; *Plin. Ep.*

PHŒTRERA, *æ. f. (φαιτέρα)* A quiver.

PHŒTRERATUS, *a. um.* (phætrera) Having a quiver.

PHŒTRIGER, *a. um.* (phætræ and gero) Carrying a quiver.

PHŒRMACEUTRIA, *æ. f. (φάρμακεία)* A witch, enchantress; *Virg. Ecl. 8.* in the title.

PHŒRMACEUTRIA, *æ. m. (φάρμακοποιός)* A seller, or dealer in medicines, a quack.

PHŒSIANUS, *a. um.* (φαισιανός) Avis, and simply, phasianus, or phasianus, *A pheasant* (Phasianus colchicus, L.).

PHŒNGITES, *æ. m. (φαιγγίτης)* A kind of brilliant and transparent gem.

PHŒLIA, *æ. f. (φιάλη)* A kind of drinking-vessel, with a broad bottom, a succr.

PHŒLITIA, *ærum. n. (φιλίτια)* 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 phiditia (φιδίτια).

PHŒLOGOGIA, *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.*

PHŒLOLOGUS, *a. m. (φιλολόγος)* 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.*

PHŒLOMELA, *æ. f. (φιλωμήλα)* 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) Philosophical, of or belonging to philosophy. PHILOSOPHER, *âtus. um.* *âri.* (φιλοσοφός, *â*) To study philosophy.

PHILOSOPHUS, *a. um.* (φιλόςσοφος; Philosophus; hence, Philosophus, A philosopher: Philosophia, A female philosopher.

PHILTRUM, *i. n. (φίλτρον)* An artificial means of exciting love, a charm love potion.

PHILYRA, or PHŒLYRA, *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. (φίμω)* *i. q.* fritillus. A dice-box.

PHŒCA, *æ.* and PHŒCE, *es. f. (φώνη)* 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.

PHŒNIX, *icis. m. (φώνιξ)* 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. (φανασκός)* A teacher of music and elocution.

PHOSPHŒRUS, *i. m. (φωσφόρος)* A bringer of light; hence, the morning star.

PHŒRISIS, *is. f. (φραῖσις)* Style, expression.

PHŒRENESIS, *is. f. (φρενής)* Phrensy, madness, craziness.

PHŒRENETICUS, *a. um.* (φρενιτικός) Phrenetic, mad, frantic, crazed.

PHŒRONESIS, *is. f. (φρόνησις)* Understanding, prudence.

PHŒRGIO, *onis. m.* An embroiderer in

gold, for the Phrygians were famous in this art.

**PHTHISIS**, is. f. (φθίσις) *A phthisic, consumption.*

**PHUI** [interj. An interjection denoting aversion, *Poh! fugh!*

**PHY I** [interj. An interjection denoting astonishment mixed with ridicule, *Phoo!*

**PHYLACA**, æ. f. (φυλακῆ) *A gaol, prison.*

**PHYLACISTA**, æ. m. (φυλακιστής) *I. 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. (φυλαρχός) *The chief of a tribe.*

**PHYSICA**, æ. or **PHYSICÆ**, es. f. (φυσική) *Physics, the science or study of nature.*

**PHYSICÆ**, adv. *Physically.*

**PHYSICUS**, a. um. (φυσικός) *Natural, physical, relating to nature or the study of nature; hence, I. Physica, orum, Physics, natural philosophy.* II. **Physicus**, *A naturalist, inquirer into nature.*

**PHYSIOGNOMON**, ðnis. m. (φυσιογνώμων) *One who judges of the character and dispositions of men by their features.*

**PHYSIOLOGIA**, æ. f. (φυσιολογία) *The science of natural philosophy.*

**PIAULIS**, e. (pio) *That may be appeared or expiated.*

**PIACULARIS**, e. (piaculum) *Expiatory, piacular; also simply, piacularæ, sc. sacrificium, a sin-offering.*

**PIACULEM**, i. ii. (pio) *I. 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. 23, 18.* 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; *Ov.*

**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**.

**PICEATUS**, a. um. (pix) *Daubed or besmeared with pitch.*

**PICEUS**, a. um. (pix) *I. Consisting of pitch.* II. *Black as pitch.*

**PICO**, avi, ætum, ære. (pix) *I. To daub with pitch, to pitch.* II. *To season with pitch; Vinum picatum, wine that has a flavour of pitch; Mart.*

**PICTOR**, ðris. m. (pingo) *A painter.*

**PICTURA**, æ. f. (pingo) *I. Painting, whether with the pencil or in embroidery; hence, I. An adorning.* 2. *A depicting with words.* II. *A painting, picture, whether in colours or embroidery.*

**PICTURATUS**, a. um. (pictura) *I. Painted; variegated, speckled.* II. *Embroidered.*

**PINGO**, a. um. *I. Part of pingo; see PINGO.* II. *Adj. Embellished, adorned, set off with tropes 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**, ætis. f. (pius) *Duty, any dutiful behaviour or conduct; sense of duty.*

*I. 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. *I. Person. To feel trouble or sorrow.* II. *Imperson. Piget, uit and Itum est. I. 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. *I. 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, despondent, 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, fig. colour or colouring in a speech, ornaments used in it.*

**PIGNERATOR**, ðris. m. (pignero) *One that takes a pledge, a distrainer.*

**PIGNERO**, avi, ætum, ære. (pignus) *I. 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 a pledge, to bind, obligate.*

**PIGNEROR**, ætus sum, æri. (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 assure.*

**PIGNUS**, ðris and æris. n. *I. 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 imparts 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, Ov.*

**PIGRE**, adv. *Lazily, slowly.*

**PIGRITAS**, æ and **PIGRITIES**, ðl. f. (piger) *Laziness, slothness, dullness.*

**PIGRO**, avi, ætum, 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. *I. A mortar for pounding any thing in.* II. *A pillar; hence, a dam or pier.*

**PILA**, æ. f. *I. 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 bulls toss into the air.*

**PILASTES**, i. m. i. q. Triarius; *Ov.*

**PILARIS**, e. m. i. q. Lusio; *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 suspender, 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) *I. 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 protect-ov.*

**PILICRUPUS**, i. m. (pila and crepus) Probably, *One that plays a game in which balls are used.*

**PILQ**, āre. (pilus) *To deprive of hair, pluck off the hair.*

**PILQUS**, a, um. (pilus) *Hairy.*

**PILULA**, āe. f. (dimin. of pila) *1. A little ball.* II. In medicine, *A pill.*

**PILUM**, i. n. *1. 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. Ibo lavatum in Pilum, Plaut., seems to be without sense: Lumbinus reads, in Pylum, 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*. *1. 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 pilli cohortem, Catull., values it not a straw.

**PINETUM**, i. n. (pinus) *A wood or grove of pines.*

**PINEUS**, a, um. (pinus) *Of pines.*

**PINGO**, iki, ctum, 3. *1. To paint, as a painter.* II. *Fig. To paint, i. e. 1. To give another or 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. *1. Fat: Pingue, Fat:* also, *fruitful, well furnished.* II. *Unbaited, 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, *1. Fertilising, that renders fertile or fruitful.* 2. *Calm, tranquil, undisturbed.*

**PINFER**, a, um (pinus and fero) *That bears pines.*

**PINGER**, a, um. (pinus and gero) *That bears pines.*

**PINNA**, āe. f. *1. A feather: pinnae, feathered, especially, the stronger feathers in the wings and tails of birds: also, wing.* II. *A fin.* III. *A turret,*

*pinnae:* plur. pinnae, in a military sense, *notched battlements, pinnae.* IV. *A kind of shell-fish, called a pinna or nautilus.*

**PINNATUS**, a, um. (pinna) *Feathered, fledge, winged.*

**PINNIGER**, a, um. (pinna and gero) *Feathered, fledge, winged.*

**PINNIRAPUS**, 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.*

**PINNÖTERES**, ēe. m. (πιννοτέρη) *Pinnawatcher: a watcher or guardian of the shell-fish pinna, a small species of crab.*

**PINNELLA**, āe. f. (dimin. of pinna) *A small feather: also, a small wing.*

**PINSO**, pinsi and pinsui, pinsum, pinstum and pistum, ēre. (from πινσω) *To pound, stamp, bray, beat, in order to make small.*

**PINUS**, PINSITUS, a, um. Part. of PINSO.

**PINUS**, us and i. f. (πίνος) *1. The fir tree (Pinus silvestris, L.).* II. *The pine tree (Pinus Pinca, L.).* III. *Fig. Any thing made from the wood of the pine.* *1. A ship.* 2. *A torch.* 3. *A dart, javelin.* 4. *An oar.* 5. *A garland of pine.*

**PIO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (pius) *1. 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**, eris, n. (πίπερι) *Pepper.*

**PIPILO**, āre. (pipilo) *To pip or chirp, as chickens.*

**PIPILEN**, i. n. or **PIPIULUS**, i. m. (pipilo) *A pipping or chirping:* hence, *a whimpering, whining (of children)*

**PILULA**, āe. m. (πιρρῶν) *A pirate, sea robber, corsair.*

**PILATICUS**, a, um. (πιρατικός) *Of or belonging to pirates, piratical: Piratica, sc. ars, or res, Piracy; piraticum facere, to practise.*

**PINUM**, i. n. *A pear.*

**PIRUS**, i. f. *A pear tree.*

**PISCARIUS**, a, um. (piscis) *Of or belonging to fish.*

**PISCATOR**, āris. m. (piscor) *A fisherman.*

**PISCATORIUS**, a, um. (piscator) *Of, belonging or proper to fishes.*

**PISCATORIA**, icis, f. (piscator) *She that fishes.*

**PISCATOR**, us. m. (piscor) *1. A fishing, catching fish.* II. *Fish.*

**PISCICULUS**, i. m. (dimin. of piscis) *A small fish.*

**PISCINA**, āe. f. (piscis) *1. A fish-pond.* II. *Gen. A pond or collection of water.*

**PISCINUS**, i. m. (piscis) *1. 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 sum, āri. (piscis) *To fish.*

**PISCQSTUS**, 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, *Pisina, Mart. II, 73, 2, in some edd., A little girl.*

**PISTILLUM**, i. n. or **PISTILLUS**, i. m. (piso) *A pestle to pound with.*

**PISTOR**, āris. m. (piso) *1. One that pounds, especially, one that pounds corn in a mortar, or grinds it in a handmill, with us, a miller.* II. *A baker.*

**PISTRINIUS**, e. (pistrinum) *Belonging to or found at a mill or bakehouse.*

**PISTRINENSIS**, e. i. q. pistrinalis.

**PISTRINUM**, i. n. (piso) *1. 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.*

**PISTRIS**, or **PRISTRIS**, is. also **PISTRIX**, or **PRISTRIX**, icis, f. *Any large sea monster, a whale, &c.:* hence, *1. The Whale, a constellation.* II. *A kind of fast-sailing vessel.*

**PISTRIX**, **PISTRIS**, or **PRISTRIS**, **PRISTRIX**, icis, f. (πιρρῶν, πῖρρῶν) *Any large fish, as a whale:* hence, *1. The Whale, a constellation.* II. *A kind of ship.*

**PISTUS**, a, um. Part. of PINSO.

**PITHECIUM**, i. n. (πιθήκιον) *A little ape.*

**PITHES**, ei and eos. (πιθήεις) **PITHUS**, i. (πιθήεις) and **PITHAS**, ēe. m. (πιθήας) *A kind of conch or melcor in the shape of a cask.*

**PITUITA**, āe. f. *A clammy humour, phlegm, rheum.*

**PITUITQSTUS**, a, um. (pituita) *Full of phlegm.*

**PISUS**, a, um. *1. Picius, 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, *plēis*, f. (*πίρα*) I. *Pitch.* II. *Pix liquida;* also simply, *pix*, Virg., *Tar.*

PLĀCĀBĪLIS, e. (placo) I. *Easy to be appeased or pacified, placable.* II. *That strives to appease or pacify, that renders propitious.*

PLĀCĀBĪLITAS, ātis, f. (placabilis) *Placability.*

PLĀCĀMEN, inis, n. (placo) *A means of pacifying or appeasing.*

PLĀCĀMENTUM, i, n. (placo) i. q. *placamen;* Tac.

PLĀCĀTE, adv. *Mildly, gently, placably.*

PLĀCĀTIO, ōnis, f. (placo) *An appeasing, pacifying, propitiating.*

PLĀCĀTUS, a, um, I. Part. of *Placo;* see *PLACO.* II. Adj. *1. Appeased, pacified, well disposed towards.* 2. *Peaceful, calm, quiet, gentle.*

PLĀCĀTUS, æ, f. (*πλεχτός*) *A cake.*

PLĀCEO, ul, itum, ĩre. To *please, be pleased, or agreeable to:* hence, *Placens, Pleasans, agreeable, fond, dear;* also, *res mihi placet, I am content with the thing, I consider it right, agreeable, 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.*

PLĀCIDE, adv. *Safely, calmly, gently, peaceably, placidly.*

PLĀCIDUS, a, um. (placeo) *Gentle, soft, mild, peaceable, placid.*

PLĀCITUM, i. See *PLACITUS.*

PLĀCITUS, a, um. (placeo) I. Part. of *placo;* see *PLACO.* II. Adj. *Pleasing, pleasant;* hence, *Placitum, subst. 1. That which pleases a person.* 2. *A dogma, maxim, opinion.*

PLĀCO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To appease,*

*pacify, make quiet.* II. *To endeavour to appease or effect a reconciliation.*

PLĀGA, æ, f. (*πλάγη*) I. *A blow, stroke, thrust, stroke.* II. Especially, *A stroke, thrust, blow, by which a wound is occasioned, or a wound itself.*

PLĀGA, v. 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 toll, used in hunting wild animals, whereas retia are nets for catching birds and fishes.*

PLĀGIĀRĪCUS, 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.*

PLĀGIGER, a, um. (plago and gero) *That receives stripes.*

PLĀGEGĒRĪLUS, a, um. (plago and Gerulus) i. q. *plagiager.*

PLĀGĒPĀTĪDA, 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.*

PLĀGŌSUS, a, um. (plaga) *That inflicts many blows; flogging.*

PLĀGŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of *plaga*) I. *A curtain or hanging.* II. *A sheet of paper.*

PLĀGŪSIA, æ, f. *A kind of fish.*

PLĀNCTUS, 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, plāne, completely, truly, at all events: plānissime, certainly, quite truly.*

PLĀNGO, nxi, nctum, ĩre. (from *πλάγη*, *πλάγην*, i. e. *πλίσσω*) *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.*

PLĀNGOR, 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.*

PLĀNGŪCŪLA, æ, f. (dimin. of *πλάγην*) *A war dull, small wazen image.*

PLĀNŪŌQUUS, a, um. (plano and loquor) *That speaks plainly or clearly.*

PLĀNŪSĪE, ōdis, im. (planus and pes) *A kind of pantomime or stage dancer.*

PLĀNŪTAS, ātis, f. (planus) *Evenness, smoothness.*

PLĀNŪTIA, æ, f. (planus) *A plain level ground, flat surface.*

PLĀNŪTIES, ĩi, f. i. q. *planitia.*

PLĀNTA, æ, f. i. q. *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.*

PLĀNTĀRĪS, 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.*

PLĀNŪS, 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.*

PLĀNŪS, i, n. (*πλάνος*) I. *A vagrant, vagabond.* II. *An impostor, deceiver.*

PLĀTALEA, æ, f. *The spoonbill or shoveller.*

PLĀTĀNUS, i, f. (*πλατάνος*) *The plane or plane tree (Platanus orientalis, L.).* N. B. *Platanus, um, after the fourth declension, Virg.*

PLĀTĒA, æ, f. (*πλατεια*) *A street in a town; Ter.: Cæs.; also, Hor., 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 so as to produce a noise.* 2. *To strike together with a noise.*

PLĀUDĪLIS, e. (plaudo) *That deserves a clapping of hands, worthy of applause or plaudits.*

PLĀUSOR, ōris, m. (plaudo) *One that claps with his hands; especially, in order to express approbation.*

PLĀUSTRUM, i, n. I. *A cart, wain, or wagon, for carrying loads.* II. *Charles's Wain, a constellation, the Greater Bear.* N. B. *For plaustrum, we find also ploustrum.*

PLĀUSUS, a, um. Part. of *PLAUDO.*

**PLAUSUS**, us. m. (plaudō) 1. *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.*

**PLEBECULA**, æ. f. (dimin. of plebs) *The common people, the rabble.*

**PLEBEIUS**, a. um. (plebs) 1. *Of the common people, plebeian, ignoble.* II. *Plebeian, of, belonging to, proper to, or usual with, the people, vulgar, low, mean, common.*

**PLEBS**, ã. (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 seitum) *A decree or ordinance of the commons.*

**PLEBS**, gen. plebsis. f. (from πλεῖστος) *The great crowd or bulk of the people; hence,*

1. *The common people, commons, the ignoble, vulgar, commonalty.* N. B. Plebs, eris, i. e., unus de plebe, Hor.

II. *Fig. The tower class or order.*

**PLETHILIS**, e. (plectō) *Platted, plaited.*  
**PLECTO**, xi and xui, xum. ãre. (with a short or acutely pronounced penult from πλέκω) *To plait, braid; hence, to braid.*

**PLECTO**, ãre. 3. (with the penult long, as if it were plento, from πλέσσω, or πλέττω) *To punish; hence, to blame.*

**PLECTRUM**, i. n. (πλήκτρον) *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 ruler.*

**PLENE**, adv. I. *To the full.* II. *Fullly, completely, entirely; copiously, abundantly.*

**PLENTIFERO**, Inis. f. (plenus) *Fullness.* I. *Perfectness, completeness.* II. *Thickness, stoutness.*

**PLENUS**, a. um. (from plco, ãre, or from πλεῖν) 1. *Full, filled with any thing; hence, Plenum, The full, fullness.* II. *Fat, plump, corpulent, thick-set; also gen., thick, close, dense; hence, pregnant, with young.* III. *Full, satisfied; also, satiated, satd, 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.*

**PLENIQUE**, **PLENIQUE**, &c. See **PLEBESQUE**.

**PLERUMQUE**, subst. et. adv. See **PLEBESQUE**.

**PLERESQUE**, ãque, umque. *Most, the most; is of constant occurrence in the plural, but is also frequently found in the singular.* I. Plur. *Plerique* credebant, Ter., *the most, most; it frequently denotes, Many, very many.* II. Sing.; *juventus*, Sall.; *nobilitas*, id.; *exercitum plerumque* operiri 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.*

**PLENUS**, a. um. Part. of **PLECTO**.

**PLICO**, ãvi, ãtum, ãre. (πλέω) *To fold, lay, or twine together.*  
**PLODO**, ãre. 3. See **PLAUDO**.

**PLORABILIS**, e. (ploro) *Lamentable, mournful, deplorable.*

**PLORABUNDUS**, a. um. (ploro) *Weeping.*

**PLORATOR**, ãris. m. (ploro) *One that weeps.*

**PLORATUS**, us. m. (ploro) *A weeping.*

**PLORO**, ãvi, ãtum, ãre. 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 wagon.*

**POSTRARIUS**, a. um. (plostrum) *Of or belonging to a cart or wagon.*

**POSTRUM**, i. n. See **PLAUSTRUM**.

**PROLEXUM**, **PROLEXUM**, **PROLEXIUS**, or **PROLEXUS**, i. Said to mean, *A box for a carriage.*

**PLUIT**. See **PLUO**.

**PLUMA**, æ. f. *Down; pluma, down, and perhaps gen., any soft tender feathers, or, feathers, when spoken of those which are soft and tender; hence, fig. 1. 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 *plumam*, 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.*

**PLUMBEO**, 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**, ãvi, ãtum, ãre. (plumbum) I. *To solder or fasten with lead.* II. *To make any thing out of lead, make any leaden thing; Plumbata, sc. glaus, or pila, A leaden bullet.*

**PLUMBUM**, i. n. I. *Lead.* II. *Fig. Lead, any thing made of lead.*

**PLUMUS**, a. um. (pluma) I. *Downy, consisting of, filled or furnished with, down or soft feathers.* II. *Resembling down (soft feathers), light or tender.*

**PLUMIPES**, ãdis. (pluma and pes) *Feathered or having feathers on the feet.*

**PLUMO**, ãvi, ãtum, ãre. (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 plui, ãre. (from πλώω, πλώω) *To rain; plueno, 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**.

**PLURIUS**, 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. Seems to be, *Any thing made of boards or other things joined together, in order to cover or to rest on any thing; hence,*

1. *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. l. Perts.*

**PLUVIA**, æ. f. (pluvius) sc. aqua. *Rain; Virg., also, rain-water; Plin.*

**PLUVIALIS**, e. (pluvia) *Of or belonging to rain, rainy.*

**PLUVIUS**, a. um. (pluo) *Of, belonging to, or that occasions rain, rainy.*

**PNEUMÁTICUS**, a, um. (πνευματικὸς) *Of or belonging to the air.*

**POCILLUM**, l. n. (dimin. of poculum) *A little cup.*

**POCULUM**, l. n. (from πῶς, i. e. τίς) *I. A drinking- vessel, cup, goblet, bowl.*

*II. That which drunk, a drink, poison; also, poison, a poisonous draught.*

**PODAGRA**, æ. f. (ποδάγρα) *The gout in the feet.*

**PODAGRŪS**, a, um. (podagra) *That has the podagra, gouty.*

**PODEX**, 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 Furla socorum! Cic. III. Any trouble, pain, plague, evil, adversity, calamity. Also, III treatment, misusage.*

*IV. Payment of any thing.*

**POENIO**, ire. (poena) *The old form for punio. Also, poenior, as a deponent, Cic. Tusc. l. 44.*

**POENITENTIA**, æ. f. (poenitētia) *Repentance, penitence.*

**POENITĒRE**, ui. ēre. (poena) *I. To repent, to be grieved or sorry for; Poenitens, That repents, repentant; Poenitendus, a, um, To be repented of. II. To repent, cause repentance. III. Impers., Poenitē me re, I repent of, or regret, a thing; it, a thing displeases me.*

**POESIS**, is. f. (ποίησις) *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 POETICE, es. f. (ποιητικὴ, sc. τέχνη) *The art of poetry.*

**POETICE**, adv. *Poetically, after the manner of poets.*

**POETICUS**, a, um. (ποιητικὸς) *Poetic.*

**POETILLA**, æ. m. (dimin. of poeta) *A poetaster, petty poet.*

**POETRIA**, æ. f. (ποίητρια) *A poetess.*

**POETRIS**, idis or idos. f. (ποιητρίας) *A poetess.*

**Pol** interj. *By Pollux! truly.*

**N. B.** Per pol scitus, for pol perscitus, Ter.

**POLĒMONIA**, *A kind of herb, wild sage, horc-minni.*

**POLĒNTA**, æ. (apparently formed from πᾶλν, i. e. pollen) *A kind of food made from prepared barley; pearl barley.*

**POLĒNTĀRICUS**, a, um. (polenta) *Of or belonging to polenta.*

**POLĒNTĀRĪUS**, i. n. (polio) Plur., polimēnta porcius, Plaut., i. e. the testicles.

**POLINDRUM**, i. n. *A fictitious name of a spice.*

**POLIO**, ivi. Itum. 4. *To polish, file, make smooth; hence, gen., to decorate, adorn, set off; embellish.*

**POLĪTE**, adv. *Elegantly, neatly, beautifully, in a polished manner.*

**POLĪTIA**, æ. f. (πολιτεία) *The state, the government and constitution of a state.*

**POLĪTICUS**, a, um. (πολιτικός) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with the state or the government.*

**POLĪTRĪLUS**, a, um. Dimin. of politus; Cic.

**POLĪTRĀ**, æ. f. (polio, ire) *A polishing, furnishing, smoothing, refining, preparing.*

**POLĪTUS**, a, um. *I. Part. of polio; see POLIO. II. Adj. Refined, polished, well prepared or formed, adorned.*

**POLLEN**, inis. n. and **POLLUS**, inis. c. (from πᾶλν) *Any thing which is as fine as dust; hence, very fine meal or flour.*

**POLLĒNS**, tis. *I. Part. of polleo; see POLLEO. II. Adj. Able, powerful, strong.*

**POLLĒNTIA**, æ. f. (polleo) *Power, might.*

**POLLEO**, ēre. (pro-valet) *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.*

**POLLICĒRE**, itus sum, ēri. (po and licceor) 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 passivē, Promised; hence, Pollicitum, subst., A promise.*

**POLLICĪTRĪO**, onis. f. (pollicitor) *A promising.*

**POLLICĪTOR**, ātus sum, āri. (freq. of pollicitor) *To promise.*

**POLLICĪTUS**, a, um. Part. of POLLICĪTOR.

**POLLINĪTUS**, a, um. (pollen) *Of or pertaining to fine flour.*

**POLLINCTOR**, ōris. m. (pollingo) *One that washes corpses and prepares them for the funeral pile.*

**POLLINGO**, nxi, nctum, ēre. *To wash corpses and prepare them for the funeral pile.*

**POLLICEO**, xl, ctum. 2. *I. Perhaps, To offer in sacrifice. II. To sit up at table; also perhaps, to entertain, treat; hence, Pollicetur, subst., A banquet, feast, entertainment.*

**POLLICĪTĪTER**, adv. *Magnificently, in a costly manner.*

**POLLUCĒTE**, adv. *Magnificently, with expense.*

**POLLUCĒTUS**, i. n. See POLLUCEO.

**POLLUCĒTRĀ**, æ. f. (polluceo) *A feast, expensive meal.*

**POLLUCĒTUS**, a, um. Part. of POLLUCEO.

**POLLUO**, vi, ūtum. 3. (po and luō) *To defile, contaminate, pollute; hence, fig., to defile, pollute, contaminate, injure, dishonour.*

**POLLŪTUS**, a, um. *I. Part. of polluo; see POLLUO. II. Adj. Unchaste, vicious.*

**POLUS**, i. m. (πόλος) *I. Prop. The end of the axle, round 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.*

**POLYMYDĀTUS**, i. m. (πολυμύδατος) *A gormandizer, glutton.*

**POLYPODUS**, a, um. *Having a polypus in the nose.*

**POLYPSUS**, i. m. (πολύψωρ) *I. An aquatic animal having eight feet or fangs (cirri), a polypus (Septia octopodia, L.).*

*II. A swelling or excrescence in the nose, which extends as it were its arms and feet like a polypus.*

**POMĀNUS**, a, um. (pomum or pomus) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with fruit or fruit trees; hence, Pomarius, subst., A fruiterer, dealer in fruit; and Pomarium, subst., A fruit garden.*

**POMĒRIDĪANUS**, and **POSTMĒRIDĪANUS**, a, um. (post and meridianus) *In the afternoon.*

**POMĒRIUM**, i. n. See POMĒRIUM.

**POMĒR**, a, um. (pomum and fero) *That bears or brings fruit.*

**POMĒRIUM**, i. n. (post and maris, for murus) *The road space both inside and outside the walls of a town.*

**POMŪS**, a, um. (pomum) *Full of or abounding in fruit.*

**POMPA**, æ. f. (pompa) *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.* I. Gen. *Any row of things placed one after another.* III. Fig. *Pomp, show, ostentation, parade, ostentatious display.*

PŌMUM, i. n. I. *Any fruit that grows on a tree; hence, Poma, Fruit.* II. For. *A fruit tree.*

PŌMUS, i. f. *A fruit tree.*

PONDĪNO, avi, ātium, āre. (pondus) I. *To weigh.* II. Fig. *To weigh, ponder, consider, receive, reflect upon.*

PONDĪKŌSUS, a, um. (pondus) I. *Of great weight, weighty, heavy.* II. Fig. *Epistola, 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 pondŏ, Liv. a crown of a pound in weight.* II. *We more frequently find pondŏ 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 pondŏ, Cic., i. e. pounds of gold; uncia pondŏ, an ounce.*

PONDUS, eris, 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.*

PŌNSE, i. Adv., or without a case, *After, behind.* II. Prep., with an accusative, *Behind.*

PŌNO, pōsi (also posivi), pōstum, ēre. (for pōsino, from po and sino) I. *To set, lay, place, put; hence, Positus, a, um, Set, 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, gen., 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 disputes, 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 labellis, 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.; Postus, a, um, for positus, Lucr.

PŌNS, 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. *Judicial 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.*

PŌNTĪCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of pons) *A small bridge.*

PŌNTĪFEX, leis, m. *A pontifex. The pontifices were a kind of chief priests, who had the superintendance of religion and its ceremonies; their head or president was called Pontifex Maximus, Cic.*

PŌNTĪFĪCĪLIS, e. *Of or belonging to the pontifex or pontifices, pontifical.*

PŌNTĪFĪCĪTUS, us, m. *The office and dignity of the pontifex or pontifices, the pontificate.*

PŌNTĪFĪCĪUS, a, um. *Pontifical, of, belonging or relating to the pontifex or pontifices.*

PŌNTŌ, 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. (πῶπνον) *A kind of cake used at sacrifices.*

PŌPELLUS, i. m. (dimin. of populus) *The common people, populace, rabble.*

PŌPĪNA, ōe, f. (from πῖπτα, πῖπτα, 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, tis, m. *The ham of the knee; and sometimes, the knee.*

PŌPĪLUS, i. m. for populus; Plaut.

PŌPPYSMA, ātis, n. (πρῶπσμος) *A noise made by smacking the tongue and lips together, or by clapping the hands.*

PŌPĪLABĪLUS, e. (popular) *That may be laid waste or destroyed.*

PŌPĪLABUNDUS, a, um, i. q. populans. *Laying waste, destroying.*

PŌPŪLARIS, 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 sets the favour of the (common) people, and willingly accommodates himself to them.* IV. *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.*

PŌPŪLĀRĪTAS, 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.*

PŌPŪLĪFER, a, um. (populus and fero) *That bears poplar trees.*

PŌPŪLĪCĪTUM, i. n. *A decree of the people.*



**POPULINUS**, a. um. i. q. populus; *Plant.*  
**POPULO**, ávi, átum, áre. and **PÖPULOR**,  
 álus sum, árl. (populus) *To lay waste,*  
*devastate, plunder, pillage, desolate, de-*  
*populate;* hence, fig., *to mutilate, deprive*  
*of its parts, to deprive of any thing; also,*  
*to rob, tear away.*

**PÖPULUS**, i. m. (from *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*  
*people, commonalty;* hence, *populus*, for,  
*a street;* hæc *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.*

**PÖPULUS**, 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.*

**PÖRCINÁRIUS**, i. m. (porcus) *A dealer*  
*in swine.*

**PÖRCINUS**, a. um. (porcus) *Of swine.*

**PÖRCÜLA**, æ. f. Dimin. of porca;  
*Plant.*

**PÖRCULUS**, m. (dimin. of porcus) *A*  
*little pig.*

**PÖRCUS**, i. m. (from the old Attic *porcus*;  
*A hog;* also *gen. a pig*, usually, *a young*  
*pig*, such as is offered in sacrifice, *a pork-*  
*ing, porker;* hence, as a term of re-  
 proach applied to a person fond of good  
 living, *a gourmandizer, glutton.*

**PÖRGO**, ère. I. For porrigo; Virg.:  
 Cic. In Arat. II. For pergo; Lucr.

**PÖRPHYRÉTIUS**, a. um. (of purple  
 colour, of or resembling porphyry).

**PÖRRECTIO**, ónis. f. (porrigo) *A stretch-*  
*ing, extending.*

**PÖRRECTUS**, a. um. I. Part. of porri-  
 go; see **PÖRRIGO**. II. Adj. I. *Stretch-*  
*ed out, extended, long;* fig. 1. For *mor-*  
*tuus;* Catull. 2. *Joyous.* 2. Of time,  
*Lengthened, protracted, long.*

**PÖRRICIO** (eci or exi), ectum, ère. 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.

**PÖRRIGIO**, iusis. f. *A cutaneous disease*  
*on the head between the hair; scurf; the*  
*dandruff.*

**PÖRRIGIO**, rexi, rectum. 3. (porro, or  
 pro and rego) 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.* 1. *To lay at full length, lay on*  
*the ground;* hence, Porrectus, *Stretched*  
*out at length.* II. *To present, offer,*  
*hold forth, or give.*

**PÖRRIO**, adv. (porrius) I. *At a distance,*  
*afar 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.*

**PÖRRUM**, i. n. and **PÖRRUS**, i. m. (*porri-*  
*um*) *A leek, scallion;* scetile porrum,  
 Mart., i. e. which was chopped up before  
 it was eaten.

**PÖRRUS**, i. f. (from an old form poro, of  
 which porro is an intensive form) I. *A*  
*gate, entrance into a place.* II. *Any*  
*place of egress, approach, or entrance;*  
 hence, portæ, *a narrow pass, a defile.*

III. *Fig. Quibus e portis occurri cuique*  
 decerit, Lucr., i. e. by what means.

**PÖRTATIO**, ónis. f. (porto) *A carrying,*  
*conveying.*

**PÖRTENDO**, di, tum, ère. 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.*

**PÖRTENTIFER**, a. um. (portentum and  
 fero) *That carries miracles with itself;*  
*that occasions strange things.*

**PÖRTENTUSUS**, a. um. (portentum) *Ex-*  
*traordinary, unnatural, strange, singu-*  
*lar.*

**PÖRTENTUM**, 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).*

**PÖRTINUSUS**, ei, eos. m. (*portinus*)  
*A ferryman;* thus Charon is called, Juv.

**PÖRTICULA**, æ. f. (dimin. of porticus) *A*  
*small gallery or covered walk.*

**PÖRTICUS**, 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*  
*vineæ.* III. Perhaps, *A tent;* Cic.

Tusc. 2, 16, e. pöta.

**PÖRTIO**, ónis. f. (from *porcio*, to impart,  
 part) I. *A part, portion, share.* II.

*Proportion.*

**PÖRTITOR**, óris. m. (from portus) *A*  
*toll-gatherer, receiver of customs, custom-*  
*house officer that received the customs in*  
*a port, searched the goods, &c.*

**PÖRTITOR**, óris. m. (from poro, whence  
 porto) I. *One that conveys any person*  
 or thing. 1. In a boat or ship, *A boat-*  
*man, mariner, sailor.* 2. By land, *A*  
*carrier, porter.* II. *One that carries*  
*or bears, a carrier, bearer.*

**PÖRTO**, ávi, átum, áre. (from poro,  
 porcio, whence porcio;) I. *To carry, bear,*  
*convey.* II. *To bring.*

**PÖRTORIUM**, i. n. (from poro, i. e. por-  
 to) *A tax, toll, tribute, custom on goods*  
*imported.*

**PÖRTULA**, æ. f. (dimin. of porta) *A*  
*small door or gate.*

**PÖRTUSUS**, a. um. (portus) *Full of*  
*harbours, well supplied with harbours.*

**PÖRTUSUS**, 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.*

**PÖSCA**, æ. f. *A mixture of vinegar,*  
*water, and eggs.*

**PÖSCO**, pöposci. 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, *aliquid,*  
*to demand for punishment;* hence, *Pö-*  
*scor, It is demanded or desired of me, with*  
*an accusative: pöscor meum Lepida, i. e.*

Leclaps meus posicit a me, Ov. II. To ask a price for any thing. III. To ask, demand, desire to know. IV. To call; also, to revoke, call upon.

POSITIO, ōnis. f. (pono) I. A placing, putting, setting. II. An affirmation.

III. A theme or proposition, subject.

IV. A lowering, letting down.

V. A termination or ending in grammar.

VI. Posture, situation, position: hence, fig., *sitatio, 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) I. Possession. II. A possession, the thing possessed, property, an estate.

POSSESSIVUS, æ. f. (dimin. of possessio) A small possession, property, or estate.

POSSESSOR, ōris. m. (possideo) I. A possessor. II. The defendant in a suit (as petitioner is the plaintiff).

POSSESSUS, a, um. part. I. Of POSSESSIO. II. Of POSSEDO.

POSSEDO, ēdi, essum, ēre. (from po and sedeo) I. To possess, have in possession. II. Fig. To possess, contain, have in itself or as its own, or simply, to have: also, to possess, occupy. III. To keep in possession.

POSSEDO, ēdi, essum, ēre. (from po and sidō) To possess one's self of, to take into possession: Possessus, a, um, Taken into possession, possessed.

POSSESSUM, pētini. 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? II. 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. II. Prep., with an accusative. 1. After or since. 2. Behind. 3. After, or, next in order.

POSTEA, adv. (from post and the ablative ea) I. Afterwards, after: also, later: it is frequently followed by quam,

with which it forms one word, postquam, after that. II. Further, besides.

POSTEQUAM. adv. After that, later than; see POSTEA.

POSTERI, ōrum. 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. I. Posit. Postērus, or poster (for perhaps neither occurs), a, um, That follows or comes after; posterior die, on the following day: hence, Posterior, Posteriority. II. Compar. Posterior, posterius. 1. That follows after, the latter, of two things: hence, Posterior, adv., Afterwards, at a later period. 2. Fig. That comes after; inferior, worse.

III. 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. (formed of post and the ablative hac) I. Afterwards. II. After, in future, hereafter.

POSTHINC, or POST HINC. adv. Afterwards, hereupon.

POSTHUMUS. See Postumus, in POSTERUS.

POST-IBI. adv. Afterwards, hereupon.

POSTICULUM, 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. I. A door-post. II. 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-MOON, adv. for post, postea; Liv.

POSTMODUM. adv. i. q. postmodo; Ter.: Liv.

POST-PARTOR, ōris. m. One who intermits any thing after us.

POST-PONO, sui, situm. 3. To set or place behind or after, to esteem less or inferior.

POST-PTO, āvi, ātum, āre. To set or place after or behind.

POSTQUAM, or POST QUAM. conj. I. Afterwards, as, soon as. II. Whereas. Forasmuch as.

POSTREMO, 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, postscenia vitæ, Lucr., the secret actions of mankind.

POST-SCRIBO, psi, ptum. 3. To write after or under, to add in writing.

POST-SUM, fui, esse. 1. To be after or future. II. To be after or behind.

POSTULATICUS, a, um. (postulo) That is demanded or requested.

POSTULATIO, ōnis. f. (postulo) I. A demanding, desiring, requesting: hence, the demand or request of a deity to men, that a forgotten offering should be made, &c. II. A complaint. I. 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) I. One who demands. II. A plaintiff.

POSTULATIUM, i. n. (postulo) A demand.

POSTULATUS, us. m. (postulo) A suit at law.

POSTULO, āvi, ātum, āre. (for postulo,

with which it forms one word, postquam, after that. II. Further, besides.

POSTEQUAM. adv. After that, later than; see POSTEA.

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POSTERUS. See POSTERUS.

POSTERUS, or POSTER, a, um. (from post) Compar., posterior; Superl., postremus and postumus. I. Posit. Postērus, or poster (for perhaps neither occurs), a, um, That follows or comes after; posterior die, on the following day: hence, Posterior, Posteriority. II. Compar. Posterior, posterius. 1. That follows after, the latter, of two things: hence, Posterior, adv., Afterwards, at a later period. 2. Fig. That comes after; inferior, worse.

III. 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. (formed of post and the ablative hac) I. Afterwards. II. After, in future, hereafter.

POSTHINC, or POST HINC. adv. Afterwards, hereupon.

POSTHUMUS. See Postumus, in POSTERUS.

POST-IBI. adv. Afterwards, hereupon.

POSTICULUM, 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. I. A door-post. II. 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-MOON, adv. for post, postea; Liv.

POSTMODUM. adv. i. q. postmodo; Ter.: Liv.

POST-PARTOR, ōris. m. One who intermits any thing after us.

POST-PONO, sui, situm. 3. To set or place behind or after, to esteem less or inferior.

POST-PTO, āvi, ātum, āre. To set or place after or behind.

POSTQUAM, or POST QUAM. conj. I. Afterwards, as, soon as. II. Whereas. Forasmuch as.

POSTREMO, 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, postscenia vitæ, Lucr., the secret actions of mankind.

POST-SCRIBO, psi, ptum. 3. To write after or under, to add in writing.

POST-SUM, fui, esse. 1. To be after or future. II. To be after or behind.

POSTULATICUS, a, um. (postulo) That is demanded or requested.

POSTULATIO, ōnis. f. (postulo) I. A demanding, desiring, requesting: hence, the demand or request of a deity to men, that a forgotten offering should be made, &c. II. A complaint. I. 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) I. One who demands. II. A plaintiff.

POSTULATIUM, i. n. (postulo) A demand.

POSTULATUS, us. m. (postulo) A suit at law.

POSTULO, āvi, ātum, āre. (for postulo,

from posco) I. 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; quum tempus necessitates postulabat, Cic.: hence, Postulor, I am desired or requested, it is desired or requested of me: hence, Postulatum, subst., and plur. Postulata, Demands. II. To ask or inquire after or concerning any thing. III. To wish, will, seek, endeavour, attempt. IV. To complain. V. To accuse, prosecute, sue at law.

POSTŪMUS, a, um. See POSTERUS.  
 POSTŪS, a, um. for postus. See PONO.  
 PŌTĀTIO, onis, f. (poto) A drinking.  
 PŌTĀTOR, ōtis, m. (poto) A drinker.  
 PŌTENS, tis. (per. of potsum) I. Able, having power to perform a thing, capable. II. Powerful, effective, efficacious, strong. III. Potent, mighty, having great resources or influence. IV. 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 rule 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.

PŌTĒNTĀTUS, us, m. (potens) Power, dominion, or command in a state.

PŌTĒTER, adv. I. Mightily, powerfully, effectually. II. According to one's power or strength.

PŌTĒNTĪA, ōis, f. (potens) I. Power, strength. II. Power, virtue, efficacy.

III. Power, influence, authority; reputation, credit. IV. Power or authority over a person or thing, dominion.

PŌTĒNIUS, ōis, n. (potens) A drinking-vessel, goblet.

PŌTĒSSE, potēssēs, &c. for posse, &c. See POSSUM.

PŌTĒSTAS, ōtis, f. (possūm) I. The power of doing any thing, power over any thing; power, ability: hence, I. Magisterial power, whether of a people, dominion, rule, empire: or 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, I. The meaning of a word, signification, import. 2. Nature, natural virtue or

quality: hence, the nature of circumstances, state of things. II. Power or ability, opportunity; facere sui potestatem alicui, to give an opportunity of approach. III. Power, permission.

PŌTĒSTR, See POSSUM.  
 PŌTĪN', I. For potins; e. g. potins-que? can you? Ter. II. For potins est; e. g. potin' ut desinas? can you leave off (speaking)? i. e. leave off; Ter.

PŌTĪO, ivi, itum, 4. (potis) To make partaker of, to subject to. We more frequently find Potior, itus sum, (whether passive or deponent) I. To become partaker of, to participate in; to take possession of, obtain, get, acquire, receive.

II. To partake of or participate in a thing, to have in possession, to possess or have, and sometimes, to enjoy. N. B. I. Potiendus (potiendus), a, um; e. g. spern potiendorum castrorum, Cæs. 2. We also find potior, in the third conjugation; potiur, with a short penult, Virg.: thus also, potetur, Catull.

PŌTĪO, onis, f. (poto) A drinking; a drink, draught. I. A poisonous draught.

II. A potion or draught given by physicians. III. A love-potion.

PŌTĪŌNO, avi, ātum, āre. (potio, onis) To administer a drink or potion: Potionatus, a, um, That has taken a potion, Suet.

PŌTĪOR, itus sum, iri. See POTIO, ire.

PŌTĪOR neut. POTĪUS, adj. (from potis) I. Compar. Potior; neut. Potius. II. Preferable, better. 2. More worthy.

III. Superl. Potissimus (potissimus), a, um. Chief, principal, best, of most weight.

PŌTĪS an alverb, like satis and magis. (from pos, whence compos and inpos)

Compos. potius; Superl. potissime. I. 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 potins; e. g. potin' es dicere? for potes, Ter. II. Potius, compar., Rather, more. III. The superlative is, I. Potissime, Chiefly, especially, principally, most of all. 2. Potissimum (prop. neuter of Potissimus, a, um), Chiefly, especially, most of all.

PŌTĪSIME. See POTIS.

PŌTĪSIMUM. I. Adj.; See POTIOR.

II. Adv.; See PŌTIS.

PŌTĪSSIM, or PŌTĪS SUM, i. e. possūm; Plaut.

PŌTĪTO, āre. (freq. of poto) To drink, to drink frequently.

PŌTĪTUS, a, um. See POTIO, ire.  
 PŌTĪNŌCLA, ōis, f. (dimin. of potio) A small draught or potion.

PŌTĪUS, I. Adj.; see POTIOR. II. Adv.; See POTIS.

PŌTŪ, potāvī, potātum, and contr. potum, āre. (from πῶν, i. e. πῶν) I. Intrans. I. To drink. 2. To tipple, drink hard, carouse, tupa. II. Trans. I. 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. I. Part. Potatū-, 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.

PŌTŪR, ōtis, m. (poto) I. A drinker, he that drinks. II. A drinker, tippler, drunkard.

PŌTŪR, icis, f. (potor) She that drinks or tipsles.

PŌTŪLENTUS, a, um. (potus) I. Drunkable; that may be drunk: Potulenta, Drinkables. II. Intoxicated, drunken.

PŌTŪS, a, um. Part. of POTIO, draught.

PŌTŪS, us, m. (poto) A drinking, draught.

PŌTŪS, us, m. Part. of POTIO, draught.

PŌTŪS, us, m. Part. of POTIO, draught.

PŌTŪS, us, m. Part. of POTIO, draught.

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PŌTŪS, us, m. Part. of POTIO, draught.

PŌTŪS, us, m. Part. of POTIO, draught.

PRÆ-ILBO, bi. 3. *To drink beforehand; hence, to drink to, drink to one's health.*

PRÆITOR, gr̄is. m. (prætor) *A purveyor, provider.*

PRÆBITES, a, um. Part. of PRÆBEO.

PRÆ-CALIDUS, a, um. *Very warm or very hot.*

PRÆ-CALVUS, a, um. *Bald before; very bald.*

PRÆCANTATOR, gr̄is. m. (præcantor) *An enchanter, charmer.*

PRÆCANTATHN, icis. f. (præcantator) *An enchantress, witch.*

PRÆ-CANTO, are. i. *To predict, foretell, prophesy.* II. *To bewitch, enchant.*

PRÆ-CANES, a, um. *Grey-headed before the time.*

PRÆCAUTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆCAVEO.

PRÆ-CAVEO, avi, autum, ere. I. Intrans. *1. 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-CÆDO, essi, essum, ere. I. *To go before, precede.* II. Fig. *To go before, to outdo, surpass, excel.*

PRÆ-CELLER, is, e. *Very swift.*

PRÆ-CELLERO, are. I. Intrans. *To hasten very much, make much haste.*

II. Trans. *To get before in one's haste.*

PRÆCELLENS, tis. I. Part. of præcello. II. Adj. *Excellent, surpassing.*

PRÆCELLO, ere, for præcello; Plant.

PRÆCELLO, ere. (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.*

PRÆCENIO, ðnis. f. (præcino) *A prelude, a singing or playing on an instrument before any thing.*

PRÆCEPS, ip̄tis. (præ and caput) I. *Heading, 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 præcepit dare, Ter. c. or, dejecture, Cic., to throw down. 2. Of those who run quickly or are pursued, Heading, hasty, swift, precipitate; præceps fertur, i. e. runs, Hor.:*

præcipites columbe, Virg., flying; hence,

II. Gen. *Swift, rapid.* III. *Drawing to an end or close, declining.*

IV. *Sloping, steep; hence, overhanging, 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, apex, most.* V. Fig. i. e. *Rash, hasty, inconsiderate, precipitate.* N. B. The ancients also declined it thus; nomin., præcipies, genit., præcipis, &c.; e. g. præcipem, Plaut.

PRÆCEPTO, ðnis. 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, gr̄is. 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, ðnis. f. (præcerto, from præ and certo, are) *A contest (for preference).*

PRÆCËDO, 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, c̄nu, centum, ere. (præ and c̄no) I. Intrans. *1. 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, PRÆCEPTEM. See PRÆCEPS.

PRÆCIPIO, ip̄i, eptum ere. (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, 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.*

PRÆCIPITANTER, adv. *Precipitately, hastily, inconsiderately.*

PRÆCIPITATIO, ðnis. f. (præcipito) *A falling down.*

PRÆCIPITUM, i. n. (præceps) *A steep or abrupt place, precipice.*

PRÆCIPITO, avi, autum, are. (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, &c.*

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, I. 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.*

PRÆCIPUE, adv. *Principally, chiefly.*

PRÆCIPUUS, 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.*

PRÆCISUS, a, um. I. Part. of præcideo. II. Adj. *Steep, abrupt, precipitous.*

PRÆCLARE, adv. I. *Very plainly, very clearly.* II. *Excellently, very well.*

PRÆCLARUS, a, um. I. *Very bright or clear.* II. *Very famous or celebrated.* III. *Excellent, noble, beautiful, distinguished, remarkable.*

PRÆCLËDO, si, sum. 3. (præ and claudo)

1. To shut up, close: fig., to shut up, deprive of an entrance to any thing.

II. To shut up, hinder, stop, impede.

PRÆCŪSUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆCŪDUS.

PRÆCŪSUS, ōnis, m. 1. A herald, erier; 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 PRÆCŪGĪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. To think beforehand, premeditate.

PRÆCŪGNUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆCŪGNOSCŪ.

PRÆCŪGNOSCO, ōvi, ūtum, 3. To know beforehand.

PRÆCŪLO, cōlui, cultum, 3. 1. To prepare previously. II. To esteem beforehand, to value or esteem before, to prefer.

PRÆCOMMŪDO, ēre, 2. To move greatly or before.

PRÆCOMPŪNO, sui, situm, 3. To prepare, bring into order beforehand.

PRÆCŪNIUS, i. n. See PRÆCŪNICUS.

PRÆCŪNIUS, a, um. Of or pertaining to a præco or public erier: hence, subst., præconium facere, Cic., to be a præco; hence, gen., the office of a erier, a crying out in public; a publishing, making known, proclaiming.

II. A publishing, celebrating, praising, commending.

PRÆCONSŪMO, impsi or msi, nptum or intum, ēre. To consume beforehand.

PRÆCONTRACTO, āre. To feel or handle beforehand.

PRÆCORDIA, ōrum, n. (præ and cor)

1. 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 præcordia sanguis, Virg.

IV. Fig. The breast or heart, i. e. feelings, affections, desires, &c.

PRÆCORRŪPO, ūpi, uptum, ēre. To corrupt or bribe beforehand.

PRÆCOX, ōcis or ōquis, or PRÆCŪQUIS, e. PRÆCOQUIS, 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.

PRÆCURRO, cūcurri and curri, cursum, ere. 1. 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) 1. 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, 1. 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. 1. 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) 1. One that takes booty, a robber, plunderer.

II. A hunter or killer of wild beasts.

III. One who is greedy of gain or avaricious.

PRÆDĀTORIUS, 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, ēre. To tire or fatigue beforehand.

PRÆDESTINO, āvi, ātum, āre. To appoint beforehand: hence, to resolve or decide upon beforehand.

PRÆDIATOR, 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.

PRÆDIATORICUS, a, um. (prædiator) Relating to estates or to the mortgaging of estates.

PRÆDIĀBĪLIS, e. (prædico) Praise-worthy, glorious.

PRÆDIĀTIO, ōnis, f. (prædico) 1. A saying in public, making known, publishing.

II. A saying that tends to praise, a praising, lauding.

PRÆDIĀTOR, ōris, m. (prædico) 1. One that makes any thing publicly known, a erier.

II. Especially, A praiser, commender.

PRÆDICO, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. 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.

PRÆDICO, xi, ctum, ēre. 1. 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 reconmend, say what one should do, warn, advise, counsel, admonish.

PRÆDICTIO, ōnis, f. (prædico) 1. A saying beforehand.

II. A predicting, foretelling, prophesying.

PRÆDICTUM, i. n. (prædico) 1. That which is said beforehand, a prediction, prophesy.

II. An agreement, concert.

III. An order, command.

PRÆDICTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆDICO.

PRÆDILUM, 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.

PRÆDŪTUS, a, um. (præ and datus) Furnished or endowed with any thing.

PRÆDIUM, i. n. (præs) An estate, whether in the country or in town.

PRÆDIVES, itis. Very rich.

PRÆDO, āvi, ātum, āre. i. q. prædor; Plaut.

PRÆDO, ōnis, m. (præda) 1. One that makes booty, a plunderer, robber.

II. Fig. A robber.

PRÆDŪCO, cui, ctum, ēre. To teach or instruct beforehand.

PRÆDOMO, ui, itum, āre. To ~~come~~ beforehand.

PRÆDOR, ātus sum, āri. (præda) 1. Incrants. 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.

PRÆDUCUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆDUCO. PRÆDULCIS, e. Very sweet: Prædulcia, i. Very sweet things or meats: hence, fig., very pleasant.

PRÆDERUS, a, um. I. Very hard. II. Fig. Very hard, very strong, very severe.

PRÆEMINEO, or PRÆMINEO, ui, ěre. To project: fig., to be eminent among others, to be distinguished, to be superior.

PRÆEO, ivi and ii, itum, ěre. I. To go before, precede, also, to be carried or borne before. II. Fig. Præire alicui, To rectle or sing a thing to a person, to play to another upon a musical instrument, that he may rectle or sing after, or not.

III. To order any thing to be done, to prescribe. PRÆFAM, PRÆFĀMIS. See PRÆFOR.

PRÆFATIO, ōnis, f. (præfor) That which is said beforehand, a preface, poem, introduction: the preface or introduction of a writing or speech.

PRÆFATUS, a, um. See PRÆFOR.

PRÆFECTĀ, æ, f. (præfectus) 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. (præfectio) 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, hātum, ferre, 3. I. 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.

PRÆFEROX, ōcis. Very fierce or bold.

PRÆFERTUS, a, um. Tipped with iron: tribunus, Plaut., bound with iron chains.

PRÆFERVIDUS, a, um. Very warm, very hot.

PRÆFESTINO, 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, ōci, ctum, 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.

PRÆFIDO, sus sum, ěre. To confide or trust too much.

PRÆFIGO, 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.

PRÆFINIO, 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.

PRÆFISUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆFICIO.

PRÆFLORO, āvi, ātum, ěre. (præ and flos) To deprive of the blossom before the time.

PRÆFLUO, ěre. To flow by.

PRÆFOCO, āvi, ātum, ěre. (præ and faux) To choke, suffocate.

PRÆFODIO, 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. I. To say or speak beforehand, before one says or does any thing. II. To predict, foretell, prophesy.

PRÆFRACTE, adv. Resolutely, without yielding, rigidly, inflexibly.

PRÆFRINGO, a, um. I. Part. of præfringo; see PRÆFRINGO. II. Adj. 1. In style, Broken, abrupt, not flowing, not well connected. 2. Hard, inflexible, unyielding, severe.

PRÆFRIGIDUS, 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.

PRÆFULGEO, si, tum, 4. I. To put any thing under as a prop or support. II. To underprop, underbuild.

PRÆFULGEO, si, 2. I. To shine forth or very much, to glitter. II. To shine or glitter too much.

PRÆFULGĀRO, āre. To flash, shine, or glitter forth.

PRÆFULTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆFULCIO.

PRÆFŪRO, ěre, 3. To rage before or very much.

PRÆGAUDEO, ěre. To be very glad, rejoice greatly.

PRÆGĀLIDUS, a, um. Very cold.

PRÆGESTIO, ěre, 4. To be very destrous.

PRÆGIGNO, ěre, 3. To bring forth first; morem prægigni, i. e. oriri, Plaut.

PRÆGRANS, tis, i. Big with young, with child, pregnant. II. Fig. Pregnant, full. III. Plagus prægrans, Plaut., a sound beating.

PRÆGRANS, ātis, i. q. prægrans; Plaut.

PRÆGRĀCILIS, e. i. q. prægrans; Plaut.

PRÆGRANDIS, e. I. Very large, colossal. II. Very old.

PRÆGRĀVIDUS, a, um. Very heavy.

PRÆGRĀVIS, e. Very heavy: fig., very heavy or oppressive.

PRÆGRĀVO, āvi, ātum, ěre. I. To load, press or incommode more: also, to weigh down. II. To be heavier than any thing, to weigh down.

PRÆGRĒDIO, cessus sum, i. (præ and gradior) I. To go before. II. To go or pass by. III. To surpass, excel.

PRÆGRESSIO, ōnis, f. (prægrædior) 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 foreraster, cup-bearer.

PRÆ-GUSTO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To taste beforehand*; hence, *to take beforehand, to cut or drink beforehand.*

PRÆ-IDIŌ, ui, Itum, ēre. (præ and habeo) *To offer, furnish, supply.*

PRÆ-IACTŌ, ui, ēre. *To lie before any thing.*

PRÆ-IUDICIUM, l. 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-IUDICŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. *To judge, give sentence, or decide beforehand*; hence, PRÆIUDICIUM, subst. I. *That which is decided beforehand.* II. *A prepossession, prejudice.*

PRÆ-IVŌ, 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-LAMBO, 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.*

PRÆLĒGO, ēgi, ectum. 3. I. *To read before that which another is to repeat, or for the purpose of explanation.* II. *To sail by.*

PRÆ-LIBO, āre. *To taste beforehand.*

PRÆ-LIGŌ, 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.*

PRÆLŪCIŌ, ōnis. f. (præloquor) *A speaking before; a preface, introduction.*

PRÆ-LONGUS, a, um. *Very long.*

PRÆ-LŌQUŌ, cūtus (quiquis) 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 prælucebat, Hor., i. c. excels. III. *To shine forth or very much.*

PRÆ-LŪCIDUS, a, um. *Shining greatly, very bright or clear.*

PRÆ-LŪO, si, sum, ēre. *To play beforehand (for practice or trial)*; hence, fig., *to make an essay or trial beforehand.*

PRÆLUSTRIS, e. (præ and 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. *Preserved or guarded by medicines or charms.*

PRÆMĒDITĀTŌ, ōnis. f. (præmeditor) *A premeditating, thinking beforehand.*

PRÆ-MĒDITŌR, 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, iri. *To measure beforehand.*

PRÆMĒTŪS, tis. I. *Part. of præmetuo*; see PRÆMETUO. II. *Adj. Fearing beforehand.*

PRÆ-MĒTŪO, ēre. I. *Intrans. To fear beforehand, be in fear beforehand.* II. *Trans. To fear beforehand.*

PRÆMIOR, āri. (præmium) *To stipulate for a reward.*

PRÆMISSUS, a, um. *Part. of PRÆMITTO.*

PRÆMISTUS, a, um. *Part. of PRÆMISCO.*

PRÆ-MITTO, isi, issum, ēre. I. *To send forward or before.* II. *To set before or in front.*

PRÆMIUM, i. n. I. *A reward, recompence*; 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.*

PRÆMIXTUS, a, um. *Part. of PRÆMISCO.*

PRÆ-MŪLESTIA, æ. f. *Trouble beforehand, fear.*

PRÆ-MŪLIOR, itus sum, iri. *To prepare beforehand.*

PRÆ-MŪNEO, ui, Itum, ēre. *To forewarn, admonish beforehand*; also, *to predict, foretell, foreshow.*

PRÆMŪNĪTRUS, a, um. *Part. of PRÆMUNEO.*

PRÆMŪNĪTUS, us. m. (præmoneo) *A forewarning, foreshowing, foretelling.*

PRÆMŪNSTRĀTŌR, ōnis. m. (præmonstro) *One who shows or points out beforehand; a guide, director.*

PRÆ-MŪNSTRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To show or point out beforehand, to guide,*

*direct.* II. *To predict, foretell, prognosticate.*

PRÆ-MORDEO, di, sum, ēre. *To bite in front, to bite.* N. B. Perf. præmorserit, Plaut.

PRÆ-MŪRIOR, tuus sum, i. I. *To die prematurely, to die.* II. *Fig. To die, fail.*

PRÆ-MOROSUS, a, um. *Part. of PRÆ-MORERO.*

PRÆ-MORTUUS, a, um. *Part. of PRÆ-MORIOR.*

PRÆ-MUNIO, ivi, Itum, ire. I. *To fortify in front, or gen., to fortify.* II. *To place one thing before another for defence or fortification.*

PRÆMUNITŌ, ōnis. f. (præmunio) *A fortifying or strengthening beforehand, a premunition.*

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.*

PRÆNŪTŌ, ui, ēre. *To shine before*; also seq. dat., *to outshine.*

PRÆ-NŪMEN, inis. n. I. *The pronomen, the name which stands before the family name*; thus M. is the pronomen 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, ēre. I. *To learn beforehand.* II. *To know beforehand.*

PRÆNŌTIŌ, ōnis. f. (prænoscō) *The preconception of a thing*; deorum, Cic., innate idea.

PRÆ-NŪBĪLIS, a, um. *Very cloudy, dark, obscure.*

PRÆ-NUNCIO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To announce or make known beforehand, to foreshow, foretell.*

PRÆ-NUNCIUS, a, um. *That announces beforehand*; hence, subst., *Any person or thing which announces or makes known beforehand, a foreteller, harbinger, fore-runner.*

PRÆOCUPĀTŌ, ōnis. f. (præocupo) *A seizing before.*

PRÆ-OCUPŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To seize or occupy beforehand.* II. *To anticipate, to be beforehand.*

PRÆ-OPŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. *To wish or choose rather*; also, *aliquid alicui rei, to prefer.*

PRÆ-CANDO, ěre. *To open before; to spread or set open, to lay open, show.*

PRÆ-CANTIO, ōnis, f. (præparō) *A making ready for any thing beforehand; a preparing the hearts for what is afterwards to be said.*

PRÆ-PARO, āvi, ātum, ěre. I. *To make ready beforehand, to prepare; 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; ex præparato, Liv., with preparation.*

PRÆPĒDIMENTUM, i. n. (præpediō) *A hinderance, impediment.*

PRÆPEO, ivi, itum, ire. (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, ěre. *To hang before, hang down before or in front.*

PRÆPES, ětis. (præ and peto) I. *That flies quickly, swift of flight; hence, a kind of bird used in divination, from the sight of which something favourable was predicted.* II. *Gen. Vēdus; hence, subst. 1. A bird. 2. Mēduseus, i. e. Pegasus. Ov. 3. Also Perseus is so called, Lucan., because he had wings himself and rode on the winged horse Pegasus.*

PRÆPLĀTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆPILO.

PRÆPILO, āvi, ātum, ěre. (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 præpolleo; see PRÆPOLLEO. II. Adj. *Very powerful, surpassing in power.*

PRÆPOLLEO, ěre. 2. *To be more powerful or stronger than others, to be very powerful or strong, to have great influence.*

PRÆPONDĒRO, āvi, ātum, ěre. 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.*

PRÆPŌNO, sui, situm. 3. I. *To put or set before; hence, to set over as chief, commander, or superintendent.* II. *To prefer.*

PRÆPORTO, ěre. *To carry before.*

PRÆPŌSITIO, ōnis, f. (præpono) I. *A setting before, a preferring, preference given to one thing over another.* II. In grammar, *A proposition.*

PRÆPŌSITUS, 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.*

PRÆPŌSITUS, i. m. (præpono) *An officer, chief, commander, president.*

PRÆ-POSSUM, potui, posse. *To be very powerful or more powerful.*

PRÆPOSTĒRE, adv. *Invertedly, in a reversed order.*

PRÆ-POSTĒRUS, a, um. I. *Reversed, inverted, perverted, preposterous, not right.* II. *That acts preposterously, absurd.*

PRÆ-PŪTENS, tis. *Very able, mighty, or powerful, that can effect much by money, wisdom, &c.*

PRÆ-PRŪBANFER, adv. *Very hastily, very swiftly.*

PRÆPRŪERE, adv. I. *Very hastily, very swiftly.* II. *Too hastily, with precipitation.*

PRÆ-PRŪPERUS, a, um. I. *Too swift or hasty, precipitate, sudden.* II. *Very hasty or swift, sudden.*

PRÆPŪTUM, i. n. *The prepuce, foreskin.*

PRÆQUAM, or PRÆ QUAM. *In comparison with; see PRÆ.*

PRÆ-QUĒROR, estus sum, i. *To complain before.*

PRÆ-RĀDIO, ěre. *To beam or glitter forth; also with an accusative; to beam forth before any thing.*

PRÆ-RĀPIDUS, a, um. *Very rapid, very swift; hence, very eager, very ardent.*

PRÆRĀSUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆRADO.

PRÆREPTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆRIPIO.

PRÆ-RIGESCO, gui, ěre. *To stiffen before.*

PRÆRĪPIO, ipui, iptum, ěre. (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.*

PRÆ-RŌDO, si, sum. 3. I. *To gnaw before or in front, to gnaw.* II. *To gnaw or bite off or through.*

PRÆRŌGĀTIVUS, 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).*

PRÆ-RŌGO, āvi, ātum, ěre. *To ask before; to propose or make a motion for any thing before.*

PRÆRŌGUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆRODO.

PRÆ-RUNPO, ūpi, uptum. 3. *To break or tear off from before, or gen., to break or tear off.*

PRÆRUPTUS, a, um. I. Part. of prærumpo; see PRÆRUMPO. II. Adj. 1. *Steep, abrupt, rugged. 2. Fig. Hasty, rash, precipitous.*

PRÆ-SŌS, m. *A bondsman, surety, especially in money matters.*

PRÆ-S, adv. i. q. præsto. *There, at hand; ibi præ s, i. e. adest, Plaut.*

PRÆ-SĀGIO, ivi, itum. 4. 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, præ-sagio (depon.), Plaut.

PRÆSĀGIO, ōnis, f. (præsagio) *A perceiving beforehand, a foreboding, power of prophesying.*

PRÆ-SĀGIUM, i. n. (præsagio) *A perceiving beforehand, foreboding, presaging, prophesying.*

PRÆSĀGUS, a, um. *Perceiving beforehand, prophesying, foretelling, presaging, having a presentiment.*

PRÆ-SCIO, ivi, itum, ire. *To foreknow.*

PRÆ-SCISCO, ivi, itum, ěre. *To know or learn beforehand.*

PRÆ-SCIUS, a, um. *That knows beforehand, present.*

PRÆ-SCIŪM, psi, ptum, ěre. *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, ōnis, f. (præscribo) 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) I. A pattern, copy. II. A precept, rule.

PRÆSCRIPTUS, 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.

PRÆSEGMENTI, n. (præseco) That which is cut off, a paring.

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. Effectual, efficient.

IV. Certain, apparent. V. Lively. VI. Present, resolute, decided.

VII. Present, assistant, favouring.

PRÆSENSIO, ōnis, f. (præsensio) I. A perceiving beforehand, a foreboding, prognostication. 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, ō, 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).

PRÆSENS, idis, c. (præsidio) 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.

PRÆSIDIO, ōdi, esum, 2. (præ and se-

deo) I. To sit before: hence, II. To guard, protect, defend, be a protection.

III. To preside over, direct, command.

PRÆSIDĪARIUS, 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; Cas. B. G. 7, 65.

III. Any post 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.

PRÆSIGNIFICĀ, ōre. To signify any thing beforehand.

PRÆSIGNUS, ō, (præ and signum) That distinguishes itself before others by any thing, illustrious.

PRÆSILIO, ire. (præ and salio) To spring forth.

PRÆSŪNO, ui, itum, āre. To sound before.

PRÆSPERGO, ěre. (præ and spargo) To strew or scatter before.

PRÆSTĀBĪLIS, e. (præsto, are) Excellent, distinguished, preeminent.

PRÆSTĀNS, tis. I. Part. of præsto; see PLESTO, are. II. Adj. Superior, excellent, extraordinary, distinguished.

PRÆSTĀNTIA, æ, f. (præstans) Excellence, preeminence, superiority.

PRÆSTAT, It is better; see PRÆSTO, āre.

PRÆSTĀTIO, ōnis, f. (præsto, are) Guaranty, warranty.

PRÆSTERGUS, a, um. An old form for præsters; 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.

PRÆSTĪA, æ, f. and commonly plur.

PRÆSTIGĪE, ōrum, f. (probably from præstingo) Any thing that deceives the eye, ocular illusion, deceptive appearance, cunning sleight: hence, tricks, deceptions.

PRÆSTIGĪATOR, ōris, m. (præstigiē) One who practises sleight of hand, a juggler, impostor.

PRÆSTIGĪATRIX, icis, f. (præstigiator) She that practises sleight of hand, a female juggler.

PRÆSTINGO, ōvi, itum, ěre. To distinguish, obscure: to destroy.

PRÆSTĪNO, avi, atum, āre. (from præstinus, and this from præ) To purchase, buy.

PRÆSTĪTO, ui, itum, ěre. (præ and statuo) To appoint or fix beforehand; prescribe; nulla præsstituta die, &c. without any appointed day.

PRÆSTĪTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆSTĪTO.

PRÆSTO, adv. (from præstus, for præstitus) Present, here, at hand, used 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.

PRÆSTIO, idi, itum, and ātum, āre. I. Intrans. 1. To stand before. 2. To stand before, fig., to be superior to, to distinguish one's self above others; to excel, excel, surpass: hence, Præstatim, &c., 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.

PRÆSTOLO (perhaps with long penult), ātus sum, āri. To wait, attend upon.

PRÆSTRĒNO, 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.

PRÆSTRUO, 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 sweat before:

hence, to exercise one's self with pains beforehand.

PRÆSUM, ūlls. c. (præsillo) One that leaps or dances before others.

PRÆSULTĀTOR, ōris. m. (præsulto) One that leaps or dances before others.

PRÆSULTO, are. (præ and salto) To leap before.

PRÆSUM, ful. esse. Prop. To be before; hence, 1. To preside over, be set over, command, direct; hence, 1. 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, mpsi or nisi, mptum or mium, 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.

PRÆSUMPTIO, or PRÆSUMPTIO, ōnis. f. (presumo) A taking before, that which is taken before; hence, previous use or enjoyment of a thing.

PRÆSUMPTUS, or PRÆSUMPTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆSUMO.

PRÆSENS, ui, ūtum. 3. To see before or in front, to see any thing; hence, to cover.

PRÆTECTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆTEGO.

PRÆTEGO, eni, ectum. 3. To cover previously, or in front, or gen., to cover.

PRÆTENDO, di, ūm. 3. 1. To stretch forth or forward. II. To spread or stretch one thing before another; hence, 1. 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, ōti, ātum, āre. I. To search or examine previously or beforehand. II. To try previously or beforehand.

PRÆTENTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆTENDO.

PRÆTEPEO, ui. 2. To be lukewarm previously or beforehand.

PRÆTER. prep. and adv. (from præ and the adix ter) I. Before, along with an accusative. II. Before (ante).

III. Besides s, together with, over, and above. IV. Besides, except, save; without an accusative. V. Contrary to or beyond. VI. Beyond, more than; with or without an accusative.

PRÆTER-ĀGO, ċgi, 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, ire. 1. To go or pass by or over before; hence, of time, to pass by, clapse.

II. Trans. 1. 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. is also, præterire, 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, are. To ride past or by.

PRÆTER-FĒRO, tūli, lātum, ferre. To carry by; hence, Præterferri, To come, run, sail, fly, &c. by.

PRÆTER-FLO, ui, ūm. I. To flow by.

II. Fig. To flow or pass by.

PRÆTERGRĒDIO, essus sum, i. (præter and gradiō) To pass by.

PRÆTERHAC. adv. (from præter and the ablative hac) Further, moreover.

PRÆTERITUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆTEREO.

PRÆTER-LĀBOR, psus sum, i. 1. To glide, flow, fly, run, &c. by. II. Fig. To glide by.

PRÆTERLĀTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆTEREPO.

PRÆTER-MEO, āre. To go by.

PRÆTERMISSIO, ōnis. f. (prætermitto) 1. 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 come over, by, or along; but we usually find 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-TEKO, xul, xutum. 3. 1. To weave or work before or in front of any thing; hence, 1. 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 prætexta (sc. purpura), and simply, prætexta (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, Prætexta, sc. fabula, Tragedy, because in it magistrates and principal persons are introduced; hence, 1. 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 PRÆTEKO.

PRÆTEXTĀTUS, a, um. I. Having on or wearing a toga prætexta, or toga bordered with purple. II. Unchaste.

PRÆTEXTUM, i. n. (prætexo) I. An ornament. II. A pretext, pretence.

PRÆTEXTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆTEKO.

PRÆTEXTUS, us. m. (prætexo) I. Ornament. II. Outward appearance.

III. A pretext, pretence, colour.

PRÆ-TĪMEO, ui, ċre. To fear beforehand, to be in fear.

PRÆTINCTUS, a, um. Part. of PRÆTINGO.

PRÆ-TINGO, nxi, nctum, ċre. To dip in or moisten beforehand.

PRÆTOR, ōris. m. (for prætor, from præco) 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., στρατηγός. 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.*

**PRÆTORIĀCIUS** (-tius), a, um. *Prætorian*; corona, Mart., i. c. received from a prætor at the public shows.

**PRÆTORIUM**, l. n. See **PRÆTORIUS**.  
**PRÆTORIUM**, a, um, (prætor) *1. Of or belonging to a general or commander in war*; cohort, 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. 1. Sc. tentorium, or 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 (vīlla).* 3. *The emperor's body-guard.*

**PRÆTORSUO**, si, tum. 2. *To twist forward or round.*

**PRÆTORIUS**, a, um. Part. of **PRÆTORIUS**.

**PRÆTREPIDUS**, are. *To tremble greatly, to be very hasty.*

**PRÆTREPIDUS**, a, um. *1. Trembling very much, very quick, panting.* *11. Trembling very much, very anxious.*

**PRÆTRUNCUS**, avi, ætum, are. *To hew or cut off from before, to hew, cut off.*

**PRÆTUMIDUS**, a, um. *Very much swollen, inflated.*

**PRÆTORA**, s. f. *The dignity and office of a prætor, the prætorship.*

**PRÆUMBRO**, are. *To cast a shade, darken, obscure.*

**PRÆURO**, usi, ustum. 3. *To burn too much, or too soon.*

**PRÆUT**, or **PRÆ UT**. See **PRÆ**.

**PRÆVĀLENS**, ui. 2. *1. To be more able or powerful, to have greater worth or influence.* *11. In medicine, To have a superior virtue or efficacy.*

**PRÆVĀLIDUS**, a, um. *Very strong*; also, *very mighty or powerful.*

**PRÆVĀLCĀTIŌ**, ōnis. f. (prævaricor) *A transgressing the line of duty, especially of a pleader who is guilty of collusion with the opposite party.*

**PRÆVĀLCĀTOR**, ōris. m. (prævaricor) *An advocate or pleader who collusively favours his opponent.*

**PRÆVĀLCŌ**, ātus sum, ārī. (præ and varico) Prop. perhaps, *To go in a crooked direction; to do, to act wrongly, to overstep one's duty.*

**PRÆVĀRUS**, a, um. *Very crooked.*

**PRÆVERO**, xi, ctum, ēre. *1. To carry or convey forth or before*; hence, prævehi (pass.), *to ride, go, fly, flow forth or before.* *11. To carry or convey by or past*; hence, prævehi (pass.), *to go, fly, flow, or ride by or past.*

**PRÆVELO**, are. *To veil or cover before, to veil, cover.*

**PRÆVENIO**, ēni, entum, ire. *To come before, to prevent*; also seq. accus., *to prevent or anticipate a person or thing.*

**PRÆVENTUS**, a, um. Part. of **PRÆVENIO**.

**PRÆVERRO**, ēre. *To sweep or brush before or off.*

**PRÆVERTO**, or **PRÆVERTO**, ti, sum, ēre. and, in several instances, **PRÆVERTOR**, sus sum, i. *1. To prefer.* *11. To outstrip, outrun, get before*; hence, *1. To prevent, anticipate.* *2. To preoccupy, capitulate beforehand.* *3. To lake 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 any thing*; also with a dative or accusative, when it may be rendered, *to do first or in preference*; rei mandata præverti decet, Plaut.

**PRÆVETO**, ui, itum, are. *To forbid beforehand.*

**PRÆVIEO**, idi, isum, ēre. *1. To see before, foresee.* *11. To take care of beforehand.* *111. To overlook, not to see.*

**PRÆVINCTUS**, a, um. Part. of **PRÆVINICIO**.

**PRÆVISUS**, a, um. Part. of **PRÆVIDEO**.

**PRÆVITIO**, avi, ætum, are. *To corrupt or infect previously or beforehand.*

**PRÆVIUS**, a, um. (præ and via) *Going before.*

**PRÆVULO**, are. *To fly before.*

**PRAGMĀTICUS**, a, um. (πραγματικός) *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, Pragmatici moant, 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.

**PRANDEO**, di, sum. 2. (prandiū) *To eat before the cena or principal meal, to breakfast, eat in the morning*; also with an accusative, *to breakfast upon or eat any thing before the principal meal, to eat.*

**PRANDIUM**, l. n. (from the Dor. πρᾶν for πρᾶν, in the morning) *With the Romans, what we call, A breakfast, or luncheon*; also, any meal.

**PRANSITO**, avi, ætum, are. (freq. of prandeo) *To eat in the morning*; also gen. *to eat.*

**PRANSOR**, ōris. m. (prandeo) *One that eats before noon or partakes of a meal in the forenoon.*

**PRANSUS**, a, um. (prandeo) *That has eaten at noon or before the principal meal of the day, that has breakfasted*; also perhaps (synecdochically), gen., *that has eaten.*

**PRÆNSUS**, a, um. (πρᾶνσις) *Leek-green, greenish.*

**PRÆNSIS**, e. (pratium) *That grows in the meadows.*

**PRÆTELUM**, i. n. (dimin. of pratium) *A little meadow.*

**PRÆTEM**, i. n. *1. A meadow.* *11. Fig. The grass that grows in the meadows.*

**PRÆVE**, adv. *Crookedly*; hence, *wrongly, amiss, badly.*

**PRÆVITAS**, ātis. f. (pravus) *1. Crookedness, inequality, deformity.* *11. Fig. Irregularity, perverseness, untowardness.*

**PRÆVUS**, a, um. (from πρᾶν) *1. Crooked, not straight, mishapen, deformed.* *11. Depraved, wrong, wicked, bad, vicious; irregular, not suitable, improper.* N. B. Prævum, *Crookedness*; hence, in pravum elapsi artus, Tac.

**PRÆCĀRUS**, 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.*

**PRÆCĀTIŌ**, ōnis. f. (precor) *A praying, a prayer.*

**PRÆCĀTOR**, ōris. m. (precor) *One that prays; a mediator, intercessor.*

**PRÆCĀTUS**, us. m. (precor) *A prayer, request.*

**PRÆCES**, um. f. See **PRÆX**.

**PRÆCĪUS**, or **PRÆTIUS**, a, um. *Preclax, Virg.* or, pretia, Colum., sc. vites, a kind of vine.

**PRÆCOR**, ātus sum, ārī. (præx) *1. To pray*; also, *to invoke, call upon.* *11.*



the place in the Roman camp which was called Principia: hence, porta principales, two gates contiguous to the broad open space of the Roman camp called Principia.

ΠΡINCIPĀTUS, 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 aliquid 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.

ΠΡINCIPĀLĪS, e. (principium) Original.

PRINCĪPIUM, i. 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, *head-quarters*.

PRĪVS, ōris. 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, 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 primus, to express 'the first possible'; primo quoque tempore, Cic., as soon as possible. (3.) Primus, a, um, or primum (adv.), the prima inoperat estas, Virg. (4.) Primus, a, um, for prima pars, 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.

PRĪSCĀ, adv. In the old-fashioned manner; in a plain, straightforward way.

PRĪSCUS, a, um. (from pris, the Greek πρῆξ) I. Old, ancient, that lived or was in use a long time ago. II. In the old manner, old-fashioned, severe.

PRĪSTĪNUS, a, um. (from pris, the Greek πρῆξ) I. Former, ancient, old: hence, Pristinum, subst., A former state, condition, or footing. II. Former, just past, of yesterday.

PRĪSTĪ, and PRĪSTĪTRIX, f. See PRĪSTRIS.

PRĪSUS, adv. (prior) I. Sooner, before. II. Sooner, rather. III. Formerly, heretofore.

PRĪSUSQVAM, adv. Before that.

PRĪVĀTUM, 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.

PRĪVĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of privo; see PRĪVO. II. Adj. (from privus) I. Of a person, That lives for himself and has nothing to do with offices 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 celebrated 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.

PRĪVIGNUS, i. m. (from privus and gigno) A step-son; Privigna, æ. f. A step-daughter; Privigni, Step-children.

PRĪVILEGIUM, 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.

PRĪVO, āvi, ātum, āre. (privus) I. To deprive of any thing. II. To free, deliver from any thing: thus also, Privatus, a, um, Cic.

PRĪVUS, a, um. (perhaps from prae) Existing for itself: hence, I. Single; privi homines, i. q. singuli, Cic. II. Every: hence, distributive, One each; privos lapides ferrent, Liv., i. e. each a stone. III. Proper, peculiar, private, one's own.

PRŌ or PRŌU! Interj. expressing admiration or lamentation. Oh! ah! it may sometimes be rendered, *aluis!* tantum, pro! degeneramus, &c., Liv.

PRŌ, prae, I. Before, in front of.

II. For in, In, om. III. According to, after, for, suitably to; also, in comparison of, when the value of two things is compared. IV. For. On account of, by reason of. 2. Instead of. 3. As, as good as. 4. To the advantage of, in favour of.

V. Through, by. PRŌCŌRUS, i. m. (προκτορος, προκτορος) The title of The chief magistrat in some towns of Sicily.

PRŌACTOR, ōris, m. The founder of a family.

PRŌAVIA, æ. f. The mother of a grandfather or grandmother, a great-grandmother.

PRŌAVITUS, 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.

PRŌAVUS, i. m. A great-grandfather, father of a grandfather or grandmother: also, for, an ancestor; proavi vestri, Hor., i. e. ancestors.

PRŌBĀBĪLIS, e. (probo) I. Likely, probable, credible. II. Agreeable, pleasant, plausible.

PRŌBĀBĪLITAS, ātis, f. (probabilis) Probability, credibility.

PRŌBĀBĪLITER, adv. Probably, credibly.

PRŌBĀTIO, ōnis, f. (probo) I. An approving. II. Proof, demonstration.

III. A trying, inspecting, examining.

PRŌBĀTOR, ōris, m. (probo) One that approves any thing, an approver.

PRŌBĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of privo; see PRŌBO. II. Adj. I. Agreeable, pleasant. 2. Proved, tried, of approva goodness, good, excellent: hence, proved, of tried worth and honesty.

PRŌBE, adv. I. Well, properly, excellently. II. Very much, exceedingly.

PRŌBITAS, ātis, f. (probus) The goodness of a thing: hence, of persons, probity, honesty, integrity, modesty.

PRŌBLEMA, ātis, n. (προβλημα) A question proposed for solution, a problem.

PRŌBO, āvi, ātum, āre. (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.

## PRO

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, *Probatus*, a. um. *Ascertained, verified*; *Probatum*, n. *To be esteemed or regarded as*: hence, *probare*, gen., *to prove, exhibit, show*.

*Proboscis*, ldis. f. (*πρόσβος*) *The snout of an animal: especially, the trunk of an elephant*.

*Probreros*, 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*.

*Proceritas*, ātis. f. (*procerax*) *Baldness or shamelessness in making demands, pertness, petulance, sauciness*.

*Proceriter*, adv. *Pertly, petulantly*. *Procerax*, ātis. (*proco*) *Very covetous, extravagant in demand: hence, gen., petulant, wanton, forward, pert*.

*Procedo*, 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*, ē. f. (*procello*) *A storm, violent wind with or without rain*.

*Procello*, ēre. (*pro* and *cello*) *To throw down, throw to the ground*.

*Procellōsus*, a. um. (*procella*) I. *Full of storms, stormy, tempestuous, boi-*

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terous. II. *Stormy, raising or causing storms*.

*Procer*, ēris. m. *One of the nobles: we usually find the plural, Proceres, The nobles, chief or leading men*.

*Procerē*, adv. *In length*.

*Procerēs*, ātis. m. See *PROCEER*.

*Proceritas*, ātis. f. (*procerus*) I. *Length*. II. *Height: especially of stature, tallness*.

*Procerus*, a. um. I. *Long*. II. *High, tall*.

*Procedo*, ōnis. f. (*procedo*) *A going forward, proceeding, advancing, marching forward*.

*Procedus*, a. um. Part. of *PROCEDO*.

*Procedus*, us. m. (*procedo*) *A progress, course: hence, 1. A good or fortunate progress in any thing, growth, increase*. 2. *Progress, success, fortune*.

*Procedo*, idi, ēre. (*pro* and *cedo*) I. *To fall before, fall down*. II. *To fall forward*.

*Procinctus*, a. um. Part. of *PROCINGO*.

*Procinctus*, us. m. (*procingo*) *A girding: hence, an equipping or preparing for fighting; hence, the point of commencing an engagement; in procinctu, on the point of, &c., ready to engage, Plin.: testamentum in procinctu facere, Cic., i. e. just as one is going into battle: hence gen., in procinctu, in readiness, Sen.*

*Procingo*, nxi, nctum, ēre. 3. *To gird, equip: Procinctus, a. um, Girded: hence, equipped or ready for battle*.

*Proclamo*, āvi, ātum, āre. *To call out, cry out*.

*Proclino*, āvi, ātum, āre. *To incline or bend any thing forwards, or gen., to incline or bend: hence, proclinari, to incline itself forwards, or gen., to incline itself, to lean towards a place*.

*Proclivus*, e. (*pro* and *clivus*) *Sloping, steep, going downwards: also, Proclive, subst.: e. g. per proclive, downwards: also, Proclive, adv., Downward*.

II. *Inclined or disposed to any thing; ready, willing*. III. *Easy*.

*Proclivitas*, ātis. f. (*proclivus*) I. *A descent, declivity*. II. *An inclination, or disposition to any thing*.

*Procliviter*, adv. *Easily*.

*Proclivus*, a. um. i. q. *proclivis*; *Lucr. Proco*, āre, and *Procor*, āri. *To ask, demand, request*.

*Proconsul*, ūlis. m. I. *In the time of the republic, One who after the expiration of his consulship at Rome (and sometimes without having been consul)*

## PRO

*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.*

*Proconsularis*, e. *Proconsular: vir, or without vir, i. e. proconsul, Tac.*

*Proconsulatus*, us. m. *The dignity or office of a proconsul, a proconsulship: also for, the propraetorship*.

*Procrastinatio*, ōnis. f. *A delaying to the morrow or from one morning to another*.

*Procrastino*, āvi, ātum, āre. (*pro* and *crastinus*) *To delay or put off to the morrow or from one morning to another*.

*Procraxe*, procraxisse, i. e. *classe* (*from πρῶξω*); *Lucr.*

*Procreatio*, ōnis. f. (*procreo*) *A procreating, begetting; a bringing forth*.

*Procreator*, ōris. m. (*procreo*) *One who brings forth, a creator: hence, a father*.

*Procreatrix*, icis. f. (*procreator*) *She that brings forth, a mother*.

*Procreo*, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To beget*. II. *To bring forth, to make, cause, occasion*.

*Procreso*, ēre. I. *To grow or come forth, to spring up*. II. *To grow up, grow larger*.

*Procredo*, ul, itum, āre. *To lie*.

*Procredo*, di, sum, ēre. *To forge, hammer, prepare by forging: also fig., to forge, bring forth, produce*.

*Procul*, 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*.

*Proculatio*, ōnis. f. (*proculco*) *A treading down*.

*Proculco*, āvi, ātum, āre. (*pro* and *calco*) *To tread down: Proculcatus, a. um, Trodden down; proculcata republica, Suet., trodden under foot, i. e. in a bad state or condition*.

*Procumbo*, cūbul, cūbultum, ēre. (*pro* and *cumbo*) I. *To fall forwards, fall down, lay one's self down, stnk*. 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, bailiff, 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, *Ōv.*

**PROCURATRIX**, icis. f. (procurator) *She that manages or superintends.*

**PRO-CŪO**, āvi, ātum, 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.: *Ōv.*

**PROCURŒO**, cŕcuri and curri, cursum. 3. 1. *To run forth or to a place.* II. *To run forth to protect or run forth to a place to extend.* III. Fig. *To run forth.*

**PROCURŒIO**, ōnis. f. (procuro) 1. *A running forth; also, a riding forth.* II. *An attack, skirmish.*

**PROCURŒTOR**, ōris. m. (procuro) *One who runs before; a skirmisher.*

**PROCURŒO**, ære. (freq. of procurro) *To run forth in order to skirmish; and so, to skirmish.*

**PROCURŒUS**, us. m. (procuro) *A running before or forward, or simply, a running.*

**PRO-CURVO**, ære. *To curve or bend forwards.*

**PRO-CURVUS**, a, um. *Curved or bent forwards.*

**PRO-CŪS**, i. m. *One that desires a woman in marriage, a suitor, wooer.*

**PRO-CŪON**, ōnis. m. (*pro-cŕon*) 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.*

**PRO-DŒCTUS**, a, um. Part. of **PRO-DŒO**.

**PRO-DŒAMBŒLO**, ære. *To go or walk forth.*

**PRO-DŒO** (for Pro-*eo*), ll, 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, 1. *To go or step forth, to come forward.* 2. *To appear, show it-*

*self; thus also, to come forth, to project.*

II. *To go forward, advance, proceed.*

**PRO-DŒSSE**, See **PRO-SŒUM**.

**PRO-DŒCO**, xl, ctum. 3. 1. *To say beforehand; hence, to determine beforehand, to fix, appoint.* II. *To put off, defer, protract.*

**PRO-DŒCTOR**, ōris. m. *A vice-dictator; Liv.; i. e. one who had the power of the dictator, but not the title.*

**PRO-DŒICTUS**, a, um. Part. of **PRO-DŒO**.

**PRO-DŒIGĒ**, adv. *Prodigally.*

**PRO-DŒIGENTIA**, æ. f. (prodigo) *Prodigality.*

**PRO-DŒIGŒLUS**, e. (prodigium) 1. *Unnatural, monstrous, prodigious.* II. *Jupiter, that averts bad omens.*

**PRO-DŒIGŒLITER**, adv. *Unnaturally, monstrously, prodigiously.*

**PRO-DŒIGŒUS**, adv. *In a strange or unnatural manner.*

**PRO-DŒIGŒUS**, a, um. (prodigium) *Unnatural, strange, monstrous, prodigious.*

**PRO-DŒIGŒUS**, i. n. (for prodicium, from prodico) 1. *A prophetic omen, a sign by which any thing is foreknown; hence, II. Any thing strange or unnatural; sometimes a strange unnatural circumstance or thing, a prodigy, omen, portent, sometimes, a monster, &c.*

**PRO-DŒIGŒO**, ægi, actum, ære. (pro and ago) *To drive away; hence, to lavish, waste, squander.*

**PRO-DŒIGŒUS**, a, um. (prodigo) *Wasteful, prodigal; hence, I. Rich or abounding in any thing, having in abundance.* II. *Copious, rich, abundant, strong.*

**PRO-DŒITŒO**, ōnis. f. (from prodō) *A discovering, betraying, treachery.*

**PRO-DŒITOR**, ōris. m. *A betrayer, traitor, one that acts treacherously and faithlesly towards another, forsakes him, or exposes him to danger.*

**PRO-DŒITŒUS**, a, um. Part. of **PRO-DŒO**.

**PRO-DŒO**, idi, Itum, ære. 1. *To give or bring forth;* hence, 1. *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 off or place in bad circumstances.* II. *To go further 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.*

**PRO-DŒO**, ære. *To teach openly, or privately.*

**PRO-DŒOMUS**, i. m. (*pro-dŕomus*) 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.*

**PRO-DŒO**, xl, ctum. 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, 1. To draw forth, fig., i. e. to raise, advance, promote, make celebrated; hence, Pro-dŕacta, 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 into the world.* 3. *To go forward, to ward, 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.**

**PRO-DŒUS**, adv. *In a long or lengthened manner.*

**PRO-DŒUS**, ōnis. f. (prodeco) *A stretching out, prolonging; hence, a lengthening, in pronunciation.*

**PRO-DŒUS**, a, um. I. Part. of **prodeco**; hence **PRO-DŒUS**. II. Adj. *Long, lengthened, protracted.*

**PRO-DŒUS**, e. (prælium) *Of or belonging to a battle.*

**PRO-DŒUS**, ōris. m. (prælior) *A combatant, warrior.*

PROELIOR, ātus sum, āri. (proelium) 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; Professional.

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: Profanus, Impiety, wickedness. III. Odiuous, detestable, ill-boding.

PROFĀNUS, PROFĀNI. See PROFOR.

PROFĀTUM. See PROFOR.

PROFĀTUS, us. m. (profor) A speaking out, saying.

PROFĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (proficior) I. Moving 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 PROFICIOR.

PROFECTUS, us. m. (proficio) A proceeding or advancing in a thing, increase, growth, advancement, progress.

PROFECTUS, us. m. (proficior) An arising, beginning: Liv. l. 15.

PROFĒRO, tūli, 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, delay.

PROFESSIO, ōnis. f. (profiteor) I. A publishing, public declaration or profession. II. A public declaration or specification of one's person or name; Liv.: 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; hence dicendi, Cic.: Grammaticae, Suet.

PROFESSOR, ōris. m. (profiteor) A public teacher, a professor.

PROFESSORUS, a. um. (professor) Professional.

PROFESSUS, a. um. Part. of PROFITEOR.

PROFĒSTUS, a. um. Not kept as a holiday, common; dies, Liv.; or, lux, Ilor., a working-day.

PROFĒCIO, cēi, 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 proficior; Plaut.

PROFICISCO, factus sum, i. (from pro and facio, factus, 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. 1. 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.

PROFITEOR, fessus sum. 2. (pro and facior) 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. Professus, a. um, is also used passivē, i. e. Known, declared, public: ex professo, openly, professionally, avowedly.

PROFLĀTUS, us. m. (proflō) A snoring; Stat.

PROFLĒCTUS, a. um. Part. of PROFLEGO.

PROFLĒGĀTOR, ōris. m. (profligare) A spendthrift, prodigal.

PROFLĒGĀTUS, a. um. I. Part. of profligo; see PROFLEGO. II. Adj. Ruined, undone, in bad circumstances, miserable, wretched: especially morally bad, wicked, profligate, dissolute, abandoned.

PROFLĒGO, āvi, ātum, ēre. I. To throw to the ground, overcome, overthrow, conquer. II. To throw to the ground, fig., to overpower, 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-FLŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. To blow forth.

PROFLŪENS, tis. I. Part. of profluo; see PROFLUO. II. Adj. Flowing, fluent.

PROFLUENTER. adv. Fluently, flowingly: fig.; omnia profluenter, Cic., i. e. after one's wish, abundantly.

PROFLUENTIA, ō. f. (profluo) A flowing forth: fig.; loquendi, Cic., fluency of expression.

PRO-FLUO, xi, 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-FŌR, 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, itum, ēre. I. Intrans. To flee or run away, to simply, to flee, escape. II. Trans. To flee before or from any thing; also, carefully to avoid any thing.

PROFUGIUM, i. n. (profugio) A refuge, retreat. Most edd. read perfugium.

PROFUGUS, a. um. (profugio) Fugitive, fleeing. I. That flees or has escaped by flight. II. Put to flight, in flight.

III. Fleeting 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, fudi, 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.* II. *High.*

**PROFŪSA**, adv. I. *Immoderately, without restraint, profusely, lavishly.* II. *With immoderate expense.*

**PROFŪSIO**, ōnis. f. (profundo) I. *A pouring out, shedding.* II. *Fig. Profusion, extravagance; hence, prodigality.*

**PROFŪSUS**, a, um. I. Part. of profundo; see **PROFUNDUS**. II. *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-GĒNER**, i. m. *The husband of a grand-daughter.*

**PRO-GĒNERŪ**, āre. *To generate, beget, bring forth.*

**PROGĒNES**, ēi. f. (progigno) I. *A family, race, lineage.* II. *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.*

**PROGĒNITOR**, ōris. m. (progigno) *The founder or progenitor of a family.*

**PROGĒNITUS**, a, um. Part. of **PROGIGNO**.

**PRO-GIGNO**, gēnui, gēnĭtus. 3. *To bring forth, beget, generate, bear.*

**PROGNŌRITER**, adv. *Briskly, quickly.*

**PROGNŌSCĪA**, a, um. (part. of prognoscere) I. *Born, sprung from; hence, Prognati, Children.* II. *Descended from ancestors; hence, subst., A descendant.*

**PROGNOSTICUM** or -ŌN, i. n. (προγνωστικόν) *A sign or token of any thing future, a prognostic.*

**PROGREDIOR**, essus sum. 3. (pro and gradior) I. *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.* II. *Fig. To advance, proceed, go forward.*

**PROGRESSIO**, ōnis. f. (progredior) *A going forth or forward, an advancing; hence, fig., an advancement, progress, growth, increase.*

**PROGRESSUS**, a, um. Part. of **PROGREDIOR**.

**PROGRESSUS**, us. m. (progredior) I. *A going before, preceding.* II. *A going forward, advance, progress; hence, fig. 1. Advancement, increase, growth. 2. Causarum progressus, Cic. Off. I. 4, a*

development of causes one from another.

**PROGYMNASTES**, æ. m. (προγυμναστής) *One who exercises another and gives lessons in gymnastics.*

**PROH**! Interj. See **PRO!**

**PROHIBEO**, ui, iuium, ēre. (pro and habeo) *To keep off or back, to check, restrain, hinder, prohibit.* N. B. *Prohibessim, is, li, for prohibuerim, &c.*

**PROHIBITUS**, a, um. Part. of **PROHIBEO**.

**PROIN**, adv. *Hence, therefore.*

**PROINDE**, adv. I. *Hence, therefore.* II. *For perinde, Just so, in like manner.*

**PROJECTICUS** or -ITUS, a; um. (projicio) *Exposed.*

**PROJECTIO**, ōnis. f. (projicio) *A throwing forward.*

**PROJECTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of projicio; see **PROICIO**. II. *Adj. 1. Jutting out, projecting, prominent; fig., projecting, prominent, very manifest or apparent, immoderate. 2. Thrown to, lying also, suitable. 3. Thrown away, bad, low, mean, contemptible. 4. Downcast.*

**PROJECTUS**, us. m. (projicio) *A projecting, stretching out.*

**PROICĪO**, ēci, ectum, ēre. (pro and jacio) I. *To throw forth, throw or cast one thing before another; hence, 1. To throw forth or forward, stretch out; extend; project, 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.* II. *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 hastily a resolution; fig. 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.*

**PROLABOR**, pus sum. 3. I. *To glide, run, or move itself forward; hence, 1. To come, fall into (a certain state). 2. To drop, fall, or slip out. 3. To slide forward. II. 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.*

**PROLABŪS**, ōnis. I. (pro labor) I. *A falling, shipping.* II. *A falling in.*

**PROLABUS**, a, um. Part. of **PROLABOR**.

**PROLATIO**, ōnis. f. (profero) I. *A bringing forth or forward.* I. Of a thing, *A quoting, mentioning, citing.* 2. Of a word, *A pronouncing.* II. *A putting forward; hence, 1. A widening, extending. 2. A delaying, deferring, protracting. 3. A prolonging.*

**PROLĀTO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (profero) I. *To extend, enlarge.* II. *To delay, defer, put off.*

**PROLECTO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of prolicio) I. *To extend, allure, amuse, induce.* II. *To mock at.*

**PROLIS**, is. f. (pro and oleo, olesco) *That which grows forth or has grown forth; hence, 1. Child, children, grand-child; also, descendants, race, family, posterity, offspring.* II. *Of animals, Young.* III. *Of plants, offshoots.*

**PROLICĪO**, ēre. 3. (pro and lacio) *To allure or entice forth, to allure, entice.*

**PROLIXE**, adv. I. *Largely, copiously.* II. *Courteously, willingly, kindly.*

**PROLIXUS**, a, um. (pro and laxus) I. *Long.* II. *Inclined to kindness, kind, good, complaisant.* III. *Fortunate, favourable, good.*

**PROLOGUS**, i. m. (προλογος) I. *The prologue of a play.* II. *One that recites the prologue.*

**PROLONGO**, āre. (pro and longus) *To lengthen, prolong.*

**PROLOQUOR**, cūtus (quintus) sum, i. I. *Intrans. To say any thing beforehand, make a prologue.* II. *Trans. To say or speak out, or simply, to say.*

**PROLUBIUM**, i. n. (pro and lubet) *Desire, inclination, appetite.*

**PROLUCĒO**, ēre. *To shine forth.*

**PROLUDO**, si, sum, ēre. *To practice before a game; fig., ad pugnam, to make trial beforehand, to essay.*

**PROLŪO**, uli, lutum, ēre. I. *To wash out.* II. *To wash away.* III. *To wash or throw up.* IV. *To wet, wash.*

**PROLUSIO**, ōnis. f. (proludo) *A prelude, an essay or trial beforehand.*

**PROLUSUS**, a, um. Part. of **PROLUDO**.

**PROLŪVIES**, ēi. f. (proluo) I. *In inundation.* II. *Fifth cast forth.*

**PRO-NĒRO**, ui, iuium, ēre. and **PRŌNEROR**, ITUS sum, cri. I. *To deserve; hence, Promeritus, a, um. That is me*

## PRO

*fit* or *deserved*: Promeritum, subst., *Merit, desert.* II. *To gain, acquire.*

III. *To render one's self deserving.*

PROMÉRITUM, i. n. See PROMEREO.

PROMÍNENS, tis. n. (promineo) *That which projects, a prominance, projection, proecture.*

PROMÍNEO, ui. 2. I. *To project; hence, to bend or lean forwards.* II. *To extend.*

PROMÍSCAM, adv. *Promiscuously, in common.*

PROMÍSCUE, adv. *Promiscuously, in common, without distinction, one with another.*

PROMÍSCUUS, 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, ónis. f. (promitto) *A promising.*

PROMÍSSOR, óris. m. (promitto) *One who promises, a promiser.*

PROMÍSSUM, i. n. (promitto) *A promise.*

PROMÍSSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of promitto; see PROMITTO.* II. *Adj. 1. Long, hanging down. 2. Of which one makes great promises.*

PROMÍTTO, isi, issum. 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, 1. 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 pretend. 6. To bid or offer a price. 7. To threaten.* N. B. *Promissi, for promissisti, Ter.*

PROMÍO, mpsi or msi, mptum or mium, ére. (for proemo, 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.*

PROMÓNTRICUS, 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.*

PROMÓTUS, a, um. *Part. of PROMOVEO.*

## PRO

PROMÓVEO, óvi, ótum, ére. I. *To move forth or forward, to advance, bring or convey farther; hence, 1. 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, 1. To set or put forth. 2. To bring forth.*

PROMPTE, or PROMTE, adv. I. *Without delay, expeditiously, quickly.* II. *Easily.* III. *Willingly, resolutely.*

PROMPTO, áre. (freq. of promo) *To take or give out; thesauros Jovis, Plaut., to be Jupiter's steward or treasurer.*

PROMPTUÁRIUS, or PROMTUÁRIUS, 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. 1. Visible, apparent. 2. Prepared, ready at hand. 1. 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, 1. An crossing to public view, public view; in promptu, before the eyes, manifest, visible.* II. *Readiness, a being at hand.* III. *Easiness.*

PROMULGATIO, ónis. f. (promulgo) *A proclaiming in public.*

PROMULGO, ávi, átum, áre. *To proclaim in public, publish, promulge.*

PROMULSUS, idis. f. (pro and mulsum) *That which is eaten or drunk before a meal, to whet the appetite; an antepast.*

PROMULSUS, a, um. *Part. of PROMULCEO.*

PROMÍUS, a, um. (promo) *That draws, brings, or gives forth; hence, Promus, One who gives out provisions in a house, a house-steward, butler.*

PROMÍUTUS, a, um. i. e. mutuus. *That is advanced or furnished as a loan.*

PROMÍNECTO, ére. 3. *To knit forth or further; hence, to lengthen.*

PROMÍNEPOS, ótis. m. *A great grandson, son of a grandchild.*

PROMÍNEPTIS, is. f. *The daughter of a grandchild, great grand-daughter.*

PROMÍNITAS, átis. f. (promus) *Proneness, inclination.*

PROMÍNEA, æ. f. (prónoia) i. q. prudentia, providentia.

PROMÍNEUS, a, um. (pro and nubo) I.

## PRO

*That directs or presides over marriage.*

II. *Of or belonging to marriage.*

PROMÍNCIATIO (Pronunt.), ónis. 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.*

PROMÍNCIATOR (Pronunt.), óris. m. (pronuncio) *One that makes known, a narrator, relater.*

PROMÍNCIATUM (Pronunt.), i. n. *A proposition (in logic).*

PROMÍNCIO, or PRO-NUNTIO, ávi, átum, áre. 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, 1. 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.*

PROMÍNEPER, adv. *Lately.*

PROMÍNEPOS, us. f. *A grandson's wife, grand-daughter-in-law.*

PROMÍNS, a, um. (próno) 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 anything.* VI. *Inclined, favourable.*

VII. *Easy, without difficulty or hindrance.*

PROMÍNIUM, i. n. (prónoium) I. *An introduction, preface, proem, exordium.*

II. *Gen. A beginning.*

PROMÍNATIO, ónis. f. (propago, are)

I. *A transplanting, propagating of vines and trees; hence, fig., a propagating.*

II. *Fig. An extending, enlarging.*

PROMÍNATOR, óris. m. (propago, are)

*A propagator; hence, an extender, enlarger of boundaries.*

PROMÍPAGO, ávi, átum, áre. (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.*

PROMÍPALAM, adv. I. *Openly, publicly, before the people.* II. *Openly, manifestly.*

**PRO-PĀTŪLUS**, a, um. *That is open for inspection or entrance, open, free*: Propatulum, *As 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, nearly*: propius, *nearer*: proxime, *nearer, 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*. 41. *Near to, close or hard by, followed sometimes by a, sometimes by an accusative or dative*: prope Sicilia, Cic. 111. *Nearly, almost*. IV. *In the same manner, just so*.

**PROPEDEM**, adv. (prope and dies) *On the next day, shortly, very soon*.

**PRO-PELLO**, pūll, pulsum. 3. 1. *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 throw to urge, impel, incite*. 11. *To throw down*: hence, *to throw down, throw to the ground, overthrow*.

**PROPEMODO**, adv. (prope and modus) *Nearly, almost*.

**PROPEMŌDUM**, adv. (prope and modus)  
1. *Nearly, almost*. 11. *In the same manner, almost in the same manner*.

**PROPEMPTICUS**, a, um. (προεμπτητικός) *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. 1. *To hang down, hang forth*. 11. *To incline one's self to any thing, to lean towards*: also, *to be inclined or favourable*.

**PRO-PENDO**, ēre. 3. for propendo.

**PROPENSE**, adv. *Readily, willingly, favourably, with inclination*.

**PROPENDIO**, ōnis. f. (propendeo) *Inclination, propensity*.

**PROPENSUS**, a, um. (propendeo) 1. *Inclined or disposed to any thing*. 11. *Heavy, weighty*. 111. *That comes or approaches near*.

**PROPERANTER**, adv. (propero) *Hastily, quickly, speedily*.

**PROPERANTIA**, ō. f. (propero) *Haste, quickness, speed*.

**PROPERATIO**, ōnis. f. (propero) *A hastening, haste, speed, quickness*.

**PROPERATO**, adv. (propero) *Hastily, quickly, speedily*.

**PROPERAVES**, ēdis. (properus and pes) *Swift-footed, hastening, nimble, quick*.

**PROPERO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (properus)  
I. *Intrans. To hasten, make haste*. 11. *Trans. To do, make, or prepare any thing in haste or quickly, to hasten, accelerate, forward*.

**PROPERUS**, a, um. *Quick, speedy*.  
**PROPEXUS**, a, um. (part. of propecto) *Combed down or forward, hanging down, of hair*.

**PROPINATIO**, ōnis. f. (propino) *A drinking before or to a person*.

**PROPINO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (προπινω)  
I. *To drink to, drink before any one*. 11. *To give to drink*. 111. *To give or deliver to*. N.B. The first syllable is also long, Mart.

**PROPINQUE**, adv. *Near, not far off*.

**PROPINQUITAS**, ātis. f. (propinquus)  
I. *Nearness*. 11. *Relationship*.

**PROPINQUO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (propinquus)  
I. *Intrans. To draw near, approach, come near to*. 11. *Trans. To bring near, hasten, accelerate*.

**PROPINQUUS**, a, um. (prope)  
I. *Near, of place or situation*: Propinquum, *Nearness, the neighbourhood*. 11. *Near, of time*. 111. *Near, in resemblance, nearly resembling, similar, like*. IV. *Near, in relationship or connection, related or allied to*: hence, subst., *A relative*.

**PROPRIOR**, ōris. Superl. proximus. 1. *Compar. Proprior*. 1. *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*.

11. 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, for just before*: 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. proximus.

**PROPIUS**, āvi, ātum, āre. (propitius) *To appear, render, gracious, propitiate*.

**PROPRITUS**, a, um. (pro and peto, Gr. προπριτός) *Favourably inclined or disposed, propitious*.

**PROPRUS**, adv. See PROPE.

**PROPRŪLA**, ē. m. (προπριλά) *One that deals in any thing, a dealer, charman*.

**PRO-PRŌNO**, sui, stum. 3. 1. *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*.

4. *To give or propose for an answer*. 5. *To design, intend, resolve on*: hence, Propositus, a, um, *Proposed, undertaken*.

11. *To set before (one thing before another)*: to state the first premis of a syllogism.

**PRO-PRORRO**, adv. 1. *Again, further*. 11. *Entirely, altogether*.

**PRO-PORTIO**, ōnis. f. *Proportion, symmetry, analogy, likeness*.

**PROPOSITIO**, ōnis. f. (propono) I. *A setting forth to view, displaying*. 11. *The first proposition of a syllogism*. 111. *A principal subject, theme*. IV. *Gen. A subject*. V. *A narrative of a fact*.

VI. *Animi, A resolution, intention, determination*.

**PROPOSITUM**, i. n. (propono) I. *A design, project, intention, purpose*. 11. *A theme, principal subject*. 111. *An assertion*. IV. *A way, manner, course of life*. V. *The first proposition of a syllogism*.

**PROPOSITUS**, a, um. 1. *Part. of propono*: see PROPRONO. 11. *Adj. 1. Exposed*. 2. *Impending, threatening*. 1. *Fixed, appointed, definite*.

**PRO-PRATOR**, ōris. m. *A proprietor, 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*.

**PROPRĒ**, adv. 1. *Each for himself, singly*. 11. *Properly, correctly, strictly speaking*. 111. *Particularly, principally, especially*.

**PROPRĒTAS**, ātis. f. (proprius) 1. *Pe-*

cularity in respect of property, nature, or quality; property, quality. II. Property, the right of property. III. Proper or peculiar signification.

PROPRĪUM, adv. Properly.  
 PROPRIĀS, 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.

PROPIER, (from prope, for propiter) i. Adv. Near, hard by. II. Præp., sep. accus. I. Nigh, near, or close to. 2. the account of, through; also, on account of, in order to avoid. 3. Through, denoting an efficient cause. 4. Out of, through, on account of.

PROPIEREA, adv. (formed from propter and the accusative plural ea) Therefore.

PROPRĪOSUS, a, um. (propudium) shameful, disgraceful, infamous, base.

PROPRĪUM, i. n. (pro and pudet) I. A shameful action. II. Shameful person, a fellow, rascal, villain.

PROPRUGNĀTUM, 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.

PROPRUGNĀTIO, onis. f. (propugno) A contending, a contending for a thing.

PROPRUGNĀTOR, oris. m. (propugno) I. A defender, a soldier for the defence of any thing. II. Fig. A defender, champion.

PROPRUGNO, avi, ātum, āre. To fight for any thing; to fight for the sake of defence; also, to fight or contend for, to defend.

PROPRULSĪO, onis. f. (propulso) A driving back, keeping off, averting, repelling, warding off.

PROPRULSĪO, avi, ātum, āre. (freq. of propele) To drive back, keep or ward off, repel, repulse.

PROPRULSUS, a, um. Part. of PROPELLO. A driving forth, force, impulse.

PROPRYLEON or -EM, i. n. (προϋλεων) A place before a door or porch, especially of a temple, a vestibule.

PROQUESTOR, oris. m. A proquestor, a 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 PRO QUAM. According-as.

PROŪA, æ. f. (πρόωα) The forepart of a ship, the prow; with the poets also generally, for a ship.

PROŪEPO, psi, ptum. 3. I. To creep forth, come forth or forward in an unobserved manner. II. To creep forth, creep to a place.

PROŪETA, æ. m. (προϋέτης) He that watches at the prow of a ship, a boatswain.

PROŪETES, ei and eos. m. (προϋετής) i. q. proreta; Ov.

PROŪIRIO, i, iui, eptum, ēre. (pro and rapio) I. To snatch forth; se propirere, 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.

PROŪIRO, āre. (pio and rito, are, whence also irritio) I. To provoke, irritate. II. To incite, allure, entice.

PROŪIRĀTIO, onis. 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 attending, enlarging.

PROŪIRĀTIVUS, a, um. (prorogo) Relating to or suffering delay.

PROŪIRO, avi, 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.

PROŪRSUM, adv. i. q. prorsus. I. Forwards; hence, straight before or straight on. II. Wholly, entirely.

PROŪRSUS, 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.

PROŪRSUS, 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; oratio prosa, or simply, prosa, sc. oratio, Quint., i. e. prose.

PROŪRUMPO, rīpi, 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.

PROŪRO, ui, ūtum, ēre. I. Intrans. I. To rush forward to, to rush upon, fall upon. 2. To fall down, fall in. II. Trans. I. To cast any thing forward, to cast or throw forth. 2. To throw or cast down, tear down, overthrow.

PROŪRPTUS, a, um. I. Part. of prorumpo; see PRORUMPO. II. Adj. Bold, unrestrained.

PROŪRPTUS, a, um. Part. of PRORUO. PROŪRĀPIA, æ. f. An old word for genus, stirps, a race or family from which one is descended.

PROŪSCENIUM, i. n. (προσκήνιον) The place before the scene, on which the actors performed and spoke, the stage.

PROŪSCINDO, 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.

PROŪSCISSUS, a, um. Part. of PROSCINDO.

PROŪSCRĪBO, 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 proscribe, outlaw, to publish in writing (by hanging up a tablet, &c.) that one's life and property are forfeited.

PROŪSCRĪPTIO, onis. f. (proscribo) A publishing in writing. I. An advertising. II. A proscribing, making an outlaw.

PROŪSCRĪPTOR, oris. m. (proscribo) One that proscribes or outlaws.

PROŪSCRĪPTURIO, ire. 4. (desider. of proscribo) To desire to proscribe or outlaw.

PROŪSCRĪPTUS, a, um. Part. of PROSCRIBO.

PROŪSĒCO, 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 to pieces.

## PRO

**PROBANTA**, grum. n. See PROSECO.  
**PROBATUS**, a, um. Part. of PROSECO.  
**PROBIDA**, æ. f. (pro and sedeo) *A common prostitute, harlot.*  
**PRO-SĒMINO**, avi, atum, are. *To sow about, disseminate, to sow: to propagate.*  
**PRO-SENTIO**, si, sum. 4. *To observe or perceive beforehand.*

**PRO-SĒQUO**, cūtus or quātus 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-SĒNO**, sēvi, atum, ēre. *To bring forth or produce by sowing.*

**PRO-SĒPRO**, ēre. 1. *To creep forth.* II. *To creep, to creep forward.*

**PRO-SĒUCHA**, æ. f. (προερχομαι) 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-SĒLIO**, 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-SŌCER**, cri. m. *A wife's grandfather.*

**PRO-SŌCERUS**, us. f. *A wife's grandmother.*

**PRO-SPECTO**, avi, atum, are. (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-SPECTO.

**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-SPĒCTŪLO**, āri. 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.),* subnt., *Prosperity, good fortune.* II. *Favourable, propitious.*

## PRO

**PROSPĒRE**, adv. *Fortunately, prosperously, after one's wish.*  
**PROSPĒRO**, si, sum. 3. (pro and spargo) *To besprinkle.*

**PROSPĒRITAS**, ātis. f. (prosper) *Good fortune, success, prosperity.*

**PROSPĒRO**, avi, atum, are. (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. *Hanc tibi veniam prospĒro, Plaut.,* for larger, I bless you with this, give you this, &c.

**PROSPĒRUS**, a, um. Part. of PROSPĒRO.

**PROSPĒRUS**, a, um. See PROSPĒR.

**PROSPICIENTIA**, æ. f. (prospicio) *Fore-sight, forethought, care.*

**PROSPICIO**, sekl, 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-STĒNO**, strāvī, strātum, ēre. 1. *To stretch forth: hence, to streu 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**, æ. f. (prostō) *That publicly exposes itself for hire.*

**PROSTIBŪLA**, æ. f. (prostō) *A lewd woman.*

**PROSTIBŪLUM**, i. n. (prostō) *A lewd woman.*

**PROSTITŪTO**, ui, ūtum, ēre. (pro and statuo) *To put up or expose publicly.*

**PRO-STO**, iti, atum, are. *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-STĒNO.

**PRO-SŪNGO**, ēre. *To dig or cast up.*

**PRO-SUM**, profūti, prodēsse. *To be serviceable or advantageous, to profit.*

## PRO

**PRO-SUMO**, mpsi or msi, mptum or mium, ēre. *To confer or bestow upon.*  
**PROTECTUS**, a, um. 1. Part. of protego; see PROTEGO. II. Adj. *Covered, protected, defended, guarded, safe.*

**PRO-TĒGO**, xi, ctum. 3. 1. *To cover, before or in front, or gen., 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, atum, are. (pro and tēli, longe) *To remove, drive away.*

**PRO-TĒLUM**, i. n. *A une, rote, 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, ProTendi, To be stretched forth or out, or extended: to extend, stretch itself forth or out.*

**PROTĒNUS**, a, um. 1. Part. of protendo; see PROTENDO. II. Adj. *Stretched out, lengthened, extended.*

**PRO-TĒNUS**, or **PROTĒNUS**, 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 protēnt astas, Hor., drives away.*

**PRO-TĒRĒO**, ui, itum. 2. *To frighten one away, to drive one away by terror and threats.*

**PROTERĒTUS**, a, um. Part. of PROTERĒO.

**PROTERVE**, adv. *Without shame, with out being ashamed, boldly.* I. In a good sense. II. In a bad sense, *Shamelessly, impudently, insolently, wantonly.*

**PROTERVIO**, ire. 4. *To be without shame, to be impertinent or wanton.*

**PROTERVITAS**, ātis. f. (protervius) *Shamelessness, impertinence, impudence, insolence, wantonness.*

**PROTERVUS**, a, um. (protero) *Shameless, without shame; insolent, petulant, impudent, bold, wanton, &c.*

**PROTHĒME**, adv. (προθυμια) *Willingly with pleasure.*

**PROTHŪMIA**, æ. f. (προθυμια) *Inclination, willingness.*

**PRO-TINAM** (Protēnam). adv. i. q. pro tenus. 1. *Forth.* II. *Immediately, forthwith.*

PRŌ-TOLLO, ēre. I. To stretch forth.  
II. To delay, defer, put off; protract.

PRŌTŌRŌMUS, a, um. (προτόρως) That is cut off first, of the first cutting.  
PRŌTRACTUS, a, um. Part. of PROTRACTO.

PRŌ-TRĀHO, xi, ctum, ēre. I. To draw forth: also, to draw or bring forth: hence, 1. To bring to light, discover, 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.

PRŌ-TRŪDO, si, sum. 3. To thrust or push forward: hence, to put off, defer.

PRŌ-TRŪBO, 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.

PRŌ-UT, conj. According as.  
PROVECTUS, a, um. Part. of PROVEHO.

PRŌ-VĒHO, 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, prothere, to advance, go further, or increase in any thing.

PRŌ-VENIO, 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. (provenio) 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.

PRŌVIDENS, tis. I. Part. of provideo; see PROVIDEO. II. Adj. Provident, prudent.

PROVIDENTER, adv. Providently, prudently, with foresight.

PROVIDENTIA, æ, f. (provideo) I. A foresight, foreknowledge. II. Foresighting, providence, precaution.

PROVIDEO, 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. Proviso (abl.), Tac., with foresight or caution.

PROVIDUS, a, um. (provideo) I. That foresees. II. Cautious, provident. III. Providing for, careful for any thing. IV. That happens through divine Providence.

PROVINCIA, æ, f. (pro-vinco) 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 Venentes provincia event, Liv., i. e. he received the chief command against the Venentes.

PROVINCIALIS, e. I. Provincial, of, belonging to or relating to, a province: hence, Provincials, One in or of a province, a provincial. II. Usual or customary in a province, provincial.

PROVINCĪTIUM, adv. By provinces, province by province.

PROVISO, unis, f. (provideo) I. A foreseeing. II. A preventing, obviating, hindering. III. Foresight, caution.

IV. A providing for any thing.

PRŌ-VISO, ēre. 3. To go to see or look at any thing or person.

PROVISOR, ōris, m. (provideo) I. One that sees any thing beforehand.

II. One that prevents or provides for any thing, a provider.

PRŌVISUS, a, um. Part. of PROVIDEO.

PRŌVISUS, us, m. (provideo) A foreseeing: hence, a providing for, precaution, foresight.

PRŌ-VIVISCO, vixi. 3. To revive, receive new life or spirits.

PROVŌCATIO, ōnis, f. (provoco) An appealing from one tribunal to another.

PROVŌCATOR, ōris, m. (provoco) A challenger: hence, a kind of gladiator.

PRŌ-VŌCO, 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-VŌLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. To fly forth. II. Fig. To fly forth, to come, run, &c. quickly.

PROVŌLVTO, a, um. Part. of PROVOLVO.

PRŌ-VOLVO, olvi, ōlitum. 3. I. To roll forward or before one's self, to roll along. II. To let down; se aliquid ad pedes, to fall down at the feet of any one. III. To roll away.

PRŌ-VŌMO, 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.

PROXIMITAS, 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.) Next.

PROXIMUS, or PROXIMUS, 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 snow*.

PRUNUS, a, um. (pruina) *Full of hoar frost, frosty*.

PRUNA, 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.

PRUNUM, i. n. (prunus) *A plum*.

PRURUS, i. f. (pruritus) *A plum tree*.

PRURIO, mis. f. (prurio) I. *An itching*.

II. *Fig. An itching, great desire*.

III. *The itch or scab*.

PRURIO, ire. I. *To itch*. II. *To be greedy or desirous of any thing*. III. *To be wanton or lascivious*.

PRYTANES, or PRYTANIS, is. m. (πρύτανις) (*One of the chief magistrates in the states of Greece*).

PRYTANEUM, i. n. (πρυτανεον) *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, i, 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 Plautus.

PSUEDOMENOS, i. m. (ψευδομαινος, i. e. mentiens) *A kind of captious or false syllogism*.

PSUEDOTHYRUM, i. n. (ψευδοθυρον) *A back door or secret door of a house*.

PSILOCTHARISTA, æ. m. (ψιλοκτιθαριστης) *One that plays upon the harp, but does not sing to it*.

PSILOTHRUM, i. n. (ψιλοθρον) *An argument by means of which the hair falls off and so the skin becomes smooth*.

PSITTACUS, i. m. (ψιττακος) *A parrot*.

PSYCHOMANTIUM, or -STEM, i. n. (ψυχομαντιον) *A place where one inquires any thing of the dead*.

PSYCHROLTA, and PSYCHROLCTES, æ.

m. (ψυχρολκτας) *One that bathes in cold water*.

PSITHIUS, or PSITHIUS, a, um. (ψιθος, or ψιθιος) *The name of a kind of wine or wine growing in Greece*.

PSY is allied 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.

PUBLICITUS, 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*. II. *To cause to be heard in public*. III. *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*.

PUBENDUS, a, um. See PUDEO.

PUBENS, uti. (pudeo) I. *Shamefaced, modest, bashful*. II. *Fond of honour, honourable*.

PUBENTER, adv. *Modestly, bashfully, shamefacedly*.

PUDEO, ut. Item. 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 tædeat, Cic.: pudeat me tui, Ter., I am ashamed before you. Part. Pudendus, a, um, of which one has to be ashamed, shameful; also, disgraceful, dishonourable, abominable.

PUBET, See PUBEO.

PUBENDUS, a, um. (pudeo) *Ashamed, shamefaced, covered with shame, as denoting a temporary state*.

PUBICE, adv. *With a sense of shame; honourably, decently, modestly, bashfully*.

PUBLICITAS, æ. f. (publicus) *Bashfulness, modesty; especially, chastity*.

PUBLICUS, a, um. (pudeo) I. *That is ashamed, shamefaced*. II. *Modest, sober, bashful*; especially, virtuous, chaste.

PUDOR, oris. ut. (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*.

PUBLA, 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.

PUELLĀRIS, e. (puella) *Belonging or proper to one or more young women or girls, girlish, childish*; also, *childish, silly*.

PUELLŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of puella) *A little girl*.

PUELLUS, i. m. (contr. from puerulus) *A little boy*.

PUER, ÆR. m. (from the Laconian πῦρ, for παῖς) 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, I. 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. puer, Plaut.

PUERASCO, ÆR. (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*.

PUERTĀRA, æ. f. (puer and pario) *A woman in childbed, that has lately been delivered; also, a woman in labour*.

PUERTĀRĪUM, i. n. (puerpera) I. *Childbirth, childbed, a lying in, a being in labour*. II. *A new-born child*.

PUERTIA, æ. f. for puertia; Hor.

PUERTĪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of puer) *A little boy or slave*.

PUERTUS, i. m. for puer. See PUER.

PUGLĪLIS, m. (probably from pugnis) *One that fights with the cæstus, a boxer, pugilist*.

PUGLĪATIO, ÆNIS. f. (pugilo) *A fighting with the cæstus*.

PUGLĪATORĪUS, a, um. (pugilator); e. g. follis, Plaut., perhaps, a ball which is struck by the fist.

PUGĪLĀTUS, US. m. (pugilo) *A boxing, fighting with the cæstus*.

PUGĪLICE, ADV. *After the manner of a boxer, like a boxer*; pugilice valet, Plaut., he is as strong as a boxer.

PUGĪLLĀRIS, e. (pugillus) *That can be held in one's fist, that fills one's hand*. N. B. The first syllable is long, Juv.

PUGĪO, ÆNIS. m. (pungo) I. *A kind of short sword, a dagger, poniard*. II. Fig. *Plumbeus pugio!* Cic., i. e. a weak proof.

PUGĪONCŪLUS, 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*.

PUGNĀCTĒRE, ADV. *Contentiously, impetuously, vehemently*.

PUGNĀCTĪLUM, i. n. (pugno) *A fortified place from which men fight, a fort, fortress*.

PUGNĀTOR, ÆRIS. m. (pugno) *A combatant, fighter*.

PUGNĀTORĪUS, 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, ÆVI, 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*.

PUGNUS, i. m. *A fist*.

PUGNELLUS, or PUGCELLUS, a, um. (dimin. of pulcher) *Beautiful, somewhat beautiful, pretty*.

PULCHER, CHRĀ, CHRUM, or PULCHER, CRĀ, CRUM. (from πολύχρως, or πολυχρως) Prop. *Variogated, 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, uttely, entirely*.

PULCHRĪTUDO (Pulcr.), ÆNIS. f. (pulcher) *Beauty, excellence*.

PULCĪUM, and PULCĪUM, i. n. *Pennyroyal mint, fitchwort* (Mentha PulcĪum, L.).

PULCĪX, ÆCIS. m. i. *A flea*. II. *An insect that gnaws plants*.

PULLĀNIUS, a, um. (pullus) *Of or be-*

longing to young animals; hence, Pullarius, *One that fattened the sacred fowls, and predicted future events by their tucking 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*.

PULLĪLO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. (pullulus) *To put forth (buds), sprout out, germinate*.

PULLŪDUS, 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 Calligula was called pullus et pupus, Suet. And in Horace a father calls his diminutive son, pullus, i. e. a chick.

PULLUS, a, um. (from πῆλός) *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, *Mourning, sad*.

PULMENTĀRIUM, i. n. (pulmentum) *Any thing eaten with bread*; pulmentaria quæ 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, ÆNIS. m. (from πλάμων, for πνεύμων) *The lungs*.

PULMŌNES, a, um. (pulmo) *Of or belonging to the lungs*.

PULPA, æ. f. (answers to the Greek πῶλος, which is allied to πῶλος) *The flesh of animals without fat and bone*.

PULPĀMEN, ÆNIS. 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*.

PULPRUM, i. n. *A stage or scaffold made of boards roughly joined together*.

PULSUS, ÆCIS. f. (verber) *A kind of gravel or postage made from flour, pulse, &c.*

PULSĀTIO, ÆNIS. f. (pulso) *A beating or striking*.

PULSO, ÆVI, 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, in. (pello) I. A pushing, thrusting, impelling, stamping, beating. II. Fig. An impulse.

PULTATIO, ōnis, f. (pulto) A knocking, beating.

PULPHĀGŌNIDES, ō. m. (puls and φάγω) An eater of pulps, i. e. a Roman.

PULPHĪGŪS, i, m. (puls and φάγω) An eater of pulps, i. e. a Roman.

PULTO, ōre, i, q. pulso. To beat, strike, or knock at any thing.

PULVEREUS, a, um. (pulvis) I. Consisting of dust. II. That raises the dust. III. Full of dust, covered with dust, dusty.

PULVERULENTUS, 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 divinites 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. 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. pulveris, Catull. 2. Plur. pulverum.

PULVISECLUS, 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.

PŪMILIO, ōnis, m. (pumilus) A dwarf, pigmy, dandiprat.

PŪMILIO, ōnis, m. A dwarf, pigmy.

PŪMILUS, i, m. A dwarf, pigmy.  
PUNCTUM, idis. (pungo) By piercing, with the point of a weapon; petere hostem, liv.

PUNCTUREŒLA, æ, f. (dimin. of punctio) A slight stinging or pricking.

PUNCTUM, i, m. (pungo) I. That which is made by pricking, a small hole: hence, the prick of a needle, sting of an insect, odder, &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, pŭpŭgi, punctum, ěre. 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.

PŪNICEUS, a, um. Red, somewhat red. Punicæ, a kind of sea-fish.

PŪNIO, ivi and ii, itum, ire. (for penio, from poenā) I. To punish. II. To revenge. We find also Puniior, dep. I. To punish. 2. To avenge.

PŪNITOR, ōris, m. (punio) I. A punisher. II. A revenger.

PŪNITUS, a, um. Part. of PUNIO.

PŪPĀ, æ, f. (pupus) A girl.

PŪPILLA, æ, 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, æ, f. (dimin. of pupa) I. A girl. II. The opple or pupil of the eye: the eye.

PŪPŪLUS, i, m. (dimin. of pupus) A little boy.

PŪPŪS, i, m. A boy or child: also as a term of endearment, Puppit.

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.

PURGAMEN, ōnis, n. (purgo) I. Filth, dirt. II. A purgation, atonement, expiation.

PURGAMENTUM, i, n. (purgo) Dirt, filth, offscouring, outcast, excrement: as a term of reproach for bad persons, dragons, offscouring, outcast.

PURGATIO, ōnis, f. (purgo) A making clean, scouring, cleansing: hence, I. Expiation, atonement. II. Justification, apology.

PURGATUS, a, um. I. Part. of purgo; see PURGO. II. Adj. I. Purified. 2. Justified, cleared of a charge.

PURGATUS, us, in. (purgo) A purging. PURGATIO, ære. (freq. of purgo) I. To purify. II. To justify, excuse.

PURGO, 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. accus. 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.

PURIFICIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (purificus) I. To purify. II. From dirt, To cleanse, make clean.

PURITER, adv. (purus) Cleanly, purely. PURPŪRA, æ, f. (πορφύρα) I. A shell-fish which produces purple. II. Purple, purple colour or dye. III. Any thing purple or dyed with purple. 1. A purple garment or garment bordered with purple, such as was worn by kings, magistrates, and emperors. 2. Purple hair. 3. Purple axit, Sen., wool dyed purple. 4. A purple covering. 5. I. q. porphyrites; Stat.

PURPŪRASCUS, ěre. (purpuro) To grow or become purple.

PURPURATUS, i, m. (purpuro) One of the highest officers or chief courtiers of an eastern prince.

PURPUREUS, a, um. (πορφύρεος) 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. (περρυσσέω) A kind of dark red purple colour used in painting ; also, for reddening the complexion, rouge.

PURPŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (purpura) To purple, to array 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, unartificial, 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*.

PŪS, pŭris, n. (pŭs, ō) I. *Matter*. II. *Fig. of, Bitter speech*.

PŪSILLUS, 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*. PUSULA, f. (pusula) *A blister, pimple on the skin, a bladder, pustule*. II. *Any similar bladder or blister, a bubble of water, &c.*

PUSULATUS, a, um. (pustulo) *Full of pustules, pimples*.

PUSŪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (pustula) I. *Trans. To make pustules or bladders*.

PUS, i. Intrans. *To break out in pustules*.

PUSCUS, i. m. (puer) *A boy, little boy*.

PŪTA, (prop. an imperative) *For example, for instance, namely*.

PŪTĀMEN, isis, n. (puto) *That which is cut off or useless : hence, a shell*.

PŪTĀTIO, ōnis, f. (puto) *A purifying, trimming, adorning : hence, a pruning of trees*.

PŪTEAL, ālis, n. See PUTEALIS.

PŪTEALIS, e. (puteus) *Of or belonging to a well or wells* : hence, *Puteale* (sc. operculum), and abbreviated, puteal, *The cover of a well*.

PŪTEO, ui, ēre. (pŭtō, pŭtōmā) 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, disgustingly, unpleasantly, forcedly, excessively, affectedly.

PŪTIDUSCULUS, a, um. (dimin. of putidior) *Somewhat more stinking* : hence, somewhat more disagreeable or disgusting.

PŪTIDULUS, a, um. (dimin. of putidus) *Somewhat stinking* : hence, unpleasant or disgusting in behaviour or speech, affected.

PŪTIDUS, 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, Puppel.

PŪTISCO. See PUTESCO.

PŪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To clean, cleanse* : especially, to lop or prune trees or vines ; to lop 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 resolve in one's mind, to think upon, ponder, consider*. 4. *To reason, dispute*.

PŪTRĒFACIO, ēci, actum. 3. ; Pass. PŪTRĒFO, 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*.

PŪTRĒSCO, 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*. PYCTA, or PYCTES, æ. m. (πίκτης) *A boxer*.

PŪGA, æ. f. (πυγή) *The buttocks*.

PŪGMĒUS, æ. f. (πυγμαίος) *Three spans in size* : hence, dwarf, pigmy.

PŪYLE, ārum, f. (πύλαι) *Gates* : hence, a *dfle or narrow pass between mountains*.

PŪYLĀICUS, a, um. (πυλαϊκός) *At or in a narrow pass*.

PŪYLĀS, æ. f. (πυρῆ) *A pyre, funeral pile*.

PŪYLĀSIS, idis, f. (πυραμῖς) *A pyramid*.

PŪYRŪS, i. m. (πυρῶς) *Fire-coloured* : hence, a certain mixed metal composed of brass and gold.

PŪYRHĒCHA, æ. and PYRHĒCHE, es. f. (πυρῆχη) *A kind of dance in armour*.

PŪTHAULA, æ. and PYTHAULES, æ. m. (πυθαῦλας) 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*.

PŪTYX, æ. f. (πυτίξω) *To spit out*.

PŪYXĀTHŪS, or -os, i. m. (πίξ ἄναθος, ἤμω) *Good with the fist, a good boxer*.

PŪYXIS, idis, f. (πυξίς) *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*.

QUĀDĀNTĒNUS, or QUĀDĀMĒNUS. (prop. quadam tenus, sc. parte) I. *Up to a certain point*. II. *In some measure*.

QUĀDRĀGENĀRICUS, a, um. (quadragenī) I. *Of forty*. II. *Forty years old*.

QUĀDRĀGENĀRI, æ. a. (quadraginta) *Forty, in a distributive sense*.

QUĀDRĀGESĪMUS, a, um. (quadraginta) *The fortieth*.

QUĀDRĀGĪNTA. (τσαράσακοντα) *Forty*.

QUĀDRĀNS, tis, m. (quardo) *The fourth*

*part, a quarter; hence, 2. Of an As, and so, three Unciæ. 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.*

QUADRANTĀRICUS, 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.*

QUADRĀTUS, a, um. (quadro) *I. Square, four-cornered, quadrangular; hence, Quadratum, A square, quadrangle, quadrate; hence of stature, neither too tall nor too short, middling. II. Fit, suitable.*

QUADRĀNNIUM, l. n. sc. spatium. *A space of four years.*

QUADRĀRIAM. adv. *In four parts.*  
 QUADRĀRIPIUS, a, um. (quatuor and findo) *Cleft into four parts.*

QUADRĀGĀ, 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.*

QUADRĀGIARIUS, a, um. (quadriga) *I. Of, belonging to, or concerned with a team of four horses, or a car drawn by four horses abreast; hence, Quadrigarius, One that drives such a chariot, especially, in the circus. II. Of or belonging to the driver of such a chariot.*

QUADRĀGĀTUS, a, um. *Marked or impressed with the figure of a quadriga.*

QUADRĀGĒCLA, æ, f. Dimin. of quadriga.  
 QUADRĀGĒGIS, e. (quatuor and jugum) *Yoked four together.*  
 QUADRĀRĪGUS, a, um. i. q. quadrijugis. *Yoked four together.*

QUADRĀLĪBRIS, a. (quatuor and libra) *That weighs four pounds.*

QUADRĀMĒSTRIS, e. (quatuor and mensis) *Of four months.*

QUADRĀMĒLUS, a, um. (dimin. of quadrimus) *Of four years, four years old.*  
 QUADRĀMUS, a, um. (quatuor) *Of four years, four years old.*

QUADRĀNGĒARIUS, a, um. (quadringeni) *Of four hundred, distrib.*

QUADRĀNGĒNI, æ, a. (quadringenti) *Four hundred, distrib.*

QUADRĀNGĒSĪMUS, a, um. (quadringenti) *The four hundredth.*

QUADRĀNGĒNTI, æ, a. (quatuor and centum) *Four hundred.*

QUADRĀNGĒNTIES. *Four hundred times.*  
 QUADRĀRĪPARTĪTUS, a, um. (quatuor and partior) *Divided into four parts, quartered.*

QUADRĀRĪREMIS, e. (quatuor and remus)

*Having four benches of oars; hence, sc. navis, A ship having four benches of oars.*

QUADRĀRĪVICUS, i. n. (quatuor and via) *A place where four roads meet, a cross-ways.*

QUADRŌ, 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.*

QUADRŌRĒPĒDANS, tis. (quatuor and pes) *That goes on four feet, four-footed, galloping; hence, subst., A horse.*

QUADRŌRĒPS, 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 coeruēt, Suet., standing on their hands and feet, like the beasts.*

QUADRŌRĒPLŌR, 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.*

QUADRŌRĒPLEX, icis. (quatuor and plico) *I. Fourfold. II. Four.*

QUADRŌRĒPLŌC, āvī, ātūm, āre. (quadruplex) *To make fourfold.*

QUADRŌRĒPLŌR, āri. (quadruplus) *To be a quadruplator or public informer, to catch at other men's property.*

QUADRŌRĒPLUS, a, um. (τετραπλῶς) *Fourfold; hence, neut., Quadruplum, Four times as much, fourfold.*

QUADRŌRCS, a, um. (quatuor) *That has four corners, quadrangular, four-cornered; hence, I. Quadra, sc. res. I. A thing that has four corners, a square. 2. A four-cornered piece, square piece; then gen., a picer, small picer, 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.*

QUÆRĒTO, āre. (freq. of quæro) *I. To seek, search, or look for. II. To ask, inquire, desire to know.*

QUÆRO, sivi, situm. 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.

QUÆSĪTIO, ōnis. f. (quæro) *An examining.*

QUÆSĪTOR, ōris. m. (quæro) *I. One that seeks or searches after a thing. II. An examiner, investigator, inquisitor.*

QUÆSĪTUM, i. n. (quæro) *A question.*  
 QUÆSĪTUS, a, um. I. Part. of quæro; see QUÆRO. II. Adj. I. Sought for, far-fetched, affected. 2. Extraordinary, not common, exquisite.

QUÆSO, ivi, ēre. (the old manner of pronouncing quæro) *I. To seek. II. Usually, To ask, beg, pray. N. B. Quæso is also used without government, as an interjection, I pray; it may often be rendered, do you hear? or, pray hear, or, I intreat you to hear.*

QUÆSTĪCŪLUS, i. m. (dimin. of quæstus) *Slight profit or gain.*

QUÆSTIO, 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, I. A subject of debate with orators. 2. The chief point of debate.*

QUÆSTĪNCŪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of quæstio) *A little or trifling question.*

QUÆSTOR, 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.*

QUÆSTŌRIUS, 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 quæstors, filling the office of quæstor; of quæstorian rank.

QUÆSTŪRIUS, a, um. (quæstus) *That carries on a trade or profession by which money is gained.*

QUÆSTŪSÆ. adv. *Accidentally, 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.*

QUALIS, 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, so as.* 2. *Quale*. *Having a quality, of what kind soever.*

QUALIS-CUNQUE, læcunque. I. *Of what kind soever, such as may be:* also followed by *talis, such as—such.* II. *Whatesoever, any without distinction.*

QUALIS-LIBET, lælibet. *Whatesoever, without any distinction.*

QUALITAS, ætis, f. (qualis) *The quality of a thing.*

QUALITER. adv. (qualis) I. *After what manner, how.* II. *Just as, as.* *Qualiterqualiter, In what manner soever, however.*

QUALUM, i. n. and QUÆLUS, i. m. (from *ᾠλον*, 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 auidax, tam, &c.*; *Cic.*: II. 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 so 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 much soever.*

QUAMDE. for *quam.* *As;* Lucr. I, 641.

QUAMDIU, or QUAM DIU. I. *As long as, how long.* II. *How long since.*

QUAM-LIBET, or QUAM-LÆBET. adv.

QUA

I. *As it pleases, at pleasure:* hence, II. *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.

QUAMPŪRĪDEM, or QUAM PRĪDEM. *How long since.*

QUAMPŪRĪMUM, or QUAM PRĪMUM. *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, Whence possibly, by what way.*

II. *Sc. ratione, How, in what manner.*

QUANDŌ. adv. I. *When, both interrogatively and otherwise.* II. *As, or, when.* III. *Sinec.* IV. For *ali-*quando, after *num, ne, si, e. g. si quando* *audium sit, Cic.*, if ever, if at any time.

QUANDŌ-CUNQUE. adv. I. *At what time soever, at whatever time, whenever soever, whenever.* II. *Once, sometime or other, whenever.* 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. *Sinec.* II. For *et quando;* Hor. Sat. 2, 6, 60.

QUANDŌQUĪDEM, or QUANDO QUĪDEM. *Sinec.*

QUANQUAM. See QUAMQUAM.

QUANTULUS, 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.

QUANTŌPĒRE. (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, læcunque, umcunque. *How great soever, however great, when speaking of a trifle, however small, how small soever:* hence, *Quantulumcunque* (neut.), *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, how much, as much as:* *quantum ad, as far as regards, as regards, as to, in respect of:* *in quantum, how far;* *so far as, as much as:* hence, *quantum quantum, how much soever, however much:* the genitive *quantil* 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 tantil or tantus precedes; quantil emit? Ter.:* emit *tantil, 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, læcunque, umcunque. I. *How great soever.* II. *How much soever.*

QUANTUS-LIBET, lælibet, umlibet. I. *How great soever, never so great, however great.* II. Neut. *quantumlibet, How much soever.*

QUANTUS-VIS, ævis, umvis. I. *How great soever, never so great, however great.* II. *Great.*

QUŌ-PROPŒRE. I. *Why, wherefore.*

II. *Hence.*

QUŌQUŌ. (abl. of *quisquis*, se. parte) *Wheresoever, whithersoever.*

QUŌQUAM. (abl. of *quisquam*, se. parte) *To any place.*

## QUA

QUARR, or QUARA. I. *Wherby*, through which. II. *Why, wherefore*, both in Interrogation and otherwise; Cic. III. *In order that*, to the end that.

IV. *How, by what means, in what way*. V. *Hence*.

QUARTADÉCIMANUS, or QUARTADÉCUMANUS, 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*; *quartus*) *The fourth*: *Quartusdecimus, or quartus decimus*, *The fourteenth*. *Quartum*, *The fourth grain, fourfold*. *Quartum, adv.*, *For the fourth time*: *abl. quartum, for the fourth time*.

QUARTUSDECIMUS. See QUARTUS.

QUASI, (for quamsi) 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 wood used in spinning, *a wool-basket*; inter quassilla, Cic., in the spinning-room.

QUASSABILIS, e. (quasso) *That can be shaken*.

QUASSATIO, onis. f. (quasso) *A shaking*.

QUASSO, avi, atum, are. (freq. of quatio) I. *Trans.* I. *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.

QUATÉPLICIO, fœci, fœre. (quatio and facio) *To shake, to cause to waver or totter*.

QUATÉNUM, prop. qua tenuis, 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*: *quaterdecies*, *fourteen times*: *quater deni*, *forty*, Ov.

QUATERDECIES. See QUATER.

QUATERNI, æ, a. (quator) *Four*, distrib., or, *four each time*: *quaternæ centesimæ*, i. e. 48 per cent interest.

## QUA

QUATIO, quassi, quassum, fœre. 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*.

QUATRIDIUM, i. n. (sc. spatium) *The space of four days*. QUATOR, or QUATTOR. (*quattor*; or *quattor*) *Four*.

QUATORDECIM. (quator and decem) *Fourteen*.

QUATORVIRI, ōrum, m. *Four men associated in one office, a board of four lords, commissioners, or delegates*.

QUÆ, (the Greek  $\tau\iota$ ) I. *And*: *que—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.*

QUÆR, for quibus. See QUI.

QUÆRĀNDŌDUM, for QUĒM AD MODŪM.

I. *In what manner, how*; both in Interrogation and otherwise. II. *As, just as*.

QUĒO, 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*.

QUERCICUS, 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*.

QUERĒLA, æ, f. (queror) *A complaint, lamentation*; *a lamenting or bewailing any thing*: hence, I. *Of animals and things*. II. *A complaint, indisposition*.

QUERIBUNDUS, a, um. (queror) *Complaining*.

QUERĪMŌNIA, æ, f. (queror) i. q. querela. *A complaint, lamentation*.

QUĒRITOR, āri, (freq. of queror) *To complain, lament*.

QUERCUS, a, um. (for quercinus, from quercus) *Of oak, oaken*.

QUĒROR, quæstus 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*.

QUĒRĒBUSUS, or QUĒRĒRUS, a, um. (from *querere*, to tremble, shake) *Used only of a fever, So cold as to make one shiver*.

## QUE

QUĒRĒCŪTĪLĪNUS, a, um. (from queretum, for queretum) *Concerned with or named from a forest of oaks*.

QUĒRĒCLUS, a, um. (queror) I. *Complaining*. I. *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*.

QUĪ, quæ, 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, quæ, quod, and quid, are used both in exclamatory interrogation, and without interrogative and exclamation, with a conjunctive. Especially observe quid. I. It frequently takes a genitive after it. *What? quid kund of how many?* quid causa est, for, *qua causa est, Ter.* 2. *Quid? What? how? quid? eundem deridististi?* Cic. 3. *Quid? quod, i. e. What shall I say of, A 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; *colonium, quam Fregellas appellat: By virtue of, 2. Also, in interrogations, the particle ne is affixed; quænie ego vidi? whom have I seen?*

3. *Qui, for utinam*. 4. *Quo* (abl. neut.), *The, with comparatives; quo suavioris, eo, &c., in order that*. 5. *Qua, Where, whither, how, partly*. IV. N. B. *Genit.*

*quodius, id: quæis, or quis, for quibus, Hor.*: *Virg.*: observe especially the ablative qui, for quo, qua, quibus; e. g. *quicum, for quocum, Cic.*; and for quacum, *Virg.*: for quibuscum, *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, Quia, How, &c.* and *QUI, quæ, quod.*

QUĪA, conj. (the old plural of quid)

I. *Because*: *quiane, in interrogations, Virg.*: N. B. *Quianam, Why, wherefore*. II. *That, because*.

QUINAM, QUIANE. See QUIA.  
 QUICQUAM, or QUIDQUAM. See QUISQUAM.  
 QUICQUE, or QUIDQUE. 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, pax.* III. *Rest, sleep: hence, 1. The sleep 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, ævi, ætum, Ære. (quies) I. *Intrans. To rest, be at rest, be quiet: also, to come to rest, find rest: hence, 1. 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 uninjured.* II. *Trans. To render quiet, to cause to cease, to interrupt.*

QUIËTE. adv. *Quietly, at rest.*  
 QUIËTUS, a, um. (quies) I. *Quiet, at rest, having or enjoying rest or tran-*

quility: 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 venit, quin videret.* III. *That not, as if not.* IV. *Indeed.* I. *Truly, really.* 2. *Yeà, even, ay.* V. *Rather, ye 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.  
 QUINCUNX, 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).*

QUINCUPËDAL, ælis, 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.

QUINËTIAM (properly two words, quin etiam), conj. *Moreover, and besides.*

QUINGENTI, 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.*

QUINIVËCENI, or QUINI VËCENI, æ, a, num. *Twenty-five, distrib.*

QUINQUAGËNARIUS, a, um. (quinquageni) *Consisting of or containing fifty.*

QUINQUAGËNI, æ, a, num. (quinquaginta) *Fifty, distrib.*

QUINQUAGËSIES. adv. for quinquagies;

Plaut., sc. Sestert. (sing. neut.) *Fifty hundred thousand Sestertii, i. e. five millions.*

QUINQUAGËSIMUS, a, um, num. (quinquaginta) *The fiftieth: hence, Quinquagesima, sc. pars, The fiftieth part, as a tax.*

QUINQUAGESIES. adv. *Fifty times.*

QUINQUAGINTA. num. (πεντήκοντα) *Fifty.*

QUINQUATRIA, um or orum, n. sc. solemnia, i. q. Quinquatrus: Suet. QUINQUATRUS, uum, f. (quinque) *A festival in honour of Minerva: it lasted five days.*

QUINQUE. num. (from πέντε) *Five.*

QUINQUENNALIS, 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 QUINQUEPARTITUS, a, um. *Fivefold.*

QUINQUEPRIMI, or QUINQUE PRIMI. (πεντάπρωτοι) *The five chief or principal men of a town, next to the magistratus.*

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.*

QUINQUEPLICIO, ære. (quinque and plicio) *To make fivefold.*

QUINTADËCIMANUS, or QUINTADËCUMANUS (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 (Jul.), 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, yeà, 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 QUIQUI.

QUIRIS, *itis*, m. I. Prop. *An inhabitant of the city Cures*; hence, II. *A Roman, a citizen*: hence *plaur, Quirites, Romans, citizens.* N. B. *Fig. Parvi Quirites*, of bees; *Virg.*

QUIRITIO, *onis*, f. (*quirito*) *A plaintive cry.*

QUIRITES, *um*, m. See QUIRIS.

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, *quænam*, *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., Somewhat, 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, *arum*, 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, *quæque*, *quodquod* and *quidquid*. I. *Whoever, whatever, whosoever, 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*: *circa* 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.*

QUO-D, *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.*

QUODAS, or QUODASIS, *e*. for *cujas* or *cujatis*.

QUOUS, a, um, for *cujus*, a, um; *Plaut*

QUOUS, *genit.* for *cujus*.

QUOLIBET, *adv.* See QUILIBET.

QUOM, for *quom*.

QUOMINUS, or QUOMINUS. *That — not* See QUI, and *Minus* in *PARUM*.

QUOMODO, or QUOMODO. *In what manner; how.* I. In interrogation.

II. Without interrogation: also, *as, or, like as.* N. B. I. *Nam* is joined to it; *quomodonomam*. 2. For *quocunque 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 *quondam*) 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 *iam*) 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-VERBUS (-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, *num. indecl.* I. *How many? also, how many, as many as.* II. *Every each.*

QUOTANNIS. *Every year, yearly.*

QUO

RAB

RAD

QUOTI-CUNQUE. *How many soever.*  
 QUOTENI, æ, a. (quot) *How many.*  
 QUOTIDIANUS, a, um. (quotidian) 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*.  
 QUOTIDIE, adv. (quot and dies) *Daily.*  
 QUOTIES, or QUOTIENS, adv. (quot) *How often? how many times?* also, (as) *often as, us.*  
 QUOTIES-CUNQUE, adv. *How often soever.*  
 QUOT-QUOT, num. indecl. *How many soever.*  
 QUOTUS, a, um. (quotus) *Of what number? how many?*  
 QUOTUS, a, um. (quot) *Of what number? what in number? how many?*  
 QUOTUS-CUNQUE, æ, unque. *How many or how few soever.*  
 QUOTUSQUE, adv. I. *How long.*  
 II. *How far.*  
 QUOVIS, adv. See QUIVIS.  
 QUUM, or CUM, and anciently QUOMI, 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. I. *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.*  
 QUUMCUNQUE, or CUMCUNQUE. I. e. *quandocunque.*

R.

RABIDE, adv. (rabidus) *Ravingly, madly.*  
 RABIDUS, a, um. (rabies) I. *Raving, mad.* II. Fig. *Raging, mad, too violent in temper, anger, desire, &c.*  
 RABIES, æi, f. *Madness, phrensy.* I. Of animals. II. Fig. *Great violence; fury, rage, phrensy.* N. B. *Rabies*, for *rabiei* (genit.), *Lucr.*  
 RABIOSE, adv. (rabiosus) *Ravingly, madly.*  
 RABIOSULUS, a, um. (dimin. of rabiosus) *Somewhat mad or raving.*  
 RABIOSUS, a, um. (rabies) *Mad, raving; raving, raging.*  
 RABO, facit, for *arrabho*; *Plaut.*  
 RABULA, æ, m. *A bad advocate that can only utter abuse, or make a noise, a bawler.*  
 RACEMIFER, a, um. (racemus and fero) may mean, *Bearing elusters; also, bearing grapes.*  
 RACEMUS, 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.*  
 RADIATUS, a, um. Part. of RADIO.  
 RADICESUS, Ære. (radix) *To take root.*  
 RADICIFER, adv. (radix) I. *With the roots, by the roots.* II. Fig., i. e. *Radically, wholly, altogether.*  
 RADICULA, æ, f. (dimin. of radix) *A small root.*  
 RADIO, avi, Ætum, Ære. (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.*  
 RADIOSUS, a, um. (radius) *Full of rays, radiant, resplendent, shining.*  
 RADIUS, 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 semi-diameter; hence, I. A spoke of a wheel.* 2.

*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.*  
 RADIX, icis, f. I. *A root.* II. *A root, fig., that upon which the tree 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.*  
 RADO, si, sum, Ære. I. *To scrape, shave, scratch; hence, I. 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 be torn away.*  
 RALLUS, a, um. (perhaps for *rarulus*, from *rarus*); e. g. *tunica, Plaut., a thin garment.*  
 RAMALE, is, n. (ramus) *A bough, twig, brushwood consisting of boughs and twigs.*  
 RAMENTA, æ, f. for *ramentum.*  
 RAMENTUM, 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.*  
 RAMUS, a, um. (ramus) *Of or consisting of boughs or branches; fragmenta, Virg., brushwood.*  
 RANÆ, icis, m. (ramus) *The lungs, the vessels of the lungs.*  
 RANES (the Tuscan form), ium, or RAMENSES (the Latin form), ium, m. I. *One of the three original tribes of Rome.* II. For, *Knights.*  
 RAMOSUS, a, um. (ramus) I. *Having many branches, boughs, or twigs.* II. Fig. *As if having many branches.*  
 RAMULUS, i, m. (dimin. of ramus) *A small branch, bough, twig.*  
 RAMUS, 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. *Ramosus Salmis (i. e. Pythagore), Pers., i. e. the two ends of the letter Y.* V. *A cudgel or club.*  
 RANA, 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 : Rancous. Stinking.

**RANCOŪLUS**, 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.

**RANUNCTUS**, i. m. (dimin. of rana) A little frog, a tadpole.

**RAPĀCĪDA**, ē. m. (rapax) A robber.

**RAPĀCĪTAS**, ātis. f. (rapax) Rapacity, greediness of plunder.

**RĀPAX**, ācis. (rapio) I. Rapacious, ravenous, greedy of plunder.

II. That seizes quickly or greedily, that matches away or draws to itself.

**RĀPĪDE**. adv. (rapidus) Rapidly, swiftly.

**RĀPĪDITAS**, ātis. f. (rapidus) Rapidity, swiftness, velocity.

**RĀPĪDUS**, a. um. (rapio) Rapacious : also fig. quick, swift, rapid ; that carries every thing before it.

**RĀPINA**, ē. f. (rapio) I. Rapine, a robbery, plundering. II. Booty, plunder.

**RĀPIO**, pui, ptum, ēre. (from ῥᾶπι, ἄρᾶπι, ἄρᾶπι) I. To rob, steal, plunder : hence, Raptum, That which is robbed or stolen, booty, prey, plunder : hence, I. To rob, to take away, withdraw. 2. To pilage, 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 ; rapi, 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.

**RĀPIUM**. adv. I. By robbery, rapaciously. II. Quickly, hastily.

**RĀPIO**, ōnis. f. (rapio) A plundering, a carrying off.

**RĀPIO**, avi, ātum, āre. (freq. of rapio) I. To rob, pilage, plunder. II. To drag or carry away, to drag, pull along with violence. III. To upbraid, reproach.

**RĀPIOR**, ōris. m. (rapio) A robber, one who deprives another of any thing.

**RĀPIUS**, a. um. Part. of RĀPIO.

**RĀPIUS**, us. m. (rapio) I. A robbing. II. A carrying or taking away.

**RĀPŪM**, i. n. (dimin. of rapum) A small rope or turnip.

**RĀPUM**, i. n. (ῥᾶπις) 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.

**RĀRĒPĀCĪO**, ōci, actum, ēre. (rarus and facio) To loosen, cause the parts of any thing to separate, to deprive of density, rarily : thus also, Raretio, actus sum, To lose its density, become loose, be rarified.

**RĀRESCO**, 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.

**RĀRITAS**, ātis. f. (rarus) I. A not being close together, looseness. II. Fewness, small number, rarity.

**RĀRO**. adv. See RĀRUS.

**RĀRUS**, 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. 1. Not frequently, seldom, rarely. 2. Now and then, sometimes. N. B. Compar. rarius, superl. rarissime, belong to rare.

**RĀSLIS**, e. (rado) I. That is made smooth, and so, smooth, polished. II. That is or may be made smooth.

**RĀSĪO**, āre. (freq. of rado) To share off, smooth.

**RĀSTER**, or **RĀSTRUS**, i. m. i. q. rastrum.

**RĀSTRUM** (with long a), i. n. Plur. rastra, and more frequently rāstri (from rāster), from rado. A rake, harrow, a mattock : mihi res ad rāstros redit, Ter., I must take to the harrow, i. e. I am reduced to poverty, or to beggary.

**RĀSTUS**, a. um. Part. of RĀDO.

**RĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (reor) I. A reckoning, account, calculation ; a rationibus, sc. servus, 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. Regularity, 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. 4 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.

**RĀTĪOCĪNĀTĪO**, ōnis. f. (ratiocinor) I. A reasoning upon a thing. II. A syllogism.

**RĀTĪOCĪNĀTĪVUS**, a. um. (ratiocinor) Argumentative.

**RĀTĪOCĪNĀTOR**, ōris. m. (ratiocinor) reckoner, accountant.

**RĀTĪOCĪNOR**, ātus sum, āri. (ratio) I. To reckon, calculate. II. To draw a conclusion, argue. III. To reason, consider, reflect upon.

**RĀTĪONĀLIS**, e. (ratio) I. Concerned with accounts. II. Rational, endowed with reason. III. Of or belonging to reason.

**RĀTĪONĀLĪTER**. adv. Reasonably.

**RĀTĪONĀRĪUS**, a. um. (ratio) Belonging or relating to accounts : hence, Rationarium, 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, ponton.

**RĀTĪONĒLĀ**, ē. 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. 1. Reckoned, calculated, according to calculation. 2. Established, fixed, settled, determined. 3. Certain, sure.

**RĀUCĪSŌNUS**, a. um. (raucus and sonus) That sounds hoarsely.

**RĀUCUS**, a. um. (for ravelus, from rarus) Hoarse, that speaks or sounds hoarsely ; and it may sometimes be rendered, rough, deep, bass, hollow or coarse in sound.

RAUDES, or RODES, or REDUS, ōris. n. Brass, a small piece of brass, or, perhaps, a brass or copper coin.

RAUDESCĒLUM, RODUSCĒLUM, or RUDUSCĒLUM, i. n. (dimin. of raudus) A small piece of brass or copper: hence, a little money, a small sum.

RAVIO, ōre. (ravus) To speak one's self hoarse, to speak till one is hoarse.

RAVIS, is. f. (allied to ravus and raucus) Hoarseness; ad ravinum, to hoarseness, Plaut.

RAVUS, a, um. Grey, greyish, dark-coloured, yellowish.

RE, præp. insep. Signifies in composition, Back again, in return.

REA, æ. f. See REUS, a, um.

REAPSE. (from re and ἔολοι ἄοροι, for ἐπί) 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-BO, ōre. i. n. To return an echo, to re-echo. II. To resound, ring, sound.

RE-CALCTRO, āre. To strike with the heel, to kick.

RE-CALÉFACIO, and RE-CALFACIO, ōci, actum ōre; Pass. Recaleo, or Recalio, actus sum. To warm again.

RE-CALEO, ūi, ēre. To be warm again, or simply, to be warm.

RECÁLESCO, lui, ēre. (recaleo) To grow warm again.

RECALVASTER, tri. m. (recalvus) Perhaps, partly bald, bald-headed in part.

RE-CALVUS, a, um. Bald-headed.

RE-CANDESCO, ūi, ēre. I. To grow white again, or simply, to grow white.

II. To grow warm again, to grow warm.

RE-CANTO, āre. i. Intrins. 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-CEDO, 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 inurbesque recedunt, Virg. 2. Of places situate at a distance; domus Anchise recessit, was far off, Virg. II. To depart, go away, remove, withdraw, prop, and fig. N. B. Recessit, for recessisset; Plant.: 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, Recensentes, The moderns: recens in re or re, nci, rav, fresh, inexperienced in anything. Recens, adverbialiter, Freshly, lately, newly, recently, not long ago.

RE-CENSO, sui, situm and sum, ēre.

I. 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.

RECENSIO, ōnis. f. (recenseo) An examining, reviewing, examination, muster, review.

RECENSITUS, a, um. Part. of RECENSIO.

RECENSUS, a, um. Part. of RECENSIO.

RECENSUS, 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.

RECEPTACULUM, 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.

RECEPTATOR, ōris. m. (recepto) One that receives, a receiver.

RECEPTIO, ōnis. f. (receptio) A receiving, reception.

RECEPTO, 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.

RECEPTOR, ōris. m. (receptio) A receiver, harbourer, concealer.

RECEPTRIX, icis. f. (receptor) She that receives: hence, in a bad sense, she that harbours or conceals.

RECEPTUS, a, um. I. Part. of receptio; see RECEPIO. II. Adj. Usual, current, received, customary.

RECEPTUS, 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.

RECESSIM. adv. (recedo) Backwards.

RECESSUS, a, um. Part. of RECEDO.

RECESSUS, us. m. (recedo) I. A going back, retiring, retreat. II. A remote or retired place, a retreat, recess, corner.

RECHARMIDO, āre. Facetē, To deprive one of the name Charmides; proin tu rursum recharmida, Plaut., i. e. lay aside the joy which you feel at mention of the money; with allusion to the word χαῖρον, joy.

RECIDIVUS, a, um. (recido) I. That returns, returning. II. That comes forth again, that is restored or re-established.

RECIDIO, cidi, cāsum, 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.

RECIDIO, 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.

RECINCTUS, a, um. Part. of RECINGO.

RECINGO, nxi, actum, ēre. I. To ungrind, to loosen that which was graded.

II. To grā back, fasten behind by girding.

RECINGO, inui, entum, ēre. (re and cano)

I. Intrins. 1. To sing. 2. To ring, resound, sound. II. Trans. 1. To recite, rehearse. 2. To repeat.

RECIPIO, ēpi, eptum, ēre. (re and capio)

I. To take back or again. 1. 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, rescue 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,

*allow, admit of.* 6. *To comprehend, contain.* 7. *To free, deliver.* N. B. *Reciproco*, for *reciproco*, Catull.

**RECIPROCO**, *avi, átum, áre.* (reciprocos) 1. *To bring back by the same way, to fetch back.* II. *Fig. To repeat backwards.*

**RECIPROCOUS**, *a, um.* 1. *That returns by the same way.* II. *Reciprocal, alternate.*

**RECTUS**, *a, um.* Part. of *Rectibo*.

**RECTATIO**, *ónis. f.* (rectito) *A reciting, rehearsing.*

**RECTATOR**, *óris. m.* (rectito) *One who recites or rehearses.*

**RECITRO**, *ávi, átum, áre.* 1. *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**, *ónis. f.* (reclamo) *A crying out against, an expression of disapprobation.*

**RECLAMTRO**, *áre.* (freq. of reclamo) *To cry out against, to contradict.*

**RECLAMO**, *ávi, átum, áre.* 1. *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**, *ávi, átum, áre.* *To bend backwards; and, gen., to bend, recline, lean upon:* *Reclinatus*, *a, um.* *Bent backwards, leaning:* hence, 1. *Fig. To lean or support one's self upon.* II. *To render adverse, to alienate.*

**RECLUDO**, *si, sum, ére.* (re and claudo) *To open (that which was shut), to unclose:* hence, *fig.* 1. *To open, bring to light, bring forward.* II. *To lay open (with a weapon), to pierce.* III. *To alter, cause to retrograde.*

**RECOEUS**, *a, um.* Part. of *Reclodo*.

**RECOEUS**, *a, um.* Part. of *Recoquo*.

**RECOGITO**, *áre.* 1. *To think or consider again.* II. *To weigh, ponder, reflect.*

**RECOGNITIO**, *ónis. f.* (recognosco) 1. *A reconsidering, or simply, a considering, reflecting.* II. *An inspecting, reviewing.*

**RECOGNOSCO**, *ávi, átum, áre.* 1. *To learn again or ópore, call to remembrance, recollect.* II. *To look over, examine or observe again, to review.* III. *To judge, decide.* IV. *To review, examine, inspect.*

**RECOLIGO**, *égi, ectum, ére.* 1. *To collect again, or simply, to collect, gather together.* II. *To receive again.* III. *Sa.* *To recover one's self, take heart or courage.*

**RECULTO**, *cúli, cultum, ére.* 1. *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, situm, ére.* *To put together again, to reunite.*

**RECONCILIATIO**, *ónis. f.* (reconcilio) 1. *A restoring, re-establishing.* II. *A reconciling, reconciliation.* III. *A means of reconciliation or of promoting friendship.*

**RECONCILIATOR**, *óris. m.* (reconcilio) *A restorer.*

**RECONCILIO**, *ávi, átum, áre.* 1. *To bring again, bring back, reinstate.* II. *To restore, re-establish.* III. *To reunite, reconcile.*

**RECONDO**, *áre.* 1. *To make again.*

II. *To repair, refit, mend.*

**RECONDITUS**, *a, um.* 1. Part. of *recondo*; see *RECONDIO*.

II. Adj. *Concealed, hidden, retired: also, secret, not for every one, not common:* in *recondito*, *in secret, secretly.*

**RECONDO**, *didí, ditum, ére.* 1. *To put together again: hence, to lay up, store up.* II. *To hide, conceal:* hence, 1. *Fig. To hide, conceal, to bury in silence.* 2. *To close, shut.* III. *To bury, inter.*

IV. *To give forth; aquam ore, Propert.*

**RECONFLO**, *áre.* *To blow upon again; fig., sensum, to arouse.*

**RECONSCESCO**, *évi, ére.* *To come into use again.*

**RECOQUO**, *xi, ctum, ére.* 1. *To boil again.* II. *To melt or forge again.*

**RECORDATIO**, *ónis. f.* (recordor) *A recollecting, remembering.*

**RECORDOR**, *átus sum, ári.* (re and cor) 1. *To call to remembrance, to remember, recollect.* II. *Gen. To think or reflect upon, to consider.*

**RECORRGO**, *exi, ectum, ére.* *To improve again, to improve.*

**RECREO**, *ávi, átum, áre.* 1. *To make or create again, to renew.* II. *To cause to recover, to revive, refresh.* III. *To re-elect, reappoint (magistrates).*

**RECREPO**, *áre.* *To re-echo, resound, ring.*

**RECRESCO**, *évi, átum, ére.* *To grow or grow forth again.*

**RECRDESCO**, *dul, ére.* 1. *To become raw again; of wounds, &c., to break out*

*again.* II. *To renew itself, break forth again.*

**RECTA**, *Straitway;* see *RECTUS*.

**RECTE**, *adv.* 1. *Directly, straightly, in a straight line.* II. *Rightly, properly, duly; uprightly, honourably, honestly.*

1. *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. *Rightly, fully.* 5. *With justice.* 6. *Straightway* hence, *directly, in a straightforward manner.*

**RECTOR**, *ónis. f.* (rego) *A governing.*

**RECTOR**, *óris. m.* (rego) *One who guides, rules, or governs, a ruler, governor; navis, Cic., a pilot: equi, Tac., a rider: reip., i. e. dictator, Liv. 4, 14 Olympi, or superum, or deum, Ovi., i. e. Jupiter: maris, id., i. e. Neptune.*

**RECTUS**, *a, um.* 1. Part. of *rego; see REGO*.

II. Adj. 1. *Straight, not crooked:* hence, *ablat., recta via*, or simply, *recta via, straightway:* hence, *fig., recta via*, narrare, in a straightforward manner.

Ter.: also, *correctly, properly.* 2. *Plain, simple, without ornament, but not faulty:* it may sometimes be rendered, *natural, artless.* 3. *Rightly constituted, regular, right, proper, correct, good, and sometimes, virtuous:* hence, *Rectum, Virtue.*

**RECFBO**, *vi, átum, áre.* *To lie on the back, to lie, recline.*

**RECUA**, or **RESCUA**, *æ. f.* Dimin. of *res; Plaut.*

**RECULES**, *a, um.* Part. of *Itécúlo*.

**RECUUBO**, *cúbi, cúbitum, ére.* (re and cubo) 1. *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 scuttle.*

**RECUPERATIO** (Recip.), *ónis. f.* (recupero) *A recovering, an obtaining again.*

**RECUPERATOR** (Recip.), *óris. m.* (recupero) *One that obtains again, or recovers: hence, Recuperatores, A kind of judges.*

**RECUPERATORIS** (Recip.), *a, um.* (recuperator) *Of or belonging to the judges or commissioners called Recuperatores.*

**RECFERO** (Recip.), *ávi, átum, áre.* 1. *To obtain again, recover, regain.*

II. *To resume, take any thing again.* N. B. *Reciperare* is found in Cicero and Livy.

**RECFRO**, *ávi, átum, áre.* *To heal or cure again, or simply, to heal or cure.*

**RECFURRO**, *cúcurri and curri, cursum,*

## REC

ère. I. To run back; hence, I. To come back, return; 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.

RÉCURVUS, 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 RECUTO.

RECUSO, USSI, USSUM, ÈRE. (re and quatio) To shake.

RÉCUTIS, a, um. (re and cutis) I. Circumcised. II. Fig. Smooth.

REDACTUS, a, um. Part. of REDDIO.

REDAMBULO, 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.

RÉDARGO, UI, 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.

RÉDAUSPICO, ÆRE. (re and auspico) To return; in catenas, Plaut., facitè.

REDDITUS, a, um. Part. of REDDO.

REDDO, 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, 1. Fig. To present, to concede, grant. 2. To make a present of, not to require. 3. To pay. 4. To bring in, yield, produce. 5. To repeat. 6. To pronounce. 7. To rehearse, recite. 8. To be like, to resemble, represent. 9. To set in opposition or over against. II. 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

REDEMPTIO, or REDEMTIO, ÆNIS. f. (redimo) I. A purchasing. II. A ransoming; a farming.

REDEMPTIO, or REDEMTITO, ÆRE. (freq. of redemptio) To purchase.

REDemptio, or REDEMTO, ÆRE. (freq. of redimo) To ransom.

REDemptor, or REDENTOR, ÆNIS. m. (redimo) I. A purchaser, buyer. II. One who undertakes any thing for money or profit, a contractor.

REDemptura, or REDENTURA, Æ. f. (redimo) i. q. redemptio. An undertaking of a thing, whether to build or to farm, a contracting.

REDemptus, or REDENTUS, a, um. Part. of REDIMO.

REDEO, IVI, and more frequently it, ITUM, IRE, AUOM. (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, to come to.

RÉDIBEO, 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 difficilibus.

REDIMICULUM, 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.

RÉDIMITUS, a, um. Part. of REDIMO.

RÉDIMO, ÆMI, ÆMPTUM, ÆTUM, ÈRE. (re and emo) Prop. To take again or in return; hence, I. To buy again, or purchase. II. To buy, purchase; hence, fig., to purchase, to procure or obtain at a price. III. To ransom, reddeam, 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.

REDINTEGRO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. (re and

## RED

integro) Trans. I. 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.

RÉDINTIO, 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.

RÉDOLEO, UI, ÈRE. (re and oleo) To emit a scent, to smell.

RED-DŌMITUS, a, um. Tamed.

RED-DŌNO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. To give or present again.

RED-DŪCO, XI, CTUM, ÈRE. I. 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, I. 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.

REDUCTOR, ÆNIS. m. (reduco) One who brings back.

REDUCTUS, a, um. Part. of REDUCO.

REDUNCUS, a, um. (re and uncus) I. Bowed or bent backwards. II. Bowed or bent inwards.

REDUNDANS, TIS. Part. of REDUNDO.

RÉDUNDANTIA, Æ. f. (redundo) An overflowing of water, or, overflowing water; fig., redundancy.

REDUNDO, ÆVI, ÆTUM, ÆRE. (re and unda) I. Intrans. To run over, overflow. II. 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, Redundant, having a redundancy; that has well eaten and drunk. II. Trans. To cause to overflow or be redundant.

RÉDŪVIA, or REDIVIA, Æ. f. (from redio) A whitlow, agnail.

REDUX, ICIS. (reduco) I. That leads or brings back. II. That is or has been brought back, come back, returned.

RE-FACIO, ÈRE, FOR RECICIO.

REFECTIO, ÆNIS. f. (reficio) I. A restoring, repairing. II. A recovering, reviving.

## REF

**REFECTOR, ōris. m. (refectio)** *A restorer, repairer.*

**REFECTOR, a. um.** Part. of REFECTOR. **REFELLO, i, ěre. (re and fallo)** *To remove deception: to refute, contradict.*

**REFERCIO, fersi, fertum, ěre. (re and facio)** 1. *To stuff full, to fill up; fig., to fill or stuff with any thing.* 11. *To stuff or cram into.*

**REF-ERIO, ire.** 1. *To strike again or in return.* 11. *To strike back.*

**REF-ERIO, ūll, lĭtum, ferre, amon.** 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; to give again, to refute, contradict.* 2. *To cause to rebound: referri, to rebound, re-echo, 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 hear, 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.* 1V. *To accomplish, effect, bring to pass.* N. B. Referri, 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 adverbially 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 referit, abs to just did, id.*

**REFERTUS, a. um.** 1. Part. of referio; see REFERTIO. 11. Adj. *Filled up, quite full; also fig., well provided, richly supplied with any thing; rich, full, well supplied.*

**REF-ERVO, ěre.** *To ferment or bubble back, to be very hot, to boil up.*

**REF-ERVESCO, vi or bui, ěre (referveo)** 1. *To ferment or bubble back, to boil up, to grow very hot.* 11. *To lose its heat, cool, grow cold.*

**REFICULO, ěre.** *To unbuckle.*

**REFICULO, ěci, ectum, ěre. (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, re-fresh, revive.* 11. *To re-lect, reapportion (to an office).* 111. *To receive again or in return.* 1V. *To make, effect, bring to pass; to collect, get in (money).*

**REF-IGO, xi, xum, ěre.** 1. *To loosen any thing that was fastened, to wiggle; hence, 1. To abolish, annul, abrogate (laws or ordinances).* 2. *To pack up.* 11. *To make firm again, to make firm.*

**REF-INGO, ěre.** *To form again, to make.*

**REFIXUS, a. um.** Part. of REFIGO.

**REF-LĀGRO, ěre.** *To demand again.*

**REF-LĀTUS, us. m. (reflo)** *A blowing back; hence, a contrary wind.*

**REFLECTO, xi, xum, ěre.** 1. *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, avi, ātum, ěre.** 1. Intrans. *To blow back or against.* 11. Trans. 1. *To blow back or again from itself.* 2. *To inflate, puff up by blowing.*

**REF-PLĚGRO, rui, ěre.** *To begin to blossom again, to reblossom.*

**REF-PLUCO, xi, xum, ěre.** *To flow back.*

**REF-FLUUS, a. um. (refluo)** *Flowing back.*

**REF-PŪCILLO, avi, ātum, ěre.** *To bring*

## REF

*to life again, bring to itself again, by means of heat.*

**REFORMĀTIŌ, ōnis. f. (reformado)**

**REF-ORMĪDO, ěre.** *To be afraid of, to dread.*

**REF-ORMO, avi, ātum, ěre.** *To give another shape to, to transform, remold; hence, fig., to alter, change, reform.*

**REFOSSUS, a. um.** Part. of REFODIO.

**REF-ŌVEDO, ōvi, ōtum, ěre.** *To warn again, make alive again, revive, refresh.*

**REFRACTĀRĪLIS, a. um. (dimin. of refractarius)** *Somewhat stubborn, obstinate, or refractory; hence, quarreling about trifles.*

**REFRACTĀRIUS, a. um. (refringo)** *Obstinate, stubborn, refractory.*

**REFRĀGĀRO, ātus sum, āri.** *To be against, to oppose or resist.*

**REFRENATIŌ, ōnis. f. (refreno)** *A restraining.*

**REFRENO, avi, ātum, ěre.** *To hold in with a bridle; hence, gen., to hold in, restrain, keep back.*

**REF-RIBO, ui, ātum, ěre.** 1. 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.*

**REFRIGĚRATIŌ, ōnis. f. (refrigero)** *A cooling.*

**REF-PRIGĚRO, avi, ātum, ěre.** 1. *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, frixi, ěre.** 1. *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, ěgi, actum, ěre. (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.*

**REF-UGIO, ūgi, ūctum, ěre.** 1. Intrans. 1. *To flee 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.*

2. *Fig. To flee from any thing, to fly*

## REF

*fraid of, to shun, decline, desire not to have, do, &c.* N. B. The first syllable is long in *Luer*. 3, 69.

REFUGIUM, i. n. (refugio) *A place of refuge.*

REFUGUS, a. um. (refugio) *I. That flies back.* II. Fig. *That withdraws or retreats.*

REFULGEO, ulsi, ęre. 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, ęre. 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) *Refuted.*

REFUTĀTO, āvi, ātum, āre. Prop. *To damp boiling water by pouring cold water upon it*; hence, fig., *to damp, cool, check, repress*; hence, *to refuse, confute*; hence, *to maintain that a thing is not, to deny.*

REGALĪNŪS (from regalis), or REGĀMĪCŪS, i. m. (from rex aviūm) *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.*

REGĀLĪTER, adv. (regalis) *Royally, in a kingly manner.*

REGĒLO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To free from ice or cold, to thaw any thing, to warn again.*

REGĒMO, ęre. *To omit things, to sigh.*

REGĒRO, ęssi, ęstum, ęre. I. *To bear or carry back*; also, *to bring again or in return*; hence, I. *To bring back.* 2. *To turn back*; 3. *To let boil away.* 4. *To dig out.* 5. Fig. *To bring or give back, to report.* II. *To bring, throw to a place*; hence, fig., *to enter, describe.*

REGĒSTUS, a. um. Part. of REGĒRO.

REGIA, ę. f. *A court, &c.*; see REGIUS.

REGIE, adv. I. *Royally.* II. *Despotically, tyrannically.*

REGIFICE, adv. *Royally.*

REGIFICUS, a. um. (rex and facio) *Royal, kingly.*

REGIGNO, ęre. *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, ę. f. (rex) I. *A queen*;

hence, fig., 1. *A mistress.* 2. *A chief person or thing, a leader, or that which exerts others.* 3. *A noble lady, a lady of distinction.* II. *A royal princess.*

REGIO, ōnis, f. (rego) I. *A direction, line*; hence, e regione, I. *In a straight line.* 2. *Over against, opposite.* II. *A boundary line*; hence, I. *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, *sc. seors, or domus*, I. *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.*

REGĒLŪTĪO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To unglue, or gen., to separate, loosen.*

REGNĀTO, 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. I. *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, rector, ęre. (εἰρω) I.

*To direct in a straight line.* II. *To regulate, settle.* III. *To guide, govern, direct*; also, *to manage*; hence, I. Fig. *To guide, rule, govern.* 2. *To set right, correct.*

REGREDIOR, ęssus 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, ę. 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.*

REGŪS, i. m. (dimin. of rex) I. *A petty king or prince.* II. *A prince royal*; a member of a royal family.

REGUSTO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To taste again.* II. *To taste, eat.*

REGŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To turn round in a circle.*

REGŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To breathe back, exhale.*

REICĪO, ęre. *See REICĪO.*

REICĪĀNUS, a. um. (reicio) *That ought to be rejected.*

REICĪO, ōnis, f. (reicio) *A throwing back*; hence, fig., *a rejecting.*

REICĪTO, ęre. (freq. of reicio) *To throw back*; to throw away again.

REICĪTUS, a. um. I. Part. of reicio; see REICĪO. II. Adj. *That deserves to be rejected.*

REICĪO, ęci, ęctum, ęre. (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, I. *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.

REICĪCŪS, a. um. (reicio) *That deserves to be rejected, bad, of little value.*

RELĀBOR, psus sum, i. *To glide back.*

I. *To flow back.* II. *To sail back.*

RELĀNGUESCO, gūi, ęre. *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 requesting, recompensat. 2. Criminis, Cic., a reporting 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, atum, are. 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.

RELECTUS, a, um. Part. of RELEGO.

RELEGATIO, ōnis, f. (relego) A sending away, a banishing, exiling, relegating.

RELEGO, avi, atum, are. To send away, remove, especially, by way of punishment, to banish, relegat, 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 RELIGO, ōgi, 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.

RELERIVUS, for relevertimus; Plaut. See RELINO.

RELEVO, avi, atum, are. 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. II. 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.

RELICUS, a, um. I. q. reliquus.

RELIGATIO, ōnis, f. (religio) A binding.

RELIGIO, ōnis, f. (relego, ēre) I. Religion; plur., religiones, religious customs, religious system. II. Conscientiousness; hence, I. A religious scruple, or gen., 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.

RELIGIOSĒ, adv. I. Sacerdly, 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.

RE-LIGO, avi, atum, are. I. To bind back, or gen., to bind, bind on, fasten, tie.

II. To unbind.

RELIGO, ēre. See RELEGO, ēre.

RE-LINO, ōvi, litum, ēre. To open any thing which has been closed with pitch, resin, or the like, to unseal.

RE-LINQUO, hui, 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.

RELINQUATRI, icis, f. (reliquo) She that is in arrears.

RELINQUE, ōrum, f. (reliquo) The remains of any thing, residue, remnant, rest; hence, the remains of a corpse, the ashes, &c.

RELINQUUS, 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.

RE-LIDO, luxi, ēre. To shene back, to shine, to be bright, to glitter.

RELESCO, luxi, ēre. (Inchoat. of re-luceo) To become bright again, to become bright, to shine brightly, to glitter.

RE-LUCTOR, atus sum, āri. To struggle against or in return; to struggle against, oppose, resist.

RE-LUDO, si, sun, ēre. To play or jest upon, to mock.

RE-MACRESCO, crui, ēre. To grow lean again, to grow lean.

RE-MALEDICO, ēre. To return reproachful language.

RE-MANDO, avi, atum, are. 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, are. To flow back or again, to flow.

RE-MANSIO, ōnis, f. (remaneo) A remaining behind or in its former place.

REMEABILIS, c. (remeo) That goes back, returning.

REMEDIABILIS, e. (remedio) That may be cured.

RE-MEITOR, āri. To think upon again, to reconsider.

REMEDIUM, i. n. (re and meo) I. A remedy, means of healing or cure.

II. Fig. A means against any thing.

REMENSUS, a, um. Part. of REMETIOR.

RE-MEO, avi, atum, are. To turn or come back, to return.

RE-METIOR, meusus sum, īri. To mea sure again. I. To go over again. II. To reflect upon again. III. To repeat, relate again. IV. To give forth again.

REMEX, īgis, m. (remus and ago) A rower.

REMIGATIO, ōnis, f. (remitto) A rowing.

REMIGIUM, i. n. (remex) I. The oars of a galley. II. A rowing. III. The rowers. N. B. Meo remigio rem pero, Plaut., i. e. according to my own ideas.

REMIGO, avi, atum, are. (remex) To row.

RE-MIGRO, avi, atum, are. I. To return to a place in order to dwell there.

II. Fig. To come back, return.

REMINSOR, i. (re and mensor or minor, from the old verb meno, meminī, 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.

REMISCEO, scui, stum and xtum, ēre.

I. To mix again. II. To mix, mingle.

REMISĒ, adv. I. Gently, not violently. II. Merrily, facetiously, jocosely.

REMISSIO, 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.

REMISsus, 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.  
 RĒ-MITTO, mīst, mīssum, ēre. 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. 1. *To concede, grant, allow*. 2. *To remit, dispense with*: also, *to abate, to make an abatement*. 3. *To leave off intermūt*.

REMIXUS, a, um. Part. of REMISCO.  
 RĒ-MULCOR, mīl, sum, īri. I. *To move or push back or away*. II. *To set in motion again, to work again*.

REMLĪTUS, a, um. Part. of REMOLIOR.  
 RĒ-MOLLESCO, ēre. *To become soft again, to become soft*: hence, fig. 1. *To be softened or mollified*. II. *To grow effeminate*.

REMOLLIO, īvi, itum, ire. *To make soft again, or simply, to make soft*. I. *To weaken, debilitate*. II. *To soften or mollify (the mind or disposition)*.

RĒ-MŌRA, a, v. f. I. *Delay, hindrance*. II. *That which occasions delay, a hindrance, impediment*. III. *A kind of fish*, l. q. Echenēs.

REMORĀMEN, īnis, n. (remoror) *That which hinders or detains, a hindrance, impediment*.

RĒ-MORDEO, dī, sum, ēre. *To bite again*: hence, fig. 1. *To attack again*.

II. *To disturb again, or simply to disturb*.

RĒ-MŌROR, ātus, sum, āri. I. *Intrans. To loiter, tarry*. II. *Trans. To keep back, delay, detain, hinder*.

REMŌTE, adv. *At a distance*.

REMŌTIO, ōnis, f. (removeo) *A removing, putting away*.

REMŌTUS, 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*.

RĒ-MŌVEO, ōvi, ōtum, ēre. Prop. *To move back*: hence, gen., *to remove, send away*.

RĒ-MŪGIO, īre. I. *To bellow again or in return, or simply, to bellow*. II. *To bellow back, to bellow*: hence, *to reccho, resound back, or simply, to resound, ring*.

RĒ-MULCEO, sī, sum, ēre. I. *To stroke back*. II. Fig. *To soothe*.

RĒMULCUM, ī, n. or RĒMULCUS, ī, m. (from ῥυμάλειον, for ῥυμῶν ἕλας) *The cable or rope by which a ship is towed, a towing-rope*.

RĒMŪNERĀTIO, ōnis, f. (remunero) *A repaying*.

RĒ-MŪNERŌ, āre, ī. q. remunero.

RĒ-MŪNERĀTOR, ātus sum, āri. *To repay, recompense, remunerate*: also in a bad sense, *to recompense, repay*.

RĒ-MURMŪRO, āre. *To murmur back, to murmur*.

REMUS, ī, m. (ῥεμῶς) *An oar*. N. B. 1. *Remis velique, or velis 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.

RĒN, rēnis, n. (from ῥῆν) *A kidney*: we usually find the plural, *renes, the kidneys, reins*.

RĒ-NABRO, āre. *To narrate again, to narrate*.

RĒ-NASCOR, nātus sum, ī. *To be born again, to grow or spring up again*.

RENĀTUS, a, um. part. I. Of RENASCOR. II. Of RENO.

RĒ-NĀVĪGO, āre. *To sail back or again*. RĒ-NEO, ēvi, ētum, ēre. *To spin back, to undo the texture of a web, to alter the destinies of a man*.

RENES, um, m. See REN.

RENĪDEO, ēre. (re and obsol. nideo) I. *To laugh or smile*. II. *To shine, glisten, glitter*.

RENĪDESCO, ēre. (renideo) *To grow bright, to shine*.

RĒNISUS, a, um. Part. of RENITOR.

RĒ-NĪTEO, ēre. *To reflect light, to shine, to be bright*.

RĒ-NĪTOR, nīsus or dīxus sum, ī. *To struggle against, resist, withstand*.

RENĪXUS, a, um. Part. of RENITOR.

RĒ-NO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To swim back*. RENO, or RĒENO, ōnis, m. (a Celtic word) *A kind of garment worn by the ancient Germans, which covered only the breast and shoulders, made of skin*.

## REN

RĒ-NŌDO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To untie, loosen from a knot*.

RENŌVĀMEN, īnis, n. (renovo) *A renewing, changing*.

RENŌVĀTIO, ōnis, f. (renovo) *A renewing, renovating*. II. *A repeating*.

RĒ-NŌVO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To renovate, to repeat, restore*. II. *To cause one to recover himself, to refresh, revive, recover, recreate*. III. *To repeat with words*.

RĒ-NŪMĒRO, āre. I. *To reckon or count again*. II. *To reckon, number*.

RENUNCIĀTIO, or RENUNTIATIO, ōnis, f. (renuncio) *A bringing word, reporting*.

RENUNCIO, or RENUNTIO, āvi, ātum, āre. 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*.

RĒ-NUNCIUS, a, um. *That brings back intelligence*: hence, *Renuncius*, subst., *One who brings back intelligence*.

RĒ-NUO, ūi, itum, ēre. *To signify refusal or disapprobation by a nod or by shaking the head*: hence, 1. *To refuse, deny, disapprove*. II. *To decline (an invitation)*.

RENŪTO, āre. (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, rātus sum, ēri. (from ῥῆo) 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.*

RĒPĀCULUM, ī, n. d. (repago) *A bar or bolt for fastening a door*.

RĒ-PAUDUS, a, um. *Back backwards or upwards*.

RĒPĀRĀBĪLIS, e. (reparo) I. *That may be repaired, repairable*. II. *Repeating*.

RĒPĀRĀTOR, ōris, m. (reparo) *One who restores or renews*.

RĒ-PARCO, ēre. 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*.

RĒ-PĀRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To get or acquire again, to repair, recover, renew*: hence, 1. *To restore, refit, repair,*



*amend.* 2. To restore, refresh, procure. 3. To renew, repeat. 11. To get or receive in return, to purchase in return or exchange.

RĒ-FASTĪNO, āvi, ātum, āre. To dig round or grub again, or simply, to dig round, grub.

RĒ-FACTO, xi, xum, ēre. To comb again, to comb.

RĒ-FELLO, pūli, pulsum, ēre. 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 refute. 2. To reject, repel, disdain: thus also, Repulsus, a, um, Repulsus. 3. To drive or compel to what is mean. 111. To beat, strike.

RĒ-FENDO, dii, sum, ēre. 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.

REPENS, tis. Part. of REPO.  
REPENS, tis. (from *re*: i. e. vergo) Sudden, hasty, unexpected: hence, Repente, adv., Suddenly, quickly.

REPENSUS, a, um. Part. of REPFENDO.

REPENTE, adv. See REPENS.

REPENTINUS, a, um. (repens) Sudden: hence, Repentino, Suddenly.

REPERCUSIO, ōnis, f. (repercusio) A striking or beating back.

REPERCUSUS, a, um. Part. of REPERCUSIO.

REPERCUSUS, us, m. (repercusio) i. q. repercusio.

RĒ-PERCUSIO, ussi, ussum, ēre. 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 solè repercussum, Virg., reflected.

RĒ-PERIO, pēri, 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. 114. To find, to get, obtain, acquire. V. 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.

RĒ-PEPITO, ōris, m. (reperio) 1. An

inventor, discoverer. 11. A former, creator, one that brings forth.

REPĒTUS, a, um. Part. of KEPERO.

REPĒTENTIA, a, f. (repeto) A remembering, recollecting.

REPĒTITIO, ōnis, f. (repeto) A repeating, repetition.

REPĒTITOR, ōris, m. (repeto) One who demands again or back.

REPĒTITUS, a, um. Part. of REPETO.

RĒ-PEŦO, ivi and ii, itum, ēre. 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, Reptundæ (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. Repletus 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.

REPĒTUNDÆ, ārum, f. See REPETO.

REPĒXUS, a, um. Part. of REPECTO.

RĒ-PECTO, xi, xum, ēre. To bend or twist back.

REPLEO, ēvi, ētum, ēre. (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.: repleat, for repleverat; Lucr.

REPLETUS, a, um. Part. of REPLEO.

REPLETUS, a, um. Part. of REPECTO.

REPLICATIO, ōnis, f. (replico) A folding or rolling back.

RĒ-PLICO, ui and āvi, ātum, āre. 1. To fold or roll back: hence, of a book,

to open, unclose, because the ancient rolled back their books in order to read them. 11. To bend back.

RĒ-PLUMBO, ōre. To unroll.

REPŦO, pŦi, ptum, ēre. (from *re* and *ptō*) To creep, crawl.

RĒ-PŦONO, sui, stum, ēre. 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. 114. 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. V. 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.

RĒ-PORTO, āvi, ātum, āre. 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.

REPOSCO, ēre. 1. To demand back or again: to ask for or claim again. 11.

To ask for, demand, claim, again, especially, to ask repeatedly or with earnestness.

111. To demand again or in return.

REPŦOSITOR, or REPŦOSITOR, ōris, m. (repono) A restorer.

REPŦOSITUS, or REPOSTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of repono; see REPONO 11. Adj. Remote, distant.

REPŦOSTUS, a, um. See REPOSITUS.

REPŦŦIA, ōrum, b. (repto) A drinking or courting after a banquet: hence, an after-banquet.

REPĒSENTATIO, ōnis, f. (represento) A making present: hence, 1. A placing before the eyes, a representing. 11.

Payment in ready money.

RĒ-PRESENTO, āvi, ātum, āre. 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, statues, 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.*

RE-PRĒHENDO, or RE-PRĒNDO, *di, sum, ěre.* I. *To take or seize again.* II. *To draw or hold back*: also, *to hold back, keep, retain.* III. *To refute, convince.*

IV. *To retrieve, make amends for (that which has been neglected or forgotten).* V. *To blame, censure, reprehend, reprove.*

REPRĒHENSIO, ōnis. *f.* (reprehendo) *A drawing or holding back*: hence, I. *Fig. A repressing, restraining, checking.*

II. *A rejoining.* III. *Blame, re-luke, reproach, reprehension.*

REPRĒHENSOR, ōre. (freq. of reprehendo) *To draw or hold back.*

REPRĒHENSOR, ōris. *m.* (reprehendo) *I. One who blames or censures.* II. *One who improves or alters.*

REPRĒHENSUS, a, um. *Part. of REPRĒHENDO.*

REPRENDO. *See REPRĒHENDO.*

REPRESSOR, ōris. *m.* (reprimō) *One who represses or restrains.*

REPRESSUS, a, um. *Part. of REPRĒMIO.*

REPRĒMIO, essi, essum, ěre. (re and pre-miō) *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.*

REPRĒBŪO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To reject, reprobate, disapprove.*

REPRĒBENSIO, ōnis. *f.* (reprimō) *A protesting in return.*

REPRĒMITTŪO, isī, issum, ěre. I. *To promise in return.* II. *To promise.*

III. *To promise anew or afresh.*

REPTĀBUNDUS, a, um. (repto) *Creeping, crawling.*

REPTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of reptō) I. *Intrans. I. To creep, crawl.* 2. *To go along slowly, to creep, crawl.* II. *Trans. To creep or crawl over any thing.*

REPŪDIĀTIO, ōnis. *f.* (repudio) *A rejecting.*

REPŪDIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (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.*

REPŪDISTS, a, um. (repudium) *That ought to be rejected.*

REPŪDICIUM, i. *n.* (either from re and pudet, or from pavio) *Divorce.*

REPŪERASCO, or -ISCO, ěre. I. *To become a boy again, to grow young again.* II. *Fig. To grow childish*: *to act like a child, to play the child.*

REPŪGNANTER. *adv.* *With repugnance or resistance.*

REPŪGNANTIA, ōe. *f.* (repugno) I. *A struggling or fighting with any one.* II. *Fig. Contradiction or contrariety between two things, incompatibility.*

REPŪGNŪO, āvi, ātum, āre. 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.*

REPŪLSA, ōe. (repello) *A failing in one's endeavours or pursuits: a refusal, denial, refusal.*

REPŪLSOR, ōre. (freq. of repello) *To drive or beat back.*

REPŪLSUS, a, um. I. *Part. of repello; see REPELLO.* II. *Adj. 1. Remote, distant.* 2. *Refused, repulsed.*

REPŪLSUS, us. *m.* (repello) *A driving or striking back.*

REPŪNGO, ěre. *To sting again*: *to vex in return.*

REPŪRGO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To clean again, or simply, to clean, cleanse, purify.* II. *To make clear again.*

III. *To remove for the sake of cleansing.*

REPŪRĀTIO, ōnis. *f.* (reputo) I. *A reckoning, counting.* II. *A considering, thinking upon.*

REPŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To reckon, count.* II. *To reckon or count out.* III. *To meditate, reflect, or ponder upon; to consider.*

REPŪQUIES, ōnis and ōi. *f.* I. *Rest, repose, recreation.* II. *Sometimes, Pleasure, enjoyment.*

REPŪQUIESCO, ōvi, ōtum, ěre. *To rest, repose*: hence, I. *To take rest, to sleep.* II. *To find rest or recreation in any thing.*

REPŪQUIETUS, a, um. (requiesco) *That has taken rest.*

REQUĪRĪTO, āre. (requiro) *To ask after any thing.*

REQUĪRO, sivi, sĭtum, ěre. (re and quæro) 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.*

REQUĪSITUM, i. *n.* (requiro) I. *A question, inquiry.* II. *Demand, need, necessity.*

REQUĪSITUS, a, um. *Part. of REQUIRO.*

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 rem, Ter.*, *go to destruction I go and be hanged!* 2. *An action, exploit, performance, deed*: *rem 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 gestæ, 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*: *duo re rem, provided to be advantageous*: *e re, advantageous, profitable*: *ab re, contrary to the good of, Plaut.*: but *ab re* means also, I. *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 weal.* 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*.

RE-SĀCRO, āre. *To free from a curse.*

RE-SĒVIO, ěre. *To rage again.*

RESALŪTATIO, ōnis. *f.* (resaluto) *A saluting again or in return.*

RE-SALŪTO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To salute again, to return a salutation or compliment.*

RE-SĀNESCO, nui, ěre. *To grow sound or to heal again.*

RE-SARCIO, sarsi, sartum, ěre. *To re-*

*pair or mend again*: hence, fig., to *restore, repair, make good*.

**RE-SCIENDO**, *Idi*, *Issum*, *Ēre*. 1. 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**, *Ivi* or *Itum*, *Ēre*. To *learn again*, or simply, to *learn, to gain information or intelligence*.

**RE-SCISSUS**, *a, um*. Part. of **RE-SCIENDO**.

**RE-SCULPO**, *psi*, *atum*, *Ēre*. 1. 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, 1. 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 **RE-SCRIBO**.

**RE-SĒCO**, *cui, etum* and *catum*, *Ēre*. 1. To *cut off*. II. Fig. To *cut off, curtail, check*. III. To *abridge, shorten*.

**RE-SĒCRO**, or **RE-SĒCRO**, *āvi, ātum, Ēre*. (*re* and *sacro*) 1. 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*. **RE-SĒCTUS**, *a, um*. Part. of **RE-SĒCRO**. **RE-SĒCTUS**, *a, um*. Part. of **RE-SĒCRO**.

**RE-SĒMĪNO**, *Ēre*. To *sow again, to begot or bring forth again*.

**RE-SĒQUOR**, *cōtus* or *quātus sum*, *i*. Aliquam, *To answer*.

**RE-SĒRO**, *āvi, ātum, Ēre*. 1. 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, Ēre*. 1. To *save, keep, reserve*. II. To *preserve, delivcr, save from destruction*: also, to *retain*.

**RĒSES**, *Idis*, (*resideo*) 1. *That sits or remains sitting in a place, that stays behind or does not move from the spot*. II. *Stōlful, inactive, unoccupied*.

**RĒSĪDEO**, *sedī, sessum, Ēre*. (*re* and *sedeo*) 1. 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 *resido*.

**RE-SĪDO**, *sedī, sessum, Ēre*. 1. To

*seat one's self, to sit down*: hence, 1. To *settle any where in order to dwell*. 2. To *stay any where in order to rest*. II. To *sink or settle down*: hence, 1. 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*.

**RESĪDŪS**, *a, um*. (*resideo*) *That remains behind or is left over and above, remaining, residuary*: **Residuum**, *A residue, remainder, rest*.

**RE-SĪGNO**, *āvi, ātum, Ēre*. 1. To *un-speak*: hence, 1. 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*; *g. lumina morte resignat* (*Mercurius*); *Virg.*, *shuts and opens the eyes at his pleasure*.

**RESĪLIO**, *silui*, and sometimes *silii*, *sultum, Ēre*. (*re* and *salio*) To *leap or spring back, to rebound*: hence, 1. Fig. To *rebound, re-echo*. II. To *withdraw*. III. To *shrink from, desist from*.

**RE-SĪMUS**, *a, um*. *Back bent or up-wards*.

**RESĪNĀTUS**, *a, um*. (*resina*) *Furnished or provided with resin*: hence, 1. *Bismearred with resin*. II. *Mixed, seasoned, or flavoured with resin*.

**RESĪPIO**, *ivi* and *ii*, also *ui, Ēre*. (*re* and *sapio*) To *have the flavour of any thing, to taste of any thing*.

**RESĪPISCO**, *sipul*, also *sipivi*, *sipii* and *sipi*, *Ēre*. (*resipio*) To *receive a flavour again, to become savoury again*: hence,

1. 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**, *stitti*, *stitum, Ēre*. 1. To *step back*: hence, to *stand still, halt, stop*: hence, 1. Fig. To *stop or pause* (*in speaking*). 2. To *recover one's footing*. 3. To *remain, remain behind*. II. To *oppose, resist, withstand*.

**RESOLŪTO**, *ōnis*, *f*. (*resolvō*) 1. *A loosening*. II. Fig. *An explaining, weakening*.

III. *A relaxing, slackening, slackness, weakness*.

**RESOLŪTUS**, *a, um*. I. Part. of *resolvō*: see **RESOLVO**. II. Adj. *Free, unrestrained, licentious*.

**RE-SOLVO**, *solvi*, *soltum, Ēre*. 1. To

*loosen*: hence, 1. To *open*. 2. To *melt, 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*.

**RESŌNĀBĪLĪS**, *e*. (*resono*) *Resounding*.

**RE-SŌNO**, *āvi, Ēre*. I. Intrans. 1. To *return a sound, to re-echo*. 2. To *sound, resound*. II. Trans. To *resound with any thing*: hence, 1. To *make or occasion an echo*. 2. To *cause to resound, to fill with sound*.

**RESŌNUS**, *a, um*. (*resono*) *Resounding, re-echoing*.

**RE-SŌPIO**, *Ēre*. To *hull to sleep*. **RE-SORBEO**, *Ēre*. To *swallow or suck up again or back*.

**RE-SPECTO**, *āvi, ātum, Ēre*. (*freq. of respicio*) intrans. and trans. To *look back, look round, or simply, to look at any thing*: hence, fig. 1. To *have respect to, to regard, respect*. II. To *expect or wait for a person or thing*.

**RESPECTUS**, *a, um*. Part. of **RESPECTO**.

**RESPECTUS**, *us*, *m*. (*respicio*) 1. *A looking back, a looking round*. II. *Respect, regard, consideration*. III. *A refuge, place of refuge, retreat*.

**RESPERGO**, *si, sum, Ēre*. (*re* and *spargo*) 1. To *sprinkle back*. II. To *besprinkle, sprinkle with any thing*: also, to *bestrew*.

**RESPERSO**, *ōnis*, *f*. (*respergo, Ēre*) *A besprinkling*.

**RESPERGUS**, *a, um*. Part. of **RESPERGO**.

**RESPICTO**, *exi, etum, Ēre*. (*re* and *specio*) intrans. and trans. 1. To *look back, to look behind one's self*: also, with the mind, to *reflect upon, consider*: hence, 1. 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*; *the passage of the breath*.

**RESPIRĀTO**, *ōnis*, *f*. (*respiro*) 1. *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, interrupting*.

**RESPIRĪTUS**, us. m. (*respiro*) *A breathing back or out*; Cic. N. D. 2, 35.

**RE-SPĪRO**, 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-SPĒNDEO**, ēre. *To reflect light*.

**RE-SPONDEO**, dī, sum, ēre. I. *To promise in return*. 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, to 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*.

**RESPŌNTO**, 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*.

**RESPŌNSUM**, i. n. (*respondeo*) *An answer, reply*.

**REPUBLICA**, or **RES PUBLICA**. See **RES**, and **PUBLICUS**.

**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-STĪLLIS**, 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-STINCTIO**, ōnis. f. (*restringuo*) *A quenching (of thirst)*.

**RE-STINCTUS**, a, um. Part. of **RE-STINGUO**.

**RE-STINGUO**, xxi, 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*.

**RE-STIO**, ōnis. m. (*restitis*) *A rope maker or seller*.

**RE-STIPŪLATIO**, ōnis. f. (*restipulor*) *The demanding of a counter engagement, a counter engagement*.

**RE-STIPŪLOR**, āri. *To demand a counter engagement or stipulation*; also, *to make a counter engagement, to stipulate in return*.

**RE-STIS**, 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 restim*, Ter., *to dance in a circle*. II. *Restes allii*, the leaves of garlic, Plin.: thus also, of onions, Mart.

**RE-STIO**, āre. (*freq.* of *resto*) I. *To remain, stand still*. II. *To oppose, resist*. III. *To delay, tarry*.

**RE-STITRIX**, icis. f. (*restito* or *resto*) *She that remains behind*.

**RE-STITŪO**, 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*.

**RE-STITŪIO**, 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)*.

**RE-STITŪTOR**, ōris. m. (*restituo*) *One who restores*; *templorum*, Liv., i. e. a builder.

**RE-STITŪTUS**, a, um. Part. of **RE-STITŪO**.

**RE-STO**, itī, 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*.

**RE-STRICTE**, adv. I. *Closely, sparingly*. II. *Exactly, precisely, strictly*.

**RE-STRICTUS**, a, um. I. Part. of **RE-STINGUO**; see **RESTRINGO**. II. Adj. I. *Drawn on tightly*. 2. *Restricted, confined*.

3. *Sparing, niggardly, stingy*. 4. *Strict, severe*.

**RE-STRINGO**, dxī, 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-STRŪO**, āre. *To sweat*.

**RE-SŪLTO**, 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**, mpsi 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. I. *Lying on the back*: idle, supine, lazy, effeminate: *leaning back*. 2. *Curved, bent*.

**RĒ-SŪPĪNO**, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To bend back or backwards*. II. *To turn back, turn round*. III. *To make proud, puff up*.

**RĒ-SŪPĪNUS**, 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*.

**RE-STUS**, a, um. Part. of **RESUO**.

**RE-TARDATIO**, 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*, Plant.: 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, *dl*, *sum* and *tum*, *äre*. To slacken that which has been strained.

RETENSUS, *a*, *um*. Part. of RETENDO.

RETENTIO, *önis*, *f*. (retineo) A keeping back, detaining.

RETENTIO, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*. (from retineo) To keep back, hold back: hence, to maintain, preserve.

RETENTIO, *ävi*, *atum*, *äre*. (from re and teneo) To attempt or try again.

RETENTUS, *a*, *um*, *part.* I. Of RETENDO. II. Of RETINEO.

RE-TEXO, *xui*, *xtum*, *äre*. 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.

RETEXTUS, *a*, *um*. Part. of RETEXO.

RETICIARIUS, *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 Sutor) with the latter by throwing it over his head: hence, ferula contra retiarium, 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*, *äre*. (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 anything, a stay, tie.

RETINENS, *tis*, *i*. 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*, *äre*. (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

## RET

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 REITE.

RE-TONO, *äre*. To thunder or resound back again, or simply, to thunder, resound.

RETONSUS, *a*, *um*. Part. of RETONDEO.

RE-TORQUEO, *si*, *sum*, *äre*. 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-TORRIDUS, *a*, *um*. Dry, parched, burnt up.

RETORTUS, *a*, *um*. Part. of RETORQUEO.

RETRACTATIO, *önis*, *f*. (retracto) I. A taking of a thing in hand again. II. *Revol*, *hesitation*.

RETRACTATUS, *a*, *um*. I. Part. of retracto; see RETRACTO. II. Adj. Revised, corrected.

RE-TRACTO, *ävi*, *ätum*, *äre*. 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 retracto; see RETRAHO. II. Adj. Retired, remote, concealed.

RE-TRAHO, *xui*, *xtum*, *äre*. 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 trahere, To draw: hence, to bring.

RE-TRAHUO, *ui*, *ätum*, *äre*. 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*. I. 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, whether? Backwards, back.

RETROAGO, or RETRO AGO, *äg*i, *actum*, *äre*. To drive back: hence, to reverse, invert, change.

RETROCEDO, or RETRO CEDO, *äre*. To go back.

RETRO-CITUS, *a*, *um*. Bent backwards.

RETROEO, or RETRO EO, *ire*, *anom*. To go backwards or back.

RETROGRADUS, *a*, *um*. (retrogradior) That goes backwards or back, retrograde.

RETRORSUM, or RETRORSUS, *adv*. See RETORSUS, *a*, *um*.

RETORSUS, *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.

RETROVERSUM, RETROVERSUS, See RETROVERTO.

RETROVERTO, or RETRO VERTO, *ti*, *sum*, *äre*. 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*, *äre*. To thrust back: to remove, hide, conceal: hence, Retrusus, *a*, *um*, *Remote*, *hidden*, *concealed*.

RE-TUNDO, *tüdi*, *tüsum* and *tunsum*, *äre*. 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.

RETÜSUS, or RETUNSUS, *a*, *um*. I. Part. of retundo; see RETUNDO. II. Adj. I. 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, Cic. 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*, *äre*. 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, nui, ěre. To vanish again.

RE-VĚHO, xi, ctum, ěre. To bring or carry back: hence, revēhi, to come back.

RE-VĚLLO, velli, vulsum, ěre. I. To pull or tear away, out, or off. II. To tear open. III. Fig. To extirpate, destroy, remove.

RE-VELO, avi, ātum, ěre. I. To uncover, make bare. II. Fig. To discover, manifest, reveal.

RE-VENIO, veni, ventum, ěre. To come again, come back.

RE-VERA, or RE VERA. In fact, actually.

RE-VERBERO, avi, ātum, ěre. To strike back, cause to rebound.

RE-VEREUSO, a, um. I. Part. of reveror; see REVEROR. II. Adj. Reverent, deserving of respect.

RE-VERENS, tis. I. Part. of reveror; see REVEROR. II. Adj. Reverent, respectful; also, modest, bashful; reverend, honorable.

RE-VERENTER, adv. Reverently, respectfully.

RE-VERENTIA, æ, f. (reveror) I. Reverent fear, awe: hence, respect, regard. II. Respect, reverence, regard, honour.

RE-VEROR, 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.

RE-VERSOR, or REVERSIO, onis, f. (revertor) I. A turning round or about (active). II. A turning back (on a journey), a returning before one arrives at the place of destination: also gen., a return.

RE-VERSUS, a, um. See REVERTO.

RE-VERTO, or RE-VERTO, ti, sum, ěre, and REVERTOR, sus sum, i. I. To turn or come back, to return. II. Simply, To go, come.

RE-VICTUS, a, um. Part. of REVICIO.

RE-VICIO, ěre. To go to see again.

RE-VILESCO, ěre. To become contemptible or vile, to lose its value.

RE-VINCIO, vixi, victum, ěre. I. To bind back or backward. II. Gen. To bind, bind on, fasten.

RE-VINCO, vici, victum, ěre. I. To conquer. II. To refute.

RE-VINCTUS, a, um. Part. of REVICIO.

RE-VINCO, rui, ěre. (Inchoat. of revivo) 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. I. To grow again.

II. To recover itself, revive.

RE-VOCABILIS, e. (revoco) That may be recalled.

RE-VOCĀMEN, inis, n. (revoco) A recalling; hence, a keeping off, preventing.

RE-VOCATIO, onis, f. (revoco) I. A recalling. II. A calling or alluring to any thing.

RE-VOCO, avi, ātum, ěre. I. To call again. I. 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 cutice back, to cutice or draw forth again. 2. To renew, repeat. 3. To revive, restore. 4. To call back, to draw, set, bring, or fetch back; hence, se, to return: se ad se revocare, or se to revocate, to recall 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. II. 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.

RE-VOLVO, avi, ātum, ěre. To fly back; to fly back, to return quickly.

RE-VOLVUSO, a, um. Part. of REVELLO. RE-VOLVĪTUS, e. (revolvo) That may be rolled or wound back.

RE-VOLVĪTUS, a, um. Part. of REVOLVO.

RE-VOLVO, volvi, vōlūtum, ěre. I. To roll or wind back; hence, se revolvēre, or revolvī, to roll round, return in order, revolve; also, revolvī, gen., to turn or go back, to return; also, revolvī, 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 revolvēre casus, Virg., I. c. demum subire. RE-VOMO, vi, itum, ěre. To vomit again, disgorge, throw up again.

RE-VULSUS, 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.

REX, 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 sacrilicis, Liv.; or, rex sacrilicis, id., a certain priest, under the Pontifex, whose office it was to make certain sacrifices, which were formerly offered by the kings. 3. Parasites 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, Rhedarius, subst., A coachman, driver of a rheda.

RHETOR, ōris, m. (ῥήτωρ) I. An orator. II. A teacher of rhetoric, a rhetorician.

RHETORICĀS, adv. Oratorically.

RHETORICUS, a, um. (ῥητορικὸς) Of or belonging to oratory; ars, Cic., rhetoric; for which we find simply, Rhetorica, æ, or Rhetoricæ, es. N. B. Rhetorica, orum, n., Rhetoric; Cic.

RHINOCĒROS, ōtis, m. (ῥινόκερος) A rhinoceros. From its horn were made vessels for washing in; hence, magno cum rhinocæro lavari.

RHOMBUS, i, m. (ῥόμβος) I. A rhomb, a square figure, with equal sides but acute angles; hence, from the resemblance, II. A reel or whirl; used in enchantment. III. A kind of flat sea-fish.

RHOMPHŒA, or ROMPHŒA, æ, f. (ῥομφαία) also, RUMPIA, æ, f. A kind of missile weapon; a kind of large two-edged sword.

RHONCHIOSO, ōris. (ῥογχίω) To snort, snore.

RHONCHUS, i, m. (ῥόγχος) A snorting, snoring; a sneer, jeer.

RHŪS, genit. rhōis. c. (ῥῆς, genit. ῥῶς) Sumach.

RHYTHMICUS, a, um. (ῥυθμικός) Of or belonging to rhythm, rhythmic.

RHYTHMUS, i, m. (ῥυθμὸς) I. In music, Equal distribution in respect of

*time.* II. In speaking, i. q. numerus, *Rhythmus.*

**RHYTIUM**, i. n. (*ῥήτιον*) *A drinking-horn, drinking-vessel, narrow at bottom and broad at top.*

**RICA**, æ. f. *A veil worn by Roman ladies.*

**RICINIUM**, or **RECIINIUM**, i. n. **RICINUS**, or **RECIINUS**, i. m. *A kind of small garment worn by Roman ladies in mourning, a small mantle.*

**RICETUM**, i. n. l. q. **RICTUS**.

**RICTUS**, us. m. (*ringor*) *The aperture of the mouth, the mouth wide open, the mouth, the jaws.*

**RIBBO**, 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.*

**RIBRUS**, a, um. (*ribosus*) *Laughing.*

**RIBRA**, æ. f. *A vine-prop made of cleft wood, and of an angular shape.*

**RIDICULA**, or **REDICULA**, æ. f. (dimin. of *ridica*) *A plug, peg, or pin.*

**RIDICULUS**, a, um. (*ridiculus*) *Laughable; Ridiculous, Laughable things, trifles.*

**RIDICULUS**, adv. (*ridiculus*) *Ridiculously, in a laughable manner, in good or bad sense.*

**RIDICULOSUS**, a, um. (*ridiculosus*) *Laughable, ridiculous, worthy of being laughed at.*

**RIDICULUS**, 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**, tis. 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.*

**RIGESCO**, gui, Ære. (freq. of *rigeo*) I. *To grow stiff; to stiffen; hence, II. To stand erect, bristle (of hair).*

**RIGIDE**, adv. 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, unmanly.* V. *Severely, harsh,*

*rigorous.* VI. *Hardy, laborious.*

**RIGOR**, avi, atum, Ære. I. *To convey water or any other fluid to a place; hence, se. se, to spread itself abroad.* II. *To water, as a river, canal, &c.; hence, to wet, moisten.*

**RIGORA**, oris, m. (*ryos*) I. *Stiffness, inflexibility, hardness.* II. Fig. *Harshness, severity, rigour.* III. *Stiffness, unpolished manners.* IV. *Stiffness occasioned by cold, cold itself.*

**RIGUUS**, a, um. (*riquo*) 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 die or throw up (the soil); hence, II. To search or inquire into, to search, explore, investigate.* III. *To seek; quod cinque repertum 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.*

**RISCVS**, i. m. (*ryosus*) *A repository for clothes, ornaments, &c., a wardrobe, chest of drawers, trunk, or the like.*

**RISIO**, Ænis. f. (*rideo*) *A laughing.*

**RISOR**, oris. m. (*rideo*) *A laugher, divider, mocker.*

**RISUS**, us. m. (*rideo*) I. *A laughing, laughter.* II. *Ridicule; Cic. N. D. 2, 3.*

**RITR**, 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. (*ryvus*) I. *Of or belonging to a brook.* II. *Having the same brook in common with another person; plur. Rivaies, Neighbours who have the same brook in common; hence, III. Rivalis, A rival, competitor; plur. rivaies, rivals or competitors in love.*

**RIVALITAS**, atis. f. (*rivalis*) *Rivalry, rivalry (in love); jealousy.*

**RIVULUS**, i. m. (dimin. of *ryvus*) *A little brook.*

**RIVUS**, 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. (*robigo*) *Rusted, rusty; fig.; dentes, Mart., i. e. envious, spiteful.*

**RUBIGO**, or **RUBIGO**, inis. f. (from *robis*, or *ribus*, i. e. *ruber*) I. *Rust; hence,*

II. *Any thing like rust.* 1. *Dirt contracted on any thing.* 2. *Especially, Blight (on corn), mildew.*

**RUBRUS**, a, um. (*robur*) *Of oak or other hard wood.*

**RUBRUS**, avi, atum, Ære. (*robur*) *To make strong, strengthen, confirm.*

**RUBUR**, oris. m. 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.*

**RUBUS**, oris. n. for *robur*; see **ROBUR**.

**ROBUSTUS**, a, um. (*robur*) I. *Of oak or other hard wood.* II. *Hardy, strong; especially, robust, powerful.*

**RODO**, si, sum, Ære. I. *To gnaw.*

II. *To eat away, consume, corrode.*

III. *To wear or wash away (of a river).*

**ROGATUS**, e. (*rogus*) *Of or belonging to a funeral pile.*

**ROGATIO**, Ænis. f. (*rogo*) 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.*

**ROGATIUNCULA**, æ. f. (dimin. of *rogatio*)

I. *A little or trifling question.* II. *A trifling or paltry bill or law.*

**ROGATOR**, oris. m. (*rogo*) 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. (rogo) 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.

RŌGŪS, i. m. A funeral pile.

RŌRĀRĪTUS, a, um. (res); e. g. rorarii, sc. milites. A kind of young, inexperienced, light-armed soldiers, who stood behind the Triarii in battle.

RŌRĀTUS, a, um. Part. of RORO.

RŌRESCO, ěre. (ros) To dissolve into dew, to drop like dew.

RŌRĪDUS, a, um. for roscidus; Proper.

RŌRĪFER, a, um. (ros and fero) That brings dew.

RŌRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (ros) I. Intrans. 1. To cause dew to fall, to drop dew. 2. To be drenched; hence, to drop or trickle. 3. To be moist; also, fig., to be filled with a liquid. 3. To fall in drops.

II. Trans. 1. 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, Ov.; or, Ros marinus, Ilor., Rosemary (Rosmarinus officinalis, L.).

RŌSA, æ. f. (ῥόσος) I. A rose. II. The colour of the red rose. III. As a term of endearment; mea rosa, my sweet, Plaut.

RŌSĀRĪCUS, a, um. (rosa) Of roses; hence, Rosarium, A place planted with roses, a bed or garden of roses.

RŌSĀPTUS, a, um. (ros) Full of dew, dewy.

RŌSĒTUM, 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, Rostra, The orator's pulpit.

RŌSUS, a, um. Part. of RODO.

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 in a circle, to whirl; rotari, to turn (itself) round 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) 1. Prop. Round like a wheel; hence, gen., round, spherical. II. Of a wise man; teres acie rotundus, Hor., i. e. who does not cleave to earthly objects. III. Of style, flowing, polished, flowing.

RŪBĒFACTO, ōci, actum, ěre.; Pass. Rubefio, factus sum. (rubeo and facio) To redden, make red.

RUB

RŪBĒFACTUS, a, um. Part. of RUBEFACTUS.

RŪBEŌ, ul. ěre. (ruber) I. To be red; hence, Rubens, Red. II. To grow red, to blush.

RŪBER, bra, brum. Red. N. B. I. Sol oceanī rubro lavit aquorē currum, Virg.; i. e. aquor rubror oceanī denotes the sea reddened with the beams of the sun. II. Rubræ leges, Juv., with red titles.

RŪBESCO, bui, ěre. (rubeo) I. To grow red, to redden. II. To blush.

RŪBĒTA, æ. f. (rubeo) A kind of venomous frog found among brambles.

RŪBĒTUM, i. n. (rubeo) A place where brambles grow together, a thicket of brambles.

RŪBĒUS, a, um. (from rubus) Of the twigs of brambles.

RŪBUNDŪS, a, um. (dimin. of rubicundus) Somewhat red.

RŪBICUNDUS, a, um. (rubeo) Red. Rubidus, a, um. (rubor) Red, reddish.

RUBIGO, &c. See RUBIGO, &c.

RŪBOR, ōris. m. (rubeo) Redness; hence, a blush; rubori est mihi, I am ashamed; hence, bashfulness, modesty; also, shame, disgrace.

RŪBBĪCA, æ. f. sc. terra. (for ruberica, from ruber) 1. 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, ruber) I. A bramble or blackberry bush.

II. A blackberry.

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. 1. 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. Fem. gen.; Plaut.

II. Part. of RUPO.

RŪDĒRA, um. n. See RUPUS.

RŪDĪRĪUS, i. m. A gladiator, discharged from service, and presented with a tail (rudis) in token of his discharge.

RŪDĪMENTUM, i. n. (from rudo, ir.) A first trial or essay, a beginning.

RŪDĪS, e. I. Rough, unwrought, 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. *Undorned.* 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.* RŪDUS, 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.*

RŪFĒS, a, um. (dimin. of rufus) I. *Reddish, somewhat red; rufulus (homo), red-headed, having red hair, Plaut.* II. *Rufuli, The tribuni militum appointed by the general, whereas those chosen by the people were called Comitatus; Liv. 7, 5.*

RŪFUS, a, um. *Red, reddish; of persons, red-headed, red-haired.*

RŪGĀ, æ. f. (from ruga, to contract) I. *A wrinkle.* II. *A fold, wrinkle, plait.*

RŪGO, āvi, ātum, 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, teis. c. *Sorrel, sour dock.*

RŪMĪCO, āre. (rumor and facio) *To make a report; hence, to speak of among one another, to rumour.*

RŪMĪSUS, e. (rumena) I. *Cheering again, ruminating.* II. *Ruminals f. cum. Liv. (also, Rūmina, Ov.), the fig-tree under which Romulus and Remus were suckled, formerly called Romularis, or Romula.*

RŪMINĀTIO, 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.*

RŪMĪNO, ære and RŪMINŌ, āri. (rumen) *To chew again, ruminare; 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, rūpi, 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, annihil, bring to nothing.* III. *To hurt, injure, corrupt, spoil.* IV. *To open by force or by tearing; 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.*

RŪMPS, 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.*

RŪO, rui, ruitum, and contr. rūtum, ēre. (from rui) I. *Intrans. I. To fall down, fall in, fall to the ground; fig., 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 put away, draw to a close.* II. *Trans. 1. To throw down with violence, to throw to the ground; hence, Rutus, a, um. Toru down, that may be torn down; rutus caesa, 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.*

RŪRĪCŌLA, æ. c. (rus and colo) *That cultivated or dwells in the country, rustic, rural.*

RŪRIGENA, æ. c. (rus and gigno) *Born or living in the country; hence, Rurigenae, Countrymen, rustics.*

RŪRUS, āre and RŪRUM, āri. (rus) *To live in the country, to practise husbandry.*

RŪRSUS, and RŪRSUM, adv. (contracted for reversus, reversion, i. e. reversus, reversionum) I. *Backwards, back.* II. *On the other hand, on the contrary, again.* III. *Again, anew.*

RŪS, geit. 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, whether? 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.).*

RŪSSĪTUS, a, um. (russus) *Dyed red; hence, clothed in red.*

RŪSSUS, a, um. *Red.*

RŪSTICĀNUS, a, um. *Of or belonging to the country, rustic, rural; hence, Rusticus, subst., A rustic, clown.*

RŪSTICĀTIO, 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 rustic life. The manners of the country or of country people.* II. *In a bad sense, Rusticity, clownishness.* I. *Unmanlyness, 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. Clownish, rude, unmannedly.*

RUSTICUS, a, um. (rus) *I. 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. Clownish, unmannedly, rude, awkward, coarse: hence, Rusticus, and Rustica, A boor, clown, unmannedly person. III. Simple, unadorned, artless.*

RURUM. adv. for rursum.

RUTA, æ. f. (ῥῦτη, or ῥυτή) *Rue, a kind of bitter herb.*

RUTACESA. See RUTO.

RUTĀBŪLUM, i. n. (ruo) *An instrument for raking: hence, I. An instrument for drawing fire forward in an oven, a coal rake. II. An instrument for stirring liquids, a ladle.*

RUTĀTUS, a, um. (ruta) *Furnished with rue.*

RUTĪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (rutillus) *I. Intrins. 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.*

RUTĪLUS, a, um. *Red, of a deep red.*

RUTREDM, i. n. (ruo) *An instrument for scraping or digging.*

RUTĪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of ruta) *Small rue, a little bit of rue.*

RŪTUS, a, um. Part. of RUO.

S.

SABBĀTĀRIUS, a, um. (sabbatum) *Of or belonging to the sabbath: hence, Sabbatarius, One who observes the sabbath, a sabbatarian, a Jew.*

SABBĀTUM, i. n. (σάββατον, from Hebr. שַׁבָּת, rest) *I. 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.*

SĀBURRA (Sābūra), æ. f. (sabulum)

*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 subtrate sumus, Plaut.*

SĀCCĀRĪUS, a, um. (saccus) *Of, belonging to, or concerned with sacks.*

SĀCCĀRUM or -ŌN, i. n. (σάκκος) *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. (saccus) *To sift or strain through coarse linen.*

SACCŪLUS, i. n. (dimin. of saccus) *A little sack or bag.*

SACCUS, i. m. (σάκκος) *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, eratum. *I. Sacred, consecrated or dedicated to a deity: hence, gen. sacred, 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, I. Accursed: 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, I. 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) *I. 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. *I. Part. of sacro; see SACRO. II. Adj. Consecrated, sacred, holy.*

SĀCRĪCŪLA, æ. c. (sacrum and colo) *A sacrificer, a sacrificer priest or priestess.*

SĀCRĪFER, a, um. (sacro and fero) *That carries sacred things.*

SĀCRĪFĪCĪLUS, e. (sacrificium) *Of or belonging to sacrificer.*

SĀCRĪFĪCĪTĪO, ōnis. f. (sacrificio) *A sacrificer.*

SĀCRĪFĪCIUM, i. n. (sacrificio) *A sacrifice, offering.*

SĀCRĪFĪCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (sacrificus) *To sacrifice, offer: sacrificio, Plaut.*

SĀCRĪFĪCŪS, a, um. (dimin. of sacrificus) *Sacrificing, offering or performing sacrifice: hence, subst., Sacrificulus, A sacrificer, sacrificer priest.*

SĀCRUM, a, um. (sacrum and facio) *I. Sacrificing, offering. II. Of or belonging to sacrifices.*

SĀCRĪLĒGIUM, i. n. (sacrilegus) *I. 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) *I. 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) *I. To consecrate or dedicate to a deity: hence, II. Gen. To dedicate, destine, appoint. III. To render sacred or inviolable: Sacratu, Sacred, holy.*

SĀCROSANCTUS, a, um. (sacer and sanctus) *I. Inviolable, protected by the sanction of a heavy penalty, very sacred. II. Gen. Sacred, honourable, reverend. SACRIFICIO, āre. See SACRIFICIO.*

SĀCRUM, i. n. *I. A sacred thing. II. Any holy rite or act of religious worship, especially, a sacrifice: hence, any thing sacred.*

SĀPE. (for s̄ap̄ π̄) *Often, frequently.*

N. B. I. Sapeius is often put for saepe. 2. Numero is often appended to saepe without increasing the signification, as in English, *Oftimes*.

SĀPENUMĒRO. adv. See SĀPE.

SĀPICŪLE. adv. (dimin. of saepe) *Often.*

SETA, æ. f. *A bristle: see SETA.*

SĀVE. adv. *Cruelly, fiercely.*

SĀVIO, īvi or īi, itum, ire. (saevus) *I. To rage, to act fiercely or cruelly, to vent one's rage: hence, I. To roar, bellow. 2. To behave boldly or courageously. II. To be angry, to fume or be in a passion.*

SĀVITER. adv. i. q. saeve; Plaut.

SĀVITIA, æ. f. (saevus) *I. Cruelly, rage, fierceness, violence. II. Intense-ness, severity.*

SĀVITIBE, ei. f. i. q. saevitia; Tac.

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SĀVITIBE, ei. f. i. q. saevitia; Tac.

SÆVITUDO, *ins.* f. i. q. sævitiæ; *Plaut.*  
SÆVUS, a, um. 1. *Cruel, raging,*  
*feroc, savage.* II. *Terrible, or, power-*  
*ful, mighty.*

SÆGA, æ. f. See SÆGUS.  
SÆGA, æ. f. See SÆGUS.  
SÆGOCITAS, ætis. f. (sagax) *The power*  
*of perceiving or observing any thing*  
*easily, or of tracing out.* I. *Quickness*  
*of scent, sagacity.* II. *Acuteness, soga-*  
*city, penetration, subtily.*

SÆGOCITER, adv. I. *Of the senses,*  
*especially the sense of smelling, Quickly.*  
II. *Of the understanding, Soga-*  
*ciously, shrewdly, acutely.*

SÆGANA, æ. f. i. q. saga. *An enchant-*  
*ress, 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 any thing easily.* I. *Quick-*  
*scented.* II. *Sagacious, penetrating,*  
*aote, ingenious, shrewd.*

SÆGIUS, æ. f. (sægius). i. e. to fill, cram;  
I. *A fattening.* I. *Of animals:* also  
*food with which animals are fattened.* 2.  
*Of men, for, Nourishment, support.*  
II. *A fattened animal.* III. *Gen. Food,*  
*fodder, feed.*

SÆGINO, ævi, ætum, ære. (sagina) I.  
*To fatten, feed.* II. *To feed, to give to*  
*eat.* III. *Fig. To fatten.*

SÆGIO, ire. (sagus) *To trace or per-*  
*ceive 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. 1. *An archer.* 2. *The constella-*  
*tion Sagittarius, otherwise called Arcti-*  
*neus.*

SÆGITTIIFER, a, um. (sagitta and fero)  
*Carrying arrows:* hence, *armed with ar-*  
*rows, an archer.*

SÆGITTIVER, a, um. (sagitta and vero)  
*Carrying arrows:* Sagittiver, subst., *The*  
*constellation Sagittarius.*

SÆGITTIPTENS, tis. (sagitta and potens)  
*Powerful with the arrow:* hence, subst.,  
*The constellation Sagittarius.*

SÆGITTO, ævi, ætum, ære. (sagitta) I.  
*To strike or pierce with arrows.* II.  
*To furnish with arrows.*

SÆGMEN, *ins.* n. (sancio) *That by*  
*which any thing is rendered inviolable:*  
hence, *the grass torn up with the earth*  
*which a fetialis had with him when he*  
*made a league with an enemy.* By this  
his person was rendered sacred.

SAGOLLATUS, a, um. *Wearing a sagulum.*  
SAGOTUM, 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  
SAGUS.

SAGUS, a, um. Perhaps prop. *Thick,*  
*made thick by manual labour;* from  
sægius: 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.*

SAGUS, a, um. *That traces out or dis-*  
*covers any thing, and so, prophetic, pre-*  
*saging:* hence, Saga, sc. mulier, *An en-*  
*chantress, witch, sorceress.*

SAL, genit. sãlis. m. and n. and plur.  
Sales, masc. (Gr. sãl). 1. *Salt.* II.

*Fig. Wit, facetiousness.* III. *Under-*  
*standing, sense, shrewdness, cunning.*  
IV. *Elegance, taste, neatness.* V. *An*  
*incentive, provocative.* VI. *Poetically,*  
*Salt water, the sea, the brine.*

SALACON, or SALLACO, onis. m. (σαλάκων)  
*An impertinent and haughty fliow*  
*who has nothing to be proud of, a brag-*  
*gart.*

SALAFUTUM, i. n. *A mannikin, Tom*  
*Thumb.*

SALARIUS, a, um. (sal) *Of, belonging*  
*to, or concerned with salt:* hence, I.  
Salarium, subst., *A seller of salt or salt*  
*fish.* II. Salarium, sc. argentum, prop.  
*A present given to the governor of a pro-*  
*vince for salt:* hence, I. *An allowance*  
*of necessaries for a journey.* 2. *A sal-*  
*ary, pension, stipend.*

SALAX, æcis. (from salio) *Wanton,*  
*lustful.*

SALÉBRA, æ. f. *A rugged or uneven*  
*place:* hence, fig., in speaking, *rough-*  
*ness, unevenness.*

SALÉBRISTUS, a, um. (salebra) *Rugged,*  
*uneven, rough.*

SALIARIS, æ. f. I. *Salian, or of belong-*  
*ing to the Salii or priests of Mars:* hence,  
II. *Sumptuous in eating or drinking.*

SALICTUM, i. n. (for salicetum, from  
salix) *A willow bed, willow ground.*

SALIGNEUS, and SALIGNUS, a, um. (sa-  
lix) *Of willows or the wood of the willow.*

SALII, ðrum. m. See SALIUS.

SALILLUM, i. n. (dimin. of salinum) *A*  
*little saltcellar.*

SALINA, æ. f. (sc. officina, from salinus,  
a, um) I. *A salt-work, salt-pit.* II.  
*Fig. Witty speech, a bon mot.*

SALINUM, i. n. (sc. vas, from salinus, a,  
um) *A saltcellar, used sometimes for*  
*servring up salt in at table, sometimes at*  
*sacrifices.*

SALINUS, a, um. (sal) *Of or belonging*  
*to salt.*

SALIO, salivi or salii 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 com-  
mon form of the perfect; salii is also  
used.

SALISUBSILIUS, i. m. (Salius and sub-  
silio, for Salius subiliens) *A dancing*  
*Salius or priest of Mars.*

SALIUS, i. m. (salio) Prop. *A leaper:*  
hence, plur., Salii, originally a common  
name for all Priests, who danced in the  
performance of religious ceremonies. But,  
from the time of Numa, the title was ap-  
propriated to *The Priests of Mars*, who  
danced in procession through the city on  
the first of March yearly: hence, Salius,  
a, um, *Salian;* in morem Saliuum, Hor.;  
where, however, Saliuum may be the gen-  
itive for Saliorium.

SALIVA, æ. f. (perhaps from eialæ)  
I. *Spittle:* hence, II. *Appetite, desire.*

SALIUS, 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.*

SALSIPOTENS, tis. (salsus and potens)  
*Lord of the sea;* an epithet of Neptune;  
*Plaut.*

SALSÛRA, æ. f. (sallo, ære) *A salting,*  
*pickling; pickle, brine:* hence, fig.; *mea*  
*animæ salusma evenit, Plaut., i. e. I am not*  
*in good humour.*

SALSUS, a, um. I. *Salted, salt:* hence,  
Salsuum, *Any thing salted.* II. *Fig.*  
*Salt, tasting like salt, brackish.* III. *Fig.*  
*Tasteful.* IV. *Witty, sharp, acute,*  
*facetious.* V. *Fine, pleasant, agree-*  
*able.*

SALTATIO, onis. f. (salto) *A dancing,*  
*dance.*

SALTATOR, onis. 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.*

SALTUM, adv. I. *At least, at all events.* II. *Otherwise, else.* III. *Non saltem.* Not even.

SALTIM, adv. i. q. saltem.

SALTO, avi, ām, āre. (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.*

SALTCOSUS, a, um. (saltus) *Full 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, ātis, f. (saluber) *Healthfulness, wholesomeness, salubrity; hence, fig., soundness, healthiness.*

SALUBRITER, adv. I. *Wholesomely, healthfully, salubriously.* II. *Profitably, advantageously.*

SALUM, i, n. (σάλος) 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, utis, f. (from salvus, a um, or at least allied to it) I. *Uninjured condition, freedom from hurt; hence, I. Soundness, health.* 2. *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; salutem nunciare, to carry one's compliments.*

SALUTARIS, e. (salus) I. *Wholesome,*

## SAL

*healthy, salubrious.* II. *Advantageous, profitable, serviceable, salutary.*

SALUTÄRITER, adv. *Salutarily, beneficially.*

SALUTÄTIO, ōnis, f. (saluto) I. *A greeting, saluting, salutation, compliment.*

II. *Court, visit; dare se salutationi amicum, Cic., i. e. to receive visits.*

SALUTÄTOR, 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.*

SALUTÄTRIX, icis, f. (saluator) *She that salutes.*

SALUTIFER, a, um. (salus and fero) *That brings health, fortune, or deliverance.*

SALUTIGERÜLUS, 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, ātum, āre. (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.*

SALVÄTOR, ōris, m. (salvo) *A saviour, deliverer; the word used by ecclesiastical writers to denote THE SAVIOUR OF THE WORLD.* The classical word is *vervator*.

SALVE, adv. (from salvus, a, um) *In good condition, in good circumstances.*

SALVE, imperat. of salvetus. See SALVE.

SALVEO, ōre. (salvus) *To be well or in good health; we find it for the most part in the imperative, salve, salvet, salveto; also, salvebis, and salverē (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. (σάος, σῶς) I. *Unhurt, uninjured.* II. *Safe, not lost.*

III. *In good condition.* IV. *Delivered, saved.* V. *Well, in good health.*

SAMBŪCA, æ, f. (σαμβύκη) 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.*

SAMBŪCINA, æ, f. (sambuca and cano) *A female player on the sambuca.*

## SAM

SAMBUCISTRIA, æ, f. (σαμβούκιον) I. q. sambucina.

SÄMNIUS, a, um. (dimin. of Samius, Samian) *Earthen.*

SÄNÄBLIS, e. (sano) *That may be cured, curable.*

SANÄTIO, ōnis, f. (sano) *A curing, healing.*

SANCAPTIS, idis, f. *A fictitious spice; Plaut. Pseud. 3, 2, 43.*

SANCTO, ivi or ii, but more commonly xii, citum and etum, ire. (from *σῶς, ἅγιος, ἁγίω*) 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. *Sanci* 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.*

SANCTIMŌNIA, æ, f. (sanctus) i. q. sanctitas. *Conscientiousness, upright and virtuous behaviour, virtue; also, holiness, sanctity; also, scrupulousness, exactness.*

SANCTIO, ōnis, f. (sancio) *An establishing or ordaining strictly; fœderis, a clause, provision, article; hence, an ordinance, law.*

SANCTITAS, ātis, f. (sanctus) I. *Sacredness, inviolableness.* II. *Holiness, sanctity, uprightness, virtue; hence, modesty, chastity; also, piety.*

SANCTOR, ōris, m. (for sancitor, from sancio) *One who establishes, appoints, or ordains.*

SANCTUS, a, um. I. Part. of sancio; see SANCIO. II. Adj. I. *Sacred, inviolable.* 2. *Divine, sacred, venerable.*

3. *Holy, pious, virtuous, righteous, just.*

SANDÄLIGERÜLUS, a, um. (sandaliium and gerulus) *That carries slippers.*

SANDÄLIUM, i, n. (σανδάλιον) *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 bier, perhaps only for poor persons and makers.*

SANDIX, icis, or SANDYX, f. cis. c. (σάνδις) *A kind of mineral red colour; it was compounded of vermilion and red ochre, or perhaps was vermilion itself.*

## SAN

## SAP

## SAR

**SANE** adv. I. Reasonably, with reason. II. Truly, indeed, verily, assuredly, of a truth: hence, in answers, it is equivalent to, yes: I 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.

**SANGUĀLIS**, or **SANQUĀLIS**, ls. f. (avis) A kind of bird, which some call an ospray (Ossifraga), sea-eagle.

**SANGUĒ**, Inis. n. l. q. sanguis. Blood. **SANGUINĀRIUS**, 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.

**SANGUOLENTUS**, 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, liveliness, 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**, ēi. 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**, ātis. f. (sanus) I. Soundness of body. II. Fig. Soundness of mind: hence, sound judgment, right reason. III. Of style, Purity, propriety, regularity, correctness.

**SANNA**, æ. f. An opening of the mouth and showing of the teeth: a kind of mocking or jeering with grimaces and very mouths.

**SANNIO**, ōnis. m. (sanna) One who opens the mouth and shows the teeth in mockery; afterwards, any mimic, jester, buffoon.

**SANO**, āvi, ātum, āre. (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.

**SĀPA**, æ. f. Must, new wine boiled thick, new wine or must from which a certain part is boiled away.

**SĀPERDA**, æ. m. (σαπίδα) A kind of fish of small value, found in the Palus Mæotis.

**SĀPIENS**, tis. I. Part. of sapio; see SĀPIO. II. Adj. Wise, discreet, especially, acquainted with the true value of things, well advised, judicious. III. Subst. 1. An epicure, one of exquisite taste. 2. A wise man, sage.

**SĀPIENTER**, adv. I. With taste, wisely, discreetly. II. Magnanimously.

**SĀPIENTIA**, æ. f. (sapienti) I. Wisdom, prudence, discretion, judgment. II. Knowledge, science. III. Understanding. IV. Practical wisdom, good sense: hence, magnanimity, calmness, resignation.

**SĀPIO**, ivi and ii or vi, ēre. 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, ac-us., to understand.

**SĀPOR**, ōris. 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.

**SĀPROPHAGO**, ēre. (σαπροφάγω) 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.

**SARCINĀRIUS**, a. um. (sarcina) Of or belonging to a burden or baggage.

**SARCINĀTOR**, ōris. m. (sarcio) One who mends or patches clothes.

**SARCINĀTUS**, a. um. (sarcina) Having a burden, loaded.

**SARCINŪLA**, æ. f. (dimin. of sarcina) A little bundle or burden; baggage: also, goods, property.

**SARCIO**, sarsī, sartum, ire. 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; 1. Prop. of buildings, In good repair, well

built or roofed. 2. Fig. In good condition.

**SARCOPHĀGUS**, a. um. (σαρκοφάγος) That eats or consumes flesh; lapis, Plin., a kind of stone in which corpses are consumed and reduced to ashes within forty days: hence, Sarcophagus, subst., A grave, sepulchre.

**SARCŪM**, l. n. and **SARCŪLUS**, l. m. (sartio s. sario) A hoe, rake, weeding hook.

**SARDŌNŪCHĀTUS**, a. um. Furnished or adorned with a sardonyx.

**SĀRISSA**, æ. f. (σάρισα) A long lance used by the Macedonians: hence, Sāris-sophorus (σαρισσοφόρος), A Macedonian lancer.

**SARMENTUM**, l. n. Sarmentum; Plaut. SARMENTUM, l. n. A twig or thin branch of trees, plants, or vines, whether green or dry. Sarmenta, Fagots, fascies sarmentorum, Liv. bundles of fagots.

**SARRĀCUM**, l. n. A kind of wagon or cart: we find also, Soracum, Plaut.

**SARRIO**, or **SARIO**, ivi and ii, also, ul, itum, ire. To hoe, to rake or weed with a hook.

**SARRĪTUS**, a. um. Part. of SARRIO.

**SARTĀGO**, Inis. f. A kind of kitchen utensil, perhaps, a frying-pan: fig.: sartago loquendi, Pers., i. e. a motley mixture.

**SARTOR**, ōris. m. (from sarrio) One who rakes or hoes.

**SĀT**, adv. for satis. Enough, sufficiently.

**SĀTĀGĒUS**, a. um. (satago) That vexes himself with business.

**SĀTĀGĪTO**, or **SAT AGITO**, āre. 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.

**SĀT-ĀGO**, ēgi, actum, ēre. I. To do enough; nuic 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 seruant, attendant. III. Especially in a bad sense, A partner in crime, accomplice.

**SĀTIAS**, ātis. f. (satis) for satietas. I. Sufficiency, plentifulness. II. Satiety, disgust.

**SĀTIĒTAS**, ātis. f. (satis) I. A being satisfied, satiety. II. Fulness, a glut; loathing, disgust.

**SĀTIN'**, for satine. I. Not enough?

II. *Enough? sufficiently?* III. *Truly, in truth, indeed, in fact.*  
 SATIO, avi, atum, are. (satis) I. To satisfy with victuals and drink, to sate, satiate, fill: fig., to saturate, to fill sufficiently. II. To satisfy, content. III. To fill too much, glut, clog.

SATIO, omis, f. (satio). I. A sowing. II. A planting.

SATRĀ, æ. See SATRĀRA.

SATIUS. See SATIS.

SATIUS, adv. Compar. Satius. I. Positive. Satis. (from *satis*). I. Enough, sufficiently. Observe especially its connection with certain verbs. 1. Satis agere, or sat-agere. 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 licere, or satisfacere. To satisfy, give satisfaction; see SATISFACIO. 4. Especially, with accipio, do, calgo, offero, peto, &c., it denotes, significant assurance or security: satis accipere, to receive or take security. 2. Rightly, duly, properly, also tolerably, pretty well. II. Comp. Satius. I. Adj. Preferable, better. 2. Adv. Rather (for potius).

SATIŠADIATŪ, ōnis f. (satisdo) A satisfying: hence, a giving security.

SATIŠADIATŪ, i. n. See NATISDO.

SATIŠDO, or NATIS DO, dēdi, dātum, dāre. To give enough: hence, to give security or bail: hence, Satisdatum, subst., Security: satisdato delere, Cic., to owe on account of security given.

SATIŠFRACIO, or SATIS FACIO, ōci, actum, ēre. To do enough, satisfy: hence, I. To satisfy by payment, to pay. II. To satisfy by giving security, to give security.

III. To satisfy by exculpating or justifying one's self, to justify or exculpate one's self. IV. To satisfy by suffering punishment.

SATIŠFACIO, ōnis f. (satisfacio) A satisfying, whether by payment, exculpation, or suffering punishment: hence, I. A paying, payment. II. Exculpation, justification, excuse. III. Satisfaction (by suffering punishment).

SATIUS. Better, rather; see SATIS.

SATOR, ōris, m. (from *satio*, sēvi, &c.)

I. A sower, planter. II. A producer, father, creator, author.

SATRĀPĀ, æ. or i. s. also, SATRĀPA, æ. and SATRĀPĀS, āpis, m. (σατράπης) A Persian governor, satrap, bishop, viceroys of a province.

SĀTUR, ūra, ūrum. (satis) I. Full, sated, that has eaten enough, full of food.

II. Satisfied, that has enough. III. Rich, fruitful, fertile: hence, I. Fig. of oratory; see *satura* jejunē 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: laxx satura, or usually, *satura*, when either *laxx* or *res* is understood. I. A plate filled with various kinds of fruit, such as were 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, i. e. A satire.

SĀTŪRĒTA, æ. f. and SĀTŪRĒIUM, i. n. Savory, a kind of plant.

SĀTŪRITAS, ātis, i. (satur) I. Satiety, fulness. II. Copiousness, abundance.

SĀTŪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (satur) I. To satisfy, satiate, fill, glut: hence, I. Fig. To satisfy, content, satiate. 2. To fill, saturate. II. To clog, glut.

SĀTUR, a, um. Part. of SĒRO.

SĀTUS, us, m. (sēto, sēvi, &c.) I. A sowing or planting. II. A bringing forth, or begotting; a race, stock, family.

SĀTŪRA, also SATIRA, and SATURA, æ. f. sc. pœsis. (from *satur*, mixed) A satire; i. e. I. A poem on several subjects, and in various metres, such as Varro and Ennius wrote. II. A sarcastic or satirical composition, such as Lucilius, Horace, and Persius wrote.

SĀTŪRISCIUS, i. m. (σατυρισκός) A little satire.

SĀTŪRUS, i. m. (Σάτυρος) I. A kind of ape. II. A satyr: the satyri are represented by the poets as a kind of monsters or semi-demons, having two goats' feet, and of petulant and wanton disposition: hence, Satyri, Plays in which satyrs are introduced, satyrorum scriptor, Hor.

SĀUCIĀTIO, ōnis, f. (saucio) A wounding.

SĀUCIO, āvi, ātum, āre. (sucus) To wound, hurt: also, to wound mortally, to kill.

SĀUCIUS, a, um. I. Wounded: fig., hurt, injured. II. Wounded in mind, feeling pain, troubled, vexed, sorrowful.

III. Smitten with love. IV. Sick, indisposed, ill: also gen., unwell or indisposed in any respect.

SĀVIC, æ. See SĀVICIO, &c.

SĀXĀTĪLIS, e. (saxum) That drells or is found in rocks or stones.

SĀXĒTIUM, i. n. (saxum) A rocky place.

SAXURUS, a, um. (saxum) Of or from rocks or stones, rocky, stony.

SAXIPICES, a, um. (saxum and facio) That changes into rock or stone, petrifying.

SAXIPRĀGUS, a, um. (saxum and frango) That breaks rocks or stones.

SAXIDUS, a, um. (saxum) I. Full of rocks or stones, rocky, stony. II. That is found in rocks or stones.

SAXŪLUM, i. n. (dimin. of saxum) A little rock or stone.

SAXUM, i. n. I. 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.

SCĀBĒLLUM (not Scābillum), i. n. (dimin. of scammum) I. A low bench, footstool. II. A kind of musical instrument, which by the pressure of the foot always produced the same tone.

SCĀBER, bra, brum. (scabo) Rough, not smooth: hence, Scabra, i. q. rough, Rust.

SCĀBIUS, ōi, f. (scabo) I. Roughness of the skin accompanied with itching, the scab, itch, mange. II. Roughness. III. An itching, a strong impulse or desire.

SCĀBĪGUS, a, um. (scabies) I. Scabby. II. Rough: far, Pers., i. e. spoiled, worm-eaten.

SCĀBO, bi, ēre. (from *scābo*, *scābo*, *scābō*) To scratch, rub.

SCĒVUS, æ. f. (scēvus) An omen, whether lucky or unlucky.

SCĒVUS, a, um. (σκῆυος). I. Left.

II. Unfortunate, unlucky. III. A hawkward.

SCĀLA, æ. f. (from scando) I. A step, stair: it is usually found in the plural, scale, arum. I. 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.

SCALMUS, i. m. (σκαλμός) The piece of wood on the side of a galley or boat in which the oar works, a thwart: hence, I. An oar. II. A boat.

SCALPELLUM, i. n. and SCALPELLUS, 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.

SCALPO, pāi, ptum, ēre. (γάζω) I. To cut, groove. II. To scratch, rub, scrape: hence, fig., to tickle.

SCALPRUM, i. n. (scalper) 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-knife, a chisel.

SCALPTOR, ōris, m. (scalpo) One who cuts with a chisel, a carver, engraver.

SCALPTŌRIUM, l. n. (scalpo) An instrument for scratching or rubbing.

SCALPTŪRA, æ, f. (scalpo) I. A carving, graving; sculpture. II. A figure ground, carved work.

SCALPTŪRIUS, or SCALPŪRIUS, ire. (desider. of scalpo) To scratch, rub.

SCALPTUS, a, um. (Part. of SCALPO.)

SCAMMŌS, æ, m. (scamæus) Crooked-legged, boss-legged.

SCAMMŌNIA, or SCAMMŌNĒS, m. f. (scamæonia) Scammony (Convulvulus Scammonia, L.).

SCAMNUM, l. n. (scando) I. A bench, stool, footstool. II. Any seat or bench.

SCANDO, di, sum, ēre. I. Intrant. To climb, mount; fig., to raise itself, to appear or be high; hence, Scandens, high. II. Trans. To ascend, climb up.

SCAPHŌS, æ, f. (scapho) A small sailing-vessel, a boat, skiff.

SCAPHIUM, l. n. (scaphio) A round concave vessel or basin; especially, I. A drinking-vessel. II. A night-stool, chamberpot.

SCAPŪLA, æ, f. The shoulder blade; usually found in the plural, scapulae, the shoulders.

SCĀPUS, l. m. (scāsus, Dor. for scāsus, from scāsus or scāsus, the root of scāsus) Any staff, 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.

SCĀRĀBERUS, or SCĀRĀBRUS, l. m. (from scāscus, l. q. scāscus) A beetle.

SCĀRUS, l. m. (scāscus) A very delicate kind of sea-fish (Labrus Scarus, L.).

SCĀTEBA, æ, f. (scateo) A spring or gushing forth of water; also gen., water.

SCĀTRO, ēre, and SCĀTRO, ēre. I. To gush or spring forth, to bubble forth; hence, fig., I. Gen. To come forth, to come forth in great numbers. 2. To be plentiful, to abound. II. To be full of any thing, to swarm with; with a genitive or ablative.

SCĀTRŪGŌ, lni, f. (scaturio) Water bubbling forth, spring, water.

SCĀTRŪO, ire. (scateo) I. Of water, To spring or bubble forth. II. To be full of any thing.

SCĒLĒRĀTE, adv. Wickedly, impiously.

SCĒLĒRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of scelerō; see SCĒLĒRO. II. Adj. I. Polluted by wickedness, wicked, impious, bad, flagitious; hence, Scelerat, sc. homines, Wicked or impious persons. 2. Wicked, accursed, infamous, wretched, as a term of reproach: sceleratus Proteus, Hor., i. e. crafty.

SCĒLĒRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (scelus) I. To pollute by wickedness or wicked actions.

II. To render notorious.

SCĒLĒRŌSUS, a, um. (scelus) Wicked, impious, vicious.

SCĒLĒRUS, adv. Wickedly, impiously, viciously.

SCĒLĒTUS, a, um. (scelus) I. Wicked, impious, accursed, vicious. II. Cursed, infamous, villainous, as a term of reproach. III. In jest, Wicked, i. e. arch, sly, witty.

SCĒLUS, ōris, n. p. I. A wicked action, a crime. II. Impiety, wickedness, want of religion. III. Of animals, viciousness, vice. IV. A horrible or terrific deed. V. A villain, scoundrel. VI. An accursed, disagreeable, or fatal thing or event.

SCĒNA, æ, f. (scenā) Prop. A booser, arbour. The early theatrical pieces were performed in arbours; hence, I. The scene or stage, the place in the theatre where the actors perform. II. Fig. The stage, said of any thing that is done publicly, or otherwise comes under the notice of all; hence, it is sometimes rendered, the public, or, the eyes of the public, the world.

SCĒNICUS, a, um. (scenāis) I. Of or belonging to the stage, scenic, theatrical.

II. Theatrical, fictitious, pretended.

SCĒPTĪVER, æ, um. (scēptrum and fero) Bearing a sceptre.

SCĒPTŪGER, a, um. (scēptrum and gero) Carrying a sceptre.

SCĒPTŪM, l. n. (scēptrum) Prop. That on which one leans or supports himself; hence, a walking-staff or stick; especially, a royal staff or sceptre; fig., sceptre, kingdom, dominion, authority, rule.

SCĒPTŪCHUS, l. m. (scēptrus) A governor of a Persian province, viceroys.

SCĒDA, or SCIDA, æ, f. (scēda) A piece cut off; hence, I. A little leaf cut off from the papyrus, from which paper was made. II. Gen. A leaf of paper.

SCĒMA, atis, n. and SCĒMA, æ, f. (scēma) I. Clothing, dress, garb, attire. II. Form, figure, attitude, posture.

III. A rhetorical figure, figure of speech.

SCĒNŌRĀTUS, æ, m. (scēnōrō) A rope-dancer.

SCĒNŌMUS, l. n. and SCĒNŌRUS, l. m. (scēno) A Reed, rush.

SCĒOLA, æ, f. (scēla) Rest from labour, leisure; especially, rest from affairs of state or bodily exertion, which gives an opportunity for study; hence, I. A learned inquiry or debate, a lecture, or exposition of the works of learned men.

II. A place in which teachers and pupils assemble for purpose of instruction, a school.

III. The disciples of a teacher, a school.

SCĒOLĀSTĪCUS, a, um. (scēlōstus) Of or belonging to a school or college, especially, to the study of rhetoric; hence, Scholasticus, I. A scholar, student especially, a student of rhetoric. II. A professor or teacher, especially, of rhetoric.

III. A grammarian.

SCĒOLŌN, l. u. (scēlōn) A short annotation.

SCIENS, tis. I. Part. of scio; see SCIO. II. Adj. I. Knowing, having knowledge. 2. Skilful, expert, having knowledge of or acquaintance with any thing. 3. With knowledge, knowingly.

SCIENSĪTER, adv. I. Skilfully, with skill.

II. Knowingly, with knowledge.

SCIENSĪA, æ, f. (sciens) Knowledge, science; also plur., Sciensia, Sciensia.

SCILĪCET, for scire licet. I. It is evident, certainly, really, truly, in fact. Hence, in facetious and ironical language, Truly, indeed, forsooth: it may sometimes be rendered, namely. II. Lo! to attract attention to some expression following; ter sunt conati imponere Pelio Ossan scilicet, atque Ossæ frondosum involvere Olympum, Virg.

SCILLA, or SCILLA, æ, f. (scilla) I. A sea onion, squill (Scilla maritima, L.).

II. A small sea-fish, which keeps company with the pilina, a shrimp, prawn.

SCIN, i. e. sciens. See SCIO.

SCINDO, scidi, scidum, ēre. (scēdo, or scido) I. To cut, split, cleave, tear or rend asunder; hence, to cut up, carve, hence, to lay or set (food) before one.

II. To tear open (a wound).

III. Fig. To lacerate, rend, harass.

IV. Fig. To interrupt, break off.

V. Fig. To part, open; also gen. to separate, divide, hence, Scindi, To be separated or divided to part itself.

VI. To overthrow, destroy.

VII. Chelym, Stat., to beat too violently, said of a bad player.

SCINTILLA, æ, f. I. A spark of fire.

II. A spark, the smallest part of a thing.

## SCI

SCINTILLO, ávil, ástum, áre. (scintilla) *To sparkle.*

SCINTILLÁ, æs. f. (dimin. of scintilla) *A little spark.*

SCIO, 1st and 2d, tum, íre. I. *To know, to have knowledge of a thing.* Haud scio an, 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, Kc., Liv. N. B. Scibo, 1s, it, for sciam, es, et.

SCRIPTO, ónis, m. (scríbo, scríbo) *A staff used in writing, and, as occasion served, for beating, a walking-stick, cane.*

SCRIPUS, or SIRPUS, a, um. (scríp) *(Of rushes: hence, Scirpea, or more commonly, Strpea, subst. (sc. res, or corbis), A wicker basket for putting in waggons.*

SCRIPULES, or SIRIPULES, a, um. (scríp) *Consisting of or made of bulrushes: hence, Scirpulus (scrp.) and Scirpula (scrp.), subst., sc. corbis, A wicker basket.*

SCRIPUS, or SIRPUS, í. m. (scrípus, or scríp) *A rush: rushes have no knots: hence, nodum in scríp querere, to look for difficulties where none are.*

SCRIBATOR, óris, m. (scríbitor) *One who asks or inquires.*

SCRIBITO, áre, í. q. sciscitor; Plaut.

SCRIBITO, átus sum, ári. (scisco) *To seek for information, to ask, inquire.*

SCRIBO, scrívi, scríptum, íre. (from scio) I. *To know, learn: to also, to inquire.* II. *To approve by one's vote: hence, to ordain, appoint, make a law.*

SCRIBES, a, um. I. Part. of scindo; see SCINDO. II. Adj. 1. *That may be easily cloven.* 2. *Fig. That seems as if it were torn.*

SCRIMENTUM, í. n. Plur. SCRIMENTA. *Dainties, delicate food.*

SCRILE, adverb. *Expertly, skilfully, cleverly.* II. *Tastefully, elegantly.*

SCRITO, átus sum, ári. (from scio) *To seek to know, to ask, inquire: sometimes it may be rendered, to learn.*

SCRIBUS, a, um. (dimin. of scitus) *Somewhat expert, elegant, or fine.*

SCRIBUM, í. n. (scisco) *An ordinance, law.*

SCRIBUS, a, um. (very probably, part. of scio, or scisco) I. *Knowing, wise, experienced, skilful, dexterous, expert: hence, scitum est, i. e. 1. It is wise, it is best.* 2. *It is curious: hence, scitum, subst., A witty or acute saying, a shrewd remark, a clever thought.* II. *Elegant,*

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*fine, beautiful.* III. *Fit, suitable, proper.*

SCRIBUS, us, m. (scisco) *An ordinance, law.*

SCRIPUS, or SCRIPUS, í. m. *A sound made by striking on the cheeks when inflated.*

SCRIBUS, ís, also, SCONS, bis, f. (scabo) *Any thing fine or small that falls down in filing, sawing, rasping, boring, &c.; filings, sawdust.*

SCRIPA, æ. f. *A thin twig: hence, Scopia, A broom, besom.*

SCRIPUS, árus, f. See SCRIBO.

SCRIPUM, í. n. *The stalk or pedicle of grapes.*

SCRIPULUS, a, um. (scopulus) *Full of rocks or cliffs, rocky, craggy, cluffy.*

SCRIPULUS, í. m. (scríp) 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.*

SCRIPUS, í. m. (scríp) *A mark at which one shoots, a butt; fig., an end, aim, intention.*

SCRIBULUS, í. m. *Probably, Contentious, quarrelsome, impudent.*

SCRIBUS, æ. f. (scríbo) I. *The dirt or refuse of metal.* II. *Fig. Dirt, filth.*

SCRIPUS, ónis, m. and SCORPIUS, -os, í. m. (scríp) I. *A scorpion.*

II. *A scorpion, a military engine, from which stones and other missiles were discharged.* III. *A kind of prickly scabbard (Cottus Scorpio, L.).*

SCRIBATOR, óris, m. (scortor) *A fornicator.*

SCRIBUS, a, um. (scortum) *Of hide or leather: Scortea, plur., Things made of hide or leather: Scorta, sc. vestis, A garment made of hide or leather.*

SCRIBATOR, óris, m. (scro) *One that haunts or hunts.*

SCRIBUS, us, m. (scro) *A hawking or hemming.*

SCRIBO, áre. *To hawk, hem.*

SCRIBA, æ. m. (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, psi, ptum, íre. (from scríp) *To engrave, mark any thing with a style or other pointed instrument: hence, to mark, draw: hence, to mark out, de-*

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*scribe, delineate: especially, to write with a style or a pen: hence, 1. 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 simply, scribe, to write especially, to write poetry: also, scribe, 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 culist, enrol.* VIII. *To write, entice.*

N. B. Scripsi, for scripsisti, Plaut.

SCRIBUM, í. n. *A wooden case for keeping books, papers, unguents, &c. in, a chest, box.*

SCRIBITO, 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.*

SCRIBITO, ávi, átus, áre. (freq. of scribo) I. *To write often.* II. *To write.*

SCRIBITOR, óris, m. (scribo) *One who writes, a writer: hence, a composer, compiler, author.*

SCRIBULUM, í. n. (dimin. of scriptum) *A little line.*

SCRIPTUM, í. n. (scribo) I. *Any thing written, a writing: also, a written ordinance.* II. *The act of writing.* III. *A line.*

SCRIPTRÆ, 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 pasture-lands.*

SCRIBUS, a, um. Part. of SCRIBO.

SCRIBUS, us, m. (scribo) *The act of writing: the office of a scribe or secretary, secretaryship.*

SCRIBULUM, or SCRIBULUM, í. n. *A scruple, the smallest part of a weight or measure, the two hundred and eighty-eighth part of a pound.*

SCRIBUS, and CONTR. SCRIBUS, ís, c. *A trench; a grave.*

SCRIBIPASCUS, or SCRIBIPASCUS, a, um. (scrofa and pasco) *That feeds or keeps sows: from SCROFA, æ. f. A sow.*

SCRIBEDA, æ. f. Plur. SCRIBEDÆ. *Walking with difficulty or awkwardly, hobbling.*

SCRIBUS, a, um. (scríp) *Consisting of rough stones, stony, pebbly.*

SCRIBUS, a, um. (scríp) *Full of rough stones, rough, rugged, pebbly.*



**SCROFULOSA**, a. um. (scrapulus) Full of rough stones; hence, rough, rugged, leagued.

**SCROCLOS**, l. m. (dimin. of scrupus) I. A little sharp or rough stone; hence, a difficulty, trouble, doubt, scruple. II. For scrupulum, *A scruple, the smallest part of a weight, &c.*

**SCROTA**, drum, n. (σκρα, ἄ) Old or broken stuff, frizzy, trash, tawdry; hence, Scrotarius, *A dealer in old or broken stuff.*

**SCRUTATIO**, ōnis, f. (scrutor) *A searching, examining.*

**SCRUTATOR**, ōris, m. (scrutor) I. One who searches or examines. II. One who seeks after any thing.

**SCRUTILLUS**, l. m. A kind of sausage or pudding made of forced meat.

**SCRUTUS**, atus sum, ōris, (scutula) I. To explore, search, reconnoitre. II. To search for, trace out. III. To investigate, inquire into, examine.

**SCULPO**, psi, ptum, ēre, (σκαλλω) To form or fashion any thing by grating or carving, to carve, graze, engrave.

**SCULPTILIS**, e. (sculpo) Formed by carving or graving.

**SCULPTUS**, a. um. Part. of SCULPO.

**SCURRA**, e. m. I. Perhaps prop. *A townsmen, cit;* hence, II. *A polite or polished man, a gentleman, or, as a term of reproach, a fine gentleman, petit maître.* III. *A buffoon, droll, mimic, jester.*

**SCURRALIS**, e. (scurra) Buffoon-like, scurrilous.

**SCURRO**, ōris, f. (scurra) I. To be a buffoon or jester. II. To be a parasite.

**SCUTALE**, is, n. (scutum) Perhaps, *The thong of a sling, the part of a sling in which the missile is placed.*

**SCUTARIUS**, a. um. (scutum) Of or belonging to a shield; hence, Scutarius, subst., *A maker of shields.*

**SCUTATA**, a. um. (scutum) Furnished with a shield.

**SCUTELLA**, e. f. (dimin. of scutra) *A kind of flat vessel for eating or drinking from.*

**SCUTICA**, e. f. (σκιμα, from σκίος, leather) *A scowle of leathern thongs.*

**SCUTIGERUS**, a. um. (scutum and gerulus) Bearing a shield.

**SCUTLA**, e. f. *A dish, plate, platter.*

**SCUTULA**, e. f. I. (from scutula) *A long round piece of wood, a cylinder, roller.* II. (dimin. of scutra) *A little dish, plate, or platter; hence, Scutula,*

*Any square, diamond, or lozenge shaped figure.*

**SCUTULATUS**, a. um. (scutula) *Containing square or diamond-shaped figures, latticed, cross-barred.*

**SCUTULUM**, l. u. (dimin. of scutum) *A little shield.*

**SCUTUM**, l. n. (σκίος, leather) I. *A shield, especially, the long shield borne by the Roman infantry.* II. Fig. *A shield, defence, protection.*

**SCYTHIUS**, l. m. (σκίθιος) *A young animal, a lion's whelp.*

**SCYTHUS**, l. m. (σκίθος) *A drinking-vessel used by the ancients at table, as we should say, a wine-glass.*

**SCYTHALA**, e. or SCYTHALE, es, f. (σκυθαλα) *A strip of leather rolled upon a round staff, which, after it was disengaged from the staff, the Lacedæmonians used to send to their generals in order to convey to them their private commands; and the general in order to read it was obliged to roll it upon a staff exactly similar; and so it was, a secret writing, a private communication.*

**SE**, I. From SCI. II. For sine, without. III. Prep. Insepar. 1. *Without;* securus, l. e. sine cura. 2. *Apart, separately;* sepono, to set or lay apart. IV. For semi, half. V. For sex.

**SEBUM**, of SEBUM, l. n. Tallow, suet.

**SE-CENO**, cessi, cessum, ēre. To go aside, depart, or go away from others, to separate, secede; hence, Secessisse, *To be distant; also absolutè; secedere, to retire to the country (from the noise and bustle of the town).*

**SE-CERNO**, crevi, crētum, ēre. To separate, part, remove; hence, to discern, distinguish.

**SECIPISTA**, e. f. (from seco) *A knife used in sacrificing.*

**SECESSIO**, ōnis, f. (secedo) *A going away or aside, a withdrawing, accession; especially, the accession of the plebeians from the patricians.*

**SECESSUS**, us, m. (secedo) I. *A departing, separating, withdrawing.* II. *A removing or withdrawing from the society of other persons, retirement.*

III. *A remote or solitary place, a solitude.*

**SECIUS**, See SECTS.

**SECLUDO**, si, sum, ēre. (se and cludo, l. e. claudio) I. *To shut up apart or in a separate place, and gen., to shut up, confine; hence, secludi, to hide or conceal one's self.* II. *To separate, seclude.*

III. *To remove, dismiss.*

**SECLUM**, l. n. For seclum. See SECLUM.

**SECLUSUS**, a. um. Part. of SECLUDO.

**SECO**, cut, ctum, ōris. I. *To cut, or cut off.* II. *To cut, to wound, hurt.*

III. *To cut, to cause pain, to vex; hence to cut up (with words), to satirize, censure.*

IV. *To cut to pieces; hence, I. Fig. To cut, cleave, divide; hence, to end, decide.* 2. Fig. *To divide, distribute.*

3. Fig. *To go, pass, run, sail, fly through.*

4. *To gnaw to pieces, corrode.* V. *To cut surgically or for the sake of curing, to endeavour to cure by amputation or cutting; hence, Sectum, A cut, a part of the body that has been cut.* VI. *Spem secare, Virg., to entertain a hope.*

**SECURDIA**, e. f. See SECURDIA.

**SECURIO**, ōnis, f. (secerdo) *A separating, parting.*

**SECURIO**, See SECRETUS.

**SECRETUS**, a. um. I. Part. of secerdo; see SECRERO. II. Adj. 1. *Separated, divided, remote, apart.* 2. *Deprived.* 3. *Secret.* 4. *Solitary, lonely.*

5. *Rare, uncommon; also, Secretus, a, um, for secreto, In secret, secretly; hence Secretum, subst. 1. A solitary or lone-some place, a solitude, retreat; hence, Secretio (abl.), Separately, in a separate place.* 2. *A solitude, a living alone.* 3. *Any thing secret, a secret, mystery; hence, Secretio (abl.), Secretly, in secret; thus also, in secreto, apart from others, by one's self.* 4. *Secreta, Private papers.*

**SECTA**, e. f. (sequor) I. *A rule followed, a manner, way, method.* II. *A party, sect, faction, a band.*

**SECTARIUS**, a. um. (from secta) Whom others follow; vertex, Plaut., the bell-wether.

**SECTATOR**, ōris in. (sector) I. *One that attends another, an attendant, follower; especially, one who attends with assiduity or constancy; hence, II. An adherent.* III. *A disciple, pupil.*

**SECTILIS**, e. (seco) I. *Cleft, divided, cut.* II. *That may be cleft or cut.*

**SECTIO**, ōnis, f. (seco) I. *A cutting, cutting off, cutting to pieces; a castrating; hence, II. A dividing, distributing; hence, III. An auction, public sale, usually only of booty or confiscated property; hence, I. A bidding at an auction.*

2. *Things or property sold at auction.*

**SECTOR**, atus sum, ōris, (freq. of sequor) I. *To follow, run after, attend upon, accompany, out of regard or affection; especially to follow, &c. officia; hence, to wait upon (as a servant), to serve.* II. *To follow or run after out of anger or in derision, to pursue, persecute; hence*

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gen., to pursue, chase. III. To seek to catch by hunting, to follow after; also gen., to strive or endeavor after any thing, to aim at; also, to go or run towards with pleasure, to frequent, haunt; hence, to take pains in a striving, to search.

SECURUS, ūs, m. (securo) I. One who cuts, cuts off, or cuts to pieces. II. One who binds goods and by auction, by or in the name of the state, to no any other public manner, i. e. to the use of his axe.

SECURUS, a, f. (seco) The place in which any thing is cut, hewn, or done.

SECURUS, a, um. Part. of SECO

SECURUS, ūs, m. (securo) A sleeping or lying in bed alone.

SECURUS, ūs, m. (securo) I. To sleep or lie in bed alone. II. To dwell alone or in solitude.

SECURUS, ūs, m. (securo) e. (seculum) Relating to a century, happening once in a hundred years.

SECURUS, ūs, m. I. A race, generation. II. An age, the period to 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.

SECURUS, ūs, m. See CUM, and STR.

SECURUS, ūs, m. (secundus) Of the second class or direction.

SECURUS, ūs, m. (secundus) That follows or is next to the first, the second in order, of the second sort or kind.

SECURUS, ūs, m. (secundus) To follow, attend, accompany; hence, I. To favour, second, prosper. II. To adopt to any thing.

SECURUS, adv. (secundus) In the second place.

SECURUS, I. Adv. After, behind. II. Prep. with accus. 1. Near, nigh to, hard by, close to. 2. In. 3. After, behind. 4. 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.

SECURUS, a, um. (sequor) I. Following.

SECURUS, a, um. (sequor) 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. I. In water, Down the stream. 2. Of wind, Fair, favourable;

## SEC

hence, 1. Favouring, favourable, approving. 2. Successful, prosperous; also, Secundum, subst., Any thing fortunate, good luck, good fortune.

SECURUS, a, um. Carelessly, without anxiety.

SECURUS, a, f. (dimin. of securus) A small axe or hatchet.

SECURUS, a, um. (securus and fero) Leaving an axe or hatchet.

SECURUS, a, um. (securus and peto) Leaving an axe or hatchet.

SECURUS, ūs, f. (seco) An axe, hatchet, used for various purposes; to war, a battle-axe; especially, an executioner's axe; also, Secures, The sovereignty or power of the Roman state or magistracy.

SECURUS, ūs, f. (seco) I. Quiet, peace of mind, composure. II. Security, fearlessness, boldness. III. Carelessness, negligence, remissness. IV. Security, safety.

SECURUS, a, um. (se and cura) I. Careless, unconcerned, negligent, remiss.

SECURUS, a, um. (se and cura) II. Secure, fearless, composed, undisturbed; also, bold, audacious. III. Not to be feared, that does not occasion fear or anxiety.

SECURUS, ūs, m. (seco) A q. q. q. Secus, a, um. (seco) Compar. secus (with first syllable long) I. Secus. I. For aliter, Otherwise, not so; hence, badly, not rightly, not well; also sometimes, nat. 2. Less. 3. More.

SECURUS, ūs, m. (seco) Near by, with an accusative. III. It is sometimes appended to other words; as, circumsecus, round about. IV. Compar. Secus. I. Differently, otherwise. For secus, we find also sequus, Otherwise. 2. For minus, i. e. Less, preceded by a negative, non, nec, nihil, &c.; e. g. nihil secus, nevertheless. 3. Not, after quo, that. 3. Worse, or, badly, wrongly.

SECURUS, ūs, m. (sequor) A kind of gladiator, Cic.: he fought with the redarius.

SECURUS, I. But, disjunctive; hence, I. Not, when a speaker corrects or augments what he had said before, when it may often be rendered, yes, yea; clavas; sed probas, Plaut., i. e. yes, good ones; hence, sed etiam, but also, yea also.

SECURUS, ūs, m. (seco) 2. When the context has been broken, sed restores the connection, when it may be variously rendered, But, now, I say, &c. II. But, adversative. Moreover.

SECURUS, ūs, m. (seco) A means of

alloying or composing, a sedative.

## SED

SEDARE, adv. Softly, gently, calmly, peaceably, sedately.

SEDARE, ūs, f. (sedo) An allaying, stilling, assuaging, calming.

SEDARE, a, um. I. Part. of sedo; see SEDO. II. Adj. Calm, still, sedate, composed.

SEDARE, ūs, f. (decem) Sixteen.

SEDARE, ūs, f. (dimin. of sedes) A little seat or stool.

SEDARE, ūs, m. (sedens) That works in a sitting posture.

SEDARE, ūs, m. (sedo) (from *sedo*, fut. *sedabo*, whence, *sedo*, a seat) 1. To sit; also transitive, to sit on (a horse).

2. 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.

SEDARE, ūs, f. (sedeo) 1. A seat, that upon which one sits, a bench, &c. II. A seat, dwelling place, habitation, abode, residence. III. That upon which any thing rests, and so as it were sits, a place, foundation, ground, bottom.

SEDARE, ūs, m. (sedeo) A seat, place to sit upon.

SEDARE, ūs, f. (from sed-eo) 1. A separation of persons united by a bond.

II. Gen. Dissension, discord, quarrel, civil commotion, insurrection, sedition.

SEDARE, ūs, f. (from sed-eo) 1. Causing sedition or uproar, turbulent, factious, seditions.

II. Full of sedition, tumultuous, disturbed.

SEDARE, ūs, m. (sedo) To cause any thing to settle or sink; to still, calm, pacify, assuage, appease, check, end, stop, stay.

SEDARE, ūs, m. (sedo) 1. 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.

SEDARE, ūs, f. (seduco) A taking aside.

SEDARE, ūs, m. I. Part. of seduco; see SEDUCO. II. Adj. Remote, distant.

SED

SEL

SEM

**SEDIULAS, Ætis. f. (sedulus) Diligence, assiduity.**

**SEDULO, adv. See SEDULUS.**

**SEDULUS, a. um. (from sedeo) Diligent, industrious, busy; hence, ablat. noun. gen. Sedulo, adv. I. With diligence, busily, assiduously, carefully. II. Accurately, strictly, uprightly, honestly. III. Purposely, on purpose, intentionally.**

**SEGA, Ætis. f. (perhaps from *sega*, *sega*) I. Any thing with which land is sown or planted, standing corn, a crop; hence, *fig.* I. Advantage, profit, benefit. II. A crop, a multitude or thrift assemblage of things. II. A field which has been sown with corn. III. Seed that is sown, and corn; hence, *fig.*, for, cause, materials, occasion.**

**SEGISTER, is. n. or SEGISTRUM, l. n. Any covering, a coverlet; also, a garbical mode of the skins of animals.**

**SEGMENTATUS, a. um. (segmentum) Variegated or adorned with small pieces of any thing, inland, set.**

**SEGMENTUM, l. n. (for segmentum, from *seco*) I. A cut, incision. II. A division, portion, segment. III. Any piece cut off of a thread, cutting.**

**SEGNIFES, Ætis. (segnis and pes) That goes slowly, slow-footed, slow-paced.**

**SEGNIS, a. (see, l. o. sine, and ignis) Inactive, dull, lazy, sluggish, slow.**

**SEGNITER, adv. Inactively, sluggishly, slothfully, lazily, slowly.**

**SEGNITAS, Ætis. and SAGNITAS, Ætis. f. (segnis) Sluggishness, slowness, inactivity, sloth, laziness.**

**SEGRIGIS, c. or SE-GRÆX, Ætis. (the nominative does not occur) Separate, apart.**

**SE-GRËGO, Ætis. Ætis. Ætis. To separate from the herd or flock; hence, *gen.*, to separate, part, remove.**

**SEGRËS, c. (from *sex* and *jugum*) Yoked six together, having six yokes together.**

**SE-ËGO, Ætis. Ætis. Ætis. To separate, divide.**

**SEJUNCTIM, adv. Separately.**

**SEJUNCTIO, Ætis. f. (sejuncto) A separation; *fig.*, a quarrel, contention.**

**SEJUNCTUS, a. um. Part. of SEJUNGO.**

**SEJUNGO, Ætis. Ætis. Ætis. To separate, part, divide; hence, *act.* to distinguish.**

**SELAS, n. (râlas) A kind of lightning or fiery meteor; plur. *scila*, *Scia*.**

**SELECTIO, Ætis. f. (selego) A selecting, choosing.**

**SELIBRA, Ætis. f. (for semilibra) Half a**

**pound. N. II. Martial has the first syllable short.**

**SELIU, Ætis. Ætis. Ætis. (so and lego) To choose, select, *vult*.**

**SELLA, Ætis. f. (for sedela, from *sedeo*) I. A seat, stool, chair; especially, II. A stool upon which mechanics work.**

**III. The chair of a teacher, a professor's chair. IV. A curule chair. V. A portable chair, sedan.**

**SELLANDITUS, a. um. Dimin. of sellarius; e. g. poplar, Mart., perhaps, in which men sit to carouse.**

**SELLITERIUM, l. n. (sella and iterum) A meal in which they did not, like men, recline upon couches (lectis), but, like women, sat upon chairs.**

**SELLULA, Ætis. f. (dimin. of sella) A little chair or seat.**

**SELLULANTIS, a. um. (sellula) Of or belonging to a seat, sedentary.**

**SEMEL, adv. I. Once, one time.**

**II. Once, in numeration. III. The first time, first. IV. It is also used of indefinite time, and of time past. I. Of indefinite time, at some time or other, once. 2. Of time past, in any former time, once. V. At once, immediately. VI. For ever, once for all.**

**SEMEN, Ætis. n. (for *semen*, as subtemen, for subtemgen, belongs, with *secale*, to our root, *seco*, the Greek, *σῆμα*, *σῆμα*.)**

**I. Any thing which is sown or planted, or which serves for sowing or planting; hence, 1. The seed of corn and other plants. 2. A twig or slip used for propagating the plant, a graft, scion. II. Fig. Seed, that from which any thing springs or arises, a cause, origin, rise, foundation.**

**III. A race, progeny, posterity, child or children.**

**SEMENTER, a. um. (sementis and fero) Bearing a crop, fruitful in corn.**

**SEMENTIS, Ætis. f. (semen) I. A sowing; facere sementem, to sow. II. Young corn, growing corn.**

**SEMENTIVUS, or SEMENTIVUS, a. um. (sementis) Of or relating to sowing, or seed time.**

**SEMENTIVUS, c. (from *sex* and *mensis*) Of or lasting six months, half yearly.**

**SEMËSUS, a. um. (semit and *seus*) Half eaten.**

**SEMET, l. e. *se*. See *SCI*.**

**SEMI, Gr. *ἡμι*. In composition.**

**SEMI-ADPERTUS, or SEMADPERTUS, a. um. Half open.**

**SEMI-AMBUSUS, a. um. Half burnt.**

**SEMIANIMUS (Sēmān, *ἡμι*, and SEMIAN-**

**MUS (Sēman), a. um. (semit and anima) Half alive, and so, half dead.**

**SEMI-APERTUS, a. um. Half open.**

**SEMI-BARBATUS, a. um. Half barbarous.**

**SEMI-BOS, Ætis. m. Half a**

**SEMI-CAPR, p. n. m. Half goat**

**SEMI-CAPRUS, l. n. (semit and capra) A hemigride, a girdle with which only one half of the body or the hinder part of a garment is fastened.**

**SEMI-CERAMUS, a. um. Half burnt.**

**SEMI-CUMUS, a. um. (semit and *cruentus*) Half burnt.**

**SEMI-CUPUS, a. um. I. Half raw**

**II. Half half digested.**

**SEMI-CUTILLUS, c. Of half an ell.**

**SEMI-DIUS, a. um. Half divine, demigod.**

**SEMI-DOTUS, a. um. Half learned.**

**SEMI-DUMUS (Semerinus), c. and SEMI-ARMUS (Semerinus), a. um. (semit and armus) Half (i. e. imperfectly) armed.**

**SEMI-FERTUS, a. um. Half made.**

**SEMI-FERUS, a. um. (semit and ferus) I. Half animal. II. Of animals, Half wild. III. Of men, Half savage, or chimerus.**

**SEMI-FERTUS, a. um. Half propped.**

**SEMI-GRAVIS, c. Half oppressed or heavy; Half intoxicated, fuddled.**

**SE-MIGRO, *ate*. To remove from any one in order to dwell apart.**

**SEMI-HANS, Ætis. Half open.**

**SEMI-HOMO, Ætis. m. I. Half man, semihuman. II. Half man, savage.**

**SEMI-HORA, Ætis. f. Half an hour.**

**SEMI-LACER, a. um. Half torn.**

**SEMI-LAVIUS, a. um. Half washed.**

**SEMI-LIBER, a. um. Half free.**

**SEMI-LIVUS, Ætis. m. Half a ruler, one that is no better than a ruler.**

**SEMI-MANUS, a. um. Half marine, half on the sea.**

**SEMI-MAS, Ætis. m. I. Half male hermaphrodite. II. Castrated, gelded.**

**SEMI-MORTUUS, a. um. Half dead.**

**SEMI-NASCIVUS, a. um. (semen) Of or relating to seed or seedlings; hence, Seminafiium, subst., A nursery where trees are raised from seed, and thence transplanted.**

**SEMINATOR, Ætis. m. (semino) A sower, an author, originator.**

**SEMI-NEX, Ætis. or SEMINEX, c. (the nominative does not occur) Half dead.**

**SEMINUM, l. n. (semen) Seed of animals.**

**SEMINO, Ætis. Ætis. Ætis. To sow; hence, 1. To beget, engender. II. To sow, to disseminate, spread abroad**

## SEM

in the world. III. Fig. To generate, bring forth.

SEM-NUCUS, a, um. Half naked.

SEM-ORIBIS, is, m. A semicircle.

SEM-PAGINUS, i, m. Half taught, not thoroughly learned or accomplished.

SEM-PROFECTUS, a, um. Half finished.

SEM-PLENUS, s, um. I. Half full, not full. II. Half complete, half perfect, not having a full number or complement.

SEM-RECTUS, a, um. Half (not rightly) pruned.

SEM-SCRIBIS, a, um. Half scribbled or sketched.

SEM-RETRACTUS, a, um. Half (somewhat) bent back.

SEM-REPERTUS, a, um. Half (not very much) improved or repaired.

SEM-REPTUS, a, um. Half destroyed or overthrown.

SEMUS, indecl. (probably from Gr. *σῆμα*) I. A half. II. The half of an As; Hor.

SEM-SEMITUS, a, um. Half burnt.

SEM-SOMNUS, e, or SEM-SOMNUS, a, um. Half asleep.

SEM-SIS, is, m. (semis and as) I. A half As. II. Any half.

SEM-SPINSUS, a, um. Half (or partly) bent back.

SEMULA, e, f. A footway, pathway, path, footpath; in a town, a lane; especially a causeway for foot passengers.

SEM-TACTUS, a, um. Half touched.

SEM-TARUS, a, um. (semita) Off, belonging to, or found in a footpath or lane.

SEM-TACTUS, a, um. Half covered.

SEM-TRANSDUS, a, um. That is to be half burnt.

SEM-VICTUS, a, um. Half burnt.

SEM-VITUS, and SEM-VITUS, a, um. Half virt.

SEM-VIVUS, i, m. Half man, one that is a man but does not deserve the name.

SEM-VIVUS, a, um. Half alive; half dead.

SEM-SENERIUS, i, m. One that makes semicincta or small girdles.

SEMOTUS, a, um. I. Part of semoveo; see SEMOVEO. II. Adj. Separate, apart, remote; remote, distant.

SEM-TOVO, ēvi, tūm, ēre. To put or set aside, separate, remove.

SEMPER, adv. (for semel; per) Once for all, always, ever.

SEMPITERNUS, a, um. (semper) Everlasting, perpetual, perpetual; long, sempiternum, adv. For ever.

SEMUNIA, e, f. (for semunela) A half uncia, the twenty-fourth part of an As.

## SEM

and so, a small coin; 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).

SEMUNIALIS, e. (semunela) Of or containing the twenty-fourth part of an As, or of a whole.

SEMUNIARIUS, a, um. I. q. semunialis.

SENIARIUS, a, um. Titulus of senarius.

SENIARIUS, a, um. Consisting of six times.

SENIATOR, oris, m. (senex) A senator, member of the senate, of Rome.

SENIATORIS, a, um. Of or belonging to the senators, senatorial.

SENIATUS, us, m. (senex) The senate or chief assembly of a town; especially, the senate of Rome; especially. I. The senate when assembled, an assembly of the senate. II. A place in which the senators used to sit together, the senators' seats (in the theatre).

SENETA, e, f. See SENECTUS, a, um.

SENETUS, a, um. (senex) Old, aged, in years; hence, Senectas, subst., see SENECTUS.

SENETUS, utis, f. (senex) I. Old age, of men. II. Of things, Age, oldness. III. The whiteness of old age; hence, hoar hairs, grey hair. IV. Old age, old people.

SENO, ut, ēre. (senex) To be old.

SENECO, mīl, ēre. (senex) I. To grow old. II. To become old in or at any thing. III. To grow old, to decrease with years or time, to grow weak, feeble, or infirm.

SENIUS, gentis, senis. Compar. Senior, I. Adj. I. Old, aged, in years. 2. Old, favouring of age, manly. II. Subst. An old man. N. B. Accus. senium, for senem; Plant.

SENIUS, a, e, (sen) I. Sen, distributivē. II. Six, without distribution.

SENIUS, e, m, i, q. senex; Plant.

SENIUM, or SENIUM, n, a. I. Sixteen, distributivē. II. Sixteen, without distribution.

SENILIS, e. (senex) Of, belonging to, or resembling old people.

SENIO, ōnis, ut, (sen) A six (on dice).

SENIOR, See SENEX.

SENIUS, a, um. (senex) Old, aged, in years; hence, I. Senius, An old man.

II. Senium, Subst. I. Old age. 2. Long duration. 3. Perishness, weakness. 4. Melancholy, sadness. 5. Decadence, decline, weakness. 6. Old dirt or filth, equalis. 7. Torbidity, senescence.

## SEN

SENABILIS, e. (sentio) That can be perceived by the senses, sensible.

SENSIFER, n, um. (sensus and fero) That occasions perception.

SENSILIS, e. (sentio) That may be perceived by the senses, sensible.

SENSIM, adv. Gradually, by degrees, imperceptibly.

SENSUS, a, um. Part. of SENTIO.

SENSUS, ut, m. (sentio) I. Feeling, perception. II. The faculty or power of feeling, sense. III. Feeling, affection, sympathy. IV. Sense, understanding, comprehension. It was, I. Used by Cicero to denote what we call, The moral sense; communes 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, I. The opinion or vote of a senator given in the senate-house. 2. Of Judges, 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. Purport 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, a, um. Sententiously. II. In sentences or witty sayings.

SENTENTIOSUS, a, um. (sententia) Full of thoughts, especially, of witty thoughts or sentiments, sententious.

SENTEIUM, i, n. (sentis) A place full of thorns, a brake.

SENTINA, e, f. I. The filth which collects in the bottom of a ship, bilge water; hence, I. Fig. The lowest of the people, the dregs of the people, idle and worthless persons, Fr. *canaille*. 2. The lowest part of a ship, in which bilge water collects. II. Water which makes its way into a ship.

SENTIO, sensis, sensum, ire. I. To feel, perceive by the senses; hence, I. To feel, experience, feel to one's hurt or loss. 2. Of things without life, To feel. 3. To

## SEN

## SEP

## SEP

to subject or liable to. II. Of the mind. To perceive, observe, notice, see; hence, to know. III. To judge, think, be of opinion, deem; hence, part *Sensus*, a, um; e. g. of *sensus* *ostendit*, Cic.; hence, plur., *Sensa*, subst., *Tangit*, ideas. IV. To express one's opinion, to give a vote. N. B. *Sensit*, for *sensit*! Ter. *Sentis*, li. m. *A thora*, *drumbe*, *brar*. *Sentisco*, ére. (inchoat. of *sentio*) To perceive, observe.

*Sentus*, a, um. (*sentis*) *Thorny*, *rough*, *not smooth*.

*SEBORUM*, *SEBORUS*, adv. See *SEBORUS*, a, um.

*SEBORUS*, a, um. (for *sevorus*, from *se* and *vor* & *verto*) *Separate*, *apart*, *not in common with others*; hence, *Sevorus*, or *sevorum*, adv., *Separately*, *apart*; also, with a, *apart* from, *without*.

*SEPARABILIS*, e. (*separo*) *Separable*, *that may be separated*.

*SEPARATE* adv. *Separately*.

*SEPARATIM*, adv. *Separately*, *severally*.

*SEPARATIO*, ónis. f. (*separo*) *A separating*, *parting*.

*SEPARATOR*, óris, m. (*separo*) *One who separates or divides*.

*SEPARATUS*, a, um. I. Part. of *separo*; see *SEPARO*. II. Adj. *Separated*, *divided*, *separate*, *apart*, *different*.

*SEPARO*, ávi, átum, ére. To *separate*, *divide*, *part*.

*SEPELILUS*, e. (*sepelio*) *That may be put aside*, *buried*, or *concealed*.

*SEPELIVO*, pelivi and peli, pultum, ire. To *bury*, *inter*; also, to *bury* (a corpse).

*SEPE*, or *SEPER*, is. f. *A hedge*, *fence*, *any enclosure*.

*SEPIA*, e. f. (*sevia*) I. *The cuttlefish*. II. *Índ*.

*SEPIMENTUM* (*Sep*), i. n. (*sepelio*) *A hedge*, *fence*, *enclosure*.

*SEPIO*, or *SEPIO*, pií, ptum, ire. (*sepes*) I. To *hedge in*, *fence*; hence, II. To *surround with any thing*, *enclose*.

III. To *best*, *occupy*. IV. To *cover*, *protect*. N. B. *Seppissent*, Liv.

*SEPIOLA*, e. f. Dimin. of *sepia*; *Plaut*.

*SE-PONO*, sui, átum, ére. I. To *lay or set aside*, *lay up in store*, *reserve*; hence, to *retain*, *reserve*. II. To *lay aside*, *dismiss*, *remove*.

III. To *send away*, *remove*, *put away*. IV. To *disengage*.

V. To *choose*, *select*; hence, *Sepositus*, a, um, *Chosen*, *select*.

*SEPOSTUS*, a, um. I. Part. of *sepono*; see *SE-ONO*. II. Adj. I. *Remote*, *distant*. 2. *Select*, *excellent*, *choice*.

*SEPTEM* (*sepi*) *Seven*.

*SEPTEMBER*, íris, ére, (*septem*); *Month September*, Cic., *The month September*.

*SEPTENDECIM*, or *SEPTEDECIM*, (*septem* and *decem*) *Seventeen*.

*SEPTEMLUVA*, a, um. (*septem* and *luo*); e. g. *Nilus*, Oí., I. e. that has *seven mouths*.

*SEPTEM-GENITA*, a, um. *Seventfold*.

*SEPTEM-PEDES*, e. *Of a seven feet* (*in size*).

*SEPTEM-PLIA*, ílis, (*septem* and *plia*, from *plio*) *Sevenfold*.

*SEPTEMIUS*, ónis, m. See *SEPTIMIUS*.

*SEPTEM-VIR*, i, m. *One of seven men connected by virtue of their office or employment*, *seven joint magistrates*, *governors*, or *commissioners*.

*SEPTENVIRÁTUS*, e. *Id or relating to the Septemvir*.

*SEPTENVIRÁTUS*, us, m. *The office or dignity of a Septemvir*.

*SEPTEMVIR*, órum, m. See *SEPTIMVIR*.

*SEPTENÁRIUS*, a, um. (*septem*) *Consisting of seven*.

*SEPTENTRION*. See *SEPTENTRION*.

*SEPTENI*, e, a. See *SEPTENI*.

*SEPTENNIS*, or *SEPTENNISIUS*, e. (*septem* and *annus*) *Seven years* *old*.

*SEPTENTRIO*, or *SEPTENTRIO*, ónis, m. Plur. *SEPTENTRIONES*, or *SEPTENTRIONALES*.

I. Prop. *The seven plough stars*; hence, *the seven stars at the North Pole in the Great Bear*, otherwise called *Charles's Wain*. II. *The region of midday*, *the north*. III. *The north wind*, otherwise called *Aparctias*.

*SEPTENTRIONALIS*, e. (*septentrio*) *Northern*, *northly*.

*SEPTENUS*, a, um. and *SEPTENI*, e, a. (*septem*) I. *Seven*, distributiv. II. *Seven*, without distribution.

*SEPTIES* adv. (*septem*) *Seven times*.

*SEPTIMO*. *For the seventh time*, see *SEPTIMUS*.

*SEPTIMUS*, a, um. (*septem*) *The seventh*; hence, *Septimium*, adv., *For the seventh time*. N. B. *Die septim*, for *septimo*; *Plaut*.

*SEPTINGENTESIMUS*, a, um. (*septingenti*) *The seven hundredth*.

*SEPTINGENTI*, e, a. (*septem* and *centum*) *Seven hundred*.

*SEPTUAGENI*, e, a. See *SEPTUAGENUS*.

*SEPTUAGENUS*, a, um. and more frequently *SEPTUAGENS*, e, a. (*septuaginta*)

I. *Seventy*, distributiv. II. *Seventy*, without distribution.

*SEPTUAGINTA*, a, um. (*septuaginta*) *The seventieth*.

*SEPTUAGINTA*, numer. (*settuaginta*)

*Seventy*

*SEPTUM*, i. n. (*sepulo*) *Any enclosed place*; a *fold*, *pen*; a *hedge fence*. *sepula*, an *enclosed part* of the *Campus Martius*, in which the *people voted* at the *comitia*.

*SEPTUM*, uncti, m. (*septem* and *unus*)

I. *Seven* (*of the* of an *As*, of a *whistle*).

II. *Seven things of a kind*.

*SEPTUS*, a, um. Part. of *SEPIO*.

*SEPTULABIS*, e. (*septulum*) *Of or relating to a sepulchre*.

*SEPTULITEM*, i. n. *A common burying-place*.

*SEPTULUM*, i. n. (*from sepulo*); as *fulcum*, from *fulcio*) I. *A grave*, *sepulchre*; also, *a sepulchral mound*. II. *A tomb*, *a grave together with the monument*, *inscription*, &c. III. *The dead*, or, the *spirit of the dead*.

*SEPTULUS*, ónis, m. (*sepelio*) I. *One who buries*. II. *Fig*, *turbinum*, Ter., I. e. one who *calms*.

*SEPTULUS*, e. f. (*sepelio*) *A burying*, *interment*, *sepulture*; a *grave*; also, the *burning of a corpse*.

*SEPTULUS*, a, um. Part. of *SEPTULO*.

*SEPTUS*, acis, (*sequor*) I. *That follows easily*, *quasily*, or *frequently*.

II. *Placid*, *flexible*, *yielding*, *ductile*, *tractable*.

*SEQUESTER*, tris, trum. and *SEQUESTER*, tris, íre. *Mediator*, *that serves for mediation*; hence, *subst*, I. *Sequester*.

II. *A mediator*, *go-between*; an *agent* in  *bribery*. 2. *An arbiter*, *umpire*, especially, one with whom that concerning which two parties dispute is deposited to hold until the dispute may be settled. II. *Sequestra*, íem., *A female mediator*.

III. *Sequesterum*, or *sequestre*, *The depositing of a disputed thing in the hands of a third person until it be determined to whom it belongs*; *sequestratio* (*íat*.) *deponere*, to make such deposit. *Plaut*.

*SEQUIOR*, SEQUITUR, (*sequor*, or for *sequor*, *compar*, of *secus*) Prop. *That which follows the first or any thing*; hence, *inferior*, *worse*, *bad*, *poor*, *mean*. N. B. *Sequius*, adv., as *secus*. I. *Worse*, *badly*, *ill*. II. *Otherwise*, *not so*. III. *Less*.

*SEQUOR*, quítus and cétus, um, í (*from traus*) I. *Intrans*. I. *To follow*, to go or come after. 1. Of things which are easily brought to pass, or are managed without difficulty, when it may be rendered. To *fall* *easily*, to *come* or *happen* of itself. 2. *To follow*, *come*, or *appear* on the next place. 2. *To speak*, *say*. II.

## SEQ

**TRAB.** To follow, accompany, attend; to follow, pursue; hence, 1. To follow, come after, ensue upon. 2. To succeed, favour, prosper. 3. To follow, conform one's self to any thing, comply with; hence, to follow, to be of the party of any one, to hold with any one. 4. To go to a place. 5. To follow after a thing, to seek, court, pursue. 6. To aim at, to have in view. 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.

**SERQUUS**, a. um. Part. of **SERVO**.

**SERULI**, a. f. A bar for fastening doors, a bolt.

**SERUS**, adv. Later, slowly; serius oculus, sooner or later. Hor.

**SERENITAS**, adis. f. (serenus) Serenity, brightness or clear weather.

**SERENO**, avi, atum, ere. (serenus) To make clear or serene, to clear up.

**SERENUS**, a. um. 1. Clear, serene, without clouds, &c.; hence, Serenum, substat., fair weather, a clear sky; hence, 1. Bright, clear, shining. 2. Fig. Clear, calm, serene. 3. Fortunate, prosperous.

N. B. Serenus, as a title of the emperor, *Serene Highness*; Jovian serenum, Mart., i. e. the emperor Domitian. II. That clears the sky, that brings fair weather.

**SERESCO**, ere. (from serenus) To grow dry.

**SERIS**, a. f. A large vessel, wide and of long shape, for holding oil, wine, &c., a tun, pipe.

**SERICATUS**, a. um. (sericum) Clothed in silk.

**SERICUS**, a. um. (sericum) Silken, of silk.

**SERICUS**, a. um. (Σηρικος) Of or belonging to the Seres, or their country; Serica, plur., Silk, silken garments.

**SERIES**, ei. f. (sero, ul, &c.) A row, a number of things placed together in succession; a race of descendants, posterity.

**SERIO**, adv. See **SERIVS**, a. um.

**SERIOLA**, a. f. (dimin. of seria) A small butt or pipe.

**SERIUS**, adv. See **SERIVS**.

**SERIUS**, a. um. (serius, earnest; Serium, Any thing serious; homo, all, Serio, In earnest, seriously; seria, plur., Serious or weighty affairs.

**SERMO**, onis, 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

## SER

with any one, conversation. V. A speech, oration. VI. A satire. VII. A treatise, writing. VIII. A language, speech, dialect.

**SERMO**, inor, atus sum, irl. (sermo) To speak with any one, to talk, discourse, converse.

**SERO**, rui, rtum, ere. (from ser, izeo)

I. To join together in a row or series; and gen. II. To converse, speak. Part. **SERTUS**, a. um, joined together, connected in a series or line; wreathed.

**SERO**, sevi, satum, ere 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.

**SERO**, adv. Late; see **SERUS**.

**SERTINES**, a. um. (sero) I. Late, that comes, grows, or happens late. II. That brings forth or bears any thing late. III. That does any thing late.

**SERPENS**, tis. c. (serpo) I. A creeping creature. II. A serpent.

**SERPENTIGENA**, a. c. (serpens and gigno) Born or sprung from a serpent.

**SERPENTIFES**, edis. (serpens and pes) Serpent-footed, having serpents' feet.

**SERPESTRUM**, i. n. (serpo) A bandage or splint which they bound on the crooked knees of children, in order to make them straight.

**SERPO**, psi, ptum, ere. (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 unobservedly; also fig., to spread abroad. IV. Fig. To creep, crawl.

**SERPYLLUM**, i. n. (serpillo) Wild thyme, wild running betony (Thymus Serpyllum, L.).

**SERRA**, a. f. (for segra, from seco) A saw.

**SERRATUS**, a. um. (prop. part. of serro) In the shape of a saw, jagged like a saw.

**SERULIA**, a. f. (dimin. of seria) A little saw.

**SERTA**, orum. n. and **SERTA**, a. f. See **SERTUM**.

**SERTUM**, i. n. usually plur. **SERTA**, orum. also **SERTA**, a. 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**, i. n. (probably, from sero s. sero) The watery part of curdled milk, whey.

## SER

**SERUS**, a. um. 1. Late; hence, **Serum**, subst., A late time; hence, sero, abl., late; also, late in the day, in the evening; hence, 1. 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**, a. f. (servus) A female slave.

**SERVANTIS**, e. (servo) That may be preserved or delivered.

**SERVATOR**, oris, 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**, a. 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, ire. (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. B. **Servibus**, for servibus; Plaut.

**SERVITIUS**, i. n. (servus) I. The condition of a slave, slavery, servitude. II. Slaves, the household, domestics.

**SERVITRIX**, icis. f. (servio) A female slave.

**SERVITUDO**, inis. f. (servus) Slavery, servitude.

**SERVITUS**, utis. 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, atum, ere. (servo, υπηρεμα)

I. To observe, watch; hence, servare, to take care, take heed, be on one's guard. II. To guard, watch, keep. III. To observe, keep, not to violate, to maintain.

IV. To preserve, save, deliver 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.

## SEI

VIII. To hold, to Assoc. N. B. Serrazzo, *in Arc.*, for serravero, &c.; Plaut.

SEAVULA, *m. f.* (dimin. of serva) *A little or young female slave, a female slave.*

SEAVOLUS, or SEAVOLUS, *l. m.* (dimin. of servus) *A young slave, a slave.*

SEAVUS, or -OS, *a. um.* (servo) *I. Of men, In slavery, bound to service, servile; hence, Servus, subst., A slave; Serva, subst., A female slave. II. Of houses and land, Subject to servitude, liable to certain burdens or duties, of base tenure.*

SEAVUNCIA, *m. f.* (for sequecunia) *A tenth and a half, an eighth; also adjective; in manibus gestant copulas seavuncias, Plaut., l. e. an inch and a half thick.*

SEAVUFLEX, or SEAVUFLEX, *icis.* (seosqui and plica) *One and a half.*

SEAVULUS, *l. f.* (serulus, or rivulus) *A kind of herb, waterwort.*

SEAVUS, (perhaps from semis and quis) *Half as much more; seavus major, Cic., larger by one half.*

SEAVVALTER, *m. f.* *One and a half.*

SEAVVOLA, *m. f.* *An hour and a half.*

SEAVVOCIVUS, *a. um.* *One and an eighth.*

SEAVVOCUS, *icis. n.* *The work of a day and a half.*

SEAVVODILUS, *e.* *(Of a foot and a half (in measure).)*

SEAVVOPES, *edis. m.* *A foot and a half (in measure).*

SEAVVOPLAGA, *m. f.* *A blow or stroke and a half.*

SEAVVOTERTIUS, *a. um.* *One and a third.*

SEAVVODIUM, *l. n.* (sedeo) *A scat, chair, stool.*

SEAVVUS, *e.* (sedeo) *I. Fit for sitting upon. II. That sits easily; hence, that stands firmly.*

SEAVVUS, *onis. f.* (sedeo) *I. A sitting; hence, II. A seat, place where one sits.*

III. *Fig. An abiding or tarrying in a place.*

SEAVVITRO, *are.* (freq. of sedeo) *To sit, to sit often.*

SEAVVUNCULA, *m. f.* (dimin. of seavus) *A sitting; or an assembly of persons sitting and conversing together.*

SEAVVUS, *oris. m.* (seobidam) *I. One that sits, a sitter. II. An inhabitant, dweller.*

SEAVVOTIOLUM, *l. n.* Dimin. of seavertium; *e. g. his decies seavertiolum (neut. sing.), twenty hundred thousand sestertii, Mart.*

## SES

SEAVERTIUS, *a. um.* (semitis and tertius) *Two and a half; hence, seavertius nummus; or simply, Seavertius (sc. nummus), A sesterce, a silver coin (properly of the value of two Ases and a half) the fourth part of a denarius; a trope, for which any thing is said. But, Seavertium, l. n. (sepondo) A sum of money amounting to a thousand sestertii.*

SEAV, for seel. See Sel.

SEAVS, or SEAVS, *m. f.* *I. Any strong hair; a bristle. II. A fishing-line.*

SEAVYANA, *m. f.* and SEAVANUM, *l. n.* (sevania, exvanum) *A kind of large medlar.*

SEAVIGER, *a. um.* (seva and gero) *Bearing bristles, bristly.*

SEAVOTOS, or SEAVOTOSUS, *a. um.* (seta) *Full of bristles or strong hairs, bristly, hairy.*

SEAV. Is the same as sive, from which it is formed. *I.* It is put twice or more often in a sentence. *1.* When each seu (or sive) has a separate verb, or when the first seu (sive) begins a period and belongs to a verb, then it means, *Either if—or if; whether—or.* *2.* When that is not the case, then seu (sive)—seu (sive) means, *Either—or*, for which we may say, *whether—or.* *II.* A single seu is used, *1.* Before a word, *Although, even, &c.* *2.* After a word, *Or.*

SEAVERE, *adv.* (severus) *Seriously, earnestly, severely.*

SEAVERTIAS, *itis. f.* (severus) *Seriousness, severity.*

SEAVERTIAS, *adv. l. q.* severe; Plaut.

SEAVERTIVUS, *inis. f.* (severus) *l. q. severitas; Plaut.*

SEAVERTUS, *a. um.* (probably from se and verus) *I. Serious, earnest, in nature or disposition. II. Especially of judges, Severe, rigorous. 2. Grave, serious, in appearance. III. Severe, strict, harsh, rigorous. IIII. Cruel. IV. Trustful. V. Strict, careful. VI. Fig. Severe.*

SEAVVICO, *avi, itum, are.* *I. To call aside. II. To lead or draw aside.*

III. *To separate, remove.*

SEAVVUM, *l. n.* See SEAVUM.

SEAV, numer. (ic) *Six.*

SEAVVAGENARIUS, *a. um.* (sexageni) *(Of or containing sixty; homo, sixty years old.*

SEAVVAGENTI, *m. a.* (sexaginta) *I. Sixty, distributive. II. Sixty, without distribution.*

SEAVVAGINTIUS, *a. um.* (sexaginta) *The sixtieth.*

## SEX

SEXAGES. *Sixty times.*

SEXAGINTA, *numeri.* (Sexaginta) *Sixty; also for, very many.*

SEXAVENARIUS, *a. um.* (sexcenti) *Consisting of six hundred.*

SEXAVENTUM, *m. a.* (sexcenti) *Six hundred, distributive.*

SEXAVENTI, *m. a.* (sex and centum) *I. Six hundred. II. This was often used to denote an undefined large number, as we use the word thousand, l. e. very many.*

SEXAVENTIES, *adv.* *Six hundred times.*

SEXAVENTIPLAGUS, *a. um.* (sexcenti and plaga) *That receives six hundred blows.*

SEXAVICENNIS, *numeri.* *Sixteen.*

SEXAVENNIS, *e.* (sex and annus) *Of six years.*

SEXAVENNIVM, *l. n.* (sexennia) *The space of six years.*

SEXAVUS, *adv.* *Six times.*

SEXAVVIVIVM, *numeri.* *The six chief men in the council of smaller towns, the six chief citizens.*

SEXAVVIVIVS, (miles) *A soldier of the sixteenth Legion.*

SEAVVIVIVS, *is. m.* (sex) *The sixth part of an As; hence, a small coin, of the value of the sixth part of an As; also, the sixth part of any whole; as also, sextans denoted two cyathis, Mart.*

SEAVVIVIVS, *l. m.* (sextus) *The sixth part. I. Of liquids, The sixth part of a congius. II. Of dry things, The fourth part of a (Roman) bushel (modius), and so, a (Roman) peck.*

SEAVVIVIVS, *e.* (sextus) *Prop. The sixth, hence, mensis Sextilis, and simply, Sextilis, The month August, which was the sixth, reckoned from March, anciently the first month in the year.*

SEAVVIVIVS, *m. f.* *sc. pars.* (from sextulus, *a. um.* dimin. of sextus) *The sixth part of an uncia; hence, the sixth part of a sestertii (the seventy-second part) of any whole.*

SEAVVIVIVS, *a. um.* (sex) *The sixth; hence, Sextum, For the sixth time.*

SEAVVIVIVIVM, or SEAVVIVIVIVM, *a. um.* *The sixth time.*

SEAVVIVIVIVM, *a. um.* (sex and ungula) *Having six talons.*

SEAVVIVIVIVM, *us. m.* *Sex, male or female.*

SI, *conj.* (from Si) *I. If. I. Conditional. 2. In connection, If, if indeed; also, if, since, because, inasmuch as. 3. When, for quando. 4. In wishing, I would that? 5. In comparisons, as si, as if, just as if. II. Although, even though.*

III. *Whether.*

SIBILO, *are.* (sibilus) *I. Intrans. To*

*his*; it may sometimes be rendered, to *whistle*. II. *Trans.* To *his at, hiss down*.  
 SIBILUS, a, um. *Hissing*.  
 SIBULUS, i, m. A *hissing*, also, a *whistling*. N. B. The plural is *sibuli* and *sibula*.

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.; *jaentes 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*; *si sic Diva potens Cypr.* II. *Wherefore, hence*. III. It is used in assertions, *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 velim existimes, te nihil gratius facere posse, Cic.* N. B. Sicce, for sic; Plaut.; sicine, in a question, for sic; Ter.

SICA, æ, f. I. A *dagger, dirk*. II. *Assassination, secret murder*.

SICARIUS, i, m. (sica) *An assassin, landit*.

Sicce, adv. I. *Dryly, in the dry*. II. For sic; Plaut. Sicine, *So? Thus?*  
 SICCRAS, ætis, f. (siccus) I. *Dryness, want of moisture*; hence, *dry weather, drought*. II. *Dryness, frugeness*; of the body; *freedom from unhealthly humours, dryness*.

Siccō, avi, ātum, āre. (siccus) *To dry, make dry*; hence, I. *To drain, drink up, empty*. II. *To milk; to suck*.

SICCŪLUS, 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. *Fear, cloudless*. V. Of the body, *Dry, free from redundant or unhealthy humours*; hence, *fig., of oratorical style, without redundancy, nervous*.

SICULUSITO, āre. *To imitate the manners, language, &c. of Sicily*.

SICULŪLA, æ, f. A *little sword, sickle, &c.*; Plaut.

SICULUS, or SICULUS, i, m. *The fourth of the twelfth of an As or any whole, the forty-eighth part*; two drachmae.

SICUM, for sic allucit. *If any where*.

SICULA, æ, f. (dimin. of sica) *A small dagger*.

SICUNDE, for si alifunde. *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 if verc.*

IV. *As indeed*. V. *Just as if*.

VI. *Although*.

SICŪTI. See SICUT.

SIDERETS, a, um. (sidus) I. *Full of stars or constellations, starry*. II. *Heavenly, divine*; hence, I. *Fig. Heavenly, divine, excellent*. 2. *Shining, bright, glittering*. III. *Of or belonging to a bright heavenly body*.

Sido, sidi and sedi, ēre. (sēs) 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, ēris, n. (sidōs, forma, species)

I. *Any luminous heavenly body*. I. *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, Very high, also, upwards*. II. *The stars shine by night, are fiery, and the ornament of the heavens*; hence, I. *Sidura, for, Night*. 2. *Sidus, for decus*. 3. *Sidus, for, Beauty*. 4. *Sidera, fig. of, beautiful things*. III. On account of the influence which was attributed to the stars, sidus denotes, 1. *The time of year*; *sidus, also, a day*. 2. *A region, climate*. 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.

SIGILLARIA, ōrum, n. (sigillum) *A place where images, books, and other things were sold*.

SIGILLATIM, adv. *Singly*.

SIGILLATUS, 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 any thing*. IV. *Carved*. V. *A separate image, little statue or figure (of marble, wax, &c.)*.

SIGNA, ætis, n. (σῆμα) *The Greek or which when written as 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*.

SIGNATOR, ōris, m. (signo) *One who sets his seal to any thing as a witness*.

SIGNATURA, æ, f. (signum) *A seal*.

SIGNIFER, a, um. (signum and ferō) I. *Bearing a mark, image, or images*. II. *Carrying a standard*; hence, subst. I. *One who carries a standard*. 2. *A standard-bearer, ensign*; hence, 3. *Fig. A leader*.

SIGNIFICANTER, adv. *Significantly, clearly, distinctly, expressly*.

SIGNIFICATIO, ōnis, f. (significo) I. *A pointing out, showing, discovering, intimating*; hence, II. *Public applause*.

III. *Sense, meaning, signification, the import, purport*. IV. *In the arts, the lively representation of a thing, energy, force, emphasis*. V. *A sign, mark, token*.

SIGNIFICO, āvi, ātum, āre. (signum and facio) I. *To give a sign, give to understand, give notice or warning, signify, indicate, show*. II. *To show things, signify, to jeshow*. III. *To mean, signify*.

SIGNO, āvi, ātum, āre. (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 sēs) 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, signet*; also, *the impression of a seal*. 2. *A constellation, sign in the heavens*. 3. *A military standard*.

SILANUS, i, ia. *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, silently. **III.** Gen. **Silentia.** Quietness: hence, fig., stillness, absence of business, idleness.

**SILIO,** ul. ére. (from *sil-*, to make silent) **1.** 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, **1.** To be silent, to write nothing. **2.** Fig. To be silent or still. **3.** To be still or inactive.

**N. B.** **Silens,** Still, prop. and fig. **SILER,** éris. u. A kind of shrub, the seed of which was used as medicine, and its branches cut for staves, &c.

**SILESCO,** lui, ére. (inchoat. of *siléo*) **1.** To become silent. **II.** To grow still, to abate, grow calm.

**SILEX,** leis. m. and, in Virgil, f. **I.** A flint or flintstone; any small hard stone found in fields. **II.** A rock, crag, or large stone. **III.** Lunstone. **IV.** Fig. of Hardness of heart.

**SILICIVUS,** a, um. **I.** e. *siligine.*

**SILICO,** inis. f. **1.** A kind of very white wheat, of superior quality. **II.** Fine flour of wheat.

**SILQUA,** re. f. A pod, shell, husk, of peas, beans, &c.: **Siliquæ,** plur., 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. *simus.* Having a nose turned upwards, or a snub-nose.

**SILVA,** or **SYLVA,** re. f. (from *sil-*, with the digamma *sil-*, *silva*) **1.** 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, **I.** A tree, trees. **II.** Any number of things upon which one works in making a thing, materials. **N. B.** **Siluz,** trisyll. for *silvæ*; **II.** or.

**SILVESCO** (Sylv.), ére. (*silva*) To become a forest: hence, of vines, to grow too thick and woody.

**SILVESTER** (Sylv.), tris. tr. (*silva*) **1.** Woody, full of woods. **II.** That grows or is found in a wood.

**SILVICOLA** (Sylv.), re. c. (*silva* and *col-*) That dwells in a wood, tenant of a wood.

**SILVICULTRIX** (Sylv.), leis. f. (*silva* and *col-*) Dwelling in a wood.

**SILVIVAGUS** (Sylv.), a, um. (*silva* and *frango*) That breaks to pieces a wood or trees.

**SILVUS** (Sylv.), a, um. (*silva*) Full of woods or trees, woody.

**SIMIA,** æ. f. (*simus*) An ape, properly, a female ape: hence, **1.** Fig. An ape, an absurd imitator. **II.** As a term of contempt, *Juckanapes*.

**SIMILIS,** e. (*simæ*) Like, similar: hence, **Simile,** subst., A resemblance, any thing like.

**SIMILITER,** adv. Similarly, in like manner. **N. B.** **Simulus,** for *verisimulus*: **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.

**SIMULUS,** i. m. (*dimin.* of *simius*) A little ape.

**SIMULI,** i. q. *simul.* Together, at once.

**SIMUS,** i. m. An ape.

**SIMPLEX,** leis. (from *semel*, for which they said also, *sem* or *sim*, and *plico*) **1.** 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.** Unconditional, absolute. **X.** Not intricate or involved.

**SIMPLICITAS,** atis. f. (*simplex*) **1.** Simplicity, of that which is not compounded. **II.** The natural disposition: frankness, candour, integrity, honesty, sincerity.

**SIMPLICITER,** adv. Simply: hence, **1.** 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, **Simplem,** That which is simple.

**SIMULUM,** i. n. A tall used in pouring out the libation at a sacrifice: hence, proverbially; *hucus excitare in simulo*, i. e. to make much ado about nothing; *Angl.*, to raise a storm in a tea-pot.

**SIMPŪVICUM,** i. n. A vessel used at sacrifices, perhaps *i. q.* *simulium*.

**SIMUL** (*simæ*) **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* (*abque, ut*), As soon as: and simply, *simul, as soon as.*

**SIMULACHRUM** (*not Simulachrum*), i. n. (*simulo*) **1.** 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.

**SIMULĀTE,** adv. In appearance, feignedly.

**SIMULATIO,** ónis. f. (*simulo*) **1.** An appearance falsely assumed. **II.** Pretence, pretext, colour; hypocrisy, insincerity.

**SIMULATOR,** óris. m. (*simulo*) **1.** An imitator. **II.** A counterfeit, pretender.

**SIMULATORIX,** leis. f. (*simulator*) She that makes images or likenesses.

**SIMULO,** or **SIMULO,** avi, atum, āre, (*simul*) **1.** To make like. **II.** To portray, picture, express. **III.** To imitate: hence, *Simulatus,* a, um, Counterfeit, in appearance, pret. *naed.* **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.*

**SIMULUS,** a, um. *Dimin.* of *simus*; **LUER.**

**SIMUS,** a, um. (*simus*) **1.** Bent upwards, flat. **II.** That has a nose bent upwards or flat, snub-nosed.

**SIN.** conj. **But, if, however.** **N. B.** *Sin minus, sin alter, sin secus,* often form a whole clause, *But if not, on the contrary* supposition.

**SINCERE,** adv. **1.** Without dissimulation, frankly, candidly, honestly. **II.** Well, rightly.

**SINCERUS,** a, um. (for *sincerus*, from *semel* and *certus*) Simply used: hence, **1.** Not painted, genuine, natural, real: hence, *Upright, honest.* **II.** Pure, without dirt or spots, unadulterated, clean.

**III.** *Pur.,* unmixed, simple: hence, *figure, unmixed.* **IV.** *Unmixed, un hurt.* **V.** *Unhurt, sound.*

SINCPUR, lit. n. (perhaps for semi-caput, *σινεπυρον*) I. *A half of the head.* II. *The head.*

SINDOS, *σινδός*, f. (*σινδός*) *A kind of fine linen, muslin.*

SINE, *σινει*, c. abl. *Without.*

SINGŪLĀRIS, *ε*, (*σινγυλάρης*) I. *Single.* II. *One alone, one of its kind, one and no more; hence, 1. Unique, singular, extraordinary. 2. Bel. uging 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, 1. In the singular number. II. Singularly, extraordinarily.*

SINGŪLĀRIS, a, um. i. q. *singularis.* I. *Single.* II. *Simple.* III. *Singular, extraordinary.*

SINGŪLĀRIS, *ε*, (*σινγυλάρης*) adv. *Singly, one by one.*

SINGŪLUS, *σινγυλός*, a. See SINGULUS.

SINGULĀTĪM, adv. for *singulātīm*; *Hor. Sat. 1, 6, 44.*

SINGULTO, *σινγυλτό*, ā, ūm, āre, (*σινγυλτός*) *To sob; also, of persons dying, to gasp, rattle in the throat.*

SINGULTUS, *σινγυλτός*, m. (from *singuli*). *A sobbing, a sob.* II. *A yex, hiccup.*

III. *Of persons dying, A gasping, the rattles in the throat.*

SINGŪLUS, a, um. and more often plural SINGŪLI, *σινγυλίοι*, a. (from *sing.* i. e. *semel*) I. *Single, one alone; hence, distributivē, one each. II. Each; especially distributivē, each separately, every, several; centurionibus, quibus singulae haves erant attributae, Cæs., 1. e. one ship to each.*

II. *Alone, without company.*

SINISTER, *σινιστήρ*, trā, trum. (from *sino*, 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 *sinistroversus* or -um) *Towards the left hand.*

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**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.*  
**SITULUS**, æ. f. (dimin. of situla) *A vessel into which, after it had been filled with water, wooden lots were thrown, a ballot-box.*

**SITICŌSUS**, a. um. (sitis) *Thirsty; fig., dry, thirsty, without moisture, arid.*

**SITIENTER**. adv. *With thirst; with desire.*

**SITIO**, lvi, ltuu, 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**, ut. m. (sino) 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.* 3. *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 sitis, oblivion, Proport.*

**SIV-VE**. conj. 1. *Or if; when sive is repeated, the former is rendered, if, 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.* Parthus sive Cydon, Virg.

**SŌSŌGŌDUS**, (*σοςσος*) This word denot'ed not merely *An emerald*, but almost any precious stone of a green colour: hence, fig., *the colour of a smaragdus.*

**SŌSŌS**, idis. f. (*σοςσος*) *A small sea-fish of inferior quality.*

**SŌBRIE**. adv. 1. *Soberly, temperately.*

II. *Reasonably, prudently.*

**SŌBRIETAS**, ætis. f. (sobrius) *Sobriety, moderation in drinking.*

**SŌBRINA**, æ. f. (sobrinus) *A female cousin-german.*

**SŌBRINUS**, i. m. (for sororius, as is supposed, from soror) *A cousin-german, by the mother's side.*

**SŌBRIVS**, a. um. (for sobrius) 1. *Sober, not drunk; hence,* II. *Moderate, temperate, not given to pleasure.* III. *Reasonable, prudent, sensible.*

**SŌCCŌTES**, a. um. (soccus) *That wears light shoes or slippers.*

**SŌCCUS**, i. m. Dimin. of soccus.

**SŌCCUS**, i. m. *A kind of low and light shoe worn by the Greeks and by comic actors; comedy.*

**SŌCER**, æri. m. (*σωκεις*) *A father-in-law.* N. B. I. Soceri, Parents-in-law.

II. *Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 4, noster socer venit.* i. e. *my son's father-in-law.* III.

**SŌCERIVS**, for socer, Plaut.

**SŌCIABILIS**, e. (socius) 1. *That can be united, or united easily; hence,* II.

**SŌCIABLE**, social. III. *United, friendly.*

**SŌCIALIS**, e. (socius) 1. *Social, of or belonging to society.* II. *Conjugal, nuptial.* III. *(f) or relating to allies.*

**SŌCIALITER**. adv. (socialis) *Socially, in a social manner.*

**SŌCIANUS**, i. um. *A companion, comrade.*

**SŌCIUS**, 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.*

**SŌCIO**, ævi, ætum, ære. (socius) *To unite, connect, associate.*

**SŌCIOPRAUDUS**, a. um. (socius and fraudo) *That defrauds his partners.*

**SŌCIUS**, 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. *Alien, 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 Navalis.* N. B. Socium, for sociorum; Liv.

**SŌCORDIA**, or SECORDIA, æ. f. (soccus) 1. *Stupidity, dullness.* II. *Carelessness, negligence.*

**SŌCORDITER**. adv. *Carelessly, negligently.*

**SŌCORS**, dis. (from se and cor) 1. *Stupid, without understanding.* II.

*Careless, negligent.*

**SŌCŌRUS**, us. f. (*σωκωρα*) *A mother-in-law.*

**SŌDĀLĪTUS**, or SŌDĀLĪTICUS, a. um. (sodalitas) *Belonging to a fraternity; hence, Sodaliticum (cluum), subst.* I. *The society or intercourse of friends, companionship, intimate friendship.* II.

*Especially, A feasting or banqueting company.*

**SŌDĀLIS**, e. (perhaps from sodas, amicus) *Social; hence, Sodalis, subst.*

I. *A companion, intimate friend, comrade, comrade; especially, sodales, 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**, ætis. f. (sodalis) 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? pray, will you?*

**SŌL**. genit. solis. m. 1. *The sun; hence, of the sun; 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. (sol) *(f) or belonging to the sun.*

**SŌLĀRIS**, a. um. (from sol) *(f) 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.*

**SŌLĀTIŌLUM**, i. n. (dimin. of solatium) *A sitting consolation.*

**SŌLĀTIUM**, i. n. (solor) 1. *Consolation, solace, comfort; hence,* II. *And, assistance, resource in necessity.* III. *A compensation.* IV. *A means of solace or consolation.*

**SŌLĀTOR**, ætis. m. (solor) *A comforter.*

**SŌLĀTUS**, a. um. Part. of SOLOR.

**SŌLDURIVS**, i. n. Plur. Soldarii, in Gaul, *Persons who devoted themselves to the service of a noble, retainers, adherents.*

**SŌLUS**, a. um. See SOLITUS.

**SŌLEA**, æ. f. 1. *The sole of the foot of animals.* II. *Soleæ, Slippers, sandals,*

or light shoes, which covered only the sole of the foot: hence, from the resemblance, 1. A kind of fetter for the feet. 2. A kind of shoe for horses, &c. III. A kind of flat fish, the sole (Pleuronectes Solea, L.).

IV. An implement used in pressing clives.

SOLĒRIUS, i. m. (solea) A maker of slippers or sandals.

SOLĒTES, a. um. (solea) Wearing slippers or sandals.

SOLĒNNIS, e. See SOLENNIS.

SOLĒNNIS, SOLĒNNITAS, &c. See SOLENNIS, &c.

SOLĒO, ūs sum, ēre. I. To be used, accustomed, or wont. Part. I. Solens, According to custom. 2. Solitus, a, um, activē, Cic.; passivē or adjectivē, Usual.

II. To have intercourse with any one. N. B. Soluerat, for solitus erat; Sall.

SOLĒRS, SOLĒRTIA, &c. See SOLĒRS, &c.

SOLĒRE, adv. I. Solidly, firmly. II. Fully, completely, thoroughly, entirely.

SOLĒRTAS, ātis, f. (solidus) Solidity, density.

SOLĒRO, āvi, ātum, ēre. (solidus) I. To make solid or dense. II. To make firm or secure, to strengthen. III. To join together, make whole.

SOLĒRS, 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.

SOLĒRS, a, um. (sol and fero) That bears or brings forth the sun; plaga, i. e. the east, Sen.

SOLĒFERREUS (Solif.) a, um. (sollius, i. e. totus and ferreus) Of solid iron; soliferreus, sc. telum, Liv.

SOLĒSTIMUS, 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.

SOLĒTARIUS, a, um. (solus) Solitary, lonely, without company.

SOLĒTE, adv. Alone.

SŌLĪTŪO, 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, Solitum, 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 coffin.

SŌLĪVAGUS, a, um. (solus and vagus) I. That wanders about alone. II. That goes alone. III. Solitary, private, for itself.

SOLĒNNIS, SOLĒNNIS, or SOLENNIS, e. (from solus, 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.

SOLĒNNITER, SOLĒNNITER, or SOLENNITER, adv. I. In a usual or customary manner. II. Festively, solemnly.

SOLĒRS, or SOLĒNS, tis. (from solus, i. e. totus, and ars) I. Expert, skilful. II. Inventive, ingenious, dexterous, clever, adroit. III. Crafty, cunning.

SOLĒRTER, or SOLĒRTER, adv. Skilfully, dexterously, cunningly.

SOLĒRTIA, or SOLĒRTIA, e. f. (solters) I. Cleverness, skilfulness, inventiveness. II. Craft, cunning.

SOLĒCĪTATIO, ōnis, f. (sollicito) I. A troubling, disturbing. II. A soliciting, tempting, instigating.

SOLĒCITE, adv. I. With great anxiety or solicitude. II. Carefully, solicitously.

SOLĒCITO, āvi, ātum, ēre. (from solus, 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 vex, to urge. 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.

SOLĒCITŪO, Inis, f. (sollicitus) Anxiety, painful solicitude, trouble.

SOLĒCITUS, a, um. (solus, i. e. totus, and cito) I. Excited, set in motion.

II. Troubled, disturbed, unquiet.

III. Busy: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 221.

SŌLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (solus) To make desolate or lonely.

SŌLĒCISMUS, i. m. (solāci-uis) I. A fault in the construction of a sentence, a solecism. II. Gen. A fault.

SŌLŪO, 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.

SŌLUTE, adv. Loosely: hence, I. Freely, at pleasure. II. Carelessly, remissly, negligently. III. Without difficulty, easily.

SŌLŪTUS, 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, i. e. unrestrained: hence, free from any thing, independent: also, free from any thing. 5. In one's own power. 6. Without difficulty, easy. 7. That can do any thing easily. 8. Immoderate, unbounded, unlimited.

SOLVO, solvi, sŏlutum, ēre. I. To loosen, loose, unbind. II. To solve, explain, unravel. III. Acquiesce, To kill:

solvi, to die. IV. To loosen into its parts to dissolve, melt, break up. V. Solvere versum, to deprive of metre, to turn into prose, Hor. VI. To open.

VII. To drive away, do away with.

VIII. To enfeeble, enervate, debilitate, weaken.

IX. To render cheerful, excite to laughter.

X. To violate, transgress, break.

XI. To separate, part.

XII. To pay: hence, Solutus, a, um, Paid: Solutum, Payment: in solutum, for payment: hence, fig. 1. Solvere pœnas, 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 despatch, dismiss. XIV. To free, exempt. N. B. Solut (for solv), trisyll., Catull: soluisse, quadrisyll., Tibull.

SOMNĪATOR, ōris, m. (somnia) One who has faith in dreams.

SOMNICŪLOSE, adv. Sleepily, drowsily.

SOMNICŪLOSUS, a, um. (from somn. culus, dimin. of somnus) Sleepy, drowsy.

SOMNIFER, or SOMNIFERTUS, a, um. (somnia and fero) I. That causes sleep, soporific. II. That causes numbness or death, deadly, mortal.

SOMNIFERTUS, a, um. (somnia and facio) That causes sleep, soporific.

SOMNIO, avi, atum, ōre. (somniaum) I. To dream. II. To dream, as it were to dream, when one imagines, believes or supposes things without reason, or talks idly.

SOMNIUM, i, n. (somnia) I. A dream: hence, fig., a dream, a vain thing, trifle, nonsense. II. Poetically, Sleep.

SOMNUS, i, m. (from sōno) I. Sleep: hence, II. Sleepiness, sluggishness: lethargy. III. Of the sea, Calm, rest.

IV. Night. V. The sleep of death, death. VI. A dream.

SŌNĀBĪLIS, ē. (sono) Sounding, easily sounding.

SŌNAX, ācis. (sono) Sounding, loudly sounding.

SŌNĪPES, ēdis. (sonus and pes) Sounding or making a noise with the feet: hence, subst., A horse, steed.

SŌNITUS, us, m. (sono) A sound, noise.

SŌNIVUS, a, um. (sonus) Sounding, making a noise.

SŌNO, uti, Itum (ōri, atum), āre. (sonus) I. Intrans. I. To make a noise, sound, resound: hence, of persons and things, frequently with an adverbial ac-

cusative; vox hominem sonat, sounds like the voice of a man. 2. To resound, re-echo. II. Trans. 1. To speak of: hence, 1. To sing of. 2. To discover or betray by the song. 3. To mean, signify.

N. B. I. Sonaturum, Hor. 2. Sono, ēre; e. g. sonare, Lucr.

SŌNOR, ōris, m. (sono) A sound, noise.

SŌNŌRUS, ō, um. (sonor) Sounding, loud, noisy, sonorous.

SŌNS, tis. I. Punishable, obnoxious to punishment, that has committed a crime. II. Hurtful, noxious.

SŌNTICUS, a, um. (sons) Considerable, serious, weighty: non illi sōntica causā est, Tibull., sufficient cause or reason, i. e. he is not unwell.

SŌNUS, i, m. (allied to tonus) A sound, noise: hence, a word (which is heard), the sound of a word: also, language, speech.

SŌPHĪA, ē. f. (σοφία) Wisdom.

SŌPHĪSMA, ātis, n. (σοφισμα) A sophism, fallacy.

SŌPHĪSTA, ē. or, SŌPHĪSTES, ē. m. (σοφιστής) A sophist, a learned man who professes philosophy and rhetoric, and instructed others therein for hire.

SŌPĪUS, (σοπῆς) adv., i. e. sapienter, an exclamation denoting admiration or applause, Bravo!

SŌPUS, i, m. (σοπῆ) Wise.

SŌPIO, ūvi and ū, itum, ire. (allied to sopor) To deprive of feeling or sense, as, by fainting, sleep, &c.: hence, I. To put or lull to sleep: hence, Sopiūtus, Lulled to sleep: hence, fig., to lay at rest, to calm, quiet, assuage. II. To kill. III. To render senseless: hence, Sopiūt, To faint away, swoon.

SOPOR, ōris, m. (perhaps from sōpi) I. The juice of the poppy. II. A soporific medicine, sleepy dose: also, a deadly potion. III. Deep sleep: hence, I. Loss of sense or feeling. 2. Fig. Sleepiness, sluggishness, laziness. 3. The sleep of death, death. 4. The temple of the head.

SŌPŌRĀTUS, a, um. I. Part. of soporo: see SOPORO. II. Adj. (from sopor) Sleeping, asleep.

SŌPŌRĪPER, a, um. (sopor and fero) That causes sleep, soporific.

SŌPŌRO, avi, atum, āre. (sopor) To furnish with a soporific power.

SŌPŌRTUS, a, um. (sopor) Full of sleep, sleepy.

SŌRBEŌ, ūi, (ptum), ēre. (from sōno, sōno, the root of sōno) I. To suck down or suck in a fluid, to sup up: hence,

II. Gen. To suck in, absorb. III. Fig. To swallow, endure, brook.

SORBĪLIO, āre. (dimin. of sorbeo) To sip.

SORBĪLĪUM, i, n. Pottage, soup; victualandum sorbilo, Plaut., i. e. miserably.

SORBĪTIO, ōnis, f. (sorbeo) A sipping, sipping up; a drink, potion.

SORBĪTUM, i, n. The fruit of the sorb or service tree, a service-berry.

SORDEŪ, ūi, ēre. (sorde) I. 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, ūm, f. I. 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, villany, meanness of spirit: especially, niggardliness, stinginess.

SORDESCO, ēre. (sordeo) To grow dirty or filthy.

SORDIRĀTUS, a, um. (from sordidus) Wearing or having on soiled clothes, in mourning.

SORDEŪ, adv. Dirtily, in a dirty, filthy, sordid manner: hence, fig. I. Lowly, in a low manner. II. Meanly, basely, especially, niggardly, penuriously.

SORDIRĪTUS, a, um. (dimin. of sordidus) I. Dirty, foul. II. Bad, mean, base.

SORDĪDUS, a, um. (sorde) I. Dirty, filthy, foul, sordid. II. Low, mean.

III. Base, object, mean spirited: especially, niggardly, penurious. IV. Wearing a soiled garment.

SORDĪTUDO, ūis, f. (sorde) Dirt, filth.

SOREX, icis, m. (σῶρεξ) A shrew-mouse.

SŌREXĪNUS, a, um. (sorex) Cf or belonging to the shrew-mouse.

SŌRĪTES, ē. m. (σῶρετες) In logic, An accumulated argument.

SŌRŌR, ōris, f. I. 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.

SŌRŌRELA, ē. f. (dimin. of soror) A little sister.

SŌRŌRĪCĪDA, ē. m. (soror and cado) A murderer of a sister.

SŌRŌRIO, āre. (soror) To grow together as sisters.

SORORĪUS, a, um. (soror) *Of or belonging to a sister.*

SORS, tis. f. (from sero) I. A lot, that with which lots are drawn, as, a tablet, a billet, dice, &c.; hence, I. Sors oraculi, the answer of an oracle. II. Sors Sortis, *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, I. 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.: Plant.

SORSUM, adv. i. q. seorsum; Catull. SORTICŪLA, ae. f. (dimin. of sors) *A little billet or lot.*

SORTIFER, a, um. (sors and fero) *That gives oracular responses.*

SORTIGER, a, um. (sors and gero) i. q. sortifer.

SORTILEGUS, a, um. (sors and lego) *Prophetic, divining; Sortilegus, subst., a diviner.*

SORTIO, ivi, itum, ire. (sors) i. q. sortier; Plaut.: hence, Sortitius, a, um. *Decided by lot:* hence, sortitio (ablat.), I. *By lot.* II. *By fate.*

SORTIOR, huius, 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.*

SORTIŪS, ōnis. f. (sortior) *A casting or drawing of lots, a determining by lot.*

SORTIŪS, (ablat.) See SORTIO.

SORTITOR, ōris. m. (sortior) *One who casts or draws lots.*

SORTITUS, a, um. Part. of SORTIO.

SORTITUS, us. m. (sortior) *A drawing or casting of lots.*

SOSPES, tis. (sēs, or, σωστος, i. e. salvus) I. *Safe, unhurt.* II. *Fortunate, lucky:* also, that renders fortunate or delivers.

SOSPITĀLIS, c. (sospes) *Salutary.*

SOSPITO, āre. (sospes) *To save, deliver, protect.*

SŌTER, ēris. m. (σωτήρ) *A saviour, deliverer.*

SŌTERIA, ōrum. n., sc. munera. (σωτήριον) *Presents made on recovery from sickness.*

SPADIX, icis. m. (σπαδική) *A palm branch broken off together with its fruit:* hence, adj., *Of a date-colour, reddish brown, chestnut brown.*

SPADŪS, ōnis. m. (σπάδων) *An bunch: of animals, a gelding.*

SPARGO, si, sum, ere. (σπάρω) I. *To strew, scatter, or throw about:* also, *to sprinkle; hence,* 1. *To scatter; strew; 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 besprawl, bestrew, besprinkle:* hence, 1. Fig. *To besprawl, 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.*

SPARULŪS, i. m. *The beam.*

SPARUS, i. m. and SPARUM, i. n. *A kind of lance.*

SPĀTHA, ae. f. (σπάθη) I. *A long broad instrument for stirring and mixing medicines and other things, a spatula, spatule.* II. *The stay or reed of a weaver's loom.* III. *A kind of broad sword.*

SPĀTHĪLĪUM (Spatal.), i. n. (σπαθάλιον) *The branch of a palm-tree.*

SPĀTIŪS, ōnis, 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 way, journey.* 2. *A walk, place for walking in.* 3. *A walking, taking a walk.*

II. *Room, extent, place, space:* hence, I. *Space, between, distant, 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.*

SPECĪĀTIM, adv. *Especially.*

SPECĪES, 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.*

SPECĪLLUM, i. n. (specio) *A surgical instrument for probing wounds, &c., a probe.*

SPECĪMEN, īnis. n. (specio) I. *A proof.* II. *A token, mark.* III. *A pattern, specimen, sample.* IV. *An ornament.*

SPECIO, xi, ctum, ēre. (σπίρω) *To look (at an object).* N. B. Spicit, for spicit; Plaut.

SPECĪOSE, adv. *With good appearance, handsomely, splendidly.*

SPECĪŌSUS, a, um. (species) I. *Having a good shape or appearance, beautiful, well shaped, handsome, strikingly handsome or beautiful:* hence, I. *Well sounding.* 2. *Respectable.* II. *Having a good appearance, specious, plausible, showy.*

SPECTĀBĪLIS, c. (specio) I. *That can be seen, visible.* II. *That is worth seeing, splendid, beautiful.*

SPECTĀCŪLUM, 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.

SPECTĀMEN, īnis. n. (specio) *A proof.* SPECTĀTŪS, ōnis. f. (specio) I. *A seeing or looking at.* II. *An inspecting, hence, an examining, trying; respect, consideration.*

SPECTĀTOR, ōris. m. (specio) I. *A beholder, observer, looker on.* II. *A spectator (at a play, &c.).* III. *An examiner, judge, critic.*

**SPECTATRIX**, icis, f. (spectator) *She that sees or looks at any thing.*

**SPECTATUS**, a, um. I. Part. of spectro; 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, if the magistrate were at the same time an augur, to observe them himself.*

**SPECTO**, ávi, áutum, áre. (freq. of specio) I. *To see, look at, behold, view, eye, especially, with attention: also sequ. accus., to see or look at any thing, to observe, mark, regard: especially, to be a spectator of 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.*

**SPECTUM**, 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.*

**SPECTABILIS**, e. (specular) *Visible.*

**SPECTABUNDUS**, a, um. (specular) *Watching.*

**SPECTULARIS**, is, n. See **SPECTULARIS**.

**SPECTULARIS**, e. (speculum) *Like a mirror, transparent: hence, Specularia, um and orum, Panes of glass (as we should say), a window.*

**SPECTLATOR**, óris, m. (specular) 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. (specular) I. *Of or relating to espid or observation.*

II. *Caliga, Suet., l. c. such as was worn by the speculatores or body-guards of the emperor.*

**SPECTATRIX**, icis, f. (speculator) I. *She that spies or watches.* II. *She that looks to or towards any place.*

**SPECTATUS**, a, um. Part. of speculor.

**SPECTOR**, 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. (σπίς) I. *A cave, cavern: also, an artificial cave or pit: also, a covered water-course.* II. *Fig. A cavity.*

**SPELŒUM**, i, n. (σπηλαίον) *A cave, cavern.*

**SPELUNCA**, æ, f. (σπήλυξ, γυφός) *A cave, cavern; and sometimes, a grotto.*

**SPERABILIS**, e. (spero) *That may be hoped for.*

**SPERNAX**, ácis. (sperno) *Despising, shewing contempt.*

**SPERNO**, spēvī, spētrūm, ére. (speram) *To fling away: I. To separate, divide, sever, remove.* II. *To reject, despise, condemn, scorn.*

**SPERO**, ávi, áutum, 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. l. 25.*

**SPHERŒMACHIA**, æ, f. (σφαίραμαχία) *A fighting (for pleasure) with balls.*

**SPICA**, æ, f. (specum, 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.*

**SPICEUS**, a, um. (spica) *Consisting of ears of corn.*

**SPICIFER**, a, um. (spica and fero) *Bearing or producing ears of corn.*

**SPICIO**, ére. for specio. See **SPECTO**.

**SPICULUM**, i, n. for spiculum; Lucr.

**SPICULUM**, i, n. (from spicium) *Any point or sting: hence, with the poets, for, a javelin, arrow.*

**SPINA**, æ, f. I. *A thorn, the prickle of a plant: hence, *hg., sorrow, care.**

II. *A thorn, a thorny shrub or plant.*

III. *Any prickle.* IV. *The back or spine of men and animals.* V. *A f. bone.*

VI. *Spina, ug., in speaking and debating, Nice points, difficulties, subtleties, intricacies.*

**SPINETUM**, i, n. (spina) *A place full of thorns or briars, a thicket of thorn bushes.*

**SPINUS**, 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, envious, intricate, difficult (in style, &c.).*

**SPINTHER**, éris, n. (σπίθηρ) *A kind of female ornament.*

**SPINTUBICNIUM**, 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. A spire, fold, wreath.* 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, vapour, &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. A kind, 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.*  
 I. *The spirit, the soul's*: hence, 1. *A soul, a person.* 2. *Spirit, high spirit, elevation of mind.* 3. *III. Erection of voice.* 4. *IV. Disposition, sentiment.*  
 V. *Figour or activity of mind, energy, spirit.* VI. *Hostility or bitterness of spirit.* VII. *The spirit of divination or of poetry, enthusiasm.* VIII. *A spirit.*  
 SPĪNO, āvi, ātum, āre. 1. 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 the 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.* 11. Trans. 1. *To breathe out, exhale:* hence, fig., 2. *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) 1. *Any thing made or pressed close together.* 2. *A stopping up, thick plastering.*  
 SPĪSSE, adv. 1. *Thickly.* 11. *Slowly.*  
 SPĪSSESCO, ēre. (spissus) *To become thick.*  
 SPĪSSĪGRĀDUS, a, um. (spisse and gradior) *That steps slowly.*  
 SPĪSSĪRŪDO, inis. f. (spissus) i. q. spissitas.  
 SPĪSSO, āvi, ātum, āre. (spissus) *To make thick, thicken.*  
 SPĪSSUS, a, um. 1. *Thick.* 11. *Slow, tardy.*  
 SPĪLEN, ēnis. m. (σπλήν) *The spleen, mill:* sum petulantī splene cachimio, I am inclined to laugh at the faults of others, Pers.  
 SPLENDEO, ui, ēre. 1. *To shine, to be bright or resplendent:* thus also, Splendens, *Glistening, bright.* 11. 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.* 11. *Clearly, distinctly.*  
 SPLENĀDUS, a, um. (splendeo) 1. *Bright, shining:* hence, 11. *Bright, having a good appearance, sounding well.* 111. *Splendā, magnificent.* 1V. *Respectable, in repute, distinguished, illustrious.* V. *Clear, distinct.*  
 SPLENDOR, ōris. m. (splendeo) 1.

*Brightness, lustre, splendour, sheen.*

11. Fig. Of style of living, *Splendour, magnificence.* 111. Fig. *Respectability, excellence, honour, dignity.* 1V. *Ornament.* V. *Clearness of sound or voice.*

SPLENĀTUS, a, um. (splenium) *Plastered, having on a plaster.*

SPĪLĀRĪUM, i. n. (spolium) 1. *A place in which clothes are taken off:* hence, 11. *A den of thieves, a slaughter-house, a place where any one is plundered or murdered.*

SPĪLĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (spolio) *A robbing, plundering.*

SPĪLĀTOR, ōris. m. (spolio) *A robber, plunderer.*

SPĪLĀTRIX, icis. f. (spoliator) *A female robber or plunderer.*

SPĪLĀTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of spolio; see SPOLIO. 11. Adj. *Impoverished, poor.*

SPĪLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (spolium) 1. *To strip any one, to take off his clothes in order to plunder him.* 11. *To rob, plunder:* hence, gen., *to deprive of any thing.*

SPĪLIUM, i. n. (probably from σπύλον)

1. *The skin of an animal drawn or cast off:* hence, *that which a Roman soldier took from a slain enemy;* especially, *arms, spoils.* 11. *Any thing taken from an enemy in war, plunder, spoil, booty.* 111. *Any thing obtained by robbery or plunder.*

SPONDA, æ. f. 1. *The foot of a bedstead, couch, or the like:* hence, 11. *A bedstead:* afterwards, *the whole bed.*

111. *A long bench for lying or sitting upon, a sofa, settee.* 1V. *A bier.*

SPONDEO, spēpōndi, sponsum, ēre. (from σπίνδα) *To promise any thing regularly, secretly, 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, 1. *Spondere sibi. To promise one's self any thing, to believe assuredly.* 11. Fig., of things without life, *To promise well, to give reason for hope.* N. B. Spondere sponsonem, for faecre; j. Liv.

SPONDEUS, a, um. (σπονδία) *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.

SPONGIA, æ. f. (σπογγία) *A sponge:* a rosagall.

SPONS, tis. f. (from spondeo) *Will, promise:* it is usually found only in the ablative; sponte alicuius, *With or agreed to, to the will of any one;* we more frequently find, sponte meae, tua, sua, &c., and simply, sponte. 1. *Of (my, thy, his, your own free will, of one's self, spontaneously, willingly, of one's own accord, voluntarily, &c.)*

11. *Of one's self, of one's own head.* 111. *By one's self, without the aid of others.* 1V. *Of things without life, Of itself, by 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.*

SPONSTO, ōnis. f. (spondeo) *A formal promise or engagement:* hence, 1. *A bond 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, at wager at law: also, the sum of money deposited.* 11. *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 *sutor.*

SPONSUS, us. m. (spondeo) *A promising, engaging.*

SPORTELLA, æ. f. (dimin. of sporta)

1. *A little basket.* 11. Perhaps, *A dish of cold meat, cakes, &c.*

SPORTULA, æ. f. (dimin. of sporta) 1.

1. *A little basket.* 11. *A little basket of food, intended as a present for a client or some other person.*

SPĪRETIO, ōnis. f. (sperno) *A despising, one's self, pledge one's self, assure, make a promise:* hence, Sponsus, a, um, *Promised, betrothed:* Sponsum, *A thing promised:* hence, 1. *Spondere sibi. To promise one's self any thing, to believe assuredly.* 11. Fig., of things without life, *To promise well, to give reason for hope.* N. B. Spondere sponsonem, for faecre; j. Liv.

SPĪRETUS, a, um. Part. of SPĪRETIO.

SPĪMA, æ. f. (spuma) *Foam, froth.*

SPĪMĀTUS, us. m. (spumo) *A foaming, foam.*

SPĪMESCO, ēre. (spuma) *To begin to foam.*

SPĪMĒUS, a, um. (spuma) *Full of foam, frothy.*

SPĪMĪFER, a, um. (spuma and fero) *Producing foam, foaming.*

SPŪMO, āvi, ātum, āre. (spuma) 1. Intrans. *To foam.* 11. Trans. 1. *To cause to foam, to cover with foam:* hence, Spumatus, a, um, *Foamy, covered with foam.* 2. *To foam forth bring forth with foam.*



ΣΦΟΔΡΟΣ, a, um. (spuma) Full of foam, foaming.

SPUD, ul, ūtum, ēre. (σπίον) 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) Obscure.

SPURCIFLUS, a, um. (spurcus and ficio) That makes filthy or dirty.

SPURCITIA, ē, and SPURCITIES, ēi. f. (spurcus) Filthiness, dirtiness.

SPURCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (spurcus) To befoul, defile, dirt.

SPURCUS, a, um. I. Unclean, dirty, foul; hence, II. Gen. Base, foul, villainous, rascally. III. Bad.

SPŪTOR, ōris. m. (sputo) One who spits.

SPŪTO, āre. (freq. of spuo) I. To spit, spit out. II. To spit at.

SPŪTUM, i. n. (spuo) Spittle.

SQUALĒO, or SQUALLEO, ul, ēre. (εξάλλω, 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. I. 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.

SQUALĒDE, adv. Plainly, without ornament, uncothly.

SQUALĒDUS, or SQUALĒDUS, a, um. (squalēo) 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. (squalēo) 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, ē, 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; with, Serp., i. e. serpents.

SQUAMIGER, a, um. (squama and gero) Covered with scales, scaly.

SQUAMŌSUS, a, um. (squama) I. Full

of scales, scaly. II. Fig.; lingua, Lucan., i. e. rough.

ST! An interjection commanding silence, Hst! St! St!

STABILĒMEN, inis, n. (stabilio) A stay, support, stabiliment.

STABILĒMENTUM, i. n. (stabilio) A stay, support, stabiliment.

STABILIO, ivi, itum, 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.

STABŪLĀRICUS, 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. (statio) 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, Pasture ground. 3. Contemptuously, A resort, abode.

STACTA, ē, and STACTE, es. f. (στακτή) 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, āvi, 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, 38.

IV. I. q. solum, A tub; calidæ aquæ, Tac.

STĀLAGMIUM, i. n. (στάλαγμα) Plur. Stalagma, A kind of pendula or carrings.

STĀMEN, inis. n. (from statum, supin. of sisto) I. The warp of a web; (the cross threads are called subtentura.) 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.

STĀMĒNUS, a, um. (stamen) Full of threads.

STĀTĀRICUS, a, um. (status) That acts or does any thing standing, or on one spot, stationary.

STĀTASSO, āre. To cause to stand, to fix, make firm.

STĀTERA, ē, f. (ιστάριον) 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.

STĀTIM, 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.

STĀTIVUS, a, um. (sto) Standing still, stationary; hence, Stativa, sc. castra, I. A standing camp; travellers' quarters. II. A station for ships.

STĀTUA, ē, f. (statuo) A statue, image.

STĀTŪMEN, inis. n. (statuo) That upon which any thing stands or supports itself; hence, I. A prop. II. Statumina. 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, ē, f. (sto) Stature, size of body.

STATUS, a, um. Part. of SISTO.  
 STATUS, s. m. (sto) I. 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.*  
 STATŪTUS, a, um. Part. of STATUO.  
 STĒGA, æ. f. (στῆγα) *The deck of a ship.*  
 STELLA, æ. f. (for sterula, dimin. of ἀστὴρ) I. *A star.* Hence, I. Fulgentes stella, *Lightning.* II. *A comet.*  
 II. With the poets. I. For sidus, *A constellation.* 2. *The sun.*  
 STELLANS, tis. (stella) *Starry;* and fig., *shining, glittering.*  
 STĒLLĀTUS, 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. Gr. ἀστειλάτης. *A kind of lizard with shining spots on its back (Lacerta gecko, L.).*  
 STEMMA, ætis. n. (στῆμα) I. *A crown, garland, wreath;* especially, *one with which the busts of ancestors were adorned;* hence, *II. A genealogical tree;* *a pedigree, genealogy.*  
 STERCŌREUS, a, um. (stercus) *Of dung, dirty, filthy,* as a term of reproach.  
 STERCŌRO, ære. (stercus) *To manure with dung.* STERCUS, ðcis. n. *Dung.*  
 STĒRILIS, e. (sterilus, dimin. of sterus, a, um, στειρός, στειρῆς) I. *Unfruitful, barren;* hence, with the poets, *that renders unfruitful.* III. Fig. *Unfruitful, unprofitable.* III. *Empty.*  
 STĒRILITAS, ætis. f. (sterilis) *Unfruitfulness, barrenness.*  
 STĒRILUS, a, um. i. q. sterilis; Lucr.  
 STERNAX, æcis. (sterno) *That throws to the ground.*  
 STĒRNO, strāvi, strātum, ære. (from στῆνω, στῆνω, also, στῆνω, στῆνω, which the perfect and supine) I. *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 gau., to cover;* hence, *1. To cover a couch or bed with cushions, mattresses, &c.* 2. Equum sternere, i. e. to saddle, Liv.

STĒRNO, ui, ūtum, ære. (from στῆνω-  
 νουσι) I. *Intrans. 1. To sneeze.* 2. *Of a lamp, To sputter.* II. *Trans. To give by sneezing;* omen *aliqui, Propert.*  
 STĒRNŪTAMENTUM, i. n. (sternuto) *A sneezing.*  
 STĒRTO, ui, ære. (from διεθῶ, διεθῶνω)  
 I. *To snore.* II. *To sleep soundly, to sleep.*  
 STIGMA, ætis. n. (σίγμα) *A mark made by puncture;* hence, *I. 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) I. *A drop.* II. Fig. *A trifle, little.*  
 STILLICIDIUM, i. n. (stilla and cado) *A liquid which falls by drops.*  
 STILLO, avi, ūtum, ære. (stilla) I. *Intrans. To drop, fall in drops.* II. *Trans. To cause to drop, to distil.*  
 STĪLUS, or STYLUS, i. m. (στυλός) *Properly, A column, pillar;* hence, *I. A pointed pale or iron spike, for fixing in the ground, a catdrop.* II. *A style for writing with, an iron instrument, broad at top and pointed below, with which the Romans wrote on wax-tablets;* hence, *I. Writing.* 2. *A frequent writing, or writing for exercise.* 3. *A style or manner of writing.*  
 STĪMŪLĀTO, onis. f. (stimulo) *A stimulating, inciting.*  
 STĪMŪLĀTRIX, icis. f. (stimulator) *She that stimulates or incites.*  
 STĪMŪLUS, a, um. (stimulus) *Consisting in prickles or goads.*  
 STĪMŪLO, avi, ūtum, ære. (stimulus) I. *To prick or pierce with a goad.* II. *To torture, torment, disturb, trouble.* III. *To incite, instigate, impel, rouse, stimulate.*  
 STĪMŪLUS, i. m. (στῖλον) I. *A pointed staff or stake, as, a catdrop;* especially, *a goad, used in driving cattle.* II. Fig. *Torture, torment.* III. Fig. *An incitement, incentive, excitement.* N. B. Stimulum, i. neut.; Plaut.  
 STINGUO, ære. (στῖγω) *To cringingish; Stingui, To be extinguished.*  
 STĪPATIO, onis. f. (stippo) *A stiffening, cramping, filling up close;* hence, *a thick crowd of people;* *a crowd, throng, number;* of attendants, *a suite.*  
 STĪPĀTOR, ðris. m. (stippo) *One of a suite, an attendant.*  
 STĪPENDĀRIUS, a, um. (stipendium)  
 I. *Relating to tribute;* hence, *bound to pay tribute, tributary.* Vectigal stipen-

diarium, Cic., a fixed annual tribute or contribution of money. II. *Relating to pay, serving for pay, stipendiary.*  
 STĪPENDĪOR, ūtus sum, āri. (stipendium) *To receive pay, and so, to serve for pay.*  
 STĪPENDĪUM, i. n. (for stipendium, from stips and pendo) *That which is paid to individuals;* hence, *I. Pay, stipend;* hence, *I. Military service.* 2. Fig. *Service.* II. *A tax, tribute, contribution;* hence, *I. That which any one is obliged to pay or suffer, punishment.*  
 STĪPES, litis. m. (from στῖπες) I. *Any piece of wood standing in the ground.* I. *The trunk of a tree;* also, *a tree;* *a branch.* 2. *A pale, stake.* II. *Proverbially, A stock, a blockhead.*  
 STĪPO, avi, ūtum, ære. (from στῖπω, στῖβω, στῖβω) I. *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. I. *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.*  
 STĪPŪLĀ, æ. f. *A ham; straw.*  
 STĪPŪLĀTO, onis. f. (stipulor) *A formal covenant or promise to perform a thing required, an agreement, contract, bargain, engagement.*  
 STĪPŪLĀTŪNCŪLA, æ. f. Dimin. of stipulatio.  
 STĪPŪLĀTOR, ðris. m. (stipulor) *One who makes a formal covenant or agreement.*  
 STĪPŪLOR, ūtus sum, āri. I. *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.*  
 STĪRĪTUS, adv. (stirps) *By the stem or root;* from the foundation, utterly entirely.  
 STĪRPS, pis. f. I. *A stem, stock.* I. *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 στῶν, or στῶ, 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.

STOLĀ, æ. f. A plough, handle of a plough.

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STŌMĀCHUS, i. m. (στόμαχος) 1. The gullet, esophagus. 11. I. q. ventriculus.

STŌMACH: 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.

STŌREA, or STŌRIA, æ. f. A covering made of platted straw, &c., a mat.

STRABŌ, ōnis, m. (στρῶβη) 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.

STRĀGŪS, 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. 1. A covering for a couch, &c. 11. A covering thrown over a corpse. 111. A covering for a horse, a horse-cloth.

STRĀMEN, mis. n. (sterno) Straw, litter.

STRĀMENTUM, i. n. (sterno) 1. That which is spread or strewn under any thing, especially, straw. 1. As litter for cattle. 2. For thatching houses, Haln. 3. While growing, The stalk of corn.

11. That with which any thing is covered, a covering.

STRĀMINEUS, a, um. (stramen) Of straw.

STRĀNGĒLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (στεργαλόω, στεργαλλίζω) To choke, strangle, suffocate: hence, Strangulari, To be choked, to lose one's breath: hence, fig., to choke, strife.

STRĀNGĒRIA, æ. f. (στεργαλλία) A strangury.

STRĀTĒGĒMA (not Stratagema), ātis. n. (στρατηγέμα) A military stratagem: hence, any crafty or cunning action.

STRĀTĒGŪS, i. m. (στρατηγός) 1. A general of an army. 11. A president, director.

STRĀTĒŌTIUS, a, um. (στρατηωτικός) Soldier-like.

STRĀTRŪM, i. n. (sterno) Any thing thrown on another as a covering. 1. A cushion, mattress, coverlet; a bed, couch. 11. A horse-cloth, saddle: a pack-saddle.

STRĀTŪRA, æ. f. (sterno) A paving.

STRĀTŪS, a, um. Part. of STERNO.

STRĒBŪLUS, a, um.; e. c. aro, flesh on the haunches of victims: Plaut.

STRĒNA, æ. f. 1. An omen, portent.

11. 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.

STRĒNUŪS, āre. (strenuus) To do any thing actively or with vigour.

STRĒNUUS, a, um. Active in business, prompt, ready, quick, strenuous: hence, valiant, courageous: also in a bad sense, meddling, restless, busy; Tac. Hist. 1, 52.

STRĒPĒTO, āre. Freq. of strepo; Virg. Strēpitus, us, m. (strepo) A noise, din, rattling, clattering, clashing, &c.

STRĒPO, ul, itum, ēre. To make a noise or sound of any kind: hence, of things, to ring, resound.

STRICTĪUS, adv. Briefly.

STRICTĒRA, æ. f. (stringo) 1. A stripping or plucking off. 11. A pressing together. 111. A mass of iron which is being worked; a bar of wrought iron.

STRICTUS, a, um. 1. Part. of stringo; see STRINGO. 11. Adj. Drawn together, contracted: hence, 1. Narrow. 2. Thick, dense. 3. Severe.

STRĒIDO, and STRĒDO, di, ēre and ēre. (στρίδο) To make a creaking or hissing noise, to hiss, creak, grate, whiz, whistle, &c.: also, to murmur, whisper: to roar.

STRĒIDOR, ōris, m. (strido) A noise or sound of any kind, a hissing, creaking, grating, whizzing, whistling, &c.

STRĒIDULUS, a, um. (strido) Sounding, hissing, creaking, grating, whistling, clattering, &c.

STRĒLĒUS, is. f. See STRĒX.

STRĒGLĒS, is. f. (stringo) A scraper or flesh-brush, such as the Romans used in bathing.

STRĒGŪS, us, i. m. Lean.

STRĒNGŪS, inxi, ictum, ēre. (from στραγγω) 1. 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. 11. To draw (from a sheath or the like). 111. 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.

STRĒNGOR, ōris, m. (stringo) A touching lightly; a drawing together, the power or quality of drawing together.

STRĒTO, āre. To go on slowly.

STRĒX, īgis, f. (στρίξ, from στρίξω, or τρίξω, strido) A kind of fabulous noctur-

nal bird, supposed to be mischievous to children in the cradle, a sort of harpy.

STROPHIARIUS, i. m. One who makes or deals in strophia.

STROPHIUM, i. n. (στρόφιον) That which is bound or wound about any thing; hence, I. A piece of cloth worn round the bosom by Roman women, a stomacher.

II. A garland.

STRECTILIS, 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 herd swelling in the neck, a wen.

STRUO, ō, 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. στρώζω) I. To apply the mind to a thing, to attend to or bestow pains upon, endeavor after, affect, pursue; to study. II. To have an inclination or liking, to be well inclined, to favour.

III. To be desirous.

STRŪDŌSE, adv. (studiosus) Eagerly, desirously.

STRŪDŌSUS, 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; endeavor, exertion, pains. II. Especially, study; hence, Studia, Studēs, 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.

STULTĒ, adv. (stultus) Foolishly, sillily.

STULTILŌQUENTIA, æ, f. (stulte and loquor) Foolish or silly speech.

STULTILŌQUUM, i. n. (stulte and loquor) Foolish or silly speech.

SULTILŌQUUS, a, um. (stulte and loquor) Speaking foolishly or sillily.

STULTITIA, æ, f. (stultus) Foolishness, silliness, folly.

STULTIVĪDUS, 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.

STŪPĒFACĪO, eci, 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.

STŪPĒFĪO, STŪPĒFACTUS. See STŪPĒFACĪO.

STŪPEO, ui, ēre. I. To be stupefied, 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. (stupeo) To become astonished.

STŪPIDITAS, ātis, f. (stupidus) Stupidity, dullness.

STŪPIDUS, a, um. (stupēo) I. Senseless, stupefied. II. Astonished, amazed, surprised. III. Dull, stupid.

STŪPOR, ōris, m. (stupēo) I. Want of feeling, senselessness, stupor. II. Insensibility, stupidity. III. Astonishment, amazement.

STUPPA, or STŪPA, æ, f. (στύπη, or στύπη) Tow, oakum, unwrought flax.

STUPPEUS, or STŪPEUS, a, um. (stuppa) Of tow or flax.

STŪPRO, āvi, ātum, 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 ἑδῶ, for ἑδῶσθαι) I. Intrans. I. To advise, give counsel. 2. To persuade, convince. II. Trans. I. To advise any thing or to any thing; hence, Suasum, Advice, counsel. 2. To advise any one.

SUADŪS, a, um. (suis) Of or belonging to swine.

SUASĪO, ōnis, f. (suadeo) I. An advising, advice. II. A recommendation, or, a commendatory action.

SUASŌR, 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 SUAVĒ OLĒNS, tis. Sweet smelling.

SUAVĒOLĒS, or SĀVIĀTIŌ, ōnis, f. (suavior) A kissing.

SUAVĪDICUS, æ, um. (suave and dico) That speaks agreeably, agreeable, charming.

SUAVĪLŌQUENS, tis. (suave and loquor) That speaks pleasantly or agreeably.

SUAVĪLŌQUENTIA, æ, f. (suaviloquens) Agreeable or pleasant speech.

SUAVĪLŌQUEUS, a, um. (suave and loquor) That speaks agreeably, charming, agreeable.

SUAVĪOLŪM, or SAVIOLŪM, i. n. (dimin. of suavior) A little kiss.

SUAVIOR, or SAVIOR, ātus sum, āri. (suavior) 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; politeness, 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, prap. (Gr. ὑπ', i. e. ὑπό) I. Under. I. 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-ACUSO, *äre.* To blame or criminate slightly.

SUBACTIO, *önis. f. (subigo)* I. A preparing or working, by kneading, pounding, &c. II. Fig. A cultivating (the understanding).

SUBACTUS, *a, um.* Part. of SUBIGO.

SUB-ÆRATUS, *a, um;* c. g. aurum, Pers., having copper under.

SUB-ÆGHESTIS, *e.* Somewhat clownish or rustic.

SUB-ÆLARIS, *e.* Under the shoulders; telum, Nep., carried under the arms.

SUB-ÆMARUS, *a, um.* Somewhat bitter.

SUB-ÆQUILUS, *a, um.* Brownish.

SUB-ÆROGANTER. *adv.* Somewhat haughtily or proudly.

SUB-ÆUSCULO, *äre.* To listen secretly.

SUBBASILICANUS, *i. m.* (sub and basilica) An idle lounging near the basilica.

SUB-BIBO, *ibi, ibitum, äre.* 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, *önis. m.* An under centurion, a lieutenant.

SUB-CONTUMELIOSÆ. *adv.* Somewhat reproachfully or contumeliously.

SUB-CRISPUS, *a, um.* Slightly curled.

SUB-CUSTOS, *ödis. c.* An under keeper or watchman.

SUB-DEBILIS. *Slightly lame.*

SUB-DEBILITATUS, *a, um.* Somewhat weakened or enervated.

SUB-DIFFICILIS. *e.* Somewhat difficult.

SUB-DIFFIDO, *äre.* To be somewhat distrustful.

SUBDITICIUS (-tius), *a, um.* (subdo) Spurious, counterfeit, supposititious.

SUBDITIVUS, *a, um.* (subdo) Spurious, counterfeit, supposititious.

SUBDITO, *äre.* Freq. of subdo; Lucr. SUBDITUS, *a, um.* Part. of SUBDO.

SUBDIO. *adv.* By day.

SUB-DO, *didi, ditum, äre.* I. To put or lay under. Hence, 1. To make subject, subjugate. 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-DÖCEO, *äre.* To teach out of the regular times.

SUBDÖLÆ. *adv.* (subdolus) Craftily, cunningly.

SUB-DÖLUS, *a, um.* Crafty, cunning, artful, sly; hence, deceitful, dangerous.

## SUB

SUB-DÖMO, *äre.* To tame, subdue.

SUB-DÖUITO, *äre.* To doubt a little, to hesitate.

SUB-DÖCO, *xi, ctum, äre.* 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 off or lift up; hence, to draw from the water or sea to land.

III. To bring or lead. IV. To draw down.

SUBDUCTIO, *önis. f. (subduco)* I. The drawing of a ship to land. II. A reckoning, computing.

SUBDUCTUS, *a, um.* I. Part. of subduco; see SUBDÜCO. II. Adj. Removed, remote.

SUB-DÖRUS, *a, um.* Somewhat hard.

SUB-ÖDO, *ödi, ösum, äre.* To eat away below or underneath.

SUB-ÖO, *ivi and itum, ire.* 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.

SÖBER, *öris. n.* I. The cork tree (Quercus suber), L. II. Cork.

SUB-ERIGO, *exi, ectum, äre.* To raise, erect.

SUB-ERRO, *äre.* To wander any where.

SUB-FLÄVUS (or Sufflavus), *a, um.* Somewhat yellowish or flaxen.

SUB-FUSCUS (or Suffuscus), *a, um.* Somewhat brown.

SUB-GRANDIS, *e.* Somewhat large.

SUB-HORRIDUS, *a, um.* Somewhat rough or uncouth.

SUBILEM, *i. n. (subjicio)* That which is laid under any thing.

SUBICO, *ögi, actum, äre.* (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,

prepare. N. B. Subigit, with long antecedent, Cic.

SUB-IMPÖDENS tis. Somewhat shameless.

SUB-INÄNIS, *e.* Somewhat empty or void.

SUB-INDE. *adv.* I. Merely. II. Soon afterwards. III. In quick succession, frequently. IV. In succession, one after another. V. Immediately.

SUB-INFLUO, *äre.* To flow into.

SUB-INJICIO, *öci, ectum, äre.* To lay or put on any thing.

SUB-INSULSUS, *a, um.* Somewhat insipid or dull.

SUB-INVIDEO, *idi, isum, äre.* I. To envy a little or slightly. II. To hate a little or slightly; Subinvisus, *a, um.* Somewhat hated.

SUB-INVITO, *äre.* To invite privately, to give a slight invitation.

SUB-IRASCOR, *i.* To be somewhat angry.

SUB-IRATUS, *a, um.* Somewhat angry.

SUBIRATUS, *a, um.* (subitus) Sudden.

SUBIRATUS, *a, um.* (subitus) That is done or made suddenly.

SUBIRO, *abl.* (subitus) Suddenly.

SUBIRUS, *a, um.* I. Part. of subeo; see SUBEO. II. Adj. Sudden, unexpected; also, new, young, not old; hence, Subitum, Any thing unexpected or sudden.

SUB-JACEO, *vi, äre.* I. To lie under or near any thing. II. To be subject to, to be annexed to or connected with.

SUBJECTÆ. *adv.* Humbly, submissively.

SUBJECTIO, *önis. f. (subjicio)* I. A laying under any thing. II. A forging. III. An annexing, subjoining.

SUBJECTO, *äre.* (freq. of subjicio) I. To throw or lay under. II. To put or set to. III. To throw up.

SUBJECTOR, *öris. m.* (subjicio) A forger, Jalshtier.

SUBJECTUS, *a, um.* I. Part. of subjicio; see SUBJICIO. II. Adj. I. Lying under. 2. Subject; hence, Subjecti, Subjects. 3. Included under. 4. Lying near or by, bordering upon. 5. Connected with, belonging to.

SUBJICIO, *öci, jectum, äre.* (sub and jacio) I. 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

SUB-NO, *äre.* To blame or criminate slightly.

SUBACTIO, *önis. f. (subigo)* I. A preparing or working, by kneading, pounding, &c. II. Fig. A cultivating (the understanding).

SUBACTUS, *a, um.* Part. of SUBIGO.

SUB-ÆRATUS, *a, um;* c. g. aurum, Pers., having copper under.

SUB-ÆGHESTIS, *e.* Somewhat clownish or rustic.

SUB-ÆLARIS, *e.* Under the shoulders; telum, Nep., carried under the arms.

SUB-ÆMARUS, *a, um.* Somewhat bitter.

SUB-ÆQUILUS, *a, um.* Brownish.

SUB-ÆROGANTER. *adv.* Somewhat haughtily or proudly.

SUB-ÆUSCULO, *äre.* To listen secretly.

SUBBASILICANUS, *i. m.* (sub and basilica) An idle lounging near the basilica.

SUB-BIBO, *ibi, ibitum, äre.* 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, *önis. m.* An under centurion, a lieutenant.

SUB-CONTUMELIOSÆ. *adv.* Somewhat reproachfully or contumeliously.

SUB-CRISPUS, *a, um.* Slightly curled.

SUB-CUSTOS, *ödis. c.* An under keeper or watchman.

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## 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.

**SUBJUNCTVS**, a, um. Part. of SUBJUNGO.

**SUBJUNGO**, nxi, nctum, ěre. 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.

**SUB-LAPSUS**, a, um. Part. of SUBLABOR.

**SUBLĀTE**, adv. Highly, loftily.

**SUBLĀTUS**, ōnis, f. (tollo) I. A raising, elevating. II. A destroying, annulling.

**SUBLĀTŪRUS**, **SUBLĀTŪS**. Part. of TOLLO.

**SUBLECTO**, ěre. (from sub and lacto) To mock, make sport of.

**SUBLECTUS**, a, um. Part. of SUBLEGO.

**SUB-LĒGO**, ěgi, ectum, ěre. I. To gather below. II. To rob, steal. III. To choose or elect in the place of another.

**SUBLESTUS**, a, um. Weak, little, small.

**SUB-LĒVO**, āvi, ātum, ěre. 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 σὺβαλλῆ) A pile in the water, driven into the earth, in order to support something.

**SUBLICUS**, a, um. (publica) Consisting of beams, resting on piles.

**SUB-LIGACULUM**, i, n. (subligo) That which is bound about the loins, an apron, drawers.

**SUB-LIGAR** (for subligare), is, n. That which is bound about the loins, an apron, drawers.

**SUB-LIGO**, āvi, ātum, ěre. I. To bind on below, to bind on. II. To tuck up, gird up.

**SUB-LIME**, adv. See SUBLIMIS.

**SUBLIMIS**, e. I. High, lofty, raised, elevated : hence, II. Aloft in the air.

III. That dwells or sits on high. IV. Excellent, sublime, great, lofty. N. B. 1. 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-LINIO**, ivi, itum, ěre. i. q. sublinio.

**SUB-LINO**, lēvi, litum, ěre. I. To smear or colour underneath before any thing is put over, to give a first coat (cf. paint, &c.). II. To besmear, anoint ; or aliquid, Plaut., i. e. to mock, make sport of.

**SUBLINUS**, a, um. Part. of SUBLINO.

**SUB-LŪCEO**, ui, ěre. To shine forth from below, to shine a little, or simply, to shine, glitter.

**SUB-LUO**, ui, ūtum, ěre. To wash or bathe below : hence, to flow by underneath.

**SUBLUSTRIS**, e. (sub and lux) Somewhat clear or light.

**SUBLŪTUS**, a, um. Part. of SUBLUO.

**SUB-MERGO**, ō, SUMMERGO, si, sum, ěre. To sink or plunge under water.

**SUMMERGUS** (Summ.), a, um. Part. of SUMMERGO.

**SUB-MĒRUS**, a, um. Almost pure, slightly mixed.

**SUBMINA**, æ, f. A kind of garment.

**SUBMINISTRĀTOR**, ōris, m. (subministro) One who furnishes or supplies.

**SUB-MINISTRO**, āvi, ātum, ěre. To furnish, supply, provide with.

**SUBMISSĒ**, or **SUMMISSĒ**, 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, submissively. 5. Yielding, mild.

**SUB-MITTO**, or **SUMMITTO**, isī, issum, ěre. I. To let down, lower : se, to lower one's self, condescend : hence, 1. 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 spring forth, to let grow : also gen., to bring 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 **SUMMŌNEO**, ui, itum, ěre. To diminish privacy.

**SUB-MŌSTUS**, a, um. Somewhat peevish or morose.

**SUBMŌVĒO**, ōris, m. (submoveo) One who clears the way.

**SUBMŌTUS** (Summ.), a, um. Part. of SUBMŌVĒO.

**SUB-MŌVEO**, or **SUMMŌVEO**, ōvi, ōtum, ěre. 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. Submosses, for submōvissēs ; Hor.

**SUB-MŪTO**, or **SUMMŪTO**, ěre. To change backwards and forwards.

**SUB-NASCOR**, nātus sum, i. To grow up, grow forth.

**SUB-NĀTO**, ěre. To swim under.

**SUB-NECTO**, xui, xum, ěre. To tie or bind to, to tie together.

**SUB-NĒGO**, āre. To deny in some measure, or slightly.

**SUBNEXUS**, a, um. Part. of SUBNECTO.

**SUB-NIGER**, gra, grum. Somewhat black, blackish.

**SUB-NITOR**, nīxus or nīsus 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.

**SUB-NIXUS** (Subnisus), a, um. Part. of SUBNITOR.

**SUB-NŌTO**, āvi, ātum, ěre. 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-OBSCĒNUS**, or **SUB-OBSCĒNUS**, a, um. Somewhat obscene.

**SŪB-OBSCŪRE**, adv. Somewhat obscurely.

**SŪB-OBSCŪRUS**, a, um. Somewhat obscure.

**SŪB-ŪDŌSUS**, a, um. Somewhat odious.

**SŪB-ŪFFĒNDŌ**, ěre. To offend slightly.

**SUB-OLEO**, ul, ěre. *To emit a scent.*  
**SUBŮLES** (more correct than Soboles),  
 la. 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.*

**SUB-ŮLESKO**, ěre. *To grow out of another  
 thing.*  
**SUB-ŮRIOR**, iri. *To arise gradually, to  
 spring up by degrees.*

**SUB-ORNO**, avi, atum, ěre. 1. *To  
 provide with any thing, fit out, equip, furn-  
 ish;* hence. II. *To adorn.*  
**SUBŮRTUS**, us. m. (suberior) *A rising  
 gradually.*

**SUB-RANCIDUS**, a, um. *Somewhat rancid  
 or stinking.*

**SUBRĀSUS**, a, um. Part. of SUBRADO.  
**SUB-RAUCUS**, a, um. *Somewhat hoarse.*  
**SUB-REMGO**, ěre. *To row after, to  
 row.*

**SUB-RĚPO**, or SURRĚPO, psi, ptum, ěre.  
*To creep under to a place, or simply, to  
 creep or steal to a place.*

**SUBREPTICIUS** (Surr.), or SUBREPTITIUS  
 (Surr.), a, um. (from subrepto) *Secret,  
 clandestine.*

**SUBREPTICIUS** (Surr.), or SUBREPTITIUS  
 (Surr.), a, um. (from subripio) *Stolen.*  
**SUBREPTUS** (Surr.), a, um. Part. of  
 SUBRIPIO.

**SUB-RIDEO**, risi, risum, ěre. *To laugh  
 gently, to smile.*  
**SUB-RIDICŮLE**, adv. *Somewhat laugh-  
 ably.*

**SUBRIGO**, or SURRĚGO, or contr. SURGO,  
 rexi, rectum, ěre. (sub and rego) 1.  
 Subrigo, or surrigo, 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, grow.* N. B. Surrexisti, for  
 surrexisti; Mart.: surrexe, for surrex-  
 isse, Hor.

**SUB-RINGOR**, I. *To make a wry mouth,  
 to feel displeasure.*

**SUB-RŮGO**, or SURRŮGO, avi, atum, ěre.  
*To elect or procure the election of one in  
 the room of another.*

**SUBROSTRĀNI**, (homines) *Idlers about  
 the rostra in the forum; loungers.*

**SUB-RŮBEO**, ěre. *To be reddish.*

**SUB-RŮPUS**, a, um. *Reddish;* of per-  
 sons, *having reddish hair.*

**SUBRĚMIUS**, a, um. (sub and ruma) *At  
 the breast, sucking.*

**SUB-RUO**, ui, ūtum, ěre. 1. *To pull  
 down from below, to undermine.* II.  
*Fig. To undermine, destroy secretly.*

**SUBRUSTICE**, adv. (subrusticus) *Some-  
 what clownishly.*

**SUB-RUSTICUS**, a, um. *Somewhat clown-  
 ish.*

**SUBRUTUS**, a, um. Part. of SUBRUO.

**SUB-SCRIBO**, psi, ptum, ěre. 1. *To  
 write below or under, to subscribe, under-  
 write;* hence, 1. *To sign or subscribe to  
 any thing;* hence, 1. *To approve or ac-  
 cept 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) I.  
*A subscription, signature.* II. *A list,  
 register.*

**SUBSCRIPTOR**, ōris. m. (subscribo) *One  
 who subscribes or signs.*

**SUBSCRIPTUS**, a, um. Part. of SUB-  
 SCRIBO.

**SUBSCĪVUS**, or SUBSCĪVUS (from sub  
 and seco), and SUBSCĪVUS, or SUBSCĪVUS,  
 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 (subscic.) *A  
 small patch of land.* II. *That is cut  
 away or left remaining from a principal  
 thing.*

**SUB-SĚCO**, cui, ctum, ěre. *To cut away  
 below, to cut away.*

**SUBSECTUS**, a, um. Part. of SUB-  
 SECO.

**SUBSELLIUM**, i. n. I. *A low bench or  
 scat;* 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 iudicia; Cic. 2. *Judicatio longi sub-  
 sellii, a tedious debate.* II. *Persons on  
 a bench.*

**SUBSENTĀTOR**, ōris. m. *A flatterer.*

**SUB-SENTIO**, si, sum, ire. *To notice or  
 perceive secretly or slightly.*

**SUB-SĚQUOR**, cātus (quātus) 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. I. *To serve, to be*

*subject or a slave.* II. *To be sub-  
 servient to, to comply with.*

**SUBSIDĪARIUS**, a, um. (subsidiium) *Of  
 or belonging to a reserve.*

**SUBSIDIŮR**, 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-  
 silia, *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-SIDUO**, idci and idi, essum, ěre. 1.  
*To sink down, to stoop down, sink  
 down,* &c.: hence, 1. Fig. *To settle, sub-  
 side.* 2. *To stop or halt on a journey.*

*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, atum, ěre. 1. *To  
 sign, subscribe;* hence, 1. *To pledge,  
 engage.* 2. *To confirm, ratify.* II. *To  
 note down, register.*

**SUBSILIO**, or SUBSILLIO, silivi or silii  
 and silii, sultum, ěre. (sub and salio) 1. *To  
 leap up,* II. *To leap to a place.*

**SUB-SISTO**, stiti, ěre. 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-  
 sist.* 2. *To remain behind;* to remain  
 alive. 3. *To hesitate, be at a loss.*

**SUB-SORTIOR**, itus sum, iri. *To choose  
 by lot again;* this act was called subortio-  
 tio; 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**, strāvī, stratum, ěre. 1.  
*To strewe, spread, or lay under;* hence,  
 1. *To strewe or sow under.* 2. Gen. *To  
 lay under;* Substratus, a, um, *Laid or  
 lying under.* 3. *To supply, furnish, oc-  
 casion.* II. *To bestrewe or cover with  
 any thing.*

**SUBSTRŮO**, ni, ūtum, ěre. (sub and  
 statuo) 1. *To put or lay under any  
 thing;* hence, fig. *to make subject, ex-*

## SUB

## SUB

## SUB

pass. 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. (substrino) *That which is scattered or laid under.*

SUBSTRATUS, a, um. Part. of SUBSTRĒNO.

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.*

SUBSTRŪCTIO, ōnis. f. (substruo) *A subtraction, foundation.*

SUBSTRŪCTUS, a, um. Part. of SUBSTRŪO.

SUB-STRŪO, xi, etum, ēre. I. *To build under, to lay a foundation.* II. *To pave.*

SUBSULTUM. adv. (subsilio) *With jumping or leaping.*

SUBSULTO, or STUSSULO, āre. (freq. of subsilio) *To leap or jump up.*

SUB-SUM, fui, 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-STO, ūi, ūtum, ēre. *To see on below.*

SUBTECTUS, a, um. Part. of SUBSTO.

SUBTECTUS, a, um. Part. of SUBTEGO.

SUBTEMEN, 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. Prep. *Under.*

SUBTERANHELO, or SUBTER ANHELO, āre. *To pant or gasp under.*

SUBTER-DECO, xi, etum, ēre. *To withdraw.*

SUBTER-FĒGIO, ōgi, ūgitum, ēre. *To flee away by stealth, or simply, to flee away; also with an accusative, to flee from, to escape, avoid.*

SUBTER-LABOR, or SUBTER LABOR, psis sum, i. I. *To flow underneath.* II. *To slip away, escape.*

SUBTERRĀNUS, a, um. (sub and terra)

*Subterranean; Subterraneum, subst. A subterranean place.*

SUBTERSECO, or SUBTER SECO, āre. *To cut under.*

SUBTERTEŪO, or SUBTER TEŪO, āre. *To make thin below.*

SUBTERVĀCO, or SUBTER VĀCO, 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. *Woven fine, not coarse, thin, slender; hence, II. Fig. Fine, exquisite, nice, accurate, exact.* III. *Of oratorical style, Plain, simple.*

SUBTILITAS, ātis. f. (subtilis) I. *Finesse, 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, etum, 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.* N. B. 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-TURPĒCŪLUS, a, um. *Somewhat base or mean.*

SUB-TURPIS, e. *Somewhat base or mean.*

SUBTUS. adv. (from sub) *Below, underneath.*

SUBTĒTUS, a, um. Part. of SUBTENDO.

SUBŒCĪLA, æ. f. (perhaps from subho, for subdulo, as exdulo, for exdulo) *A man's under garment, shirt.*

SUBŒCLĀTES, a, um. *Having on or wearing a subuncta.*

SUBŒULA, æ. f. *A pointed instrument, a pinch, awl.*

SUBURBĀNUS, 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. pradium, An estate near Rome.*

SUBURBIUM, i. n. (sub and urbs) *A suburb.*

SUB-URGO, or SUB-URGEO, 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, etum, ēre. I. *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-VĒNOR, eri. *To be a little anxious or afraid.*

SUBVERSO, or SUBVORSO, 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 SUBVOLVUSUS, a, um. Part. of SUBVOLVO.

SUB-VULTŪRIUS, a, um. *Somewhat vulture-like.*

SUCCĒDĀNUS, or SUCCĪDĀNUS, 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, 1. To undertake.* 2. *To go into, enter,*



go to a place. II. To advance towards, approach. III. To follow, succeed. 1. To follow in succession or situation. 2. To succeed a person or thing, to supply the place of. IV. To succeed, prosper, turn out well, answer; also absolutely, succeed, the matter succeeds, goes on well, prospers. V. To go or mount up. SUCCEDO, or SUBCENDO, dl, sum, ēre, (sub and cando, whence caudo) To kindle or set fire to from below, and gen., to kindle, set fire to: hence, to kindle, inflame.

SUCCESSO, ul, ēre, (from succensus) To be angry or enraged at any one.

SUCCESSUS, a, um, Part. of SUCCEDO. SUCCENTARIUS, or SUB-CENTARIUS, āre, To supply the place of soldiers slain or gone away, to recruit; to put one thing in the place of another.

SUCCESSIO, ōnis, f. (succedo) A succeeding or following of one thing after another; especially, a following or succeeding in office, inheritance, &c.

SUCCESSOR, or SUBSESSOR, ōris, m. (succedo) One who follows or succeeds another in any thing, a successor.

SUCCESSUS, a, um, Part. of SUCCEDO. SUCCESSUS, us, m. (succedo) 1. An advancing towards, approach. II. Prosperous issue or event of a thing, success.

SUCCEIDA, æ, f. (succedo) A stitch or side of bacon.

SUCCEO, or SUBCEO, ldi, lsum, ēre, (sub and cado) To cut off or away below or from below; to cut off, cut down, fell; hence, to cut down, slay.

SUCCEO, or SUBCEO, ldi, ēre, (sub and cado) 1. To fall down, sink. II. Fig. To sink, fall.

SUCCELLUS, a, um, (succedo) Falling down, sinking.

SUCCENTUS (Subc.), a, um, 1. Part. of succingo; see SUCINGO. II. Adj. 1. Prepared, ready for any thing. 2. Short, succinct, concise.

SUCINGO, or SUB-CINGO, nxi, netum, ēre. 1. To gird or surround below.

II. To gird, gird up; hence, Succinctus, a, um, Girded. III. To gird about or surround with any thing; Succinctus, Furnished, prepared, surrounded with any thing.

SUCINGULUM, or SUBCINGULUM, i, n. (succingo) A girdle.

SUCINO, or SUBCINO, clui, centum, ēre, (sub and cano) To sing to or after. SUCINO, ēre, for suscipio; Lucr. SUCULIVUS, a, um, See SUBSUCIVUS.

SUCCLĀMATIO, or SUBCLĀMATIO, ōnis, f. (succelamo) A calling out at any thing.

SUCCLAMO, or SUB-CLAMO, āvi, ātum, āre, To call or cry out at or to any thing; also Succelamo, To be cried out against.

SUCCOLLO, or SUBCOLLO, āvi, ātum, āre, (sub and collum) To carry on the neck.

SUCCRESCO, or SUB-CRESCO, crēvi, crētum, ēre, To grow up.

SUCCRETUS (Subcr.), a, um, Part. of SUBCRERO.

SUCCEMBO, or SUBCEMBO, cūbui, cūbitum, ēre, (sub and cumbo; as acumbo, decumbo, &c.) 1. To fall down, fall to the ground, sink; hence, 2. To be conquered, to yield, whether in battle or otherwise.

SUCCURRO, or SUB-CURRO, cūcurri or curri, cursum, ēre, 1. To run to or towards; also, to run under. II. To come to one's aid, to help, assist, succour; to be of use, to relieve. III. To come into one's thoughts, to occur to one's mind.

SUCCESSIO, ōnis, f. (succutio) A shaking, jolting.

SUCCESSUS, a, um, Part. of SUCCECTIO.

SUCCESSUS, us, m. (succutio) A shaking, jolting.

SUCCECTIO, or SUBCECTIO, cussi, cussum, ēre, (sub and quatio) To toss up, shake, jolt.

SUCCEOUS, or SUCCEUS, a, um, (sucus) Juicy, full of juice or moisture; also fig. plump, well flavoured.

SUCINUS, i, n. Amber. SUCIUS, or SUCIUS, a, um, Of amber; Mart.

SUCO, or SECCO, ōnis, in. (sugo) One who sucks.

SUCTUS, a, um, Part. of SUGO.

SUCULA, æ, f. (dimin. of sus) 1. A little sow. II. A machine for drawing up weights, a windlass. III. Suclea, as a translation of the Gr. ὑδῆς, A constellation, otherwise called Hyades.

SUCUS, 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. II. A juice, any thing fluid. III. As a medicine, a juice, syrup, ointment.

SUCDARIUM, i, n. (sudor) A napkin or towel.

SUCDATORIUS, a, um, (sudator) That serves for sweating; hence, Sudatorium, subst., A sweating-room in a bath.

SUCDATRIX, icis, f. (sudator) Sweating.

SŪDES, or SŪDIS (the nominative does not occur), is, f. A pale, stake.

SUDO, āvi, ātum, āre, 1. Intrans. 1. To sweat, perspire; hence, 1. Parted. 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. II. Trans. 1. To sweat forth, exude, distil. 2. To accomplish with great toil or labour. 3. To wet with perspiration.

SUDOR, ōris, m. 1. Sweat, perspiration. II. Sweat, fig., great toil or labour. III. Moisture which distils like sweat; also gen., any moisture.

SUDUS, a, um, (se and udus) Not cloudy, dull, or hazy; clear; hence, Sudum, subst., clear weather.

SUDO, ēvi, ētum, ēre, To be used or accustomed.

SUDICO, suēvi, suētum, ēre. (inchoat. of suō) 1. Intrans. To become used or accustomed; hence, suēvi, I am used or accustomed. II. Trans. To accustom to any thing.

SUDUS, a, um, (from suō) 1. Accustomed to any thing. II. To which one is accustomed.

SUFES, or SUPES, ētis, m. The chief magistrate of Carthage; plur. suffetes, Liv.

SUFFARICIO, āvi, ātum, āre, (sub and farcio) To stuff full, cram; hence, Suffariciatus, a, um, Stuffed full, crammed.

SUFFECTUS (Subf.), a, um, Part. of SUFFICIO.

SUFFICIO, or SUBFERCIO, si, ctum or tum, īre, (sub and farcio) To stuff full below; hence, Suffectus, or Suffertus, a, um, Full.

SUFFERO, or SUB-FERO, sustūli, sublātum, sufferere or subferre. 1. To bear, carry, support, keep upright; hence,

II. To bear, be equal to, be a match for.

III. To bear, endure, sustain, suffer, undergo. IV. To lay under. S. B.

Sustuli, and sublātum, are usually referred to Iollo.

SUFFERTUS, a, um, Part. of SUPFERCIO.

SUFFICIO, or SUBFICIO, ēci, ectum, ēre, (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). II. 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, sum, ěre. I. To fasten on below. II. To fix or fasten to anything. III. To strike in.

SUFFIMEN, iis, n. (suffio) Incense, perfume. SUFFIMENTUM, i, n. (suffio) Incense, perfume.

SUFFIO, ivi or ii, itum, ire. (from sub and fio, ire, from *fiō*) I. Intrants. 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, iis, n. That by which a wheel is checked in its course, a drag, trigger, catch: *Ēg*, a hindrance, impediment.

SUFFLĀMINO, ěre. (sufflamen) To check by a drag or trigger: to stop (a person speaking).

SUFFLO, or SUB-FLO, āvi, ātum, āre. I. Intrants. 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, Anrgy.

SUFFŌCO, or SUB-FŌCO, āvi, ātum, āre. (sub and faux) 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, fūgi, fūgtum, ěre. I. To flee to a place, to flee. II. To flee from, escape.

SUFFUGIUM, i, n. (suffugio) A place of refuge, a refuge.

SUFFULCIO, or SUB-FULCIO, fulsi, ful-tum, 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, sūch.

SUFFŪSUS (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, keep, 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.

SUGGREDIOR, or SUBGREDIOR, essus sum, i. (sub and gradior) I. To go to or towards. II. To attack.

SUGILLATIO, or SUGILLĀTIO, ōnis, f. (sugillo) I. A blue mark on the skin

occasioned by a blow. II. An insulting, disgracing.

SUGILLO, 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.

SUGO, xi, ctum, ěre. I. To suck.

II. To suck in.

SUG (genit). Of himself, herself, itself; sibi, se, and se. N. B. I. The preposition, cum is put after se; as, secum, not cum se; Cic., secum 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. SULCATOR, 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. (ὄλεος) 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, fuit 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. I. Instead of this nominative we often find an adverb; sic

*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, *Negotium* (or *proprium*, &c.); e. g. *cujusvis hominis est erare*, Cic., every one is liable to err. 2. *Officium*, duty (or *opus*, *negotium*); e. g. *est adolescentis, majores natu vereri*, Cic. III. *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*, was of the same age: *to this belong*, *magni, tanti, &c. esse* (preti), *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 ere 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) I. *A sum*: hence, I. *A sum of money*. 2. *Fig. A sum, contents*. 3. *A sum, amount, quantity*. II. *The whole of a thing*: hence, *summa summatarum*, the sum of sums, the sum total, the whole generally.

III. *A chief point*: also, *a chief person*. IV. *That 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*.

*SUMMANO*, are. Perhaps for *to have*

*under or in the hands*; with allusion to the word *Summanus*, the name of a deity; *Plaut. Cure. 3, 46.*

*SUMMARIUM*, i. n. (summa) *A abstract, abridgment, epitome, summary*.

*SUMMAS*, atis, e. (from summus) *One of the nobles or chiefs; chief, principal*.

*SUMMATIM*, adv. I. *Generally, summarily, comprehensively*. II. *Superficially, slightly*.

*SUMMATVS*, us. m. (summus) *Supremacy*.

*SUMME ADV.* In the greatest degree, highly, extremely.

*SUMMITTO*, ere. See *SCUMMITTO*.

*SUMMONED*, ere. See *SUBMONEO*.

*SUMMOPERE*, or *SCUMMO OPERE*. *Very much, extremely, with great pains*.

*SUMMOVEO*, *SUMMOTUS*. See *SCUMMOVEO*.

*SUMMŪLA*, æ. f. (dimin. of *summa*) *A little sum*.

*SUMMUS*, a, um. See *SUPERUS*.

*SĪMO*, mpsi or msi, mptum or intum, ere. (from *sub* and *emo*) I. *To take, take to one's self*: especially, I. *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*. 6. *To put on* (clothes, &c.). 7. *To make* (an attempt). II. *To reckon, compute*.

*SUMPTIFICIO*, or *SUMPTIFICIO*, ere. *To spend money upon any thing*.

*SUMPTIO*, or *SUMPTIO*, ōnis. f. (sumo) In a syllogism, *The assumption*; *Cic.*

*SUMPTIARIUS*, or *SUMTIARIUS*, a, um. (sumptus) *Of or relating to expense, sumptuary*.

*SUMPTŪOSE*, or *SUMTŪOSE*, adv. *With great cost, expensively*.

*SUMPTŪOSUS*, or *SUMTŪOSUS*, a, um. (sumptus) I. *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*, sui, sūitum, ere. *To sew or stitch together with a needle, or, to join together in like manner*: hence, *Sutum*, subst., *That which is sewed together*.

*SŪPTE*, i. e. *suo iusis*; *Cic. e*

*SŪBŪSTRILLA*, or *SŪOIVSTRILLA*, um. n. (sus, ovis, and taurus) *A certain solemn sacrifice, at lustrations*, &c., in which a pig, sheep, and bull were offered.

*SŪPELLĒX*, lectilis. f. *Household stuff, furniture, or goods*.

*SŪPER*, (orig.) I. Adv. I. *Above, over*. 2. *Super quam, Besides*: *super quam quod, besides that: besides, more-over*. 3. *Theruntum*. 4. *More*. 5. *Beyond, over and above, more*. II. Prep. with an accusative or ablative. I. *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*. 9. *Respecting oversight or office, Above, over*.

*SŪPĒLĀ*, (for *supera parte*) i. q. supra. I. Adv. *Above*. II. Prep. *Beyond*.

*SŪPĒRĀBLIS*, e. (supero) I. *That may be passed over*. II. *That may be conquered, superable*: hence, *curable*.

*SŪPĒR-ADDO*, ere. *To add over and above*.

*SŪPĒR-ADDECO*, ere. *To bring forward over and above*.

*SŪPĒR-ADORNŌ*, are. *To adorn more-over*.

*SŪPĒR-ANTEACTUS*, a, um.; e. g. *vita, Lucr.*, spent or passed before.

*SŪPĒR-ASSISTO*, or *SŪPĒR-ADSSISTO*, stiti, ere. *To step upon or above*.

*SŪPĒRĀTOR*, ōris. m. (supero) *One who conquers or overcomes*.

*SŪPĒR-ATTOLLO*, or *SŪPĒR-ADTOLLO*, ere. *To lift over*.

*SUPERBE*, adv. *Proudly, haughtily*.

*SUPERBIA*, æ. f. (sup̄er̄b̄is) I. *Pride, arrogance, haughtiness*. II. In a good sense, *Honourable pride, high spirit*.

*SUPERBIFICUS*, a, um. (superbus and facio) *That renders proud*.

*SUPERBILŪQUENTIA*, æ. f. (superbus and loquor) *Proud or haughty speech*.

*SUPERBIO*, ire. (superbus) I. *To be proud or haughty*. II. *To be splendid or magnificent, to make a show*.

*SUPERBUS*, a, um. (sup̄er̄b̄is) I. *That lifts itself above others in a proud manner, proud, haughty, high-minded*: hence, *that acts proudly, superstitious; self-willed*.

II. *That raises itself above others by its superiority or excellence, excellent, superior, distinguished, illustrious*.

*SUPERBILIOSUS*, a, um. (supercilium) I. *Too strict or severe*. II. *Proud*.

*SUPER-CILIUM*, 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 SUPERDUO.

SUPER-EDUCTUS, a, um. *Raised above high above.*

SUPER-EMINEO, ěre. *To project over or above.*

SUPER-ENATRO, ěre. *To swim over.*

SUPER-ERGO, tŭli, lĕtum, ferre, anom. I. *To carry over:* hence, Superferri, *To go, run, fly, swim, over.* II. *To lift up:* hence, Superlatius, a, um. *Excessive.*

SUPERFICIES, ěi. f. *A surface.*

SUPER-FIGO, xi, xum, ěre. *To fix upon.*

SUPER-FIO, ěri. *To be over and above, to be remaining.*

SUPERFIXUS, a, um. Part. of SUPER-FIGO.

SUPER-FLUO, ěre. *To overflow:* hence, fig. I. *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-FLUGEO, ěre. *To shine over, shine forth.*

SUPER-FUNDO, fadi, fasum, ěre. 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 hurl or pour over.* IV. Fig. *To pour.*

V. *To pour upon, wet, cover by pouring, and gen., to cover.*

SUPERFUSUS, a, um. Part. of SUPER-FUNDO.

SUPERFUTERUS, a, um. Part. of SUPERFUSUM.

SUPERGESFUS, a, um. Part. of SUPERGERO.

SUPERGRĀDIOR, essis 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, ěre. *To overhang.*

SUPER-IMPENDENS, tis. *Hanging or impending over.*

SUPER-INCIDO, ěre. *To fall upon from above.*

SUPER-INCUBO, ěre. *To lie upon.*

SUPER-INCUBO, cŭbui. *To lay one's self upon.*

SUPER-INDUO, ui, űtum, ěre. *To put on over clothes.*

SUPER-INGĚRO, essi, estum, ěre. *To lay or heap upon.*

SUPER-INICIO, ěci, ectum, ěre. *To cast or throw over or upon.*

SUPER-INSTĚRO, strĕvli, strĕtŭm, ěre. *To streu, spread, or lay upon.*

SUPER-INSTRĚPO, ěre. *To sound above or over.*

SUPER-INTĚRO, ěre. *To sound over or above.*

SUPER-INVĚRO. *To pour over.*

SUPER-JĀCIO, ěci, ectum, ěre. I. *To throw or cast over or upon:* Superjectus, a, um. *Lying above or over any thing.*

II. *To exceed any thing, outdo.*

SUPER-JUMENTĀRIUS, i. m. *A superintendent of drivers of beasts of burden.*

SUPER-LĀBOR, i. *To glide or run over.*

SUPERLĀTIO, űnis. f. (superfero) *An exceeding.*

SUPER-MĪCO, ěre. *To leap over or beyond, to surpass.*

SUPERNE. adv. I. *From above.* II. *Above.*

SUPERNSUS, a, um. (super) *That is above, upper:* Tibur, Hor., *situate on a hill:* hence, *celestial.*

SUPERO, űvi, űtum, ěre, (super) I. Intrans. *To be above:* hence, I. *To stand forth, 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.* I. *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, űtum, ěre. *To cover over or above.*

SUPER-PENDENS, tis. *Hanging over.*

SUPER-PŔONO, sui, situm, ěre. I. *To set, place, or put over or upon.* II. *To place over.*

SUPER-SCANDO, ěre. *To climb over.*

SUPER-SEDEO, sědi, sessum, ěre. I. *To sit upon or over any thing.* II. *To omit, leave off, desist from.*

SUPER-STAGNO, ěre. *To overflow, become standing water.*

SUPER-STRĚNO, strĕvli, strĕtŭm, ěre. *To streu 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.*

SUPERSTĪTIO, űnis. f. (superstes) I. *Superstition.* II. *Religion, a religious duty.* III. *An oath.*

SUPERSTĪTIOSE, adv. *Superstitiously.*

SUPERSTĪTUSUS, a, um. I. *Prophe-tical.* II. *Superstitious.*

SUPERSTĪTO, ěre. (superstes) *To be over or remaining.*

SUPER-STO, ěre. *To stand upon or over.*

SUPER-STROUO, xi, ctum, ěre. *To build upon or above.*

SUPER-SUM, fui, esse. I. *To be or remain over and above:* also, *to be remaining:* hence, I. *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, ěre. *To press from above.*

SUPERUS (rarely Super), a, um. (adv. super) Compar. Superior; superi. 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, I. 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, vĕni, ventum, ire. I. To cover over, to cover. II. To come up, to come upon. III. To come over, to surpass: hence, to excel.

SUPERVENIO, us, m. (supervenio) *A coming, arrival.*

SUPERVOLLO, ěre. To fly over often. SUPERVOLLO, ěre. To fly over.

SUPINE, adv. In a recumbent position: carelessly, negligently.

SUPINO, 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.

SUPINUS, a, um. (Græcus) I. Bent backwards, lying on the back: hence, II. Upward, on high, raised. III. Outstretched, flat, even, level: also, lying along. IV. Careless, negligent.

Going back, backward, retrograde. VI. Having a gentle ascent. VII. Proud.

SUPPLICATUS, a, um. Part. of SUPPINGO. SUPPALPOR, or SUB-PALPOR, ari. To caress, wheedle.

SUPPAR, or SUB-PAR, ěris. Almost equal, equal.

SUPPARASITOR, or SUB-PARASITOR, ěri. To fasten upon, wheedle.

SUPPETITO, or SUPPEDITO, 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, Vita mihi suppetitat, my life still lasts. 2. Suppetitat, 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.

SUPPONO, or SUPPERNO, avi, ětum, ěre. (sub and perna) To wound in the hip, to lame: hence, alnus suppnata securi, cut down, Catull.

SUPPETĪLE, ěrum. (suppeto) *Help, aid, assistance.*

SUPPETO, or SUB-PETO, lvi and li, Itum, ěre. To go or come to: hence, I. 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. I. To be a match for, or, to suffice. 2. To be sufficient, to furnish materials enough.

SUPPELO, or SUPPELO, avi, ětum, ěre. (sub and pilus) I. To steal. II. To steal from, to rob, plunder.

SUPPINGO, or SUPPINGO, (from sub and pango), pegi, ěatum, ěre. I. To fasten under. II. To ease any thing on the under part.

SUPPLANTO, or SUPPLANTO, avi, ětum, ěre. (sub and planto) I. To trip up one's heels, cause to fall: hence, II. To throw down.

SUPPLACO, or SUPPLACO, si, sum, ěre. (sub and plaudo, or plodo) To stamp; pedem, with the foot.

SUPPLAUSO, or SUPPLAUSO, ōnis, f. (supplaudo, or supplodo) *A stamping.*

SUPPLEMENTUM, or SUPPLEMENTUM, i, n. (suppleo) 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, I. To supply the place of. II. To add (in order to make a number perfect).

SUPPLETUS, a, um. Part. of SUPPLEO.

SUPPLEX, or SUPPLEX, ěis, (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, ōnis, 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, i, n. (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 bethrodd: hence, capital punishment, or, any corporal pu-

nishment, also, any severe punishment: hence, I. Gen. Punishment. 2. Ijz. Punishment, torture, pain, suffring. 3. Satisfaction.

SUPPLICO, or SUPPLICO, avi, ětum, ěre. (supplex) I. 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.

SUPPONENTE, or SUB-SENTITE, impers. It repents or grieves one a little.

SUPPONO, or SUB-ONO, sui, ětum, ěre. I. To put, place, or set under: Suppositus, a, um, Placed or set under: hence, I. To subjoin, annex. 2. To make subject. 3. To value less or at a lower rate. 4. To grant as certain, to suppress. II. To substitute, put in place of: hence, To substitute falsely or deceitfully. N. B. Perf. suppositiv. Plaut.

SCPORTO, 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, ōnis, f. (suppono) *A putting one person or thing in place of another, a substituting.*

SUPPOSITUS, a, um. Part. of SUPPONO.

SUPPOSTRIX, ěis, f. (for suppostrix, from suppono) *She that substitutes or attributes falsely.*

SUPPOSTUS, a, um. Part. of SUPPONO.

SUPPRESSIO, or SUPPRESSIO, ōnis, f. (supprimo) *A keeping back.*

SUPPRESSUS, a, um. I. Part. of supprimo; see SUPPRIMO. II. Adj. Low, gentle.

SUPPRIMO, or SUPPRIMO, essi, essum, ěre. (sub and premo) To press under or down: hence, I. To sink. II. To keep back, detain, check. III. To detain, conceal. IV. To check stop.

SUPPRIMUS, or SUB-PRIMUS, i, m. An under butler.

SUPPRĒT, or SUB-PREDĒT, impers. I am somewhat ashamed.

SUPPRĒTO, or SUPPRĒTO, avi, ětum, ěre. (sub and pus) I. Intrans. To supprate, gather matter, come to a head (of imposthumes): to become noxious, to betray its mischievous qualities. II. Trans. To cause to supprate: hence, Suppratus, a, um, Supprated, full of matter: Supprata (plur.), Master.

SUPPRĒTO, or SUPPRĒTO, avi, ětum, ěre.

## SUP

I. To *prune*. II. To *reckon, count up, reckon together*.

SŪPRA. (for *supera*, sc. parte, from *superus*) 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-NŪCĪ, xi, ctum, ēre. To *say above or before*.

SŪPRĀ-SCANDŌ, di, sum, ēre. To *climb over*.

SŪPRĀ-SCRIBŌ, 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 *SUPERUS*.

SŪRA, æ, f. The *cauf of the leg*: also, the *leg*.

SŪRCLŪS, i, m. I. *A young twig or shoot, or simply, a twig or shoot, whether cut off or not*; a *splinter, thorn*. II. *A young shoot for setting, a graft, scion, slip*.

SŪRDASTR, tra, trum, (surdus) *Something deaf, hard of hearing*.

SCRIBITAS, ātis, f. (surdus) *Deafness*.

SRDUS, 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 magister next to the kings of Parthia*.

SURCO, surcus, &c. See *SURUGO*.

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 *surripille*: *Hor.*: *surperat*, for *surripuerat*, id.: *surpere*, for *surripere*; *Lucr.*: *surpuit*, for *surripuit*; *Plaut.*: *surrepsit*, for *surripuit*; id.

SCRŪM, and (rarely) SCŪSUS, adv. (sub and versum) I. *Upwards, up*. II. *To the question, where? Upwards, above*.

SCŪS, suis, c. (from *vs.*, or *vs;*) I. *A sort*. II. *A kind of fish*.

SCŪS, suis, c. (from *vs.*, or *vs;*) I. *A sort*. II. *A kind of fish*.

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SCŪS, suis, c. (from *vs.*, or *vs;*) I. *A sort*. II. *A kind of fish*.

SCŪS, suis, c. (from *vs.*, or *vs;*) I. *A sort*. II. *A kind of fish*.

SCŪS, suis, c. (from *vs.*, or *vs;*) I. *A sort*. II. *A kind of fish*.

## SUS

SUSCEPTŌ, ōnis, f. (suscepio) *An undertaking*.

SUSCEPTUS, a, um. Part. of SUSCIPĪO.

SUSCIPĪO, cepi, ceptum, ēre. (sus, for *susum*, i. e. *sursum*, and *cepio*) I. *To take up, to lift up in order to carry; to carry, bear, support*: hence, *to defend, take care of*: hence, I. *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, to accomplish, begin*. 2. *By suffering or enduring*; when it may be rendered, *to suffer, endure, undergo*.

II. *To receive, catch (any thing about to fall)*: also, *to take to one's self*: hence, I. *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, *succepio, 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*.

SUSPECTŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of *suspicio*, ere) I. *To look up*. II. *To suspect, mistrust*: *Suspectari*, *To be suspected*.

SUSPECTUS, a, um. I. Part. of *suspicio*; see *SUSCIPĪO*, ere. II. Adj. (from sub and specio) 1. *Suspicious, that excites suspicion*. 2. *Suspicious, mistrustful*.

SUSPECTUS, us, m. (*suspicio*, ere) I. *A looking up*. II. *Height*. III. *A valuing, honouring, esteeming*.

SUSPENDĪUM, i, n. (*suspendo*) *Hanging, as a means of death*.

SUSPENDŌ, di, sum, ēre. (sus, for *susum*, i. e. *sursum*, and *pendo*) 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, I. *To support, prop.* 2. *To check, restrain, incurrup.* 3. *To leave undecided*.

SUSPENSUS, a, um. I. Part. of *suspendo*; see *SUSPENDŌ*. II. Adj. 1. *Hanging, resting, or depending upon any thing*. 2. *Raised, high, elevated*. 3. *Suspended, floating*. 4. *In suspense, doubtful, uncertain*: also, *animus suspensus, waver-*

ing, unresolved, hesitating: also, *Suspensus, a, um, Anxious, fearful*. 5. *Loose*.

SUSPICAX, ācis, (suspicor) I. *Suspicious, mistrustful*. II. *Suspicious; that excites suspicion*.

SUSPICĪO, exi, ectum, ēre. I. (sus, for *susum*, i. e. *sursum*, and *specio*) I. *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*.

SUSPICŌ, ōnis, f. (from *suspiciere*) I. *Suspicion, mistrust*. II. *Any opinion or supposition*.

SUSPICĪOSE, adv. *With suspicion, suspiciously*.

SUSPICĪOSUS, a, um. (*suspicio*, ōnis) I. *Suspicious, mistrustful*. II. *Suspicious, that excites suspicion*.

SUSPĪCO, are, l. q. *suspicio*; *Plaut.*

SUSPICOR, ātus sum, āri. (from *suspicio*, ēre) I. *To suspect*. II. *To suppose, conjecture, to suppose*.

SUSPĪRĀTUS, us, m. (*suspiro*) *A sighing, sigh*.

SUSPĪRĪTUS, us, m. (*suspiro*) I. *A panting with shortness of breath*. II. *A sighing, sigh*.

SUSPĪRĪUM, i, n. (*suspiro*) I. *A sigh*. II. *A panting, shortness of breath*.

III. *A fetching of breath*.

SUSPĪRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (sus, for *susum*, i. e. *sursum*, and *spiro*) I. *Intrans. To exhale*. 2. *To draw a deep breath, to sigh*: *to betray fear or anxiety by sighing*. II. *Trans. I. 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*.

SUSTENTĀTŌ, ōnis, f. (*sustento*) *A deferring, delay*.

SUSTENTŌ, āvi, ātum, āre. (freq. of *sustineo*) I. *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*.

SUSTĪNEŌ, tīni, tentum, teneo. (ere, sus, for *susum*, i. e. *sursum*, and *teneo*) *To hold or keep up or upright, to prevent from falling, &c.*: hence, I. *To support, uphold, bear*. II. *To carry, bear*: also, *to bear (fruit)*: also, *to carry or have*:

## SUS

ing, unresolved, hesitating: also, *Suspensus, a, um, Anxious, fearful*. 5. *Loose*.

SUSPICAX, ācis, (suspicor) I. *Suspicious, mistrustful*. II. *Suspicious; that excites suspicion*.

SUSPICĪO, exi, ectum, ēre. I. (sus, for *susum*, i. e. *sursum*, and *specio*) I. *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*.

SUSPICŌ, ōnis, f. (from *suspiciere*) I. *Suspicion, mistrust*. II. *Any opinion or supposition*.

SUSPICĪOSE, adv. *With suspicion, suspiciously*.

SUSPICĪOSUS, a, um. (*suspicio*, ōnis) I. *Suspicious, mistrustful*. II. *Suspicious, that excites suspicion*.

SUSPĪCO, are, l. q. *suspicio*; *Plaut.*

SUSPICOR, ātus sum, āri. (from *suspicio*, ēre) I. *To suspect*. II. *To suppose, conjecture, to suppose*.

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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, sustineri, 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 tollō) I. To lift up, raise.

II. To take away. III. To remove, destroy, throw down.

SUSURRATIO, ōnis. f. (susurro) i. q. susurro.

SUSURRATIO, ōnis. m. (susurro) One that speaks softly, a whisperer.

SUSURRO, āre. (susurro) I. Intrans. To make a low noise, to murmur, whisper.

II. Trans. To mutter or whisper any thing.

SUSURRUM, i. n. Amurmuring, whispering.

SUSURRUS, i. m. (ψιθυρος) A low sound or noise, a murmuring, whispering, &c.

SUTELA, ōe. f. (suo) A sewing, a sewing together: hence, an artifice, wile.

SUTILIS, e. (suo) Seved, stitched, or fastened together.

SUTOR, ōris. m. (suo) A shoemaker, cobbler.

SUTORIUS, a. um. (sutor) Of or belonging to shoemakers: hence, Sutorius, One that has been a shoemaker.

SUTRINUS, a. um. (contr. for sutorinus, from sutor) Of or belonging to shoemakers: Sutrina (sc. officina or taberna) A shoemaker's shop, cobbler's stall.

SUTUS, a. um. Part. of SVO.

SUTUS, 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, ōe. m. (συκοφαντής) Properly, One who informed against persons who clandestinely exported figs from Attica: hence, a knave, rogue, cheat.

SŪCŪPHANTIA, ōe. f. (συκοφαντία) Deceit, artifice, knavery.

SŪCŪPHANTIOSĒ, adv. Deceitfully, artfully.

SŪCŪPHANTOR, āri. (συκοφαντήριον) To play the sycophant, to cheat.

SYLLĀBA, ōe. f. (σύλλαβη) A syllable hence, Syllabæ, Verses.

SYLLĀBĀTIM, adv. (syllaba) By syllables.

SYMBOLA, ōe. f. (συμβολή) I. A contribution or share given towards any thing.

II. Sometimes it seems to denote, A feast or entertainment shared among several.

SYMBOLUM, i. n. and SYMBOLUS, i. m. (σύμβολον and -ος) Any mark or sign by which one enjoins another to understand any thing, or which one has agreed upon with another.

SYMPHŌNIA, ōe. f. (συμψώνια) A harmony of musical sounds, a concert.

SYMPHŌNICUS, a. um. (συμψωνικός) Belonging to music or a concert.

SYMPŌSIUM, i. n. (συμπόσιον) A banquet; the name of a book of Plato, Nep.

SYNĒDRUS, i. m. (συνέδρος) An assessor in a college.

SYNGRĀPHA, ōe. f. (συγγράφη) A written obligation, contract, bond, bill of exchange.

SYNGRĀPHUS, i. m. (συγγράφος) I. A written contract. II. A passport, safe-conduct.

SYNŌDES, ontis. m. (συνόδος) A kind of fish (Sparus, L.).

SYNTAGMA, ōtis. n. (σύνταγμα) Any thing put together in order: hence, a treatise, book.

SYNTĒSIS, 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.

SYRINCUS, inis. f. (σύριγγ) A reed or pipe.

SYRMA, 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.

TĀBĒLLA, ōe. 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

tablet 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. Tabula 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.

TĀBĒLLĀRIUS, a. um. (tabella) I. Of or relating to tablets. II. Of or relating to letters or despatches: hence, Tabellarius, subst., A letter-carrier, courier.

TĀBEO, ūi, ēre. (from τάξω, Dor. τάξω) To melt away: hence, I. To drop or be wet with any thing. II. To consume away by degrees, to waste away.

TĀBERNA, ōe. f. (from taba, the root of tabula) I. hut, booth. I. A hotel, 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.

TĀBERNACŪLUM, i. n. (taberna) A tent: especially, a military tent.

TĀBERNARIUS, a. um. (taberna) Of or belonging to tents or booths: hence, Tabernarius (subst.), One who works or sells in a shop, a shopkeeper.

TĀBERNĒLA, ōe. 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, būi, ēre. (inchoat. of tabeo) To consume away by degrees, to waste or melt away, to dissolve: to pine away with love.

TĀBĪDŪS, 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, ōe. 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, an auction; again, a list of proscription; also, a tablet or billet with which they voted; also, a geographical table, a map, chart; and, any writing, book, list, catalogue; hence, tablet. I. An account-book. 2. Tabulae publicæ, State papers, archives. 3. A will or testament. V. A table; hence, a banker's table or counter.

TABULÆRIS, e. (tabula) Relating to tables or boards; hence, Tabularæ, A plate.

TABULÆRICA, a, um. (tabula) Relating to writings or papers; hence, I. Tabularia, æ. ædificiæ, Archives. II. Tabularia, æ. sc. ædificiæ, Archives.

TABULATIO, ðnis. f. (tabulo) Boards joined together, a boarding, floor.

TABULÆTUM, 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, Ære. (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.

TACITE, adv. I. Silently, in silence. II. Secrecy, in secret.

TACITURNITAS, ætis. f. (taciturnus) I. Silence, taciturnity. II. Secrecy (as a virtue).

TACITURNUS, a, um. (tacitus) Silent, taciturn; hence, still, noiseless, quiet.

TACITUS, a, um. I. Part. of taceo; see TACEO. II. Adj. I. That is passed over in silence, or kept secret. 2. Tacitum, 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; Tacitum, subst. 1. Secrecy. 2. Stillness, silence.

TACTILIS, e. (tango) Tangible.

TACTIO, ðnis. f. (tango) I. A touching. II. Feeling.

TACTUS, a, um. Part. of TANGO.

TACTUS, us. m. (tango) I. A touch-

ing, touch; operation, influenc.

II. Tangibility. III. Touch, as one of the senses.

TÆDA, or TÆDA, æ. f. (δᾶ; or δᾶς; accus. δᾶδα or δᾶδα) 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. 2. An instrument of torture.

TÆDET, uit and sum est, Ære. 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.

TÆDIFERO, a, um. (tæda and fero) Earning a torch.

TÆDUM, 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. (τᾶνια) I. A band.

II. Any thing like a band.

TÆGO (tægiti, tactum), Ære. The old form of tango, To touch. N. B. Tægiti, tactum, are usually referred to Tango.

TALÆRIS, 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.

TALÆRUS, a, um. (talus) Of or relating to dice.

TALÆA, 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.

TALENTUM, i. n. (τάλαντον) 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.

TALIO, ðnis. f. (talis) A repaying like for like, retaliation; siue talione, unpunished, Mart.

TALPEDO, Ære. (talus and pedo, Ære) 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 paster bones of certain animals.

TAM. (accus. τῶν) 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.

TĀMĒNETSI, or TAMĒNETSI. At length.

TĀMĒTSI, 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, tægiti, tactum, Ære. (from τᾶν, τᾶν, τᾶν) I. To touch. II. To come to, arrive at, enter. III. To be sprinkled, 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 TAM-QUAM, adv. As, as if, as though; tanquam si, just as if.

TANTILLUS, a, um. I. q. tantulus. So small; hence, subst., Tantillum, So little.

TANTISPÆR, adv. I. So long, for such a time. II. In the mean time, mean while; Cic. Tusc. 5, 7.

TANTO (abl.). See TANTUS.

TANTOPÆRE, or TANTO OPÆRE. With great pains, so very.



TANTŪS, a, um. (dimin. of tantus) So *small or little*; hence, subst., Tantulum, So *little*.

TANTUM. See TANTUS.

TANTUMMODO, 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. I. Only not; also, *I will not say, by no means*. 2. Almost, *nearly*. 2. Tantum quod. I. *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*.

TANTUMDEM, tantandem, tantumdem or tantundem. *Just so great*; hence, subst., Tantundem, or Tantundem, *Just so much*; also adverbialiter, *So much, so far*.

TAPES, ētis. m. TAPETE, is. n. and TAPETUM, i. n. Tapestry, arras, for walls, canopies, floors, &c.

TARAXACCA. A factitious appellation of a cook; Mart., after the Homeric μάραξος τῶν τῆξ τῶν ἄλλων, i. e. secabant et alios res.

TARDE, adv. I. *Slowly, not fast*.

II. *Late, not in time*.

TARDESCO, ēre. (tardus) To become slow.

TARDIGRĀDUS, a, um. (tarde and gradior) That goes or walks slowly.

TARDILOQUUS, a, um. (tarde and loquor) That speaks slowly.

TARDIPES, ēdis. (tardus and pes) That walks slowly; hence, lame, limping.

TARDITAS, ātis. f. (tardus) I. *Slowness*. II. Fig. *Slowness (of intellect); dulness, stupidity*; also, *closeeness, reserve, secrecy*.

TARDITUDO, inis. f. (tardus) i. q. tarditas.

TARDUSCŪLUS, 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. Lingerer, that remains a long time. 2. Poetically, That renders slow. II. Fig. *Slow (in intellect), dull, stupid*. III. *Slow in acting, cautious*.

TARDES, itis. m. A wood-worm.

TAT. interj. *Strange! surprising!*

TĀTA, æ. m. I. *Father*, in the language of young children, as with us, *dad, daddy, or papa*. II. *Gen. Father*.

TĀTE. i. q. tat; Plaut.

TAUREUS, a, um. (taurus) Of bulls; hence, Taurea, æ. f. *A thigh of a bull's hide*.

TAURIFER, a, um. (taurus and ferro) *Beating iron*.

TAURIFORMIS, e. (taurus and forma) Like a bull or ox.

TAURILIA, um. n. i. q. ludī Taurilī. A festival at Rome.

TAURINUS, a, um. (taurus) Of bulls or oxen.

TAURŌBŪLIOR. ātus sum, āri. To make the sacrifice called taurobolium.

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, tangō) 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 *trick, artifice, stratagem*.

TECTE, adv. I. *Secretly*. II. *Carefully, guardedly, cautiously*.

TECTOR, oris. m. (tego) A *coverer*; or a plasterer, parpeter.

TECTORIŪM, i. n. Dimin. of tectorius; Cic.

TECTORIŪM, i. n. See TECTORIUS.

TECTORIUS, 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*; hence, pictæ tectoria linguæ, *flattery, 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.

TEU, for te; Plaut.

TEGIBŪLIQVEDES, m. A fictitious name, i. e. te digna loquens; Plaut.

TEGILLUM, i. n. (dimin. of tegulum) A small covering or veil.

TEGIMEN, TEGIMEN, and TEGMEN, inis. n. (tego) A covering, i. d.

TEGIMENTUM, TEGIMENTUM, or TEGMENTUM, i. n. (tego) A covering.

TEGO, texti, tectum, ēre. (τηνω) I. To cover; hence, Tectus, a, um. *covered*.

II. To cover, *hide, conceal, disguise, cloak*. III. To cover, *defend, protect*.

IV. To surround; Stat. Silv. 5, l. 66.

V. To accompany, attend; Virg. Æn. II, 12.

VI. To endeavour to cover or conceal.

TEGULA, 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*.

TELIGER, a, um. (telum and gero) Carrying weapons.

TELLUS, grīs. f. I. The earth (as a whole); also, as it is cultivated or fruitful, troiden 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. I. 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, ēris. 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. Happ. chance. II. Thoughtlessness, inconsiderateness, temerity, rashness.

TEMERO, āvi, ātum, āre. (temere) To violate, pollute, defile.

TEMETUM, i. n. Any intoxicating liquor, wine.

## TEM

TEMNO, si, turn, Ære. (τιμνω) Prop. To cut up; to dispise, condemn.

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, moderation, moderation. II. The right or natural quality of a thing, due temperature.

TEMPERANS, tis, adj. (tempero) Moderate, temperate; moderate in diet.

TEMPERASTER, 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.

TEMPERATURA, 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, ðtum, Ære. (temper) 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, ðtis, 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, ðtis, f. (tempestivus) 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, Tempestivum, 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 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 is 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 ashpen, 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, ever, Cic. 4. A fit or convenient time, season, opportunity.

5. Circumstances,

6. Of the time, for which we say, the times.

7. Circumstances of a thing or person; especially evil circumstances, calamity, trouble, misfortune.

8. Time required for the pronunciation of a syllable or a word, quantity.

9. In grammar, A tense.

10. I. 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.

TEMULENTUS, a, um. (temetum) Drunk, intoxicated.

TEN, i. c. tene? Plaut.

TENACITAS, ðtis, f. (tenax) A holding fast, tenacity; hence, covetousness, parsimony.

TENACITER, adv. I. With a fast hold. II. Closely, firmly, fast.

III. Obstinate, perseveringly.

TENAX, ðtis. (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.

TENICULA, æ. f. (tendo) A snare, springe, gin.

TENDO, tètendi, tensum and tentum, Ære. (from tivo, tivo) I. Trans. 1. 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 furnish, extend, supply.

4. To exert; to seek to carry through or accomplish a thing.

5. Intrans. 1. 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, ðrum, f. I. Darkness; hence, the darkness of night, night.

II. Dimness of sight.

III. Blindness; hence, fig., blindness, stupidity, dullness.

IV. Darkness, obscurity, in which things or persons are, or which is in things or words.

V. Darkness, or 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-

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stances, opportunity.

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V. Darkness, or 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).*

TĒNERĪCŪS, a, um. (tenebræ) *Full of darkness, that is in darkness, dark, obscure.*

TĒNERĪCŪS, a, um. (tenebræ) *Dark, obscure.*

TĒNERŪSŪS, a, um. (tenebræ) *Full of darkness, dark, obscure.*

TĒNELLŪS, a, um. Dimin. of tenellus.

TĒNELLŪS, a, um. (dimin. of tener) *Tender.*

TĒNEO, tenul, 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 quiet; quietus se tenere, Liv., to keep one's self quiet, to be quiet.* 3. *To keep, obscure, 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.* II. *To preserve.* 1. *To continue, not to desist from.* 2. *To uphold, support, keep from destruction.* 3. *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 take.*

TĒNER, 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.*

TĒNERACŪS, ěre. (tener) *To grow tender.*

TĒNERĪTAS, ātis, f. (tener) *Tenderness, softness.*

TĒNESMUS-ŌS, i. m. (tenuis) *Tenesmus, a disease.*

TĒNOR, ōris, m. (teneo) *A holding, holding fast:* hence, *A continued or un-*

*interrupted course:* hence, I. *Duration, continuance.* II. *Manner, mode.*

TĒNSA, or THĒNSA, æ, f. *The chariot or car on which the images of the gods were carried in the Ludi Circenses.*

TĒNSA, a, um. Part. of TENDO.

TĒNTABUNDŪS, a, um. (tento) *Trying, making attempts.*

TĒNTAMĒN, inis, n. (tento) *A proof, trial, essay.*

TĒNTAMENTŪM, i. n. (tento) *A proof, trial, essay.*

TĒNTĀTIO, ōnis, f. (tento) I. *An attack.* II. *A trial, proof, experiment;* Liv. 4, 42.

TĒNTĀTOR, ōris, m. (tento) *One who attacks or attempts.*

TĒNTĪGO, inis, f. (tendo) *Extension.*

TĒNTO, 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, 1. *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.*

TĒNTŪRIUS, a, um. (tendo) *That serves for stretching out:* Tentorium, subst., *A tent.*

TĒNTUS, a, um. Part. of TENDO, and TĒNEO.

TĒNTULŪS, a, um. (dimin. of tenuis) *Thin, poor, common.*

TĒNUS, 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.*

TĒNTITAS, ātis, f. (tenuis) I. *Thinness:* hence, II. *Leanness, meagreness.* III. *Poorness, poverty.*

TĒNTITER, adv. I. *Thinly.* II. *Lightly, slightly.* III. *Of style, without ornament, simply.* IV. *Subtly, exactly, strictly.* V. *Poorly, badly.*

TĒNTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (tenuis) I. *To make thin or weak, to thin, weaken:* to make lean: hence, *fig. I. To lessen, weaken.* 2. *To lessen, impair.* II. *To make pointed:* to prepare, make. III. *To make narrow.*

TĒNTUS, ōris, n. *A spring, trap, gin, snare for catching birds, &c.*

TĒNTUS, præp. 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, merely.*

TEPEFFĀCIO, śei, actum. (ěre.; Pass. Tepeffo, actus sum, &c. (tepeo and tæro))

*To make tepid, lukewarm, or warm, to warm.* N. B. The syllable pe is short, Hor.: Virg.: long, Catull.

TEPEO, ūi, ěre. I. *To be lukewarm or warm:* Tepens, Warm. II. Fig. *To be lukewarm, to be cold.* N. B. The perfect tepui seems for the most part to belong to Tepecco.

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, ōris, m. (tepeo) I. *Mild heat, warmth.* II. *A want of proper heat.*

TEPUS, (from tres or tri) *Three times, thrice.* N. B. I. *ěre.* Thrice, for, several times. II. *Ter, for, Very.*

TER-CENTENI, æ, a. *Three hundred.*

TERCENTI, æ, a. for trecenti.

TER-DENI, æ, f. *Thirty, distributive.*

TERĒBRA, æ, f. *A gimlet.*

TERĒBRO, āvi, ātum, āre. (terebra) *To bore, bore through:* also, *to bore, to make by boring.*

TERĒDO, inis, f. (terebra) *A wood-borer.*

TERES, ětis. (from tres) 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-GĒMUS, and TERGĒMUS, a, um. *Threefold:* and the poets use the word in the sense of manifold.

TERGO, and TĒNGO, si, sum, ěre, and ěre. (from tero) *To wipe, make clean.*

TERGĒUS, a, um. (tergum) *Of the skin, of leather:* hence, *Terginum, subst., A scourge.*

TERGĒVERSĀTIO, ětis, f. (tergiversor) I. *A refusing, refusal.* II. *A delaying, delay.*

TERGĒVERSOR, ětus sum, āri. (terzum 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. Tergus, i. m.; e. g. tergum familiare, Plaut.

TERGUS, ōris, n. (τερός, τρίτος) 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; 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.

TERO, trivi, tritum, ēre. (τρίω, τρίω) I. To rub: hence, 1. To make smooth by rubbing, to polish. 2. To tread, especially, often: also, to tread or go 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, 1. 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, 1. 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.

TERRĒNĀ, æ, f. The sand martin, sand swallow.

TERREŪS, 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.

TERREO, ui, itum, ēre. I. To frighten, terrify, alarm: hence, II. To pursue with terror. III. To frighten off or away.

TERRESTRĒ, 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. (terreo) Terrible, dreadful.

TERRICŪLA, æ, f. (terreo) That which terrifies, a scarecrow, bugbear.

TERRIFICŌ, ōnis, f. (terrifico) 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.

TERRITŌRIUS, 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.

TERTIADĒCĪMĀNI (militēs) 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 τρίος) The third: Tertius decimus, or, Tertiusdecimus, a, um. The thirteenth.

TERTIUSDECĪMUS, or, TERTIUS DECIMUS, a, um. The thirteenth: also, tertiusdecimus, Tac.

TERUNCĪUS, 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-VĒNICUS, i. m. A term of reproach, A thorough knave.

TESQUA, or TESCA, ōriū, n. Uncultivated places remote from a town, desert places.

TESSELLA, æ, f. (dimin. of tessera) A small square or quadrangular piece of stone, for pavement, &c.

TESSELLĀTUS, a, um. (tessella) Composed of small square stones, tessellated, chequered.

TESSĒRA, æ, f. (from τέραιος, 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. I. 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.

TESTĀMENTŪM, ātus, 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.

TESTICŪLŌ, āri. (testiculus) To call to witness.

TESTIFICĀTĪO, ōnis, f. (testificor) I. Proof by means of witnesses and documents. II. Testimony, witness.

TESTIFICŌ, ātus, a, um. 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, atus sum, ārī. (testis) I. To testify, bear witness, attest, give evidence, prove; testari is sometimes used passively, 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; varii testudine postes, Virg.; hence, II. *A stringed instrument, a lute, harp, lyre.* III. *An arch, vault.* IV. *A covering resembling a tortoise-shell; especially, 1. 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 pot-herd or brickbat.**

**TETE, for te. See TU.**

**TETER, or TÆTER, tra, trum. I. Offensive to the sight, smell, or other senses, foul, noisome, shocking, hideous.** II. *Gen. Ugly, horrid, direful.*

**TETRACOLON, i. n. (τετρακλον) Any thing consisting of four members.**

**TETRADRACHMUS, i. n. (τετραδραχμος) A Greek silver coin of the value of four drachms.**

**TETRAO, onis. (τετραος) 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. (τετραρχια) The territory subject to a tetrarch, a tetrarchy.**

**TETRASTICHOS, on. (τετραστιχος) Containing four rows or lines.**

**TETRE, or TÆTRE, adv. Foully, shockingly, horribly, disgracefully.**

**TETRICUS, a, um. Severe, morose, surly, sour, crabbed, rigid.**

**TETRIX, ai, tum, tris. I. To weave.**

II. *Gen. To join together, construct, frame.*  
**TETRIXES, e. (texo) I. Women, embroidered; hence, Textile, subst., sepius, Any thing woven, a web, cloth, garment, &c. II. Joined together, plaited.**

**TETRIXO, gris. m. (texo) A weaver.**

**TETRIXINUS, a, um. (for textorius, from tector) Of or pertaining to weaving; hence, Textrina, æ, A weaver's shop.**

**TETRIXIN, icis. f. (tector) A female weaver.**

**TETRIXUM, i. n. (texo) Any thing woven; hence, fig., any thing joined together or constructed.**

**TETRIXŪB, æ. f. (texo) I. A weaving; a web. II. A joining together.**

**TETRIXUS, a, um. I. Part. of tetro; see TEXO. II. Adj. I. Women. 2. Joined together, plaited.**

**TETRIXUS, us. m. (texo) I. A weaving; a web; a texture. II. A connection of words, text, context.**

**THALAMEGUS, i. f. (θαλαμειγος); e. g. navis, a pleasure-boat, having rowers, Suet.**

**THALAMUS, i. m. (θαλαμος) I. A bedchamber, sleeping-room; hence, gen., a chamber, room; or, a habitation, abode. II. A bed, couch. III. Marriage.**

**THALASSINUS, a, um. (θαλασσινος) Of the colour of the sea, sea-green.**

**THALARCHUS, i. m. The president of a feast; Hor. Od. i, 9, 8; or it is the name of one of Horace's friends.**

**THALICTRUM, i. n. (θαλικτρον) A kind of herb.**

**THALLUS, i. m. (θαλλος) 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. (θεκη) That in which any thing is held or enveloped, a case, sheath, box, &c.**

**THEMA, atis. n. (θημα) The position of the stars or planets at one's birth, horoscope, nativity.**

**THEOLOGUS, i. m. (θειολογος) A theologian, one who treats concerning the gods, their supposed origin and generation.**

**THERMOCULUM, i. n. (θερμοκυλιον) A place in which warm drink is sold; as we should say, a coffee-house.**

**THERMOPOTO, avi, utum, are. To take warm drink.**

**THESAURĀRĪUS, a, um. (thesaurus) Of or relating to a treasure; iur, Plaut., that steals a treasure.**

**THESACRUS, i. m. (θησαυρος) 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; mali, Plaut.**

**THĪASĒS (also, Thyasus), i. m. (θηασος) A dance in honour of Bacchus; also, a company of persons engaged in this dance.**

**THŪLUS, i. m. (θηλας) 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.**

**THŪBAN, atis. m. (θηβαση) I. The breast. II. A breastplate. III. A stomacher.**

**THUS. See TUS.**

**THŪA, or THŪIA (dissyllable), æ. f. (θηα, θηα, Thia) and THŪON, i. n. (θηον) An odoriferous tree, called citrus by the Romans.**

**THYAS, or THYIAS, atis. f. (θηας, θηιας) A Bacchanal.**

**THŪMIAMUS, a, um. (thymum and amo) Fond of thyme.**

**THŪMUS, i. n. and THŪMES, i. m. (θημος and -ες) Thyme.**

**THŪNNUS, or THŪNNUS, i. m. (θηννος) A tunny (Scomber Thynnus, L.).**

**THŪNSIGER, a, um. (thyrsus and gero) Carrying a thyrsus.**

**THŪRSUS, i. m. (θηρσος) I. The stalk or stem of a plant. II. A staff wrapped round with ivy and vine branches which the Bacchanals used to carry and brandish in their hands when they celebrated the orgies of their deity.**

**THĪRĀ, æ. f. and THĪRĀS, æ. m. (θηρα, θη, and θηρας, 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).**

**TIBĪALIS, e. (tibia) I. Of or pertaining to the shin bone; hence, Tibialis (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. u. (dimin. of tignum) *A little beam, rafter.*

**TIGNĀBUS**, 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.*

**TILIS**, æ. f. *The lime tree, Linden tree.*

**TIMĒFACTUS**, a. um. *Frightened, alarmed, terrified.*

**TIMEO**, ui, ěre. 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, ěre. (timeo) *To become afraid.*

**TIMIDE**, adv. *Fearfully, timidly.*

**TIMĪDITAS**, ātis. f. (timidus) *Fearfulness, timidity.*

**TIMĪDUS**, a. um. (timeo) *Full of fear, fearful, timid.*

**TIMOR**, ōris. m. (from *deus*) I. *Fear, alarm, anxiety.* II. *That which occasions fear, a terror:* also, that on behalf of which one is anxious or afraid.

III. *Religious fear.*

**TINCTILIS**, c. (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, nxi, nctum, ěre. (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.*

**TINNO**, ivi, and ĩ, itum, ĩre. *To ring, tinkle, clink, jangle, 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.*

**TINSTRUS**, 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.*

**TINTINNĀCLŪS**, a. um. (tintinno) *Ringing, tinkling, chinking.*

**TINTINO**, āre. i. q. tinnio; Catull.

**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. 1. 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.

**TIRŌCĪNIUM**, 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.*

**TIRONŪLUS**, i. m. (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**, āvi, ātum, āre. *To tickle.*

**TITIVILLITIUM**, i. n. *Any very small trifle, a bagatelle:* Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 39, non emissim titivillitium.

**TITUBANTER**, adv. *Staggeringly, waveringly, with doubt or hesitation.*

**TITUBĀNTIA**, æ. f. (titubo) *A staggering, wavering.*

**TITUBĀTIO**, ōnis. f. (titubo) I. *A staggering, wavering:* hence,

II. *Uncertainty, hesitation, doubt.*

**TITUBO**, āvi, ātum, āre. I. *To stumble, totter, not to stand firmly:* to reel. II. *To stagger, stagger.* III.

*To be at a loss, to be embarrassed or perplexed.* 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. (tāxos) *A petty usurer.*

**TŌCHARCHUS**, i. m. (τοιχαρχος) *The chief or president of the rowers.*

**TŌFĀCIUS**, or TŌFĀCIUS, a. um. (tofius) *Of or like tophus.*

**TŌFINUS**, a. um. (tofius) i. q. tofacus.

**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.*

**TŌLĒRĀTER**, adv. I. *Tolerably.*

II. *Patiently.*

**TŌLĒRĀNTIA**, 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**, āvi, ātum, āre. (from τολῶω, τολῶω, τολῆμι) 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.*

**TOLLO**, sustŭli, sublatum, ěre. 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. *Sublatius* has the degrees of comparison; *leo sublatior*, more courageous, &c.

TÖLCTÄRIUS, or TOLLUTARIUS, a. um. (tolutim) *Trotting*.

TÖLCTIM. adv. (from tolo, tollo) *With a trot*.

TÖMÄCLUM, or TOMACLEM, i. n. (from *tauca*) *A kind of sausage*.

TÖMENTUM, i. n. *Stuffing for cushions, pillows, &c.*

TÖMUS, i. m. (*tauos*) *A section*; hence, *a piece of paper*.

TÖNDEO, tötondi, tonsum, ðre. 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*.

TÖNTRÄLIS, e. (tonitru) *Thundering*.

TÖNTRÄLIS, e. (tonitru) *Of or relating to thunder*.

TÖNTRIS, us. m. and TONTRUUM, i. n. (tono) *Thunder*.

TÖNO, ui. ðre. (from *tauas*, *ði*, or *tauas*)

I. *To sound, resound*. II. *To thunder*; *tonat*, it thunders; hence, fig., *to thunder*, *to speak vehemently*; also with an accusative, *to thunder forth*.

TÖNSA, æ. f. (tondeo) *An oar*.

TÖNSLIS, e. (tondeo) I. *That may be shorn, shaven, or cut*. II. *Shorn, shaven, cut*.

TÖNSILLA, æ. f. *A tonsil, gland, or almond in the neck*.

TÖNSTO, ðre. *Freq. of tondeo*; *Plaut.*

TÖNSOR, ðris. m. (tondeo) *One who shears or shaves*; hence, *a barber*.

TÖNSTRICTULA, æ. f. *Dimin. of tonstrix*; *Clc.*

TÖNSTRINUS, a. um. (tondeo) *Of or pertaining to a barber*; hence, *Tonstrina*, æ. f. *A barber's shop*.

TÖNSTRIX, icis. f. (tondeo) *A female barber*.

TÖNSURA, æ. f. (tondeo) *A shearing, cutting*.

TÖNSUS, a. um. I. Part. of tondeo; see TÖNDEO. II. Adj. *Cut, pruned*; hence, *smooth, without twigs and leaves*.

TÖNSUS, u. m. (tondeo) i. q. tonsio. *A shearing, cutting*.

TÖPIARIUS, a. um. (topium); e. g. opus topiarium, and simply, Topiarius, 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. (*tauixis*) *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.*

TÖRECEMA, ätis. n. (*tauveua*) *Wood or embossed work, whether carted in wheel or cast in metal, bas-relief*.

TÖRME, 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, us. m. See TÖRME.

TÖRMINGÖS, a. um. (tormen) *Subject to the colic or gripes*.

TÖRNO, ävi, ätum, äre. (*tauveua*) *To turn, fashion in a lathe*.

TÖRNIS, i. m. (*tauos*) *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, torpedo* (*Raja Torpedo*, L.)

TÖRPEO, ui. ðre. *To be numb or benumbed*; also *to be torpid or motionless*; hence,

II. *Of things without life, to be stiff, motionless, or at rest*. III. *To be void of feeling or sensation*.

TÖRPESCO, pui, ðre. (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*.

TÖRPOP, ðris. m. (torpeo) *Numbness, want of feeling, torpor*; also, *astonishment, amazement*.

TÖRQUÄTUS, a. um. (from torques) *Adorned with a collar*.

TÖRQEO, torsii, tortum, ðre. 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); *tezumen 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*;

1. *to hurl, throw, sling, cast*. TORQETS, and TORQES, 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, ðci, actum, ðre.; Pass. *Torreßio, actus, &c.* (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. *Floving rapidly, impetuous, foaming*.

TÖRRENS, tis. m. (sc. amnis, from torreo) *A sudden and rapid stream, a torrent*.

TÖRREO, torrii, tostum, ðre. *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, ðre. (inchoat. of torreo) *To become parched, burnt, or baked*.

TÖRRIUS, 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**, ē. (torqueo) *Crooked, curved, wreathed.*

**TORTO**, āre. (freq. of torqueo) *To torture, torment.*

**TORTOR**, ōris. m. (torqueo) *I. One who swings or hurls. II. A tormentor, torturer on the rack.*

**TORTUOSUS**, a, um. (tortus, us) *Full of turnings or windings; hence, fig., full of intricacies or subtilties.*

**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 bed 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**, ātis. f. (torvus) *Severity or sternness of aspect or behaviour.*

**TORVUS**, a, um. (from torvus) *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.*

**TOTIDEM**. (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.

**TOTIŪDA**, 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. (τοξικόν) *Poison in which arrows were dipped; poison.*

**TREBALIS**, ē. (trabs) *I. Of or pertaining to beams. II. Like a beam; and so, large and strong.*

**TREBEA**, ē. f. *A kind of splendid gar-*

*ment or robe of state; hence, for, the equestrian order.*

**TREBEATUS**, a, um. (trabea) *Wearing a trabea.*

**TREBES**, ābis. f. (τράβηξ, τρέβηξ) *I. A beam. II. Any thing made of beams, as, a ship; a javelin; a torch, firebrand; a cudgel, club.*

**TREBILIS**, ē. (tracto) *I. That may be touched, handled, felt, or wrought, tractable. II. That may be easily handled or addressed, kind, yielding, gentle, exorable.*

**TREACTŪS**, ōnis. 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.*

**TRACTĀTOR**, ōris. 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.*

**TRACTĀTUS**, 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**, āvi, ātum, āre. (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. Aliquē, 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.*

**TRĀDĪTO**, ōnis. f. (trado) *I. A delivering or giving up. II. A narrating.*

**TRĀDĪTOR**, ōris. m. (trado) *One who delivers any thing; hence, a betrayer, traitor; Tac. Hist. 4, 24; si lectio certa.*

**TRĀDĪTUS**, a, um. Part. of **TRADO**.

**TRĀDO**, or **TRANS-DO**, didi, ditum, ēre. *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.*

**TRĀDUCO**, or **TRANS-DUCO**, xi, ctum, ēre. *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; se, to show one's self, appear; hence, to publish, make known; to expose to ridicule, defame, traduce. IV. To bestow upon or apply to any thing.*

**TRĀDUCTIO**, or **TRANSDUCTIO**, ōnis. f. (traduco) *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.*

**TRĀDUCTOR**, or **TRANSDUCTOR**, ōris. m. (traduco) *One who conveys over or to a place.*

**TRĀDUCTUS**, or **TRANSDUCTUS**, a, um. Part. of **TRADUCO**.

**TRĀGICE**. adv. *Tragically, in a tragic manner.*

**TRĀGICŌCOMEDIA**, ē. f. (τραγικωκομῆδία) *A play in which tragedy and comedy are united, a tragicomedy.*

**TRĀGŪS**, a, um. (τραγικός) *I. Tragic, of or relating to tragedy. II. Tragic, as is usual in tragedy. 1. Lofty, sublime, grand. 2. Horrible, mournful, atrocious.*

**TRĀGEDIA**, ē. f. (τραγῆδία) *Tragedy, a tragedy. Hence, I. Fig. Tragedy, a sublime or lofty style. II. Fig. Tragedy, a great disturbance, spectacle, &c.*

**TRĀGĒDUS**, i. m. (τραγῆδός) *I. A tragic actor. II. A tragic poet.*

**TRĀGŪLA**, ē. f. *A kind of missile weapon.*

**TRĀGUS**, 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 trahæa, Virg.

TRĀHĀ, ācis. (traho) *Rapacious.*

TRĀHEA, æ. f. See TRĀHA.

TRĀHO, traxi, eum, ěre. *I. To draw*: also, *to draw away, draw down*: or, *to draw to itself*: also, *to draw after itself, to have 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 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, *adique, 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, withdraw, remove, to take away*. XIII. *Trahere consiliū ex re, to form a determination, Salust.*

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. (trajicio) *1. A conveying over or across*: hence, *a passing over, passage*: hence, *stella, Cic.*, a shooting star. II. *A transposing*. III. *An exceeding*.

TRĀJECTUS, or TRANSECTUS, a, um. Part. of TRĀJICIO.

TRĀJECTUS, or TRANSECTUS, us. m. (trajicio) *1. A passing over*. II. *A passage, a place where one passes over*.

TRĀJICIO, or TRANSECTIO, jecti, jectum, ěre. (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, *over 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, *amnis trajectus*: also, *Trajectus fluv.* *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*.

TRĀLĀTICIUS, or -IUS. See TRANSLATICIUS.

TRĀLĀTUS, or TRANSLATUS, a, um. Part. of TRANSFERO.

TRĀLŌQUOR, or TRANS-LOQUOR, eētus (quītus) sum, i. *To pronounce*.

TRĀMA, æ. f. (trameo) i. q. subtemea. *The woof, or a part of the woof*: hence, *fig., trama figura, 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*.

TRĀNQUILLĒ. 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*.

TRĀNQUILLO, āvi, ātum, āre. (tranquillus) *To make calm or still, to calm, tranquilize*.

TRĀNQUILLO. adv. *Calmly*.

TRĀNQUILLUM, i. n. (tranquillus) *1. Calmness of the weather*. II. *Tranquillity, calmness, stillness*.

TRĀNQUILLUS, a, um. *1. Calm, not stormy or tempestuous*. II. *Fig. Calm, tranquil, still, peaceful, serene*.

TRĀNS. prep. (from *trans*) *1. Beyond, on the farther side of*. II. *Over, across*.

TRĀNS-ĀBO, īvi and īi, tum, ĩre. *I. To go or pass over*. II. *To go or pass through*.

TRĀNSACTOR, ōris. m. (transigo) *One that accomplishes or brings about any thing*.

TRĀNSACTUS, a, um. Part. of TRANSIGO. TRĀNSĀDACTUS, a, um. Part. of TRANSDIGO.

TRĀNS-ĀGICO, ěgi, actum, ěre. *I. To thrust or run one thing through another*.

II. *To transfix, perforate*.

TRĀNSCENDO, or TRANSCENDO, di, sum, ěre. (trans and scendo) *I. To climb or step over, to go or pass over*. II. *To transcend, exceed, surpass*.

TRĀNSCENSUS, a, um. Part. of TRANSCENDO.

TRĀNSCIDO, Idi, sum, ěre. (trans and cædo) *To cut through, cut to pieces*.

TRĀNSCRIBO, or TRANSCRIBO, psi, ptum, ěre. *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 over or inscribe as belonging to a place*.

TRĀNSCURRO, eūcūrrī or curri, cursum, ěre. *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*.

TRĀNSCURSUS, a, um. Part. of TRANSCURRO.

TRĀNSCURSUS, us. m. (transcurro) *1. A running, flying, &c. through*. II. *A running or passing quickly by*.

TRĀNSENSA, æ. f. *1. A trap or spring for catching birds*. II. *A lattice window*.

TRĀNS-EO, īvi and īi, tum, ĩre. *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 alieuius sententiam, Liv.*, to vote with. *2. To go or pass into, to be changed into*. *2. To pass through*. *3. Of time and the like, To pass by, pass away, pass, elapse*. II. *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*. *2. 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. 1. To pass over*: also, *to pass over or omit in reading*.

TRĀNSERO, or TRANSERO, ul, rtum,

ĕre. *To transplant; transertos ramos*, Stat., 1. r. engrafted.

TRANSERTUS, a, um. Part. of TRANSERO.

TRANS-ĒRO, TRANSĪTŪ, TRANSĪTUM and TRĀDĪTUM, TRANSĒRE. 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 engraft, graft.* 2. *Fig. To bring to or upon.* 3. *Fig. To direct or turn towards; hence, sc. to apply one's self to any thing.* 4. *To put off, defer.* 5. *To accommodate or apply to any thing; also, 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.* II. *To carry, bring, or lead by or past.*

TRANSĒRO, XI, XUM, ĕre. I. *To pierce through, transfix.* II. *To run one thing through another.*

TRANS-ĪGĒRO, ĀVI, ĀTUM, Āre. *To change in form, to transfigure; also fig., to transform, transfigure.*

TRANSĪTUS, a, um. Part. of TRANSĪGO.

TRANS-ĪDĪO, ŌDĪ, ŌSSUM, ĕre. *To pierce through, transfix.*

TRANSĪFORMIS, e. (trans and forma) *That changes form or shape.*

TRANSFORMO, ĀVI, ĀTUM, Āre. *To alter or change in shape, to transform.*

TRANS-FŪRO, Āre. *To bore through, perforate.*

TRANSFUSUS, a, um. Part. of TRANSFUSIO.

TRANSFRĒTO, ĀVI, ĀTUM, Āre. (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, ŪVI, ŪGITUM, ĕre. *To go over (to an enemy).*

TRANSFUGIUM, I, n. (transfugio) *A going over (to an enemy), desertion.*

TRANS-FUMO, Āre. *To smoke through.*

TRANS-FUNDO, ŌDĪ, ŌSUM, ĕre. *To pour from one vessel into another; hence, fig., to carry or bring over, to transfer.*

TRANSFUSUS, a, um. Part. of TRANSFUSIO.

TRANSGRĒDIO, ĒSUS, SUM, ŌDĪ, (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, passive; e. g. transgresso

Apeninus, Liv.

TRANSGRĒSSIO, ŌNIS, f. (transgressor) *A going over, a passage.*

TRANSGRĒSSES, a, um. Part. of TRANSGRĒDIO.

TRANSGRĒSSUS, us, m. (transgressor) *A going or passing over, a passage.*

TRANSĪGO, ŪGI, ACTUM, ĕre. (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.* II. *To pass, spend (time).*

III. *To end, bring to an end, accomplish, despatch; hence, to settle (a difference or controversy), to agree, come to an agreement.*

TRANSĪLIO, or TRANS-SĪLIO, IŪI and II or ŪLI, (ultim), Īre. (trans and salio) I. *Intrans. 1. To leap over; hence, to go or pass over quickly.* 2. *To go quickly through.* II. *Trans. 1. To leap over.* 2. *To go, pass, or run over.* 3. *To pass or skip over, omit.* 4. *To exceed.*

TRANSĪTIO, ŌNIS, f. (transio) I. *A going or passing over; hence, 1. A going over to an enemy, a deserting.* 2. *Of a disease, infection, contagion.* II. *A passing over or by.* III. *A passage.*

TRANSITO, Āre. (freq. of transeo) *To go or pass through.*

TRANSĪTORIUS, a, um. (transitor) *That may be passed through or over, pervious, passable.*

TRANSĪTUS, a, um. Part. of TRANSĪO.

TRANSĪTUS, 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.* II. *A passage, thoroughfare.* III. *A passing by or over; hence, fig.; in transitu, In passing by, by the way, cursorily; Quint.*

TRANSĪCTIO, &c. See TRAJECTIO, &c.

TRANSĪCTIO, &c. See TRAHICIO, &c.

TRANSĪCTICUS (-IUS), or TRĀLĀCTICUS (-IUS), a, um. (transitus, a, um) *That has been carried over; hence, 1. Introduced by custom, usual, customary.*

II. Gen. Customary, ordinary, usual, common.

TRANSĪCTIO, or TRĀLĀCTIO, ŌNIS, f. (transio) I. *A carrying or removing from one place to another, a transferring.*

II. As a law term. 1. *An exception or demurrer, otherwise called exceptio.* 2. *The transferring of an accusation.*

III. *A trope, metaphor.*

TRĀNLĀTIVUS, a, um. (transfero) *Of*

*or belonging to a demurrer or exception in law.*

TRĀNLĀTOR, ŌRIS, m. (transfero) *One who carries over.*

TRĀNLĀTUS, or TRĀLĀTUS, a, um. Part. of TRANSĒRO.

TRĀNLĀTUS, or TRĀLĀTUS, us, m. (transfero) *A carrying or conveying by or over; especially, a solemn procession.*

TRANS-LĒGO, ĕre. *To recite.*

TRANS-LŪCO, or TRĀLUCIO, ĕre. I. *To shine through.* II. *To be transparent.*

TRANS-MĀRINUS, us, um. *Found beyond sea, transmarine.*

TRANS-MEO, or TRĀMEO, ĀVI, ĀTUM, Āre. *To go or pass through.*

TRANS-MIGRO, Āre. *To remove from one place to another.*

TRĀNSMISSIO, ŌNIS, f. (transmitto) *A going from one place to another, a passage.*

TRANSMISSUS. Part. of TRANSMITTO.

TRANSMISSUS, ŌS, m. *A passage, Cause.*

TRANS-MITTO, or TRĀSMITTO, IŪI, ISSUM ĕre. I. *To cause to come or go to a place, to send or convey over, to transmit.*

II. *To transfer.* 1. *To entrust, resign, commit.* 2. *To deliver, give over; also, to transfer by sale.* 3. *To give up for, bestow upon.* III. *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 a close.*

TRANS-MONTĀNIS, a, um. *That is beyond a mountain, transmontane.*

TRANS-MOVEO, ŪVI, ŪTUM, ĕre. I. *To carry over.* II. *To move away, remove.*

TRANS-MOTO, Āre. *To change, transpose.*

TRANS-NŌMĪNO, ĀVI, ĀTUM, Āre. *To name differently, to call by another name.*

TRANS-NŪMERO, Āre. *To number or count out (in payment).*

TRANSPORTĀTIO, ŌNIS, f. (transporto) *A removing from one place to another.*

TRANS-PORTO, *avi, atum, ére.* To carry or convey from one place to another, to remove; transport; hence, as a punishment, to banish, exile, transport; aliquem in insulam, *sat.*

TRANS-PORTUS, a, um. Part. of TRANS-PORTO.

TRANSPECTUS, OF TRANSPECTUS, *ul, m.* (transpicio) A looking through.

TRANSPECTIO, OF TRANSPECTIO, *ére.* (trans and spicio) To look through.

TRANSULTO, OF TRANSULTO, *ére.* (freq. of transillo) To leap over.

TRANS-SUMO, OF TRANSUMO, *ére.* To take to one's self, assume, adopt.

TRANS-SUDO, OF TRANSUDO, *ul, utum, ére.* To stink or sew through.

TRANSSTRUM, *l, n.* (Σπαστήρ, *α*, dimin. of Σπαστήρ) 1. Sc. lignum, Any cross beam or piece of timber. 2. Sc. scaberrimum, A cross-bench; hence, a seat or bench for rowers; we usually find it in the plural; *Cms.*: Virg.

TRANSVECTIO, OF TRAVECTIO, *ónis, f.* (transveho) 1. A passing over. 2. A riding by or past.

TRANSVECTUS, a, um. Part. of TRANSVECTO.

TRANS-VÉHO, OF TRÁVÉHO, *xi, utum, ére.* 1. To carry from one place to another, to carry, convey, lead, or bring over to a place; hence, Transvehí, as a deponent, To go over; also, to ride over or forth. 2. To carry, convey, or bring by; hence, Transvehí (depon.), To ride by. Of time, To pass by, pass away, slip.

TRANS-VÉHO, *avi, atum, ére.* To strike or beat through.

TRANSVERSÁRIA, a, um. (transversari) Lying across, transverse.

TRANSVERSUS (TRANSVORTI-), a, um. 1. Part. of transvorto; see TRANSVORTO.

II. Adj. Lying across, transverse; hence, Transversum, *subst.*, A cross line or direction; in transversum, across, cross-wise; per transversum, across, adversari, transversely; thus also, ex transverso; and fig., unexpectedly, contrary to opinion; also, Transversum and transversa (plur.), adverbialiter, Sideways, transversely.

TRANS-VOLTO, *ére.* To fly through.

TRANS-VOLTO, OF TRÁVÓLTO, *avi, atum, ére.* 1. To fly over or beyond; hence, fig., to pass over rapidly. 2. To fly through, pass through rapidly. 3. To fly past or by; hence, fig., to pass by rapidly.

TRÁPÉTUM, *l, n.* TRÁPÉTUS, *l, m.* TRÁPEZA, *édis, m.* (τραπέζιον) An olive press, oil press.

TRÁPEZA, *m, m.* (τραπέζιον) A small banquet, banter.

TRÁPEZOPHÓROS, *ous.* (τραπέζιφóρος, *m*) Bearing or supporting a table; hence, Trapezophoron, *subst.*, A foot or pillar of a table.

TRÉCENI, *n, a.* (tres and centum) 1. Three hundred, distributive. 2. Gen. Three hundred.

TRÉCENTRÉMIUS, a, um. (trecenti) The three hundredth.

TRÉCENTI, *n, m.* (tres and centum) Three hundred.

TRÉCENTIES, *adv.* Three hundred times.

TRÉCHÉDIPNUM, *l, n.* sc. vestimentum. (from τρέχιδίπνος, *m*) A garment with which one hastens to a meal like a parasite.

TRÉDECIES, *adv.* Thirteen times.

TRÉDECIM, (tres and decem) Thirteen.

TRÉIS, and TRÍIS, Three; for tres.

TRÉMBUNDUS, a, um. (tremo) Trembling.

TRÉMÉFACIO, *écl, actum, ére.* (tremo and facio) To cause to tremble.

TRÉMÉFACTUS, a, um. Part. of TRÉMÉFACIO.

TRÉMENDUS, a, um. (tremo) Terrible, formidable, tremendous.

TRÉMISCO, OF TRÉMESCO, *ére.* (inchoat. of tremo) To tremble, quake; to tremble or quake at any thing, to fear very much.

TREMO, *ul, ére.* (τρέμω) To tremble, quiver, quake; also with an accusative, to tremble at or be afraid of any thing.

TREMOR, *ónis, m.* (tremo) 1. A trembling, tremulous motion. 2. A terror, i. e. that which causes alarm.

TRÉNCIUS, a, um. (tremo) 1. Trembling, quaking, tremulous. 2. That causes to tremble.

TRÉPIDANTER, *adv.* Tremblingly, anxiously.

TRÉPIDATIO, *ónis, f.* (trepido) 1. Consternation, trepidation, confused hurry; hence, 2. Gen. Bustle, hurry.

III. A trembling, shaking, quaking.

TRÉPIDO, *adv.* (trepidus) 1. With trepidation, in confused hurry. 2. Hastily, hastily.

TRÉPIDO, *avi, atum, ére.* (trepidus) 1. 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 hasten, VII. To tremble, quiver.

TRÉPIDUS, a, um. 1. Trembling with fear, dismayed, in a state of trepidation.

II. That brings or causes solicitude or alarm.

III. Hasty, bustling, in a hurry.

IV. Running quickly to and fro, agitated.

TRÉS, *tria.* (τρία, *évia*) Three; also, three, for, a few.

TRÉASIS, *is, m.* Three Asses; hence, for, a trifling; non tréasis, i. e. worth nothing, Pers.

TRÉS-VIRI, *órum, m.* Three men who hold an office together or are otherwise associated in public business, three joint commissioners.

TRÍANGULUS, a, um. (tres and angulus) Triangular; hence, Triangulum, *subst.*, A triangle.

TRÍANTUS, *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.

TRÍBUNÁTUS, a, um. Of or pertaining to the tribes.

TRÍBULUS, *e.* Belonging to a tribe; hence, Tribulus (subst.), One who belongs to a tribe, one of the same tribe; also, a common person.

TRÍBULUM, *l, n.* (tero) A threshing machine, a scaggon or roller with which the ancients beat out their corn.

TRÍBULUS, *l, n.* (τρίβυλλος) A kind of prickly weed, a thorn oristle (Tribulus terrestris, L.).

TRÍBUNUS, *silis, n.* (for tribunale, sc. suggestum) 1. 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.

TRÍBUNÁTUS, *us, m.* The tribuneship, office of a tribune.

TRÍBUNICUS OR -TICUS, a, um. Of or pertaining to the tribunes, tribunical.

TRÍBUNUS, *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. or militares, *id.*, Military tribunes.

III. Tribuni militum consulari potestate, Military tribunes with consular power.

V. Tribuni plebis, Tribunes of the people.

TRÍBUTO, *ul, utum, ére.* 1. To give, present, bestow, impart.

II. To ascribe,

*attribute, impute, assign*; hence, 1. To interpret *as*. 2. To *concede, grant, allow*; hence, *aliquid 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. (τρεῖς, ἑὸλ. τρεῖς;) 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*.

TRIBUTIO, *onis*. f. (tribus) A *dividing, distributing*.

TRIBUTUM, *i. n.* (tribuo) A *tax, contribution, tribute*; also, a *collection, subscription, contribution*.

TRIBUUS, *a, um*. 1. Part. of *tribuo*; see *TRIBUO*. 2. Adj. According to *tribes*.

TRIBUTUS, *us*. m. i. q. *tributum*; *Plaut.*

TRIFĒT, *arum*. f. 1. *Triffes, trumpets, bagatelles, nonsense*. 2. *Perplexity, embarrassment*.

TRIFĒNARIUS, *a, um*. (tricensi) *Containing the number thirty*.

TRIFĒNI, *æ, a*. (triginta) 1. *Thirty, distributive*. 2. Gen. *Thirty*.

TRIFĒPS, *ipitis*. (tres and caput) *Three-headed*.

TRIFĒSISMUS, or TRIFĒSISMUS, *a, um*. (triginta) *The thirtieth*.

TRICHILA, *æ, f*. An *arbour*.

TRICHORUM, *i. n.* (τρίχωρον) Probably, *A gable end of a building; a room divided 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*.

TRICLĒTUS, *a, um*. (τρίκλιτος) *Having three members*.

TRICOR, *atus* *sum, Æri*. (trica) 1. To *racke or start difficulties, not to set about a thing willingly*. 2. To *speak confusedly or obscurely*.

TRICORPOR, *oris*. (tres and corpus) *Having three bodies*; forma *tricorporis umbræ*, l. e. Geryon, Virg.

TRICUSPIS, *idis*. (tres and cuspis) *Having three points*.

TRIDENS, *tis*. (tres and dens) *Having three teeth, prongs, or points, three-pronged, three-forked*; hence, *subst. masc.*, A *kind of weapon used by the veterians*; *Juv.*

TRIDENTIFER, *a, um*. (tridens and fero) *Carrying a trident*.

TRIDENTIGER, *a, um*. (tridens and gero) *Carrying a trident*.

TRIDENTIPONS, *tis*. (tridens and pons) *Lord of the trident*.

TRIDUUM, *i. n.* (se. spatium) *The space of three days*.

TRIENNIS, *e*. (tres and annus) *Of three years, triennial*.

TRIENNIIUM, *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*.

TRIENNIUS, *a, um*. (triens) *That is given for a third*.

TRIERARCHUS, *i. m.* (τρίηραρχος) *The captain of a trireme*.

TRIERIS, *e*. (τρίηρης) *Navis, and without navis, A ship or galley with three banks of oars, a trireme*.

TRIERETICUS, *a, um*. (τρίηρητικός) *That happens every three years*.

TRIERETUS, *idis*. f. (τρίηρητις) 1. *The space of three years*. 2. *A festival celebrated every three years*.

TRIFĒRIAM, *adv.* In *three parts, on three sides*.

TRIFĒUX, *cis*. (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*.

TRIFILUS, *e*. (tres and filum) *Having three threads*; hence, *having three hairs*.

TRIFORMIS, *e*. (tres and forma) 1. *That has three forms, triform, threefold*.

2. *Threefold, triple*.

TRIFUR, *uris*. m. (ter and fur) *A noted thief*.

TRIFURCIFIER, *i. m.* (ter and furcifer) *A term of reproach stronger than furcifer, Thorough knave*; *Plaut.*

TRIGINTA, *numer.* (τριάκοντα) *Thirty*.

TRIGON, *onis*. m. A *kind of ball for playing with*; also, a *game played with this ball*. Hence *Trigonalis*.

TRIGONUS, *a, um*. (τρίγωνος) *Triangular*.

TRIGONUS, *i. m.* A *kind of fish, otherwise called trigon (trigon)*.

TRILIBRUS, *e*. (tres and libra) *Of three pounds' weight*.

TRILINGUIS, *e*. (tres and lingua) *Having three tongues*.

TRILIX, *icis*. (tres and licium) *Having or consisting of three threads*.

TRIMENSIS, *e*. (tres and mensis) *Of the month*.

TRIMĒTER, or TRIMĒTRUS, *a, um*. (τρίμητρος) *Consisting of three metres, or six feet*.

TRIMODIUS, *a, um*. (tres and modius) *Containing three Roman bushels or modii*; *Trimodium, sc. vas, Plaut., A vessel containing three modii*.

TRIMĒLUS, *a, um*. (dimin. of trimus) *Of three years, three years old*.

TRIMUS, *a, um*. (tres) *Of three years, three years old*.

TRINOCTIUS, *e*. (trinoctium) *Of three nights*.

TRINODUS, *e*. (tres and nodus) *Having three knots*.

TRINUNDINUS, *a, um*. (tres and undinae) *Containing or pertaining to three nundinae*; hence, *Trinundinum, subst. (se. tempus), The space of three nundinae, and so, seventeen days*.

TRINUS, *a, um*. (tres) 1. *Three*. 2. *The third*. 3. *Threefold*.

TRIO, *onis*. m. Supposed to be for *trion* (from *trio*). An *ox used at the plough, or rather in threshing*; hence, *TRIONES*. The *two constellations, the Greater and Lesser Bear*; septem *triones, the seven stars in the Greater Bear*; Cic. also *sing. septem subjecta trioni*.

TRIOBOLI, *i. m.* (τριάβολοι) *Three oboli, or a half drachma*.

TRIPARCUS, *a, um*. (ter and parcus) *Very nigardly or stingy*.

TRIPARTITO, or TRIPERTITO, *adv.* (tripartitus) 1. *In three divisions or on three sides*. 2. *Into three parts*.

TRIPARTITUS, or TRIPERTITUS, *a, um*. (ter and partior) *That is or may be divided into three parts*; *threefold*.

TRIPECTŪS, *a, um*. (tres and pectus) *Having three breasts*.

TRIPĒDĀS, *e*. (ter and pedalis) *Of three feet (in dimension)*.

TRIPĒS, *edis*. (tres and pes) *Three-footed, having three feet*.

TRIPLEX, *icis*. (tres and plica) *Threefold*; hence, 1. *Triplex (sc. codicilli), A writing-tablet of three leaves*.

2. *Triplex, subst., Three times as much*. 3. *Triplex, Three*. 4. *Great, large*.

TRIPLUS, *a, um*. (τρίπλος) *Threefold*; *tripulum, three times as much*.

TRIPŒNIO, *arē*. (tripudium) Properly, *To stamp upon the earth*; hence, *to dance, leap, caper*.

TRIPUDĪUM, *i. n.* From *terrĒpavium*; see *Cic. Div. 2, 34*; and so, properly, *A stamping upon the earth*; hence, 1. In *division, tripodum, or tripodum 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, ὄδλις. (τριπῶς) *Three-footed, having three feet: hence, subst., Tripus, ὄδλις m., A three-footed vessel, a tripod: mititur ad tripodas, Ov., l. c. to the Delphic oracle, because the priestess of Apollo at Delphi sat on a tripod when she pronounced her oracles: hence, gen., a. oracle; Stat.*

TRIQUESTRUS, a, um. *Three cornered, triangular.*

TRIREMIS, e. (tres and remus) *Having three banks of oars; or navis, or simply, Triremis, sc. navis, A galley with three banks of oars, u. trireme.*

TRIS. *Three, l. q. tres.*

TRISCURRIA, grum, 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 humoured.* V. *Severe, in good or bad sense, hard, cruel, harsh.* VI. *Of flavours, Harsh, strong, disagreeable.* VII. *Angry, displeas'd.* VIII. *Of sad or dismal appearance, ugly, frightful.*

TRISTITIA, æ, f. (tristis) I. *Sadness, sorrowfulness: hence, II. Gloominess, heaviness.* III. *Severity, moroseness, austerity.*

TRISTITUS, ði, f. for tristitia; Ter.

TRISTOR, ðri, f. (tristis) *To be sorrowful or sad.*

TRISULCUS, a, um. (tres and sulcus) *Having three furrows: hence, three-pronged, three-forked, or treble.*

TRITAVUS, i, m. (tres and avus) i. e. pater avus vel avatæ.

TRITICEUS, a, um. and TRITICÆUS, a, um. (triticum) *Of or pertaining to wheat.*

TRITICUM, l. n. *Wheat.*

TRITOR, ðris, m. (tero) *One who rubs, a rubber.*

TRITONA, æ, f. (tero) *A rubbing: hence, a threshing with the tribulum; Virg.*

TRITUS, a, um. I. *Part. of tero; see TERO.* II. *Adj. I. Made smooth by rubbing.* 1. *Worn by treading, often trod, beaten: hence, ðg., often used, well known, common, trite.* 2. *Practised, experienced.* 2. *Worn out.*

TRITUS, us, m. (tero) *A rubbing.*  
TRITUMPHALIS, e. (triumphus) *Of or pertaining to a triumph: senex, Liv., l. c. who has celebrated a triumph.*

TRITUMPHO, avi, ðtum, ðre. (triumphus) 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.*

TRITUMPHUS, i, m. (τρίμψος) *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. *Triumphus, as a deity, Hor. Epod. 9, 21.*

TRITUMVIR, i, m. (tres and vir) *Plur. TRITUMVIRI. Three men who held an office together, or were otherwise associated in public business; three joint commissioners, three colleagues.*

TRITUMVIRALIS, e. *Of or pertaining to the Triumvir.*

TRITUMVIRATUS, us, m. *The office of a Triumvir.*

TRIVENEFICA, æ, (ter and venefica) *A term of reproach, Thorough hng.*

TRIVIVUS, e. (trivium) *That is or may be found in the cross roads or public streets: hence, common, vulgar.*

TRIVIVUS, l. n. See TRIVIVUS.

TRIVIVUS, 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.*

TRŌCHEUS, i, m. (τροχῆος) 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.*

TRŌCHEUS, i, m. (τροχῆος) *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.*

TRŌPEUM, l. n. (τροπέαιος, or τροπέαιος)

*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.*

TRŌPIS, is, f. (τροπίς) *The lees of wine.*

TRŌCIDĀTRO, ðulis, f. (trucidō) I. *A heaving or cutting by pieces.* II. *A slaughtering, massacre.*

TRŌCIDŌ, avi, ðtum, ðre. I. *To heave or cut to pieces, to massacre, slaughter.* II. *Fig. To destroy, ruin.*

TRŌCULENTE, or TRŌCCLENTER, adv. *Fiercely, savagely, roughly, sullenly.*

TRŌCULENTIA, æ, f. (truculentus) *Pi recness, savageness, roughness, sullenness.*

TRŌCULENTUS, a, um. (trux) I. *Fierce or stern in aspect, grim, sullen, rough.* II. *Ferocious, cruel, savage.*

TRŌDIS, is, f. (trudo) *A pole used for pushing or thrusting.*

TRŌDŌ, si, sum, ðre. 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.*

TRŌLLA, æ, f. (for truella, from trua) I. *A pan.* II. *A small wine-nessel, 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.*

TRŌNCO, avi, ðtum, ðre. (truncus) *To lop, maim, mangle, truncate.*

TRŌNCUS, a, um. I. *Mutilated, maimed, mangled; hence, II. Fig. Mutilated, maimed.* III. *As small as if mutilated or maimed.* IV. *Cut off.*

TRŌNCUS, 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.*

TRŌSTO, ðre. (freq. of truso) *To push, push backwards and forwards.*

TRŌSO, ðre. (freq. of trudo) *To push.*

TRŌSTUS, a, um. *Part. of TRŌDO.*

TRŌTINA, æ, f. (trōtari) *A balance.*

TRŌTINOR, ðri. *To tremble; Pers.*

TRŌX, ðeis. I. *Dreadful to hear or to look upon, horrid, grim, stern: hence*

## TRY

II. Gen. *Fierce, savage, harsh, severe.* III. *Untractable, unmanageable, obstinate.*

ΤΡΥΒΛΙΨ, i. n. (τρυβλίον) *A plate, dish, salver.*

ΤΥ, pronoun. (τύ, Dor. τυ) *Thou; genit. tul, &c.: plur., vos, vestri, &c.: e. g. miserit tui me. Ter.*

ΤΥΜΙΣΤΗΝ. adv. (tuus) *After your manner.*

ΤΥΒΑ, 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.*

ΤΥΒΗΡ, ἔρις. n. (tumeo) *Any projecting substance on the body, a protuberance, excrescence, swelling. Fig. Excrescence, a larger fault.*

ΤΥΒΙΝΟΣ, inis. m. (tuba and cano) *One who blows the tuba, a trumpeter.*

ΤΥΒΙΛΙΣΤΡΙΨ, i. n. (tuba and lustro) *A festival in which the tubæ used at sacrifices were purified by sacrifice.*

ΤΥΒΡΕΙΟΝ, ἄτους sum, ἄρι. *To devour, eat greedily.*

ΤΥΒΕΤΩ, i. n. *A kind of delicate dish, consisting (probably) of minced meat; some suppose it to have been a kind of pudding or sausage.*

ΤΥΒΩ, ἄρε. (ireq. of tudo or tundo) *To beat.*

ΤΥΔΩ, ἔρε. for tuor; e. g. vectigalia tuento, Cic. e. Legg. xii Tab.

ΤΥΕΘΩ, 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 tuta sunt, Sall. We find also, tuor; e. g. tuimur, i. e. cernimus, Lucr.

ΤΥΓΓΑΝΙΨ, i. n. (perhaps for tegurium, from tego) *A hat, havel, cot.*

ΤΥΓΙΩ, ἄνις. f. (tuor) *A taking care of, maintaining, defending, protecting.*

ΤΥΓΙΨ, a, um. Part. of ΤΥΕΘΩ.

ΤΥΝ, i. Adv. 1. *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

ΤΥΜΕΨΑΪΟ, ἔει, actum, ἔρε; Pass. Tumeio, actus sum. (tumeo and facio) *To cause to swell: fig. to puff up.*

ΤΥΜΕΨΑΚΤΨ, a, um. Part. of ΤΥΜΕΨΑΪΟ.

ΤΥΜΕΩ, in, ἔρε. *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.*

ΤΥΜΕΣΟ, μι, ἔρε. (inchoat. of tumeo) I. *To begin 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.*

ΤΥΜΕΣΟ, μι, ἔρε. (inchoat. of tumeo) I. *To begin 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.*

ΤΥΜΙΔΕ. adv. Tumidly.

ΤΥΜΙΔΨ, a, um. (tumeo) I. *Swollen, puffed up, inflated.* II. *Swollen with anger, enraged, incensed.* III. *Puffed up, proud, vainly elated.* IV. *Of style, Inflated, turgid, bombastical.* V. *That swells up or causes to swell.*

ΤΥΜΩΡ, ἔρις. m. (tumeo) I. *A swelling, tumour.* II. *Of the mind, Commotion, perturbation, passion: especially, I. Anger, wrath, indignation.* 2. *Vanity, pride, haughtiness.* III. *A commotion of affairs, when revolution or war is on the point of breaking out.* IV. *Of style, Bombast.*

ΤΥΜΩΪΩ, ἄνι, ἄτου, ἄρε. (tumulus) *To cover with a mound or tomb, to entomb.*

ΤΥΜΩΪΨ, a, um. (tumulus) *Hilly, full of hills.*

ΤΥΜΩΪΑΡΙΨ, a, um. (tumulus) I. *That is brought or huddled together hastily.* II. *That is made or done hastily, sudden, hasty.*

ΤΥΜΩΪΑΤΙΩ, ἄνις. f. (tumultuor) *Confusion, bustle, tumult.*

ΤΥΜΩΪΤΩ, ἄνι, ἄτου, ἄρε. i. q. tumultuor. *To make a bustle or tumult.*

ΤΥΜΩΪΤΨ, ἄνις sum, ἄνι. (tumulus) *To be tumultuous, confused, or unquiet.*

ΤΥΜΩΪΨΕ. adv. *With bustle or confusion.*

ΤΥΜΩΪΨΨ, a, um. (tumulus) I. *Full of tumult, agitation, or confusion, tumultuous.* II. *That occasions tumult.*

ΤΥΜΩΪΨΨ, us. m. (from tumeo) I. *A tumult, bustle, commotion, uproar: especially, I. In a city or town.* 2.

*Storm, tempest.* 3. Gen. *A tumult, uproar, confusion, disturbance.* II. *Fig. 1. Senseless noise, rattle.* 2. *Confusion, disorder.* 3. *Disturbance, iniquitude, uneasiness.* N. B. Genit. tumulti, for tumultus; Ter.: Sall.

ΤΥΜΩΪΨΨ, i. m. (tumeo) *An artificial mound of earth: hence, a mound over a grave, a tomb, sepulchre.*

ΤΥΝ', for tune? Ter.

ΤΥΝC. adv. I. *Then, at that time.* II. *Then indeed.*

ΤΥΝΔΟ, τυῖδι, tunsum and tūsum, ἔρε. I. *To beat, pound, bray, bruise.* III. *To strike against.* IV. *To din or stun one by much talking, or by repeating any thing frequently.*

ΤΥΝΙΚΑ, æ. f. *A tunic, the garment worn by men and women under the toga.*

ΤΥΝΙΚΑΨ, a, um. (tunic) Prop. *Wearing a tunic: hence, I. Wearing only a tunic.* II. *Having one or more skins.*

ΤΥΝΙΚΩΛΑ, æ. f. (dimin. of tunica) *A small under garment.*

ΤΥΝΣΨ, a, um. Part. of ΤΥΝΔΟ.

ΤΥΟΡ. depon. See ΤΥΕΘΩ.

ΤΥΡΒΑ, æ. f. (τυῖγι) I. *Tumult, confusion, disturbance, uproar.* II. *A crowd, multitude, thrang of persons, animals, or things; sometimes, a suite, corps, troop, &c.; gen., a multitude assembled, numbers; hence, especially, the multitude, crowd, common people.*

ΤΥΡΒΑΜΕΝΤΨ, i. n. (turbo, ἄρε) I. *A means of disturbing.* II. *A means of exciting.*

ΤΥΡΒΑΣΙΤ. i. e. turbaverit; Cic. e. XII Tab.

ΤΥΡΒΑΨΕ. adv. *Disorderly, in confusion.*

ΤΥΡΒΑΪΩ, ἄνις. f. (turbo, ἄρε) *Disorder, confusion.*

ΤΥΡΒΑΪΩΡ, ἄνις. m. (turbo, ἄρε) *One who disturbs or confuses.*

ΤΥΡΒΑΪΨ, a, um. I. Part. of turbo; see ΤΥΡΒΩ, ἄρε. II. Adj. *Agitated, stormy: fig., unquiet, troubled, disturbed.*

ΤΥΡΒΕΛΛΑ, and ΤΥΡΒΕΛΛΑ, æ. f. (dimin. of turba) *Stir, bustle, confusion.*

ΤΥΡΒΕΪΔΕ. adv. *Confusedly, turbulently.*

ΤΥΡΒΕΪΔΨ, 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* (satur, Hor.

**TURBINEUS**, a, um. (turbo, inis) Like a top.

**TURBO**, avi, atum, are. (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; militie turbine, Ov., l. e. by military service in which one was promoted gradually, and as it were in a round.*

**TURBULENT**, 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. *turdus;* Pers.  
**TURDARIUS**, a, um. (turdus) *Of or concerned with thrushes.*

**TURDUS**, i, m. *A thrush.*

**TURDUS**, or **TURDUS**, a, um. (tus) *Of or pertaining to frankincense.*

**TURGO**, si, ere. 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**, ere. (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.*

**TURBICREMUS**, or **THURICREMUS**, a, um. (tus and cremo) *On which incense is burnt.*

**TURPIER**, or **THURPIER**, a, um. (tus and fero) *Bearing or producing frankincense.*

**TURPILEGUS**, or **THURPILEGUS**, 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.*

**TURPICATUS**, a, um. *That is become base or shameful.*

**TURPICULCIPITUS**. (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.

**TURPIER**, 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**, avi, atum, are. (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. (τῦρρις, τείρεϊς) 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 pigeon-house.*

**TURRITUS**, a, um. (turris) I. *Furnished with a tower or towers.* II. *Fig. Towered, towering.*

**TURTUR**, uris, m. *A turtle-dove (Columba Turtur, L.).*

**TURTURILLA**, æ, f. (dimin. of turtur) *A young turtle-dove; an effeminate man.* TOS, or THOS, uris, u. (from *ἴος*) *Frankincense, incense, the resin of a tree in Arabia; also, perhaps, the frankincense tree.*

**TUSSTO**, ire. (tuassis) *To cough, to have a cough.*

**TUSSIS**, is, f. *A cough.*

**TUSSTUS**, a, um. Part. of TUSSTO.

**TUTORAMEN**, inis, n. (tutor, ari) *A means of defence or protection.*

**TUTORAMENTUM**, i, n. (tutor, ari) *A means of defence or protection.*

**TUTE**, i. For tut; see Tu. 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 propriety 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 dea, Hor.

**TUTELARIS**, e. (tutela) *Protecting, tutelary.*

**TUTO**, adv. (tutus) *With safety, in safety, safely.*

**TUTO**, avi, atum, are. i. q. tutor. *To protect, defend.*

**TUTOR**, atus sum, ari. (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**, uris, 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 TCEOR. II. Adj. I. *Safe, secure, out of danger;* hence, Tutum, subst., *Safety;* also, Tutu, plur., *Safety, a safe place.*

III. *Provident, cautious.*

**TUTUS**, a, um. (tu) I. *Thy, your.*

II. *Favourable or suitable to you.*

**TYMPANIZO**, are. (τυμπανίζω) *To play on a tambourine.*

**TYMPANOTRIBA**, æ, m. (τυμπανιστής) *One who plays on a tambourine;* such were the priests of Cybele; hence, for, an effeminate man.

**TYMPANUM**, i, n. (τυμπανον) 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.*  
TYRANNICIDA, 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.*

TYRANNOCTONS, 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, ðnis, m. &c. See TYRO, &c.  
TYRÖKRICHUS, i. m. (τυροκρίχος) *A dish made up of cheese, salted fish, &c.*

## U.

UBER, genit. ðberis, c. adj. *I. Rich or abounding in any thing, fruitful, fertile; hence, thick, fat.* II. *Copious, abundant.*

UBER, ðris, n. subst. (from *ὑβας*) *I. A teat, pap, nipple, a breast, udder.*  
II. *Fertility, fruitfulness, of the soil or plants; also, land, the soil.*

UBERIUS, Superl. Uberissime. adv. (from uber) *I. More fertile or fruitfully.*  
II. *More abundantly or copiously.*

UBERRIME. See UBERIUS.

UBERTAS, ætis, f. (uber) *I. Fruitfulness, fertility, richness.* II. *Copiousness, abundance, plenty.*

UBERTIM, adv. *Copiously.*

UBI, adv. (from *ὑβω*; as *uti*, from *ὑρ*) *I. Where, of place, with or without interrogation; we find also, Ubique, 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. Wheresoever.* II. *Every where.*

UBI-LIBET. adv. *Any where.*

UBINAM. adv. *Where.*

UBIQUE. adv. *I. Wheresoever, wherever; hence, every where.* II. *For et ubi; I. I.v.*

UBIUBI. See UBI.  
UBI VIS, adv. *Where you will; any where.*

UDU, ðnis, m. (ὑδών) *A kind of shoe made of goats' hair.*

UDUS, a, um. (constr. from uvidus) *Wet, moist; hence, Udum, subst., Wetness, moisture.*

ULCERO, avi, ætum, ære. (ulcus) *To cause to ulcerate.*

ULCEROSUS, a, um. (ulcus) *Full of ulcers, ulcerous.*

ULCISCO, ðre. 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, passivè; see ULCISCO.*

ULCUS (and sometimes Hulus), ðris, 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. uliulus, has the penult long, Virg.; and short Hor. 2. Genit. ulli, for uliulus; Plant. 3. Dat. ullæ, for ulli; Lucr.*

ULMUS, a, um. (ulmus) *Of elm.*

ULMIFIDA, æ. m. (ulmus and *τίσις*, or tero) *An elm-rubber; hence, one that is frequently beaten.*

ULMUS, i. f. *An elm, elm tree.*

ULNA, æ. f. (from *ἄλινη*) *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 ultro; see ULTRA, and ULTRO.* 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. 1. 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.

ULTERUS. *I. Neut.; see ULTERIOR, in ULTER.* II. Adv.; see ULTRA.

ULTIME. 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.

ULTRU, ðnis, f. (ulciscor) *Revenge.*

ULTOR, ðris, 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. Avenging, 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.*

ULTRONEUS, a, um. (ultra) *Voluntary, spontaneous.*

ULTRA, 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, avi, ætum, ære. (Gr. *ὀύλω*) *I. Trans. 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.*

UMBILICUS, i. m. *I. 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, ðnis, m. (*ὑμβών*) *Any thing that projects, especially in a round or conical form. 1. 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 folds of a garment's*; 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, Umbra, The infernal regions. IX. A kind of fish otherwise called sciæna, an amber, habitud.

UMBRACTUM, i. n. (umbra) I. A bower, arbour, summer-house; a place of retirement. II. An umbrella, parasol.

UMBRATICOLA, 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, e. (umbra) I. That is found in or is fond of the shade. II. Retired from the world, recluse, private.

UMBRIFER, a, um. (umbra and fero) I. That occasions or casts a shade, shady. II. That carries or brings shades (disembodied spirits).

UMBRŌ, avi, atum, are. (umbra) To shade; hence, fig., to shade, to cover, obscure.

UMBRŌSUS, a, um. (umbra) I. Full of shade or shadows, shady, shadowy. II. Shady, affording shade.

UNĀ, adv. (from unus, a, um) Together, in the same place or at the same time.

UNA-ET-VICESIMA, and UNETICESIMA, æ. f. sc. legio. The twenty-first legion.

UNAEVICESIMANUS, or UNETICESIMANUS, a, um. Of the twenty-first legion.

UNANIMANS, tis. i. q. unanimus; Plaut.

UNANIMITAS, atis. 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.

UNCIARIUS, a, um. (uncia) Of or containing a twelfth; fenus, Liv., i. e. 1 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. (uncinus) Furnished with hooks, hooked.

UNCIO, æ. f. Dimin. of uncia; Juv.

UNCIOLA, f. (ungo) An anointing.

UNCILO, are. (freq. of ungo) To anoint.

UNCTUSCULUS, a, um. (dimin. of unctor, compar. of unctus) Slightly anointed; somewhat fat or rich.

UNCTOR, oris. 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, 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. Where? 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 eo, ut inde, Cic.

V. Where, why, wherefore. VI. From what source? from what stock?

VII. Where?

UNDECIENS, 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.

UNDESŌNAGESIMUS, a, um. The eighty-ninth.

UNDESŌNAGINTA, (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.

UNDESĀGINTA, (unus, de, and sexaginta) Fifty-nine.

UNDETRICESIMUS, or UNDETRICESIMUS, a, um. The twenty-ninth.

UNDEVE, or UNDE UNDE, See UNDE.

UNDEVICESIMUS, or UNDEVICESIMUS, 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.

UNDESŌNUS, a, um. (unda and sonus) That resounds with waves.

UNDO, avi, atum, are. (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.

UNDOSSUS, a, um. (unda) Full of waves or surges, billowy.

UNGO, or UNGO, nxi, nctum, ere. I. To anoint, besmear, bedaub with unguent, oil, &c.; also, to dress (salad, &c.) with oil. II. Gen. To besmear, anoint.

UNGUEN, ius. 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, is. m. (ὄνξ) 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, avi, etum, &c. See UNGO.

UNICE, adv. Singly; especially, singularly.

UNICUS, a, um. (unus) I. Single, sole, one and no more; one only. II. Only of its kind; hence, singular, extraordinary, uncommon.

## UNI

UNIGENA, m. c. (unus and gigno) 1. *Of the same family.* II. *Only-begotten.*

UNIMANUS, a. um. (unus and manus) *That has only one hand.*

UNIO, IVI, NUM, IRE. (UNUS) To write.

UNIO, ONIA. (UNUS) 1. *Union.* 2. *Unity; the number one, an unit.*

2. *A joining together, uniting.* 3. *A kind of union that has no sprouts.* II. *Misc. and fem., a single large pearl.*

UNITAS, AUIS, I. (UNUS) I. *Oneness, unity, one.* II. *A uniting, joining together.* III. *Unity, union, concord.*

UNITE, ADV. *Conjointly, together.*

UNIV, a. um. Part. of UNIO, IRE.

UNIVERSI, OR, more correctly, UNUS MODI. *Of one manner or kind.*

UNIVERSALIS, ADV. *Generally, in general, without reference to individuals.*

UNIVERSITAS, AUIS, 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 also, plur. Universi, m. c., 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 trisyllable; Lucr.*

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. ἓς) 1. *A, an, as an indefinite article, which is, however, usually omitted.* II. *As a numeral, One; hence, unus et alter; or, unus aut alter; or, unus alter; or, unus alterque, a couple, 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. unius has the i both long and short in Virgil; we find also uni, for unius; Plaut. Catull. 2. Vocal. un, Plaut. Iragm. Catull.*

UNUSQUILIBET, UNUSQUILIBET, &c., OR UNUSQUILIBET, &c. See UNUS, and QUILIBET.

UNUSQUISQUE, UNUSQUISQUE, &c., OR UNUSQUISQUE, &c. See UNUS, and QUISQUE.

UNUSQUISQUE, UNUSQUISQUE, QUINQUIDQUID (or quinquid), OR UNUSQUISQUE, &c. *Every, every one.*

## UNU

UNUSQUISQUE, UNUSQUISQUE, &c., OR UNUSQUISQUE, &c. See UNUS, and QUISQUE.

URILIO, ONIS, M. FOR OPILIO. *A shepherd.*

URIPA, m. f. (UR) 1. *The hoop.*

II. *An instrument for digging, a mattock, &c.*

URBANE, ADV. *As in cities or towns, politely, courteously, mannerly.*

URBANITAS, AUIS, 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. *Wit, humour, pleasantness.* V. *Trickery, vaguery, cunning, deceit.*

URBANUS, a. um. (URBS) 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. *Bold, shameless.*

URBICARUS, I. M. (URBS and CAPIO) *One that takes or overthrows cities.*

URBIS, A. um. (URBS) *Of the city, civic, especially, Roman.*

URBS, BIS, F. (FROM ORBIS) *Any city or town surrounded with a wall; especially, the city of Rome.*

URBIO, ONIS, F. (URO) *A blast or light on plants, corn, &c.*

URGERE, OR URGERE, URSI, IRE. 1. *To press; hence, to press upon or against, to drive, erger.* 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 disputes, 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. (UR) Urine.

URINATOR, ORIS, M. (URINOR) *A driver.*

URINOR, ARI. *To drive; qui urinatur, Cic.*

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 drew lots or counsel there to be drawn.* III. *A liquid measure, containing half an amphora, four congil, or*

## URN

twenty-four sextarii; hence, a vessel that holds the said quantity, and perhaps more or less.

URNCLA, 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, gail, annoy, distress.* 2. *To gail, pinch, fret.* 3. *To burn, to use by burning.* 4. *To make or mark by burning, to burn in, brand.* 5. *To incite, inflame, kindle.* II. *To burn, burn up, consume by burning; hence, 1. To injure as by burning.* 2. *To burn up, scorch, parch.*

URUS, m. f. (UR) *The rump of a lion.*

URSA, m. f. (FROM URUS) 1. *A she bear; also poetically, for a bear.* II. *The name of two constellations; Ursa Major, or Erymanthis, Ov.; or, Mivalis, Id.; or, Parthias, Id. and Ursa Minor, or Ursa Cynosurii, Id.*

URBUS, I. M. *A bear.*

URTICA, m. f. (URO) 1. *A nettle.*

URUS, I. M. *A she.*

URUS, I. M. (A Celtic word) *A wild ox or buffalo.*

USITATE, ADV. *According to custom, in the usual manner.*

USITATUS, a. um. (obso. USITO) *Usual, customary, common; hence, usitatum est, it is usual.*

USQUE, ADV. 1. *Any where, at or in any place.* II. *In any matter or thing.*

USQUE, ADV. 1. *Any where.* 1. *In or at any place.* 2. *In any thing.* II. *In any whither, to any place.*

USQUE, ADV. 1. *Without ceasing, continually; usque usque (usqueusque), i. e. 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 every, to such a degree.* 3. *Usque quo.* 1. *As far as.* 2. *Until.*

USQUE, ADV. See USQUE.

USQUE, ADV. See USQUE.

USQUE, ADV. See USQUE.

USQUE, ADV. See USQUE.

USQUE, ADV. See USQUE.

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USQUE, ADV. See USQUE.

USQUE, ADV. See USQUE.

USQUE, ADV. See USQUE.

UST

*urere, singe.* II. To consume by fire, burn up.

UTUS, a, um. Part. of UTO.

USCARIO, or USU CARIO, cōpl, captum, ēre. To acquire the property of a thing by long and uninterrupted use and possession, to make one's own.

USCARIO, or USU CARIO, dōis. f. An acquiring the right of property to a thing by long and uninterrupted use and possession of it.

USCAPTUS, a, um. Part. of USCARIO, ēre.

USCULCO, or USU FACIO, fct, actum, ēre. For usi capere.

USCRA, ō. f. (utor) I. The temporary use or enjoyment of a thing; hence,

II. A lending of money. III. Interest of money, usury.

USURARIA, a, um. (usura) Only for use, especially, for a certain time, temporary.

USURATIO, dōis. f. (usurpo) I. The use, or making use of a thing; hence,

II. An exercising, practicing. III. An undertaking. IV. A mentioning, naming.

USURPO, ūri, ūtum, āre. (for usi rapio, to take to one's self by use) I. To use or make use of anything. II. To exercise, practice. III. To assume; especially, to assume unlawfully, to usurp; to acquire, get, obtain. IV. Of the senses, To perceive, observe. V. Of the voice, I. To speak, say, mention. 2. To name, call.

USUS, us. m. (utor) I. Use which one makes of a thing; hence, I. Proper use, practice. 2. Usefulness, benefit, advantage, profit. 3. Use, custom. I. Intimacy, familiarity, or acquaintance with any one. 5. Experience or practice in a thing. II. Need, necessity; also, want, a necessary thing; hence, I. Utus est, it is necessary; mihi, i. e. I must, Ter.; the thing which is necessary is sometimes put in the ablative; naveis, julibus usus non est, Cic.; also in the accusative; ad eam rem usus est hominem utatum, Plaut. 2. Utus may frequently be rendered, Accident, hap; usus non reolet, that will not happen. Ter.; especially, usu venire, to happen, fall out, come to pass.

USUS, a, um. Part. of UTO.

USURPACTUS, us. m. (for usus et fructus) Unfruct, a having the use but not the property of a thing.

UT, or UTI, (eri) I. Adv., i. e. when I does not of itself govern a conjunctive,

UTC

I. As just as, like as. N. B. I. Ut—ita (sic) is put for et—et, As well—as, not only—but also. 2. Ut may sometimes be rendered, *That*, when *quisque* (for aliquis) and *superlative* (for a comparative) are found with it; ut *quisque* optime *Græce sciret*, *Ita esse nequissimum*, the better one understood *Greek*, the worse man he was.

3. Ut, in oaths and asseverations, *As, as sure as*, when it precedes. 2. *How, in what manner*; hence, *! Hoc!* in exclamations. 2. In interrogation, for *quomodo? How? 3. As, according as*; hence, *ut ai, as if, as though*; also, *ut* is repeated, or *enque* is appended to it, *however, however*; *utit erant*, Ter.; *utneque, autneque*; *utit erant*, Ter.; *utneque, autneque* vol. 4. *As with a superlative*, for *quam*. 5. *As, in citing an example*, for which we also say, *as for example*, for *example*. 6. *As soon as, when* (for *cum*): *ut means also, since that, since*. 7. *When*. 8. In explanation and proof, *As, even as, inasmuch as*; especially with *qui* (que, &c.), *as one* also. II. Conj., i. e. when of itself it governs a conjunctive. 1. *That, after talis, tantus* (also in for *talis*), *tot, tam, adeo, sic, ita, and the like*, after verbs and substantives which denote a will, wish, entreaty, advice, care, permission, command, necessity. 2. *That, in order that*. 3. In expressing anxious desire, *Oh that!* 4. In conclusions, *Hence, so that*. 5. In wishes, *Oh that! would that!* 6. In concessions, *Granted that, even though*. 7. *That, namely that*, in explaining a word or sentence. 8. *That not, lest not*, after words denoting fear.

UT-CUNQUE, or UTCUNQUE, adv. I. *Wherever, in whatsoever manner*. II. *Wherever*.

UTENSILIA, e. (utor) *Fit for or adapted to use*; hence, *Utensilia, subst.*, all things which are used, especially in husbandry, implements, utensils, materials.

UTER, tris. m. (allied to uterus) *A leathern bag or bottle.*

UTER, utra, utrum. (from *uterque*, i. e. *derivare*) I. *Which, whether of the two*, with or without interrogation; sometimes *ne* is appended; *Hor.* II. *The other*, when *uter* or *neuter* precedes. III. *Both*. IV. For *utroque*, *Whichever of two*. N. B. The *i* in the genitive is properly long, but it is short in *Horace*.

UTER-CUNQUE, utrā-cunque, utrum-cunque, *Whichever of two*.

UTR-LIBET, utrā-libet, utrum-libet. *Whichever of two, one of two*.

UTE

UTERUS, utrāre, utrumque. See UTER.

UTR-QUE, utrā-que, utrum-que. *Both the one and the other, both, each*. N. B. The antecedent of *utroque* is usually long; but it is short in *Lucretius* and *Horace*.

UTRUS, I. m. (in *pro*) I. *The lower part of the belly*. Hence, *fig., i. q.* folliculus, *An envelope, case*. II. *Fig. A belly, the lower part of a thing*.

N. B. *Uterum*, for *uterus*; *Plaut.*

UTR-VIS, utrā-vis, utrum-vis. I. *Whichever of the two, one of two, either*. II. *Both (without distinction)*.

UTI, I. Injunctive of UTO. II. For *ut*; see *Ut*.

UTILIS, e. (utor) *That can be used, useful; serviceable, profitable*.

UTILIS, e. (for utilis, from *utor*) I. *That may be used, fit for use, fit, proper, adapted*; hence, *utilis*, *That can keep himself from falling*. II. *Useful, profitable, advantageous, serviceable*. III. *Light, equitable*.

UTILITAS, itis. f. (utilis) I. *Usefulness, serviceableness, service*. II. *Profit, advantage*.

UTILITAS, adv. *Usefully, profitably, with advantage*.

UTI-NAM, adv. In expressions of wish, *Oh that! would that!*

UTI-QUE, adv. I. For *et uti* (ut). I. *And that*. 2. *And how*. II. *However*; hence, I. *Certainly, indeed, surely*. 2. *At least, surely at least*. III. *Only, simply*. IV. *Especially*.

UTUS, us. sum, ūti. I. *To use, to make use of anything*; hence, I. *To be familiar or intimate with any one*. 2. *To treat well, take care of*. 3. *To live upon anything*. 4. *To enjoy* (food), *to eat and drink*; hence, *Uteutor*, *A good liver*. 5. *To have, of things which one uses, enjoys, &c.* II. *To have need of*. N. B. I. *Utor* commonly takes the ablative; but we find also the accusative after it, in *Terence*; hence, *Uteudus, a, um*; e. g. *omnia utenda*, Cic. 2. *Uter*, for *uti*; *Ter.*

UTRO-QUE, adv. Expresses a reason or explanation, *As, inasmuch as, since*.

UTPUTA (Ut puta) *As, for example*.

UTRARIUS, a, um. (uter, ris) *Concerned with or belonging to leathern bags or bottles*; hence, *Utrarii* (sc. homines), *Water-carriers in the army*.

UTR-CLARUS, I. m. sc. artifex. *A player on the bagpipe*.

UTR-QUE, or UTR-QUE, adv. *From or on both sides*.

ŪTRO. (sc. loco, from uter) adv. *On whether of two sides, on which side.*

ŪTRŌBŌEM. adv. *On both sides.*

ŪTRŌNŪCĒ. adv. *On both sides.*

ŪTRŪTERE. 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.

ŪTRŪT, or ŪTRŪT. adv. See ŪT.

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 bays 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.*

ŪVIDĒLIS, 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.*

ŪXORĪCLA, æ. f. (dimin. of uxor) *A little wife, a dear or pretty wife.*

ŪXORĪCULO, 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.*

VĀCCĪLA, æ. f. (dimin. of vacca) *A little cow.*

VĀCĒFĀCTIO, ūre. for (vacuefacio) *To make empty.*

VĀCĪBRIA, æ. f. I. *A post or palc.*

II. Fig., as a term of reproach, *Dolt, blockhead.*

VĀCĪBŪSUS, a. um. Said by Augustus for cœritus, *Foolish, doltish, silly.*

VĀCĪLLĀTIO, ōnis. f. (vacillo) *A reeling, waddling.*

VĀCĪLLO, āvi, ātum, āre. *To shake, totter, waver, not to stand firmly;* hence, fig., *to totter.*

VĀCĪVE, adv. *At leisure, leisurately.*

VĀCĪVITAS, ātis. f. (vacuus) *Emptiness; hence, want; vacancy.*

VĀCĪVUS, a. um. (vaco) *Empty; fig., empty, without any thing; also, not busy, at leisure.*

VĀCO, 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.*

VĀCUEFĀCTIO, ēci, actum, ūre. Pass. *Vacuefi, actus sum. (vacuus and facio) To make empty.*

VĀCUEFACTUS, a. um. Part. of VACUEFACTIO.

VĀCŪITAS, 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 VĀDOR.

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, ūre. (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. *Bonded to appear, admitted to bail; also, gen., bonded to any thing.*

VĀDŪSUS, a. um. (vadum) *Full of shalows or fordable places.*

VĀDUM, i. n. (βᾶσις, ἄ, ὄν, 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. (ὠάϊ) I. *An interjection without a case, denoting sorrow or vexation; Ah! alas!* II. With a dative, when it is sometimes rendered, *Woe! vae mihi, woe is me!*

VĀFER, vāfra, vāfrum. *Sty, cunning, crafty, artful.*

VĀFERE, adv. *Cunningly, artfully, slyly.*

VĀFRITAS, æ. f. (vāfer) *Craftiness, slyness, subtlety.*

VĀGĒ, 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, ūre. I. *To cry or squall as children.* II. *To cry as young animals.*

VĀGĪRUS, 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 waver, 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. *Undefined, common.*

V. *Diffusive, loose.* VI. *Volatile, not serious or steady.*

VĀH! An interjection used in astonishment, jest, or lamentation; *Oh! ah! I also, vaha, vaha, vaha.*

VĀHA! interj. See VĀH.

VĀLDE, (contr. for valide) adv. *Very, very much, greatly;* also in replies, *yes, certainly, by all means.*

VĀLE, farwell; see VĀLEO.

VĀLE-DICO, ūre. *To say farewell, to take leave.*

VĀLENTER, adv. *Strongly, violently.*

VĀLENS, tis. (from valeo) 1. *Sound, in good health.* II. *Strong, I. Strong, thick, coarse.* 2. *Powerful, mighty.* 3. *Fig. In style, argument, &c., strong,*

## VAL

*weighty, powerful*. 4. *Powerful, efficacious*.

**VALENTIUS**, a, um. (dinalis of valeus) *Strong*.

**VALEO**, ul, itum, ēre. 1. *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., *begone! 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, 1. *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 tend to*.

**VALESCO**, ēre. (inechoat of valeo) *To grow strong, acquire strength*.

**VALETCIDARIUS**, a, um. (valetudo) 1. *Sickly, ill*. II. *Of or pertaining to sickness*: hence, *Valetudinarius, A hospital, infirmary*.

**VALETUDO**, or **VALETUDO**, inis. f. (valeo) *The habit, state, or constitution of body, whether good or bad*: hence, 1. *Illness, weakness, sickness, ill health, indisposition of the body or a part of it*. II. *Health, good health*.

**VALGUS**, a, um. *Bent outwards, bowed*.

**VALLDE**, adv. *Strongly, vehemently, very much*: also in replies, *yes, by all means*.

**VALLIDUS**, a, um. (valeo) 1. *Sound, healthy, in good health*. II. *Strong, having great power, powerful, mighty*: also, *great, thick, broad, heavy, &c.*: also of medicine, *strong, powerful, efficacious*.

**VALLIS**, ēre. (vallus or vallum) *Of or relating to a wall or the palisades on it*.

**VALLUS**, a, um. Part of **VALLO**.

**VALLIS**, and **VALLES**, is. f. *A valley, vale*.

**VALLO**, āvi, ātum, ēre. (vallus, or vallum) *To palisade, fortify with a rampart, circumvallate*: hence, fig., *to fortify, fence, guard, environ, surround*.

**VALLUM**, 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

**VALLUS**, i, m. *A stake, pale, post*: especially, *a stake or pale used in circumvallating or fortifying a camp, a palisade*: also, *vallis*, for *vallum*, i. e. *the palisades, chevaux de frise*.

**VALVA**, ōe. f. *The leaf of a folding door*; we usually find the plural, *valvæ, folding doors*.

**VANESCO**, ēre. (vanus) *To vanish, disappear*.

**VANITIOSUS**, a, um. (vanus and dico) *That speaks vainly or falsely*.

**VANILOQUENTIA**, ōe. f. (vaniloquus) *Vain, empty, unprofitable speech*.

**VANILOQUIDORS**, a. *A fictitious name, An empty talker*.

**VANILŌQUUS**, a, um. (vanus and loquor) 1. *Lyng, fulcus*. II. *Boastful*.

**VANITAS**, atis. f. (vanus) *Emptiness; absence of truth, falsehood, vanity*: especially in speaking, *untruth, falsehood, emptiness*: of, *flattery; a bragging, boasting*: hence, *uselessness, unprofitableness*.

**VANITIBO**, inis. f. i. q. *vanitas*: *Plaut.*

**VANNO**, ēre. (vannus) *To fan or winnow (corn)*.

**VANNUS**, i, f. *A wicker van, in which corn was separated from the chaff by shaking and waving the same, a fan, corn-van*.

**VANUS**, a, um. 1. *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., Futility, 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.*

**VANUS**, a, um. Probably, *Mouldy*; and so, *corrupt*: hence, *bad, vicious*.

**VAPOR**, also **VAPOR**, ōis. m. 1. *Steam, vapour, exhalation*: also, *smoke, fume*. II. *Heat, warmth*: also, *fire, especially, with smoke*. N. B. *Vapor*, for *vapor*: *Lucr.*

**VAPORARIUS**, i, n. (vapor) *A stove by which water for a warm bath was heated*.

**VAPORATIO**, ōis. f. (vapor) *A steaming, exhaling*; *vapor, steam, exhalation*.

**VAPORIFER**, a, um. (vapor and fero) *Emitting, causing, or full of vapour, steam, or heat*.

**VAPORO**, āvi, ātum, ēre. (vapor) 1. *Intrans.* *To emit vapour, exhale, steam*.

II. *Trans* 1. *To fill with vapour,*

## VAP

*steam, or smoke, to evaporate*: also, *to evaporate, raise by evaporation*: also, *to cause to evaporate*. 2. *To heal, warm*.

**VAPPA**, ōe. f. Perhaps properly, *The mould or mustiness of wine, &c.*: hence, *wine turned sour or insipid*: hence, fig., *a bad or worthless fellow*.

**VAPULARIS**, e. (vapulo) *That is beaten*.

**VAPULO**, āvi, ātum, ēre. 1. *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*.

**VARA**, ōe. f. (varus) *A forked pole for spreading nets upon*.

**VARIANTIA**, ōe. f. (vario) *Difference, variety*.

**VARIATIO**, ōis. f. (vario) *Difference, variation*.

**VARIĀCĪTUS**, a, um. (varius) *Full of dilated veins*.

**VARIĀCUS**, a, um. (varius) *Straddling*.

**VARIE**, adv. 1. *Variegatedly, in spots*. II. *Variouly, diversely, in manifold ways*.

**VARIĒTAS**, atis. f. (varius) 1. *Variety or diversity of colour*. II. *Gen. Variety, difference, diversity*: hence, 1. *Variety, vicissitude, change*. 2. *Difference, want of agreement*. 3. *Fickleness, inconstancy*.

**VARIO**, āvi, ātum, ēre. (varius) 1. *Intrans.* 1. *To be variegated, 2. To be various or diversified*. II. *Trans.* 1. *To variegate, checker, diversify (colour)*. 2. *Gen.* *To make different, to alter, change, vary, diversify*: hence, *Variatus*, a, um, also adjective, *Different, various*.

**VARIUS**, a, um. (from varus) *Manifold, various*. 1. In respect of colour, *Variegated, 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*.

**VARIUS**, icis. c. (varus) *A swollen or dilated vein in the leg*.

**VARS**, a, um. *Out of a straight line; bent, stretched, or grown apart; bent, or stretched outwards*: hence, 1. *Straddling*. II. *Different, dissimilar*.

**VAS**, vādis. m. (from vado) *A surety, bail*: especially in capital cases.

**VAS**, vasis. ū. (also, Vasum, i.) *Plur*

Vasa, orum, *Any vessel*: hence, *Vasa*, I. In the army, *Baggage*. II. In husbandry, *All utensils or implements* are called *Vasa*. N. B. Nomin. *vasum*, Plaut.

VASĀRĪUM, I. n. (*vas, vasis*) *Money given to a governor upon going into a province, to provide furniture and equipage*.

VASĀLĀRIUS, I. m. (*vasculum*) *A maker of gold or silver vessels, a goldsmith, silversmith*.

VASĀCULUM, I. n. (*dimin. of vas*) *A little vessel, especially of metal or bronze*.

VASTĀTĪO, dōs. f. (*vasto*) *A devastating, laying waste*.

VASTĀTOR, ōs. m. (*vasto*) *One who devastates or lays waste*.

VASTĀTRĪA, icis. f. (*vastator*) *She that devastates or lays waste*.

VASTE, adv. *Drastically*: hence, I. *Vastly, hugely, very greatly*. II. *Ackwardly, uncouthly*.

VASTĪFICUS, a, um. (*vastus and facio*) *Laying waste, devastating*.

VASTITAS, itis. 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, ūs. f. (*vastus*) I. q. *vastitas*; Plaut.

VASTO, ūt, 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. *Ackward, clumsy, unmannerly, ill-bred*.

III. *Ackwardly great, monstrous, uncivilly*.

VĀTES, is. c. (*from the old Greek ἄτης for ἄτης, ἄτης*) I. *A soothsayer, prophet or prophesist*: hence, II. *A poet or poetess*. III. *Any one who excels in his art or profession, and is as it were an oracle in it*.

VĀTĪCĪNĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (*vaticinor*) *A soothsaying, prophesying*.

VĀTĪCĪNĀTOR, ōris. m. (*vaticinor*) *A soothsayer, prophet*.

VĀTĪCĪNOR, ātus sum, āri. (*vates*) I. *To prophesy as a soothsayer*. II. *To sing or celebrate as a poet*: also *facētō*. *To sing, say, rehearse*. III. *To rave, to be frantic or enthusiastic, to talk idly*.

VĀTĪCĪNES, a, um. (*vates*) *Prophetical*.

VE, an enclitic. (*from vel*) I. *Or*.

II. *And, especially after no*: hence, *neve, for neque*: Cle.

VEGORDĪA, ō. f. (*vecors*) I. *Want of understanding, madness, phrensy*. II. *Rage, fury*. III. *Foolishness, silliness*.

VEGORS, dis. (*ve and cor*) *Without reason or understanding, frantic, mad, silly, foolish*.

VECTĀBĪLIS, ō. (*vecto*) *That can be borne or carried*.

VECTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (*vecto*) *A being carried or borne*.

VECTĀLIS, 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. *vectigaliorum*, Suet.

VECTĀLĪS, 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*; Cas. II. *For breaking or forcing any thing open, A crow-bar*. III. *For securing a door, A bar, bolt*.

VECTO, āvi, ātum, āre. (*freq. of veho*) *To carry, bear, bring*: *Vectari, To be carried, to ride*. N. B. Also, *vector*, for *vecto*; e. g. *se ineres vectatum*, Plaut.

VECTOR, ōris. m. (*veho*) I. *One that carries or bears*. II. *One that is carried or borne*. I. *A passenger in a ship*. 2. *A rider*.

VECTŌRUS, a, um. (*vector*) *That serves for carrying or transporting*.

VECTŪRA, ō. f. (*veho*) I. *The act of conveying, carriage*. II. *Money paid for carriage, freight*.

VECTUS, a, um. *Part. of VEHO*.

VEGEO, ēre. *To excite, move, quicken*.

VEGĒTUS, a, um. (*vegco*) *Lively*.

I. *In respect of body, Agile, fresh, vigorous*. II. *In respect of mind, Quick, sharp, active*.

VE-GRANDIS, e. I. *Not very large, small*. II. *Very great*.

VEHĒMENS, tis. (*perhaps from ve and inens*) I. *Fierce, violent, impetu-*

*ous*. II. *Strong, powerful, efficacious, operative*.

VEHĒMENTER, adv. I. *Violently, with vehemence*. II. *Strongly, very, very much*.

VEHĒCULUM, I. n. (*veho*) *Any vehicle*. I. *On the water, A vessel, boat, ship, &c.* II. *On land, A carriage, car, wagon, &c.*

VEHO, vexi, vectum, ēro. (*from ēxi, tēxi*) *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, *vehi, 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*; *pariter pietate vel armis, Virg.*: it is repeated, *both—and*; *vel adspector vel particeps vel socius, Cic.*

III. *Even*. IV. *For example*. V. *With superlatives, for quam, or longe, intensive*; *fructum vel maximum cepi, Cic.*

VELĀMEN, inis. n. (*velo*) *A covering, clothing, garment, dress*.

VELĀMENTUM, I. n. (*velum*) I. q. *velamen*. *A covering, clothing, veil*.

VELĀRIUM, I. n. (*velum*) *A large curtain spread over the theatre or amphitheatre, to protect the spectators from the heat of the sun, an awning*.

VELES, itis. *Provoking, skirmishing*: hence, *Veles, sc. 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*.

VELIFER, a, um. (*velum and fero*) *Carrying a sail*.

VELLICĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (*vellifico*) *A sailing*.

VELLICĀTUS, ūs. n. (*vellifico*) *A sailing*.

VELLĪFICUS, āvi, ātum, āre. (*vellifico*)

I. *Intrans. To sail*. II. *Trans. To sail through*: hence, *Vellificatus, a, um, Sailed through*.

VELLĪFICUS, ātus sum, āri. (*vellifico*)

I. *To sail*. II. *To favour*.

VELLĪTĀNS, e. (*velos*) *Of or pertaining to the Velites*.

VELLĪTĀTĪO, ōnis. f. (*vellitor*) *A skirmishing*.

VELLĪTOR, ātus sum, āri. (*velos*) *To skirmish*: hence, fig., *to skirmish (with words), to quarrel, wrangle*.

## VEL

VELIVOLANS, tis. (velum and volo, are) *I. q. velivolans.*

VELIVOLUS, a, um. (velum and volo, are) *Winged with sails, leaving or furnished with sails.*

VELLICATIO, ōnis. f. (vellico) *A plucking, twisting, twisting.*

VELLO, ōis, ōnis, ōre. (freq. of vello) *I. To pluck, twist, pinch.* II. *Fig. To carp, blame, or rail at; also, to grieve, vex.* III. *To rouse quicken, make lively.*

VELLO, vell and vulsi (volsi), vulsum (volsium), ōre. (from velle) *I. To pluck, pinch out, pull; hence, vell, to have the beard plucked out, so that it cannot grow again.* II. *To tear out or away.* III. *To pull, tug; hence, fig., to wrest, pull; to vex, annoy, afflict.*

VELLUS, ōris, n. (allied to vello) *I. A fleece, wool shorn from a sheep but still hanging together; hence, wool.*

VELLUS, ōris, ōnis, ōre. (freq. of vello) *I. The skin of a sheep with the wool on it.* III. *The skin of an animal.* IV. *Any thing made of wool.* V. *Any thing like wool; vellors, deprecant tenuia Serv. I. a silk, or cotton, Virg.*

VELVO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. (velum) *I. To veil, cover.* II. *To wind round, bind.*

VELVO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. (freq. of velvo) *I. To cover, cloak, conceal.*

VELOXITAS, ōtis. f. (velox) *Swiftness, quickness, fleetness.*

VELOXITER, adv. (velox) *Swiftly, quickly, fleetly.*

VELOX, ōcis, (from volo, are) *Swift, quick, fleet, rapid.*

VELUM, l. n. (from vello) *I. A sail; vela dare in alba, to sail.* II. *A covering, any thing that serves for a covering.*

VELUT, or VELUTI, adv. *I. As, like as; and it often as rendered, as, for example, I. Just as, just as if; hence, velut is, just as though.*

VENA, m. f. *I. I. a vein.* II. *Fig. I. a way, course, passage, channel; hence, fig., a poetic vein or genius.*

VENA, m. f. *I. a vein, the most part of any thing; in venis silvris, Virg.: vulnus alit venis, id.*

VENABOLUM, l. n. (venor) *A hunting-spear.*

VENALICUS, a, um. (venalis) *I. For sale, venal.* II. *Dealing in slaves; hence, Venalicius, A dealer in slaves.*

VENALIS, a, (venus, us) *I. To be sold, for sale, venal; hence, Venales, subst., Slaves to be sold, especially, young slaves.* II. *Venat, that may be had or used for money; hence, that may be bribed or corrupted.*

## VEN

VENATICUS, a, um. (venatus) *Of or pertaining to hunting.*

VENATIO, ōnis. f. (venor) *I. A hunting, Hunt.* II. *That which is or has been hunted, game.*

VENATOR, ōris. m. (venor) *I. A hunter, Huntsman; adj., Of or pertaining to hunting.* II. *One who seeks after or inquires into any thing.*

VENATORIBUS, a, um. (venator) *Of or pertaining to a hunter or to hunting.*

VENATRIX, icis. f. (venator) *A female hunter.*

VENATRIX, m. f. (venor) *A hunt, chase.*

VENATUS, us. m. (venor) *A hunting, Hunt.*

VENDIBILIS, e. (vendo) *I. That is or may be easily sold, salvable, vendible.*

VENDIBILIS, e. (vendo) *I. That is or may be easily sold, salvable, vendible.*

VENDIARIUS, a, um. (vendo) *To be sold, for sale.*

VENDITATIO, ōnis. f. (vendito) *An offering or exposing for sale; hence, fig., a setting off, ostentatious display of any thing.*

VENDITATOR, ōris. m. (vendito) *A braggart, boaster.*

VENDITIO, ōnis. f. (vendo) *A selling, a sale.*

VENDITO, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. (freq. of vendo) *I. To desire to sell, put up to sale, offer for sale; hence, fig., to set off, make the most or the best of any thing; hence, se allicui, to seek to insinuate one's self into the favour of any one.* II. *To sell.*

VENDITOR, ōris. m. (vendo) *A seller.*

VENDITUS, a, um. Part. of VENDO.

VENDO, didi, ditum, ōre. (contr. for vendidum) *I. To sell, send, hence, Vendidum, subst. A sale; hence, I. To sell to the highest bidder, to sell by auction, or to lease out.* III. *Fig. To sell, to betray for money.* IV. *Fig. To sell, to give the use of any thing for money or some other valuable consideration.* V. *To commend, recommend.* VI. *To give out as any thing.*

VENEFICUS, i, n. (veneficus) *I. A poisoning, a mixing or preparing of poison, a poisonous draught.* II. *A preparing of enchantments, witchcraft, sorcery.*

VENEFICUS, a, um. (venenum and factio) *Poisonous; hence, magical, sorcerous; and hence, Veneficus, subst. A sorcerer; Venefica, a sorceress, witch; also, Veneficus, a term of reproach, Rogue, rascal.*

VENERATUS, a, um. (venenum) *Of or*

*pertaining to poison; hence, Venenarius, subst., A preparer of poison.*

VENERATUS, a, um. *I. Part. of veneno; see VENENO.* II. *Adj. I. Dipped in poison, poisoned.* 2. *Of animals, Poisonous, venomous.*

VENERIFER, a, um. (venenum and fero) *Bearing or containing poison, poisonous.*

VENUS, ōvi, ōtum, ōre. (venetum) *I. To give, infect with poison.* II. *To give magical force to, to enchant.*

VENUS, i, n. *I. Prop. That which by its penetrating power, alters the natural quality of any thing; hence, II. Poison, venom, whether natural or prepared; hence, fig., poison, venom, any thing noxious.* III. *Colour, dye, purple; paint, a wash.* IV. *A balsam or preparation for embalming the dead.*

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VENERABILIS, (venor) *I. Venerable, honourable.* II. *Honoured, that enjoys honour.*

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## VEN

come, to be future or next. N. B. *Passivè, impers.*; e. g. *ventum est, I, thou, &c. come.*

**VENOR**, átus sum, ári. *To hunt.* I. Intrans.; canes *ducere venatum.* Plant. 2. Trans.; leporem, Virg.; hence, fig., *To hunt, seek after earnestly or with pains.*

**VENTER**, tris. m. (probably from *vetere*, intestinum) I. *The paunch, belly.*  
II. *The stomach*; hence, for, a *glutton.*  
III. *A belly, any protuberance in the shape of a belly.*

**VENHENSUS**, a, um. (ventus and gigno) *That produces or brings forth wind.*

**VENTILO**, ávi, átum, áre. (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, more to and fro.* III. *To drive.*

**VENTIO**, ónis. f. (venio) *A coming.*

**VENTIO**, áre. (freq. of venio) *To come, to come often.*

**VENTOSUS**, 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.*

**VENTRÍCULUS**, i. m. (dimin. of venter) I. *The belly.* II. *Cordis, a ventricle.*

**VENTRÍOSUS**, a, um. (venter) *Polled.*

**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 secundum, 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, rumours, report (when injurious).*

**VENCĒLUS**, a, um.; e. g. *uva, Uor.*; a kind of grape.

**VENUM-DO**, or **VENUNDO**, dēdi, dátum, dāre. *To sell.*

**VENUS**, us and i. m. *Sale*: *venum ire*, to be sold, properly, to go to sale: *posita veno*, exposed for sale, Tac.

**VENUSTAS**, átis. f. (Venus) I. *Comeliness of form, beauty.* II. *Graceness or elegance of speech*; hence, wit, humour, pleasantry. III. *Agreeableness in behaviour, politeness, good breeding.* IV. *Agreeableness, pleasantness, pleasure.*

## 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**, veris. n. ( $\frac{2}{3}$  with the digamma) (Eol.) I. *The spring.* II. Fig. *Spring.* III. *Any thing that grows or appears in spring.*

**VERATRUM**, i. n. *Hellebore.*

**VERAX**, ácis. (vero, arc) *According to truth, that speaks the truth, veracious.*

**VERBENA**, æ. f. *Any sacred plant or branch.*

**VERBENACA**, æ. f. (verbena) *Fervain (Verbena officinalis, L.).*

**VERBENATUS**, a, um. (verbena) *Adorned with a garland of verbena.*

**VERBER**, érís. n. I. *A whip, scourge, lash*; hence, the *thing of a sting, 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.*

**VERBERABILIS**, e. (verbero, are) *That deserves a beating.*

**VERBERATIO**, ónis. f. (verbero, are) *A beating*; hence, fig., *chastisement, reproof*; Cic.

**VERBERATUS**, a, um. (verber) *That deserves blows or stripes.*

**VERBĒRO**, ávi, átum, áre. (verber) *To beat, cudgel, scourge, whip, flog*; also, *to strike, touch*; hence, fig., *to scourge, chastise, torment.* N. B. *Verberantes*, for *vapulantes*; Plaut.

**VERBĒRO**, ónis. m. (verber) *A term of reproach, One that deserves stripes, a scoundrel, rascal.*

**VERBŒSE**, adv. *Verbosely, with many words.*

**VERBŒSUS**, a, um. (verbum) *Full of words, verbose.*

**VERBUM**, i. n. I. *A word*; *Verbo, By word of mouth*; also, *in verbo only, in presence*; *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

**VERĒLUM**, 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**, ári. (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 *verecor*; see *VERECOR.* II. Adj. I. *Honourable.* 2. *Terrible.*

**VERĒOR**, itus sum, éri. I. *To be shy of any thing.* I. *To reverence, respect, revere.* 2. *To be afraid of.* II. *To fear, dread*; also with a dative 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, fear, not.* III. *To anticipate with fear, to be apprehensive.* IV. *To possess shame.*

**VERGILĪE**, árum. f. (virga) *The seven stars, otherwise called Pleiades.*

**VERGO**, ére. (from *vergere*) I. Trans. I. *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, vergere 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 **VERISIMĪLITUDO**, ónis. f. *Exact resemblance*; hence, *probability.*

**VERITAS**, átis. f. (verus) I. *Truth.* II. *Necessary or natural concord.*

III. *Equity, justice.* IV. *Reality, real nature of a thing*; certainly. V. *Integrity, probity.*

**VERITUS**, a, um. Part. of *VERECOR.*

**VERIVERBUM**, i. n. (verus and verbum) *A speaking of the truth.*

**VERMICŪLATUS**, a, um. *Tesselated, wrought in chequerwork.*

**VERMICŪLUS**, i. m. (dimin. of vermis) *A little worm.*



**VERMINA**, um. n. (allied to vermis, or from *verto*) *A gripping of the doctets, as if occasioned by worms.*

**VERMINATIO**, ōnis. f. (vermĭno) *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 suris, Mart.*

**VERMIS**, is. m. *A worm.*

**VERNA**, æ. in. (probably from barn, i. e. a child) *I. A slave born in his master's house.* **II. A native.**

**VERNACŪLUS**, a. um. (verna) *I. Native, indigenous.* **II. Petulant; scurrilous.**

**VERNĀLITER**, adv. *After the manner of vernæ, with affected politeness.*

**VERNĪLIS**, e. (verna) *Of a slave; hence, I. Servile, low, mean.* **II. Low, of common wit, petulant.**

**VERNĪLITAS**, ātis. f. (vernĭlis) *The behaviour or manners of a verna, or house-born slave.* **II. Affectation.** **III. Pettulance.**

**VERNĪLITER**, adv. *In the manner of a verna or slave; hence, with low wit.*

**VERNO**, āre. (vernum, sc. 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.** **II. In urging or pressing one to do any thing, Pray do;** cape vero, pray take it, do take it, Plant. **3. In a climax, Indeed, fully;** tum vero cerne. 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.*

**VERRINUS**, a. um. (verres) *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, āre. **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.**

**VERRŪCA**, æ. f. (perhaps a Gallic word) *A fault, failing.*

**VERRŪCŌSUS**, a. um. (verruca) **I. Full of warts, having warts.** **II. Fig. Rough, rugged.**

**VERVINO**, āre. i. q. *verto.* *To turn, take a turn.*

**VERSĀLĪLIS**, e. (verso) *Movable.*

**VERSĀBUNDUS**, a. um. (verso) *That turns itself round.*

**VERSĀTĪLIS**, 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.*

**VERSĪCŪLOR**, 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.**

**VERSĪCŪLUS**, i. m. (dimin. of versus) **I. A line, a little line.** **II. A verse.**

**VERSĪFICŌ**, āvi, ātum, āre. (versificus) **I. Intrans. To shake verses.** **II. Trans. To reduce or form into verses.**

**VERSĪPELLIS**, e. (verto and pellic) *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 verto)

**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.**

**VERSŪRIUS**, or **VORSŪRIUS**, a. um. (verto) *Turning round, that serves for turning round or about;* hence, **Versoria (vors.)**, æ. sc. funis, *The rope by which a sail, and so the course of a ship, is guided.*

**VERSŪRA**, or **VORSĒRA**, 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.**

**VERSUS**, or **VORSUS**, a. um. Part. **I. From verro.** **II. From verro.**

**VERSUS**, or **VORSUS**, us. 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.** **III. A kind of dance.**

**VERsus**, (VORSus), or **VERsus** (VORS.) **1. Adv. Towards,** with or without the preposition ad, or in. **II. Prep. with an accusative, usually placed after its case, Towards.**

**VERsŪTE**, adv. *Cunningly, craftily.*

**VERsŪTIA**, æ. f. (versutus) *Cunning, craftiness.*

**VERsŪTĪLŌQUUS**, a. um. (versutus and loquor) *That talks craftily.*

**VERsŪTUS**, 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.**

**VERTĀGUS**, i. m. (in the Gallic language) *A greyhound.*

**VERTĒBRA**, æ. f. (verto) *Any joint of the limbs; especially, a joint of the backbone.*

**VERTĒX**, or **VORTĒX**, leis. 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 **VORTĒX;** we find, however, **vertex**, Virg. *Æn.* 7, 567.

**VERTĪCŌ**, 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**, ū. sum, ēre. **I. Trans. 1. 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, 1. 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;** **deus in legatos versum 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.**

**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; dñi 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. **VERBUM.** I. To turn round. 2. To turn out well or ill, to have a certain issue or result.

**VERU, u. n.** I. A spit, broach. II. A javelin, pike, lance. We find also, verum, i. Plaut.

**VERUNA, a. f. (veru)** A spit, a javelin.

**VERUM, conj. I. But. II. 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. I. True, conformable to truth, real, genuine, not fictitious, artificial, or counterfeit:** hence, Verum, subst. Truth, the truth. II. Right, proper, suitable; reasonable: hence, verum est, it is right, proper, reasonable. III. That speaks the truth, veracious.

**VERÜTUM, i. n. (veru)** A kind of javelin.

**VERÜTUS, a, um. (veru)** Armed with a javelin, spear, &c.

**VERVEX, cets. m. A wether sheep:** hence, fig., a stupid fellow, mutton-head.

**VESÄNIA, a. f. (vesanus)** Madness, phrensy.

**VE-SÄNUS, a, um. Out of his senses, insane, mad, raving, furious.**

**VESCOR, vescu. depon. (vesca)** I. To eat or drink, to feed, especially, to eat.

II. Gen. To enjoy, make use of, employ, use.

**VESCUS, a, um. I. Small, weak, ill. Consuming, corrosive.**

**VESICA, a. f. I. A bladder:** especially, the urinary bladder: hence, I. Bladder, the skin of a bladder. 2. A purse made of bladder. 3. A bladder used as a ball. II. Fig. Bombast.

**VESICULA, a. f. (diminutivum vesica)** A little bladder.

**VESPA, a. f. A wasp.**

**VESPER, cets. m. and VESPERUS, or VESPER, cets. m. (vesper)** I. The evening

star. II. Evening: hence, abl., Vespere, and Vespere, *In the evening, at even:* hence, vesper, the evening meal, supper. III. The west, the inhabitants of the west.

**VESPERA, a. f. (vesper)** Evening.

**VESPERASCO, ravi, ctes. (vespera)** To become evening, grow towards evening.

**VESPERTINUS, a, um. (vesper)** I. Of or pertaining to evening, vespertine: hence, Vespertinum, Evening: also, Vespertinus, *That does any thing in the evening:* or for, vespere, in the evening. II. Western, situate towards the west.

**VESPERÜG, Inis. f. (vesper)** The evening star.

**VESPULLO, önis. m. (vesper)** One who buries dead bodies in the night.

**VESTER, or VOSTER, tra, trum. (vestro)** 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: Vestiarium, subst. Clothes.

**VESTIBULUM, i. n. I. A porch, vestibule:** hence, II. An entry, entrance.

III. Fig. in rhetoric, An exordium.

**VESTIGATOR, öris. m. (vestigio)** One who searches out or investigates.

**VESTIGIUM, i. n. I. A step, with the foot:** hence, II. The mark or print of a foot, a footprint: also, the scent of a track, by which a dog pursues game: hence, fig., a mark, sign, trace, token. III. A step. IV. A spot or place on which one steps or stands. V. The sole of the foot: a horseshoe. VI. A blow or stroke of a sharp instrument. VII. Fig. of time, A moment, instant: hence, e (ex) vestigio, immediately.

**VESTIGO, are. (vestigium)** I. To search or trace out, to investigate. II. To trace out, to find by tracing out.

**VESTIMENTUM, i. n. (vestio)** Any thing that serves for covering. I. Of persons, Clothing, wearing apparel. II. Of other things, A covering, tapestry.

**VESTIO, ivi, tum, ire. (vestis)** I. To clothe, cover with garments. II. Fig. To clothe, to cover or adorn as with a garment, or gen., to cover. N. B. Vestibate, for vestiate; Virg.

**VESTIS, i. f. (vestis)** I. A garment, vestment, clothes, clothing. II. Any covering: hence, I. Tapestry, arras. 2. The beard. 3. The skin or slough of a serpent. 4. A cobweb. 5. Any envelop or veil.

**VESTISPICA, a. f. (vestis and specio)** A female slave who had the care of clothes or the wardrobe.

**VESTIÜS, a, um. I. Part. of vestio;** see **VESTIO.** II. Adj. I. Clothed, dressed. 2. Fig. Clothed, covered, adorned.

**VESTITUS, us. m. (vestio)** I. Clothing, clothes, dress, attire. II. Fig. Clothing, covering, ornament, as with a garment.

**VETÄMENTÄRIUS, a, um. (vetus); e. g. sutor, a robber, Suet.**

**VETÄNÄS, a, um. (vetus)** Old, aged, in *vetus veteranus;* miles veteranus, and simply, Veteranus (sc. miles), *A veteran;* legio veterana, consisting of veterans.

**VETÄRÄSCO, ravi, rätum, ctes. (vetus)** To grow old.

**VETÄRATOR, öris. 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.

**VETÄRÄTÖRIE, adv. Cunningly, subtly, craftily.**

**VETÄRÄTÖRIUS, a, um. (veterator)** Cunning, subtle, crafty.

**VETÄRÄTRIX, icis. f. (veterator)** Cunning, subtle, crafty.

**VETÄRINUS, a, um. (for veterinus, from veho)** That bears burdens or draws carriages.

**VETÄRINUS, a, um. (veterinus, i)** I. Afflicted with lethargy, lethargic. II. Fig. Lethargic, not lively or nigerous, sleepy: also, weak, feeble.

**VETERNUS, a, um. (vetus)** Old: hence, Vaternus, subst. I. Old age. II. Lethargy, as a disease especially of old persons: hence, I. A long sleep. 2. Fig. Lethargy, sluggishness, sloth, laziness, inactivity.

**VETERNUS, i. m. See VETERNUS, a, um.**

**VETERO, avi, ätum, are. (vetus)** To grow old.

**VETÜS, a, um. I. Part. of Veto;** see **VETO.** II. Adj. Forbidden, prohibited: hence, Vetitum, *That which is forbidden:* also, a prohibition.

**VETO, ut, tum, are. (vetus)** I. 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: vetuit me tali voce, Ilor.: hence, Veto, *It is forbidden me, I am prohibited, I have no permission.* N. B. Veto is the proper word used by a tribune of the people in protesting against an act of the senate or

a magistrate, *I forbid it, I protest against it.* II. Fig. *To forbid, to prevent, hinder.*

VETULUS, a, um. (dimin. of vetus) Rather old, or gen., old, aged, not young; hence, subst., *Vetulus, An old man; Vetula, subst., An old woman.*

VETUS, ōris. Comp. Vētiōris, superl. Veterimus. 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.*

VETUSTAS, atis. f. (vetustus) 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.*

VETUSTUS, a, um. (vetus) I. *Old, not new.* II. *Old, not young.* III. *Antiquated, old-fashioned.*

VEXAMEN, inis. n. (vexo) *Torment; a shaking.*

VEXATIO, ōis. f. (vexo) I. Probably, *A shaking, violent motion.* II. *Trouble, vexation, uneasiness, pain.* III. *Abuse, ill treatment.*

VEXATOR, ōris. m. (vexo) *A tormentor, trouble, disturber.*

VEXILLĀRIUS, a, um. (vexillum) *Of or pertaining to a standard or the standards; hence, 1. 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.*

VEXILLUM, 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.*

VEXO, avi, atum, ōre. 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, ōe. f. I. *A way.* 1. *A way in which one walks, rides, &c.* 2. *A road, path.* 3. *In a town, A street.* 4. *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. 1. *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.*

VIĀLIS, e. (via) *Of or belonging to a way or road.*

VIĀRIUS, a, um. (via) *Of or relating to the roads or streets.*

VIĀTICĀTUS, a, um. (viaticum) *Furnished with money for a journey.*

VIĀTICUS, 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.*

VIĀTOR, ōris. m. (vio, ōre) *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.*

VIBRO, avi, atum, ōre. 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.*

VIBURNUM, i. n. *A kind of shrub, by some called the wild vine, wayfaring tree (Viburnum Lantana, L.).*

VICĀNUS, a, um. (vicus) *Of or dwelling in a village or hamlet.*

VICĀRIUS, a, um. (vicus) *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.*

VICĀTIUM, adv. (vicus) I. *From street to street, by streets.* II. *From village to village, by villages.*

VICĒNĀRIUS, a, um. (viceni) *Of twenty, containing twenty.*

VICĒNI, ōe. a. (viginti) I. *Twenty, distributive.* II. *Gen. Twenty.*

VICESIMĀNUS, a, um. (vicesimus) *Of the twentieth legion.*

VICESIMĀRIUS, a, um. (vicesimus) *Of or pertaining to the twentieth part.*

VICESIMUS, or VICESĪMUS, a, um. (viginti) *The twentieth; hence, Vicesima, sc. pars, The twentieth part.*

VICĒS, adv. *Twenty times.*

VICĒNĀLIS, e. (vicinus) *Of or pertaining to neighbours.*

VICĒNĀ, ōe. f. (vicinus) *A neighbourhood, vicinity, parts near to a place; also, a neighbourhood, the neighbours.*

VICĒNĀTAS, atis. f. (vicinus) I. *Neighbourhood, vicinity, the parts near to a*

*place; hence, II. Neighbourhood, neighbourhoods.*

VICĒNUS, a, um. (vicus) I. *Near, in the neighbourhood; subst., Vicinus, and Vicina, A neighbour; hence, Vicina, orum, Neighbouring places, the neighbourhood; thus also, Vicinum, The neighbourhood; hence, II. Of place and time, Near.* III. *That comes near in respect of resemblance, like, similar, resembling.*

VICIS, or VIX (the nominative does not occur), eis. f. I. *A change, exchange; hence, Vicis, vice, 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, Hor.; hence, in vicem, in the place or room of; also, vice, instead of; also vicem, instead of; vicem, as, &c.* V. *Fate, hap, lot, fortune, state, condition.* VI. *Person or part, when alteration is implied.* VII. *A fight, struggle, contest.*

VICISSĪMUM, adv. l. q. vicissim; Plaut.

Vicissim, adv. l. In turn, alternately.

II. In return.

VICISSĪTUDO, inis. f. (vicis) I. *An interchange of two things, vicissitude, alternation.* II. *Reciprocity.*

VICTĒRIA, ōe. f. (vincō) I. *A thank-offering, an animal offered in sacrifice as a memorial of some benefit received, a victim.* II. Fig. *A sacrifice, offering, victim.*

VICTĒMĀRIUS, a, um. (victima) *Of or pertaining to victims; hence, Victimarius, sc. minister, A servant employed at sacrifices.*

VICTĒRO, ōre. (freq. of vivo) *To live or feed upon any thing.*

VICTOR, ōris. m. (vincō) 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.*

VICTŌRIA, ōe. f. (victor) *Victory.* I.

Prop. *A vanquishing of an enemy in battle.* N. D. *Victoria, the goddess of Victory, Cic.; also, a statue of the same, Liv.* II. Fig. 1. *In a court of justice, A gaining a suit.* 2. *Gen. An obtaining one's aim, an accomplishing one's desire or wish.*

VICTŌRIĀTAS, a, um. (victoria) *Marked with the image of the goddess of Victory; hence, Victoriatus, 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.*

VICTUS, a, um. Part. I. Of vinco. II. Of vivo.

VICTUS, a, um. Part. of Vinco. VICTUS, us, m. (vico) 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.

VICTUS, i, m. (dimin. of vicus) *A little village or hamlet.*

VICTUS, i, m. (from *vicos*; 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.*

VIGELICIT, adv. (viceri 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.

VIDEO, vidi, visum, Ære. (from *vidēo*, *vidēo*) I. Intrans. 1. *To see with the eyes.* 2. *To have the eyes open to be awake.* II. Trans. 1. *To see.* I. 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 anything.* 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, visu; e. g. terribiles visu, Virg.; or this may be the ablative of subst. visus. 2. Vidēsis, or vide sis, Pers.

VIDĒSIS, or VIDE SIS. See VIDEO, and Sis.

VIDUITAS, Ætis. f. (viduus) I. *Encorement, want.* II. *Widowhood.*

VIDUUS, i, m. *A packing-case, travelling-trunk, bag, or the like.*

VIDUO, avi, atum, Ære. (viduus) *To deprive, make void, or bereave of any thing; hence, Viduata, Berceft 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.*

VICTOR, eris, m. (vico) *A maker of wicker-work, a basket-maker.*

VIEIUS, a, um. (vicio) *Shrivelled, 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, Ære. (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. *Poeticē. I. That renders watchful. 2. In or by which one watches.*

VIGILANS, tis. I. Part. of vigilo; see VIGILO. II. Adj. *Watchful, vigilant, careful.*

VIGILANTER, adv. *Watchfully, vigilantly, carefully.*

VIGILANTIA, æ. f. (vigilo) *Watchfulness, vigilance.*

VIGILAX, aris. (vigilo) *Very watchful, or simply, watchful.*

VIGILIA, 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, avi, atum, 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. (vicens) *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, eris, m. (vigeo) *Life; hence, fig., liveliness, vigour, activity.*

VILIPENDO, Ære. (villus 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, Ætis. f. (villus) I. *Cheapness, lowness of price; also, villitas, a cheap time or season; hence, II. Smallness of value of a thing, meanness, insignificance.* III. *A valuing 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.*

VILLICO, Ære. (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.*

VILLUM, 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. (vico) *That which serves for plating or binding; hence, a pliant twig, osier.*

VIMENTUM, i. n. i. q. vimen; Tac.

VIMINALIS, e. (vimen) Bearing or belonging to osters.

VIMINEUS, a, um. (vimen) Consisting of osters.

VINUS for visne; 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, vinci, vincium, ire. I. To bind, bind or wind about; also simply, vincire, 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.

VINCIO, vici, victum, ire. I. Itraras.

To conquer, to obtain the victory; hence, to win, gain; I. 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, Unsolicited, 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 bond, 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.

VINDICIATOR, ðris. m. (vindemio) A gatherer of grapes; also, a vine-dresser.

VINDICIO, are. (vindemia) To gather grapes.

VINDICIOLA, æ. f. (dimin. of vindemia) A little vintage.

VINDICATOR, ðris. 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, deleter, maintainer. II. Avenging, punishing.

VINDICATIO, ðnis. f. (vindico) I. A laying claim to a thing. II. A defending, an avenging.

VINDICIA, æ. f. and usually, VINDICIE, ðrum. 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 servitium, or, ab libertate in servitium, Liv.; or, an asserting of one's freedom, which is called, vindiciæ secundum libertatem. II. The sentence of a judge.

VINCIO (and more correctly, vendico), ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (for venum dico, from venus, property) To adjudge or award as property; hence, 1. 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 sieges for the protection of the assailants from the missiles of the enemy; Cæs.; Cic.

VINITOR, ðris. m. (vinum) A vine-dresser.

VINNULUS, a, um. Perhaps, Delightful, charming, pleasant; oratio, Plaut.

VINOLENTIA, æ. f. (violetentus) I. Propensity to wine-bibbing. II. Wine-bibbing, drunkenness.

VINOLENTUS, a, um. (perhaps from vinum and olere) I. Full of wine, intoxicated with wine. II. Full of wine, with a strong infusion of wine.

VINOSUS, a, um. (vinum) Full of wine; hence, I. Drunken, intoxicated. II. Given to wine, fond of wine. III. Like wine.

VINUM, l. n. (vitis) 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. (v) 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, Violarius, subst., A place in which violets grow, a violet-bed, violets themselves. II. Concerned with a violet colour; hence, Violarius, subst., One that dyes (clothes, &c.) a violet colour; Plaut.

VIOLATIO, ðnis. f. (violo) A violating, dishonouring, profaning.

VIOLATOR, ðris. m. (violo) A violator, dishonourer, profaner.

VIOLENTER, adv. I. Violently, by force; hence, II. Fiercely, impetuously, furiously. III. Angriety.

VIOLENTIA, æ. f. (violentus) Violence, vehemence, impetuosity.

VIOLENTUS, a, um. (vis) I. Fierce, using force, vehement, impetuous, boisterous. II. With which force is used, violent.

VIOLIO, ðvi, ðtum, ðre. (vis) I. To injure, violate, dishonour, contaminate, defile. II. To injure, wound. III. To eye, colour, stain. IV. Fig. To hurt, offend.

VIPERA (for vivipara), æ. f. A viper, a viviparous kind of serpent (Coluber Berus, L.); but it seems that frequently, an adder, a serpent of any kind, is meant.

VIPERES, a, um. (vipera) I. Of vipers or serpents. II. Full of vipers or serpents.

VIPERINUS, a, um. (vipera) Of vipers or serpents.

VIR, i. m. (from vis) 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;

VIRGO, Inis. f. (vir) I. *A masculine woman.* II. For virgo; Juturna virago, Virg.; thus Diana is called, Sen. VIRENS, tis. I. Part. of virco; see VIRCO. II. Adj. I. *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 vireo) *To become green or verdant;* hence, fig., *To spring forth in a fresh or lively manner.*

VIRETUM, i. n. (virco) *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 esiers.*

VIRGETUM, i. n. (virga) *A place full of bushes, a thicket.*

VIRGEUS, a, um. (virga) *Of rods or twigs.*

VIRGËMIA, or VIRGËNDËMIA, 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.*

VIRGINARITUS, 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.*

VIRGINISVENDËNDES (virgo and vendo) *A fictitious word, i. e. Seller of virgins;* Plaut.

VIRGINITAS, átis, 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.*

VIRGÛLLA, 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.*

VIRGUNCÛLA, æ, f. (dimin. of virgo) *A young virgin, little maid.*

VIRIDIA, um, n. See VIRIDIS.

VIRIDICO, ære. (viridis) *To make green;* silva viridicata, Cic. i. e. green.

VIRIDIS, e. (vireo) I. *Green, in all its shades;* hence, Viride, *Green, a green colour, any thing green;* Viridia, subst. I. *Green trees, plants,* &c. 2. *Green walks.* II. Fig. *Green, young, fresh, not old.* III. *Fresh, lively, vigorous.*

VIRIDITAS, átis, f. (viridis) I. *The green colour of a thing, greenness.* II. *Liveliness, briskness, freshness.*

VIRIDO, ære. (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, Virilia, *Manly actions;* Sal.

VIRILITER, adv. *Manfully, in a manly manner;* firmly, courageously.

VIRIPENS, tis. (vires and potens) *Powerful, mighty.*

VIRIVM, 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.* 1. *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, ónis, f. (viscera) I. *A present of flesh or meat, which was distributed among the people.* II. *A feast, banquet.*

VISCUS, i. n. (vis) I. *The mistletoe.* II. *Birdlime made from the berries of the mistletoe;* hence, *any thing slippery.*

VISCUS, éris, n. and more frequently, plur. VISCERA. I. *Every thing that is under the skin.* I. *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; the stomach;* 3. *a suckling breast.* 2. *The entrails, bowels.* 3. *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, ónis, 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.*

VISITRO, ávi, átum, ære. (freq. of viso) I. *To see.* II. *To go to see, to visit.*

VISUS, 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. (video) 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 βίωσι, or βίωσις) 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. *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**.

**VITÄBLIS**, e. (vito) *That deserves to be shunned*.

**VITÄBUNDUS**, a, um. (vito) *Shunning, avoiding, endeavouring to escape*.

**VITÄLIS**, e. (vita) I. *Of or pertaining to life; that supports life, vital*; hence, **Vitalia**. *Things upon which life depends, the vital parts of the body*. II. *Similar to or resembling life*. III. *Long-lived*.

**VITÄLITER**, adv. *Vitally*.

**VITÄTOR**, ðnis. f. (vito) *An avoiding*.

**VITÄLLUS**, i. m. (dimin. of vitulus) I. *As a term of endearment, A little calf*.

II. *The yolk of an egg*.

**VITÆUS**, a, um. (vitis) *Of a vine*.

**VITÄTIO**, ðnis. f. (vittio) *A violating, corrupting*.

**VITÄTOR**, ðris. m. (vittio) *A violator, corrupter*.

**VITÄCOLA**, æ. c. (vitis and colo) *A cultivator of vines*.

**VITÄCLA**, æ. f. (dimin. of vitis) *A little vine*.

**VITÄGENUS**, a, um. (vitis and gigno) *Of vines*.

**VITÄLENA**, æ. f. (vitium and lena) *A term of reproach, A wicked or profligate woman*.

**VITÄO**, ävi, ätum, äre. (vitium) I. *To injure, corrupt, spoil, mar, vitiate*.

II. *To falsify, corrupt*.

**VITÄOSÆ**, adv. I. *In a faulty manner, not rightly*. II. *Faultily, in respect of the auspices*.

**VITÄOSTRAS**, ätis. f. (viciosus) *Viciousness, depravity*.

**VITÄOSUS**, a, um. (vitiium) 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**.

**VITISÄTOR**, ðris. m. (vitis and sator) *A planter of vines*.

**VITIVM**, 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 auguries*; hence, **Vitio**. *Contrary to the auspices, and so, defectively*. 3. *A fault, cause of any thing wrong or unfortunate*. 4. *Inconvenience*.

**VITÄO**, ävi, ätum, äre. I. *To shun, avoid, to endeavour to escape*. II. *To avoid, to escape*.

**VITÄRIÄRUS**, i. m. (vitrum) *A glass-maker*.

**VITREUS**, a, um. (vitrum) I. *Of glass*. II. *Vitreous, like glass*. I. *Shining, glittering*. 2. *Transparent*. 3. *Frail, uncertain*. 4. *Green, sea-green*.

**VITRUCUS**, 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**.

**VITÄTÄTUS**, a, um. *Surrounded with a vitia*.

**VITÄLA**, æ. f. (from vitulus) *A cow-calf under one year of age*; **Virg**; also *gen.*, *a young cow*; **id**.

**VITÄLÄNUS**, a, um. (vitulus) *Of a calf or calves*; **Vitulina**, sc. caro, *Veal*; **Plaut**; plur., **Vitulina**, *Veal*; **Nep**.

**VITÄLOR**, äri. *To offer a sacrifice in thanksgiving*; **Jovi**, **Plaut**.

**VITÄLUS**, i. m. (vitulus) *A bull calf, a young bullock*; hence, I. *The young of other animals*. II. **Vitulus marinus**, also simply, **Vitulus**. *A sea-calf, seal*.

**VITÄPÄÄBLIS**, e. (vitupero, äre) *Blameworthy, blamable*.

**VITÄPERÄTIO**, ðnis. f. (vitupero, äre) I. *A blaming, reproving, blame bestowed upon others*. II. *Blame received from others*.

**VITÄPERÄLÄTOR**, ðris. m. (vitupero, äre) *A blamer, reprover*.

**VITÄPERÄO**, ävi, ätum, äre. (vitium) I. *To injure, spoil*. II. *To blame, reprove*.

**VIVÄRIÄRUS**, a, um. (vividus) *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*.

**VIVÄTUS**, a, um. (vividus) *Animated*.

**VIVÄX**, äcis. (vividus) I. *Long-lived, vivacious*; hence, **fig.**, *durable, that lasts long*. II. *Living, lively*. III. *That gives life*.

**VIVÆ**, adv. *Very*; **vive sapis**, **Plaut**.

**VIVÆSCO**, or **VIVÆSCO**, ävi, äre. (vivo) I. *To become alive, come to life*. II. **Fig.** *To become lively or vigorous, to acquire strength*.

**VIVÄLUS**, a, um. Dimin. of vividus.

**VIVÄDUS**, 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*.

**VIVÄRÄDIX**, icis. f. (vividus and radix) *A plant set with the root, quickest*.

**VIVO**, vixi, victum, äre. (**βίωσι, 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, Parcevelli**! 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, alive, having life*. We often render **vivus**, *In one's lifetime*; **virus et videns est publicatus**, **Cic**; thus also, **me, te, se 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, n. n. (voco) I. The appellation of a thing, a word, name. II. The appellation of a person, a name.

VOCALIS, e. (vox) I. That is heard, sounding, vocal; speaking, crying, singing, &c.: Vocales, sc. litteræ, *Vowels*; Cic. II. That renders vocal.

VOCAMEN, inis, n. (voco) An appellation, name.

VOCATIO, onis, 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.

VOCATOR, oris, m. (voco) I. One who calls. II. One who invites another as a guest.

VOCATUS, us, m. (voco) I. A calling upon, invocation. II. A calling, summoning, citing: an inviting to table.

VOCIFERATIO, onis, f. (vociferor) A loud crying, bawling, vociferation.

VOCIFERO, avi, âtum, âre, i. q. vociferor.

VOCIFEROR, âtus sum, âri. (from vox, and perhaps feror) To lift up the voice, cry aloud, bawl, vociferate: also, to say with a loud voice, to cry out: to resound.

VOCIFRO, avi, âtum, âre. (freq. of voco) I. To call, name. II. To call out.

VOCO, avi, âtum, âre. (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.

VOCULA, æ, f. (dimin. of vox) I. A weak voice. II. A little word or particle. III. Defamatory talk; incurere in voculas malevolorum, Cic.

VOLA, æ, f. The hollow of the hand or foot.

VOLATILIS, a, um. (volo, are) I. Flying: hence, II. Fickle, inconstant, volatille.

VOLATILIS, e. (volo, are) I. Flying, winged. II. Flying, swift. III. Flying, transitory.

VOLATUS, us, m. (volo, are) A flying, flight.

VOLEMUS, a, um. (vola) a kind of large pear, Virg.

VOLENS, tis. I. Part. of volo; see VOLVO, velle. II. Adj. I. Willing. 2. Favourable, well inclined.

VOLGUS, VOLGO. See VULGUS, VOLGO.

VOLITO, avi, âtum, âre. (freq. of volo, are) I. To fly, especially to fly often, to be accustomed to fly, to fly about or 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.

VOLNUS, VOLNERO, &c. See VULNUS, &c.

VOLVO, avi, âtum, âre. I. To fly. II. To fly along, fly away.

VOLVO, volui, velle, anom. (from βόλω, βόλω, βόλωμαι) 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, I. Velle alicuique aliquid, To demand any thing of one; si quid se velit, Cas. 2. Velle alicuique, To desire the presence of any one in order to speak to him, 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.

VOLVO, onis, m. (velle) A volunteer.

VOLPES, is, f. for vulpes; Plaut.

VULSELLA, or VULSELLA, æ, f. (vello) An instrument or small pinners for pulling out hair, tweezers.

VULSUS, or VULSUS, a, um. Part. of VELLO.

VOLUTUS, us, m. See VULTUS.

VOLUBILIS, (or volo) I. That turns or rolls itself; or may be turned or rolled, easily or readily, voluble, rolling. II. Fig. of fortune Changeable, uncertain, fickle. III. Of style, fluent.

VOLUBILITAS, âtis, f. (volubilis) I. Moveableness of any thing round its centre, volubility: hence, II. Roundness, round figure. III. Rapidity.

VOLUBILITER, adv. Volubly: hence, of speaking, copiously, fluently.

VOLUCER, ucris, ucere. (volo, are) I. Flying, winged: and simply, Volucres, Cic., birds: Volucris (sc. bustia), 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.

VOLUCRIS, is, e. A bird; see VOLUCER.

VOLUMEN, inis, n. (volvo) I. Any thing that is rolled, folded, or wound together: hence, I. 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.

VOLUNTARIUS, 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.

VOLUNTAS, âtis, 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. Approximation, consent.

VOLUP, VOLUPE. See VOLUPIS.

VOLUPIS, e. (from volo, velle) Delightful, causing pleasure: but we find only volupe, and contr. voluptus, I. Adv.

Vicitare, Plaut., with pleasure. II. More frequently, adj.; volupe est mihi, it is agreeable or pleasant to me, it gives me pleasure, Plaut.

VOLUPTABILIS, e. (voluptor) That causes pleasure, agreeable.

VOLUPTARIUS, 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.



**VOLUPTAS**, 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. matre des plaisirs*; Suet. II. *Love of pleasure*.

**VOLUTABRUM**, l. n. (voluto) *A place in which swine wallow, mud*.

**VOLUTABUNDUS**, a. um. (voluto) *That rolls about*.

**VOLUTATIO**, ónis. f. (voluto) 1. *A rolling, rolling about*. II. *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**. II. Adj. *Fersed, 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, *Virg.* 2. *Volutari*, *To be conversant with*: to be occupied or engaged in.

II. 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, volútum, 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*.

II. *To unroll, open, turn over (a book)*.

III. *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 *volvère* *Parcas*, i. e. ordain, *Virg.* 3. *To endure, go through (a course of misfortune 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*: *masty, 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*.

**VOMITREUS**, a. um. (vomitor) 1. *That causes vomiting, emetic*. II. *That vomits, vomiting*.

**VOMITUS**, us. m. (vomo) 1. *A vomiting*. II. *Vomit, that which is vomited*;

hence, as a low term of reproach, *filthy fellow*.

**VOMO**, ul, itum, ére. (iáim, ñ) 1. *To vomit*. II. *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*. II. Fig. *Consuming, eating*.

**VORO**, ávi, átum, áre. 1. *To swallow greedily, to gulp down*. II. Gen. *To devour, eat up, swallow*. III. *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**, VORSURA. See **VERSUM**, &c.

**VORSTIS**. See **VERSTIS**.

**VORTEX**, icis. m. 1. *A whirlwind, tornado*. II. *A whirlpool*. III. *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**.

**VÓTERA**, 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*. II. *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*. II. *That which has been wished*. 1. *The object of a wish, a wish*. 2. *A wishing, a wish*.

**VÓVENS**, a. um. Part. of **VOVEO**.

**VÓVO**, vóvi, vótum, ére. 1. *To vow, to promise sacredly or devote any thing to a god*. II. *To wish*.

**VOX**, vócis. f. (vā) 1. *The voice*. II. *A crying out, bawling*. III. *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. *Vulgarly, in a common manner*.

**VULGÁRIS**, or **VULGÁRIS** e. (vulgus) 1. *Common, of or belonging to all, ordinary, general, vulgar*. II. *Common, ordinary, not excellent, mean*.

**VULGARITER**, adv. *Vulgarly, in a common or vulgar manner*.

**VULGÁTOR**, óris. ul. (vulgo) *One who makes a thing generally known, a publisher, divulger*.

**VULGATUS**, a. um. 1. Part. of vulgo; see **VULGO**, are. II. Adj. 1. *Common*. 2. *Well known*.

**VULGÁVAGUS**, or **VOLGIVÁGUS**, 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*.

II. *To make known among the people, to spread abroad, divulge, publish*. III. *To make common by removing distinctions*.

IV. *To render common, mean, or contemptible*.

**VULGO**, adv. (vulgus) *Commonly, generally, every where; at all times; without distinction*.

**VULGUS**, or **VOLGUS**, i. n. and sometimes in (vulgus) 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*.

II. *The common people, populace, mob, rabble*;

in vulgus, *with the common or worst sort of persons of any description*.

N. B. *Vulgus*, gen. masc., is rare; *Virg.*: Phædr.

**VULNERÁPIO**, ónis. f. (vulnero) *A wounding*.

**VULNERO**, ávi, átum, áre. (vulnus) *To wound*;

hence, fig., *to wound, i. e. to injure, hurt, give pain*.

**VULNERÍFICUS**, 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 wounds without life. *A wound, a hole, cut, incision*. 2. Fig. *Hurt, damage*;

especially, *a wound of the mind or spirit, grief, distress, vexation, anguish*. II. *That which makes a wound*;

hence, 1. *A stroke, thrust, cut, that (causing a wound)*. 2. *The instrument with which a wound is made*.

**VULPÉCLA**, æ. f. (dimin. of vulpes) *A little fox, or gen., a fox*.

**VULPES**, or **VOLPES**, is. f. (vulpes) *A fox*;

hence, fig.,  *cunning, craftiness*.

N. B. *Nomiu Vulpis*, Phædr.

## VUL

VULPIS, Is. f. for vulpes; Phædr.  
 VULSUS, a, um. I. Part. of vello;  
 see VELLO. II. Adj. Smooth, bald,  
 without hair.

VULTICŒLUS, I. m. (dimin. of vultus)  
 Seriousness of countenance.

VULTUM, I. n. See VULTUS.  
 VULTUOSUS, a, um. (vultus) Of too ex-  
 pressive a countenance, with too great  
 expression of countenance.

VULTUR, or VULTUR, Iris. m. A vulture;  
 hence, fig. of a rapacious or  
 covetous man, *vulture*; Sen.

VULTURINUS, or VOLTURINUS, a, um.  
 (vultur) *As a vulture.*

VULTURIUS, or VOLTURIUS, I. m. A vulture;  
 hence, I. 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, I. A portrait. 2. The face or  
 external form of a person or thing.  
 N. B. Vultum (vultum) nomin.; e. g.  
 volta parentum, Lucr.

## XEN

## X.

XENIUM, I. n. (ξένιον) I. A present,  
 given or sent to a stranger or guest.

II. Gen. A present, gift; a fee.

XERAMPÉLINUS, a, um. (Ξεραμπίλος)  
 Of the colour of dry vine leaves; hence,  
 dark-coloured, of a dark red; xeramp-  
 pelinae, sc. vestes, Juv.

XYSTICUS, a, um. (ξυστικός) Of or per-  
 taining to a xystus; hence, Xystici, The  
 athlete or combatants.

XYSTUS, I. 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

ZELŒTĒRIA, æ. f. (Ζηλοτυρία) Jealousy.  
 ZINGIBĒRI, or ZINGIBĒRI, n. indecl.  
 (Ζιγγίβρις, or Ζιγγίβρις) Ginger (Ama-  
 mum Zingiber, L.).

ZŒNA, 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. Zona, Certain im-  
 aginary circles which divide the heavens  
 and the earth into five parts, the zones;  
 viz. two zone frigidae, nearest to the  
 poles; two zone temperate, next to  
 them; and one zona torrida, in the mid-  
 dle; Virg.: Ov.: Mela: Plin.: the an-  
 cients supposed that the frigidae and  
 torrida were uninhabited.

ZŒNARIUS, a, um. (zona) Of or con-  
 cerned with girdles; sector, a outpurse,  
 Plaut. Hence, Zonarius, subst., A maker  
 of girdles; Cic.

ZŒNŒLA, æ. f. (dimin. of zona) A little  
 girdle or belt.

ZŒTHĒCA, æ. f. A little private cham-  
 ber for study, sleeping in, &c.: a cabinet,  
 closet, boudoir.

ZŒTHUM, I. n. (ζῆθος) 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, 427.  
**III.** One of the Centaurs; Ov. *Met.* 2, 306. Hence, *adj.*, *Abanteus*, a, um, *Abantiades*.  
**ABDĒRA**, *æ*, f. **ABDĒRON**, l. n. **ABDĒRA**, *drum*, plur. n. I. A city of Thrace; *Cic.*: *Juv.* II. A town in Spain; *Plin.*  
**III.** An island; *Plin.*—Hence,  
**ABDĒRITA**, or **ABDĒRITES**, *æ*, m. An inhabitant of Abdera in Thrace; *Liv.*  
**ABDĒRĪTĒNUS**, 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* *Lucas*, *Filberti*; *Macrob.*  
**ABSYRTUS**, l. m. I. Son of *Æetes*, king of Colchis; *Ov.* II. A river of Colchis; *Lucan.*  
**ABURTUS**, l. m. A Roman family name; *Liv.*  
**ABYDĒNI**, *drum*, m. The people of *Abydos*; *Liv.*  
**ABYDUS** (os), l. f. **ABYDON**, l. n. I. A city of Asia, near the Hellespont, over against *Sestos*; *Plin.* II. A city of Egypt; *Plin.*  
**ABYLA**, *æ*, m. I. A mountain of Mauritania, 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 *Abilene*; *Plin.*  
**ACĀDĒMUS**, or **ECĀDĒMUS**, l. m. An Athenian, owner of the ground on which the *Academia* was built; *Hor.* The *Academia* is a walk or portico near Athens, in which *Plato* taught philosophy, whose disciples were hence called *Academici*, *Academics*; *Cic.*  
**ACARNAN**, *antis*, m. A man of *Acarnania*; *Curt.*: *Acarnanes*, um, The people of *Acarnania*; *Liv.*  
**ACARNĀNĪA**, *æ*, f. I. A part of *Epirus*; *Liv.*: *Plin.* II. A city of *Sicily*; *Cic.*  
**ACCĪUS**, or **ATTIUS**, l. m. I. An old Latin tragedian. II. *Attius* or *Actius* *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.  
**ACĒRĒE**, *drum*, 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.*, *Acestrus*, a, um.  
**ACĒSTES**, *æ*, m. A king of *Egesta* in *Sicily*; *Virg.*  
**ACHÆI**, *drum*, m. plur. I. The

### ACH

Greeks; *Plin.* II. Inhabitants of *Pontus*; *Ov.* III. Inhabitants of *Achaia*, *Achaans*; *Liv.*  
**ACHĒMĒNES**, 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 *Achaans*; *Lucr.* II. *Grecian*; *Juv.*  
**ACHĒJĀDES**, (matres) *Grecian* matrons; *Ov.*  
**ACHĒLĪCUS**, a, um. I. Of or belonging to *Achala*; *Cic.* II. *Grecian*; *Cic.*: *Herod.*  
**ACHĒIS**, *idis* or *idos*, f. i. q. *Achaica*.  
**ACHĒIUS**, a, um. *Achaean*, or, *Grecian*. Hence, *Achala*. I. A province of *Peloponnesus*, on the *Isthmus*; *Plin.* II. Afterwards, The whole of the southern part of *Greece*; *Cic.*  
**ACHARNÆ**, *æ*, f. or **ACHARNÆ**, *drum*. A town of *Attica*; *Stat.* Hence, *adj.*, *Acharnanus*, a, um.  
**ACHĒLŌIDES**, and **ACHĒLŌIDES**, *filie* *Acheloi*, i. e. *Sirenes*; *Ov.*  
**ACHĒLŌICES**, a, um. I. Of or belonging to the *Achelous*; *Ov.* II. *Etolian*; *Stat.* N. B. *Focula Achelisia*, for *aqua*, *Virg. Geor.* 1, 9.  
**ACHĒLŌUS**, l. m. A river of *Ætolia*, which divides it from *Acarnania*; *Liv.*: *Ov.*: *Plin.*  
**ACHĒRON**, *ontis*, 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.

ACHÆRONTA, æ. f. A small town of Lucania or Calabria; Ilor.

ACHÆRUS, untis. m. and f. for Achæron. The infernal regions; Plaut.

ACHÆRUSICTA, a. um. Of or belonging to the infernal regions; Plaut.

ACHÆRUSUS, a. um. I. Of or belonging to Achæron; Liv. Hence, II. Of or belonging to the infernal regions; Lucr.: Cic.

ACHILLIDES, and ACHILLIDES, æ. m. A son or descendant of Achilles; Ov.

ACHILLES, is. and ACHILLEUS (trisyll.), ei. or i. and eos. m. Son of Peleus and Thetis, the celebrated hero of the Greeks at Troy; Virg.: Ov., &c.

ACHILLESUS, a. um. I. Of or belonging to Achilles; Virg.: Ov. II. Named after Achilles; Plin.: Propert.

ACHIVUS, a. um. i. q. Achæius; hence, Achivi; Liv. I. The Achæans. II. The Greeks; Liv.: Cic.: Ilor.

ACHRAÏNSA, æ. f. A part of Syracuse; Liv.

ACIDALIA, æ. f. A name of Venus; Virg.: said to be derived from a fountain called Acidalium in Bœotia, sacred to that goddess; hence, Acidalium, a. um. Of or belonging to Venus; Mart.

ACILIUS. A Roman family name: Cic.: Liv.

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; Lucr.

ACRISUS, i. m. A king of Argos, son of Abas by Oealea, brother of Pæreus, and father of Danaë; Ov. Hence, adj., Acrisiæus (onêus), a. um. Acrisiônides, i. e. Persæus; Ov.

ACRŒFARUSI (montes). High mountains in Epirus, reaching to the sea, the lower parts of which form a promontory called Acrocræurium; Plin.

ACRŒGRINTHUS, i. f. A mountain, together with a fortress, close to or in Corinth; Liv.

ACTEON, onis and ðnis. m. A grandson of Cadmus, and son of Aristæus and Antœoe; who, having accidentally seen Diana bathing, is said to have been changed 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, ðdis. 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.: Suet. Hence, adj., Actiacus, a. um. Actius, a. um.

ACTŒRIDES, æ. m. A descendant of Actor, who was the son of Deion, father of Menætius, 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, (trisyll.), of ADONÆUS (quadrisyll.), ei. m. i. q. Adonis; Plaut.

ADONIS (also, Adon), is. and idis. m. Son of Cinyras, and a favourite of Venus; Ov.: Cic.: Virg.

ADRAMYTTËOS, ADRAMYTTËUM, ADRAMYTTION, or ADRAMYTTION, i. A maritime town of Mysia or Æolis; Plin.: Cic.: Liv.

ADRASTUS, i. m. A king of Argos, son of Talæus, brother of Eriphyle, father of Argia, Deiphyle, &c., father-in-law of Polynæus 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, ðrum. A people of Gallia Belgica; Cæs.

ÆCIDEUS, a. um. Of or belonging to Æacus or the Æacide; Ov.

ÆCIDES, æ. m. A son or descendant of Æacus; Ov.: Virg.

ÆCIDIUS, a. um. i. q. Æacideus; minor Æacidae, Plaut., i. e. of Achilles.

ÆCIUS, a. um. Of or belonging to Æacus; Colum.: Plin.

ÆCUS, and ÆCOS, 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.: Ilor.

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, ÆEA insula Circe, of ÆEA in Colchis, Colchian; Virg.

ÆBUTUS. A Roman family name.

ÆBU, or HEBU, ðrum. A powerful people of Gallia Celtica, or Lugdunensis, between the Ligeris (Loire) and the Arar. (Saone); Cæs.: Cic.

ÆTES, æ. or ÆETA, æ. m. A king of Colchis, son of the Sun and Perscis, brother to Pasiphaë and Cæter, father of Medea, Absyrtus, and Chalciope; Ov.: Cic. Hence, adj., Ætæus, a. um.

ÆTIAS, ðdis. f. Daughter of Ætes; Ov., i. e. Medea.

ÆETINE, es. f. i. q. Æetias; Ov.

ÆETIS, idis. f. i. q. Æetias; Ov.

ÆGEON, ðnis. 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.

ÆGËTES, um. plur. f. Islands near the promontory Lilybæum, of Sicily; Nep.: Liv.: Sil.

ÆGEUS (dissyll.), 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.

ÆGËLES, es. f. Wife of Diomedes; Stat. Sylv.: Dict. Cret.

ÆGËLEUS, ei and eos. m. Otherwise called Absyrtus; brother of Medea and son of Ætes; Cic.

ÆGIDES, 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.

ÆGON, ðnis. 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

ÆGYPTUS, *i.* I. Masc. Son of Belus, king of Egypt. II. Fem. Egypt.  
 ÆGIUS, *a.* um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name; *Cic.*  
 ÆMILIUS, *a.* um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., *Æmilianus.*  
 ÆMŌNIA, *æ. f.* Thessaly; *Hor.*  
 ÆMŌNIUS, *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. m.* 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 Ænii, the inhabitants; *Liv.*  
 ÆNUS, or ÆNOS, *i.* A town of Thrace, at the mouth of the Hebrus; *Cic.*; *Liv.*  
 ÆOLIS, *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., *Æoliceus.*  
 ÆOLIOIDES, *æ. m.* A son or other descendant of Æolus; *Virg.*; *Ov.*  
 ÆOLIS, *Idis* and *Idos. f.* I. A daughter of Æolus; *Ov.* II. A province of Asia Minor; *Plin.* III. A province of Greece; *Liv.*  
 ÆOLIUS, *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.*  
 ÆQUICOLA, *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. Maclius stood, which was afterwards razed to the ground; *Cic.*  
 ÆERŌPE, *æ. m.* and *ÆTŌRA, æ. f.* Mother of Agamemnon and Menelaus; *Ov.*  
 ÆSAR, *aris.* A river of Magna Græcia, near Croton; *Ov.*  
 ÆSCHINES, *is. m.* A celebrated Athenian orator, rival of Demosthenes; *Cic.*  
 ÆSCYLLUS, *i. m.* A celebrated tragic poet of Athens; *Cic.*; *Hor.*  
 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.*  
 ÆSŌPIDES, *æ. m.* A son or other descendant of Æson; *Ov.*  
 ÆSONIUS, *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.*; *Hor.*  
 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.*  
 ÆTHIRA, *æ. f.* I. A daughter of Pithecus, 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, *æ.* Of or belonging to the town Etna; *Cic.*  
 ÆTŌLIA, *æ. f.* A province of Græcia Propria; *Cic.*  
 ÆTŌLLIUS, *a.* um. Ætolian; *Liv.*; *Plaut.*  
 ÆTŌLUS, *Idis. f.* An Ætolian woman, viz. Deianira, daughter of Æneus, king of Ætolia; *Ov.*

ÆTO

ÆTŌLIUS, *a.* um. Ætolian; *heros Ov. Met.* 14, 461, *l. e.* Diomedes.  
 ÆTŌLUS, *a.* um. I. Ætolian; *Hor.* II. Of or belonging to Diomedes; *Ov.* III. Apulian; *Sil.*  
 ÆFER, *Æfra, Afrum.* African; *Ov.*; *Hor.*  
 ÆFRANIUS, *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 Africa Propria; *Cic.* It was divided into Africa Zeugitana, wherein Carthage lay; and Africa 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.*  
 AGAMEMNON, *ŏnis. m.* A celebrated king of Mycenæ, who had the command of the Greeks at Troy; *Cic.* Hence, *Agamemnonides, Agamemnonius.*  
 AGANIPPE, *æ. f.* A celebrated fountain of Beotia, on mount Helicon; *Ov.*  
 AGANIPPEUS, *a.* um. Of or relating to Aganippe; *Propert.*  
 AGANIPPIS, *Idis* and *Idos. f.* Of or belonging to Aganippe; *Ov.*  
 AGATHOCLES, *is. m.* I. A king of Sicily, son of a potter; *Cic.* II. A certain historian; *Cic.*  
 AGATHYRS, *ŏrum.* A people of Scythia, on the Maeotic lake; *Virg.*  
 AGAVE, *æ. f.* A daughter of Cadmus, wife of Echion, who tore to pieces her son Pentheus, in a fit of madness; *Ov.*  
 AGENOR, *ŏris.* A king of Phœnicia, son of Neptune, husband of Telephassa or Agrioppe, father of Cadmus, Phœnix, Gily, Phineus, and Europa; Ido was related to him, and hence Carthage is called, *urbs Agenoris, Virg. Æn.* 1, 338 (342).  
 AGENŌREUS, *a.* um. I. Of or belonging to Ageris; *Ov.* II. Phœnician; *Sil.* III. Carthaginian; *Sil.*  
 AGENŌRIDES, *æ. m.* A descendant of Ageris; *Ov.*  
 AGESILAS, *a.* um. A celebrated Lacedæmonian king and general, son of Archidamus; *Nep.*  
 AGIS, *Idis.* A king of Lacedæmon, brother of Agesilau, and son of Archidamus; *Nep.*  
 AGRIGENTUM. See ACRAGRAS.  
 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 Calpurnia, 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 Parthion, brother of Cæneus, and father of Thersites; Ov.

AGYIEUS, ἄος and ἔι. m. i. e. præses vicorum, a name of Apollo; Hor.

AGYRIENSIS, e. Of or belonging to Agryium; Cic.

AGYRINUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Agryium; Sil.

AGYRIUM, 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.

ALBANDA, æ. f. and ðrum. n. A town of Caria; Liv.: Juv.

ALBANDENSIS, e. ALBANDENUS, a, um. ALABANDUS, ἄος and ἔι. m. ALABANDICUS, 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. Fedo 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.

ALBŪNEA, æ. f. The name of a fountain in the mountains of Tibur, and of a nymph said to reside there; Virg.: Hor.

ALBURNUS, i. m. A mountain of Lucania; Virg.

ALCÆUS, i. A celebrated lyric poet, of Mitylene in Lesbos; Hor. Hence, Alcaicum metrum, Alcaic verse; Sidon.

ALCĀTHŪS, 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.

ALCĪNES, æ. The common name of Hercules, who is usually supposed to have been so called as a descendant of Alceus or Alceus, 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 Phœaces in Corcyra; Ov. He was fond of orchards: hence, Alcinci sylva, Virg., fruit trees.

ALCMĒO, or ALCMĒON, ōnis. Son of Amphiaræus and Eriphyle, husband of Alphisbœa or Arsinœ, and Calirrhœ; Ov.

ALCMĒONUS, a, um. Of or belonging to Alcmœon; Propert.

ALCMĒNĀ, and contr. ALCMĒNĀ, e. or ALCMĒNE, 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 Alēvæ, his son; Ov.

ALĒCRO, us. f. One of the three Furies; Virg.

ALĒIUS, and contr. ALĒUS, a, um. e. g. arva Alēia, Ov.: campi Alēi, Cic., a plain in Asia Minor, where Bellerophon was thrown from Pegasus; so called probably from a river Alēos or Aleon.

ALĒSIA (rarely Alēxia), æ. A town of Gallia Celtaica or Lugdunensis, hodie Alise Cæs.; Liv.: Tac.

ALĒSTRĪNAS, atis. Of or belonging to Alētrium, a town of Latium; Cic. Also, Alētrinus; Liv.

ALEUS, a, um. i. q. Eliensis; Plaut.

ALEXANDER, dri. m. The name of several kings and other persons celebrated in history.

ALEXANDRIA, or ALEXANDREĀ, æ. f. I. The chief city of Egypt, hodie Scanderoon; Cic. II. Several other towns were called by this name.

ALEXANDRĪNUS, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Alexandria; Cic. II. Of or relating to Alexander; Lamprid.

ALEXIS and IOLIS, m. I. A beautiful youth; Virg. II. A slave and secretary of Pompeius Atticus; Cic. III. A celebrated staturary; Plin.

ALGIDUS, sc. mons. A mountain in Latium; Hor.: Algidus, 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, ALLIPIÆ, ALIPIÆ, or ALPIÆ, ærum. 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 ἔι. One of the giants, father of Otus and Ephialtes; Lucan.

ALŒDES, æ. m. A son of Alœus; Ov.: Virg.

ALPES, ium, plur. The Alps; Virg.: Cic.

ALPHEIAS, ædis. f. sc. nymph, i. e. Arethusa. A nymph and fountain, said to mingle its waters with the river Alpheus; Ov.

ALPHESIBÆA, æ. A daughter of the river Phœgeus, wife of Alcmœon, who deserted her and married Calirrhœ; Propert.

ALPHESIBERUS, i. The name of a shepherd in Virgil.

ALPHEUS, or ALPHŒUS, 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. I, 10, 36, is probably the name of a certain bombastic writer of tragedy.

**ALTIUM**, i. n. A town of Etruria; Sil. Hence, adj., **Alsiensis**, and **Alsius**.

**ALTHEA**, a. A daughter of Thestius, wife of Ceneus king of Calydon, mother of Meleager and Deianira; Ov.

**ALTINUM**, l. A town of Italy, where Venice now stands; Plin.: Mart. Hence, adj., **Altinas**, **Altinus**.

**ALYATTES**, is or a. A king of Lydia, father of Croesus; Hor.

**AMALTHEA**, a. 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**, onis, 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**, a. A town of Thesprotia in Epirus; Cic.: Ces. Hence, adj., **Ambracensis**, **Ambracias**, **Ambraciotis**, **Ambracias**.

**AMERIA**, a. A town of Umbria; Cic. Hence, adj., **Amerinus**.

**AMILCAR**, or **HAMILCAR**, aris. A man's name among the Carthaginians. The most celebrated is the father of Hannibal; Nep.

**AMINEUS**, or **AMINUS**, a, um. Aminean, or of belonging to a district of Italy celebrated for the growth of excellent vines; Plin.

**AMISOS**, or **AMTSOS**, i. f. A town of Pontus; Cic. Hence, adj., **Amisenus**.

**AMITHAON**, or rather **AMYTHAON**, onis. Son of Cretheus, father of Melampus, Bias, and Æolia; Amythaon natus, Ov., i. e. Melampus. Hence, adj., **Amythao-nius**.

**AMMIANUS** Marcellinus. A Latin writer of the fourth century.

**AMMON**, or **HAMMON**, onis, 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**, i. A celebrated Grecian soothsayer, father of Alcemon, Amphilo-chus, and Eurycle; Ov. Hence, adj., **Amphiaræus**, **Amphiaræides**.

**AMPHICTYON**, onis, i. Son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, king of Athens. II. Amphictyones, um; the congress of the Greeks; Cic.: Quint.

**AMPHILOCHIA**, a. A district of Acarnania; Liv.: Cic. It was so called from Amphilo-chus, a son of Amphiaræus.

**AMPHION**, onis. 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**, **Amphipoli-tis**.

**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 **AMPHITRUD**, onis. Son of Alceus (or Alceus) and Hippomane, king of Thebes, husband of Alcmena; Ov.: Plaut. Hence, **Amphitryoniades**, i. e. Hercules; Ov.

**AMPHRYSUS**, or **AMPHRYSUS**, i. m. A river of Phthiotis in Thessaly, where Apollo tended the herds of Admetus; Ov. Hence, adj., **Amphrysiacus**, **Amphrysius**.

**AMSACTUS**, 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.

**AMYCLE**, arum, and **AMYCLE**, 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., **Amy-monium**.

**AMYNTAS**, a. I. A king of Macedonia, father of Philip; Nep. II. The name of a shepherd in Virgil. Hence, **Amyntidas**, i. e. Philip; Ov.

**AMYNTOR**, onis. 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; Ilor.: Cic. Hence, adj., **Anacreontius**.

**ANACTORIUM**, i. A town of Acarnania; Plaut. Hence, adj., **Anactorius**; Sil.

**ANAGNIA**, a. A town of Latium; Virg.: Liv. Hence, adj., **Anagninus**.

**ANAPUS**, i. and **ANAPIS**, is. A river of Sicily; Ov.: Liv.

**ANAXAGORAS**, a. 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.

**ANCHIALUS** or **-OS**, i. I. A town of Thrace; Ov. II. Jura, verpo, per Anchialium, Mart., i. e. (probably) per Deum vivemem.

**ANCHISES**, or **ANCIUS**, a. A Trojan prince, son of Capys, father of Æneas by Venus; Virg. Hence, **Anchisiades**, i. e. Æneas; Virg.

**ANCON**, onis, or **ANCONA**, a. f. A town of Italy, celebrated for its growth of wine; Cic.: Plin.: Juv. Hence, adj., **Anconitanus**.

**ANCYRÆ**, a. f. The chief town of Galatia; Liv. Hence, adj., **Ancyranus**.

**ANDREMON**, onis. Husband of Dryope, and father of Amphissus; Ov.

**ANDRŒGOS** or **-US**, i. and o. A son of Minos and Pasiphaë, killed by the Megarens and Athenians out of jealousy; Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., **Andrœgœus**.

**ANDRŒMACHE**, es, or **-A**, a. f. Daughter of Ætæon, wife of Hector, mother of Astyanax; Virg.

**ANDRŒMÈDE**, es, or **-A**, a. f. Daughter of Cepheus and Cassiope, wife of Perseus; Ov.

**ANDRŒNICUS**, 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**.

**ANEMONIUM**, i. A promontory of Ci-

licia, with a town; Plin. Hence, adj., Anemurienis.

ANICIANS, a, um. Named after a certain Anicius; Cic.

ANIEN, enis, and ANIO, onis. A river of Italy, which falls into the Tiber near Rome; Ov.; Virg.; Plin. Hence, adj., Anienicola, Anienis, Anienus.

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, alis. 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 ANNNO, onis. 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, oris, m. A celebrated Trojan, founder of Patavium or Padua in Italy; Virg.; Ov.; Liv. Hence, adj.

1. Antenoricus, i. Of or belonging to Antenor. 2. Of Padua. 11. Antenoride. 1. Descendants of Antenor. 2. Paduan.

ANTHEDON, onis, f. I. A town and harbour of Bœotia; Ov. 11. Another in Palestine; Plin.

ANTICYRA, æ. An island in the Ægean sea; Hor.; Ov. Hence, adj., Anticyricus (os).

ANTIGONE, es, or - A, æ, f. I. Daughter of Œdipus, sister of Eteocles, Polyneices, and Ismene; Juv. 11. Daughter of Laomedon, sister of Priam; Ov.

ANTIGONEA (IA), æ. The name of several towns, viz. in Epirus, Mygdonia of Macedonia, Arcadia, Troas, Seleucus in Syria; Plin.; Liv.

ANTIGONUS, i. 1. One of Alexander's generals, father of Demetrius Poliorcetes; Nep.; Cic. 11. Antigonus i., king of Macedonia, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes; Justin. 111. Antigonus 2., king of Macedonia, father-in-law and guardian of Philip, otherwise called Doston; Cic.

ANTIGONUS, i. Son of Nestor killed at Troy; Hor.; Ov.; Juv.

ANTIOCHIA OR - EA, æ. The name of several towns, viz. in Cilicia, Assyria, Caria, Margiana, Mesopotamia, Pisidia, Macedonia, Syria. Hence, adj., Antiochensis, Antiochenus, Antiochiensis, Antiochinus, Antiochus.

ANTIOCHUS, 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, Antiocheus, Antiochinus,

ANTIOPIA, 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 Piræus; Cic.

ANTIPATER, 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.

ANTIPIATES, 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.

ANTISTHENES, is or æ. An Athenian, pupil of Socrates, and tutor of Diogenes the Cynic; Cic.

ANTISTUS, 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.

ANTONINUS, i. The name of several Roman emperors; Eutrop. Hence, adj., Antonianus.

ANTONIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Several members of this family are celebrated in history. Hence, adj., Antonianus.

ANŒTIS, is and idis, m. An Egyptian deity with the head of a dog; Virg.

ANXUR, oris, m. and n. A maritime town of Latium, afterwards called Tarracina; Liv. Hence, adj., Anxurus, Anxurus.

ANONES, um. One of the most ancient people of Bœotia; hence, adj., montes Anones, Virg., Anonian, i. e. Helicon, hence, adj., Anoides, Anonis, Anonius.

APAMEA OR - IA, æ. The name of several cities, viz. in Seleucis, Bithynia, Phrygia Major, Pisidia, Media, Babylonia, Mesopotamia, Assyria, Parthia. Hence, adj., Apamensis, Apamæus, 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., Appellens.

APENNINUS, i. m. The Apennines, a chain of mountains in Italy; Virg.; Ov.

Hence, adj., Apenninicola, Apenninigena.

APERANTIA, æ. A district of Thessaly; Liv.

APHÆREUS, i. A king of Messenia, father of Lynceus, Idas, and Pisuus. Hence, adj., Aphæreus; Ov.

APHRODISIAS, adis, f. Sacred to Venus; an epithet of several islands, towns, &c. APURONISTUM, 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.

APIRIDANS, i. m. A river of Thessaly, which receives the Enipeus, and falls into the Peneus; Ov.

APOLLO, inis, m. A deity, otherwise called Phœbus, son of Jupiter and Latona, twin brother of Diana. Hence, adj., Apollinaris, Apollineus.

APOLLŒDORUS, i. m. The name of several celebrated physicians, physicians, and artists; Cic.; Quint.; Plin.

APOLLŒNA. The name of several towns, so called from Apollo; viz. in Ætolia, Phocis, Macedonia, Grecian Illyria, Sicily, Crete, Thrace, Assyria, Cyrenaica, Samaria, Pisidia, Mysia, Syria. Hence, adj., Apollonias, Apolloniates, Apolloniaticus, Apolloniatis, 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.

APPULEIUS, or APPULEIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

APPŪLIA, or APPŪLIA, 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 river Tarnavus; Liv.; Mart. Hence, adj., Aquileiensis.

AQUILIUS, or AQUILLUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Aquilianus, or Aquillianus.

AQUILŒ, onis, m. i. q. Boreas. 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 Arabiau; Cic. Hence, adj., Arabus.

**ARACHŌIA, æ.** f. The most easterly province of Persia; Plin.

**ARACYNTHUS, i.** A mountain of Bœotia or Attica; Virg.

**ARAE, or ARARIS, is.** m. A river of Gaul, hodie the Saone; Virg.: Cæs. Hence, adj., Araricus.

**ARĀTUS, i.** m. I. A celebrated patriot of Sicyon; 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.

**ARBELA, 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., Arbellitis.

**ARĀDIA, æ.** f. An inland district of Peloponnesus; Virg.: Plin. Hence, adj., Arcadius, Arcadius.

**ARCAS, adis.** m. and f. adj. and subst. Arcadian; Virg.: Cic.

**ARCÉSILAS, æ.** m. A celebrated Academic philosopher; Cic.

**ARCHĒLĀTIS, i.** m. The name of several celebrated kings and philosophers; Cic.: Plin. Hence, adj., Archelais.

**ARCHIAS, æ.** m. A certain mechanic. Hence, adj., Archiacus; 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, cotemporary with Plato; Cic.: Hor.

**ARDEA, æ.** A town of Latium, chief city of the Rutuli; Virg.: Plin. Hence, adj., Ardeas, Ardeatinus.

**ARBŒTEUS, a.** um. Babylonian, Assyrian; Tibull.

**ARĒLAS, ætis** and **ARELATE, es.** f. A town of Gallia Narbon., on the Rhone, hodie Arles; Cæs.: Suet. Hence, adj., Arelatenis.

**ARĒMORICUS, or ARMORICUS, æ.** um. Situate near the sea, especially in Bre

## ARE

tagne, between the Loire and the Seine; Cæs.

**ARĒOPĀGUS, i.** n. Mars' Hill, at Athens; Cic. Hence, adj., Areopagita, Areopagiticus.

**ARĒTŪSA, 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., Arētusæus, Arētusius, Arēthusius.

**ARĒTIUM, i.** A town of Etruria, hodie Arezzo; Cic. Hence, adj., Arētinus.

**ARGÆUS, a.** um. adj. Argive or Grecian; Hor.: Ov.

**ARGILĒTUM.** A place in Rome, where booksellers and other tradesmen had shops; Liv.: Cic.: Virg.

**ARGINŪSÆ, ærum.** Three small islands in the Ægean sea, near Lesbos; Cic.

**ARGIVUS, a.** um. adj. I. Of Argos, Argive; Cic. II. Grecian; Virg.

**ARGO, 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, Argonauticus.

**ARGŌLŪS, a.** um. I. Argive; Plin.: Virg. II. Grecian (usually in the poets); Virg.

**ARGOS, neut.** sing. and plur. ARGĪ, ōrum. The chief city of Argolis in Peloponnesus; Ov.: Hor.

**ARGUS, i.** m. A hundred-eyed monster, said to have watched Io after she had been changed into a cow by Juno; Ov.— There were also several men of this name.

**ARGYNNŌ, a.** A youth, favourite of Agamemnon, who was drowned in the Cephissus; Propert.

**ARGŪLPA, æ.** A town of Apulia, afterwards called Arpi; Virg.

**ARĪA, or ARĪA, æ.** A province of Asia, between Hyrcania, Gedrosia, and India; Plin. Hence, adj., Arianus.

**ARĪADNA, æ.** or -Æ, es. f. The celebrated daughter of Minos king of Crete, and sister of Phædra; Ov. Hence, adj., Ariadnæus.

**ARĪCIA, æ.** A town of Latium; Hor.: Ov. Hence, adj., Aricinus.

**ARĪMINUM, i.** n. A town of Umbria in Italy, hodie Rimini; Cic. Hence, adj., Ariminensis.

**ARION, or ARŌ, 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

**ARISTE, es.** I. A town of Troas; Virg. II. Another in Lesbos; Plin.

**ARISTEUS, i.** A son of Apollo by Cyrene, king of Arcadia, husband of Autonoe, father of Actæon; Ov.: Virg.

**ARISTARCHIUS, i.** m. An Alexandrian critic, native of Samothrace, who revised the poems of Homer; Cic.: Ov. Hence, adj., Aristarcheus.

**ARISTIDES, is.** A celebrated Athenian, surnamed the Just; Nep.: Cic.: Ov.

**ARISTIPPUS, i.** A philosopher of Cyrene, pupil of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic sect; Cic. Hence, adj., Aristippæus.

**ARISTŪS, a.** um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

**ARISTO** or -ON, ōnis. A sceptic philosopher of Chios, pupil of Zeno of Citium; Cic.

**ARISTŌPHĀNES, is.** A celebrated comic poet of Athens in the time of Socrates; Hor. Hence, adj., Aristophaneus or -ius.

**ARISTŌTELES, 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.

**ARISTOXĒNUS, i.** A philosopher and musician of Tarentum, pupil of Aristotle; Cic.

**ARMENIA, æ.** A country of Asia, bounded by Pontus, Cappadocia, Iberia, Assyria, Media, and the Caspian sea; Plin. Hence, adj., Armeniacus, Armenius.

**ARNO, i.** n. A river of Etruria, hodie the Arno; Liv. Hence, adj., Arniensis.

**ARPI, ōrum.** A town of Apulia; Liv.: Mart. Hence, adj., Arpinus, Arpanus.

**ARPINUM, i.** A town of Latium, birthplace of Cicero; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Arpinas, Arpinus.

**ARRĪS, a.** um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

**ARSĀCES, is.** The first king of Parthia, from whom his successors are called Arsacidae; Tac.: Lucan. Also, Arsacide, The Persians; Lucan.

**ARSINOË, es.** f. I. The name of several celebrated women; Catull.: Lucan. II. The name of several celebrated towns, viz. in Egypt, Cyrenaica, and Cilicia; Plin. Hence, adj., Arsinœticus, Arsinœites.

**ARTAXĀTA, orum.** m. A town of Armenia major, on the Araxes; Juv.: Plin.

**ARTAXERXES, is.** The name of several kings of Persia; Nep.

ARTĒMĪDŪRUS, *i.* The name of several celebrated writers and artists; *Plin.*

ARVERNI, *ŏrum.* A people of Aquitania in Gaul, hodie Auvergne; *Cas.: Liv.: Lucan.*

ARVISIUS, or ARISIUS, *a. um.* Of or from the mountain or district Arvisius or Arius in Chios; *Virg.: Sil.*

ARFĪNUM. A town of Illyria. Hence, *adj.*, Arfūnias; *Tibull.*

ASCĒLĀPIUS, *i.* A son of Acheron and Orpheus, said to have been changed into an owl; *Ōv.*

ASCANIUS, *i. m.* I. A son of Æneas; *Virg.: II.* A river of Bithynia or Phrygia; *Virg.*

ASCĒPIADES, *æ. m.* I. A celebrated physician of Prusa in Bithynia; *Cic.: II.* A philosopher of the Eretrian sect; *Cic.: Hence, adj., Ascēpiadæus.*

ASCRA, *æ.* A small town of Bœotia, near Helicon, where Hesiod was born and lived; *Ōv.: Hence, adj., Ascraeus, i. e. of Asera, Ōv.: 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, *ŏlis.* 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.

ASIS, *a, um, Asian, i. e. of or belonging to Asia on the Caystrus, in Lydia, palus, prata, Virg.*

ASŌPES or -OS, *i. m.* A river of Bœotia, represented also as a king, and father of Ægina, Evadne, and Eubœa; *Ōv.: Stat.: Hence, adj., Asopis.*

ASPENDUS, -OS, or -UM, *i.* A town of Pamphylia, on the Eurymedon; *Cic.*

ASSARACUS, *i.* Son of Troas, father of Capys, grandfather of Achilles, and brother of Ganymede and Iphig.; *Ōv.;* 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, *es. f.* A goddess of the Syrians and Phœnicians; *Cic.*

ASTERIA, *æ. or -E, es. f.* Daughter of Cœus and Phœbe, sister of Latona, and mother of Hecate and the four Hercules; *Cic.: Ōv.*

ASTREA, *æ.* I. The goddess of Justice, daughter of Jupiter and Themis; *Ōv.: II.* The constellation Virgo; *Lucan.*

ASTREUS, *i.* Son of Crius and Eurybia, father of the winds by Aurora; hence, fratres Astræi, *Ōv., i. e. venti.*

ASTUR, *ŏris, m.* One of Asturia, an Asturian; *Mart.: Sil.*

ASTRA, *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.*

ASTŪGĒS, *is.* A king of Media, grandfather of the elder Cyrus; *Ōv.*

ASTŪNAX, *actis.* A son of Hector and Andromache; *Ōv.*

ASTYPALÆA, *æ.* An island, one of the Cyclades; *Ōv.: Hence, adj., Astypalæensis, Astypalæicus, Astypalæus.*

ATALANTA, *æ. or -E, es. f.* I. Daughter of Schœneus, celebrated for her swiftness in running; *Ōv.: II.* Daughter of Jasus or Jasius, a celebrated huntress, beloved by Meleager; *Ōv.: III.* An island near Eubœa; *Plin.: Liv.: Hence, adj., Atalanteus or -eus, Atalantiades.*

ATARNEA, *æ.* A town of Mysia or Æolis. Hence, *adj., Atarnites; Ōv.*

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., Atestinius.*

ATHĀMĀNES, *um.* A people of Epirus or Ætolia; *Cic.: Liv.: Plin.: Hence, adj., Athamania, Athamans, Athamanus.*

ATHĀMAS, *antis.* A king of Thebes or Bœotia, and afterwards of Thessaly, son of Æolus, brother of Sisyphus, Salmonæus, &c., husband of Nephele, by whom he had Phryxus and Helle, and afterwards of Ino, who was the mother of Learchus and Melicerta; *Ōv.: Cic.: Hence, adj., Athamanteus, Athamantiades, Athamanticus, Athamantis.*

ATHĒNÆ, *ŏrum.* Athens, a celebrated city of Attica; *Cic.: Ōv.: Plin.: Hence, adj., Athenacus, Atheniensis.*

ATHĒNIŌN, *ŏnis.* A slave who took the lead in the insurrection of the slaves in Sicily; *Cic.*

ATHĒNŪDŌRUS, *i.* I. A celebrated statuary 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.*

ATHOS, or ATHŌ, *m.* A high mountain of Macedonia; *Virg.: Plin.*

ATIĀLUS, or ATTĪLUS, *a, um, adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name. Hence, *adj., Attilianus, or Attilianus.*

ATĪNA, *æ.* A town of Latium; *Virg.: Liv.: Sil.: Hence, adj., Atinas.*

ATĪNIUS, *a, um, adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name.

ATĪNTANIA, *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 Æthra. The poets feign that he was changed into the aforesaid mountain, and bore the heavens on his shoulders; *Ōv.: Virg.: Hence, adj., Atlanteus, Atlanticus, Atlantides, Atlantias, Atlanticus, Atlantis, Atlantius.*

ATRACŪS, *idis, f.* Daughter of Atrax. An epithet of Hippodamia, wife of Pirithous, because she was the town Atrax, or because her father's name was Atrax.

ATRAX, *ŏcis.* A town of Pælagiotts in Thessaly; *Liv.: Plin.: Hence, adj., Atracius, Thessalian; Propert.*

ATREUS, *i. d. eos, m.* Son of Pelops and Hippodamia, king of Macedonia and Peloponnesus, father or grandfather of Agamemnon and Menelaus; *Ōv.: 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.*

ATTIS, or ATTIS, *idis or Idos, f. i. q.* Attica, or Atheniensis (*fem.*).

ATTICA, *æ. f.* A district of Græcia Propria, south of Bœotia, on the Ægean sea; *Plin.*

## ATT

**ATTICUS**, a, um. Attic, Athenian; *OV.*: *HOR.*: *MART.*

**ATTIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., *ATTIANUS*.

**ATUR** (*Tibull.*), or **ATŪRĀS** (*Lucan.*) A river of Aqulania, hodie Adour.

**ATYS**, or **ATTYS**, *ŷos*, and **ATTIS**, *Idis*, *ATTIN*, *inis*, m. I. A celebrated Phrygian youth, of whom Cybele became enamoured; *OV.* II. There were several others of this name; *TAC.*: *LIV.*: *VIrg.*

**AVARICIUS**, I. A town of Gallia Aquitania, afterwards called Bituriges or Biturice, 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 Baie, consisting of a thick wood, a lake in the same which exhaled a pestilential vapour, and a cavern in which the Cumæan Sibyl was said to dwell; *LIV.*: *CIC.*: also, plur. *AVERNÆ*, *sc. loca*; *VIrg.* Hence, adj. *AVERNALIS*, *AVERNUS*.

**AVIDIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., *AVIDIANUS*.

**AVIDUS**, *i. m.* A river of Apulia, hodie Ofanto; *HOR.*: *VIrg.* Also, adj., *AVIDUS*; *SIL.*

**AUGE**, *es*, and **AUGEA**, *æ. f.* Daughter of Aleus king of Arcadia, and of Nereæ, and mother of Telephus by Hercules; *OV.*

**AUGIAS**, **AUGĒAS**, or **AUGĒAS**, *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 Octavius, afterwards Octavianus Cæsar, first emperor of Rome, and subsequently to other emperors, being equivalent to the title of emperor; *SUET.* Hence, adj., *AUGUSTALIS*, *AUGUSTANUS*, *AUGUSTÆUS*, *AUGUSTIANUS*, *AUGUSTINUS*, *AUGUSTUS*.

**AULÆRĀ**, *ŷrum*. A people of Gallia Cæltica, sive Lugdunensis; there were three clans of them, viz. *Eurovices*, *Cenomanni*, and *Diabliantes*; *CÆS.*

**AULIS**, *Idis*, *f.* A town or village and

## AUL

harbour of Bœotia on the Euripus; *CIC.*: *VIrg.*: *LUCAN.*

**AULON**, *ŷnis*. 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.

**AURŌRA**, *æ. f.* Goddess of the morning, daughter of Hyperion and Thya (or Æthra, or Pallas), wife of Tithonus, and mother of Memnon; *VIrg.*

**AURUNCIA**, *æ.* A town of Campania; *LIV.*

**AURUNCI**, *ŷrum*. A people of Latium, near Campania; *PLIN.*: *VIrg.*: *LIV.*: Hence, adj., *AURUNCUS*.

**AUSĒTĀNI**, *ŷrum*. 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, *AUSONIA*, 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., *AUSONIDA*, *AUSONIS*, *AUSONIUS*.

**AUTŌLYCHES**, *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.*

**AUTŌNŌE**, *es*. Daughter of Cadmus, wife of Aristæus, and mother of Actæon; *OV.* Hence, adj., *AUTŌNŌIUS*, *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.

**BĀBYLŌN**, *ŷnis*, *f.* A celebrated city on the Euphrates; *MART.*: *PLIN.* Hence, adj., *BABYLONIACUS*, *BABYLONIUS*, *BABYLONIENSIS*, *BABYLONIUS*.

**BACCHĀDE**, *ŷrum* m. A powerful family at Corinth, descendants of Bacchis; *OV.*: *PLIN.* Bacchæis, one of this family; *STAT. SYLV.* 2, 2, 34.

## BAC

**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. *BACCHEIUS*, *BACCHÆUS*, *BACCHICUS*, *BACCHIUS*.

**BACTRĀM**, *i.* and more frequently, **BACTRĀ**, *ŷrum*, *m.* 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*, *BACTRIANUS*.

**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.*

**BAIE**, *ŷrum*, *f.* A town in Campania, celebrated for its warm baths; *CIC.*: *HOR.* Hence, adj., *BALANUS*.

**BALÆARES** *insulæ*, or simply, **BALÆARES**. Islands of the Mediterranean, hodie Majorca and Minorca; *PLIN.* Also, *BALÆARIS*, *OF* or belonging to these islands; *VIrg.*: *PLIN.*: *BALÆARES*. The inhabitants; *LIV.*: *CÆS.* Hence, adj., *BALÆARICUS*.

**BANDŪSIA**, *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., *BARCÆUS*, *BARCINUS*.

**BARCE**, *es*, *f.* I. The nurse of Sicheus; *VIrg.* II. A town of Cyrenaica, afterwards called Ptolemais; *PLIN.* Hence, *BARCÆI*, The inhabitants; *VIrg.*

**BARCINO** or **-ON**, *ŷnis*, *f.* A town of Hispania Tarraconensis, hodie Barcelona; *PLIN.*

**BARDEI**, *ŷrum*. A people of Dalmatia; hence, probably, *BARDAICIUS*, *a*, *um*; *MART.*: *JUV.*

**BARGYLĒ**, *ŷrum*, or **BARGYLA**, *ŷrum*. A town of Caria; *LIV.* *BARGYLĒTA*, or *BARGYLĒTA*. The inhabitants; *CIC.* Hence, adj., *BARGYLĒTICUS*, *BARGYLĒTICUS*; *LIV.*: *PLIN.*

**BĀRIUM**, *i.* A town of Apulia; *PLIN.*: *LIV.*

**BASSANIA**, *æ.* A town of Illyria; *BASSANITÆ*. The inhabitants; *LIV.*

**BASTŪS**, *i.* A surname of several Roman families.

**BASTARNÆ**, *ŷrum*. An ancient people of Germany, near to modern Hungary; *LIV.*: *TAC.* Hence, adj., *BASTARNICUS*.

## BAT

**BATĀVUS**, a, um. Batavian, Dutch; Mart.: Sil.: Plin.: *Juv.* N.B. The penult is short in *Lucan.* 1, 431.

**BĀTHYLUS**, i. m. - I. A youth, favourite of Anacreon; Hor. II. A celebrated pantomime in the reign of Augustus; Tac.: *Juv.*: Pers.

**BATTIADĒ**, æ. m. A descendant of Battus, who built Cyrene in Africa; hence, I. Callimachus; Ov.: Stat. II. Battiadae, Inhabitants of Cyrene; Sil.

**BĀTELUM**, i. A town of Campania; Virg.: Sil.

**BĀUCES**, *Idis* and *Idos*. f. A poor old woman, who, with her husband Philemon, hospitably entertained Jupiter and Mercury; Ov. Met. 8.

**BĀVIUS**, i. m. A paltry poet, contemporary with Virgil; Virg.

**BĀUL**, ñrum. A villa, and probably a small town, near *Baia*; Cic.: Plin.: Tac.

**BĒBRYCIA**, æ. f. sc. terra. A country of Asia, afterwards called Bithynia; Val. Fl.

**BĒBRYCIUS**, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Berycia or Bithynia; Virg. II. Of or belonging to king Beryx; Sidon.

**BĒBRYX**, *ycis*. m. I. A king of the Beryces, on the Pyrenees Sil. II. Plur. Beryces. 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.

**BĒDRIACUM**, or **BĒTRIACUM**, i. A town of Italy, between Cremona and Verona, hodie *Caneto*; Suet.: Tac. Hence, adj., Bēdriacensis, or Bētriacensis.

**BĒLBĪNA**, æ. A town of Laconia; hence, adj., Bēlbinate, or Bēlbinites; Liv.

**BĒLGA**, æ. m. I. A native of Gallia Belgica; Lucan. Plur. Bēlgæ; Cæs.

II. There were also Bēlgæ in Britain; *Venta Belgarum*, hodie *Winchester*; Ptol. **BĒLGICUS**, a, um. I. Of or belonging to the Bēlgæ in Gaul; Virg.: Sil.: Plin.

II. British, from the Bēlgæ in Britain; color, Propert.

**BĒLGICUM**, i. A part of Gallia Belgica; Cæs.

**BĒLLĒRŌPHON**, tis, and **BĒLLĒRŌPHONTES**, 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., Bēllērophonteus.

**BĒLLŌNA**, æ. The goddess of war; Virg.: Hor. Hence, adj., Bēllonaricus.

**BĒLLOVĀCI**, ñrum. A people of Gallia

## BEL

Belgia; Cæs.: Plin. Their country is the modern *Beauvais*.

**BĒLUS**, i. m. The name of several kings, particularly Belus, surnamed Priscus, father of Danaus and Ægyptus; whence the daughters of Danaus are called Bēlides; Ov. Hence also, Bēlides, æ. m. A descendant of Belus; Virg.: Ov.: Stat. Also, Bēlus, king of Tyre, father of Dido; Virg.

**BĒLACUS**, i. m. A lake in the Venetian territory, hodie *Lago di Garda*; Virg. Hence, adj., Bēnacensis.

**BĒNĒVENTUM**, i. n. A town of the Hirpini, hodie *Benevento*; Liv.: Plin.: Hor. Hence, adj., Bēneventanus.

**BĒSSI**, ñrum. A people of Thrace, on the Hebrus; Cæs.: Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Bēssicus.

**BĒANOR**, ñris. n. I. A centaur; Ov. II. Said by Servius (ad Virg.) to be the founder of Mantua, and the same as *Cēnus*; Virg. Ecl. 9, 60.

**BĒAS**, antis. A native of Priene, one of the seven wise men of Greece in the time of Solon; Cic.

**BĒACULUS**, i. A surname of the Furian family.

**BĒRACTE**, is. n. A town of Gallia Celtica sive *Lugdunensis*; Cæs.

**BĒRAN**, actis. A town of Gallia Belgica; Cæs.

**BĒRULUS**, i. A Roman surname.

**BĒDIS**, is. f. A town of Sicily; Cic. Hence, adj., Bēdinus, Bēdisens.

**BĒGERRI**, ñrum, or **BĒGERRŌNES**, um. A people of Gallia Aquitania, on the Pyrenees; Cæs. Hence, adj., Bēgerricus, Bēgerritanus.

**BĒLBĒLIS**, is. f. A town of Celtiberia in Hispania Tarraconensis, birthplace of Martial the celebrated epigrammatist; Plin.: Mart. Hence, adj., Bēlbilitanus.

**BĒON**, ñis. m. A philosopher, at first of the Academic sect, afterwards of the Cyrenaic. His writings were very satirical; Cic. Hence, adj., Bēoneus.

**BĒSALTE**, ñrum. A people of Macedonia, on the Strymon; Liv.: Plin.: Virg. **BĒSANTHE**, es. A town of Thrace, on the Propontis; Plin.

**BĒSTŌNES**, um. I. A people of Thrace, near *Abdera*; Plin. II. The Thracians, in general; Sil.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Bēstonis, Bēstonius.

**BĒTHŪNIA**, æ. A district of Asia Minor, bounded by the Propontis, the Thracian Bosphorus, Black Sea, and Galatia; Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Bēthynicus, Bēthynis, Bēthynius, Bēthynus.

## BIT

**BĒTRĪX**, *Igis*. Plur. BĒTRĪGES. A people of the Aquitani in Gaul; viz. Bituriges Cubi, near the modern Bourges; and Bituriges Ubisci, Vibisci, or Vicisci, near Bordeaux; Cæs.: Plin.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Bētricus.

**BĒLANDE**, ñrum. A town of Lucania; Liv.

**BĒLANDENO** or **-ON**, ñnis. A town of Italy, near *Flacentia*; Liv.

**BĒOCCHOR**, ñris. m. I. I. g. Bocchus, a king of Mauritania; Liv. II. A Moor, African; *Juv.*

**BĒOCCHUS**, i. King of Mauritania, father-in-law of Jugurtha; Sall.

**BĒBE**, es. f. A town of Thessaly; Ov. Hence, Bēbēs, idis. f. sc. palus; Lucan.: Propert. Hence, adj., Bēbeus, Bēbais, Bēbicus.

**BĒŌTĪA**, æ. f. A country of Greece, near *Ætica*, Phocis, Locris, and the Euripus; Plin. Hence, adj., Bēoticus, Bēotus, Bēotidus, Bēotus.

**BŌI**, ñrum. A people of Gallia Celtica; Cæs.: Plin. Hence, adj., Bōicus.

**BŌLA**, or **VOLA**, æ. A town of the Æoli in *Latium*; Virg.

**BŌNA DEA**. A goddess worshipped by the Roman matrons; Cic.: Tibull.

**BŌNNA**, æ. A town of the Ubi in Gallia Belgica, hodie *Bonn*; Tac. Hence, adj., Bōnnensis.

**BŌGNĪA**, æ. A town of Gallia Cispadana, hodie *Bologna*; Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Bōnoniensis.

**BŌRĒAS**, æ. The North Wind, father of Calais, Zethus, and Cleopatra, by Orithyia; Liv.: Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., Bōreus.

**BŌRĒSTHĒNES**, is. m. A river of European Sarmatia, hodie *Dnieper*; Plin. Hence, adj., Bōrysthenus.

**BŌSPŌRUS**. The name of two straits. I. Thracius, near Constantinople; Plin. II. Cimmericus, now the straits of *Caffa*; Cic. Hence, adj., Bōsporanus, Bōsporicus, Bōsporicus, Bōsporus.

**BŌTTĒEA**, æ. f. A district of Macedonia, near the *Sinns* Thermaicus; Liv.: Bōttēis, The inhabitants; Plin.

**BŌVĪANUM**, i. The name of two towns in Sannium, the one called *Bovianum vctus*, the other *Bovianum Undecimannum*; Plin.: Liv.: Cic.

**BŌVILLE**, ñrum. I. A small town near *mons Albanus* at Rome, on the *Via Appia*; Ov.: Propert.: Tac. Hence, adj., Bōvillus, Bōvillanus. II. A small town or village near *Arpinum*; hence, adj., Bōvillanus; Cic.

**BRĀCĀRA, æ.** A town of Hispan. Tarracon., hodie Braga in Portugal; Plin. Hence, Bracari, and Bracares. The inhabitants; Plin.

**BRANCHUS, l.** A son of Simarus 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., Brænicus.

**BRÆCCI, ðrum.** A people of Pannonia; Suet.

**BRÆUNI, ðrum.** A people of Rhætia; Hor.

**BRIAREUS, l. 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, ldis and ldis. 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, Britannus, 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.

**BRŌNIUS, i. m.** An epithet of Bacchus; Ov. Hence, adj., Bromius, 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.

**BRŪTĒRI, 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, Brundisinus, or Brunducium.

**BRUTTI, ðum.** A people in the ex-

tremit point of Italy, near the straits of Sicily; Liv. Hence, adj., Bruttianus, Bruttius.

**BRŪTUS, l.** 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, who assisted at the death of Cæsar; Cic. Hence, adj., Brutianus, Brutinus.

**BRŪSTIS, is. f.** A surname of Diana; Ov. Hence, adj., Bubastis, Bubastites.

**BŪCĒPHĀLUS, i.** The name of a favourite horse belonging to Alexander the Great; Plin.: Curt.

**BŪPĀLUS, i.** A statuary and sculptor of Chios, contemporary with the poet Hippocax; Hor.: Plin.

**BURDIGĀLA, or BURDAGALA, æ.** A town of Gallia Aquitania, in the territory of the Bituriges Vibisci, birthplace of the poet Ausonius, hodie Bordeaux; Auson. Hence, adj., Burdigalensis, Burdigalus.

**BURGUNDIONES, um.** Burgundians, a people of Germany, descended from the Vandals; Plin.

**BŪSIRIS, is and ldis. 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., Busiritæ.

**BUTHROTUM or -ON, i. n. and BUTHROTUS or -OS, i. f.** A town on the coast of Epirus, hodie Butrinto; Ov.: Cic.: Plin. Hence, adj., Buthrotus.

**BYBLIS, ldis. f.** Daughter of Miletus and Cyanea, said to have been changed into a fountain; Ov.

**BYLLIS, or BELLUS, ldis. f.** A maritime town of Grecian Illyria, over against Brundisium; Cæs. Hence, adj., Byllidensis or Bullidensis, Byllinus or Bullidus.

**BYRSA, æ.** The citadel of Carthage; Virg.: Liv.

**BYZÆCENE, or BYZACENA. sc.** Africa, or terra; l. 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, l.** A noted robber, son of Vulcan; Virg. Juv.: Ov.

**CADMUS, l.** 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.

**CÆCŪM, i. n.** A district, or rather a town, of Latium, near Fundi, on the borders of Campania, celebrated for its wine; hence, Cæcetus, a, um. At or growing in Cæcium; Plin.: Hor.

**CÆLUS, i.** A deity, otherwise called Uranus, father of Saturn, and others; Cic. CÆNEUS, ði and cōs. Son of Elatus, a celebrated Argonaut; Ov.: Virg.

**CÆNINA, æ.** A town of Latium; Plin.: Ov. Hence, adj., Cænicensis, Cænicus.

**CÆRE, n.** indecl. sometimes CÆRES, ldis and etis. f. A town of Etruria; Liv.: Virg. Hence, adj., Cæres, ldis and etis, 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., Cæsareus, Cæsarianus.

**CÆSARĀUGUSTA, æ.** A town in Spain, hodie Saragossa; Plin. Hence, adj., Cæsaraugustanus.

**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 KÆSO, ðnis.** A surname of the Fabian family.

**CÆSŌNICUS, i.** A surname of the Pisonian family.

**CÆSONIUS, a, um.** adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Cæsonianus.

**CAIcus**, i. m. I. A river of Mysia; Liv.: Plin.: Virg. II. A companion of Æneas; Virg.

**CAJETA**, æ. or -E, es. f. I. The nurse of Æneas; Virg. Hence. II. A town and harbour of Latium; Virg.: Cic.

**CAIus** (trissyl.), and **CAIus** (dissyll.) A Roman pronomen. Hence, adj., **Calanus**.

**CALÄBER**, brä, brum. Calabrian, of Calabria; Hor.: Ov.

**CALÄBBRIA**, æ. The extreme part of Italy towards Greece; Liv.: Hor.: Plin. Hence, adj., Calabrian.

**CALÄGURIS**, or **CALAGURRIS**, is. f. A town of Hispan. Tarracon., birthplace of Quintilian, hodie Calahorra; Liv. Hence, adj., Calaguritanus.

**CALÄIS**, is. A son of Boreas by Orithyia, brother of Zethus; Ov.

**CALÄMIS**, idis. m. A satuary, celebrated especially for his figures of horses; Ov.: Propert.: Cic.: Plin.

**CALÄTIA**, æ. or **CALATIE**, Ærum. A town of Campania, hodie Cajazzo; Liv.: Cic.: Sil. Hence, adj., Calatinus.

**CALÄCRA**, 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.

**CALÄDÖNIA**, æ. A district of ancient Britain, hodie Scotland; Tac.: Plin. Hence, adj., Caledonius, Caledonia.

**CÄLES**, is, and often plur. **CALES**, ium. A town of Campania, celebrated for its wine, hodie Calvi; Cic.: Virg. Hence, adj., Calenus.

**CÄLGULA**, 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.

**CALLÄICUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to Gallicia; Ov.

**CALLICRÄTIDÄS**, æ. A Lacedæmonian general in the Peloponnesian war; Cic.

**CALLIMÄCHUS**, i. m. A celebrated Greek poet, a native of Cyrene, who lived in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus; Cic.: Quint.: Ov. Hence, adj., Callimachus.

**CALLIÖPÆ**, es. The chief of the Muses; Ov.: Virg.: Propert. Also, Calliopea; æ; Virg.

**CALLIPHO** (on), ðnis and ontis. A celebrated philosopher; Cic.

**CALLIPOLIS**, is. f. A town of Thrace, on the Hellespont, hodie Gallipoli; Plin.

**CALLIRHOE**, **CALLIRRHÖE**, or **CALLIROE**, 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 Lyeon 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., Calpeitanus, Calpeitanus.

**CALPURNIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Calpurnitanus.

**CALVUS**, i. A Roman surname.

**CALYDNA**, or **CALYMNÄ**, æ. or -E, es. f. An island of the Ægean sea near Caria; Ov.

**CÄLYDON**, 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.

**CÄLYPSO**, us and ðnis. f. A nymph, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys, or of Atlas (hence called Atlantis, Tibull.); Ov.: Tibull.: Plin.

**CÄMÄRINA**, or **CÄMÉRINA**, æ. A town of Sicily; Virg.: Ov.

**CÄMBÛSES**, is. m. A Persian king, son and successor of the elder Cyrus; also, the father of the said Cyrus; Justin.

**CÄMÉRIA**, æ. A town of Latium; Liv. Hence, adj., Camerinus.

**CÄMILLUS**, i. m. A surname of the Furian family.

**CÄMIRUS**, or -os, i. A brother of Ialysus of Rhodes, from whom a town in that island received its name; Cic.

**CÄMPÄNIA**, 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., Campänicus, Campänus, Campas.

**CÄNÄCÆ**, es. f. A daughter of Æolus; Ov.

**CÄNDÄVIA**, æ. f. A mountainous region near Macedonia; Cic.: Plin.: Lucan.

**CÄNDAULES**, æ or is. A king of Lydia, last of the race of the Heraclidæ; Plin.

**CÄNDIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

**CÄNINÉFÄS**, Plur. **CÄNINEFÄTÄS**, um. An ancient people of Lower Germany; Tac.

**CÄNIINIUS**, 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., Cannucis.

**CÄNÖPUS** (os), i. m. A maritime town of Africa, near Alexandria; Plin.: Tac.: Virg. Hence, adj., Canopæus or Canopus, Canopius, Canopitanus, Canopitis.

**CÄNTÄBER**, brä, brum. Cantabrian, of or belonging to Cantabria; Hor.: Juv.: Cæs.

**CÄNTÄBBRIA**, æ. A province of Hispan. Tarracon., hodie Biscaya; Plin. Hence, adj., Cantabrianus.

**CÄNTIUM**, i. n. Kent; Cæs.

**CÄNULEIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

**CÄNÜSIUM**, i. A town of Apulia, on the river Aufidus, celebrated for its wool, hodie Canosa; Hor.: Cæs.: Plin. Hence, adj., Canusinus.

**CÄPÄNEUS**, i and ðos. 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.

**CÄPENÄ**, 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.

**CÄPHÄRÉUS**, ði and ðos. m. A mountain and promontory of Eubœa towards Asia, where the Greeks or their return from Troy suffered shipwreck; Virg.: Ov.: Sil. Hence, adj., Capharæus and Capharæus, Capharis.

**CÄPITO**, ðnis. m. A Roman surname.

**CÄPITOLIUM**, 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.

**CÄPPÄDÖCIA**, æ. f. A province of Asia Minor, between the Black Sea and Cilicia; Plin.: Cic. Hence, adj., Cappadocius.

**CÄPPÄDÖX**, ðcis. adj. Cappadocian; plur. Cappodoces, The Cappadocians. Hence, adj., Cappadocus.

**CÄPRÆE**, Ærum. f. An island of the Tuscan sea, hodie Capri; Virg.: Ov.

## CAP

**CAPRA**, *m. f.* A town of Africa; *Sall.* Hence, *adj.*, *Caprensis*.

**CAPUA**, *m. f.* The chief town of Campania; *Cic.*: *Hor.*: *Virg.* Hence, *adj.*, *Capuanus*, *Capuensis*.

**CAPVS**, *fos. m.* I. Son of Assaracus, and father of Anchises; *Ov.* II. A companion of Æneas; *Virg.* III. A king of Alba; *Ov.* IV. A Samnite general, who took Vulturum, afterwards called Capua; *Liv.*

**CAR**, *genit. Caris. n.* A Carian, native of Caria; *Cic.*: *Nep.* Plur. *Cares*, *The Carians*; *Virg.*: *Ov.*

**CARCALLA**, *m.* The name of a Roman emperor; *Auson.*

**CARĀLIS**, *is. f.* A town of Sardinia, hodie Cagliari; *Flor.*: *Claud.* Hence, *adj.*, *Caralitans*.

**CARBO**, *ōnis. A* Roman surname. Hence, *adj.*, *Carbonianus*.

**CARCEDONICUS**, *a, um. i. q.* Carthaginensis; *Plaut.*

**CARDIA**, *m. f.* Thrace, near the mouth of the river Melas, on the Thracian Chersonesus. Hence, *adj.*, *Cardianus*, *a, um*; *Nep.*

**CĀRIA**, *m. f.* A province of Asia Minor, on the Ægean sea, between Ionia, Doris, and Lycia; *Plin.*: *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, *Caricus*.

**CARMĀNI**, *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**, *m. f.* A goddess, mother of Evander; *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*, *Carneadus*.

**CARNI**, *ōrum. A* people of Gallia Transpadana; *Plin.*: *Liv.*

**CARNŪTES**, *um. A* people who dwelt in part of Gallia Celtaica, s. Lugdun., hodie Chartrain; *Cæs.*: *Plin.*

**CARPĀTHOS** (*us*), *i. f.* An island between Crete and Rhodes; *Plin.* Hence, *adj.*, *Carpathius*.

**CARPĒTĀLIA**, *m.* A district of Hispan. Tarraco; *Plin.* *Adj.*, *Carpetanus*.

**CARRĒS**, or **CARRĒS**, *arum. A* town of Mesopotamia, where Crassus was slain; *Plin.*: *Flor.*: *Lucan.*

**CARSĒLĪ**, *ōrum. A* town of Latium; *Liv.*: *Ov.* Hence, *adj.*, *Carsolanus*.

**CRATEIA**, *m.* A town of Hispan. Bætica, near the straits of Hercules; *Liv.*:  
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## CAR

*Plin.* Hence, *adj.*, *Cartelanus*, *Cartelenis*.

**CARTHĀGO**, or **KARTHĀGO**, *inis. f.* I. A celebrated city and republic of Africa, on the site of the modern Tunis, *Nep.*: *Liv.* II. Carthago Nova, a town of Hispan. Tarraco; hodie Carthago; *Cic.*: *Liv.*: *Plin.* Hence, *adj.*, *Carthaginensis*.

**CARVILIUS**, *a, um. adj. and subst. A* Roman family name.

**CARYĒ**, *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**, *m.* A surname of the Servilian family.

**CASĪLĪNUM**, *i.* A town of Campania; *Liv.*: *Cic.*: *Plin.* Hence, *adj.*, *Casilinas*, *Casilinensis*, *Casilinus*.

**CASĪNUM**, *i.* A town of Latium, on the borders of Campania; *Cic.*: *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, *Casinas*, *Casinus*.

**CASIUS**, *i.* A mountain of Arabia, near Egypt, where Jupiter had a temple; *Plin.* Hence, *adj.*, *Casius*, *a, um*; *Lucan.*

**CASPERIA**, *is. 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.*, *Caspicus*, *Cæpiadæ*, *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*), *m. f.* A town of Macedonia, in the Peninsula of Pellene, so called from Cassander; and anciently called Potidæa; *Plin.*: *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, *Cassandrensis*, *Cassandrus*.

**CASSIŌPE**, *is. and CassiŌPEA, *m.* I. Wife of Cepheus, and mother of Andromeda; *Ov.*: *Cic.* II. Cassiope, or Casiope, a town of Corecyra, with a temple; *Plin.*: *Suet.* Hence, *adj.*, *Cassiopius*.*

**CASSIUS**, *a, um. adj. and subst. A* Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, *Casianus*.

**CASTĀLIA**, *m. f.* A fountain at the foot of mount Farnassus, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; *Hor.*: *Virg.* Hence, *adj.*, *Castalis*, *Castalius*.

**CASTĀNŪS**, *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 (Tyndarida); who were said to have been changed into a constellation; *Virg.*: *Ov.* Hence, *adj.*, *Castoreus*.

**CASTRICIVS**, *a, um. adj. and subst. A* Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, *Castriicianus*.

**CASTRĀ**. Several towns built on the site of a camp were called Castra, with some distinguishing epithet.

**CASTŪLO**, *ōnis. f.* A town of Hispan. Tarraco; *Plin.*: *Liv.*: *Sil.* Hence, *adj.*, *Castulonensis*.

**CATADŪPA**, *ōrum. m.* A cataract of the Nile, in Upper Egypt; *Cic.*

**CATĀMITES**, *i. m.* Ganymede, the cup-bearer of Jupiter; *Plaut.*

**CATILĪNA**, *m.* A surname of the Sergian family. Of this family, L. Sergius Catilina is especially celebrated; *Cic.*: *Sall.*: *Juv.*: *Lucan.* Hence, *adj.*, *Catilinarius*.

**CATILLUS**, *i.* Son of Amphilaus, who, with his brothers Coras and Tiburtus, built Tibur; *Virg.* Also, Catillus; *Hor.*

**CĀTĪNA**, or **CATĀNA**, *m.* A town of Sicily; *Cic.*: *Plin.* Hence, *adj.*, *Catinensis*, or *Catanensis*.

**CATIUS**, *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*, *Catoninus*.

**CATTI**, *ōrum. A* people of Germany; *Tac.*: *Suet.*

**CATULLUS**, *i.* A celebrated Latin poet, native of Verona, contemporary with Cicero and Julius Cæsar; *Tibull.*: *Ov.* Hence, *adj.*, *Catullianus*.

**CATULUS**, *i.* A surname of the Lutatian family.

**CAUCĀSUS** (*os*), *i. m.* A high chain of mountains in Asia, between the Black and Caspian seas; *Cic.*: *Hor.*: *Virg.* Hence, *adj.*, *Caucasianus*, or *Caucaseus*.

**CAUCI**, **CAUCHI**, or **CHAUCI**, *maiores* and *minores*. A people of Germany; *Tac.*: *Plin.* Hence, *adj.*, *Cauchius*, *Chaucius*.

**CAUDĪUM**, *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.*

**CATLON, ðnis, m.** A town of the Bruttii in Italy; *Virg.*; *Ov.*; *Plin.*

**CÆYRUS (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.

**CÆYRUS (os), i.** A river of Ionia and Lydia, famous for its swans; *Virg.*; *Ov.*; *Propert.* Hence, *adj.*, Castrytus; *ales*, *u.*, *l. e. a.* swan.

**CÆA, or CIVA, æ. f.** also **CÆOS, i. f.** An island of the Ægean sea, near Eubœa; *Virg.*; *Ov.*; *Liv.* It was the birthplace of the poet Simonides. Hence, *adj.*, Cæus, *u.*, *um.*

**CÆBREN, ðnis.** A river of Troas, father of Asterope and Ænone; *Ov.* Hence, *adj.*, Cæbrenis; *Ov.*

**CÆCROPIS, ðpis.** I. The first king of Athens, said to have founded that city, father of Aglauros, Ilere, and Pandrosos; *Ov.*; *Plin.* II. A later king, Cecrops 2., son of Erectheus, and father of Pandion 2.; *Apollod.* Hence, *adj.*, Cæcropides, Cæcropis, Cæcropius.

**CÆLENÆ, ærum.** A town of Phrygia major on the rivers Marsyas and Mæander; *Liv.*; *Plin.*; *Curt.*; *Lucian.* Hence, *adj.*, Cælenæus.

**CÆLENO, us. f.** I. One of the Harpies; *Virg.* II. One of the Pleiades; *Ov.*

**CÆLER, is.** A Roman surname.

**CÆLEUS, i.** A king of Elisis, father of Triptolemus, who hospitably received Ceres, and learnt from her the art of husbandry; *Ov.*; *Virg.*

**CÆLSTUS, i.** A Roman surname.

**CÆLTÆ, ærum.** 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.

**CÆLTIBER, æra, ærum.** Of or belonging to Celtiberia, Celtiberian; *Mart.*: *Catull.*

**CÆLTIBERIA, æ.** A part of Hispan. Tarracon., on the river Iberus, inhabited by a people composed of the Cæltæ and Iberi, called Celtiberi; *Liv.*; *Cæs.*: *Cic.* Hence, *adj.*, Celtibericus.

**CÆLNAUM, i.** A promontory of Eubœa, where Jupiter had a temple; *Liv.*; *Plin.* Hence, *adj.*, Cænaus.

**CENCHRÉE, also CENCHRÉE, ærum.** A town and harbour near Corinth, on the Si-

nus Saronicus; *Plin.*; *Liv.*: *Hor.* Hence, *adj.*, Cenchreus.

**CENCHRÉE, Idis.** Wife of Cinyras and mother of Myrrha; *Ov.*

**CENOMĀNI, ðrum.** 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 Centauri, as a people, are said to have dwelt in Thessaly with the Lapithæ; *Virg.*; *Hor.* Hence, *adj.*, Centauros, Centauricus.

**CENTURPE, ærum.** A town of Sicily; *Plin.*: *Sil.* Hence, *adj.*, Centuripinus.

**CEPHALLENA, or CEPHALLENA, æ. f.** An island in the Ionian sea, hodie Cefalonia; *Liv.*; *Plin.*

**CÉPHĀLĒDIS, Idis.** *i.* or **CÉPHĀLEDUM, i. n.** A town of Sicily, hodie Cefalù. Hence, *adj.*, Cephaleditanus, Cephalœdian.

**CÉPHĀLUS, i.** Son of Deion by Diomedæ, husband of Prœris; *Ov.*

**CÉPHĒNES, um.** A people of Ethiopia; *Ov.* Hence, *adj.*, Cephensus.

**CÉPHEUS, et and -os, 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.*, Cephæis, Cephæius, Cephæus.

**CÉPHISUS, CEPHISSUS, CEPHISOS, i. m.** A river of Phocis, which flows through Bœotia; *Ov.*; *Stat.*: *Lucan.* Hence, *adj.*, Cephissus or Cephissias, or Cephissus or Cephissius.

**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, ðrum.** Inhabitants of a part of Epirus and Illyria; *Cæs.*: *Plin.* *Adj.*, Ceraunus, or Ceraunius, a, *um.*

**CÉRBERŪS (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.*, Cerbereus.

**CÉRŌPES, um.** Inhabitants of the island Pithecusa, said to have been changed into apes; *Ov.*

**CÉRYCŪS, ðnis.** A cruel robber and king of Actica, put to death by Theseus; *Ov.*: *Stat.* Hence, *adj.*, Ceryconeus.

**CÉRĒS, æris, 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.*

**CERRĒTĀNI, ðrum.** A people of Hispan. Tarracon.; *Plin.*: *Sil.*

**CÆSTIUS, i.** A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, Cæstianus.

**CETHÆGUS, i.** A surname of the Cornelian family.

**CETO, us, f.** Daughter of Pontus and the Earth, wife of Phorcus, mother of Medusa and her sisters (the Gorgons); *Lucan.*

**CÉYX, ycis.** A king of Bœotia, husband of Alcynoe; himself and his wife were said to have been changed into kingfishers; *Ov.*

**CHERŌNĒA (ia), æ.** A town of Bœotia, birthplace of Plutarch; *Liv.*: *Plin.*

**CHALCEDON, ðnis, f.** A town of Bithynia, opposite to Byzantium; *Plin.* Hence, *adj.*, Chalcedonius.

**CHALCĪPPE, os.** 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, Chalcidicus, 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.*: *Chaldæus*; *Cic.*

**CHALCĪPES, um.** A people of Asia, on the Balaëta, near Thermodon, in Pontus, celebrated as workers of iron; *Virg.*: *Plin.*

**CHALŌNIA, æ. f.** A province of Epirus; *Virg.*: *Liv.*: *Said to have been so called from Chaon, a brother of the Trojan Ielenus; Virg. The inhabitants are called Chaones; Liv.: Plin. Adj., Chaonis, Chaonius. Chaonius Pater, Virg., i. e. Jupiter of Dodona.*

**CHARICLO, us, f.** A nymph, mother of Oxyroë, by the centaur Chiron; *Ov.*

**CHĀRITES, um, f.** The Graces; *Ov.*: *Propert.*

**CHĀRON, ontis or ðnis.** The ferryman of the infernal regions, said to convey the souls of the dead across in a boat; *Virg.*: *Sen.*: *Cic.* Hence, *adj.*, Charoneus.

**CHĀRYBDIS, is, f.** A dangerous whirlpool in the straits of Sicily, opposite to Scylla; *Cic.*: *Ov.*

**CHERRŌNĒSUS, or CHERSONĒSUS (os), i. f.** A peninsula, especially, Chersonesus Taurica, the Crimea; Chersonesus Thracia, of the Hellespont; Chersonesus Cimbrica Jutland; Chersonesus Aurca (in India)



**Malacca**, Hence, adj., *Cherronensis*, or *Chersonensis*.

**Chilo, ónis**. 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*, *Chimæreris*.

**Chlōne**, es. I. Daughter of Dædalion, mother of Autolykus and Phailammon; Ov. II. Daughter of Borcas and Orithyia, mother of Eumelpos, who is hence called *Chlōnides*; Or.

**Chios (us)**, 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., *Chius*, a, um: *Chii*, The inhabitants.

**Chiron** (o), ónis. m. A skillful centaur, son of Saturnus and Philyra, tutor of Achilles; he was placed among the constellations; Ov. Hence, adj., *Chirōntus*, *Chirōntus*.

**Chōasætes**, æ and is. m. A river of Persia, which flows through Susiana, and falls into the Persian Gulf; Plin.

**Chœrælus**, i. m. A Greek tragic poet, in the time of Alexander the Great; Hor.

**Chæmēs**, ētsi and is. m. An old man, as one of the characters in Terence.

**Chrōmis**, is or Idis. 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**, Idis. f. The daughter of Chryses a priest of Apollo, named Astynone, 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*.

**Chrysorrhœas**, æ. m. The name of several rivers said to carry down gold in their streams, viz. in Coele-Syria, Lydia, Bithynia, Colchis; Plin.

**Chthōnius**, i. n. I. A centaur; Ov. II. One of the Sparti, i. e. men produced from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus; Stat.

**Cibyra**, æ. f. I. A town in Cilicia or Pamphylia; Plin.: Liv. II. Another, in Phrygia major; Plin. Hence, adj., *Cibyrateus*, æ; *Cibyrateus*, a, um.

**Cicero**, ónis. 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*.

**Cicōnes**, 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., *Cilicēnsis*, *Cilicinus*, *Cilix*.

**Cilla**, æ. A town of Mysia, where Apollo was worshipped; Plin.: Ov.: Seno.

**Cilnius**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

**Cilo**, ónis. A surname of the Flaminian family.

**Cimber**, bra, brum. Cimbric. Cimbric. The Cimbric, a German people, who made irruptions into Gaul and Italy, and were at length defeated by Marius; Cic.: Cæs.: Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., *Cimbricus*.

**Cimēnus**, i. m. A lake in Etruria, surrounded by a mountain and a wood; Virg. Hence, adj., *Cimininus*.

**Cimmerii**, ōrum. I. q. Cimbric; Plin. Hence, adj., *Cimmericus*, *Cimmerius*. N. B. Lacus Cimmerii, Tibull. i. e. lacus inferorum, because the atmosphere of the Bosphorus Cimmerius was said to be dark and thick.

**Cimōlus**, i. f. An island of the Ægean sea, near Crete, celebrated for its white clay; Ov.: Plin. Hence, adj., *Cimolius*.

**Cincinatus**, i. A surname of the Quintian family.

**Cincus**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

**Cinna**, æ. A Roman surname.

**Cinyps**, ypis. or **Cinyphe**, i. m. A river of Africa, between the Syrtis; Plin. Hence, adj., *Cinypheus*.

**Cinýras**, æ. m. Son of Paphus, king of Assyria, and also of Cyprus, where he built Paphos, father of Myrrha and Adonis; Ov. Hence, adj., *Cinýreus*, *Cinýreus*.

**Circæus**, a, um. I. Of or relating to Circe; Virg.: Sil.: Propert.: Cic. II. Of or belonging to Circæi; Ov.: Virg.: Lucan.

**Circæ**, es. or **Circa**, æ. Daughter of the Sun and Perse or Perseis, sister of Zetes, who fled from Colchis to Italy, a celebrated enchantress; Cic.: Plin.: Ov.

**Circæii**, ōrum. A town of Latium on the sea, near which Circe is said to have dwelt; Cic.: Plin. Hence, adj., *Circæensis*.

**Ciris**, is. f. A bird into which Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, is said to have been changed; Ov.

**Cirrhæa**, æ. f. A town and harbour of Phœcis, 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**, ei and eos. m. A king of Thrace, father of Hecuba and Theano; hence, Hecuba is called *Cisseis*; Virg.

**Cithæron**, ónis. 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., *Citæus*, *Citæus*.

**Clānis**, is. m. A river of Etruria, which falls into the Tiber, hodie Chiana; Sil.: Tac.

**Clāntis**, i. m. A river of Campania; Virg.: Sil.

**Clāros**, i. f. A town of Ionia, near Colophon; Ov. Hence, adj., *Clarius*.

**Claudians**, i. Claudius *Claudius*, a Latin poet of Alexandria, who flourished in the fourth century.

**Claudius**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., *Claudians*.

**Clazōnēne**, ōrum. A town on the coast of Ionia; Cic.: Hor. Hence, adj., *Clazōninus*.

**Cleanthes**, is. A Stoic Philosopher, pupil of Zeno, tutor of Chrysippus; Cic. Hence, adj., *Cleantheus*.

**Clēnē**, ōrum. f. I. A town of Argolis in Peloponnesus; Ov.: Plin.: Liv. II. Another, of Chalcis in Macedonia; Plin. Hence, adj., *Cleonæus*.

**Cleopatra**, æ. f. The name of several celebrated women, especially the well-known queen of Egypt. Hence, adj., *Cleopatranus*, *Cleopatricus*, *Cleopatrius*.

**Clinias**, 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., *Cliterninus*.

**Clitōmachus**, i. An Academic philosopher; Cic.

**Clitor**, ōris. m. and f. and **Clitōrion**, T 5

1. 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.

CLÆLUS, æ. um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

CLŒRHUS, s. f. One of the Parca; Ov.: Stat.: Sil.

CLÆTENTIS, a. um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

CLĒPĒA, æ. f. A town of Zeugitana in Africa Propria, called also Clypea, or Aspis; Liv.: Cæs.: Lucan.

CLĒSIUM, i. u. A town of Etruria; Liv.: Virg. Hence, adj., Clusinus.

CLĒSUS, i. A surname of Janus in time of peace, when the gates of his temple were shut, from cludo, for claudo; Ov.

CLŸMĒNA, æ. s. 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, Clymenius.

CLŸTEMNESTRA, æ. Daughter of Tyn-darus and Leda, sister of Helen, Castor, and Pollux, wife of Agamemnon, mother of Orestes, Electra, and Iphigenia; Ov.: Cic.

CLŸTIE, æ. A sea-nymph beloved by Apollo, said to have been changed into a sundower; Ov.

CNI'DUS (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.

COCLŸS, i. A king of Sicily, who hospitably received Dædalus when he fled from Minos; Ov.

COCINTHUM, a. A promontory of the Bruttii. Hence, adj., Cocinthus; Ov.

COCLĒS, itis. The surname of Horatius, celebrated for defending the bridge across the Tiber, on occasion of the attack of Porsena; Virg.: Cic.: Liv.

COCŸRUS (OS), i. m. I. A river of Campania, near the lake Avernus. II. A river of the infernal regions; Cic.: Hor.: Virg. Hence, adj., Coeytus.

COBRUS, i. I. The last king of Athens; Hor. II. A certain poor poet; Juv.

COBURN, i. A shepherd; Virg.

COELE-SYRIA. A province of Syria, between Libanus and Antilibanus; Liv.: Plin.

COELIUS (Cael.), a, um. adj. and subst.

A Roman family name. Hence, adj. Cælianus.

CŒUS, i. m. One of the Titans, son of Uranus and the Earth, father of Asteria and Latona, brother of Saturn; Virg.: Ov.: Propert.: Tac.

COLCHIS, itis. 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., Collatinus.

COLŒNIUS, i. A place near Athens, where Œdipus lived in exile, and Sophocles was born. Hence, adj., Coloneus; Cic.

CŒLŒPHON, ōnis. f. A town of Ionia, near which was a temple and oracle of Apollo; Cic.: Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., Colophoniacus, Colophonius.

CŒLOSÆ, ærum. 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.

COMMENSIS, 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.

COMPŒA, æ. A town of the Hirpini, in Italy; Liv. Hence, adj., Compasianus.

CŒMOR, ōnis. m. I. A celebrated Athenian general; Nep. II. A celebrated mathematician and astronomer in the time of Ptolemy Philadelphus; Virg.: Catull.: 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; Eutrop. 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.

CŒPÆ, ærum. A town of Bœotia; Plin. Hence, adj., Cœpæ; palus Cœpæ; 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, æcis. I. A rhetorician of Sicily; Cic. II. A mountain of Ætolia; Liv.

CORBIO, 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.

CORŒRA, æ. An island of the Ionian sea, with a town of the same name, hodie CorŸ; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., CorcŸreus, 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., Corfiniensis.

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.

CŒRIŒLI, 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.

CORMŒSA, ōrum. A town of Pisidia; Liv.

CORNELIUS, a, um. A Roman family name. Several members of this family are celebrated in history. Hence, adj., CornŒlianus.

CORNI, ōrum. also CORNIS. A town of Sardinia; Liv.

**CORNICEN**, *Inis*. also **CORNICINUS**. A surname of the Applan family; *Liv.*: *Cic.*

**CORNICULUM**, *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.

**CORŌBUS**, *i.* Son of Mygdion, who assisted Priam; *Virg.*

**CORŌNE**, *es.* or **CORŌNA**, *æ.* A town of Peloponnesus; *Liv.*: *Plin.* Hence, adj., **CORŌNANUS**, *a, um*.

**CORŌNEA**, *æ.* A town of Bœotia; *Liv.*: *Nep.*: *Plin.* Hence, adj., **CORŌNEUS**, *a, um*; **CORŌNEUS**, *e.*

**CORŌNEUS** (*trisyll.*), *ἄνδρ. ἑὸς.* A king of Phocis, father of Coronis; *Ov.*

**CORŌNIDES**, *æ.* The son of Coronis by Apollo, *i. e.* **ÆSCULAPIUS**; *Ov.*

**CORŌNIS**, *Idis*. I. Sister of Ixion, daughter of Phlegyas, and mother of **ÆSCULAPIUS**; *Ov.* II. Daughter of **CORŌNEUS**; *Ov.*

**COBRAGUM** (*on*), *i.* A fortress in Macedonia; *Liv.*

**CORTHUS**, *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 **CŌSSÆ**, *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*.

**COSCIUTIUS**, *a, um*, adj. and subst. A Roman family name; *Suet.* Hence, adj., **COSCIUTIANUS**, *a, um*.

**COSŪRA**, **COSŪRA**, and **COSŪRA**, or **COSŪRA**. An island between Sicily and Africa, hodie Pantalaria; *Plin.*: *Ov.*: *Sil.*

**CŌTISO**, *ōnis*. A king of the Gæte in the reign of Augustus; *Suet.*: called also king of the Daciens; *Flor.*: *Ov.*

**COTTA**, *æ. m.* A surname of the Aurelian family; *Cic.*

**COTTIUS**, *i.* A certain king on the Alps and friend of Augustus; *Suet.*: *Amnian.* Hence, adj., **COTTIANUS**, *a, um*; **COTTIUS**, *a, um*; **ALPES**, *Tac.*

**COTTON**, *ōnis*. A town of *Æolis* in Asia; *Liv.*

**COTTUS** (*os*), *i.* A king of Thrace; *Cæs.*: *Nep.*: *Ov.*: *Tac.* Hence, adj., **COTYANUS**, *a, um*.

**CŌTYTTO**, *us. f.* The goddess of lewdness or lasciviousness; *Juv.* Hence, adj., **CŌTYTTUS**, *a, um*; **SACRA**, *Hor.*

**CRABRA**, also **AQUA CRABRA**. An aqueduct, or water conveyed to Rome from the neighbourhood of Tusculum; *Cic.*

**CRAGUS** (*os*), *i. m.* A mountain on the coast of Lycia; *Ov.*

**CRAŌN**, *ōnis*. A town of Thessaly, in the vale of Tempe; *Cic.*: *Liv.* Hence, adj., **CRAŌNIANUS**, *a, um*.

**CRAŌTOR**, *ōris*. I. A son of Anyntor and brother of Phœnix; *Ov.* II. A celebrated philosopher; *Cic.*: *Hor.*

**CRASSIPUS**, *eddis*. 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.*

**CRATEIS**, *Idis*. f. Themother of Scylla; *Ov.*

**CRATĒRS**, *i.* I. A physician in the time of Cicero; *Cic.*: *Hor.*: *Pers.* II. A general under Alexander the Great; *Nep.*: *Curt.*: *Plin.*

**CRATĒS**, *ētis*. I. An Academic philosopher of Attica; *Cic.* II. A Cynic philosopher of Thebes; *Flor.*

**CRATIUS**, *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.*

**CRĒMASTE**, *arum*. The surname of Larisa in Thessaly; *Liv.*

**CRĒMĒRA**, *æ.* A small river of Etruria, where the 300 Fabii were slain; *Liv.*: *Ov.* Hence, adj., **CRĒMĒRENSIS**, *e.*

**CRĒMON** (*o*), *ōnis*. m. A certain summit of the Alps; *Liv.*

**CRĒMŌNA**, *æ.* A town of Gallia Cisalpina, hodie Cremona; *Liv.*: *Virg.* Hence, adj., **CRĒMŌNENSIS**, *e.*

**CRĒMUTIUS**, *i.* A Cremutius Cordus, a writer in the reign of Augustus; *Suet.*: *Tac.*: *Sen.*

**CRĒNĒS**, *e.* 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 Menœcius, father of Hamon, and brother of Jocasta; *Hygin.*: *Apollod.*

**CRĒS**, *tis. in.* 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.*

**CRĒSSIDUS**, and **CRĒSUS**, *a, um*. Cretan; *Virg.*: *Ov.*

**CRĒTA**, *æ.* and **CRĒTĒ**, *es.* An island of the Mediterranean sea; *Virg.*: *Ov.*: *Nep.* Hence, adj., **CRĒTĒANUS**, *a, um*; **CRĒTĒNSIS**, *e.*; **CRĒTĒICUS**, *a, um*.

**CRĒTHĒRS** (*dissyll.*), *ἑὶ ἄνδρ. m.* Son of Eolus and Enarete, brother of Sisyphus, founder of Iolcus, and father of *Æson*, Pelias, &c.; *Val. Fl.* Hence, adj., **CRĒTHĒIANUS**, *a, um*; and **CRĒTHĒIDES**, *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.*

**CRIMĒSSUS**, or **CRIMISUS**, **CRIMISSUS**, *i. m.* A river of Sicily; *Nep.*

**CRINISUS**, *i. m.* *i. q.* **CRIMĒSSUS**; *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.*

**CRITŌLŌCŪS**, *i. m.* I. A Peripatetic philosopher; *Cic.* II. A general of the Achæans; *Cic.*

**CRŌCŌS**, *i.* A youth, changed into a saffron flower; *Ov.*

**CRŌCOTIUM**, *i.* The name of a female servant; *Plaut.*

**CRŌDUNCŌN**, *i.* An unknown place in Gallia Narbonn, near Tolosa; *Cic.*

**CRĒSSUS**, *i.* A wealthy king of Lydia, hence, in the poets, for, *A very rich man*; *Ov.*: *Mart.*

**CRŌTO** (*on*), *ōnis*. m. and *f.* also **CRŌTŌNA**, *æ. f.* A town of the Bruttii in Lower Italy, hodie Crotone; *Liv.*: *Plin.*: *Justin.*: *Ov.* Hence, **CRŌTŌNIĒTES**, *æ.*; **CRŌTŌNIENSIS**, *e.*

**CRŌTŌRUS**. A king of Argos, and father of Psamathe, who had Linus by Apollo. Hence, **CRŌTŌPIĒDES**, *æ.*; *Ov.*

**CRĒRICRĒPIĒDA**, *æ. m.* A fictitious name of a slave; properly, one whose legs tinkle with chains; *Plaut.*

**CRĒSTUMĒRIA**, *æ.* or **CRĒSTUMĒRIUM**, *i.* or **CRĒSTUMĒRIA**, *ōrum*. also **CRĒSTUMIUM**, *i.* A town of Italy on the Tiber,

near Fidenæ: Liv.: Virg. Hence, adj., Crustumærinus, a, um; Crustumini, 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 Galatia (Gallogræcia); Liv.

CULLEO, *ónis.* A surname of the Terentian family; Liv.

CUME, *arum.* 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, *ētis.* Plur. CŪRETES. Inhabitants of the town Cures; Propert.

CŪRES, *ētis.* Plur. CŪRETES. Inhabitants of Crete; Ov.: Virg.: Lucr.: Plin. Hence, adj., Curæticus, a, um. I. Cretan; Calp. II. Ætolian; Sil.: and Curætis, *idris.*

CURIATIS, *ium.* for Curiatii; Cic.

CURIATIS, a, um, *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name. The most celebrated are the three brothers who fought with the three Roman Horatii; Liv.

CURTIOLITES, *um.* A people of Gallia Cœlica; Cæs.

CŪRIS, *æ, um.* *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name. The most celebrated is Q. Curius Dentatus, who conquered Pyrrhus; Juv.: Hor.: Cic. Hence, adj., CŪrianus, a, um.

CŪRTIS, a, um, *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name.

CUSIBI. A town of Spain; Liv.

CUSIS, *i.* A river falling into the Danube; Tac.

CUTILIA, *æ.* and CUTILLÆ, *arum.* 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.

CYANE, *es. f.* I. A fountain near Syracuse in Sicily; Plin.: Ov. II. A nymph changed into this fountain; Ov.: Claud.

CYANÉE, *es.* Daughter of Mæandrus, mother of Caumus and Byblis; Ov.

CYANEUS, a, um, *i. e. g.* insulae Cyaneæ, or simply, Cyanea, islands in the Black Sea, called also Symplegades; Ov.

CYATIS, *idis. f.* The citadel of Same in Cephalænia; Liv.

CYBEBE, *es. f.* for Cybele; Virg.: Phædr.: Propert.

CYBÈLE, *es.* and CŪRÈLA, *æ.* I. A mountain of Phrygia, sacred to the goddess Cybele; Ov.: Virg. II. The goddess herself; Ov.: Virg. III. Hence, adj., Cybêlêus, a, um.

CYBISTRÆ, *orum.* A town of Cappadocia; Cic.

CYCLADES insulæ, and simply, CYCLADES, islands of the Ægean sea lying round Delos; Nep.: Liv.: Ov.: Virg.: N. B. Sing. Cyclas, *Juv.*

CYCLŒPES, *um.* A race of giants living in Sicily; Virg.: Hor. Hence, adj., Cyclopêus, or Cyclopîus, a, um.

CYCNUS, or CYGNUS, *i.* I. A king of Liguria, son of Sthenelus and relative of Phœton; Ov.: Virg. II. A son of Neptune; Ov. III. A son of Hyrie, by Apollo; Ov. Hence, adj., Cyncnus, or Cygnus, a, um; Cyncnêus, or Cygnêus, a, um.

CŪDIPPE, *es. f.* I. A beautiful woman; Ov. II. A sea-nymph; Virg.: Hygin.

CYDNO, *us. f.* A girl of Lesbos, friend of Sappho; Ov.

CYDNIUS, *i. m.* A river of Cilicia; Ov.: Cic.

CYDON, *ónis.* and CŪDŌNIA, *æ. f.* A town on the northern side of Crete; Plin.: Flor. Hence, adj., Cŷdônianus, a, um; Cŷdônianotes, Cŷdônites; 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., Cyparissus, a, um.

CYPARISSUS, *i.* A youth said to have been changed into a cypress; Virg.: Ov. CYPHARA, *orum.* 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; Cyprius, a, um.

CŪPŒLUS, *i.* A king or tyrant of Co-

rinth, son of Eetion and father of Perander; Cic. Hence, Cypselides, probably, Perander; Virg.

CYRA (*as*), *æ. f.* A mountain of Africa; Justin.

CŪRENÆ, *es.* and CŪRENÆ, *arum.* A town of Africa. Hence, adj., Cŷrenæus, a, um; Cyrenæicus, a, um; Cŷrenensis, *e.* CŪRENÆ, *es.* A certain nymph; Virg.: Justin.

CŪRÆTIÆ, *arum.* A town of Thessaly; Liv.

CYRANUS (*us*), *i. f.* The island Corsica; Plin. Hence, adj., Cŷranus, a, um; Cŷranicus, a, um.

CŪRRHA, *æ. l. q.* Cyrene; Ov.

CŪRRUS, *i. f.* A town in Coele-Syria; Tac. Hence, adj., Cŷrrhesticus, a, um.

CŪRASILUS, *i.* The name of an Athenian; Cic.

CŪRYTA, *æ.* A place in Asia. Hence, probably, adj., Cŷrtaeus, a, um.

CŪRYTI, *orum.* A people of Media; Liv.: hence, probably, adj., Cŷrtæus; Liv.; cf. CŪRYTA.

CŪRUS, *i.* I. The name of two kings of Persia; Cic.: Nep. II. A certain architect; Cic. Hence, adj., Cŷræus, a, um.

CŪSSUS, *untis.* A town and harbour of Ionia; Liv.

CŪTA, *æ.* or CŪTÆ, *es. f.* A town of Colchis, said to be the birthplace of Medea. Hence, Cŷtæis; *e. g.* nocturna Cŷtæis, for, an enchantress, Propert.: Cŷtæus, a, um; Val. Fl.

CŪTYERA, *orum.* An island of the Ægean sea, off Mælea the south-eastern promontory of Peloponnesus; it was celebrated for the worship of Venus. Hence, adj., Cŷthêræus, Cŷthêris; Cŷthêrius, a, um; Cŷthêræus, a, um; Cŷthêriacus, *e.*

CŪTYERIS, *idis.* A certain actress; Cic.

CŪTHERON. See CŪTHERON.

CŪTINUS (*us*), *i. f.* One of the Cycloides; Plin.: Liv.

CŪZICUS (*os*), *i. f.* and CŪZICUM, *i.* town of Mysia minor, on an island of the same name; Ov.: Propert.: Flor. Hence, adj., Cŷzicenus, a, um.

## D.

DACIA, *æ.* A country on the Danube, hodie, Moldavia, Wallachia, and Transylvania; Flor.: Eutrop. Hence, adj., Dacicus, a, um; Dacius, a, um; Dacus, a, um.

**DÆDĀLA**, æ. A country of India on this side of the Ganges; Curt.: hence, *Dædal montes*; Justin.

**DÆDALA**, ðrum. A place in Caria belonging to the Rhodians; Liv.: Plin.

**DÆDALION**, ðnis. Brother of Coxy, son of Lucifer, and father of Chione; Ov.

**DÆDALUS** (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., *Dædalus*, and *Dædalus*, a, um.

**DĀHE**, or **DĀĒ**, ðrum. A Scythian people beyond the Caspian sea; Liv.: Virg.: Sil.: Plin.

**DALMĀTĪA**, æ. A country on the Adriatic sea, near Liburnia; Plin.: Ov. Hence, *Dalmāta*, æ, m.; *Dalmatensis*, e; *Dalmaticus*, a, um; *Dalmātus*, or *Dalmatinus*, a, um.

**DAMĀLIS**, 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., *Dāmascenus*, a, um.

**DĀMASICTHION**, ðnis. Son of Amphion and Niobe; Ov.

**DANASIPPUS**, l. A surname of the Lincian family.

**DAMOSOLUS**, i. A flatterer of Dionysius of Syracuse; Cic.

**DĀMAGETAS**, æ. The name of a shepherd; Virg.

**DĀMON**, ðnis. 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.

**DĀNĀE**, es. Daughter of Acrisius, and mother of Perseus by Jupiter; Hor. Hence, *Dānāeus*, a, um.

**DĀNĀUS**, 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, *Dānāides*, *Dānāis*; *Dānaus*, a, um.

**DANDARIDÆ**, ðrum. m. A Scythian or Sarmatian people of Asia; Tac. Hence, *Dandarcia*, sc. terra, Their country; Tac.

**DANTHELETE**, or **DANTHYLITE**, ðrum. or **DANTHELETI**, ðrum. A people of Thrace; Liv.

**DĀNŪBIUS**, i. The river Danube; Cæs.: Ov.

**DAPHNE**, 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., *Daphnensis*, e; *Daphneus*, a, um; *Daphnicus*, a, um.

**DAPHNIS**, idis. m. A beautiful youth, son of Mercury, a musician; Virg.: Ov.

**DARDĀNIUS** (os), l. I. A son of Corynthus, of Cortuna; according to others, a son of Jupiter, by Electra, daughter of Atlas, who went to Troy, where he became king, and was father of Ius and Erichonius; Virg.: Ov. Hence, *Dardānides*, *Dardānis*; *Dardānius*, a, um; *Dardānus*, a, um. II. A Stoic philosopher of Athens; Cic.

**DARDĀNI**, ðrum. A people of Upper Mesia; Cic.: Liv.: Cæs. Hence, *Dardania*, A part of Upper Mesia; Liv.

**DARĪUS**, and **DARĒUS**, i. The name of a Persian king, æ, Darius Hystaspis (sc. filius); especially, Darius Codomanus, the last Persian king, who was conquered by Alexander the Great; Justin.: Cic.

**DASSARETIA**, æ. A country of Grecian Illyria, in later times, of Macedonia; hence, *Dassaretil*, Liv.; *Dassareta*, Plin., The inhabitants.

**DĀTIS**, is. A general of Darius Hystaspis, defeated by Mikiades at Marathon; Nep.

**DAULIS**, idis. f. A town of Phocis. Hence, adj., *Daulis*, *Daulias*, *Daulius*, a, um.

**DAUNUS**, 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. *Dauusias*, Apulian; Hor. III. *Dauinicus*, a, um.

**DAVUS**, a, um. for **DACTUS**, 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.

**DĒCĒTRUM**, or **DECĪATRUM**, i. A town of Gallia Narbonensis near Italy; Justin.: Plin.

**DĒCĒLEA** (ia), æ. A place or village and fortress in Attica; Nep.

**DECETIA**, æ. A town of Gallia Celtica; Cæs.

**DECĪUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., *Decianus*, a, um.

**DELIANA**, æ. Daughter of Ceneus king of Ætolia, and Althæa, sister of

Tydeus and Meleager, and wife of Hercules, whom she unintentionally destroyed; Ov.

**DELDĀMĪA**, 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.

**DEIŌNIDES**, æ. m. Son of Deion, i. e. Miletus; Ov.

**DEIŌPEIUS**, or **DEIŌPEA**, æ. A sea-nymph, daughter of Nereus and Doris; Virg. **DEIŌTĀRUS**, i. A king of Calatia, whom Cicero defended in a speech; Cic. Hence, adj., *Deiotarianus*, a, um.

**DEIPLIN**, es. or **DEIPHILA**, æ. Daughter of Adrastus king of Argos, wife of Tydeus, and mother of Diomedes; Serv. ad Virg.

**DEIPLHUS**, es. The name of the Cumean Sibyl, daughter of Glaucus; Virg.

**DEIPLHUS**, i. A son of Priam; Virg.

**DELMINIUM**, l. A town of Dalmatia; Flor.

**DELOS** (us), i. f. An island of the Ægean sea, one of the Cyclades, where Latona brought forth Apollo and Diana. Hence, adj. I. *Dellūs*, a, um. II. *Dellius*, a, um; hence, I. *Dellius*, i. e. Apollo; Val. Fl. 2. *Dellia*. 3. Sc. dea, i. e. Diana; Virg. 2. A fictitious name of a mistress of Tibullus; Tibull.: Ov. 3. *Dellium*, i. A small town, with a temple, in Bœotia; Cic.: Liv.

**DELPHI**, ðrum. 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.

**DEMŌDES**, is. An orator at Athens; Cic.

**DEMĀRĀTUS**, i. I. The father of Tarquinius Priscus; Cic. II. A king of the Lacedæmonians; Justin.

**DEMEÆ**, æ. The name of an old countryman, ap. Ter. in *Adelphi*.

**DEMETRIAS**, ðdis. f. A town of Phthiotis in Thessaly, built by Demetrius Poliorcetes; Liv.: Plin.

**DEMETRICUS** (on), i. A town of Phthiotis in Thessaly; Liv.

**DEMETRICUS**, 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.: Justin. 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.

**DEMOPHILUS, is.** 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 Philip of Macedon; Cic.: Juv. Hence, adj., Demosthenicus, a, um.

**DEMSELETE, Ærum.** A people of Thrace; Cic.: Plin.

**DENFARTUS, i.** A Roman surname.

**DENTHELETE, Ærum.** or **DENTHLETEI, Ærum.** A people of Thrace; Liv.

**DEO, is, f.** The goddess Ceres; hence, I. **DEOS, idis, sc. filia, i. e.** Proserpine; Ov. II. **DEOUS, a, um.** Belonging or sacred to Ceres; quercus, Ov.

**DERBE, es.** A town of Lycaonia. Hence, adj., Derbes; Cic.  
**DERCETUS, is.** and **DERCETUS, is.** A goddess said to have been worshipped by the Syrians at Bombyce, in the form of a fish; Ov.

**DERTUNA, æ.** A town of Liguria in Italy, hodie Tortona; D. Brut. ap. Cic.

**DESUDAEA, æ.** A town of Thrace; Liv.

**DEUCALION, Ænis.** Son of Prometheus, and husband of Pyrrha; in his time there was a great deluge; Justin.: Ov. Hence, adj., Deucalioneus, a, um.

**DEUROPUS (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.

**DIANA, 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., Dianius, a, um.

**DICÆARCHUS, i.** A philosopher and geographer, pupil of Aristotle; Cic.: Plin. **DICÆARCHUS, a, um, i. q.** Puteolanus; Stat.: Sil.

**DICTE, es, f.** A mountain towards the eastern extremity of Crete; Pline. Hence, adj., Dictæus, a, um; Virg.: Sil.: Ov.

**DICTYNNA, æ.** A surname of Diana; Ov.: Stat.

**DICTYNNEUM, i.** A place near Sparta; Liv.

**DICTYS, Yos.** I. A centaur, killed by Pirithous; Ov. II. A son of Magnes and brother of Polydeutes, king of Ceriphus; Stat. III. Dictys Cretensis, a native of Crete who went with Idomeneus to Troy, and wrote an account of the Trojan war.

**DIDUS, a, um, adj. and subst.** A Roman family name.

**Dido, us or Ænis.** 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.

**DIDYMÆUS, i.** A surname of Apollo; Plin. Hence, Didymæum, or Didymeum, sc. templum, A temple of Apollo, with an oracle, near Miletus, over which the Branchidae presided; Suet.: Plin.

**DIDYMÆON, Ænis.** 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.

**DINDYMENE, es, i. e.** Cybele; so called from mount Dindymus; Hor.

**DINDYMUS (os), i. and DINDYMA, Ærum.** A mountain of Mysia, where Cybele was worshipped; Ov.: Propert.: Virg.: Val. Fl.

**DINLE, Ærum.** A town of Phrygia major; Liv.

**DINON (o), Ænis.** A Greek historian cotemporary with Philip the father of Alexander; Nep.

**DIODORUS, 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.

**DIODORUS, i.** A Stoic philosopher, preceptor of Cicero; Cic.

**DIOGENES, 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.

**DIOMEDES, 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., Diomædeus, a, um.

**DIOS (o), Ænis.** A general of Syracuse, whose life has been written by Nepos.

**DIONE, es, or DIONA, æ, i.** Mother of Venus; Claud. II. Venus herself; Ov.

**DIONYSIUS, a, um.** Of, belonging, or sacred to Dionysus or Bacchus; hence, Dionysia, sc. sacra, Ter.

**DIOSYNIUS, i.** I. A pupil of Zeno, a Stoic; he was a native of Heraclea in Pontus, and afterwards became a Cyrenaic, 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.

**DIOSYNIUS (os), or DIOSYNIUS, i.** A name of Bacchus; Plaut.

**DIPHLUS, i.** A certain architect; Cic. **DIRE, es, f.** I. A fountain of Thebes, in Bœotia; Ov.: Plin.: for, Bœotia; Stat. II. Wife of Lycus king of Thebes; Plaut. Hence, adj., Diræus, a, um.

**DIRÆNA, æ, f.** A fountain in Spain, near Billbilis; Mart.

**DIUM (on), i.** A town of Macedonia; Liv.

**DODONA, æ.** A town of Molossis in Epirus, celebrated for a grove of oaks which contained an oracle of Jupiter; Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., Dodoneus, a, um; Dodonis; Dodonius, a, um.

**DOLICHA, æ, or DOLICHE, æ.** A town of Pelasgiotis in Thessaly; Liv.

**DOLION, Ænis.** An inhabitant of Cyzicus or its neighbourhood; Plur. Doliones. Hence, adj., Dolionius, a, um; Val. Fl.

**DOLONES, um.** A people of Thessaly near Epirus; Varr. Hence, adj., Dolopius, a, um.

**DOMITRUS, a, um, adj. and subst.** A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Domitianus, a, um.

**DONUSA, or DENUSA, æ.** An island of the Ægean sea, one of the Sporades; Virg.: Tac.

**DONES, 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.

**DORION (um), i.** A town of Messenia in Peloponnesus; Stat.

**DORIS, idis.** I. A sea-nymph, wife of Nereus her brother, and daughter of Oceanus and Tethys; hence, for, *The sea*; Virg.: Ov. II. The name of a maid;

Propert. III. A wife of king Dionysius; Cic. IV. Adjective; see DORES.

**DORSO, ÆNIS.** A surname of the Fabian family.

**DORYLEUM, or DORYLÆUM, i.** A town of Phlrygia; Cic. Hence, adj., Dorylenis, a.

**DOSSENNUS, i.** Properly, Fabius Dossennus, an old Roman comic poet; Hor.; Sen.

**DRANGÆ, ÆRUM.** A people beyond Persia; Curt.: called also Drance; Justin. Hence, adj., Drangæus, or Drancæus, a, um; Drangianus, a, um.

**DRAUDÆUM, i.** A town and fortress in Græcian Illyria, afterwards in Macedonia; Liv.

**DRAVIS, or DRAVUS, i.** The Drave, a river of Hungary; Plin.; Flor.

**DRÆPÆNUM, 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.

**DRYŌPE, es.** I. Daughter of Eurystus, or Dryops, mother of Amphisbus by Apollo, and wife of Andræmon; Ov. II. A nymph; Virg.

**DRYŌPES.** A people of Epirus in Thessaly; Virg.

**DUBIS, is, m.** A river of Gallia Belgica, which falls into the Arar, hodie Dour; Cæs.

**DUELLIUS.** See DULLIUS.

**DULLIUS, or DULIUS, a, um.** adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

**DULICINIUM, ÆRUM.** A people of Germany; Tac.

**DULICHIUM, 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.

**DÛROCRŌRÆUM, i.** The chief town of the Rhemi in Gallia Belgica, hodie Rheims; Cæs.

**DURONIA, æ.** A town of Italy, belonging to the Samnites; Liv.

**DÛMAS, antis, m.** The father of Hecuba; Ov.

**DÛME, es.** or **DÛMÆ, ÆRUM.** A town of Achaia; Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., DÛmæus, a, um.

**DÛRÆACHUM (DÛRTHACHUM), i.** A town, formerly called Epidamnus, in Græcian Illyria, afterwards Macedonia, on

the Adriatic sea, hodie Durazzo; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Dyrrachinus, a, um. We find also, Durraclium (Durach.); Catull.: Lucan.

## E.

**EBŌSIA, or EBUSIA, i. q.** EBUSUS; Stat. **EBURONES, um.** A German people in Gallia Cæltica; Cæs.

**EBURÆTANA, ÆRUM.** The capital of Media; Plin.: Tac.: Cic.

**ECETRA, æ.** A town of the Volsci; Liv. Hence, Ecetraui, 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.

**ECHINIUS (us), i. f.** A town of Phthiotis in Thessaly; Plin.: Liv.

**ECHION, ÆNIS.** I. The father of Pentheus 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 Macedonia; Liv.: Justin. Hence, adj., Edessæus, a, um. II. A town of Mesopotamia; Tac.

**EDISSA, æ.** A town and harbour of Sicily; Cic.

**EDON, ÆNIS, or EDŌNUS, i. m.** A mountain of Thracæ, part of mount Hæmus, where the Edoni dwell. Hence, I. Edŏnus, a, um. Of or belonging to the Edoni, or Thracian. II. Edonis, idis. f. Edonian, or Thracian. I. An Edonian or Thracian woman; Ov. 2. A Bacchante; Propert.

**ÆTION, ÆNIS.** The father of Andromache, and king of Thebes in Cilicia; Ov. Hence, adj., Etionius, a, um.

**EGERIA, æ, f.** A nymph with whom Numa pretended to hold correspondence; Liv.: Ov.: Cic.

**EGYRÆA Civitas, i. q.** Enguium. A town of Sicily; Cic.

**EGNATIA, a, um.** 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.

**ELATÆA (la), æ.** A town. I. Of Phocis; Liv. II. Of Thessaly; Liv.

**ELATUS, i. sc. ÆLIVS, or ELATUM, i. sc. flumen.** A river of Arcadia; Plin.

**ELÆTUS, i. m.** The father of Cænis; Hygin. Hence, adj., Elæticus, a, um.

**ELAVEB, æris, n.** A river of Gaul falling into the Loire, hodie Allier; Cæs.

**ELÆA, æ.** A town of Lucania in Lower Italy, birthplace of Zeno; Cic. Hence, adj., Elæatæ; Elæaticus, a, um.

**ELÆTRA, 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.

**ELÆLÆTUS (trisyll.), Æi and Æos.** A surname of Bacchus; Ov. Hence, Elæelædes, um. f. The Bacchantes; Ov.

**ELÆPHTINE, es.** or **ELÆPHTINIS, idis.** An island and town in the Nile; Varr.: Tac.: Plin.

**ELÆPHTINIS, idis. f.** I. A certain poetess; Mart. II. See ELEPHTINÆ.

**ELKUSIS, and ELEUSINIS, 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. Eleusin, i. e. Cererem; Sidon.: Claud.

**ELÆUTHÆRI Cadurci.** A branch of the Cadurci; Cæs.

**ELÆUTHERIUS, a, um; e. g.** Eleutheria, sc. solennia, in honour of Jupiter Eleutherius; Plaut.

**ELICTUS, i.** A surname of Jupiter; Liv.: Ov.

**ELIMÆA, æ.** A province of Græcian Illyria or Macedonia; Liv. Called also, Elimis; Liv.

**ELIUS, is and idis. f.** A province of Peloponnesus, with a town of the same name, where the Olympic games were held; Cic.: Liv.: Ov.: Cæs. Hence, adj., Elisus, idis; Elicus, a, um; Eliæus, a, um; Elias, adis; Elidensis, e; Elius, a, um.

**ELISSA, or ELISA, æ.** A name of Dido; Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., Elissæus, or Elissæus, a, um, Carthaginian; Sil.

**ELÛRUM, i. n.** and **ELÛRUS, i. m.** A river and town of Sicily; Virg.: Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Eloræus, a, um; Elorinus, a, um. N.B. It is written also, Helor.

**ELPËNOR, æris.** One of the companions of Ulysses; Juv.: Ov.: Mart.

**ELVINA, æ.** A surname of Ceres; Juv.

**ËTËSA, æ.** A town of Gallia Aquitania,

Hence, *Elusates, ium*; *Cæs.*: *Elusani, ñrum*; *Sidon*.

**ELYMÆA**, ñrum. A people of Asia, between *Mediæ* 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, *Elysium*; *Virg.*: *Val. Fl.*: *Mart.* Hence, adj., *Elysian, a, um*; e. g. *campi Elysi*, *Virg.*: and simply, *Elysi*; *Mart.*

**EMATHIA**, ñ. 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**, ñ. A town of *Lusitania*. Hence, adj., *Emeritensis, e*; *Tac.*

**EMPEDOCLES**, *is*. A philosopher of *Agægentum*, who threw himself into the flames of *Mount Etna* in order to be consumed a god; *Cic.*: *Hor.* Hence, adj., *Empedocleus, a, um*.

**EMPORIÆ**, ñrum. A town of *Hispania Tarraconensis*; *Liv.*: *Plin.* Hence, adj., *Emporitianus, a, um*.

**ENCĒLADUS**, *i*. One of the giants on whom *Jupiter* is said to have laid mount *Etna*; *Virg.*: *Hor.*

**ENCHĒLLÆ** (Cœ), ñrum. A people of *Illyria*; *Lucan*.

**ENDYMION**, ñnis. 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, a*, as a sleeper; *Mart.* Hence, adj., *Endymionæus, a, um*.

**ENOGNASTI** (sin). The name of a constellation; *Cic.*: called also, *Nixus, Cic.*; and *Nixus genu, Ov.*

**ENGYNIUM** (on), or **ENGYNIUM**, *i*. A town of *Sicily*; *Sil.* Hence, adj., *Engynian, or Engynianus, a, um*.

**ENIPÆTES** (trisyll.), ñi and ños. *m.* I. A river of *Thessaly*; *Virg.*: *Ov.*: *Lucan*. II. A river of *Macedonia*; *Liv.*

**ENNA** (Henna), ñ. 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., *Ennianus, a, um*. II. Another poet; *Suet.*

**ENTELLA**, ñ. 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), ñ. A country of *Macedonia*; *Liv.*

**EPAMINONDAS**, ñ. A celebrated *Theban* general; *Nep.*: *Cic.*: *Justin*.

**EPANTERI**, ñrum. 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.*

**EPÆUS** (os), or **EPĪUS**, *i*. Son of *Panopeus*, who, at the instigation of *Minerva*, constructed the wooden horse; *Virg.*: *Plaut.*: *Justin*.

**EPHÆSUS**, *i, f*. A city of *Ionia* celebrated for its temple of *Diana*; *Liv.* Hence, adj., *Ephesianus, a, um*; *Ephesian, a, um*.

**EPHIALTES**, ñ. A son of *Aloeus* or *Neptune* by *Iphimedia*; *Virg.*

**EPHŌRUS**, *i*. The name of a Greek historian; *Cic.*

**EPHŌRUS**, ñ. or **EPHŪRUS**, *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.*

**EPICHRMUS**, *i*. I. A philosopher and poet, pupil of *Pythagoras*; *Hor.*: *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Epichræus, 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.

**EPICRĒTUS**, *i*. A celebrated slave and Stoic philosopher; *Gell.*

**EPICURUS**, *i*. A celebrated philosopher of *Athens*; *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Epicuræus, a, um*.

**EPIDAMNIUS** (os), *i, f*. A town, afterwards called *Dyrachium*; *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*; *Epidaurianus, a, um*.

**EPIGŌNI**, ñrum. 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.*

**EPIMENIDES**, *is*. A poet and soothsayer of *Crete*; *Cic.*

**EPIMETHEUS** (quadrisyll.), *ei* and *eos*. Son of *Iapetus*, brother of *Prometheus*, husband of *Pandora*, and father of *Pyrrha*; *Hygin*. Hence, *Epimethis, idis*.

**EPĪRHŒNEA** (Ia), ñ. 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*), ñ; *Epiroticus, a, um*.

**EPŌNA**, ñ. The goddess of horses, mules, grooms, and ass-drivers; *Juv.*

**EPŌREDIA**, ñ. A town of *Upper Italy*; *Tac.*

**EQUUS TUTCUS**, or **EQUUM TUTCUM**. 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.), ñi and ños. A king of *Athens*, son of *Pandion* and father of *Procris*, *Orithyia*, *Chthonia* and *Creusa*; *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Erechthæus*, or *Erechthianus, a, um*; *Erechthides, æ*; *Erechthis, idis*.

**ERETRIA**, ñ. A town. I. Of *Phthiotis* in *Thessaly*; *Liv.*: especially, II. Of the island *Eubœa*; *Liv.* Hence, adj., *Eretrianus, a, um*; *Eretricus, a, um*; *Eretrias, ætis*.

**ERĒTUM**, *i*. A town of the *Sabines* in *Italy*; *Liv.*: *Virg.*

**ERGAUVONIA**, ñ. A town of *Hispania Tarracon.*; *Liv.*

**ERGETUM**, *i*. A town of *Sicily*; *Sil.* Hence, adj., *Ergetinus*.

**ERICHTHŌNIUS**, *i*. I. A king of *Athens*; *Virg.*: *Ov.* II. A king of *Troy*, son of *Dardanus*, father of *Tros*, and brother of *Ilus*; *Ov.*: *Virg.* Hence, adj., *Erichthonianus, a, um*. I. *Athensian, Attic*; *Propert.* 2. *Trojan*; *Virg.*

**ERICINIUM**, *i*. A town of *Thessaly*; *Virg.*

**ERIDĀNIUS**, *i*. I. The river *Po*; *Virg.* II. A constellation; *Cic.*

**ERIGŌNE**, *e*, or **ERIGŌNA**, ñ. A daughter of *Icarus*, the faithfulness of whose dog *Mæra* is celebrated; *Virg.* Hence, *Erigonæus, a, um*.

**ERIGONUS**, *i*. A river of *Grecian Illyria*; *Liv.*

**ERINNYES**, *yos, f, i, q*. *Furia*. A *Fury*; *Erinyes*, *The Furies*; *Virg.*: *Ov.*: *Propert.* Hence, *i*. *Fig. A Fury, i, e. one that causes ruin*; e. g. *Helen, Virg. II. Rage, fury*; *Virg.*

**ERIPHŪLÆ**, ñ. or **ERIPHŪLÆS**, *es*. Daughter



of Talaut and Lysimache, and wife of Ampharaus; she betrayed her husband who wished not to engage in the Theban war; Cic.: Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., Eriphyleus, a, um.

ERISTURION, ónis. A certain Thesalian; Ov.

ERIZA, æ. A town of Phrygia major; Liv.

EROS, ótis. A name of several people; Cic.

ERÓTUS, a, um. for Herosus. Of or belonging to Hero; Lucan.

ERYCUS, i. m. i. q. Eryx; e. g. mons, Cic.: Tac.

ERYMANTHUS (os), i. 1. A mountain of Arcadia in a wood, upon which Hercules destroyed an immense wild boar; Virg.: Mart.: Ov. 11. A river of the same; Ov. Hence, adj., Erymanthusus, a, um; Erymanthias, ádis; Erymanthiusus, a, um; Erymanthis, idis; Erymanthiusus, 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 (or, -ius), a, um; Erythæus, idis.

ERYTHRÆ, árum. A town. I. In Boeotia; Stat.: Plin. 11. In Etolia or Locris; Liv. 111. In Ionia; Liv.; Cic. Hence, Erythragus, a, um.

ERYTHRON, (um), i. A place of Cyrenaica. Hence, adj., Erythreus (trisyll.), ei and eos.

ERYX, ícis. I. A king of Sicily, son of Neptune, killed by Hercules; Virg. 11. 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, órum. A people of Gaul; Cæs.

ETEOCLES, (is and eos). A son of Œdipus; his quarrel with his brother Polynices occasioned the Theban war; Cic.: Stat. Hence, adj., Eteocleus, a, um.

ETRŒNS (us), i. A town of Boeotia; Stat.

ETROPIA, æ. A town of Athamania; Liv.

ETROSCA, æ. A town of Hispan. Tarracón.; Vell.

ETROVISA, æ. A town of Hispan. Tarracón.; 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.

EVÁGŒRAS, æ. A king of Cyprus; Nep.: Justin.

EVAN. A surname of Bacchus; Ov.: Lucr. Hence, Evans, tis, A Bacchanal; Catull.: Sil.: Virg.

EVANDER (dris), i. 1. An Arcadian prince, son of Nicostrata, who settled in Italy; Virg. 11. Aulianus Evander, a maker of images, or statuary; Hor. Hence, adj., Evandrius, a, um; e. g. tecta, i. e. Rome, Sil.

EVBEA, æ. An island of the Ægean sea near Boeotia, hodie Negroponce; Ov.: Nep.: Liv. Hence, adj., Evbeus, a, um; Euboicus, a, um; Eubois, idis. N. B. Euboicus, a, um, is used also of the town Cumæ in Italy, because it was built by a colony from Eubœa; Ov.

EUCLEIDUS, is. I. A philosopher of Megara, head of the Megaric sect, and pupil of Socrates; Cic. 11. A mathematician of Alexandria; Cic.

EUDÆMUS, i. Of Cyprus, an intimate friend of Aristotle; Cic.

EUDIEU Turris. A place in Macedonia; Liv.

EUDOSÆ. A people of Germany; Tac.

EUDONUS, i. A native of Cnidus; he was a philosopher, and pupil of Plato; Cic.

EUEMÆRUS, or EUEMÆRUS, i. A Greek historian and poet; Varr.: Cic.

EUEGÆTÆ, árum. A people of Drangiana; Justin.: Curt.

EUGANÆL, órum. A people of the Alps, in the north of Italy. Hence, adj., Euganeus, a, um; Juv.

EUGENIUM, i. A town of Grecian Illyria; Liv.

EURYDRUM, i. A town of Thessaly; Liv.

EVIAS, ádis. A Bacchanal; Hor.

EVIUS (os), i. A name of Bacchus; Hor.: Ov.: Stat.: Cic.

EUMENES, is. A Trojan herald, father of Dolon; Ov.

EUMELUS, i. 1. A king of Patrae; Ov. 11. A Trojan; Virg. Hence, Eumélis, idis, i. e. Parthenope; Stat.

EUMENIS, is. A celebrated general; Nep.

EUMENIS, idis, i. e. Furia; Sil.: Stat. Plur. Euménides, um. The Furies; Virg.: Cic. N. B. Mater Eumenidum, i. e. Nox, Virg.

EUMOLPUS, i. A Thracian, son of Neptune and Echione, said to have introduced the Sacra Cereris into Eleusis; hence, Eumolpæus, arum, The priests or presidents of the Eleusian mysteries; they

were of the family of Eumolpus; Nep.: Cic.: Ov.

EUPALUM (on), i. A town of Locris in Greece; Liv.

EUPHORBUS, i. A Trojan killed by Menelaus, whose soul Pythagoras believed himself to have; Ov.

EUPHŒRION, ónis. A poet of Chalcis in Eubœa; Cic.: Suet.

EUPHRASOR, ótis. A celebrated sculptor and painter; Juv.

EUPHRATES, is, m. 1. The Euphrates, a large river in the East; Plin.: Cic.: Virg. Hence, adj., Euphrátis, idis. 11. For, The inhabitants of the neighbouring countries, or, the East; Virg.

EUPTRÆA (mæ), æ. An island near Neapolis; Stat.

EUPŒLIS, idis. An ancient comic poet of Greece; Hor.: Pers.: Cic.

EUPRIDES, is. A celebrated tragic poet of Athens; Cic.

EURŒPUS, i. m. The straits between Eubœa and Bœotia; Cic.: Liv.: Lucan.

EURŒMUS, i. and EURŒME, es. A town of Caria. Hence, adj., Euronensis; Liv.

EURŒPA, æ. and EURŒPE, es. 1. Daughter of Aegæon, 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. 11. Europe, a quarter of the globe; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., EurŒpeus, a, um; EurŒpensis, e.

EURŒPUS, i. A king of Macedonia; Justin.

EURŒTAS, æ. m. A river near Lacedæmon; Ov.: Plin.: Cic.: Liv.

EURYALUS, i. 1. The friend of Nisus; Virg. 11. A certain gladiator; Juv.

111. A hill and citadel near Syracuse, and part of Epipolæ; Liv.

EURVCLÆA (ia), æ. The nurse of Ulysses; in Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, called Anticlea.

EURŒDAMAS, antis. 1. One of the suitors of Helen; Sil. 11. Hector is so called; Ov.

EURIDICE, es. and EURYDICA, æ. 1. The wife of Orpheus; Virg.: Ov. 1. The wife of Gentius; Liv.

EURYMÆNÆ, árum. A town of Thessaly; Liv.

EURYMUS, i. An augur, and father of Telemus. Hence, Eurymedes; Ov.

EURYŒMÆ, es. Daughter of Oceanus

and Tethys, and mother of Leucothoë; Ov.

EURŸFĪLUS, 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.

EURYSTHĒNES, is. A son of Aristodemus, brother of Procles, one of the Heraclidae; the two brothers reigned jointly in Lacedæmon; Nep.

EURYSTHĒNUS (trisyll.), e. and eos. A son of Stenelus and Nicyppe, and king of Mycæne; at the instigation of Juno, he harassed Hercules by the imposition of twelve difficult labours; Virg. Hence, adj., Eurysthēus, a, um.

EURŸTION, ōnis. I. A centaur; Ov.

II. A Trojan, brother of Pandarus; Virg.

EURŸTIUS, i. I. King of Œchalia, a town of Eubœa, and father of Iole. Hence, EurŸtis, idos, i. e. Iole, Ov. II. A son of Mercury; Val. Fl. III. A centaur; Ov.

EUTERPE, es. One of the Muses; Hor.

EUXĪNUS, a, um. A name of the Black Sea; Ov.: Plin.

EXQUILĒ (Esq. or Esq.), arum. One of the seven hills of Rome; Varr.: Liv.: Ov.: Cic.: Propert. Hence, adj., Exquilius, a, um; Exquilius, a, um; Exquilius, a, um.

## F.

FĀBĀRIS, is. m. A river of the Sabine territory in Italy; Virg.

FĀBERĪS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Faberianus, a, um.

FĀBĪUS, 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.

FĀBRĒŪS, æ. A town of Latium; Cic.: Juv.: Vell. Hence, adj., Fabra-terius (for Fabra-terinus), a, um.

FĀBRICIUS, or FĀBITIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name; Hor.: Cic.: Juv. Hence, adj., Fabricianus, a, um.

FĀCĒLĪNA, æ. A name of Diana. Hence, adj., Facelinus, a, um; Sil.

FĀDIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name; Cic.

FÆSŪLŪS (Fes.), ōrum, and FÆSULA, æ. A town of Etruria; Liv.: Cic.: Sall. Hence, adj., Fæsulanus (Fesul.), a, um.

FĀLCIDIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name; Cic. Hence, adj., Falcidianus, a, um.

FĀLERĪ, ōrum. A town of Etruria; Liv. Adj., Faliscus, a, um.

FĀLERNUS, 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.

FĀLISCUS, a, um. See FĀLERĪ.

FĀNNIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Fannianus, a, um.

FĀSCĒLIS, idis. A name of Diana. Hence, adj., Fascelinus, a, um; Sil.

FĀUNIGĒNA, æ. Descended from Faunus; Sil.

FĀUNUS, i. I. An ancient king of Latium, son of Picus, grandson of Saturn, and father of Latinius; Virg. II. Fauni, A kind of rural deities; Cic.

FĀUSTUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

FĀLSINA, æ. A town of Gallia Cisalpina; Liv.

FĀNECTĀNUS, a, um; campi, in Latium; Liv.

FĀRENTĪNUS, i. I. A town of Latium; Liv. Hence, adj., Ferentinus, a, um; Ferentinus, ātis. II. A town of Etruria; Suet. Hence, adj., Ferentinensis.

FĀRENTUM, i. A town of Apulia; Hor. Hence, adj., Ferentānus, a, um.

FĀRŌNĪA, æ. A goddess worshipped especially in groves near Capena in Etruria, and near Anxur or Terracina in Latium; Liv.: Virg.

FĀSCENNĪA, æ. A town of Etruria. Hence, adj., Fescenninus, a, um; Virg.: versus, certain jocose and obscene songs, so named from this town; Liv.

FĀBRENŪS, i. A river of Latium; Cic.

FĀCĒNA, a town of Latium; Liv.

FĀCULEA, or FĀCULNEA, æ. A very ancient town in the Sabine territory; Liv. Hence, adj., Ficulensis, or Ficulnensis, e; Ficulætes, ium; Varr.: Ficolensēs, Plin., The inhabitants.

FĀIDĒNA, ōrum, also FĪDĒNA, æ. A town of Latium; Cic.: Liv.: Tac.: Hor. The first syllable is long, Hor. Ep. i, 11, 8; short, Virg. Æn. 6, 772. Hence, adj., Fidenas, ātis. Fidenas is also a surname; Liv.

FĪDĪS, 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!

FĪRMUM, i. A town or fortress of Picenum in Italy. Hence, adj., Firmanus, a, um; Liv.

FĪLAMINIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

FĪLĀVINA, æ. A town of Etruria; Sil. Hence, adj., Flavinus, a, um.

FĪLĀVIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Flāvillus, e; Flāvianus, a, um.

FĪLŌRA, æ. The goddess of flowers; Ov. Hence, adj., Floralis, e; Floralia, sc. sacra; whence adj., Floralicus, a, um; also Flōrus, a, um, i. q. Floralis, e.

FĪLŌRENTĪA, æ. The name of a town in Etruria, hodie Florence; Flor. Hence, adj., Flōrentinus, a, um.

FĪLŌRUS, i. A Roman surname; Tac.

FĪONTEIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Fonteanus, a, um.

FĪORENTUM, i. A town of Apulia, hodie Fozenza; Liv.: Hor. Hence, adj., Fōrentanus, a, um.

FĪORMĒ, ōrum. A maritime town of Latium, celebrated for its excellent wines; Cic. Hence, adj., Formianus, a, um.

FĪŌRUM, i. This name was given to several towns; as, Forum Appii, Forum Julii, &c. Hence, Foroappii, Foro-Julienēs, &c., The inhabitants.

FĪOS, ōrum. A people of Lower Germany; Tac.

FĪRANCIA, æ. Franconia; Auson. Hence, adj., Franculus, a, um; Francus, a, um.

FĪREGELLĒ, ōrum. An ancient town of Latium; Liv.: Sil. Hence, adj., Fregellanus, a, um.

FĪREGĒNĒ, ōrum. A maritime town of Etruria; Liv.

FĪRENTĀNI, ōrum. A people of Italy on the Adriatic sea; Cæs.: Liv. Hence, adj., Frentanus, a, um.

FĪRESILĪA, æ. A town of the Marsi, in Italy; Liv.

FĪRINIĀ, æ. and FĪRINIUM, i. A town of Liguria. Hence, adj., Firinias, ātis; Liv.

FĪRISI, ōrum. The Frieslanders, a people of northern Germany; Tac.

FĪRISONES, um. i. q. Fīrsii.

FĪRSĪNO, ōnis. A town of Latium; Liv.: Juv.: Sil. Hence, adj., Frusinas, ātis.

## FRU

**FRŌNALUS**, f. m. A lake of Latium, hodie Lago di Celano; Virg.: Suet.: with lacus; Liv.: Tac.  
**FURŌLUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Furdālanus, a, um.  
**FURŌLUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.  
**FURGINĀ**, æ. A town of Umbria in Italy; Sil. Hence, adj., Fulginas, ātis.  
**FURVIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Fulviānus, a, um.  
**FUNDĀNIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Fundāniānus, a, um.  
**FUNDI**, ōrum. A town of Latium; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Fundānus, a, um.  
**FURIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Furiānus, a, um.  
**FURNIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Furniānus, a, um.  
**FURUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. This name was afterwards changed into Furius.

## G.

**GĀBLI**, ōrum. A people of Gallia Aquitānica; Cæs. Hence, adj., Gabalicus, a, um; Gabalitanus, a, um.  
**GĀHII**, ōrum. A town of Latium. Hence, adj., Gabiensis, Gabinus.  
**GĀINIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Gabiniānus, a, um.  
**GĀDIS** (es), is. f. A town and island of Spain, hodie Cadiz; Hor.: Cæs.: Liv.: Juv. Hence, adj., Gaditanus, a, um.  
**GĀTŪLA**, æ. A province in the interior of Libya; Plin. Hence, adj., Gætulic, a, um; Gætulicus, 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.  
**GĀLATIA** (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.  
**GĀLBA**, æ. I. A surname of the Sulpician family; Cic. II. A Gallic king of the Suesii; Cæs.

## GAL

**GĀLEPSUS**, i. A town of Thrace; Liv.  
**GĀLĒRIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.  
**GĀLESUS** and **GĀLESUS**, i. m. A river of Lower Italy flowing into the bay of Tarentum; Liv.: Virg.: Hor.  
**GĀLLECIA**, æ. Gallicia, a province of Hispan. Tarracon.; Flor.: Sil. Hence, adj., Gallæcus, a, um; Gallæcus, a, um.  
**GĀLLIA**, æ. Gaul, both as independent of the Romans, and as one of their provinces; Cæs.: Cic. Hence, adj., Gallicānus, a, um; Gallicus, a, um; Gallus, a, um.  
**GĀLLIO**, ōnis. A Roman surname.  
**GĀLLOGRÆCIA**, æ. i. q. Galatia; Liv.: Hirt.: Vell. Hence, adj., Gallogræcus, a, um.  
**GĀLLŌNIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.  
**GĀLLUS**, i. A Roman surname; as, of the Cornelian, Aquilian, Sulpician families; Cic.: Virg.: Ov.: Tac.: Suet.  
**GĀNGĀRDE**, ārum. A people of India, on the Ganges; Virg.: Plin.: Curt.  
**GĀNGES**, is. m. A large river of India; Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., Gangæticus, a, um; Gangētis, idis.  
**GĀNYMĒDES**, is. A son of Tros, king of Troy, by Callirhōe 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., Ganymedæus, a, um.  
**GĀRĀMANTES**, um. A people in the interior of Africa; Virg.: Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Garamanticus, a, um; Garamantis, idis; Garamantites, æ.  
**GĀRGĀNUS**, i. m. A mountain and promontory of Apulia; Hor.: Virg. Hence, adj., Garganus, a, um.  
**GĀRGĀHIE**, es. A vale of Beotia, sacred to Diana; Ov.  
**GĀRGĀRA**, ōrum. One of the points of mount Ida, with a town of the same name; Virg.: Stat. Hence, adj., Gargaricus, a, um.  
**GĀRGETTIUS**, a, um. In or of Gargettus, a district (pagus) of Attica; Cic.: Stat.  
**GĀRITES**, um. A people of Aquitania in Gaul; Cæs.  
**GĀROCELI**, ōrum. An Alpine people of Gaul; Cæs.  
**GĀRULI**, ōrum. A people of Liguria; Liv.  
**GĀRUNNA**, æ. The Garonne, a river of France; Cæs.; Tibull.

## GAU

**GĀURUS**, i. A mountain or chain of mountains in Italy, near lake Avernus; Cic.: Liv. Hence, Gauranus, a, um.  
**GĒBENNA**, or **CEBENNA**, CEVENNA, 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., Gēlus, a, um; Gēlensis, e; Gēlanus, a, um.  
**GĒLDŌHA**, æ. A place or fortress of the Ubii in Gaul; Tac.  
**GĒLLIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name; Cic. Hence, adj., Gelliānus, a, um.  
**GĒLO** (on), ōnis. Son of Hiero and king of Syracuse; Liv.: Justin.: Cic.  
**GĒLŌNI**, ōrum. A people of Sarmatæ or Scythia; Hor.: Virg.  
**GĒLŌS**, 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.  
**GĒNĀBU**, i. A town of Gaul, on the Loire; Cæs. Hence, adj., Genabensis, e; GĒNAUNI, ōrum. A people of the Alps; Hor.  
**GĒNĒTE**, ārum. A people of Pontus in Asia. Hence, adj., Genæteus, 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, ātis; Genuensis, e; 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.  
**GĒRĒSTOS** (us), or GĒRĒSTON (um), i. A harbour, town, and promontory of Eubœa; Liv.  
**GĒRĒSTICES** Portus. A well-known harbour near Tees in Ionia; Liv.  
**GĒRGITHUS** (os), i. f. A town of Mysia or Æolis; Liv.  
**GĒRGOVIA**, æ. A town. I. Of Gallia Aquitānica, in the territory of the Averni, Cæs. II. In the territory of the Boii, Cæs.  
**GĒRMĀLUS**, i. m. A place or hill at Rome; Cic.  
**GĒRMĀNIA**, æ. Germany; Tac.: Cæs. Hence, adj., Germanicus (whence also.

## GER

Germānicianus), a, um; Germānus, a, um.

GERONIUM, and GERUNIUM, i. A town of Apulia; Liv.

GĒRYŌN, ōnis, and GĒRYŌNES, 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., GĒryōnāceus, a, um; GĒryōnēus, a, um.

GĒSONIA, æ. Said to be a town on the Rhine, with a bridge; Flor.

GĒSSORIACUM, i.; Flor.: or, GĒSSORIACUM; Suet. A place and harbour of Gallia Belgica.

GĒSSIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

GĒTA (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., GĒticus, a, um. II. A Roman surname; Cic. III. A slave's name among the Athenians; Ter.

GĒGAS, antis. One of the race of giants who fought against Jupiter; Ov.: Cic.: Lucr. Hence, adj., GĒgantus, a, um.

GĒAUCIA, æ, m. A surname; e. g. of the Servilian family; Cic.

GĒAUCUS, i. I. A fisherman of Anhedon, 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.

GĒYĒRA, æ. I. A mistress of Horace; Hor. II. A mistress of the poet Menander; Mart.

GĒLYCŌN (o), ōnis. I. A celebrated athlete; Hor. II. A physician; Suet.: Cic.

GĒNOS, or GĒNOSOS, GĒNOSUS, i. f. A town of Crete, the residence of Minos; Meli.: Plin. Hence, adj., GĒnosiacus (GĒnos.), a, um; GĒnosias (GĒnos.), adis; GĒnosius (GĒnos.), a, um; GĒnosus (for GĒnosius), a, um.

GĒGGI, ōrum. A town of Cyprus, sacred to Venus; Catull.

GĒNNI, ōrum, also GĒNNUS, i. A town of Thessaly, at the entrance of the vale of Tempe; Liv.

GĒRDIUM, i. A town of Phrygia major; Liv.

GĒRDIUS, 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 whosoever should untie it would be master of Asia: it was

## GOR

cut to pieces by Alexander the Great; Curt.: Justin.

GĒRGE, es. Daughter of Æneus, and sister of Meleager, Deianira, &c.; Ov.

GĒRGIAS, æ. A celebrated rhetorician of Sicily, and tutor of Isocrates; Cic.

GĒRGOŒ (o), ōnis, or GĒRGO, us, f. One of the Gorgons (Gorgones); there were three sisters, daughters of Phorcus and Ceto; namely, Stheno, Euryale, and Medusa; the last is the most celebrated; Virg. Hence, adj., GĒrgoneus, a, um.

GĒRTĒNA, æ, or GĒRTĒNE, es. A town of Crete; Plin.: Mela: Lucan. Hence, adj., GĒrtynius, a, um; GĒrtyniācus, a, um; GĒrtynius, idis.

GĒRACĒCHUS, 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.

GĒRÆÆ, ōrum. Three daughters of Phorcus (Phorcus) and Ceto; Ov.

GĒRÆCIA, 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 Græcius); or Græcanicus (from Græcanus, which does not occur), a, um; Græcensis, e; Græcius, a, um; Græculus (dimin. of Græcus), a, um; and Græcus, a, um.

GĒRAGUS (for Cragus), i. A mountain of Lycia; Hor.

GĒRAIOCELI, ōrum. A people of Gallia Narbonensis; Cæs. But the edd. before Oudendorp have Garoceli.

GĒRÆJĒGENA, æ. A native of Greece; Virg.: also adjective; Catull.: Stat.

GĒRAIUS, a, um, i. q. Græcus. Grecian, or of from Greece; Lucr.: Nep.: Hor.

GĒRÆNICUS, i. m. A river of Phrygia and Mysia, where Alexander first conquered the Persians; Ov.: Mela.: Plin.

GĒRATIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Gratiānus, a, um.

GĒRATIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name; Cic.: Ov. Hence, adj., Gratiānus, a, um.

GĒRYNEUS, or GĒRYNEUS, 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.

GĒRTĒNES, um. A German people, called also Gothi, Gothones, the Goths; Plin.

GĒYÆROS (us), i. f. A small island in

## GYA

the Ægean sea, to which criminals were banished in the time of the emperors Tac.: Juv.: Cic.: Ov.: Also, Gyara, æ Juv.: and Gyara, Grum; id.

GĒYAS (es), æ. I. One of the giants Hor. II. A certain Trojan; Virg.

GĒYGES, is, and æ, m. I. Gyges, one of the giants; Ov.: Hor. II. Gyges, a celebrated king of Lydia; Cic. Hence, adj., GĒygeus, a, um; Lydian; Propert. Plin. III. Gyges, a beautiful youth; Hor. IV. Gyges, a certain Trojan; Virg.

GĒYNDES, or GĒNDES, is or æ, m. A river of Assyria; Tibull.: Sen.: Tac.

GĒYRTON, ōnis. A town of Pelasgotis in Thessaly; Plin.: Liv.

GĒYTHIUM (jum, ōum), i. n. A maritime town and harbour of Laconia; Liv.: Cic. Plin. Hence, adj., GĒytheus, a, um.

## H.

HADRĒNUM, 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., Hadriācus, a, um; Hadrianus, a, um; Hadriaticus, a, um.—Hadrianus was also the name of an emperor; Æl. Spart. hence, adj., Hadriānalis, e. II. Masc. The Adriatic sea; Hor.: Lucan.: Mela.: Plin.

HADRUMĒTUM (Adr.), i. A maritime town of Byzacene in Africa Propria; Nep.: Liv.: Cæs.

HÆMON (Em.), ōnis. A son of Creon king of Thebes, who killed himself out of love for Antigone; Ov.: Propert.

HÆMUS, or ÆMUS (es), i. I. The highest mountain in Thrace; Liv.: Cic. Hor. Hence, adj., Hæmoni, a, um.

II. Hæmus, i. A celebrated actor; Juv.

HALES, ōtis, m. A river of Lucania; Cic.

HALESIA, or HĒLESIA, or ALESIA (Alesa), æ, f. A town of Sicily, on the river Halesus; Cic.: Sil. Hence, adj., Halesinus, a, um.

HĒLESUS, or HALESUS, ALÆSUS,

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**ALBESUS**, i. m. I. A river of Sicily; Co. m. of the son of Agamemnon, who founded Faleri in Italy; Ov.: Virg.  
**HALIACMON**, or **ALTIACMON**, ðnis. in. A river which separates Macedonia from Thessaly; Cæs.: Liv.: Plin.  
**HALIARTUS**, 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 Dionysius; Liv.: Plin. Hence, adj., **Halicarnassensis**, e; **Halicarnassus** (five syll.), ei or eos. m.; **Halicarnassius**, a, um.  
**HALICYE**, ðrum. A town of Sicily, near Lilybæum. Hence adj., **Halicynensis**, e.  
**HALUS**, i. A town of Assyria; Tac.  
**HALUNTINUS**, 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**, ð. 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.  
**HARPOCRÁTES**, is. The god of silence; Varr.: Catull.  
**HARPYIÆ**, ðrum. 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**, ðc. See **ASDRUBAL**.  
**HEBE**, es. 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.  
**HEBRÆVS**, or **EBRÆVS**, a, um. Hebraic, Jewish; Tac.: Stat.: Also, **Hebraicus**, a, um.  
**HEBRVS**, i. m. I. A large river of Thrace; Plin.: Virg.: Ov. II. The name of a youth; Hor.  
**HECÁLE**, es. A poor old woman of Attica, who hospitably entertained Theseus in his youth; Ov.  
**HECÁTE**, es. A certain deity, daughter of Perses and Asteria; Cic. She is represented with three heads or faces—one of

## HEC

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. **Hecátæus**, or **Hecátæus**, a, um.; **Hecateus**, a, um.; **Hecateis**.  
**HECTOR**, ðris. The eldest son of Priam, husband of Andromache, and father of Astyanax; Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., **Hectóreus**, a, um. I. Of Hector; Virg. 2. Trojan; Virg. 3. Roman; Sil.  
**HÉCÞRÆ**, ða, and **HÉCÞCBE**, es. The wife of Priam, and mother of Hector, Paris, Deiphobus, Cassandra, &c.; Ov.: Cic.  
**HÉGESIAS**, ð. I. A Cyrenaic philosopher; Cic. II. A native of Magnesia, an orator and historian; Cic.  
**HELENA**, ða, or **HELENE**, 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.  
**HELENVS**, i. A son of Priam and Hecuba; Cic.: Virg.  
**HELIÁDES**, sc. femine, or filiae. Daughters of the Sun, and sisters of Phaethon; Or.: Virg.: Mart.  
**HELICÆON**, ðnis. A son of Antenor, and founder of Padua; Virg.: Mart. Hence, adj., **Helicæonian**, a, um.  
**HELICÆ**, es. A maritime town of Achaia; Ov.  
**HELICON**, ðnis. m. A mountain of Boeotia, sacred to Apollo and the Muses; Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., **Helicônian**, ðdis; plur. **Helicônianæ**, The Muses; Lucr.: **Helicônis**, ðdis; **Helicônian**, a, um.  
**HELIOPÓLIS**, i. f. I. A certain surgeon; Juv. II. An orator in the time of Horace; Hor.  
**HELIOPÓLIS**, is. A town of Lower Egypt; Cic. Hence, adj., **Heliopolites**, ð; **Heliopolitanus**, a, um.  
**HELLANICVS**, i. An ancient historian of Mitylene in Lesbos, before the time of Herodotus; Cic.  
**HELLAS**, ðdis. i. e. Græcia. I. Sc. regio or terra; Plin. II. Sc. femina. A Grecian lady; Hor. Or this may be merely a female name.  
**HELLE**, es. A daughter of Athamas and Nephele, who fled with her brother Phryxus, on the golden ram; his story is well known; Ov.  
**HELLESPONTUS**, i. m. I. Prop. The sea of Helle; the straits between the Ægean sea and the Propontis, the Helles-

## HEL

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.  
**HELVEIVS**, a, um. Helvetian, Swiss; ager or civitas, Cæs., the Swiss state or republic. N. B. **Helvetia**, ð, Switzerland, seems not to occur.  
**HELVIDIVS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.  
**HELVI**, ðrum. A nation of Gallia Narbon., on the Rhone; Cæs. Hence, adj., **Helveticus**, a, um; **Helvius**, a, um. **Helvius** is also a Roman family name.  
**HENÍOCHI**, ðrum. 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.  
**HERACLES**, or **HERACLIUS**, also **HERACLES**, a, um. Of or relating to Hercules; Juv. Hence, i. **Heraclæa**, or **Heraclia**, ð. The name of several towns; Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., **heraclænsis**, or **heracliotis**, e; **heraclôtes**, or **heraclôtæus**, ð; **heraclôticus**, ð. II. **Heraclum**, sc. oppidum, A town of Macedonia; Liv.  
**HERACLIDES**, ð. I. A descendant of Hercules; plur. **Heraclidæ**; Vell. II. The name of several persons; Cic.  
**HERACLITVS**, i. I. A celebrated philosopher; Cic.: Lucr. Hence, adj., **Heraclitæus**, a, um. II. Also the name of several others; Cic.: Liv.  
**HERÆVS**, ð. um. Relating to Juno. Hence, **Ludi Heræi**, or **Herææ**, sc. solennia, Games in honour of Juno; Liv.: **Herææ**, sc. urbs, a town of Arcadia; id., **Heræum**, a place in Leucadia; id.  
**HERBESIVS** (os), **HERBESIVS** (os), i. f. A town of Sicily; Liv.: Sil. Hence, adj. **Herbessensis**, e.  
**HERULIA**, ð. A town of Sicily; Cic. Hence, adj., **Herbitensis**, e.  
**HERCVS**, i. A surname of Jupiter, Ov.: Sen. Hence, ager **Herææ**; Lucan.  
**HERCVLÆNUM**, and **HERCVLÆNUM**, i. A city of Campania, between Pompeii and Neapolis; Cic.: Sen.: Vell.: Liv. Called also, **Herculanum**; 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., **Herculanensis**, e.  
**HERCVLES**, is. A celebrated hero and demigod, son of Jupiter and Alcmena; Virg.: Ov.: Clæ., &c. Hence, adj., **Her-**

cūlānus, and Herculaneus, a, um; Herculēus, 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.

**HERENNĪUS**, 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., Herillus, a, um.

**HERMĀGŌRĀS**, æ. A Grecian orator, native of Rhodes; Cic. Hence, adj., Hermagorēus, a, um.

**HERMAPHRODĪTUS**, 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.

**HERMINIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name; Liv.

**HERMŌNE**, 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., Hermonicus, a, um; Hermonius, a, um.

**HERMUS**, i. A river of Asia falling into the Egean sea, and said to carry down gold; Virg.

**HERNICI**, ōrum. An ancient people of Latium; Liv. Adj. HERNICUS, a, um.

**HERO**, us. 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.

**HERŌDŌTUS**, i. An ancient Greek historian, native of Halicarnassus; Cic.

**HERŌPHĪLE**, æ. 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., Hesiōdus (or ius), a, um; Hesiōdicus, a, um.

**HESIŌNE**, es. or **HESTONA**, 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.

**HESPERIDES**, æ. virgines, or femine. Three, or as others say, four, sisters who

kept a beautiful garden which produced golden apples, and was guarded by a dragon; Cic.

**HIBERNIA**, æ. Ireland; Cæs.: Tac. **HICĒTĀŌN**, ōnis. A son of Laomedon, king of Troy. Hence, adj., Hicetāoniūs, a, um; Virg.

**HIEMPSAL**, ōlis. Son of Micipsa, emperor of Numidia; Sall.

**HIĒRO**, ōnis. The name of two kings of Syracuse. I. The first or elder, whom Simonides visited; Cic. II. The second or younger; Liv. Hence, adj., Hieronius, a, um.

**HIĒRŌNYMUS**, i. I. A king of Syracuse, grandson and successor of Hiero; Liv. II. A Peripatetic philosopher, native of Rhodes; Cic.

**HIĒRŌSŌLYMĀ**, ōrum. Jerusalem; Cic.: Suet.: Tac. Called, also, Solyma, ōrum; Mart. Hence, adj., Hierosolymarius, a, um.

**HIĒLAIRA**, æ. Daughter of Leucippus, and mistress of Pollux; Propert.

**HIEMELLA**, æ. A small river of the Sabine territory, which falls into the Tiber; Virg.

**HIĒMĒRA**, 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 Therma; Cic. We find also, Himera, ōrum; Ov. Hence, adj., Himerēus, a, um; Himerensis, e.

**HIPPARCHUS**, i. A certain mathematician; Cic.

**HIPPATIS**, 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.

**HIPO**, ōnis. m. A town of Numidia; Sil.: Liv.

**HIPPŌCRĀTES**, is. I. A celebrated physician of Cos, in the time of Darius Nothus and Artaxerxes Mnemon; Cic. Hence, adj., Hippocratēus, a, um. II. The name of several others.

**HIPPOCRĒNE**, 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; Hippocrenānus, a, um; Hippocrenisatus, a, um.

**HIPPŌDĀME**, es. and **HIPPŌDĀMĪA**, æ. I. Daughter of Cœnomaus king of Elis, by Asterope, and wife of Pelops; Ov.: Propert.: Virg. II. Wife of Pirithoos, of the race of the Lapithæ, and mother of Polydeces; Ov.

**HIPPŌLYTE**, es. and **HYPOLYTA**, 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.

**HIPPŌLYTUS**, 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.

**HIPPŌMĒNES**, 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, Hippomænēs, dds; i. e. Limone, Ov.

**HIPPŌNAX**, actis. A satirical iambic poet; Cic. Hence, adj., Hipponactēus, a, um.

**HIPPŌTES**, æ. m. A Trojan, father of Sagæta the mother of Eolus. Hence, Hippotædēs, æ; i. e. Eolus, Ov.: Amastur; Virg.

**HIRPINUS**, a, um.; e. g. Hirpini, a people of Lower Italy; Liv.: Plin.

**HIRTUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Hirtianus, a, um; Hirtinus, a, um.

**HISPĀLIS**, is. f. and **HISPAL**, is. n. A town of Hispania Bætica, hodie Seville; Plin.: Sil.: Cæs. Hence, adj., Hispaniensis, e; Hispaniensis, e; Hispanus, a, um.

**HISPĀNIA**, æ. Spain; it was celebrated for its mines; Liv.: Tibull.: Lucan: Cic. Hence, adj., Hispanicus, a, um; Hispaniensis, e; Hispanus, a, um; Hispanus, a, um.

**HISPPELLUM**, i. A town of Umbria; Plin.: Sil. Hence, adj., Hispellas, or Hispellētis, e; Hispellensis, e.

**HŌMĒRUS**, i. A celebrated Greek poet; Cic.: Hor.: Ov. Hence, adj., Hōmērēus, a, um; Hōmērīcus, a, um; Hōmērēus, a, um.

**HŌMŌLE**, es. f. A mountain of Thesaly; Virg. Hence, adj., Hōmōlōis; e. g. Homoloides, sc. portæ, gates in Thessalian Thebes; Stat.

**HŌRE**, ōrum. Certain goddesses, ministers of the sun; Ov.: Val. Fl.: Stat. **HŌRĀTIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Hōrātianus, a, um.

**HORTA**, æ. or **HORTĀNUM**, i. A town of Etruria; Plin. Hence, adj., Hortinus, a, um.

**HORTĀLIS**, i. A surname of Hortentius; Cic.

**HORTENSĪUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Hortensianus, a, um.

**HŌRUS**, i. An Astrologer of Babylon; Propert.

## HYA

**HYACINTHUS**, i. A beautiful youth who was changed into a hyacinth; *OV.* Hence, *adj.*, *Hyacinthius*, a, um.

**HYAMPOLIS**, is. f. A town of Phocis; *Liv.*: *Stat.*

**HYANTES**, um. An ancient name of the Bœotians. Hence, *adj.*, *Hyantæus*, a, um. *Hyantius*, a, um.

**HYAS**, antis. A son of Atlas and sister of the Hyades; *OV.*

**HYADES**, sc. stellæ. 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.*, *Hydaspæus*, 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 **HYDRUNTUM**, 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.*, *Hymettus*, a, um.

**HYPEPA**, Ærum. A small town of Lydia; *OV.*: *Petron.* Hence, *adj.*, *Hypæpenus*, a, um.

**HYPANIS**, is. m. A river of Sarmatia, hodie the Bog; *Cic.*: *Virg.*

**HYPÉRIDAS**, is. A plebeian and ingenious orator of Athens; *Cic.*

**HYPÉRION**, Ænis. I. The father of

## HYP

the Sun; *Cic.*: *OV.* II. The Sun himself; *OV.*: *Stat.* Hence, *Hyperionia*, Idia, 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 **HYPSIPYLA**, es. 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**, æ. A country of Asia; *Cic.*: *Lucan.* *Adj.*, *Hyrcanus*, a, um; *Hyrcanius*, a, um.

**HÿRIËUS** (trissyll.), ei and eos. An agriculturist of Bœotia, father of Orion; *OV.* Hence, *adj.*, *Hÿriëus*, a, um.

**HYRTACËUS**, i. A Trojan to whom Priam resigned his first wife Arispe, when he received Hecuba in exchange. Hence, perhaps, *Hyrtacides*; *Virg.*, i. e. *Nisus*.

## I.

**IACCHUS**, i. A name of Bacchus; *OV.*: *Catull.*: *Virg.*: *Cic.*

**IALYSUS** (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.*

**IAPËTUS**, 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**, ÿgis. 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 **IARBAS**, æ. An African king; *Virg.*: *OV.* Hence, *Iarbita*, æ, for, A Mauritanian; *Hor.*

## IAS

**IASUS** (quadrissyll.), 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 **IIBER**, Æris. I. A Spaniard; *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.

**IBERUS**, and **HIBERUS**, i. m. A river. I. Of Spain, hodie Ebro; *Cæs.*: *Liv.* II. Of Iberia in Asia.

**IBÛCUS**, i. A Greek lyric poet; *Cic.*: *Stat.* Hence, *adj.*, *Ibucius*, a, um.

**ICARIA**, æ. An island of the Ægean sea; *Plin.*

**ICARUS**, 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.

**ICARIUS**, 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.*

**ICARUS** (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.

**ICHNÛSA**, æ. A name of the island Sardinia; *Sil.*

**ICILIS**, a, um. *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name.

**ICÔNÛM**, 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. 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 charioteer

of king Priam, mentioned II.  $\Omega$ , 325; Virg.

**IDALUM**, *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.*

**IDOMENE**, *es. f.* A town of Macedonia. Hence, adj., *Idomenensis*, *e*; *Idomeneius*, *a*, *um*.

**IDRIS**, *i.* A mountain of Caria; Catull. **IDRME**, *es.* (Lucan.: *Sil.*: Val. Fl.) and **IDRMEA**, *æ.* (Plin.) A country of Palestine. Hence, adj., *Idrmeus*, *a*, *um*.

**IGLIUM**, *i.* A small island of the Mediterranean sea, near Etruria; Cæs.: *Rutil.*

**IGUVIUM**, *i.* A town of Umbria; Cæs.: *Cic.* Hence, *Iguvini*, *Cæs.*; and *Iguvinate*, *Cæs.* Its inhabitants.

**ILERGÆON**, or **ILERGÆON**, *ônis*. Plur. **ILERGÆONES**, or **ILERGÆONES**, called also **ILERGÆONENSES**, and **ILLURGAVONENSES**. 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.* Also, *fem.*, *Ilios*; Hor.: *Ov.* Hence, adj., *Iliacus*, *a*, *um*; *Ilades*; *Ilias*; *Iliensis*; *Ilius*, *a*, *um*. II. A town of Macedonia; *Liv.*

**III.** A town of Sardinia. Hence, adj., *Iliensis*, *Liv.*: *Plin.*

**ILIONÆ**, *æ.* and **ILIONÆ**, *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.*

**ILIONÆUS** (*quadrissyll.*), *ei* and *eos*. I. The youngest son of Niobe; *Ov.*: *I.* Another; *Virg.*

**ILITHYIA** (*quadrissyll.*), *æ.* The goddess of childbirth, otherwise called *Diana*, or *Juno 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 *Illyris*, and more often, *Illyricum*. Hence, adj., *Illyricianus*, *a*, *um*; *Illyricus*, *a*, *um*; *Illyris*; *Illyrius*, *a*, *um*.

**ILVA**, *æ.* The island Elba; *Virg.*: *Sil.*: *Liv.*

**ILVÆTES**, *um.* A people of Etruria; *Liv.* **ILUS**, *i. i. q.* *Iulus*, Son of Æneas, called also *Ascanius*; *Virg.*

**IMACHÆRA**, or **IMACÆRA**, *æ.* A town of Sicily. Hence, adj., *Imachærensis* (*Imacæra*.), *e.*

**INBRUS** (*os*), *i. f.* An island of the Ægean sea; *Plin.*: *Liv.* Hence, adj., *Inbrusius*, *a*, *um*.

**INÆCHUS** (*os*), *i.* I. A river near Argos; *Plin.*: *Ov.*: *Stat.* II. The first king of Argos; *Hor.*: *Ov.* Hence, adj., *Inæchides*; *Inachis*; *Inachus*, *a*, *um*; *Inachos*, *a*, *um*.

**INÆRIÆ**, *es.* An island of the Tuscan sea; *Virg.*: *Ov.*: *Stat.*: *Sil.*

**INDIA**, *æ.* India, an extensive country of Asia; *Virg.*: *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Indicinus*, *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 *ônis*. 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., *Inonis*, *a*, *um*.

**INSUBER**, *bris*, *bre.* Of Insubria, a region of Gallia Transpadana, of which Mediolanum (hodie Milan) was the capital; *Liv.*: *Cic.*

**INTÊMELIUS**, *ôrum.* A people of Cisalpine Italy; *Liv.* Hence, *Intemelum*, 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*, *âtis*.

**IO**, *us* and *ônis*. 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.*

**IOLÆUS**, *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., *Iolæianus*, *a*, *um*; *Iolcus*, *a*, *um*.

**IOLÆ**, *es.* I. Daughter of Eurytus king of Eechalia, whom Hercules gave to his son Hyllus; *Ov.* II. The name of a girl; *Propert.*

**IONIÆ**, *æ.* A country of Asia Minor. Adj., *Ioniæus*, *a*, *um*; *Ioniæus*, *a*, *um*;

**IONIÆ**; *Iônus*, *a*, *um*. — **IONES**, *um.* The inhabitants, *Ionians*; *Cic.*: *Plin.*

**IPHIGÉNIA**, *æ.* A daughter of Agamemnon and sister of Orestes and Electra; *Ov.*: *Cic.*

**ISAVRIA**, *æ.* A country of Asia. Hence, adj., *Isauricus*, *a*, *um*; *Cic.*: *Isaurus*, *a*, *um*; *Cic.*: *Ov.*

**ISCHOMACHÆ**, *es.* The wife of Pirithous; *Propert.*

**ISIS**, *is* and *idis* or *Idos*. A celebrated Egyptian goddess, said to be *Io*; *Ov.* Hence, adj., *Isiæus*, *a*, *um*.

**ISMÆRUS** (*os*), *i. m.* A mountain and town of Thrace on the river Hebrus; *Virg.* Hence, adj., *Ismæricus*, *a*, *um*; *Ismærius*, *a*, *um*; *Ismærus*, *a*, *um*.

**ISMENUS** (*os*), *i. m.* A river of Beotia, near Thebes; *Ov.*: *Plin.*: *Stat.* Hence, adj., *Ismenis*; *Ismenius*, *a*, *um*.

**ISOCRATES**, *is.* A celebrated orator and teacher of rhetoric at Athens; *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Isocratæus*, *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*; *Issæicus*, *a*, *um*.

**ISSUS** (*os*), *i. f.* A town on the coast of Cilicia; *Plin.*: *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Issicus*, *a*, *um*; *Issæus*, *a*, *um*; *Issæicus*, *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*.

**ITÆLIA**, *æ.* Italy; *Plin.*, &c. Adj. *Itælicus*, *a*, *um*; *Italis*; *Italus*, *a*, *um*.

**ITÆLICA**, *æ.* I. A town of the Peligni in Italy; *Vell.* II. Another in Hispania Bætica; *Plin.*: *Cæs.* Hence, adj., *Itælicus*, *Itælicensis*.

**ITHACÆ**, *æ.* A small island of the Ionian sea; *Virg.*: *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Ithacensis*, *e*; *Ithacæus*, *a*, *um*; *Ithacus*, *a*, *um*.

**ITHONÆ**, or **ITONÆ**, *es.* or **ITHONÆ**. A town of Beotia; *Stat.* Hence, adj., *Ithonæus*, *a*, *um*.

**ITRŒUS**, *i.* or **ITRONÆUS**. A town and mountain of Thessaly where Minerva was worshipped; *Catull.*: *Liv.*

**ITURÆA**, or **ITURÆA**, *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.*: *Seu.*



**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*; *Suet.*; *Tac.*

**IXION**, *ónis*. 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.

**JADERA**, *æ*. A town on the sea-coast of *Liburnia*; *Plin.*; *Lucan.* Hence, *adj.*, *Jaderinus*, 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; *Jānūālis*, a, um; *Jānūārius*, a, um; e. g. *mensis, January*; *Cic.*; and simply, *Januarius*; *Cæs.*

**JASON**, and **JASON**, *ónis*. 1. Son of *Æson* king of *Thessaly*, famed for his *Argonautic expedition*, &c.; *Ov.*, &c. Hence, *adj.*, *Jāsōnides* (*ias*); *Jasonius* (*ias*), a, um. II. A crafty king (*tyrannus*) of *Thessaly*; *Cic.*; *Nep.*

**JŪCASTA**, or **JŪCASTE**, *æ*. Daughter of *Menecus*, sister of *Creon* king of *Thebes*, wife of *Laius*, and afterwards, unknowingly, of her own son *Œdipus*; *Stat.*; *Hygin.*

**JŪVĀLIS**, *es*, and **JŪVIUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to *Jupiter*.

**JŪDEA**, *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; *Julæus*, 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.* 1. The name of a month, *June*; *Ov.*; *Cic.*; *Colum.*

**JENO**, *ónis*. Daughter of *Saturn* and wife of *Jupiter*; *Virg.*, &c. Hence, *adj.*, *Jēnōālis*, e; *Jmōnōius*, a, um.

**JŪPITER**, or **JŪPITER** (*genit. JŪvis, &c.*). 1. 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.

**JUTERNA**, *æ*. I. A fountain, river, and lake of *Latiūm*; *Virg.* Hence, *Juturnalia*, *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.

**LABDŪCUS**, i. A king of *Thebes*, son of *Polydorus* and *Nycteis*, and father of *Laius*; *Sen.*; *Hygin.* Hence, *Labdacidæus*, *æ*; *Labdacijs*, a, um.

**LABĒTES**, *um*. A people of *Dalmatia*; *Liv.* Hence, *Labatistis*, *idis*.

**LĀBĒNIUS**, a, um. *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, *Laberianus*, a, um.

**LĀBICI** (*Lavici*), *grum*. A town of *Latiūm*; *Liv.*; *Cic.* Hence, *adj.*, *Labićanus*, a, um.

**LĀBIENUS**. An officer of *Cæsar* in *Gaul*; *Cæs.*; *Lucan.* Hence, *adj.*, *Labiēnianus*, a, um.

**LĀCŒNUS**, a, um. *Lacedæmonian*; *Virg.*; *Cic.*; *Mart.*

**LĀCĒDŒMON**, *ónis*. A celebrated city of *Peloponnesus*, otherwise called *Sparta*; *Nep.*; *Cic.*; *Virg.* Hence, *adj.*, *Lacedæmonius*, a, um.

**LĀCHĒSIS**, *is*. One of the three *Parcæ*; *Ov.*; *Juv.*; *Mart.*

**LĀCINIUS**, a, um. *Lacinian*, of a country at the south of *Italy* in the territory of the *Bruttii*; *Ov.*; *Liv.* Here was a celebrated temple of *Juno*, six miles from *Crotone*; *Liv.*; *Virg.*

**LĀCO** (*on*), *ónis*. A *Lacedæmonian*, *Spartan*; *Nep.*; *Hor.*; *Propert.* *Lacōnis*, a *Spartan* woman; *Ov.* *Lacōnicus*, a, um; *Lacedæmonian*; *Hor.*; *Liv.*:

*Plaut.*; *Cic.* *Lacōnica*, *æ*, and *Lacōnice*, *es*. The district of *Peloponnesus* in which *Sparta* lay; *Nep.*; *Vell.*; *Plin.*

**LĀDAS**, *æ*. A swift courier of *Alexander the Great*; *Sen.*; *Catull.*; *Mart.*

**LĀDON**, *ónis*, m. A river of *Arcadia*; *Ov.*; *Virg.*

**LĀETIUS**, a, um. *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name.

**LĀENAS**, *ātis*. A surname of the *Popilian* family; *Liv.*

**LĀERTES** (*al*), *æ*. A son of *Arceus*, husband of *Anticlea*, and father of *Ulysses*; *Ov.*; *Sen.* Hence, *Laertiades*, a; *Laertius*, a, um.

**LĀSTRYŪON**, *ónis*; e. g. *Læstrygonæ*. A people, 1. Near *Formiæ* in *Latiūm*, which city *Lamus* is said to have built; *Plin.*; *Juv.*; *Ov.* II. Of *Sicily*; *Sil.* Hence, *adj.*, *Læstrygonius*, a, um. 1. Of the *Læstrygonæ* in *Latiūm*; *Hor.*; *Sil.*; *Ov.* 2. Of those in *Sicily*; *Plin.*

**LĒTORIUS**, a, um. *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name.

**LĒVINSUS**, a, um. A surname of the *Valerian* family.

**LĀGUS**, i. The father of *Ptolemy* the first king of *Egypt*; *Sil.* Hence, *adj.*, *Lagæus*, 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, *Laiades*.

**LĀLETANIA**, *æ*. A country of *Hispan.* *Tarraco*; *Sall.*; *Mart.* Hence, *adj.*, *Læletānus*, a, um.

**LĀMIA**, *æ*. 1. 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.*

**LĀMPĒTIE**, *æ*. A daughter of the *Sun*, and sister of *Phaethon*; *Ov.*; *Propert.*

**LĀMPŒCUM** (*Cic.*; *Plin.*; *Mela*). i. n. and **LĀMPŒCUS**, or **LĀMPŒCŌS** (*Liv.*; *Ov.*; *Val. Fl.*), i. f. A town of *Mysia*. Hence, *adj.*, *LampŒceus*, a, um; *LampŒscius*, a, um.

**LĀMUS**, i. A king of the *Læstrygonæ* in *Italy*, founder of *Formiæ*; *Hor.*; *Sil.*

**LĀNUVIUM** (*Lanivium*), i. A town of *Latiūm*; *Liv.*; *Cic.* Hence, *adj.*, *Lanuvinus*, a, um; *Lanuviānus*, a, um.

**LĀOCŒON**, *ontis*. A son of *Acetes* 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 Protesilaus, remarkable for her affection to her husband; *Ov.*: *Caull.*

**Λῶδῖς**, æ. The name of several towns; the most noted of which is in Phrygia major; *Cic.*: *Plin.* Hence, adj., *Laodicensis*, e; *Laodicæus*, a, um.

**Λῶμῆδον**, 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; *Laumedontidæus*, e.

**Λαπίθε**, ærum, m. A people of Thessaly, who carried on war with the Centaurs; *Ov.*: *Hor.*: *Virg.* Hence, adj., *Lapithæus*, a, um; *Lapithæus*, 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, *Larentialis*, sc. *solenntia*; *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*.

**Λάρισσα**, 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.

**Λάριυς**, i. A lake of Upper Italy; *Plin.*: *Virg.* Adj., *Larius*, a, um.

**Λατέριανυς**, i. A Roman name or surname; *Cic.*: *Juv.*

**Λατερενσις**, is. A surname of the *Juvenian* or *Juvenian* family.

**Λατερυμ**, 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; *Latiarius*, e; *Latiarius*, a, um; *Latinus*, a, um; *Latius*, a, um; and possibly, *Latiensis*, e.

**Λατμυς** (os), i, m. A mountain of *Caria*, on which *Endymion* when asleep was visited by the moon (the goddess *Juno*); *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Latmius*, a, um.

**Λάτῶνα**, æ. Daughter of *Cæus*, or of *Polus*, and mother of *Apollo* and *Diana* by *Jupiter*; *Cic.*: *Ov.*: *Virg.* Adj., *Látōides*, æ; *Látōis*, or *Létōis*, *Látōius* (Læ.), a, um; *Látōus*, a, um; *Látōnius*, a, um.

**Λατῶ**, ónis. *Porcius Latro*, a certain orator, friend of *Seneca*; *Sen.* Hence, adj., *Latronianus*, a, um.

**Λαυρεντιυμ**, i. A town of *Latium*. Hence, adj., *Laurens*; *Laurentinus*, a, um; *Laurentius*, a, um.

**Λαυῶ** (on), ónis. A town of *Hispan. Tarracon.*; *Flor.* Hence, adj., *Laurenensis*, e.

**Λαυτῦλæ**, ærum. A place in *Latium*; *Liv.*

**Λάυερνα**, æ. The goddess of thieves and knives; *Plaut.*: *Hor.* Hence, adj., *Lavernalis*, e.

**Λαυερνυμ**, i. A place in *Campania*; *Cic.*

**Λαυίς**, &c. See *LABICI*.

**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; *Lavinius*, a; *Lavinus*, a, um.

**Λεανδρα**, dri. and **Λεανδρυς**, i. A youth of *Abydos*, who used to swim across the *Hellepont* to visit his mistress *Hero*; *Ov.*: *Mart.* Hence, adj., *Leandricus*, a, um; *Leandrus*, a, um.

**Λεαρχυς**, i. A son of *Athamas* and *hæro*; *Ov.* Hence, adj., *Learchæus*, a, um.

**Λεῖβῶνία**, æ. A town of *Boeotia*, where was the prophetic cavern of *Trophonius*; *Cic.*: *Liv.*

**Λεβέδυς** (os), i. A town of *Ionis*; *Hor.*

**Λεβυνθυς** (os), or **Λεβινθυς** (os), i. f. An island of the *Mediterranean sea*; *Ov.*

**ΛεCCA**, æ. A surname of the *Porcian* family; *Cic.*: *Sall.*

**Λεχηῶνυμ**, i. A town and harbour on the *Corinthian gulf*; *Propert.*: *Liv.* We find also, *Lecheæ*, 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., *Lelægæis*. II. In *Greece*. I. In *Thessaly*. 2. Especially in *Achaia*, near *Megara*. Hence, adj., *Lelægæus*, 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 *Cæsenian* family; *Cic.*

**Λεῖωνίας**, æ. A king of *Sparta*, who fell bravely at *Thermopylae*; *Nep.*

**LEONTINI**, orum. A town of *Sicily*; *Cic.*: *Liv.*

**Λεοτυχίδης**, æ. A son of *Agis* king of *Sparta*; *Nep.*

**LEPIDIUS**, i. A surname of the *Æmilian* family.

**LEPREUM** (on), i. m. or **LEPREUS** (os), i. f. A town of *Elis* in *Peloponnesus*; *Cic.*

**LEPTIS**, i. The name of two towns in *Africa*. I. *Magna*, between the two *Syrtes*; *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 *Grecian*; *Stat.*

**LESBOS** (os), 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 *Lethe*. 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.*

**LEUCŌNICUS**, a, um. Of or from a coun-

## LEU

try in Gaul inhabited by a people called *Leucopes*; *Leuci*; *Mart.*

**LEUCOPHRA, 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 *Natuta*, or *Ino*; *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.

**LIBRA, ðri.** I. A name of Bacchus; *Cic.*; *Virg.*, &c. Hence, II. *For. Virg.*; *Ter.*; *Hor.* Hence, *adj.*, *Liberalis*, e; e. g. *Liberalia*, sc. *solemnia*, or *sacra*; *Cic.*

**LIBRÆA, æ.** A name of, I. *Proserpina*; *Cic.*; *Liv.*; *Tac.* II. *Ariadne*; *Ov.*

**LIBETHRUS (OS), i.** A fountain of Magnesia in Thessaly, sacred to the Muses; hence, *Libethris*, *idris*; e. g. *nymphæ Libethridis*, *Virg.*, i. e. the Muses.

**LIBERTINA, æ.** The goddess of funerals; *Suet.*; *Hor.*

**LIBO, ðnis.** A surname of the Scribonian family.

**LIBUR, ðrum.** or **LIBUR GALLI.** A people of Gallia Transpadana; *Liv.*

**LIBURNIA, æ.** A district of Illyria; *Plin.* Hence, *adj.*, *Liburnus*, a, um; *Liburnicus*, a, um.

**LIBYA, æ.** and **LIBYÆ, 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.*, *Libyæus*, a, um; *Libus*; *Libyæus*, a, um; *Libyssa*; *Libysticus*, a, um; *Libystinus*, a, um; *Libystis*; *Libyus*, a, um.

**LICINIUS, a.** um, *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, *Licinianus*, a, um.

**LIGARIUS, a.** um, *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, *Ligarianus*, a, um.

**LIGER, ðris.** m. A river of Gaul, hodie the *Loire*; *Cæs.*; *Tibull.*

**LIGURIA, æ.** A country in Italy; *Plin.*; *Flor.* Hence, *adj.*, *Ligur* or *Ligus*; *Ligurinus*, a, um; *Ligusticus*, a, um; *Ligusticus*, a, um; *Ligustus*, a, um; *Ligustus*, a, um; *Ligustus*, a, um.

**LIGURÆUM (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; *Lilybæus*, a, um; *Lilybæus*, a, um; *Lilybæus*, a, um; *Lilybæus*, a, um.

**LINGONES, um.** I. A people of Gallia *Belgica*; *Cæs.*; *Tac.* Hence, *adj.*, *Lingonicus*, a, um; *Lingônus*, a, um. II. A people of Gallia *Cispadana*; *Liv.*

**LINUS (OS), i.** A celebrated poet and musician of Thebes, tutor of Orpheus and *Mercules*; *Plaut.*; *Virg.*; *Mart.*

**LIPARA, æ.** and **LIPARÆ, es.** The chief of the *Æolian* islands in the Tuscan sea; *Val. Fl.*; *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, *Liparæus*, a, um; *Liparæus*, e; *Liparitanus*, a, um.

**LIRIA, is.** m. A river of Italy, between *Latiun* and *Campania*; *Hor.*; *Sil.*; *Lucan.* Hence, *adj.*, *Lirinas*, *âtis*.

**LISUS, i.** f. or **LISUM, i.** n. A town of *Dalmatia*; *Cæs.*; *Lucan.*; *Liv.*

**LITERNUM, or LINTERNUM, i.** A town of *Campania*; *Liv.*; *Ov.* Hence, *adj.*, *Liturnus* (*Lint.*), a, um; *Literolius* (*Lint.*), a, um.

**LIVIVS, a.** um, *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, *Livianus*, a, um.

**LOCRI, ðrum.** I. The people of *Locri* in Greece; *Plin.* II. A people of Italy, in the country of the *Bruttii*; *Cic.*; *Virg.* III. A town of Italy, in the territory of the *Bruttii*; *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, *Locrensis*, e.

**LOCRES, idis.** A country of Greece; *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, *Locrensis*, e.

**LOLLIVS, a.** um, *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, *Lollivianus*, a, um.

**LONDINIUM, i.** London; *Tac.*; *Amman.* Called also, *Lundinium*; *Amman.* It is called also *Lundonia*, by *Beda*. Hence, *adj.*, *Londiniensis*, e.

**LONGINUS, i.** A surname of the Cassian family.

**LONGUS, i.** A surname of the *Sempronian* and *Sulpician* families.

**LOBYMA, ðrum.** A town and harbour of *Caria*; *Liv.*

**LCCA, æ.** A town of *Etruria*; *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, *Lucensis*, e.

**LCCA, æ.** m. A Lucanian; hence, *bos Luca*, i. e. an elephant; *Varr.*; *Luer.*; *Sil.*

**LCCANIA, æ.** A country of Lower Italy; *Hor.* Hence, *adj.*, *Lucanicus*, a, um; *Lucanus*, a, um.

**LUCANUS, i.** M. *Annæus Lucanus*, a Roman poet in the time of *Nero*; his poem, entitled *Pharsalia*, is still extant; *Mart.*

## LUC

**LUCERIA, æ.** A town of *Apulia*; *Cic.*; *Liv.*; *Hor.*

**LUCILIUS, a.** um, *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, *Lucilianus*, a, um.

**LUCIUS, i.** A Roman prænomen, usually written *L.*

**LUCIFERUS, is.** m. A mountain of the Sabine territory in *Latiun*; *Mart.*

**LUCRILIUS, a.** um. The name of a district in which *Atticus* had an estate; *Cic.*

**LUCRETIVS, a.** um, *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name.

**LUCRIVS, a.** um, with or without *Lucæ*. A lake of *Campania* in Italy, near *Bæta*, celebrated for its oysters; *Hor.*; *Cic.*; *Virg.* Hence, *adj.*, *Lucrinensis*, e.

**LUCULLUS, i.** A surname of the *Licinian* family. Hence, *adj.*, *Lucullanus*, a, um; *Lucullæus*, a, um; *Lucullanus*, a, um.

**LUGDUNUM, i.** The town of *Lyons* in France; *Plin.*; *Suet.* Hence, *adj.*, *Lugdunensis*, e; e. g. *Gallia*. The part of Gaul in which *Lugdunum* was situate, otherwise called *Cætica*; *Plin.*

**LUCIA, æ.** A town and harbour of *Etruria*; *Liv.* Hence, *adj.*, *Lucensis*, e.

**LUPERCUS, i.** The god Pan; *Justin.* Hence, *adj.*, *Luperçalus*, e; e. g. *Luperçalia*, sc. *solemnia*, or *sacra*; *Cic.*

**LUPIA (AS), æ.** A river of Germany, the *Liège*; *Tac.*

**LUSITANIA, æ.** The western part of Spain, and Portugal; *Liv.*; *Plin.*; *Cæs.* Hence, *adj.*, *Lusitanus*, a, um.

**LUTATIUS, a.** um, *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, *Lutatianus*, a, um.

**LUTETIA PARISEURUM, or simply, LUTETIA.** Paris; *Cæs.*

**LYÆUS, i.** A surname of Bacchus; *Ov.* *Virg.*

**LYCAMBES, æ.** A Theban who hung himself on account of the satirical verses of *Archilochus*; *Hor.* Hence, *adj.*, *Lycambæus*, a, um.

**LYCÆON, 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.*, *Lycæonius*, a, um.

III. A Lycæonian; plur. *Lycæones*, *Lycæonians*; *Plin.*

**LYCÆONIA, æ.** A country of *Asia Minor*; *Liv.*; *Cic.*; *Plin.* Hence, *adj.*, *Lycæônis*, *Lycæônus*, a, um.

**LYCÆUM (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.

LYCÆA, 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.

LYCŌNEDES, is. A king of the island Scyros; Stat.

LYCOPHRON, ðnis. 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. LYCTUS (os), i. A town of Crete. Hence, Lyctus, Cretan; Virg.: Ov.

LYCUGUS, i. I. The celebrated lang-giver 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., Lydian, a, um. I. Lydian; Cic. II. Etruscan; Virg., because the Etrurians are said to have sprung from Lydia. Lydus, a, um.

LYNCÆUS (trisyll.), et end 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 (jus), i. A fountain in Argolis; Stat. Hence, adj., Lyrcæus, a, um; Lyrcæus (æus), a, um.

LYRNEUS, or LYRNEUS (os), i. A town of Phrygia, or Mysia, or Troas, birth-place of Briseis, the mistress of Achilles; Virg.: Plin. Hence, adj., Lyrneus, or Lyrneus; Lyrneus, or Lyrneusius, a, um.

LYSANDER, dri. I. 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., Lysiasus, a, um.

LYSİMÄCHIA, æ. f. I. A town of Thrace; Liv. II. A town of Ætolia; Liv. Hence, adj., Lysimächienus, c.

LYSİMÄCHUS, i. A king of Thrace; Cic. Justin.

LYSIPPIUS, i. A celebrated statue of Sicyon; Cic.: Hor.

## M.

MÄCĒDŌNIA, æ. A country of Greece, anciently called Emathia, between Thessaly and Thrace; Cic.: Liv., &c. Hence, adj., Mæcedon; Mæcedoniatus, a, um; Mæcedoniæus, a, um; Mæcedonienus, c; Mæcedonius, a, um.

MÄCĒTA, arum, i. q. Mæcedones. The Mæcedonians; Stat.: Sil.

MÄCHÄON, ðnis. Son of Æsculapius, a celebrated physician and surgeon; Propert.: Mart. Hence, adj., Mächäonian, a, um; Mächäonius, a, um.

MÄDYTOS (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, ätis. C. Cilnius Mæcenus, 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., Mæcenatianus, a, um.

MÆDI, or MĒDI, arum. A people of Thrace; Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Mædicus, or Mædicus, a, um. Hence, adj., Mædianus, a, um. Hence, adj., Mædianus, a, um.

MÆNALUS (os), i. m. and MÆNALA, arum, n. A mountain of Arcadia, together with a town called Menalus (os), or Menalum; Virg.: Ov. Hence, adj., Mænalus; Mænalus, a, um.

MÆNIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Mænianus, a, um.

MÆONIA, æ. I. The old name of Lydia, with part, if not the whole, of Ionia; Plin.: Ov. Hence, adj., Mæonides; Mæonius; Mæonius, a, um. II. Etruria, because the Etrurians are said to

have come from Lydia; Virg. Hence, adj., Mæonides; Mæonius, a, um.

MÆŌTE, 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.

MAGNESIA, 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; Magnésius (sus), a, um; Magnessus, a, um; Magnéticus; Magnétis.

MÄGO (op), ðnis. A Carthaginian man's name; Nep.: Cic.

MAIA, æ. Daughter of Atlas and Pleione, mother of Mercury, and one of the Pleiades; Virg.: Ov.

MÄLEA, and MÄLEA, æ. A promontory of Laconia; Virg.: Ov.: Propert. Hence, adj., Malæus, a, um.

MÄLIÆCUS, a, um. Malian; sinus Maliacus, in Thessaly, over against Eubœa; Liv.: Plin. Also, adj., Malius, a, um; Malienus, e.

MÄLLIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

MÄLLOS (us), i. A town of Cilicia; Plin.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Mällötes, æ.

MÄLTHINUS, i. Probably, a man's name; Hor.

MÄLUGINENSIS. A surname of the Cornelian family.

MÄMERCUS, i. A surname of the Æmilian family.

MÄMERINUS, arum. The inhabitants of the town Messana in Sicily; Cic.: Liv.

Hence, adj., Mæmerтинus, a, um.

MÄMILIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

MÄMMÜLA, æ. A surname of the Cornelian family.

MÄMURIUS VETURIUS. The name of the smith who made the eleven imitations of the Ancle; Ov.: Propert.

MÄMURRA, æ. A Roman knight, native of Formiæ, and præfectus fabrum with Cæsar in Gaul; Catull.: Cic. Urbs Mamurrarum, Hor., i. e. Formiæ.

MÄNCINUS, i. A surname of the Hostilian family. Hence, adj., Mancinianus, a, um.

MÄNDELA, æ. A place or village in the Sabine territory; Hor.

MÄNILIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Manilianus, a, um.

**MĀNIUS**, 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 *Trosius*, and mother of *Ocnus* who built *Mantua*; *Ov.*: *Virg.*

**MANTUA**, 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**, ōnis. *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.

**MARCOMĀNI** (*manni*), ōrum. A people of Germany; *Stat.*: *Cæs.*: *Tac.* Hence, *Marcomania* (*mannia*), Their country; and adj., *Marcomaneus* (*mannes*), a, um.

**MARCEUS**, i. A Roman prænomen, usually written *M'*.

**MARDI**, ōrum. A people in the interior of Asia, on the Caspian sea; *Plin.*: *Tac.*

**MĀREA** (*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., *Mareotic*; *Mareoticus*, a, um; *Mareotes*, 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., *Marianus*, a, um.

**MARMĀRUCUS**, 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**, ōnis. A surname of the poet *Virgil*; *Juv.*: *Mart.* Hence, adj., *Maronæus*, a, um; *Maronianus*, a, um.

**MĀRŌNEĀ** (*ia*), æ. A town. I. Of the *Samnites*; *Liv.* II. In *Thrace*, celebrated for its wine; *Plin.* Hence, adj., *Maronites*; *Maronæus*, a, um.

**MARPESSUS** (*os*), i. A town of *Troas*. Hence, adj., *Marpessius*, a, um; *Tibull.*

**MARPEŪS** (*os*), i. *m.* A mountain of the island *Paros*. Hence, adj., *Marpeusius*, a, um; *Virg.*

**MARRŪCIUM** (*viium*). i. The chief town of the *Marsi*; *Sil.* Hence, adj., *Marrucius* (*vius*), a, um.

**MARRŪCINI**, ōrum. A people of Italy, on the *Adriatic* sea; *Liv.*: *Cæs.*: *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Marrucinus*, 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.*

**MARSĪ**, ōrum. 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** (*as*), 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.*

**MĀSINISSĀ**, æ. A son of *Gala*, king of *Numidia*, father of *Micipsa*, and grandfather of *Jugurtha*; *Cic.*: *Sall.*

**MASO**, ōnis. A surname of the *Papirian* family.

**MASSĀGĒTES**, æ. One of the *Massagetae*; *Sil.*: *Lucan.* Plur. *Massagetae*, 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 *Marseilles*; *Cæs.*: *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Massilianus*, a, um; *Massiliensis*, e; *Massilioticus*, a, um; *Massilitanus*, a, um.

**MASSYLĪ**, ōrum. A people of *Numidia*; *Liv.*: *Virg.* Hence, adj., *Massylius*, a, um; *Massylicus* (*læus*), a, um; *Massylius*, a, um.

**MĀTĪNUS**, i. *m.* A mountain of *Apulia* abounding in herbs; *Hor.*: *Lucan.* Hence, adj., *Matiuus*, a, um.

**MATICUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., *Matianus*, a, um.

**MATRĀLIA festa**, or simply, **MATRĀLIA**. 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 *Ionians*, as also *Leucothea* among the *Greeks*; *Cic.*: *Ov.*: *Liv.* II. Apparently, The goddess *Aurora*; *Lucr.*

**MĀYORS**, tis. i. *q.* *Mars*; *Cic.*: *Virg.* Hence, adj., *Māvortius*, a, um.

**MAURITĀNIA**, or **MAURĒTANIA**, æ. A country of *Africa*, now the kingdom of *Fey*; *Cæs.*: *Cic.*

**MAURUS**, i. A Moor, an inhabitant or native of *Mauritania*; *Juv.*: *Sall.* Adj., *Maurus*, a, um; *Mauricus*, a, um; *Maurusianus*, a, um; *Maurusius*, a, um.

**MAUSŌLUS**, i. A king of *Caria*; *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Mausolæus*, 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**, æcis. *Lucan.*: and plur. **MAZACES**. A people of *Mauritania*; *Suet.*

**MEDEA**, æ. An enchantress, daughter of *Æetes* king of *Colchis*, and *Ispsa*, or *Idia*, 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.

**MEDULLINUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

**MEDŪSĀ**, æ. One of the *Gorgons*. *Percussus* cut off her head, which had snakes for hair, and turned into stones every one that looked on it; *Ov.*: *Lucan.* Hence, adj., *Meduseus*, a, um.

**MEGERĀ**, æ. One of the *Furies*; *Virg.*

**MĒGĀLENSIS**, e. I. Of the goddess *Cybele*; hence, *Megalensis*, *sc. solennia*, or *sacra*, called also *Mégálēsia*, a festival in honour of *Cybele*; hence, adj., *Mégalesticus*, a, um. II. Relating to this festival; *Mart.*

**MĒGALŌPŌLIS**, is. A town of *Arcadia*, birthplace of *Polybius*; *Liv.* Hence, adj., *Megalopolita*; *Megalopolitannus*, a, um.

**MĒGĀRĀ**, æ. f. and **MĒGĀRĀ**, ōrum. n.

I. A town of *Megaris*, near or in *Attica*; *Cic.*, &c. Hence, adj., *Megaræus*, a, um; *Megarænsis*, e; *Megaræus*, e; and *eos*; *Megaræus*, a, um; *Megaricus*, a, um; *Megarus*, a, um. II. A town of *Sicily* near *Syracuse*; *Liv.*: called also *Megarlis*; *Cic.*

MÉGARE'S (trisyll.), ei and eos. A son of Neptune by Enope, and father of Hippomenes and Mergope; Ov. Hence, adj., Mēgareus, a, um.

MEGARIS, is. See MEGARA.

MELAMPUS, i. A celebrated physician and soothsayer, a son of Amphyon; Virg.: Cic.

MELÆGER, or MELÆGROS (us), i. Son of Ceneus 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.

MËLO, ônis, m. The Nile; Virg.: Auson.

MËLOS (us), i. An island of the Ægean sea. Hence, adj., Melus, a, um; Melinus, a, um.

MËLPOÏNË, es. One of the nine Muses; Hor.: Auson.

MEMMIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Memmiades; Memmiânus, 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.

MËNË, Ærum, also MENÆMUS, i. A town of Sicily, not far from Syracuse. Hence, adj., Menenus (nius), and Meneninus, a, um; Menais; Menæus, a, um.

MENALIPPE, es, or MENALIPPA, æ. A sister of Antiope queen of the Amazons; 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.

MENAPÛ, grum. 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, æ. 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., Mendesis, a, um; Mendesicus, a, um; Mendes.

MENECLES, is. An orator, native of Alabanda in Asia; Cic. Hence, adj., Menecleus, a, um.

MENËMËAS, i. I. An Elaic philosopher of Eretria; Cic. II. An orator of Athens; Cic.

MENËLÆUS (os), 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.: &c. Hence, adj., Menelæus, a, um. II. A Grecian orator; Cic.

MENËNIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Menenianus, a, um.

MENINX, gis. An island near Africa; Liv.: Sil.

MËNIPPUS, i. I. A satirical Cynic philosopher; Cic. Hence, adj., Menippeus, a, um. II. The chief of Asiatic orators; Cic.

MENNISUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

MËNËCEUS (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., Menecæus, a, um.

MËNËCEADES, æ. A son or descendant of Menæcius; e. g. his son Patroclus; Ov.: Propert.

MËNTOR, ôris. I. A celebrated artist;

Cic.: Propert. II. A vessel made by him; Juv.: Mart. Hence, adj., Mentoreus, a, um.

MËPHÏTIS, is. The goddess of noxious and pestilential exhalations from the earth; Tac.

MËRCURIUS, i. A son of Jupiter and Maia; he was the inventor of the lyre, palæstra, &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.

MËRMËSSUS, i. A town on mount Ida in Phrygia. Hence, adj., Mermessus, a, um; Titull.

MËRËE, (trissl.), es, f. An island of the Nile; Plin.: Ov.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Merœoticus, a, um; Merœis.

MËRËPË, 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.

MËRËPS, ôpis, m. The husband of Clymene the mother of Phaethon; Ov.

MËSEMBRIA, æ. A town of Thrace. Hence, Mesembriacus, a, um; Ov.

MËSSALLA, or MËSSALLA, æ. A surname of the Valerian family.

MËSSATIUS, a, um. A Roman surname, from Messala, a, um.

MËSSANA, æ. I. A town of Sicily, hodie Messina; Cic.: Sil.: Cas.: Plin. II. l. q. Messene; Stat.—Hence, adj., Messanianus, a, um.

MËSSAPIA, æ. A part of Lower Italy, Calabria or Apulia; Plin.

MËSSAPUS, i. An Italian prince or king of Apulia or Calabria; Virg. Hence, adj., Messapius, a, um; Ov.: Liv.

MËSSËNE, es, or MËSSËNA, æ. Chief town of Messenia, a country of Peloponnesus; Ov.: Liv.: Nep. Hence, adj., Messenius, a, um.

MËTRABUS, i. King or prince of the Volsci, or of Privernum, and father of Camilla; Virg.

MËTAPONTUM, i. A town of Lucania; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Metapontinus, a, um.

MËTAVRUS, i. A river of Umbria, where Asdrubal was overthrown and slain; Liv.: Lucan.: Hor.: Plin. Hence, adj., Metavrens, e.

MËTËLLUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A surname of the Cæcilian family.

MËTHYNNA, æ. A town of the island Lesbos, birthplace of Arion, and celebrated

## MET

for its wine; Liv.: Ov.: Sil. Hence, adj., Methymogus, a, um; Methymnia.

METILUS, 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 Lampæcus, 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 Charmadæ, remarkable for an excellent memory; Cic.: Liv.

METIUS, i. A prænomén among the Sabines and Albanians.

MÉVANIA, æ. A town of Umbria; Sil.: Colum.: Tac.: Liv. Hence, adj., Mévânas.

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.

MÉPSA, 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, ðnis. 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), ðnis. I. A celebrated wrestler, of Croton; Cic.: Ov. II. A tyrant of Pisa, in Elis; Ov. III. A surname of the Anlian family. Hence, adj., Miloniânus, 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.

MIMERNIUS, i. A Greek elegiac poet; Propert.

MINGIUS, 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. N. B. I. Crassa or pinguis Minerva, without art or discernment, not cunning, or artful, common; Hor.: Cic. II. Sues Minervam (sc. doctam), a proverb, when an ignorant person would instruct a wise man; Cic. III. Invita

## MIN

Minerva, contrary to one's genius and natural abilities; Cic.: Hor.: also, with bad success; Cic. Hence, adj., Minervalis, e; Minervius, a, um.

MINIO, ðnis. A small river of Etruria; Virg.

MINOS, ðis. Son of Jupiter and Europa, king of Crete, husband of Pasiphaë and Crete, and father of Ariadne, Phædra, Catreus, Deucalion, Androgeus, and Glaucus. He is so celebrated for his justice that he is represented as a judge in the infernal regions; Cic.: Virg., &c. Hence, adj., Minois; Minoius, a, um; Minous, a, um.

MINOTAURUS, i. A certain monster, son of Pasiphaë; Ov.: Virg.

MINTURNE, ærum. A town of Latium; Liv.: Hor. Hence, adj., Minturnensis, e.

MINTURNUS (tius), a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

MINUS, æ, ærum. I. The Argonauts; Ov.: Val. Fl. II. A people of Thessaly; 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.

MISENIUS, 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 Flaccus; Cic. Hence, adj., Mithridaticus, a, um. III. A native of Pergamus, and friend of Cæsar; 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., Mitylænæus, a, um; Mitylensis, e.

MNÉMŌIDES, um. The Muses (being the daughters of Mnemosyne); Ov.

MNÉMOSYNE, es. The mother of the Muses; Cic.

MŒSIA, æ. A province near Hungary, hodie Servia and Bulgaria; Suet.: Plin. Hence, adj., Mœsius, a, um; Mœsiacus, a, um; Mœsi, The inhabitants; Plin.

MŒLOS (o), ðnis. An orator and rhetorician of Rhodes, who taught Cicero; Cic.

MŒLORCHUS, i. A poor man of Cleonæ in Argolis, whose hospitality to Hercules was the means of his becoming rich; Stat.: Mart. Hence, adj., Mœlorchæus, or Mœlorchæus, a, um.

## MOL

MŒLOSSI, ðrum. The people of Mœlœsia, a country of Epirus; Cic.: Nep.: Plin. Hence, adj., Mœlœsticus, a, um; Mœlœsius; Mœlœsus.

MŒNA, æ. I. The Isle of Man, near England; Cæs. II. The Isle of Anglesea; Tac.

MŒNESIS, A king of the Parthians; Hec.

MŒNETA, æ. A name of Juno; Cic.: Ov.

MŒNECUS, i. A name or epithet of Hercules; Virg.: Sil.: Tac.

MŒPSŌPIUS, a, um. Attic, Athenian; Ov. Attica was called Mœpsopia, from one Mœpsopus or Mœpsus.

MŒPSUS, i. I. A soothsayer and king of Argos; Cic.: Ov. II. A shepherd; Virg.

MŒRGENTIA, æ. I. A town of Sicily; Sil. Called also Murgantia; Liv. Hence, adj., Mœrgentinus (Jur.), a, um. II. A town of the Samnites in Italy; Liv.

MŒRINI, ðrum. A people of France; Virg.: Cæs.: Tac.

MŒRPHIUS (dissyll.), ði and ðos. The son of Sœnus, god of dreams; Ov.

MŒSA, æ. The river Meuse; Cæs.: Tac.: Flor.

MŒSCHII, ðrum. A people of Asia; Mela; Lucan. Hence, adj., Mœschicus, a, um; Mœschus, a, um.

MŒSCHUS, i. A certain orator of Pergamus; Hor.

MŒSSELA, æ. The river Moselle; Tac.; Auson. Hence, adj., Mœsellæus, a, um.

MŒSES, and MŒVES, is, and commonly I. The celebrated leader and lawgiver of the Jews, under God; Tac.: Juv. Hence, adj., Mœsæus, a, um; Mœsius, a, um.

MŒSINI, and MŒSINI, ðrum. A people of Pontus, on the Black Sea; Plin.: Tibull.

MŒCIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Mœciânus, a, um.

MŒGILLANUS, i. A surname of the Paphlarian family.

MŒLICHIA, æ. A river of Africa; Sall.

MŒLVIVUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Mœlvivianus, a, um.

MŒMIMIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Mœmimivus, a, um.

MŒNATHUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

MUNDA, æ. A town of Hispania Bœtica; Liv.: Flor.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Mundensis, e.

**MUNYCHIA**, æ. One of the ports of Athens; Nep. Hence, adj., Munychius, a, um, Athenian; Ov.: Stat.

**MURENA**, æ. A surname of the Licinian family. Hence, adj., Murenianus, a, um.

**MURCIA**, or **MURTI**, æ. A name or title of Venus; Liv.

**MURGANTIA**, æ. See **MORGANTIA**.

**MUSA**, æ. Antonius Musa, a freedman and physician of Augustus; Suet.: Hor.

**MŪSÆUS**, i. An old poet of Athens; Virg.

**MUSCA**, æ. A surname of the Sempsonian family.

**MURTINA**, æ. A town of Gallia Cisalpina, hodie Modena; Cic.: Nep.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Mutinensis, e.

**MŪTUSCA**, æ. A town of the Sabines; Virg.

**MŪTYCHA**, æ. or **MŪTYCE**, æ. A town of Sicily. Hence, adj., Mutycensis, e.

**MŪCALE**, es. A mountain, promontory, and town of Ionia; Ov.: Justin. Hence, adj., Mycaleus, a, um; Mycalensis, e.

**MŪCALEOSUS** (us), **MYCALEOSUS**, i. A mountain and town of Bœotia; Stat. Hence, adj., Mycaleus, a, um.

**MŪCEN**, æ. or **MYCENE**, es. or **MYCENÆ**, Ærum. A town of Argolis in Peloponnesus, of which Agamemnon was king; Virg.: Hor.: Propert. Hence, adj., Mycenæus, a, um; Mycenensis, c; Mycēnis.

**MŪCŌNOS** (us), i. f. One of the Cyclades; Ov. Hence, adj., Myconius, a, um.

**MŪGDŌNIA**, 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.

**MŪLÆA** (ssa), Ærum. A town of Caria; Phn. Hence, adj., Mylassensis, e; Mylasenus (senus), a, um; Mylæus, a, um. Also, Mylæin, and Mylæises (trisyll.), The inhabitants; Cic.

**MŪNDUS** (os), i. A town of Caria; Liv. Hence, adj., Myndensis, e.

**MŪNIA**, æ. A town of Æolia in Asia; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Myrinus, a, um.

**MŪRMICIDES**, æ. A celebrated artist; Plin.: Cic.

**MŪRMIDONES**, um. A people of Thesaly; Virg.

**MŪRO** (on), Ænis. A celebrated sculptor or statuary; Cic.

**MŪRFÆLE**, æ. A certain freedwoman; Hor.

**MŪRTILUS**, i. The charioteer of Cœnomaus; 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.

**MŪSIA**, æ. A country of Asia Minor; Cic. Hence, adj., Mysius, a, um; Mysus, a, um; Mysiacus, a, um.

## N.

**NĀBATHŒA** (tæa), 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-nymphs; Ov.: Virg.

**NAR**, Naris. m. A river of Italy; Virg.: Tac.: Lucan.

**NARBO**, Ænis. m. surnamed Martius. A Roman town of Gallia Narbonensis, hodie Narbonne; Cic.: Plin. Hence, adj., Narbonensis, e; Narbonicus, a, um.

**NARCISsus**, 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 **NARYX**, Ænis. or **NARYCON**, i. A town of Locris in Greece, a colony from which were the founders of Locri in Italy. Hence, adj., Narycius, a, um. 2. Of Narycion, Narycian, Locrian; Ov. 2. Of Locri in Italy, Locrian; Virg.

**NĀSĀMŌNES**. A people of Africa; Plin.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Nasamonius, a, um; Nasamoni, a, um.

**NĀSICA**, æ. A surname of the Scipio family.

**NĀSIDIENUS**, i. A Roman name; Hor. Nāsidius, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Nasidians, a, um.

**NĀSO**, Ænis. 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 **NAUSICĀE**, es. Daughter of Alcinoüs king of the Phæacians; 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.

**NĒERA**, æ. The name of several females; Ov.: Virg.: Hor.: Tibull.

**NĒETHUS**, i. m. A river of Lower Italy; Ov.

**NĒAPŌLIS**, 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.

**NĒLEUS** (dissyll.), Æi and Æos. A son of Neptune or of Hippocōon by Tyro, twin brother of Pelias, and father of Nestor king of Pylos; Ov.: Hygin. Hence, adj., Nēleius, and Nēleus, a, um; Nēlides.

**NĒMEA**, æ. and **NĒMEE**, 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.

**NĒOPTĒLEMUS**, i. The surname of Pyrrhus, son of Achilles; Cic.: Virg.: Ov.

**NĒPETE**, and **NĒPETE**, 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; Nephelias.

**NĒPTUNUS**, 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.

**NĒREUS** (dissyll.), Æi and Æos. 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.

**NĒRIENE**, es. The wife of Mars; Plaut.

**NĒRITROS** (us), i. A mountain of Ithaca; Plin.: and a small island near it; Virg. Hence, adj., Neritius, a, um. I. Of Neritros, Ithaca, or Ulysses; Ov. II. From Neritros; Sil.

**NĒRO**, Ænis. A surname of the Claudian



family. Hence, adj., *Néroneus*, a, um; *Nérónianus*, a, um; *Neronius*, a, um.

**NERVA**, æ. A surname of some Roman families. Hence, adj., *Nervalis*, e; *Nervius*, i.

**NERVIV**, Grum. A German people in Gallia Belgica; Cæs.: Tac. Hence, adj., *Nervius*, i.

**NESÉE**, es. or **NESÆA**, æ. A sea-nymph, daughter of *Nereus* and *Doris*; Virg.

**NĒSIS**, Idis. An island of Campania; Cic.: Sen.: Lucretian.

**NESTOR**, óris. 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., *Nestoreus*, or *Nestorius*, a, um; *Nestorides*.

**NĒTUM**, i. A town of Sicily; Cic.: *Sil.* Hence, adj., *Nētinus*, a, um; *Nētinnensis*, e.

**NĒCHA**, æ. A town of Bithynia; Cic.: *Catull.*: *Plin.* Hence, adj., *NĒcænsis*, e; *NĒcensis*, e; *NĒcæus*, a, um.

**NĒCANDER**, dri. A Greek poet, &c.; Cic.

**NĒCOLES**, is. A tyrant or prince of Sicily; Cic.

**NĒCOCREON**, tis. A king of Cyprus; Cic.

**NĒCÓMĒDES**, is. A king of Bithynia; Cic.

**NĒGER**, gri. A Roman surname.

**NĒGIDIVS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., *NĒgidianus*, a, um.

**NĒLVS**, i. The river Nile; Ov., &c. Hence, adj., *Niliacus*, a, um; *Nilóteus*, a, um; *Nilótiis*.

**NĒNIVE**, es. f. The chief town of Assyria, situate on the Tigris: otherwise called *Ninus* (os); Tac.: *Lucan.*

**NĒNNIVS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

**NĒNVS**, i. A powerful king of Assyria, husband of *Semiramis* and father of *Ninyas*; *Justin.*: Ov. II. See *NĒNIVE*.

**NĒOBÆ**, es. and **NĒOBÆA**, 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.*

**NĒPTĒS** (dissyll.), éi and éos. Son of *Charopus* and *Aglaia*, and (next to *Achilles*); see *Hom.* II. 3, 671, &c.) the handsomest of the Greeks that went to *Troy*; Hor.: Ov.: *Propert.*

**NĒSIVS**, i. I. 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., *NĒsivus*, a, um; *NĒsĒis*; *NĒsĒivus*, a, um; and perhaps, *NĒsĒis*. II. The friend of *Euryalus*; Virg.

**NĒLĀ**, æ. A town of Campania; Liv.: *Sil.* Hence, adj., *Nolanus*, a, um; *Nolensis*, e.

**NĒMENTUM**, i. A town of the Sabines; Liv.; Virg.: Ov.: *Propert.* Hence, adj., *Nomentanus*, 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., *Norbānus*, a, um. N. B. *Norbānus* is also a Roman surname.

**NĒORTIA**, æ. A goddess of the *Volturni*; Liv.: *Juv.*

**NĒOSTRVS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

**NĒOVATVS**, i. A Roman surname.

**NĒOVIVS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., *Novianus*, a, um.

**NĒVVMCÓMVM**, or, more correctly, **NĒVVMCÓMVM**. A town of Gallia Cisalpina, birthplace of the younger *Pliny*; *Catull.* Hence simply, *Comum*; Liv.: *Justin.* Hence, adj., *Novocomensis*, e.

**NĒVĒRIA**, æ. A town of Campania, surname *Alfaterna*; Liv.: Cic.: *Sil.* Hence, adj., *Nucerinus*, a, um.

**NĒMA**, æ. m. With the family name *Pompiilius*, the second king of *Rome*; Liv. *Numa* seems to be a Sabine prænomen.

**NĒMĀNA**, æ. A town of Picenum in Italy; *Sil.*: *Plin.*

**NĒMANTIA**, æ. A town of Hispan. *Taracón*, hodie *Soria*; *Flor.*: Liv.: Cic.: Hor. Hence, adj., *Numantinus*, a, um.

**NĒMĒRICVS**, i. A Latin, and especially a Roman, prænomen.

**NĒMĒRICVS**, and **NĒMĒRICVS**, i. A small river of Latium; Ov.: Liv.: Virg.

**NĒMĒRICVS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman, family name.

**NĒMĒIDA**, æ. m. A Numidian; *Sall.*

**NĒMĒIDIA**, æ. A country of Africa; *Plin.* Hence, adj., *Numidiānus*, a, um; *Numidius*, a, um.

**NĒMĒSIVS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman and Latin family name. Hence, adj., *Nunnisianus*, a, um.

**NĒMITROR**, óris. King of *Alba*, and

grandfather of *Romulus* and *Remus*; Liv.: Ov.: Virg.

**NĒMĒTRÓIVS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

**NĒMIVS**, or **NĒMMIVS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

**NĒNSĀIA**, æ. A town of the Sabines; *Suet.*: Virg.: *Sil.* Hence, adj., *Nursinus*, a, um.

**NĒVCTĒLIVS**, a, um. An epithet of *Bacchus*; Ov.

**NĒVCTĒVS** (dissyll.), éi and éos. A son of *Neptune*, and father of *Antiope*; *Propert.* Hence, adj., *NvctĒis*.

**NĒVMPĒIVM**, i. The name of several towns, &c.

**NĒYSA**, and **NĒYSSA**, æ. I. The name of several towns in Arabia 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., *Nysæus*, a, um. 1. Of the town (or mountain) *Nysa*; *Lucretian.* Hence, *Nysæi*, *The inhabitants of Nysa*. 1. In *Lydia*; Cic. 2. In *India*; *Arrian.* 2. *Bacchic*; *Sil.*: *Propert.* Also, adj., *NysĒis*; *NysĒivus*, a, um; *NysĒiacus*, a, um; *NysĒias*; *NysĒivus*, a, um.

## O.

**ORĒON**, ónis. i. q. *Orion*; *Catull.*

**ORĒXES** (is), i. m. A river of *Crete*; Virg.

**ORĒIVS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

**ORĒĀNVS**, i. A son of the heaven and the earth, and husband of *Tethys*; Cic. Hence, adj., *Océānitis*.

**ORĒNVS** (os), i. Son of the river *Tiber* and *Manto*, and builder of the town *Mantua*; Virg.

**ORĒRICĒVM**, i. A town of *Umbria*, hodie *Otricoli*; Liv.: Tac. Hence, adj., *Otriculānus*, a, um.

**ORĒTĒIVS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., *Octavianus*, a, um.

**ORĒTĒS**, æ. A people of *Thrace*; Liv.: *Curt.* Called also *Odyssæ*; Tac. Hence, adj., *Odrýsius*, a, um.

**ORĒVSEÆA**, 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*, **Æagriarum**, *or*, **Thraciarum**.

**ÆBALIA**, *æ.* 1. Sc. terra, *i. e.* Laconica. 11. Sc. urbs, Tarentum, because it was built, or taken and peopled, by Phalantus, a native of Lacedæmon; **Plin.**: **Flor.**: **Hor.**: **Virg.**

**ÆBALUS**, *i.* 1. A king of Sparta; **Hygin.** Hence, *adj.*, **Æbalides**; **Æbalis** (*N. B.* **Æbalis**, Sabine, *ov.*); **Æbalinus**, *a, um*. Also, **Æbalus**, Descended from the Spartans, *i. e.* 1. Tarentine; **Sil.**: 2. Sabine; *e.*

**ÆCALIA**, *æ.* A town of Euboea, of which Eurytus the father of Iole was king; **Plin.**: **Virg.**: **ov.** Hence, *adj.*, **Æcalis**.

**ÆCELEUS** (dissyll.), *ëi* and *ëos*. Father of Amphiaræus. Hence, **Æcelides**; **ov.** **Æcipodes** (2), *æ. i. q.* **Æcidus**; **Sen.** **Æcidus**, *i* and *odis*. A king of Thebes, son of Laius and Jocasta, and father of Eteocles, Polyneices, Ismene, and Antigone; he unknowingly killed his father and married his mother; **Ter.**: **Sen.: **Cic.** Hence, *adj.*, **Æcipodidotes**, **Æcipodidus**, *a, um*.**

**ÆCUS**, *i.* A celebrated comedian; **Juv.** **Æneus** (dissyll.), *ëi* and *ëos*. Son of Parthaon, brother of Agrius, and prince or king of Ætolia or Calydon, 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.*, **Æneus**, and *contr.* **Æneus**, *a, um*; **Æneis**; **Ænides**.

**ÆNEOMIUS**, *i.* A son of Mars by Asteropæ, king of Elis and Pisa, father of Hippodamia, and father-in-law of Pelæus, his late 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.*, **Ætæus**, *a, um*. **OGYNIUS**, *a, um*, *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name.

**OGYGES**, *i.* and **OGYGIUS**, or **OGYGUS**, *i.* A king of Thebes in Bœotia, who built that city; **Varr.** Hence, *adj.*, **Ogygides**; **Ogygius**, *a, um*.

**OLEUS** (trisyll.), *ëi* and *ëos*. A king of Locris, father to the Ajax who offered violence to Cassandra; **Cic.**: **Virg.** Hence, *adj.*, **Oliades**, **Oilides**.

**OLBIA**, *æ.* A town of Sardinia; **Cic.**: **Flor.** Hence, *adj.*, **Olbianus**, *a, um*; **Olbienis**, *e.*

**OLEARUS** (us), **OLIARUS** (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**, *adis*. 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.*, **Olympenus**, *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*.

**OLYNTBUS** (os), *i.* A town of Macedonia on the borders of Thrace; **Nep.**: **Juv.**

**OMPALÆ**, *es.* or **OMPHALA**, *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.**

**OPTILUS**, *a, um*, *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name.

**OPTIMUS**, *a, um*, *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name. Hence, *adj.*, **Optimianus**, *a, um*.

**OPTERTIGIUM**, *i.* A town of the Venetes; **Tac.** Hence, *adj.*, **Optertiginus**, *a, um*.

**OPTIUS**, *a, um*, *adj.* and *subst.* A Roman family name.

**OPS**, and **ORIS**, *i.* A goddess, daughter of Cœlus and Terra, sister and wife of Saturn, otherwise called Rhea, Cybele, or Magna Mater; **ov.**: **Cic.**, &c.

**OPUS**, *antis*. A town of Locris in Greece; **ov.**: **Liv.** Hence, *adj.*, **Opuntius**, *a, um*.

**ORBILIUS**, *i.* surnamed Pupillus. A grammarian of Beneventum, who used to beat his pupils very much; **Hor.**

**ORCHOMENUS** (os), or **ORCHOMENUM** (on), *i.* A town. 1. *Of* Bœotia; **Cæs.**

11. *Of* Aræadia; **Liv.**: **ov.** Hence, *adj.*, **Orchomenus**, *a, um*.

**ORESTES**, *um*. A people of Grecian Illyria, afterwards in Macedonia; **Liv.**: **Cic.**

**ORESTES**, *æ* and *is*. also, **ORESTA** *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.*, **Oresteus**, *a, um*.

**ORNICOS** (us), or **ORICUM**, *i.* A town and sea-port of Epirus; **Propert.**: **Lucan.**: **Cæs.** Hence, *adj.*, **Oricius**, *a, um*; **Oricinus**, *a, um*.

**ORION**, *onis* and *önis*. 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.), *ëi* and *ëos*. A celebrated poet, musician, and philosopher of Thrace, a son of the Muse Calliope, and of Apollo or Ægrus; **Virg.**: **ov.** Hence, *adj.*, **Orphæus**, *a, um*; **Orphicus**, *a, um*.

**ORTYGIA**, *æ.* or **ORTYGIÆ**, *es.* 1. The ancient name of Ephesus; **Plin.**: also the name of a grove near Ephesus; **Tac.**

11. An island of Sicily near Syracuse, afterwards joined to it; **Virg.**: **ov.** 111. 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**, *orum*. 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.*

**OSTACILIUS**, *a, um*. A Roman family name.

**OTHO**, *önis*. A Roman surname. Hence, *adj.*, **Othnonianus**, *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.

**PĀCHŪNUM**, and **PACHYNUM** (os), i. A promontory of Sicily, towards Greece; *Ov.*: Cic.: Virg.

**PĀCĪDĪĀNUS**, and **PACIDIĀNUS**, i. A celebrated gladiator; Cic.: Hor.

**PĀCŪRUS**, i. A bold Parthian prince, son of Orodes; Cic.: Hor.: Flor.

**PACTŪLUS**, i. m. A river of Lydia; *Ov.*: Virg.: Flor.

**PACTUMĒIUS**, i. Probably, A son of Camilla; Hor.

**PACŪVIUS**, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., **Pacuvianus**, a, um.

**PADĒI**, ōrum. A people of India; Tibull.

**PĀDUS**, i. m. The river Po; Virg.: *Ov.*: Liv. Hence, adj., **Padanus**, a, um.

**PĀEN**, anis. Apollo; Cic.: *Ov.*: Juv.

**PĀŌNIA**, æ. The northern part of Macedonia; Liv.: Justin. Hence, adj., **Pæonicus**, a, um; **Pæonis**; **Pæonius**, a, um.

**PĀSTUM**, i. A town of Lucania; Virg.: *Ov.*: Propert.

**PĀGĀSA**, æ. and **PĀGĀSÆ**, ārum. A maritime town of Thessaly, in which the ship Argo was built; Plin.: Propert.: Val. Fl. Hence, adj., **Pagasæus**, a, um; **Pagasius**, a, um; **Pagasicus**, a, um.

**PĀLEMŌN**, ōnis. I. The name of a sea-god; *Ov.*: Virg. Hence, adj., **Palæmonius**, a, um. II. A certain grammarian; Juv.

**PĀLĒPHĀTUS**, i. The name of a Greek author. Hence, adj., **Palæphatius**, a, um; Virg.

**PĀLĒSTĒ**, es. A place or harbour of Epirus; Cæs. Hence, adj., **Palæstinus**, a, um.

**PĀLĒSTĪNA**, æ. Palestine, the Holy Land; Plin. Hence, adj., **Palæstinensis**, e; **Palæstinus**, a, um.

**PĀLĒMĒDES**, is. Son of Nauplius king of Eubœa, who detected the feigned madness of Ulysses; *Ov.* Hence, adj., **Palamedeus**, a, um; **Palamedicus**, a, um; **Palamedius**, a, um.

**PĀLĀTIUM**, i. One of the seven hills of Rome; Liv.: Cic.: *Ov.* Hence, adj., **Palatinum** (Pall., Mart.), a, um.

**PĀLES**, is. A goddess of shepherds and cattle; Virg.: *Ov.*: Tibull. Hence, adj.,

**Pallis**, e; e. g. **Pallia**, sc. solennia, or sacra; *Ov.*, &c.

**PĀLĪNERUS**, i. The pilot of Æneas; Virg.

**PĀLLAS**, ādis and ādos. A goddess, otherwise called Minerva; Hor.: *Ov.* Hence, adj., **Palladius**, a, um.

**PĀLLAS**, 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; *Juv.* III. A town of Macedonia on the peninsula between the Thermaic and Toronaic Gulfs; Plin.: also, the name of the peninsula itself; Liv. Hence, adj., **Palleneus**, a, um; **Pallenis**, e.

**PĀMMĒNIS**, is. A very eloquent Grecian; Cic.

**PĀMPHŪLIA**, 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.

**PĀNETIUS**, i. A celebrated Stoic of Rhodes; Cic.: Hor.

**PĀNCHĀIA** (quadrisyll.), æ. A district of Arabia abounding in frankincense; Virg.: Tibull. Hence, adj., **Pancheus**, a, um; **Panchæus**, a, um; **Panchaius**, a, um.

**PĀNDĀTARIA** (TERIA), æ. An island of the Tuscan sea; Suet.: Tac.

**PĀNDĪŌN**, ōnis. Son of Erechthonius and Pasithea, king of Athens, and father of Progne, Philomela, Erichtheus, and Butes; *Ov.* Hence, adj., **Pandionius**, a, um.

**PĀNDŌRA**, æ. According to fable, the first woman, wife of Epimetheus and mother of Pyrrha; Hygin.

**PĀNGÆUS**, i. and **PANGÆA**, ōrum. A mountain of Thrace; Virg.: Lucan. Also, adj., **Pangæus**, a, um.

**PĀNISCUS**, i. Dimin. of Pan; Cic.: Suet.

**PĀNNŌNIA**, æ. A province containing modern Hungary and part of Austria; *Ov.*: Plin. Hence, adj., **Pannoniacus**, a, um; **Pannonius**, a, um; **Pannōnis**.

**PĀNŌPE**, es. f. A town of Phocis; *Ov.*: Stat.

**PĀNŌPE**, es. and **PANOPEA**, æ. A scaynymph; Virg.

**PĀNŌRNIUS** (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 Tibian family.

**PANTAGIES** (as, a), æ. m. A river of Sicily; Virg.: *Ov.*

**PĀPHIE**, es. The goddess Venus; Mart.

**ΠΑΡΗΛΑΓΩΝ** (o), ōnis. A Paphlagonian; Nep.

**ΠΑΡΟΣ** (us), i. f. A town of Cyprus, sacred to Venus; Tac.: Flor.: Virg. Hence, adj., **Paphius**, a, um.

**ΠΑΡΙΝΙΣ**, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

**ΠΑΡΙΡΙΣ**, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., **Papirianus**, a, um.

**ΠΑΡΙΩΣ**, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

**ΠΑΡΥΣ**, i. A surname of the Æmilian family.

**ΠΑΡΕΤŌNIUM**, i. A town and harbour of Marmarica near Egypt; Plin.: Flor. Hence, adj., **Parætونیus**, a, um.

**ΠΑΡΚΑ**, ōrum. The three Fates, Clotho, Lachesis, Atropos; *Ov.*, &c.

**ΠΑΡIS**, idis. A son of Priam and Hecuba, who carried Helen to Troy; Virg., &c.

**ΠΑΡISII**, ōrum. A people of Gaul, near Paris; Cæs.

**ΠΑΡΙUM** (on), i. A town and harbour of Mysia minor; Plin. Hence, adj., **Parianus**, a, um.

**PARNĀNUS** (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., **Parnasianus** (ssius), a, um; **Parnasis** (ssis); **Parnaseus** (sseus), 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., **Parus**, a, um.

**ΠΑΡΡΗΑΣΙΑ**, æ. and **ΠΑΡΡΗΑΣΙΕ**, es. f. A town of Arcadia; Plin. Also, Arcadia; Serv. ad Virg. Hence, adj., **Parrhasia**; **Parrhasius**, a, um. N. B. **Parrhasius**, a, um, of the hill Palatium, Palatine, Imperial; Mart.

**ΠΑΡΡΗΑΣΙΟΣ**, i. A native of Ephesus, and a celebrated painter at Athens; Cic.: Hor.

**ΠΑΡΘΑΪŌN**, ōnis. Son of Agenor and Epicaste, and father of Agrius. CÆNEUS, &c.; Hygin. Hence, adj., **Parthaŏnides**. **Parthaŏnius**, a, um.

PARTHENI, OF PARTHINI, ὄρουμ. A people of Illyria; Cic.: Liv.: Cas.

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.

PARTHENOPEUS, I. Son of Atalanta by Melion of Meleager, and king of Arcadia; Virg.

PARTHENOPE, es. One of the Sirens, from whom the town Neapolis in Campania was named; Plin.: Sil. Hence, The town Neapolis; Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., Parthenopæus, a, um, Neapolitan; Ov.

PARTHIA, æ. A country of Asia; Plin. Hence, adj., Parthicus, a, um; Parthus, a, um.

PASIPHÆ, 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.

PASTHÆA, or PASTHÆE, es. One of the three Graces; Catull.: Stat.

PATARA, ὄρουμ, and PATARA, æ. A town on the coast of Lycia, celebrated for an oracle of Apollo; Plin. Hence, adj., Patareus (trisyll.), εἰ and εὐς; Pataræus, a, um; Patarcis; Pataranus, a, um.

PATAVIUM, 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, ἄρουμ. A town of Achaia; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Patrensis, e.

PATROCLES (os), I. A son of Menæetus and cousin of Achilles, in whose armour he fought with Hector and was killed by him; Ov.: Cic.

PAULUS, OF PAULLUS, I. A surname of the Æmilian 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, ὄνις. A Roman surname.

PEDUCEUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Peduceanus, a, um.

PEGASUS, I. I. A winged horse mentioned in fable, said to have sprung from the blood of Medusa; Ov., &c. Hence, adj., Pegasus, a, um; Pegasis. II. A certain lawyer and præfectus urbis in the

time of of Vespasian; Juv. Hence, adj., Pegasianus, a, um.

PELAGI, ὄρουμ. 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. Pelasgias, 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.

PELETHRONIUS, a, um. Belonging to Pelethronium, a town of Thessaly inhabited by the Lapithæ; Lucan.

PELEUS (dissyll.), εἰ and εὐς. A king or prince of Thessaly, son of Æacus, brother of Telamon and Phocæus, husband of Thetis, and father of Achilles, who is hence called Peleides; 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, ὄρουμ. A people of Italy; Liv.: Cas. Hence, adj., Pelignus, a, um.

PELION, I. and PELIUS (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.

PELOPONNESUS (os), I. The Peloponnesus, a large peninsula of Greece, hodie the Morea; Plin.: Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Feoponnesensis, e; Peloponnesiâcus, a, um; Peloponnesius, a, um.

PELOPS, ὄπις. Son of Tantalus, husband of Hippodamia, father of Hippaleus, Atreus, and Thyestes. The Peloponnesus is said to have been named from him;

Illycin; Hor. Hence, adj., Pelopeias, and Pelopæi; Pelopeius, a, um; Pelopæus, a, um; Pelopius, i, m.

PELORUS (os), I. m. A promontory of Sicily towards Italy; Ov.: Sil. Hence, adj., Pelorici; Peloric; Peloritanus, a, um.

PELUSIUM, I. A town of Egypt, near one of the mouths of the Nile; Cas.: Liv.: Hence, adj., Pelusius, a, um; Pelusiâcus, a, um; Pelusiânus, a, um; Pelusiotæ, and Pelusiota.

PENÉLOPE, es. and PENELŌPA, æ. Daughter of Icarus and Peribæa, 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; Peneius, a, um.

PENIUS, 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.: Justin.: Propert. .

PENTHEUS (dissyll.), εἰ and εὐς. A king of Thebes, son of Echion and Ægave; he was torn in pieces by his mother, for slighting the rites of Bacchus; Ov.: Hor.: Propert. Hence, adj., Pentheus (or, Pentheus), a, um; Penthides.

PÉRÆRÆTHUS (os), I. An island of the Ægean sea, abounding in vines and olives; Plin.: Ov. Hence, adj., Peparthicus, 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.: Virg. Hence, adj., Pergameus, a, um.

PÉRICLES, is and I. m. A celebrated orator and statesman of Athens; Cic.

PÉRILLUS, I. A celebrated statuary and manufacturer of metal images, celebrated for the brazen bull which he made for Phalaris; Ov. Hence, adj., Perillus, a, um.

PERMESSUS, I. m. A river of Bœotia rising on mount Helicon, and therefore sacred to the Muses; Virg. Hence, adj., Permessus, a, um; Permessis.

PERO, us. Daughter of Neleus and Chloris, and sister of Nestor; Propert.

PERPERNA, or PERPERNA, æ. A Roman surname.

PERRHÆBIA, or PERRÆBIA, æ. A country of Thessaly; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Perrhæbus, a, um.

PERSA, æ. m. A Persian. Plur. PERSÆ, The Persians; Cic.: Nep.

**PERSĒPHŌNE**, es. The Greek name for Prosperpine; *OV.*: Stat. Hence, fig., for, *Death*; *OV.*: Tibull.

**PERSĒS**, æ, m. I. A son of Perseus the son of Danaë; from him the Persians are said to have descended. Hence, Danaëcia Persis (Persia). *OV.* II. A son of the Sun (Sol), father of Hecate, and brother of Circe, Æetes, &c. Hence, adj., Persicus, a, um; *Val. Fl.* III. The last king of Macedonia, otherwise called Perseus; *Cic.*: *Flor.*: *Propert.* *IV.* I. q. Persicus, and Persa, A Persian; *Neop.*: *Cic.*

**PERSĒUS** (dissyll.), Æ and Æos. I. A son of Jupiter by Danaë; *OV.* Hence, adj., Persicus (Æus), 2, um. II. The last king of Macedonia; *Liv.*: *Flor.*

**PERSIA**, æ, Persia; *Plaut.* Hence, adj., Persicus, a, um; *Persianus*, a, um; *Persicus*, a, um; *Persis*.

**PERSIUS**, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

**PESINUS**, and **PESINUS**, untis. f. A town of Galatia. Hence, adj., *Pessinuntius*, a, um; *Pessinuntius*, a, um.

**PETĒLIA**, or **PETĒLIA**, æ. A town of the Brutii in Lower Italy; *Virg.*: *Liv.* **PETĒLIANUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to one Petilius; *Mart.*

**PETILLIUS**, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

**PETRA**, æ. The name of several towns; *Cic.*: *Liv.*: *Plin.*

**PETREIUS**, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., *Petreianus*, a, um.

**PETRINUM**, i. An estate near Sinuessa; *Cic.*: *Hor.*

**PETRŌNIUS**, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., *Petronianus*, a, um.

**PEUCĒTIA**, æ. A country of Calabria. Hence, adj., *Peucetius*, a, um.

**PHEACIA**, æ. An island of the Ægean sea, otherwise called Corcyra; *Tibull.* Hence, adj., *Pheacius*, a, um; *Pheacius*, a, um; *Pheæx*.

**PHEDON** (or), Ænis. A disciple of Socrates and friend of Plato; *Cic.*

**PHEBRA**, æ. Daughter of Minos of Crete; *OV.*: *Virg.*

**PHEBRUS**, i. I. A slave and afterwards a freedman of Augustus, author of well-known fables. II. An Epicurean philosopher; *Cic.* III. A disciple of Plotin; *Cic.* *IV.* A low and licentious poet; *Mart.*

**PHESTUS** (um) I. A town of Crete; *Plin.* Hence, adj., *Phestianus*; *Phestius*, a, um. **PHĀETHON** (trissyll.), tis. I. A name

of the Sun; *Virg.*: *Sil.* II. A son of the Sun (Sol) or Phœbus and Clymene; his story is well known; *OV.*: *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Phæthonticus*, a, um; *Phæthontias*; *Phæthontis*; *Phæthontius*, a, um. III. A slave of Atticus.

**PHĀLANTUS**, i. A Spartan who built Tarentum; *Justin.*: *Hor.* Hence, adj., *Phalantus*, a, um.

**PHALARIA**, Ærum. A town of Thessaly; *Liv.*

**PHĀLĀRIS**, idis. A cruel prince or tyrant of Argimontum; *Cic.*: *OV.*: *Plin.*

**PHĀLERUM**, i. and **PHALERA** (sing. and plur.). One of the ports of Athens; *Plin.* Hence, adj., *Phalerus*, a, um; or *Phalerus* (trissyll.); *Phalericus*, a, um.

**PHANE**, Ærum. A harbour and promontory of Chios; *Liv.* Hence, adj., *Phaneus*, a, um.

**PHAGE**, Ærum. The name of several towns; *Plin.*

**PHARNĀCES**, is. King of Pontus, and son of the celebrated Mithridates; *Cic.*: *Lucan.*

**PHĀROS** (us), i. An island near Alexandria in Egypt, to which town it was joined by a bridge; *Cæs.*: *Suet.* Hence, adj., *Pharius*, a, um.

**PHARSĀLIA**, æ. The country round Pharsalus, and perhaps the town itself; *Tac.*: *Flor.*: *Lucan.* Hence, adj., *Pharsalicus*, a, um; *Pharsalius*, a, um.

**PHARSĀLUS** (os), i. f. A town of Thessaly, celebrated for the defeat of Pompey by Cæsar; *Lucan.*: *Liv.* Hence, adj., *Pharsalicus*, a, um; *Pharsalius*, a, um.

**PHĀSELIS**, idis. I. A town of Lycia; *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Phaselites*. II. A town of Judea; *Plin.*: *Lucan.*

**PHĀSIS**, is and idis or Idos. m. A river of Colchis flowing into the Black Sea; *OV.*: *Plin.*: *Stat.* Hence, adj., *Phasiacus*, a, um; *Phasianus*, a, um; *Phasias*; *Phasis*.

**PHĒMĪUS**, i. A good player on the lyre, and teacher of Homer; *OV.*

**PHĒMĒONE**, e. I. A prophetess, daughter of Apollo; *Stat.* II. Another person; *Lucan.*

**PHĒNOS** (us), i. f. and **PHĒNECM**, i. n. A town of Arcadia, near which was the Styx or Stygia river; *Virg.*: *Liv.*: *Catull.*

**PHĒRA**, Ærum. The name of several towns; *Plin.*, &c.; especially of one in Thessaly; *Plin.*: *Liv.*: *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Phereus*, a, um.

**PHĒRECLUS**, i. The builder of the ship in which Paris carried away Helen. Hence, adj., *Phereclus*, a, um.

**PHĒRĒCYDES**, is, m. I. A celebrated philosopher, a native of the island Scyros, disciple of Pittacus, and teacher of Pythagoras; *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Phærcydeus*, a, um. II. The name of an ancient Greek historian; *Cic.*

**PHĒDIAS**, æ. A celebrated statue of Athens; *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Phidiacus*, a, um.

**PHĒLĒDELPHIA**, æ. A town of Lydia. Hence, adj., *Philadelphenus*, a, um; *Tac.*

**PHĒLĒDELPHUS**, i. I. The second king of Egypt. II. A slave of Atticus; *Cic.* III. A surname of the Annian family; *Cic.*

**PHĒLETAS**, æ. A Greek elegiac poet; *Propert.* Hence, adj., *Philetus*, a, um.

**PHĒLĒPPI**, Ærum. A town of Macedonia adjuncta, celebrated for the defeat of Brutus and Cassius by Antony and Octavianus; *Vell.*: *Hor.* Hence, adj., *Philippensis*, e; *Philippus*, a, um; *Philippicus*, a, um.

**PHĒLĒPPŌPOLIS**, is. A town. I. In Thrace; *Liv.*: *Tac.* II. In Thessaly; *Liv.*

**PHĒLĒPPUS**, i. The name of three kings of Macedonia. I. A son of Amyntas and father of Alexander the Great; *Neop.*: *Justin.* II. Philippus Aridaus, brother of Alexander the Great; *Neop.*: *Justin.*

III. The father of king Perseus; *Neop.*: *Liv.*: *Justin.* Hence, adj., *Philippicus*, a, um; *Philippicus*, a, um; *Philippus*, a, um.

**PHĒLISTUS**, i. A Greek historian; *Cic.*: *Neop.*

**PHĒLO** (on), Ænis. The name of several philosophers; *Cic.*: *Plin.*

**PHĒLOCRĒTA** (es), æ. A son of Peas and companion of Hercules; he was left by Ulysses on the island Lemnos as the Greeks were proceeding to Troy; *OV.*: *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Philoctæus*, a, um.

**PHĒLŌMĒUS**, i. The name of an Epicurean; *Cic.*: *Hor.*

**PHĒLŌMĒLA**, æ. Daughter of Pandion king of Athens, and sister of Progne; she was changed into a nightingale; *OV.*, &c.; hence, for, *A nightingale*; *Virg.*

**PHĒLŌMĒLICUM** (lum), i. A town of Phrygia major; *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Philomeliensis*, e.

**PHĒLŌMĒNUS**, enis. A celebrated general of the Achæans; *Liv.*

**PHĒLUS**, i. A surname of the Furian and Fulvian families.

**PHĒLTRA**, æ. The mother of Chiron. Hence, adj., *Philyreus*, a, um; *Philyrides* (Phill.).

PHINEUS (dissyll.), Ἰ and ἑός. I. A king and soul-sayer of Salmidessus in Thrace; Val. Fl.: Ov. Hence, adj., Phineüs (néus), a, um. II. A son of Belus; Ov.

PHINTIAS, a. 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 Pilegræus, Pro-pert., near Pharsalus, or Philipp.

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.

PHŒCÆA, æ. A maritime town of Ionia, from which Marseilles was colonised; Liv. Hence, adj., Phocæensis, æ; Phocæus, a, um; Phocaciæ, a, um; Phocais; Phocensis, e.

PHŒCIS, Idis and Idos. f. A country of Greece; Liv. Hence, adj., Phocaius, a, um; Phocensis, e; Phocæus, a, um; Phocius, a, um.

PHŒBAS, I. q. Pythia; Ov.: Lucan.

PHŒBE, 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.

PHŒBUS, I. The god Apollo; Hor. &c. Hence, adj., Phœbas; Phœbētus (æus), a, um.

PHŒBIGENA, a. A son of Phœbus, I. e. Æsculapius; Virg.

PHŒNICE, es. and PHŒNICIA, 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.

PHŒNICÆUS, or PHŒNICÆUS, a, um. For Punicus, Phœnician; afterwards, Carthaginian; Phœnicæum pomum, Ov., a pomonate.

PHŒNIX, icis. I. See PHŒNICE. 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.

PHŒLŒA, es. f. I. A mountain of Arcadia; Ov.: Stat.: Lucan. II. Also another in Thessaly; Stat. Hence, Phœlœticus, a, um.

PHŒLOS, I. The name of a centaur; Lucan.: Virg.

PHORBAS, antis. I. A Trojan, father of Ilioneus; Hom. II. §, 490; the same person is perhaps meant, Virg. Æn. 5, 842. II. Another; Ov.

PHORCUS, 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.

PHORMIO, ðnis. I. A very witty parasite in a comedy of Terence, which is from him called Phormio. II. A Peripatetic philosopher at Ephesus; Cic.

PHŒRŒUS (trisyll.), Ἰ and ἑός. An ancient king of Argos; Stat. Hence, adj., Phœrœus, a, um; Phœrœus; &c.

PHRĀRĀTES, or PHRĀMATES, æ. A king of Parthia and Persia; Justin.: Hor.

PHRYCÆUS, æ. Perhaps, A king or general of the Gætæ; 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., Phryxæus, a, um; Phryxiæus, a, um.

PHŒTHIA, æ. A town of Thessaly, birth-place of Achilles; Virg. Hence, adj., Phthias; Phthiota (tes); Phthiôtis; Phthiôticus, a, um; Phthius, a, um.

PHŒUCUS, untis. f. A promontory and town of Cyrenaica; Plin.: Lucan.

PHŒYLÆC, es. f. A town of Magnesia in Thessaly, where Iphiclus (who was a son of Phylacus), and, after him, his son Proteusius, reigned. Hence, perhaps, and partly from Phylacus, adj., Phylacæus; Phylacæus, a, um; Phylacides, or Phylacides.

PHŒLÆ, es. f. A fortress in Attica; Nep.: Justin.

PHŒLLERIS, Idis. f. Of a town in Thessaly, perhaps Phylle, or Phyllus. Thus also, Phyllæus, a, um.

PHŒLLIS, 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., Picens; Picentinus, a, um.

PICTĀVI, ðrum. A people of Gaul. Hence, adj., Pictavicus, a, um.

PICTŒNES, 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.

PICENA, æ. A country of Macedonia towards Thessaly; Liv. Hence, adj., Picens, a, um; Picens, a, um.

PICŒIDES, 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.

PICŒRIUS, a, um. I. *Of or belonging to the Muses, poetic*; Ov.: Hor. II. See PIERIA.

PICŒRUS (os), I. See PIERIDES.

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., Pimplis; Pimplæus, or Pimplæus, or Pimplis, a, um; Pimplas, or Pimplas, a, um; Pimplas, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

PINDARUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Pindarus, I. A celebrated lyric poet of Thebes in Bœotia; Hor.

PINDENISSUS (iun). A town of Cilicia Cic.

PINDUS (os), I. A high mountain or chain of mountains which separates Thessaly from Epirus and Macedonia; Virg.: Ov.

PIRÆUS (trisyll.), or PIRÆUS, I. an PIRÆUM, I. One of the ports of Athens Cic.: Ov.: Catull.

PIRENE, es. f. A fountain in or near Corinth; Plaut. Hence, adj., Pirenis.

**PIATHOUS, or PERITHOUS, 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.*

**PIASTRÆ, 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.*

**PISISTRÆTUS, i.** A prince (tyrannus) or sovereign of Athens, father of Hippias and Hipparchus; *Cic.*: *Justin.*: *Gell.*: *Phædr.*: *Hence, adj., PISISTRATES.*

**PISO, ÆNIS.** A surname of the Calpurnian family.

**PITANÆ, ES, or PITANA, Æ.** A town of Ætolia; *OV.*: *Hence, adj., PITANÆUS, a, um.*

**PITHECUSÆ, Æ, or PITHECUSÆ, ÆRUM.** An island near Cumæ in Italy; *LIV.*: *OV.*

**PITTACUS (OS), i.** A philosopher of Mitylene, one of the Seven Sages; *Cic.*: *Juv.*: *Nep.*

**PITTHEUS (DISSYLL.),** ÆI and ÆOS. Son of Pelops, king of Troezen and father of Æthra; *OV.*: *Hence, adj., PITTHEIS; PITTHEUS, 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.*

**PLANCIUS, 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.*

**PLAUCIUS, or PLOTIUS, a, um, adj. and subst.** A Roman family name. *Hence, adj., PLAUTIANUS, a, um.*

**PLAULTUS, M. ACCIUS.** A celebrated

writer of comedies; *Cic.*: *HOR.*: *Hence, adj., PLAUTINUS, a, um.*

**PLEIAS (TRISYLL.), or PLEIAS (DISSYLL.), or PLIAS, adis, f. Plur. PLEIADES.** Seven daughters of Atlas by Pleione, changed into a constellation; *OV.*

**PLEIDONÆ (QUADRISYLL.), ES.** Mother of the Pleiades, wife of Atlas, and daughter of Oceanus and Tethys; *OV.*

**PLEMYRITUM, i.** A promontory near Syracuse; *Virg.*

**PLEURON, ÆNIS.** A town of Æolia; *Stat.*: *OV.*: *Hence, adj., PLEURONIUS, a, um.*

**PLINIUS, a, um, adj. and subst.** A Roman family name. *Hence, adj., PLINIANDUS, a, um.*

**PLISTHÆNES, I.** Said by some to have been the father of Agamemnon and Menelaus. *Hence, adj., Plisthænidæ; Plisthænius, 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., PLUTONIUS, a, um.*

**PŒDALIUS, i.** A son of Æsculapius, brother of Machaon, and a celebrated physician; *OV.*

**PEAS, ANTIS.** The father of Philoctetes; *OV.*: *Hence, adj., Pœantiadæ; Pœantius, a, um.*

**PENICIUS, a, um.** See **PENICEUS.**

**PENIUS, a, um.** Carthaginian (prop., Phœnician, because the Carthaginians were descended from the Phœnicians); *Virg.*: *Propert.*: *Stat.*: *HOR.*: *LIV.*: *Hence, adj., PENICIUS, a, um.*

**PELOEO (ON), ÆNIS.** I. An Athenian philosopher, disciple of Xenocrates, and preceptor of Zeno; *Val. Max.*: *HOR.*: *Cic.*: *Hence, adj., Poleonœus, a, um.*

**II. A king of Pontus; Suet. Hence, adj., Poleonœicus, a, um.**

**PŒITES, 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.*

**PŒLYCLETUS, 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.*

**PŒLYDAMAS, ANTIS.** A Trojan, son of Pantheus, and companion of Hector; *OV.*

**PŒLYDORUS, 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., PŒlydorcus, a, um.*

**PŒLYGNOTUS, i.** A native of Thasus, celebrated as a painter at Athens; *Cic.*

**PŒLYPHORUS, Æ.** One of the nine Muses; *HOR.*: *Virg.*: *OV.*

**PŒLYPUS, i.** A soothsayer, native of Corinth; *Cic.*

**PŒLYMNESTOR, and PŒLYNESTOR, GRIS.** A king of Thrace, son-in-law of Priam, and husband of Ilione, who killed Polydorus; *OV.*

**PŒLYNICES, IS.** Son of Ædipus, who died in single combat with his brother Eteocles, when fighting with him for the kingdom of Thebes; *Stat.*

**PŒLYPHEMUS (OS), i.** One of the Cyclopes in Sicily. Ulysses very narrowly escaped being killed by him; *Virg.*: *OV.*

**PŒLYXENA, Æ, or, POLYXENE, ES.** A daughter of Priam and Hecuba; *OV.*

**PŒLYXO, US, F.** An old female soothsayer of Lemnos; *Stat.*: *Val. Fl.*

**PŒMÆTIA, Æ.** A town of Latium; *LIV.*: *named Sinuessa Pometia; id.*: *called also, Pometii, ÆRUM; Virg.*: *Hence, adj., Pometinus, a, um; from which some suppose Pometinus (Pompitinus), a, um, to be formed.*

**PŒMŒNA, Æ.** The goddess of fruit; *OV.*: *Varr.*: *Hence, adj., PŒmonalis, e.*

**PŒMPEII, GRUM.** A town of Campania; *LIV.*

**PŒMPEIUS (QUADRISYLL.), or commonly, PŒMPEIUS (TRISYLL.), a, um, adj. and subst.** A Roman family name. *Hence, adj., PŒmpeianus, a, um.*

**PŒMPTIUS, a, um, adj. and subst.** A family name. *Hence, adj., PŒmpilianus, a, um.*

**PŒMPEIUS, a, um, adj. and subst.** A Roman family name. *Hence, adj., PŒmponiæus, a, um.*

**PŒNTIA, Æ.** An island of the Tuscan sea, near Latium; *Suet.*: *LIV.*

**PŒNTINUS, or PŒMPTINUS (PŒMPTINUS), a, um.** Denotes a country in Latium,

Plin.: Mart.: Liv.: Lucan. Those who write Pomtinus (Pomptinus), derive it from Pometia; 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, 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.

POPETUS, a, 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.

PORPHYREON, ONIS. One of the giants; Hor.: Mart.

PORSENA, or PORSENA, æ. A king of Etruria, who endeavoured to reinstate the Tarquins; Liv.: Virg.

PORTUNUS, or PORTUMENS, I. The name of a sea-deity, otherwise called Patalamon; Ov.: Cic. Hence, adj., Portunalis.

PŒSIDONIUS, I. A Stoic philosopher of Rhodes, disciple of Panaetius and tutor of Cicero; Cic.

POSTUMUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Postumianus, a, um.

PŒTITIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., PŒtitianus, a, um.

POTNIA, ÆRUM. An ancient town or village near Thebes in Bœotia; Plin. Hence, adj., Potnias.

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.

PRAMNICUS, A, UO. Pramnian; vinum, a kind of excellent wine from the neighbourhood of Smyrna; Plin.

PRAXITELUS, IS, I. A celebrated Greek statuary; Cic. Hence, adj., Praxitelus, or Praxitelus, a, um.

PRESILUS 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., Præmiæus; Præmiæus, 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., Præpæus, a, um.

PRÆNE, ES, F. A maritime town of Ionia, birthplace of Bias; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Præneus, a, um; Præneensis, æ; Præneus (trissyll.).

PRÆNUS, I. A surname of two poets; Ov.: Suet.

PRÆNERNUM, I. A town of Latium, hodie Piperno; Liv.: Virg. Hence, adj., Prænernas.

PRŒCAS (a), æ. A king of Alba; Virg.: Ov.: 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.

PRŒCRIS, IDIS. Daughter of Erechtheus king of Athens, and wife of Cephalus; Ov.: Virg.

PRŒCLETES, æ, M. Son of Neptune, a noted robber who dwelt in Attica; Ov.

PRŒCŒLEUS, I. A freedman of Augustus; Plin.: probably the one mentioned, Hor. Od. 2, 2, 5.

PRŒCŒLIUS, I. The name of several persons. Hence, adj., Proculianus, or Proculæianus, a, um.

PRŒCŒLIUS, 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., Proctis.

PRŒMETHESUS (trissyll.), EÏ and ŒS. 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., Promethus, a, um; Promethides.

PRŒPERTIUS, I. Sext. Aurelius Propertius, a Roman poet, native of Umbria, and cotemporary with Ovid; Ov.: Plin.

PRŒPONTIS, IDIS and IDOS. The Propontis, hodie Mar de Marmora, between the Hellespont and the Thracian Bosphorus; Liv.: Catull.: Ov.

PRŒSĒLENUS, 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.

PRŒTESILÆUS, I. A son of Iphichus and Diomedea, brother of Podarees, 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.

PRŒTIAS, A. 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.

PRŒPŒSIS, IDIS. A town of Arcadia; Ov.: Stat.

PRŒLEON (um), I. A town of Thessaly, opposite Eubœa; Liv.: Lucan.

PRŒLŒMÆUS, 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; Ptolémæus, 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. PUBLICIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

PUBLICUS, I. A Roman prænomen, usually written P. Hence, adj., Publicianus, a, um.

PUNICÆNUS, a, um. Carthaginian, after the manner of the Carthaginians; Cic.: Val. Max.

PUNICÆUS, a, um. Phœnician, or Carthaginian; Ov.

PUNICUS, a, um. I. Phœnician; Virg. II. Punic, or Carthaginian; Ov.



**PENUS**, a, um.; e. g. *Punior*, more of a Carthaginian; *Plaut.*

**POPINIUS**, a, um. Of a part of Tusculum near Latium; *Cic.*: *Liv.* Hence, adj., *Popinensis*.

**PRICIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

**PRÉFOLI**, ðrum. A town on the coast of Campania, hodie Puzzuolo; *Cic.*: *Liv.* Hence, adj., *Præfolanus*, a, um.

**PRONA**, æ. A town of Pieria in Macedonia; *Liv.*: *Nep.*: *Justin.* Hence, adj., *Pronensis*, a, um.; *Pronensis*, e.

**PRYGMATON**, ðnis. Brother of Dido, and king of Tyre and Sidon; *Virg.* Hence, adj., *Pygmalionæus*, a, um. I. Sidonian; *Sil.* II. Carthaginian; *Sil.*

**PFLADRS**, æ and ðs. Son of Strophilus king of Phocia, 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., *Pylus*, a, um.

**PYRAMUS**, i. A youth of Babylon, who fled hence with his mistress *Thïsbe*; *Ov.* Hence, adj., *Pyramæus*, a, um.

**PYRÆNE**, es. Mother of *Cygnus* by *Mars*; she was buried on the *Pyrenees*; *Sil.* Hence, I. The *Pyrenean* mountains, the *Pyrenees*; *Sil.*: *Lucan.*: *Tibull.* II. For, Spain; *Sil.* Hence, adj., *Pyreneus*, a, um.

**PYRGI**, ðrum. A town of Etruria; *Virg.*: *Liv.* Hence, adj., *Pyrgensis*, e.

**PYRRHA**, æ and **PYRRHE**, es. f. Daughter of *Epimæthæus* by *Pandora*, and wife of *Deucalion*; *Ov.*: *Sen.* Hence, adj., *Pyrrhæus*, a, um.

**PYRRHO**, ðnis. m. A philosopher of Elis, who doubted concerning every thing; *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Pyrrhonian* (neus).

**PYRARRUS**, i. The son of *Achilles*, called also *Neoptolemus*; *Virg.*

**PYTHAGÓRAS**, æ. A celebrated philosopher, prior to *Socrates*; *Ov.*: *Justin.*: *Cic.*: *Liv.* Hence, adj., *Pythagoræus*, a, um; *Pythagoricus*, a, um.

**PYTHO**, us. f. The town *Delphi* on *Parnassus* in *Phocia*; *Lucan.* Hence, adj., *Pythæus*, a, um.; *Pythius*, a, um.

**PYTHON**, ðnis. 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 **QUINCTIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., *Quintianus* (*Quinct.*), a, um.

**QUINTUS**, a, um. (according to *Macrob.* Sat. 1. 9. 1. q. *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, 1. To *Romulus*; also to *Romulus* and *Remus* (*gemini Quirini, Juv.*). 2. To *Janus*. 3. To *Antony*. 4. To *Augustus*. III. Adj. For *Quirinalis*. Hence, adj., *Quirinalis*, 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**, ium. and **RAMNENSES**, ium. The name of one of the three centuries of knights established by *Romulus*; *Liv.*: hence, *Ramnenses*, for, *knights*; *Hor.*

**RÆVENA**, æ. A town of *Gallia Cispadana*, near the *Adriatic* sea; *Cæs.*: *Sil.* Hence, adj., *Ravennas*; *Ravennantensis*, 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.; *Regillanus*, a, um.

**REGIUM**, or **REGIUM LEPIDI**. A town of *Gallia Cispadana*, hodie *Reggio*; *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Regiensis*, e.

**REGULUS**, i. A surname of the *Attilian* family at *Rome*.

**REMI**, or **RHEMI**, ðrum. A people of *Gallia Belgica*, near the modern *Rheims*; *Cæs.*

**REMMIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

**REMLUS**, i. I. A king of *Alba*; *Ov.* II. I. q. *Remus*; *Virg.* III. Another; *Virg.*: *Sil.*

**REMIUS**, i. The brother of *Romulus* the first king of *Rome*; *Liv.*

**REX**, gis. A surname of the *Marclan* family; also one *Rupilius Rex* is mentioned in *Horace*.

**RHÉODAMANTHS** (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.*  
**RHETIA**, or **RHETIA**, or **RÆTIA**, æ. A country on the Alps; *Vell.*: *Suet.* Hence, adj., *Rhæticus*, or *Itæticus* (also *Itæticus*, a, um.; *Rhætus*, or *Itætus* (*Itætus*, *Retus*), a, um.

**RHAMNUS**, untis. A town or place in *Attica*, where was a celebrated statue of the goddess *Nemesis*; *Lucan.* Hence, adj., *Rhamnensis*, *idris*; *Rhamnusiæus*, a, um.

**RHEA**, also **RHÆA**, 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 Sisyis* daughter of *Numitor* and mother of *Romulus* and *Remus*; *Liv.*

**RHEGIUM** (on), i. A town of the *Bruttii*, at the southern extremity of *Italy*; *Cic.*: *Liv.* Hence, *Rhegius*, 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**, ðnis. A Greek dramatic poet; *Cic.* Hence, adj., *Rhintonicus*, a, um.

**RHION** (um), i. A strait between the *Ionian* sea and the *Corinthian* gulf; *Liv.*

**RHIPÆUS**, or **RHIPHÆUS**, also **RIPHÆUS**, and **RIPHÆUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to a certain country in the remotest part of *Sarmatia*, or *Seythia*, or the *North*; *Virg.*

**RHODÓPE**, es. A high mountain or chain of mountains in *Thrace*; *Ov.* Hence, adj., *Rhodopeus*, a, um; *Rhodopus*, a, um.

**RHÓDOS** (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., Rhœteius (and contr. Rhœtcius, a, um); Rhœtiensis, e.

RHŒTEUS, or RHŒCEUS, a, um. I. One of the giants; Virg. II. A certain centaur; Ov.: Virg. III. A king of the Marsi; Virg.

RŒMA, æ. The city Rome; Liv., &c. Hence, adj., Romanus, a, um; whence also, Romaniensis, e; Romanulus, a, um.

RŒMULUS, i. Son of Ilia or Rhea Sylvia, and founder of Rome; Liv., &c. Hence, adj., Romularis, e; Romulensis, e; Romuleus (and Ias), a, um; Romuludus.

ROSCUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Rosciānus, a, um.

RŒBICO (on), ōnis, m. A river near Ravenna in Italy; Cic.: Lucan.

RŒBLE, ārum. A town of Calabria, birthplace of the poet Ennius; Sil. Hence, adj., Rudinus, a, um; Rndius, a, um; Rodinus, a, um.

RŒFRŒS, ārum. A town of Campania; Virg.: Sil. Hence, adj., Ruffranus, 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., Sabatius, a, um; Bruf. in Cic. Ep.

SĀBĀTE, es, f. A town and lake of Etruria. Hence, Sabatinus, a, um; Colum.: Liv.: Sabatius, a, um; Sil.

SĀBĀZIUS, or SABADIUS, or SABACIUS, i. A name of Bacchus; Cic.

SABELLUS, a, um. (dimin. of Sabinius) 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, of or belonging to the Sabines (Sabini), a people near Latium. II. A Roman surname; whence the adj., Sabinianus, a, um.

SĀCĀ, ārum. 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.

SĀGĀRUS, is. A river of Phrygia and Bithynia; Ov.: called also, Sangarius; Liv. Hence, adj., Sagaritis.

SAGRA, 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., Salaminus, a, um.

SĀLĀPIA, æ. A town of Apulia; Liv. Hence, adj., Salapinus, a, um; Salapitanus, a, um.

SALEUS 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, of SALYES, um. A people of Gallia Narbonensis; Liv.: Flor.: Plin.

SALMŒNEUS (trisyll.), ēi and ōs. A son of Æolus, brother of Sisypus, 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, ārum. A town of Dalmatia; Cæs.: Lucan.: Hirt.

SAME, 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., Samnis; Samnitis, e; Samniticus, a, um.

SANOS (us), i, f. I. An island of the Ægean sea, over against Ephesus; Hor.: Liv. Juno received divine honours there. Hence, adj., Samius, a, um. II. With the epithet Thracia, i. e. Thracia, The island Samothrace; Virg.: Ov.

SAMOTHIRÆE, es, and SAMOTHIRÆA, æ, f. An island of the Ægean sea, near Thrace; Liv.: Plin.: called also Samothracia; Virg. Hence, adj., Samothracius, a, um; Samothracæus, 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.

SĀDĀNĀPĀLUS, 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; Sardiensis, e; Sardinus, a, um; Sardinus, a, um; Sardus, a, um.

SARDIS, is, f. and more frequently plural, SARDES, or SARDEIS, um. The chief town of Lydia; Hor.: Cic.: Nep. Hence, adj., Sardius, a, um; Sardinus, a, um.

SĀRMĀTA, æ, m. A Sarmatian; Lucan.: Juv. Plur. SARMATÆ, The Sarmatians, inhabitants of Sarmatia; Plin. Hence, i. Sarmatia, æ. Their country. II. Adj., Sarmaticus, a, um.

SARFEDON, ōnis. A son of Jupiter, and brother of Minos and Rhadamantus; Virg.: Ov.

SARRA, or SARA, æ. The old name of Tyre in Phœnicia; Plaut. Hence, adj., Sarrānus, a, um. I. Tyrian; Virg.: Juv.: Sil. II. Carthaginian; Sil.

SARSINA, æ. A town of Umbria, the birthplace of Plautus; Mart.: Sil. Hence, adj., Sarsinus.

SĀRUS (os), i. A river of Cilicia; Liv.

SASON, or SASSON, ōnis, m. A small island of the Ionian sea; Lucan.: Sil.

SASSIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

SĀTICŒLA, æ. A town of Samnium; Liv. Hence, adj., Saticulanus, a, um; Saticulus, a, um.

SATICUM, i. A town of Latium; Cic.: Liv.: Flor. Hence, adj., Saticianus, a, um.

SĀTRĒIANUS, a, um.; e. g. caballus,

Hor., probably refers to a country; but of what country is uncertain.

**SĀTURANUS**, 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. solennia, or festa; Cic.: whence, adj., Saturnallicus (tius), a, um. III. Saturnigena, A son or daughter of Saturn; Sidor.

**SAVO**, ðols. m. I. A river of Campania; Stat.: Plin. II. A town of Etruria; Liv.

**SĀURŌMĀTES** (a), æ. A Sarmatian; Ov.: Mart.

**SĀURŌMĀTES**, Idis. Sarmatia; Plin.: Mela.

**SAXA**, æ. m. A Roman surname.

**SCĒVŌLA**, æ. An epithet of the Mullan family.

**SCĀMANDER**, dri. A river of Mysia and Troas; Catull.: Hor.

**SCANTINUS**, or **SCANTINIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

**SCANTIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Scantiānus, a, um.

**SCĀPTIUS**, a, um. I. Of or belonging to Scaptia, a town of Latium; Sil.: Liv.

II. Adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

**SCĀURUS**, I. A surname of some Roman families, as the Emilian, Aurelian, &c.

**SCĒPUS**, is. A town of Mysia. Hence, adj., Scēpius, a, um; Cic.

**SCĒPŌNUS** (dissyll.), ēi and ðos. Father of Atalanta and Clytemnestra. Hence, adj., Schœniēs; Schœnis; Schœneius, a, um.

**SCIATHOS** (us), I. An island of the Ægean sea; Liv.: Val. Fl.

**SCIPIO**, ðols. A surname of the celebrated Cornelian family. Hence, adj., Scipiadēs (a); Scipionarius, a, um.

**SCRIBŌNIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Scribonianus, a, um.

**SCYLĀCEON** (um), also **SCYLACCON** (um), I. A town of the Brutii in Lower Italy; Virg.: Plin. Hence, adj., Scylacēus, a, um.

**SCYLLA**, 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 Phorcus, said to have been changed into the above-mentioned rock; Ov. III.

Daughter of Nisus king of Megara.—Hence, adj., Scyllēus, a, um.

**SCYROS** (us), I. f. An island of the Ægean sea; Liv.: Stat.: Cic. Hence, adj., Scyreis; Scyreticus, a, um; Scyrius, a, um; Scyricus, a, um; Scylius, a, um.

**SCYTHIA** (es), 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.

**SEBETHOS** (us), and **SEBETHUS** (us), m. A small river of Campania; Stat. Hence, adj., Sebēthīs.

**SEBETHĀS**, æ. A district of Hispania Tarraconensis. Hence, adj., Sēdētānus, a, um.

**SEGESTA**, æ. A town of Sicily; Cic.: otherwise called Acesta; Virg. Hence, adj., Segestānus, a, um; Segestensis, e.

**SEGGISĀNI**, ðrum. A people of Gallia Celtica; Cæs.: called also Sebusiani; Cic.

**SEIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Seiānus, a, um.

**SELEUCĪA** (ēa), æ. The name of several towns; viz. in Mesopotamia, Elymais, Pisidia, Cilicia, Lydia, Syria, Palestine; Plin., &c. Hence, adj., Seleucēnis, e; Seleucēnus, a, um.

**SELĪNUS**, untis. A maritime town of Sicily; Virg.: Sil. Hence, adj., Selinūntis, a, um; Selinusius, a, um.

**SEMĒLE**, es, and **SEMĒLA**, æ. Daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, and mother of Bacchus; Ov.: Propert. Hence, adj., Semēlicus (contr. ēus), a, um.

**SEMĒRĀNIS**, is and idos. Wife of Nisus, queen of Assyria and builder of Babylon; Ov.: Juv. Hence, adj., Semiramius, a, um.

**SEMPRŌNIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Semprōniānus, a, um.

**SENĀ**, æ. A town of Umbria; Liv.: Sil. Hence, adj., Senēnis, e.

**SENĒCA**, æ. A surname of the Annæan family.

**SENŌNES**, um. A people of Gallia Lugdunensis, near the modern Sens; Cæs.: Stat.: Sil.

**SENTIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

**SEPLĀSIA**, sc. via, or platea. A street at Capua, where unguents were sold; Cic.

**SEPTIMIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

**SERES**, un. A people in the interior of

Asia, in or near China; Virg.: Ov.: Hor. Hence, adj., Sericus, a, um.

**SERĀNUS**, or **SERRANUS**, I. A Roman surname.

**SERAPIO** (on), ðols. The name of several persons; Cic.: Cæs.: Plin.

**SERĀPIS**, is and idis. An Egyptian god, otherwise called Apis and Osiris; Plin.

**SERGIUS**, a, um. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Sergianus, a, um.

**SERIPHOS** (us), I. One of the Cyclades; Cic. Hence, adj., Seriphus, a, um.

**SERTORIUS**, a, um. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Sertorianus, a, um.

**SERVILIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Serviliānus, a, um.

**SERVILIUS**, I. A Roman prænomen; especially of the Sulpician family. Hence, adj., Serviānus, a, um.

**SĒSŌSTRIS**, is and idos. An ancient king of Egypt; Tac.: Lucan.

**SESTOS** (us), I. f. A town of Thrace on the Hellespont, over against Abydos; Liv.: Lucan. Hence, adj., Sestiacus, a, um; Sestias; Sestus, a, um.

**SETĀBIS** (Sæt.), is. A town of Hispania Tarraconensis. Hence, adj., Seta-bitānus (Sæt.), a, um.

**SETIA**, æ. A town of Latium novum, birthplace of Valerius Flaccus, and celebrated for its wine; Mart.: Sil.: Liv. Hence, adj., Setinus, a, um.

**SEVERUS**, I. The surname of several persons. Hence, adj., Severianus, a, um.

**SEXTILIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Sextiliānus, a, um.

**SEXTIUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Sextianus, a, um.

**SIYLLA**, æ. An ancient prophetess and priestess of Apollo. There were ten celebrated Sibyls, the most noted of whom is that of Cumæ; Virg. Hence, adj., Sibyllinus, a, um.

**SICAMBER** (brus), bra, brum. Sicambrian, a Sicambrian; Hor.: Suet. The Sicambri were a people of Germany, who afterwards crossed over into Gaul.

**SICĀNI**, ðrum. A people of Spain, who afterwards settled in Sicily; Virg. Hence, subst., Sicōnia, Sicily; Ov.: whence adj., Sicānus, a, um; Sicānis; Sicānus, and Sicānus, a, um.

**SICĒLIS**, Idis. Sicilian; Virg.: Ov.

**SICHÆUS** (Sych.), I. The husband of Dido; Virg.: Ov.

**SICILIA**, æ. The island Sicily; Cic. Hence, adj., Siciliensis, e; Siculus, a, um.

SICYON, ónis. A town of Achaia; Cic.: Liv. Hence, adj., Sicyónius, 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, ónis and ónis. A town of Phœnicia; Virg.: Sil. Hence, adj., Sidonius, a, um; Sidónis; Sidonius, a, um.

SIGËM, i. An ancient town and promontory of Tross; Cic. Hence, adj., Sigëus (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., Silinianus, a, um.

SILĀRUS, i. m. A river of Lucania; Virg.: Sil.: called also Siler; Lucan.

SILENCUS, i. I. The tutor of Bacchus; Ov.: Cic. II. 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.

SIMON, ónis. 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; Sinopius (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.

SIRENES, 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, ónis. A Sithonian or Thracian, or of in Thrace; Ov. SITHONIA was properly part of Thrace. Hence, adj., Sithonius; Sithonius, a, um.

SITIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

SMINTHEUS (dissyll.), ãi and ãos. 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. SŌCRĀTES, is. A celebrated Athenian philosopher; Cic. Hence, adj., Socratëus, a, um; Socraticus, a, um.

SŌLON, ónis. I. One of the Seven Sages of Greece, and the lawgiver of the Athenians; Cic.: Juv.: Liv. II. Another person; Liv.

SOLONIUS, a, um. Of a country in Latium near Lanuvium, Solonian; Liv.: Cic.

SŌLYMA, ðrum. The city Jerusalem; Mart. Adj., Solyms, a, um.

SOLYMUS, or SŌLIMUS (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., Sophoclëus, 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., Soractinus, a, um.

SOSIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Sosianus, 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., Spartanus, a, um; Sparticus, a, um; Spartiatis; Spartiaticus, a, um; Sparticus, a, um.

SPARTACUS, i. A gladiator who carried on war in Italy against the Romans; Flor.: Hor.: Cic.

SPERCHËUS, or SPERCHÏUS (ëos, ioz). 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.

SPŌLETIUM (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 prænomen, usually written Sp.

STABŌLE, ðrum. A town of Campania; Ov. Hence, adj., Stabiánus, a, um.

STAGĪRA, æ. A town of Macedonia, birthplace of Aristotle; Plin. Hence, adj., Stagiritis.

STATILIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

STATIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

STELLĀTIS, e. or STELLAS, ãtis.; ager, in Campania, probably named from an old town Stella; Cic.: Liv.

STENTOR, óris. 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.

STĒSICHRŪS, i. A Greek poet of Himera in Sicily; Cic.: Hor.

STĒNĒBŌGA, or STĒNĒBŌGA, 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.

STĒNĒLUS, i. I. A distinguished Greek, son of Capaneus, who fought at Troy; Virg. II. The father of Cýcnus, Ov. Hence, adj., Steneleus, a, um; Stenelëus. III. Son of Perseus and Andromache, and father of Eurystheus. Hence, adj., Steneleus, a, um.

STĒLPON (o), ónis. A philosopher of Megara in Attica, and preceptor of Zeno of Stitium; Cic.: Sen.

STRŌCNĀDES, um. Five remarkable islands on the coast of Gallia Narbonensis, hodie Les îles d'Hieres; Tac.

STRĀBŌ, ónis. A surname of some Roman families, as, of the Fannian, Pompeian, &c.

**STRATO** (on), ónis. I. A philosopher and physician of Lampsacus; Cic. II. certain slave and physician; Cic.

**STRATÓNICE**, æ. A town of Caria; Jv. Hence, adj., Stratonicensis, e.

**STRONGILE**, es. An island between Sicily and Italy; Sil.

**STRÓPHUS**, i. King of Phocis, and brother of Pyllades; Ov.

**STRYMON** (o), ónis. A river between Macedonia and Thrace; Virg.: Liv. Hence, adj., Strymónis; Strymonius, a, um.

**STRYPHÁLIS** (os), i. and **STRYPHALUM**, i. A lake of Arcadia, with a mountain, river, and town of the same name, celebrated for a kind of bird peculiar to it; Lucr.: Stat. Hence, adj., Stryphalicus, u, um; Stryphalis.

**STRYX**, ígis and ýgos. I. A fountain near Nonacris and Pheneus in Arcadia, which afterwards becomes a river or lake; Jén.: 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.

**STRÉBA**, or **STRUBRA**, æ. The name of a street or place at Rome; Liv.: Mart. uv.: Pers. Hence, adj., Suburanensis, i; Suburanus, a, um.

**SUCRO**, ónis. m. A town at the mouth of a river of the same name in Hispan. Tarracon.; Liv. Hence, adj., Succroensis, 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; Jit.: Liv.: Cæs.: Lucan.

**SUCRÓNUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

**SUCVI**, órum. An ancient and extensive nation of Germany; Cæs.: Tac. Hence, adj., Suylvicus, 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 Peligidi, 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.

**SUNMANUS**, i. The name of a certain unknown deity; Ov.: Cic.: Liv.

**SUNIUM** (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. **SËSA**, órum. A city, formerly metropolis of Persia; Plin.: Propert.: Curt. Hence, adj., Susianus, a, um; Susis.

**SÛBÁRIS**, 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; Sybaritis.

**SÛBÁRIS**, is. m. The name (probably fictitious) of a youth; Hor.

**SÛBÛTA**, órum. A harbour of Epirus; Cic.

**SÛEDRA**, órum. A town of Cilicia; Lucan.

**SÛENE**, es. f. A town of Upper Egypt, celebrated for its marble; Lucan.: Ov.: Mart. Hence, adj., Syenites.

**SÛMETHIUM** (us), i. A river and town of Sicily; Plin.: Sil. Hence, adj., Symmethicus, a, um; Symethis; Symmethius, a, um.

**SÛMPLEGËDES**, um. Two islands of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Thracian Bosphorus; Ov.

**SÛNNÁDA**, órum. **SÛNNAS**, ádis or ádos. A town of Phrygia major, celebrated for its marble; Cic.: Stat.: Mart. Hence, adj., Synnadensis, e; Synnadicus, a, um.

**SÛPHAX**, ácis. A celebrated king of Numidia, son-in-law of Hasdrubal; Liv.: Sil.: Juv.

**SÛRÁCÛS.E.** árum. A celebrated maritime city of Sicily, birthplace of Archimedes, Theocritus, Epicalarmus, &c.; Liv.: &c. The city is described, Cic. Verr. 4, 52, &c. Hence, adj., Syracusanus, a, um; Syracusius, a, um; Syracósius, a, um.

**SÛRIA**, æ. A district of Asia; Plin.: Cic. Hence, adj., Syriacus, a, um; Syriacus, a, um; Syriscus, a, um; Syrius, a, um; Syrus, a, um.

**SÛROS**, i. One of the Cyclopes; Plió.: Ov. Hence, adj., Sýrius.

**SÛRYTES**, um. Two quicksands in the Mediterranean sea off the coast of Africa.

## T.

**TABRÍCA**, æ. A town of Numidia; Juv.

**TABURNUS**, i. m. A mountain in Italy, between Sambunium and Campania; Virg.: hodie Taburo.

**TACITUS**, i. I. C. Cornel. Tacitus, an orator and historian of the first century. II. A Roman emperor, of the third century.

**TENÁRUS** (os), i. m. and f. and **TENARUM** (on), i. n. A mountain and promontory of Laconia, celebrated for its purple and marble; Tibull.: Hor.: Sen.: Plin. Hence, adj., Ténarides; Ténaris; Ténarius, a, um.

**TÁGES**, etis and æ or is. Son of Genius and grandson of Jupiter, who first made known the art of divination in Etruria.

**TÁGUS**, 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.

**TÁLAUS**, i. A son of Bias and Pero, and father of Adrastus, Eriphyle, &c. Hence, adj., Talaionides; Talaionius, a, um.

**TÁLTHÛBIUS**, i. A herald and messenger of Agamemnon at Troy; Plaut.: Ov.

**TÁMËSIS**, or **THAMËSIS**, is. The river Thames; Cæs.: also, Tamesa, æ; Tac.: Dio Cass.

**TÁMPHILIUS**, i. A Roman surname. Hence, adj., Tamphilianus, a, um.

**TÁNAGER**, or **TANÁGRUS** (os), i. A river of Lucania; Virg.

**TÁNAGRA**, æ. A town of Bœotia; Liv.: Cic. Hence, Tanagrus, a, um; Tanagricus, a, um.

**TÁNATIS**, is. The river Don; Hor.: Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., Tanáites (ta); Tanaticus, a, um.

**TÁNÁQUIL**, ilis. Wife of the elder Tarquin king of Rome; Liv.: hence, for, *An ambitious or imperious wife*; Juv.

**TÁNTÁLUS** (os), i. Son of Jupiter, husband of Dione, father of Pelops and Niobe; his story is well known; Ov.: &c. Hence, adj., Tantalicus, a, um; Tantalicus, a, um; Tantalides; Tantalus.

**TÁPÛRÁNE**, os. f. A large island of India; Ov.: Plió.: hodie Ceylon.

**TARAS**, antis. I. Son of Neptune, said to have built Tarentum; Stat. II. The town Tarentum; Lucan.

## TAR

TARĀTALLA. A fictitious name of a cook; Mart.

TARCUO, or TARCHON (Tarcon), ōnis or ontis. A noble Etrurian; Virg.

TĀRENTUM, 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.

TARQUINIŪ, ōrum. A town of Etruria; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., I. Tarquinianus, a, um. N. B. Tarquinius, the name of two kings of Rome; Liv., &c.; whence Tarquinus, a, um, Belonging to their family; Liv. II. Tarquiniensis, e.

TARQUITIUS, a, um, adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Tarquitianus, 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; Tartessus, a, um; Tartessus, a, um; 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. TAULANTHŪ, ōrum. A people of Grecian Illyria; Plin. Adj., Taulantius, a, um; Lucan.: Sili.

TAUNUS, i. A mountain of Germany; Tac.

TAURI, ōrum. A Scythian people on a peninsula, hence called Cherōnesus Taurica, hodie the Crimea; Plin. Hence, adj., Tauricus, a, um; Ov.: Juv.

TĀURINI, ōrum. An Alpine people in Piedmont; Liv.: Tac.

TĀURŌNĪUM (minium), i. A town of Sicily; Cic.: Plin.

TĀYĒTE (quadrisyll.). One of the Pleiades; Ov.: Virg.

TĀYĒTUS (quadrisyll.), i. m. and

## TEA

TĀYĒTA, ōrum. n. A mountain near Sparta; Cic.: Liv.: Virg.

TEĀNUM, 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.

TEĀTE, es. A town of the Marrucini in Italy; Sil.

TEMESSA, æ. Daughter of Teuthras; she was taken captive by Ajax, and became his mistress; Ov.: Hor.

TECTŌSĀGES, um. A people of Gallia Narbonensis; Cæs.: Plin.: also, Tectosagi; Liv.

TEĒGA, æ. or TEGEÆ, es. A town of Arcadia; Liv. Hence, adj., Tegæus, or Tegæus, a, um; Tegætes (a); Tegæteus, a, um; Tegætes.

TEĪA (trisyll.). The name of a certain female; Propert.

TELĀMON (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., Telamonides; Telamonius, a, um.

TELCĪNES, um. An ancient people of Crete, otherwise called Curetes; Ov.

TELEBŌÆ, ōrum. A people of Acarnania, some of whom inhabited the island Capræ 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.: Sili.

TELEMĀCHUS, 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, ūris. The Earth, as a person and goddess; Cic.: Liv.: Hor.

TELMESSUS, or TELMISSUS (os), also, perhaps, TELMIS (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.

TEMĒNOS. The name of a place near Syracuse, or rather, that city itself. Hence, adj. I. Temenites; e. g. Apollo Temenites, an excellent statue of Apollo there; Cic.: Suet. 2. Temenitis.

TEMESA, æ. and TEMESE, es. or TEMSA, or TEMPSA, æ. A town of the Brutii in Italy, celebrated for its wine, its mines,

## TEM

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.

TEMPSRA, ōrum. A town of Thrace; Liv.: Ov.

TENCHĒRI, or TENCĒRI, ōrum. A people of Germany; Cæs.: Tac.

TENĒDOS (us), i. f. An island of the Ægean sea, over against the promontory Sigeum; Cic.: Plin.: Ov.: Virg. Hence, adj., Tenedius, 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.

TERĒUS (dissyll.), ē and ōs. King of Thera, son of Mars, husband of Proene the sister of Philomela, and father of Ilys. 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.

TETHYS, 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. Tethys 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, Teuceri, The Trojans; Virg. Hence also, adj., Teucricus, a, um; Teucris. II. Son of Telamor king of Salamis, half-brother of Ajax, and

ounder of Salamis in Crete; Hor.: *Juv.*: *Vell.*

TEUMESUS, or TEUMESSUS, *i. m.* A mountain in Bœotia; *Stat.* Hence, adj., *Teumessus*, *a, um*.

TEUTHRAS, *antis, m.* I. A small river or lake of Campania; *Propert.*

1. A king of Mysia; hence, 1. *Teuthrania*. A country of Mysia; whence adj., *Teuthranteus*, *a, um*. 2. Adj. *Teuthranteus*, *a, um*.

TEUTONI, *orum*, and TEUTONES, *um*. A people of Germany; *Cæs.*: *Cic.*: *Suet.* Hence, adj., *Teutonicus*, *a, um*.

THÏS, *Idis*. An Alexandrian woman who lived at Athens, celebrated for her beauty; *Ov.*: *Propert.*

THÏLES, *is* and *ëtis*. 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 THAMYRIS, *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., *Thapitanus*, *a, um*.

THÏSIAS (*os*), *i.* An island of the Ægean sea, abounding in marble and corn, and celebrated for its wine and nuts; *Liv.*: *Stat.*

THAUMAS, *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*.

THÏSUS, *orum*, and sometimes THÏS, *s*. Thebes, the name of several towns; *g.* in Pithiotis of Thessaly; in Cilicia, here Etion resided; especially, 1. One in Upper Egypt, said to have had a hundred gates; *Mela*: *Plin.*: *Juv.* Hence, *lj.*, *Thæbus*, *a, um*; *Thæbalus*, *a, um*; *Thæbis*.

2. One in Bœotia, with seven gates; it was the birthplace of *Indar*; *Cæs.*: *Liv.*: *Juv.*: *Ov.* Hence, *lj.*, *Thæbis*; *Thæbanus*, *a, um*.

THÏESE, *es*. Daughter of Jason and wife of Alexander of Pheræ; *Cic.*

THÏEMIS, *Idis*. The goddess of justice; *v.*

THÏEMSON, *ônis*. An eminent physician Laodicea in Syria; *Juv.*

THÏEMISTOCLES, *is*. A celebrated Athenian general; *Nep.*

THÏEODÏRUS, *i.* A philosopher and atheist; *Cic.*

THEON, *ônis*. A certain unknown satirical poet. Hence, adj., *Theoninus*, *a, um*; *Hor.*

THÏEOPHÏNES, *is*. A historian of Mitylene; *Cic.*: *Cæs.*

THÏEOPHÏRASTUS, *i.* A Greek writer, philosopher, and orator, of Eressus (Ereos) in Lesbos, disciple of Plato and Aristotle, and tutor of Demetrius Phalereus; *Cic.*

THÏEOPOMPUS, *i.* A Greek orator and historian, disciple of Isocrates, and native of Chios; *Cic.*: *Nep.*

THÏERAPÏE, *es*, and THÏERAPÏE, *orum*. A town of Laconia, birthplace of Helen; *Stat.* Hence, adj., *Therapneus*, *a, um*.

THÏERMÏE, *orum*. The name of some towns, which were so called on account of warm baths near them; *e. g.* one in Sicily; *Cic.*: *hence, adj.*, *Thermitanus*, *a, um*: also one in Thessaly; whence, adj., *Thermaeus*, *a, um*; *Thermaicus*, *a, um*.

THÏERMÏOPYLÏE, *orum*. A narrow pass of mount Æta in Thessaly; *Liv.*: *Cic.*: *Nep.*

THÏERMUS, *i.* A surname of the Minucian family; *Cic.*

THÏERÏDAMAS, *antis*. A king of Scythia, who fed lions with human flesh to make them fierce. Hence, adj., *Therodamanteus*, *a, um*.

THÏERSÏRES, *æ*. The most ugly and deformed of the Greeks that went to Troy; *Ov.*: *Juv.*

THÏÏESUS (dissyll.), *ët* and *ëos*. King of Athens, son of Ægeus by Æthra; *his* history is well known; *Ov.*: *Virg.* Hence, adj., *Thesëus*; *Theselus* (and *contr. ëus*), *a, um*; *Thesidus*.

THÏÏESÏLÏS, *orum*. A town of Bœotia; *Cic.*: *Liv.* Hence, adj., *Thespiacus*, *a, um*; *Thespiades*; *Thespius*; *Thespiensis*, *e*; *Thespius*, *a, um*.

THÏÏEPHÏTIA, *æ*. A district on the coast of Epirus; *Plin.* Hence, adj., *Thesprotis*; *Thesprotius* (and *tus*), *a, um*.

THÏÏESSALÏA, *æ*. A country of Greece; *Cic.*: *Lucan.* Hence, adj., *Thessalicus*, *a, um*; *Thessalus*, *a, um*; *Thessalius*, *a, um*; *Thessaliis*.

THÏÏESSALÏONÏCA, *æ*, and THÏÏESSALÏONÏCE, *es, f.* A town of Macedonia, hodie *Salouichi*; *Cic.*: *Liv.* Hence, adj., *Thessalonicensis*, *e*.

THÏÏESTÏUS, *i.* Son of Agenor, father of Althæa, Leda, &c., and king of Ætolia; *Hygin.* Hence, adj., *Thestiadus*; *Thestias*.

THÏÏETÏS, *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.*

THÏÏEMÏSUS (*os*), *i.* A mountain near Thebes in Bœotia; *Stat.*

THÏÏÏBÏE, *es*. I. A young woman of Babylon, with whom Pyramus was in love; *Ov.* II. A town of Bœotia; *Stat.* Hence, *Thisbeus*, or *Thisbeus*, *a, um*.

THÏÏOAS, *antis*. I. King of Chersonesus Taurica, to whom Iphigenia was brought; *Ov.* Hence, adj., *Thoanteus*, *a, um*. II. King of Lemnos and father of Hypsipyle; *Ov.*: *Stat.* Hence, adj., *Thoantias*; *Thoantis*.

THÏÏORIUS, *a, um*, adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

THÏÏRACIA, *æ*, and THÏÏRACE, *es*. Thrace; *Virg.*: *Cic.*: *Hor.*: *Ov.* It is properly an adj., from *Thracus*, *a, um*.

THÏÏRACÏA, *æ*. Thrace; *Plin.*: *Liv.*: *Ov.* It is properly an adj., from *Thracius*, *a, um*.

THÏÏRACÏUS, *um*, and THÏÏRACCS, *a, um*. Thracian; *Virg.*, &c.

THÏÏRAX, *aris*, *i. q.* Thracius, *a, um*. Thracelocicus, *a, um*. Thracian, but perhaps only of Thracæ as gladiators; *Cic.*

THÏÏRÏCÏIUS, and THÏÏRÏCÏIUS, *a, um*. Thracian; *Virg.*, &c.

THÏÏREÏSSA, and *contr.* THÏÏRESSA, *æ*. A Thracian woman; *Virg.*: *Ov.*

THÏÏCYDÏDES, *is*. A celebrated Greek historian; *Cic.*

THÏÏLE, *es*. A northern country, probably above Britain; *Virg.*: *Tac.*: *Stat.*

THÏÏBÏI, *orum*. THÏÏBÏLE, *orum*, and THÏÏBÏUM, *i.* A town of Lucania in Italy, on the Tarentine gulf; *Cic.*: *Cæs.*: *Nep.*: *Liv.* Hence, adj., *Thurius*, *um*.

THÏÏYATÏRA, *æ*. A town of Lydia; *Liv.* Hence, adj., *Thyatirenus*, *a, um*.

THÏÏYESTÏS, *æ*, and perhaps *is, m.* also THÏÏYESTA, *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, *Thyestes*, the name of a tragedy of Seneca; *Mart.* Hence, adj., *Thyestëus*, *a, um*; *Thyestides*.

THÏÏYMBRÏA, *æ*, or THÏÏYMBRÏE, *es*. A town of Troas, where Apollo had a temple. Hence, adj., *Thymbreus*, *a, um*.

THÏÏYMÏLE, *es*, or THÏÏYMÏELA, *æ*. A celebrated dancer or pantomime; *Juv.*: *Mart.*

THÏÏYNI, *orum*. 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. Thyoniānus, a, um, i. q. Bacchus; Ason: also, for, *Wine*; Catull.

THYRE, *es*. A town of the Messenians; Stat. Hence, adj., Thyreatis; Thyris.

THYRIUM (eum), i. A town of Acarnania; Liv.: Cic. Hence, adj., Thyriensis, *e*.

TIBERELIUS, a, 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. Tiberinus, 2. Tiberinus, a, um; hence Tiberinus, *sc*. annis. 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 Alivula, 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. Sain to be the founder of the town Tibur; Virg.

TICĒA (as), *æ*. A certain poet; Ov. TICĒNEM, i. A town of Gallia Transpadana, hodie Pavia; Tac.: and TICĒNUS, 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., Tifatius; a, um.

TIGELLINUS, also TIGILLINUS, i. Properly, Sophonius Tigellinus (Tigill.), a favourite of Nero, and prefectus 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.

TIGRANĒS, *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.

TIMĒUS, i. I. A historian of Sicily; Cic. II. A philosopher of Locris (Locri) in Lower Italy; Cic.

TIMĀGENĒS, *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.

TIMŪS, *jos*. m. A Bœotian pilot of the ship Argos; Virg.: Ov.

TIRĒSIAS, *æ*. A celebrated soothsayer of Thebes in Bœotia; Ov.: Cic.: Hor.

TIRIDĀTES, *is*. A king of Parthia and Armenia; Hor.: Suet.: Justin.

TIRYNs, this and thos. A town of Argolis, in which Hercules was brought up; Plin. Hence, adj., Tiryntius, a, um.

TISĀMENIUS, i. Son of Orestes, and king of Argos; Ov.

TISIAs, *æ*. A native of Sicily, one of the first who wrote on oratory; Cic.

TISIŪNĒ, *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.

III. Prometheus is so called; Juv.—Hence, adj., Titanicus, a, um; Titanis; Titanus, a, um.

TITHŌNUS (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.

TITENSIS, *e*. Named from Titus Tatius; Titicensis. 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.

TITRIVS, a, um. adj. and subst. A

Roman family name. Hence, adj., Titurianus, a, um.

TITUS, i. A Roman prænomen, usually written T. Hence, adj., Titiensis, *e*.

TITŪRUS (os), i. The name of a shepherd in the Idylis or Bucolics of Virgil; Virg. Hence, I. The name of these Idylis; Ov. II. A name applied to any shepherd; Virg.

TITŪRUS (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.

TĀMŪS, or TĀMŪS, or TĀMŪSUS, 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*.

TĀLŪMNIUS, i. I. A king of the Veientes; Liv. II. A soothsayer of the Rutuli; Virg.

TĀMARUS, i. See TĀMĀRUS.

TĀMIS, idis, and TOMI, ōrum. A town of Lower Moesia, on the Black Sea, to which Ovid was banished by Augustus; Ov.: Stat. Hence, adj., Tomitis, *æ*; Tomitanus, a, um.

TĀMŪRIS, *is*. A queen of the Scythians, who, as some relate, conquered and killed Cyrus king of Persia; Tibull.: Justin.

TĀRĒNE, *es*. A town of Chalcidice in Macedonia, which gives the name to the Sinus Toroneus; Plin.: Liv. Hence, adj., Toroneicus, a, um; Toronæus, a, um.

TĀRQUĀTUS, i. A surname of the Manlian family.

TĀRĀCHYN, inis, or TĀRĀCHYS, ūnis, f. A town of Thessaly, afterwards called Heraclea; Sen.: Ov. Hence, adj., Trachinius, a, um.

TĀRĀJĀNUS, 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.: Sili. Hence, adj., Trasimenicus, a, um.

TĀRĒBĀTIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. Roman family name.

TĀREBELLIVS, a, um. adj. and subst.



oman family name. Hence, adj., Tre-  
 (llianus, a, um.  
**TREBIA**, æ, m. and f. A river of Gal-  
 lici Cispadana, falling into the Po; he  
 anciently defeated the Romans; Liv.:  
 l.: Lucan; Nep.  
**TREBIVS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A Ro-  
 man family name.  
**TREBONICUS**, a, um. adj. and subst. A  
 Roman family name.  
**TREBULA**, æ. The name of two towns  
 in the Sabine territory, and one in Cum-  
 antia; Liv., &c. Hence, adj., Trebula-  
 nis, a, um.  
**TREBIVM**, and **TREVERI**, ðrum. A peo-  
 ple of Gallia Belgica; Cæs.: Tac.  
 ence, adj., Trevericus, a, um.  
**TREPTICINUS**, i. A surname of the  
 ucretian family; Liv.: Cic.  
**TREPTILINUS**, a, um. Of the town or  
 ountain Trifolium in Campania; Mart.:  
 JV.  
**TRINACRIUS**, a, um. I. Properly,  
 aving three points or promontories:  
 ence, Trinacria, sc. insula, Sicily; Virg.:  
 v.: II. Sicilian; Virg.: Sil.: Ov.  
**TRIDENS** (as), æ. A king of Thessaly,  
 ther of Erichthon. Hence, adj., Tri-  
 dius, a, um; and Triopëis; Ov.  
**TRIPTOLEMUS**, i. Son of Celeus king  
 of Eleusis by Metanira; he was the first  
 ho introduced agriculture; Ov.: Stat.:  
 ic.  
**TRITON**, 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 Tritoa-  
 a; Pallas was born there, as the in-  
 abitants of the country supposed; Mela:  
 tin.: Stat.: also the name of a river in  
 eotia, from which Pallas is said to have  
 en named Tritonia. Hence, adj., Tri-  
 nianus, a, um; Tritonis; Tritonius, a,  
 n.  
**TRIAS**, adis. Of or belonging to Troy,  
 rojan; Ov.: Virg.: Cic. Hence,  
 A Trojan woman; Virg. II. The  
 me of the country about Troy; Plin.  
**TREZEN**, ðnis. A town of Argolis;  
 ic.: Nep.: Ov. Hence, adj., Træze-  
 us.  
**TROGLODYTES**, ðrum. A people of  
 frica on the Arabian gulf; Cic.: Plin.:  
 ela. Hence, adj., Troglodyticus, a, um;  
 roglodytis.  
**TROJA**. See TROIAS, a, um.  
**TROIANUS**, a, um. Of or belonging to  
 roy, Trojan; Hor.: Virg.  
**TROIAS**, adis. i. q. Troas; Pers.

**TROICUS**, a, um. i. q. Trojanus, or  
 Troius; Cic.  
**TROILUS** (os). A son of Priam and  
 Hecuba, killed by Achilles; Hor.: Virg.  
**TROICUS**, æ, m. and f. Born in or  
 sprung from Troy; hence, i. Trojan;  
 Lucr.: Virg. II. Roman; Juv.  
**TROIUS**, 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.  
**TROPHONICUS**, 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 Erichthonus, from whom Troas and  
 Troja seem to be named; Virg. II. A  
 Trojan; Virg.: Ov.: Hor.  
**TROSMS**, is. f. A town of Lower  
 Mæsia; Ov.  
**TUBERO**, ðnis. A surname of the Æmil-  
 ian family.  
**TUBERTVS**, i. A surname of the Post-  
 human family.  
**TUCULANUS**, 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. Tuder, or Tudertis, e.;  
 Tudertius, a, um.  
**TULLIUS**, 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.  
**TURANS**, 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., Tusculan, 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.  
**TYNDARCUS**, or **TYNDARÆUS** (trisyll.)  
 or quadrisyll.; in the former case it has  
 ði and ðos in the genitive), or **TYNDARÆOS**,

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.  
**TYPHOËUS** (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., Typhoëus, a, um;  
 Typhoë.  
**TYPHON**, ðnis. The giant otherwise  
 called Typhoeus; Ov.: Lucan. Hence,  
 adj., Typhonous, 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., Tyrrhen-  
 ia, their country, Etruria; Ov.: and,  
 adj., Tyrrhenicus, a, um; Tyrrhenus, a,  
 um.  
**TYRRHÆUS**, ðrum. Sons of Tyrrhus  
 (or Tyrrhus); Virg., the shepherd of king  
 Latinus; Virg.  
**TYRÆTUS**, i. An Athenian poet, gen-  
 eral of the Spartans; Justin.: Hor.  
**TYRUS** (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.  
**UCALLEGON**, ontis. The name of a Tro-  
 jan; Virg.: hence *Ux*. Any citizen;  
 Juv.  
**UCFENS**, tis. A river of Latium; Virg.:  
 Sil.  
**ULUBRÆ**, ðrum. 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 Dulichium, 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, l. The name of two towns of Umbria. Hence, adj., Urbinas; Cic.

USPĒTES, 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, l. 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.

VADIMON, ðnis; e. g. lacus Vadimonis, a lake of Etruria; Liv.: Flor.

VĀHALIS, is. The Waal (Wahl, Wael), a branch of the Rhine; Cæs.: Tac.

VALENTIA, æ. The name of several towns.

VALĒRIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Valerianus, 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., Varronianus, a, um.

VARUS, l. A river separating Italy from Gaul; Plin.: Cæs.: Lucan.

VARUS, i. A surname of the Quintilian and Attian families. Hence, adj., Varianus, a, um.

VASCOŌNES, um. A people of Hispania Tarraconensis; Juv.

VĀTCĀNUS, a, um.; e. g. mons, a hill of Rome; Juv.: Hor.

VĀTINIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Vatinianus, a, um.

VELĀBRUM. A street or place at Rome; Cic.: Hor.: Tibull.: Ov.

VELĒDA, æ. A German virgin who received divine honours from her countrymen; Tac.: Stat.

VELIA, æ. l. 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., Velienis, e; Velinus, a, um.

VELITRĒ, ærum. A town of the Volsci; Liv.: Suet.: Sil. Hence, adj., Veliternus, a, um.

VELLEIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Velleianus, a, um.

VĒNAFRUM, i. A town of Campania; Cic.: Hor. Hence, adj., Venafranus, a, um.

VĒNĒTIA, æ. The name of two districts. l. 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., Ventidius, 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., Venerius, and Venerus, a, um.

VĒNSIA, æ. A town of Apulia, birthplace of Horace; Liv.: Cic.: Vell. Hence, adj., Venusinus, a, um.

VERĒLLE, ærum. A town of Upper Italy, in the modern Piedmont; Plin.: Tac. Hence, adj., Vercellensis, e.

VERGILLĒ, ærum. The seven stars otherwise called Pleiades; Plin.: Cic.: Liv.

VERŌNA, æ. A town of Gallia Transpadana, birthplace of Catullus, Vitruvius, and the elder Pliny; Liv.: Plin.: Ov.: Mart. Hence, adj., Veronensis, e.

VERRES, is. A Roman surname. The most celebrated is C. Verres, governor of Sicily; Cic. Hence, adj., Verreus, a, um; Verrinus, a, um.

VĒRRIGŌ, 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., Vescianus, a, um; Vescianus, a, um.

VĒSERIS, is. l. 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., Vestalis, e.

VĒSTINUS, 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, l. 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., Vesuvianus, and contr. Vesuvius, a, um.

VĒTURIUS, 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 Bruttii in Lower Italy; Cic.: Liv.: Cæs. Hence, adj., Vibonensis, e.

VĒCĒTIA, 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.

VĒNĒZĒICI, ærum. A people of Germany; Tac.: Suet.: Vell. Adj., Vindelicus, a, um.

VĒRBIUS, i. A name of Hippolytus, who was torn to pieces by his horses, after he was restored to life; Ov.

VĒRGĪLIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name. The most celebrated is the poet P. Virgilius Maro. Hence, adj., Virgilianus, a, um.

VĒGINIUS, a, um. adj. and subst. A Roman family name.

VĒRIĀTHUS, or VĒRIATUS, l. A Lusitanian hunter, who, becoming general of his countrymen, carried on war against the Romans; Flor.: Vell.: Justin.: Val. Max. Hence, adj., Viriathus, or Viriathinus, 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.

**VOLA, or BOLA, æ., or VOLE, or BOLE, ærum.** A town of Latium; Virg.: Liv.

**VOLATERRÆ, 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 VULSINI, ærum.** A town of Etruria; Liv.: Juv. Hence, adj., Volsiniensis (Vul.), e; Volsanus, a, um.

**VOLUMNIUS, a, um, adj. and subst.** A Roman family name. Hence, adj., Volumnianus, a, um.

**VUPISCUS, 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, ūris.** 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 Lacedaemonian, 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.

**XENO (on), ōnis.** A small river of Epirus; Virg. **XENO (on), ōnis.** An Epicurean philosopher and friend of Cicero; Cic.

**XENOCRĀTES, is.** Of Chalcedon, a disciple of Plato, and a very rigid philosopher; Cic.

**XENOPHĀNES, is.** A Grecian philosopher, of Colophon; Cic.

**XENOPHON, tis.** A disciple of Socrates, general of Athens, and celebrated as a writer; Cic. Hence, adj., Xenophonticus (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., Zacynthus, 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., Zamen-sis, e.

**ZENO (on), ōnis.** 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.

**ZETHES, or ZETES, æ. m.** Son of Bo-reas and Orithyia, brother of Calais; Ov. **ZETHUS, i.** Son of Jupiter and Antiope, and brother of Amphion; Cic.: Hor.

**ZETULĀNA, æ. f.** A district of Africa Propria; Plin.

**ZEXUS, is** and **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.

**ZŌPFRUS, 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, inheritances, interest, houses, &c.; whence, ex asse heres, one who inherits the whole. — The multiples of the As are, Dupondius (duo pondo; for the As originally weighed a pound), i. e. 2 Asses; Sestertius (sesqui tertius), i. e. 2½ Asses; Tressis, i. e. 3

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: —

	Unciae.		Unciae.		Unciae.		Unciae.
8	- 12	<i>Bes</i>	- 8	<i>Triens</i>	- 4	<i>Uncia</i>	- 1
6	- 11	<i>Sextunx</i>	- 7	<i>Quadrans, or Teruncus</i>	- 3		
4	- 10	<i>Semis</i>	- 6	<i>Sextans</i>	- 2	<i>Sescuncia</i>	- 1½
3	- 9	<i>Quincunx</i>	- 5				

The *Uncia* was divided in the following manner: —

<i>Uncia</i> contained 2 <i>Semiuncia</i> .	1 <i>Uncia</i> contained 6 <i>Sextula</i> .	1 <i>Uncia</i> contained 48 <i>Oboli</i> .
— 3 <i>Duellae</i> .	— 24 <i>Scrupula</i> ( <i>Scriptula</i> , or <i>Scrupula</i> ).	— 144 <i>Siliquae</i> .
— 4 <i>Sicilici</i> .		

## 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.

The <i>Teruncius</i>	-	-	-	-	0 0 0 <sup>58</sup> / <sub>120</sub>	3 <i>Sestertii</i> make	{ 1 <i>Quinarius</i> , or 1 <i>Victoriatus</i> }	-	-	0 3 3½
<i>Teruncii</i> make 1 <i>Sembella</i>	-	-	-	-	0 0 1 <sup>11</sup> / <sub>20</sub>	2 <i>Quinarii</i>	—	1 <i>Denarius</i>	-	0 7 3
<i>Sembellae</i> — 1 <i>As</i> , or <i>Libella</i>	-	-	-	-	0 0 3 <sup>7</sup> / <sub>10</sub>	25 <i>Denarii</i>	—	1 <i>Aureus</i>	-	16 1 3
<i>Asses</i> * — 1 <i>Sestertius</i>	-	-	-	-	0 1 3½					

\* Sometimes also (in copper) the *triens*, *sextans*, *uncia*, *sextula*, and *dupondius*.

## ROMAN COMPUTATION OF MONEY.

SESTERTII NUMMI.				DECIES SESTERTIUM, ETC., CENTIES BEING UNDERSTOOD.				
	£	s.	d.	q.	£	s.	d.	
<i>Sestertius</i> (or, <i>nummus</i> )	-	-	-	0 0 1 3½	<i>Decies sestertium</i> , or <i>Decies centena millia nummum</i>	-	-	8,072 18 4
<i>Decem sestertii</i>	-	-	-	0 1 7 1½	<i>Centies, or Centies H. S.</i>	-	-	80,729 3 4
<i>Centum sestertii</i>	-	-	-	0 16 1 3	<i>Millies H. S.</i>	-	-	807,291 13 4
<i>Mille sestertii</i> (equal to a <i>sestertium</i> )	-	-	-	8 1 5 2	<i>Millies centies H. S.</i>	-	-	888,020 16 8
SESTERTIA.								
<i>Sestertium</i> (equal to <i>mille sestertii</i> )	-	-	-	8 1 5 2				
<i>Decem sestertia</i>	-	-	-	80 14 7 0				
<i>Centum, centum sestertia, or centum millia sestertium</i>	-	-	-	807 5 10 0				

N. B. The marks denoting a *Sestertius nummus* are IIS. LI. 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. M̄C. is *millies centies 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.
Asses 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	$3\frac{1}{3}$	1½ Drachma make 1 Sextula	0	0	3
3 Siliquæ make 1 Obolus	-	0	0	$2\frac{2}{3}$	1½ Sextula — 1 Sicilicus	0	4	13½
2 Oboli — { 1 Scripulum (Scrip- )	-	0	0	$18\frac{3}{4}$	1½ Sicilicus — 1 Duella	0	6	12
3 Scrupula — 1 Drachma	-	0	2	$6\frac{3}{4}$	3 Duellæ — 1 Unciæ	0	18	5½
					12 Unciæ — 1 Libra* (As)	0	10	18

\* 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. pint. sol. in. dec.		Peck. gall. pint. sol. in.					
Ligula	-	0	0	$0\frac{1}{16}$ 0-01	2 Heminae make 1 Sextarius	0	0	1	0-48
4 Ligulae make 1 Cyathus	-	0	0	$0\frac{1}{8}$ 0-04	8 Sextarii — 1 Semimodius	0	1	0	3-84
1½ Cyathus — 1 Acetabulum	-	0	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$ 0-06	2 Semimodii — 1 Modius	1	0	0	7-68
4 Acetabula — 1 Hemina	-	0	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$ 0-24					

## ROMAN MEASURES FOR THINGS LIQUID.

		English Wine Measure.		English Wine Measure.				
		Galls. pnts. sol. in. dec.		Galls. pnts. sol. in.				
Ligula	-	0	$0\frac{1}{16}$	0-117½	2 Heminae make 1 Sextarius*	0	1	5-6
4 Ligulae make 1 Cyathus	-	0	$0\frac{1}{8}$	0-469½	6 Sextarii — 1 Congius	0	7	4-9
1½ Cyathus — 1 Acetabulum	-	0	$0\frac{1}{4}$	0-704½	4 Congii — 1 Urna	3	4½	5-3
2 Acetabula — 1 Quartarius	-	0	$0\frac{1}{2}$	1-409	2 Urnae — { 1 Amphora (or )	7	10	10-6
2 Quartarii — 1 Hemina	-	0	$0\frac{3}{4}$	2-818	Quadrantal}	143	3	11-0

\* 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 dolium, are the names of certain *vessels*, not *measures*, of capacity.

## ROMAN MEASURES OF LENGTH.

		Eng. paces. feet.	fn. dec.			Eng. paces. feet.	fn. dec.				
Digitus transversus	-	0	0	0.725	1½ Palmipes	make	1 Cubitus	0	1	5.405	
Digitus	make	1	0	0.967	1½ Cubitus	-	1 Gradus	0	2	6.01	
Unciæ	-	1	0	2.901	2 Gradus	-	1 Passus	0	4	10.02	
Palmi minores	-	1	0	11.604	125 Passus	-	1 Stadium	-	120	4	4.5
½ Pes	-	1	0	2.505	8 Stadia	-	1 Milliare	-	967	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
Ses	19,200	1	25	257.43	Sextans	4,800	0	16	132.43
Septunx	16,800	1	17	191.25	Unctæ	2,400	0	08	66.21

THE END.

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