

HARPERS' LATIN DICTIONARY

A NEW
LATIN DICTIONARY

Founded on the Translation of
Freund's Latin-German Lexicon

EDITED BY E. A. ANDREWS, LL.D.

REVISED, ENLARGED, AND IN GREAT PART REWRITTEN

BY CHARLTON T. LEWIS, PH.D.

AND

CHARLES SHORT, LL.D.

PROFESSOR OF LATIN IN COLUMBIA COLLEGE, N. Y.



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PUBLISHERS' ADVERTISEMENT.

THE translation of Dr. Freund's great Latin-German Lexicon, edited by the late E. A. Andrews, LL.D., and published in 1850, has been from that time in extensive use throughout England and America. It has had for competitors, indeed, in the schools and colleges of both countries, only works which are substantially reprints or abridgments of itself. As it has thus been the standard book of reference of its kind for a generation of scholars, its merits need no description here.

Meanwhile, great advances have been made in the sciences on which lexicography depends. Minute research in manuscript authorities has largely restored the texts of the classical writers, and even their orthography. Philology has traced the growth and history of thousands of words, and revealed meanings and shades of meaning which were long unknown. Syntax has been subjected to a profounder analysis. The history of ancient nations, the private life of their citizens, the thoughts and beliefs of their writers, have been closely scrutinized in the light of accumulating information. Thus the student of to-day may justly demand of his lexicon far more than the scholarship of thirty years ago could furnish. The present work is the result of a series of earnest efforts by the Publishers to meet this demand.

It was seen fifteen years ago that at least a very thorough revision of the Lexicon was needed. It was therefore submitted to the author of the original work, Dr. WILLIAM FREUND, who carefully revised it, rewrote a few of the less satisfactory articles, corrected errors, and supplied about two thousand additions, mainly in the early pages. The sheets were then placed in the hands of Professor HENRY DRISLER, LL.D., to be edited; but that eminent scholar soon advised us that a reconstruction of the work was desirable, such as he could not command leisure to make. They were afterwards delivered to the present editors to be used freely, and in combination with all other appropriate sources, in compiling a Latin Lexicon which should meet the advanced requirements of the times. The results of their unremitting labors for several years are now given to the public.

The first 216 pages (words beginning with A) are the work of Professor CHARLES SHORT, LL.D., of Columbia College. The remainder of the book, from page 217 to page 2019 inclusive, is the work of Mr. CHARLTON T. LEWIS. While each editor is alone and wholly responsible for the pages which he has prepared, Mr. LEWIS requests us to acknowledge the indebtedness of the book to contributions from other scholars, incorporated by him with his own collections. It is proper to refer, in particular, to the valuable services of GUSTAVUS FISCHER, LL.D., of New Brunswick, whose learning and research have given to many articles a fulness and thoroughness hardly attempted before in a Latin Lexicon (see, for example, the words *contra*, *2. cum*, *sic*, *sisto*, *solvo*, *suus*, *tum*, *tunc*, *volo*, and others); and of Professor GEORGE M. LANE, Ph.D., of Har-

vard College, who has kindly examined a large part of the book in proof, and has freely communicated, in his suggestions and corrections, the ripe fruits of his scholarship. Every effort has been made to avoid errors of the press; and, through the patient skill of the proof-reader, Mr. GEORGE W. COLLORD, exceptional accuracy in this respect has, we believe, been attained.

HARPER & BROTHERS.

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ORTHOGRAPHICAL INDEX.

A list of the principal words which are variously spelled in MSS. and editions. From Brambach's "Aids to Latin Orthography."
(In most cases the form approved by Brambach is that preferred by recent editors; but there are still several words on which high authorities differ from him or from one another. For particulars, see the Lexicon.)

ab in compounds before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*; *abs* before *c*, *q*, *t*; *as* before *p* (asporto); *a* before *m* and *v*; *au* before *f* (aufere, aufugio; but *afui*, *v. absum*).
 abicio, better than abjicio.
 abscisio, better than abscisio.
 absum, *afui*, *afore*, etc. (not *abfui*).
 ad in compounds before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *f*, *m*, *n*, *q*, *v*; *ac* before *c*, sometimes *q* (better *adquiri*, etc.); *ag* or *ad* before *g*, but *a* or *ad* before *gn*, *sp*, *sc*, *st*; *ad* or *al* before *l*; *ad* (less prop. *an*) before *n*; *ap* (less freq. *ad*) before *p*; *ad* or *ar* before *r*; *ad* or *as* before *s*; *at* before *t* (rarely *ad*).
 adicio, better than adjicio.
 adsimulo, better than adsimilo.
 adolescens (subst.), better than adolescens; so *adulescentia*, etc.
 aeneus, aenus, better than aeneus.
 aequipero, not aequiparo.
 alioqui, better than alioquin.
 aliunde or alicunde.
 allucior or hallu-; old form halucinor.
 ancora, not anchora.
 antenna or antena.
 antiquus, *old*; anticus, *that is in front*.
 anulus, anellus, not ann-.
 apud; also (less freq.) *aput*.
 arcesso or accerso.
 atqui, better than atquin.
 auctor, auctoritas, not aut-
 audacter, not audaciter.
 autumnus, not autctumnus.
 bacca, better than bacca.
 bacchar, better than bacchar.
 ballista, better than balista.
 balneum or balineum.
 barritus, not baritus, barditus.
 belua, not bellua.
 benedico, benefacio, or separately, bene dico, bene facio.
 benevolus, beneficus, etc., better than benivolus, beneficus.
 bipartitus and bipertitus.
 braca, not bracca.
 brachium, not brachium.
 bucina, not buccina; so *bucinator*.
 caecus, not coecus.
 caelebs, not coelebs.
 caelum, caelestis, etc., not coel-
 caementum, not cementum.
 caenum, not coenum.
 caerimonia or caeremonia, not cer-
 caespes, not cespes.
 caestus, not cestus.
 candela, not candella.
 cauda, vulgar form coda.
 causa, better than caussa.
 cena, not coena.
 ceteri, not caeteri.
 cheragra or chiragra.
 circumeo or circueo, circumitus or circuitus.
 coelea, better than cochlea.
 coicio, better than concicio, coicio.
 comissor or comisor.
 comminus, not cominus.
 comprehendo, better than comprehendo.
 condicio, not conditio.
 conecto, not connecto; so *conexio*, *conexus*.
 conitor, not conittor.
 coniveo, not conniveo.
 conjunx, better than conjux.
 contio, not concio.
 conubium, not connubium.
 convicium, not convitium.
 cottidie or cotidie, not cotuidie.
 culleus, culleum, not culeus, culeum.
 cum, or archaic quom, not quum.

cum in composition: *com* before *b*, *m*, *p*; *con* before *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *i* (for *j*), *n*, *q*, *s*, *t*, *v*; but *co* before *gn*, before *n* in *conecto*, *coniveo*, etc., and before vowels and *h* (except *comedo*, *comes*, *comitor*, *comitium*, and their derivv.), hence *cogo* for *coago*; *cor* before *r*; *con* or *col* before *l*.
 cumba, better than cymba.
 cumque, not cunque.
 cuppes, better than cupes; so *cuppedo*, *cuppedias*.
 cupressus, not cypressus.
 Cybebe or Cybele.
 damma, not dama.
 Darius, better than Darius.
 deicio, better than deicio.
 denuntio, not denuncio.
 deprehendo or deprendo.
 derigo and dirigo are to be distinguished; *v. these words*.
 describo and discirbo are to be distinguished; *v. these words*.
 designo and dissigno are to be distinguished; *v. designo*.
 deversorium, better than devor-, not diversorium.
 dicio, not ditio.
 dilectus (a military levy), not delectus.
 discidium, not dissidium.
 discirbo, discirptio, *v. describo*.
 disicio (dissicio), better than disjicio.
 dissignator (an undertaker, etc.), not designator.
 dumetum or dummetum, dumosus or dummosus.
 dumtaxat, not duntaxat.
 dupondius, later form dipondius.
 eculus, better than equuleus.
 edo, esum, better than essum.
 edyllium or idyllium.
 ei (interjection), not hei.
 eicio, better than ecicio.
 elleborus, better than helleborus.
 emo, emptum, not entum; so *emptio*, *emptor*, etc.
 epistula, not epistola; but *epistolicus* (= ἐπιστολικός).
 Erinys, not Erinyas.
 erus, era, erilis, not herus, etc.
 Euander, Euandrus, not Evander.
 euhoe (= εὐοῖ), not evoe.
 ex before vowels and *h*; *e* or *ex* before consonants.
 ex in composition, before vowels, and *h*, *c*, *p* (except *epotus*, *epoto*), *q*, *t*, and *s*; the *s* is better retained, e.g. *exsanguis*, better than *exanguis*, etc.; *e* before *b*, *d*, *g*, *i* (for *j*), *l*, *m*, *n*, *r*, *v*; *ex* before *f*.
 exim or exin.
 eximo, exemptum, not exentum.
 faenum (vulgar form fenum), not foenum.
 faenus, better than fenus, not foenus; so *faenero*, *faenerator*, etc.
 fecunditas, fecundo, fecundus, not foecunditas, etc.
 fetidus, feteo, fetor, better than foetidus, etc.
 fetus (subst. and partic.), not foetus.
 futilis, better than futillis.
 gaesum, not gesum.
 Gaetuli and Getuli.
 Gonava, not Geneva.
 genitivus, genitrix, not genitivus, genitrix.
 glaeba, better than gleba.
 gratis and gratis.
 Hadria, Hadriaticus, Hadrianus, not Adria, etc.
 Hadrumetum, Hadrumetinus, not Adrumetum, etc. [edus].
 haedus, not hoedus, aedus. Rustic form

Halaesa, Halaesus, not Halesa, etc.
 Halicarnasus and Alicarnasus.
 Hamilcar, not Amilcar.
 Hannibal, not Annibal.
 harena, harenosus, better than arena, etc.
 hariola, hariolatio, hariolor, hariolus, and hariola, ariolatio, ariolus.
 harundo, better than arundo.
 haruspex, better than aruspex.
 haud and haut; also, before consonants, hau.
 haveo and aveo.
 hebenus, better than ebenus.
 hedera, better than edera.
 helluo, helluatio, helluor, better than helluo, etc.
 hereisco and ereisco.
 heri and (in Quintilian's time) here.
 Hiberes, Hiberia, Hiberus, not Iberes, etc.
 holus, better than olus; archaic helus.
 humo, humus, not umo, umus.
 idcirco and iccirco.
 ilico, not illico.
 immo, not imo.
 in primis, inprimis, and inprimis.
 inclitus and inclutus, not inclutus.
 inchoo, better than inchoo; not incoo.
 induciae, not induciae.
 inicio, better than injicio.
 intellego, intellegentia, not intelligo, etc.
 internecio, better than internecio.
 inunguo, not inungo.
 Kalendae, better than Calendae.
 Karthago and Carthago.
 lacrima, not lacruma, lachrima, or lachryma.
 lamina, lamna, and lammina.
 lanterna, better than laterna.
 lepor and lepos.
 levis, not laevis.
 libet, libens; archaic lubet, lubeus; so *libido*.
 littera, better than litera; so *litterula*.
 litus, not littus.
 maereo, maeror, maestus, maestitia, not moereo, etc.
 maledicus, maleficus, malevolus, better than malivolus, etc.
 mille, *plur.* milia, better than millia.
 millies and milies, better than milliens, etc.
 multa, not mulcta; so *multo*.
 murra, not myrria.
 myrtum, myrtus, not murtum, etc.
 navus, better than gnavus.
 ne (particle of affirmation), not nae.
 neglego, neglegentia, not negligo, etc.
 nenia, not haenia.
 nequiquam, better than nequiquam.
 nummus, not numus.
 nunquam and nunquam.
 nuntio, nuntius, not nuncio, etc.
 ob in composition, before *i* (for *j*), *h*, *b*, *d*, *l*, *n*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v* (but before *s* and *t* frequently written *op*); also before vowels, except in *obsolesco*; *ob*, sometimes *om*, before *m*; *oc* before *c*; *of* before *f*; *og* before *g*; *op* before *p*; but *b* is dropped in *omitto*, *operio*, *ostendo* (for *obstendo*).
 obicio, better than obijcio.
 oboedio, not obedio.
 obscenus, better than obstenus; not obscenus.
 obstipesco, better than obstupesco.
 opilio, better than upilio.
 otium, otiosus, not ocium, etc.
 paelex, better than pellex; not pellex.
 paene, not pene nor poene.
 paenitet, not poenitet.
 paenula, not penula.
 Parnasus, Parnasius, not Parnassus, etc.

- paufus, better than paullus.
 pejero, better than pejuro; not perjuro.
 penna and pinna (for the distinction, v. the Lexicon, s. v. penna).
 per in composition is unchanged, but *r* may become *l* before *l* (pellicio, cf. pellego), or may fall out in compounds of *ius* and *iuro*, v. pejero.
 percentor, better than percunctor; so percentatio.
 perigo, not pellego nor pelligo.
 plebs and plebes, not plebis (nom. sing.).
 pretium, not praecium.
 proclium, not praecium.
 proicio, better than proficio.
 promuntarium, not pronontorium.
 protinus, better than protenus.
 pulcher, not pulcer.
 quamquam and quanquam.
 quattuor, better than quatuor.
 querela, better than querella.
 quicquam, better than quidquam.
 quidquid and quicquid.
 quotiens, better than quoties.
 raeda, better than reda; not rheda.
 recipero, better than recupero.
 recio, better than rejicio.
 religio, religiosus, not religio.
 rubigo, not rubigo.
- saeculum, not seculum.
 saepes, saepio, not sepes, etc.
 saeta, not seta.
 sarisa, better than sarissa.
 satura, later form satira; not satyra.
 scaena, not scena; so scaenicus, etc.
 sepulcrum, better than sepulchrum.
 sescenti, not sexcenti.
 setius, not secius (v. secus).
 singillatim, not singulatim.
 sollemnis, not sollennis, sollempnis.
 somnulentus, better than somnolentus.
 stuppa, not stupa, stippa; so stuppeus.
 suadela, not suadella.
 sub in composition, before vowels and *h, i* (for *j*), *b, d, l, n, s, t, v*; *suc* before *c*; *sub* before *f*; *sub* before *g*; *sum* or *sub* before *m*; *sub* before *p* (rarely *sub*); *sub* or *sub* before *r*; *sub* (for *sub*) in suscipio, suscito, suspendo, sustinco, sustento, sustuli; *sub* in suspicio, suspiro.
 subicio, better than subjicio.
 suboles, not subolis, soboles.
 subscivus, not subsecivus.
 succus, not succus.
 suspicio, better than suspitio.
 taeter, not teter.
 tamquam and tanquam.
 tingo, not tinguo.
- totiens, better than toties.
 traicio and transicio, better than trajicio.
 trans in composition before vowels and *b, c, f, g, p, r, t, v*; *tran* usually before *s*, always before *sc*; *trans* or *tra* before *i* (for *i* or *j*), *d, l, m, n*.
 tropaeum and trophaeum.
 tus, not thus.
 ubicumque, better than ubicumque.
 Ulixes, not Ulysses.
 umerus, not humerus.
 umesco, umor, umidus, etc., not humesco, etc.
 unguo and ungo.
 urgeo, not urguo.
 utcumque, better than utcunqne.
 utrimque, not utrinque.
 venum do and venundo.
 Vergilius, not Virgilius.
 Verginius, not Virginius.
 vertex, not vortex.
 vicesimus, more usual than vigesimus; not vicensimus.
 vilicus, vilico, vilicatus, not villicus, etc.
 virectum, not viretum.
 Vulcanus, not Vulcanus.
 vulgus, not volgus.
 vulnus, not volnus.
 vultus, not voltus.

ABBREVIATIONS

USED IN REFERRING TO

ANCIENT AUTHORS AND THEIR WORKS.

The dates are given on the authority of Teuffel, in his History of Roman Literature; but those marked (?) are doubtful or conjectural.

Aem. Mac.	Aemilius Macer, <i>poet</i> ,	obit, B.C.	14	Auct. Her. or } { Auctor ad Herennium, v. Corni-
Afran.	Lucius Afranius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	flor.	" 110	Auct. ad Her. } ficus.
Aggen.	Aggenus Urbicus, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	" (?) A.D.	400	Auct. Pervig. Ven. Auctor Pervigilii Veneris, flor. (?) A.D. 150
Agrim. or } Agrimens. }	{ The ancient writers on surveying; esp. Frontinus, Balbus, Hyginus Siculus Flaccus, and Aggenus Urbicus.			Auct. Priap. Auctor Priapeorum, v. Priap.
Albin.	C. Pedo Albinovanus, <i>poet</i> ,	" "	28	Aug. Aurelius Augustinus, <i>Chr. writer</i> , obit, " 430
Alcim.	Alcimus Avitus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob.	" 523	" Acad., Contra Academicos.
Aldh.	Aldhelmus, <i>Bishop of Salisbury, England</i> ,	" "	709	" Civ. Dei or C. D., De Civitate Dei.
"	Ep., Epistula ad Acircium, de metris, etc.			" De Doctr. Christ., De Doctrinâ Christianâ.
"	Laud. Virg., De Laudibus Virginitatis.			" Ep., Epistulae.
Alfen.	P. Alfenus Varus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	fl. (?) B.C.	38	" Mor. Manich., De Moribus Manichaeorum.
Ambros.	Ambrosius, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob.	A.D. 397	" Music., De Musica.
"	De Cain et Abel.			" Retract., Retractationes.
"	De Fide, De Fide Libri V ad Gratianum Augustum.			" Serm., Sermones.
"	De Isaac et Animâ.			" Trin., De Trinitate.
"	De Noë et Arcâ.			August. Caesar Octavianus Augustus, " " 13
"	Ep., Epistulae.			Aur. Vict. Sextus Aurelius Victor, <i>hist.</i> , fl. " 360
"	Hexæm., Hexæmeron.			" Caes., De Caesaribus.
"	in Luc., Expositio Evangelii secundum Lucam, Libri X.			" Epit., Epitome de Caesaribus.
"	in Psa., Enarrationes in XII Psalmos.			" Orig., Origo Gentis Romanae.
"	Off., De Officiis.			" Vir. Ill., De Viris Illustribus.
Amm.	Ammianus Marcellinus, <i>hist.</i> ,	" "	400	Aus. D. Magnus Ausonius, <i>poet</i> , ob. " 396
Ampcl.	L. Ampelius, <i>historian</i> ,	fl. (?)	" 200	" Caes., De XII Caesaribus.
Anthol. Lat.	Anthologia Latina, a collection of Epigrams, Inscriptions, and Fragments in verse, by P. Burmann; edited also by Meyer and by Biese.			" Ecl., Eclogarium.
Apic.	Apicius Caelius, <i>writer on cookery</i> ,	" "	25	" Edyl., Edyllia, or Idyllia.
"	But the work De Re Coquinariâ, ascribed to Apicius, is a compilation of a later age.			" Ep., Epistulae.
App.	Lucius Appuleius (Apu.), <i>philos.</i> ,	" "	160	" Ephem., Ephemericis.
"	Apol., Apologia, or De Magiâ.			" Epigr., Epigrammata.
"	Asclep., Asclepius, or Trismegistus.			" Epit., Epitaphia.
"	Dogm. Plat., De Dogmate Platonis.			" Grat. Act., Gratiarum Actio.
"	Flor., Florida.			" Idyll., Idyllia, or Edyllia.
"	Herb., Herbarium, a work of the fourth century A. D., falsely ascribed to Appuleius.			" Parent., Parentalia.
"	Mag., De Magiâ, or Apologia.			" Per., Periochae.
"	Met. or M., Metamorphoses.			" Prof., Professores.
"	Mund., De Mundo.			" Sap., Sapientes.
"	Trism., Trismegistus.			" Urb., Ordo Nobilium Urbium.
Arn.	Arnobius Afer, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	" "	295	Avien. R. Festus Avienus, <i>poet</i> , " " 370
Ascon.	Q. Asconius Pedianus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	ob.	" 88	" Descr. Orb., Descriptio Orbis Terrae, or Περιγραφή.
Asin.	C. Asinius Pollio, <i>orator and hist.</i> ,	" "	5	" Or. Mar., Ora Maritima.
At. Cap.	Ateius Capito, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl.	" 14	" Perieg., Descriptio Orbis Terrae, or Περιήγησις.
Att. or Acc.	L. Attius or Accius, <i>writer of tragedy</i> ,	" B.C.	135	Boëth. Anicius Manl. Torq. Severinus Boëthius or Boëthius, <i>philos.</i> , " " 523
Atta,	T. Quinctius Atta, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	" "	80	" Anal., Analytica.
Auct. Aetn.	Auctor Aetnae (perh. Lucilius Junior),	" (?) A.D.	60	" Consol., De Consolatione.
Auct. B. Afr.	Auctor Belli Africani,	" B.C.	50	" Mus., De Musica.
Auct. B. Alex.	Auctor Belli Alexandrini (prob. Aulus Hirtius),	" "	50	" Porphyr., Dialogi in Porphyrum.
Auct. B. G. 8.	Auctor de Bello Gallico libri viii, in continuation of Caesar's commentarii (prob. Aulus Hirtius),	" "	50	" Top., De Differentiis Topicis.
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis,	" "	50	Brut. M. Junius Brutus, <i>correspondent of Cicero</i> , " B.C. 42
				Caecil. Statius Caecilius, <i>writer of comedy</i> , fl. " 180
				Cacl. Aur. Caelius Aurelianus, <i>physician</i> , " (?) A.D. 420
				" Acut., Acutae Passiones.
				" Tard., Tardae Passiones.
				Caes. Caius Julius Caesar, <i>historian</i> , ob. B.C. 44
				" B. C., Bellum Civile.
				" B. G., Bellum Gallicum.
				Callistr. Callistratus, <i>JCtus</i> , fl. A.D. 200
				Calp. Calpurnius Siculus, <i>poet</i> , " (?) " 55
				" Ecl., Eclogae.
				Capitol. Julius Capitolinus, <i>biographer</i> , " (?) " 320
				" Balb., Vita Balbini.
				" Gord., Vita Gordiani.
				" Max., Vita Maximini.
				" Maxim., Vita Maximini.
Cass. Hem.	L. Cassius Hemina, <i>historian</i> ,	" "	B.C. 140	Cassiod. Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus, <i>historian</i> , ob. A.D. 575
Cassiod.	Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus,	ob.	A.D. 575	" Chron., Chronicon.

Cassiod. (cont.)	Magnus Aurelius Cassiodorus, <i>historian</i> ,	obit, A.D. 575	
"	Complex., Complexiones in Epistulas Apostolicas.		
"	De Anim., De Animâ.		
"	Hist., Gothorum Historia.		
"	Hist. Eccl., Historia Ecclesiastica.		
"	Inst. Div. Litt., Institutio Divinarum Litterarum.		
"	Var., Variarum Libri XII.		
Cato,	M. Porcius Cato, <i>orator and hist.</i> ,	"	B.C. 149
"	R. R., De Re Rusticâ.		
Cat. or Catull.	C. Valerius Catullus, <i>poet.</i> ,	"	" 54
Cels.	Aurel. Cornelius Celsus, <i>physic.</i> ,	flor.	A.D. 50
Censor.	Consorinus, <i>grammarians</i> ,	"	" 238
Charis.	Flav. Sospater Charisius, <i>grammarians</i> ,	"	" 375
Cic. or C.	M. Tullius Cicero, <i>orator and philosopher</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 43
"	Acad. or Ac., Academicæ Quaestiones.		
"	ad Brut., ad M. Brutum Epistulae.		
"	Aem. Scaur., Oratio pro Aemilio Scauro.		
"	Agr., Orationes de Lege Agrariâ.		
"	Am., De Amicitia, or Laelius.		
"	Arat., Aratus.		
"	Arch., Oratio pro A. Licinio Archia.		
"	Att., Epistulae ad Atticum.		
"	Balb., Oratio pro L. Corn. Balbo.		
"	Brut., Brutus sive de Claris Oratoribus.		
"	Caecin., Oratio pro Caecina.		
"	Cacl., Oratio pro M. Caelio.		
"	Cat., Orationes in Catilinam.		
"	Cat. M., Cato Major, or De Senectute.		
"	Clu., Oratio pro Cluentio.		
"	Deiot., Oratio pro Rege Deiotaro.		
"	De Or., De Oratore.		
"	Div., De Divinatione ad M. Brutum.		
"	Div. in Caecil., Divinatio in Caeciliam.		
"	Dom., Oratio de Domo sua.		
"	Fam., Epistulae ad Familiares.		
"	Fat., De Fato.		
"	Fin., De Finibus.		
"	Flac. or Fl., Oratio pro L. Flacco.		
"	Font. or Fontei., Oratio pro M. Fonteio.		
"	Fragm., Fragmenta.		
"	Har. Resp., Oratio de Haruspicum Responsis.		
"	Her., Auctor ad Herennium.		
"	Imp. Pomp., Oratio de Imperio Cn. Pompei, or Pro Lege Maniliâ.		
"	Inv., De Inventione Rhetoricâ.		
"	Lael., Laelius, or De Amicitia.		
"	Leg., De Legibus.		
"	Lig., Oratio pro Ligario.		
"	Manil., Oratio pro Lege Maniliâ, or De Imperio Cn. Pompei.		
"	Marcell., Oratio pro Marcello.		
"	Mil., Oratio pro Milone.		
"	Mur., Oratio pro L. Murenâ.		
"	N. D., De Deorum Naturâ.		
"	Off., De Officiis.		
"	Opt. Gen., De Optimo Genere Oratorum.		
"	Or., Orator ad M. Brutum.		
"	Par. or Parad., Paradoxa Stoicorum.		
"	Part. Or., De Partitione Oratoriâ.		
"	Phil., Orationes Philippicae in M. Antonium.		
"	Pis., Oratio in Pisonem.		
"	Planc., Oratio pro Plancio.		
"	Prov. Cons., De Provinciis Consularibus.		
"	Quinct. or Quint., Oratio pro P. Quinctio, or Quinto.		
"	Q. Fr. or ad Q. Fr., Epistulae ad Q. Fratrem.		
"	Rab. Perd., Oratio pro Rabirio Perduellonis Reo.		
"	Rab. Post., Oratio pro Rabirio Posthumo.		
"	Red. Quir., Oratio post Reditum ad Quirites.		
"	Red. in Sen., Oratio post Reditum in Senatu.		
"	Rep., De Re Publicâ.		
"	Rosc. Am., Oratio pro Quinto Roscio Amerino.		
"	Rosc. Com., Oratio pro Sexto Roscio Comedo.		
"	Scaur., Oratio pro M. Aemilio Scauro.		
"	Sen., De Senectute, or Cato Major.		
"	Sest. or Sext., Oratio pro Sestio.		
"	Sull., Oratio pro Sulla.		
"	Tim., Timaeus, or De Universo.		
"	Tog. Cand., Oratio in Senatu in Togâ Candidâ.		
"	Top., Topica.		
"	Tull., Oratio pro M. Tullio.		
"	Tusc., Tusculanae Disputationes.		
"	Univ., De Universo, or Timaeus.		
"	Vatin., Oratio in Vatinium.		
"	Verr., Actio in Verrem.		
Cinc.	L. Cincius Alimentus, <i>annalist</i> ,	flor.	B.C. 210
"	etc.,		
Cinn.	C. Helvius Cinna, <i>Epic. poet.</i> ,	"	" 40
Claud.	Claudius Claudianus, <i>poet.</i> ,	"	A.D. 400
"	B. Get. or Bell. Get., De Bello Getico.		
"	B. Gild. or Bell. Gild., De Bello Gildonico.		
"	Cons. Mall. Theod., De Consulatu Fl. Malli Theodori.		
"	Cons. Olyb. et Prob., In Consulatum Olybrii et Probini.		
"	Cons. Stil., De Consulatu Stilichonis.		
"	IV. Cons. Hon., De Quarto Consulatu Honorii.		
"	VI. Cons. Hon., De Sexto Consulatu Honorii.		
"	Epith., Epithalamium.		
"	in Eutr., in Eutropium Libri II.		
"	in Rufin., in Rufinum Libri II.		
"	Laud. Ser., De Laudibus Serenae Reginae.		
"	Laud. Stil., De Laudibus Stilichonis.		
"	Nupt. Hon. et Mar., De Nuptiis Honorii et Mariae.		
"	Rapt. Pros., De Raptu Proserpinae.		
Claud. Mam.	Claudius Mamertus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	"	" 470
"	Stat. An., De Statu Animae.		
Cloath.	Cloathius Verus, <i>grammarians</i> ,	" (?)	" 100
Cod.	Codex,		
"	Greg., Gregorianus. compiled	(?)	" 295
"	Hermog., Hermogenianus.	(?)	" 330
"	Just. or Cod., Justinianus.	"	" 530
"	Theod., Theodosianus.	"	" 438
Col.	L. Junius Moderatus Columella, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	"	" 50
Commod.	Commodianus, <i>Chr. poet.</i> ,	"	" 245
"	Apol., Carmen Apologeticum.		
"	Instr., Instructiones.		
Consent.	P. Consentius, <i>grammarians</i> ,	"	" 475
Coripp.	Fl. Cresconius Corippus, <i>poet and grammarians</i> ,	"	" 565
"	Johan., Johannis, sive de Bellis Libycis.		
"	Laud. Just., De Laudibus Justinî Augusti.		
Corn. Gall.	Cn. Cornelius Gallus, <i>poet.</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 25
Corn. Sev.	Cornelius Severus, <i>poet.</i> ,	"	" 28
Cornif.	Cornificus, <i>rhetorician</i> (acc. to Quintilian, the name of the writer of the four books of Rhetorica ad C. Herennium; usu. cited as Auct. Her.),	fl. (?)	" 80
Curt.	Q. Curtius Rufus, <i>historian</i> ,	"	A.D. 50
Cypr.	Thascius Caecilius Cyprianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob.	" 257
Dict. Cret.	Interpres Dietyos Cretensis, about	"	350
Dig.	Digesta, i. e. Libri Pandectarum.		
Diom.	Diomedes, <i>grammarians</i> ,	fl. (?)	" 375
Dion. Cato,	The name inscribed on a collection of distichs de moribus, etc., probably of the third or fourth century.		
Donat. or Don.	Aelius Donatus, <i>commentator</i> ,	"	" 350
Dracont.	Dracontius, <i>poet.</i> ,	"	" 490
"	Hexaëm., Hexaëmeron Creationis Mundi.		
Eccl.	Scriptores Ecclesiastici.		
Enn.	Q. Ennius, <i>poet.</i> ,	ob.	B.C. 169
"	Ann., Annales.		
"	Trag., Tragoediae.		
Ennod.	Ennodius, <i>Chr. poet and biographer</i> ,	"	A.D. 521
"	Ep., Epistulae.		
"	Epithal., Epithalamium.		
"	Pan., Panegyricus.		
"	Vit. Epiph., Vita Epiphaniî.		
Eum.	Eumenius, <i>orator and panegyrist</i> ,	fl.	" 300
"	Grat. Act., Gratiarum Actio Constantino.		
"	Pan. Const., Panegyricus Constantino Augusto dictus.		
Eutr.	Flavius Eutropius, <i>historian</i> ,	"	" 375
Fab. Pict.	Fabius Pictor, <i>historian</i> ,	"	B.C. 214
Falisc.	See Gratus Faliscus.		
Favorin.	Favorinus, <i>philosopher</i> ,	"	A.D. 130
Fenest.	L. Fenestella, <i>historian</i> ,	"	" 36
Fest.	Sext. Pompeius Festus, <i>grammarians</i> , about	(?)	" 150
Firm. Mat. or Firm.	{ Julius Firmicus Maternus, <i>mathematician</i> ,	"	" 340
"	{ <i>emetician</i> ,	"	" 340
Flor.	L. Annaeus Florus, <i>historian</i> ,	"	" 140
Fortun. or Ven. Fort.	{ Venantius Fortunatus, <i>Christian poet</i> ,	"	" 600

ABBREVIATIONS.

ix

Front. or Frontin.	S. Julius Frontinus, <i>engineer</i> , etc., obit, A.D. 103	Liv.	Titus Livius, <i>historian</i> ,	obit, A.D. 17
"	Aquaed., De Aquaeductibus Urbis Romae.	Liv. Andron.	Livius Andronicus, <i>writer of tragedy</i> ,	" B.C. 204
"	Strat., Strategemata.	Luc.	M. Annaeus Lucanus, <i>poet</i> ,	" A.D. 65
Fronto or Front.	M. Cornelius Fronto, <i>orator</i> ,	Lucil.	C. Ennius Lucilius, <i>satirist</i> ,	" B.C. 103
"	ad Marc., Epistulae ad M. Aurelium.	"	Aetn., Aetna, v. Auctor Aetnae.	
"	De Ver., Epistulae ad Verum Imperatorem.	Lucr.	T. Lucretius Carus, <i>poet and philosopher</i> ,	" " 55
"	De Diff., De Differentiis.	Macr.	Aurelius Theodosius Macrobius, <i>critic</i> ,	flor. A.D. 400
"	De Eloq., De Eloquentiâ.	"	S. or Sat., Saturnalia.	
Fulg.	Fabius Planciades Fulgentius, <i>grammarian</i> , etc.,	"	Somn. Scip., Somnium Scipionis.	
"	De Aetat., De Aetatibus Mundi.	Mamert.	Claud. Mamertinus, <i>panegyrist</i> ,	" " 362
"	Expos., Expositio Sermonum Antiquorum.	Manil.	M. Manilius, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 12
"	Myth., Mythologiae.	"	Astron., Astronomica.	
"	Verg. Cont., Vergiliana Continentia.	Marc. Emp.	Marcellus Empiricus, <i>physician</i> ,	" " 400
Gai.	Gaius, <i>JCtus</i> ,	Mart.	M. Valerius Martialis, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. " 102
"	Inst., Institutiones Juris Civilis.	Mart. Cap.	Martianus Minneus Felix Capella, <i>satirist</i> ,	fl. (?) " 425
Gell.	Aulus Gellius, <i>gramm.</i> , etc.,	Maxim.	Maximianus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 520
German.	Caesar Germanicus, <i>poet</i> ,	Mel. or Mela,	Pomponius Mela, <i>geographer</i> ,	" " 45
Gloss.	Glossarium.	Min. Fel.	Minucius Felix, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	" " 200
"	Cyrl., Cyrilli.	"	Oct., Octavius.	
"	Isid., Isidori.	Modest.	Herennius Modestinus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	" " 240
"	Philox., Philoxeni.	Monum. Ancy.	Monumentum Ancyranum, an inscription placed on the wall of the pronaos at Ancyra, by Augustus Caesar,	" " 14
Grat.	Gratius Faliscus, <i>poet</i> ,	Naev.	C. Naevius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. B.C. 198
"	Cyn. or Cyneg., Cynegotica.	Nazar.	Nazarius, <i>panegyrist</i> ,	fl. A.D. 320
Her.	See Auctor ad Herennium.	"	Pan. Const., Panegyricus Constantini.	
Hier.	Hieronymus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	Nemes.	M. Aur. Olympius Nemesianus, <i>poet</i> ,	" " 260
"	Cant. Cantic., Homiliae in Cantica Canticorum.	"	Cyn., Cynegotica.	
"	Cont. Pelag., Dialogi Contra Pelagianos.	"	Ecl., Eclogae.	
"	Ep., Epistulae.	Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, <i>biographer</i> ,	" B.C. 44
"	in Isa., in Iesaiam Commentarii.	"	Ages., Agesilaus.	
"	in Psa., in Psalmos Tractatus.	"	Alcib., Alcibiades.	
Hirt.	Aulus Hirtius, <i>historian</i> (= Auct. B. G. 8, in continuation of Caesar's commentaries; and Auct. B. Alex.),	"	Arist., Aristides.	
"		"	Att., Atticus.	
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	Cat., M. Porcius Cato.	
"	A. P., Ars Poetica.	"	Chabr., Chabrias.	
"	C., Carmina, or Odae.	"	Cim., Cimon.	
"	C. S., Carmen Seculare.	"	Con., Conon.	
"	Ep., Epistulae.	"	Dat., Datames.	
"	Epod., Epodi.	"	Dion, Dion.	
"	Od., Odae, or Carmina.	"	Epam., Epaminondas.	
"	S. or Sat., Satirae.	"	Eum., Eumenes.	
Hyg.	C. Julius Hyginus, <i>poet and fabulist</i> ,	"	Ham., Hamilcar.	
"	Astr., Astronomia.	"	Hann., Hannibal.	
"	F., Fabellae.	"	Iph., Iphicrates.	
Hyg. (Gromat.),	Hyginus, <i>writer on surveying</i> ,	"	Lys., Lysander.	
"	Lim. or De Lim., De Limitibus Constituendis.	"	Milt., Miltiades.	
Inscr.	Inscriptiones.	"	Paus., Pausanias.	
"	Don., Donii.	"	Pelop., Pelopidas.	
"	Fabr., Fabretti.	"	Phoc., Phocion.	
"	Gracv., Graevii.	"	Reg., De Regibus.	
"	Grut., Gruteri.	"	Them., Themistocles.	
"	Gud., Gudii.	"	Thras., Thrasybulus.	
"	Maff., Maffei.	"	Tim. or Timol., Timoleon.	
"	Momms., Mommsenii.	"	Timoth., Timotheus.	
"	Murat., Muratorii.	Nigid.	P. Nigidius Figulus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	" " 60
"	Neap., Regni Neapolitani (ed. by Mommsen).	Non.	Nonius Marcellus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	" (?) A.D. 280
"	Orell., Orelli.	Not. Tir.	Notae Tironianae, a late collection of abbreviations ascribed to Cicero's freedman Tiro.	
"	Rein., Reinsii.	Nov.	Novius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	" B.C. 90
Inst.	Institutiones.	Novat. or Nov.	Novatianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	" A.D. 250
Isid.	Isidorus Hispalensis, <i>gramm.</i> ,	Obseq.	Julius Obsequens, <i>writer De Prodigis</i> ,	" (?) " 375
"	Orig., Origenes.	Optat.	Pubilius Optatianus Porphyrius, <i>panegyrist</i> ,	" " 330
Javol.	Javolenus Priscus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	Orell.	See Inscriptiones.	
Jornand.	Jornandes or Jordanis, <i>historian</i> ,	Oros.	Paulus Orosius, <i>historian</i> ,	" " 410
Jul. Val.	Julius Valerius, <i>historian</i> ,	Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso, <i>poet</i> ,	ob. " 17
"	Res Gest. Alex., Res Gestae Alexandri Macedonis.	"	A. A., Ars Amatoria.	
Julian.	Salvius Julianus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	"	Am., Amores.	
Just.	Justinus, <i>historian</i> ,	"	Cons., Consolatio.	
"	about " (?) " 150	"	F. or Fast., Fasti.	
Just.	Justinianus, <i>emperor</i> ,	"	H. or Her., Heroides.	
"	Inst., Institutiones.	"	Hal., Haliuticon.	
Juv.	D. Junius Juvenalis, <i>poet</i> ,	"	Ib., Ibis.	
Juvenc.	C. Vettius Aquilinus Juvencus, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	"	M. or Met., Metamorphoses.	
"	fl. " 325	"	Med. Fac., Medicamina Faciei.	
Laber.	C. Decius Laberius, <i>mimographer</i> ,	"	Nux, Nux Elegia.	
Lact.	L. Caelius Lactantius Firmianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	"	P. or Pont., Epistulae ex Ponto.	
"	ob. A.D. 325	"	R. Am. or Rem. Am., Remedia Amoris.	
"	De Ira D., De Ira Dei.	"	Tr. or Trist., Tristia.	
"	Epit., Epitome Divinarum Institutionum.	Pac. or Pacuv.	M. Pacuvius, <i>writer of tragedy</i> ,	" B.C. 132
"	Inst. (or Lact. alone), Institutiones Divinae.			
"	Mort. Pers., De Mortibus Persecutorum.			
Laev.	Laevius, <i>lyric poet</i> ,			
"	fl. (?) B.C. 100			
Lampr.	Aelius Lampridius, <i>historian</i> ,			
"	ob. " 300			
"	Alex. Sev., Alexandri Severi Vita.			
"	Com., Commodi Vita.			
"	Elag., Elagabali Vita.			
Leg. XII. Tab.	Leges duodecim Tabularum, compiled " 450			

ABBREVIATIONS.

Pacat.	Latinus Pacatus Drepanius, <i>panegyrist</i> ,	flor.	A. D. 339	Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus, <i>historian</i> ,	obit.	B. C. 35
"	Pan., Panegyricus.			"	C. or Cat., Catilina.		
Pall.	Palladius Rutilius Taurus, <i>writer on husbandry</i> ,	" (?)	" 350	"	Fragm., Fragmenta.		
"	Apr., Aprilis Mensis, or Liber V.			"	H. or Hist., Historia.		
"	Aug., Augustus Mensis, or Liber IX.			"	J. or Jug., Jugurtha.		
"	Dec., December Mensis, or Liber XIII.			Salv.	Salvianus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	flor.	A. D. 440
"	Febr., Februarius Mensis, or Liber III.			"	Avar., Adversum Avaritiam.		
"	Jan., Januarius Mensis, or Liber II.			"	Ep., Epistulae.		
"	Jul., Julius Mensis, or Liber VIII.			"	Gub. Dei, De Gubernatione Dei.		
"	Jun., Junius Mensis, or Liber VII.			Scaev.	Q. Mutius Scaevola, <i>JCtus</i> ,	"	B. C. 95
"	Mal., Malus Mensis, or Liber VI.			Scrib.	Scribonius Largus, <i>physician</i> ,	"	A. D. 50
"	Mart., Martius Mensis, or Liber IV.			"	Comp., Compositiones Medicamentorum.		
"	Nov., November Mensis, or Liber XII.			Sedul.	Caelius Sedulius, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	"	" 470
"	Oct., October Mensis, or Liber XI.			Sen.	M. Annaeus Seneca, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	"	" 15
"	Sept., September Mensis, or Liber X.			"	Contr., Controversiae.		
Papin.	Aemilius Papilius, <i>JCtus</i> ,	"	" 200	"	Suas., Suasoriae.		
Paul.	Julius Paulus, <i>JCtus</i> ,	"	" 200	Sen.	L. Annaeus Seneca, <i>philosopher and tragedian</i> ,	ob.	" 65
Paul. Nol.	Pontius Paulinus Nolanus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	obit.	" 431		1. <i>Prose writings</i> .		
"	Carm., Carmina.			"	Apocol., Apocolocyntosis.		
"	Ep., Epistulae.			"	Ben., De Beneficiis.		
Paul. Petr.	Paulinus Petricordienis, <i>poet</i> ,	fl.	" 470	"	Brev. Vit., De Brevitate Vitae.		
Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, <i>satirist</i> ,	ob.	" 62	"	Clem., De Clementia.		
Petr.	Petronius Arbitr., <i>satirist</i> ,	fl. (?)	" 60	"	Cons. Helv., ad Helviam Matrem De Consolatione.		
"	S. or Sat., Satirae.			"	Cons. Marc., ad Marciam De Consolatione.		
Phaedr.	T. Phaedrus, <i>fabulist</i> ,	"	" 40	"	Cons. Polyb., ad Polybium De Consolatione.		
Pict.	See Fab. Pict.			"	Const. or Const. Sap., De Constantia Sapientis.		
Placid.	Luctatius (or Lactantius) Placidus, <i>scholiast</i> ,	" (?)	" 450	"	Ep., Epistulae.		
Plaut.	T. Maccius Plautus, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	ob.	B. C. 184	"	Mort. Claud. or Lud. Mort., De Morte Claudii Caesaris.		
"	Am. or Amph., Amphitruo.			"	Ot. Sap., De Otio Sapientis.		
"	As. or Asin., Asinaria.			"	Prov., De Providentia.		
"	Aul., Aulularia.			"	Q. N., Quaestiones Naturales.		
"	Bacch., Bacchides.			"	Tranq., De Tranquillitate Animi.		
"	Capt., Captivi.			"	Vit. Beat., De Vita Beata.		
"	Cas., Casina.				2. <i>Tragedies</i> .		
"	Cist., Cistellaria.			"	Agam., Agamemnon.		
"	Curc., Curculio.			"	Herc. Fur., Hercules Furens.		
"	Ep. or Epid., Epidicus.			"	Herc. Oct., Hercules Octaeus.		
"	Men., Menaechni.			"	Hippol., Hippolytus, or Phaedra.		
"	Merc., Mercator.			"	Med., Medea.		
"	Mil., Miles Gloriosus.			"	Octav., Octavia.		
"	Most., Mostellaria.			"	Oedip., Oedipus.		
"	Pers., Persa.			"	Phaedr., v. Hippol.		
"	Poen., Poenulus.			"	Phoen., Phoenissae.		
"	Ps., Pseudolus.			"	Thyest., Thyestes.		
"	Rud., Rudens.			"	Troad., Troades.		
"	Stich., Stichus.			Ser. Samm.	Q. Serenus Sammonicus, <i>physic.</i> ,	" (?)	" 230
"	Trin., Trinummus.			Serv.	Servius Honoratus, <i>gramm.</i> ,	fl.	" 390
"	Truc., Truculentus.			Sev.	See Corn. Sev.		
Plin.	C. Plinius Secundus (major),	"	A. D. 79	Sid.	Apollinaris Sidonius, <i>Christian writer</i> ,	ob.	" 488
"	H. N., <i>Historia Naturalis</i> (usu. undesignated).			"	Carm., Carmina.		
Plin.	C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (minor),	"	" 113	"	Ep., Epistulae.		
"	Ep., Epistulae.			Sil.	C. Silius Italicus, <i>poet</i> ,	"	" 101
"	Pan., Panegyricus.			Sisenn.	L. Cornelius Sisenna, <i>historian and orator</i> ,	"	B. C. 57
Plin. Val.	Plinius Valerianus, <i>physic.</i> (the last book is a later addition),	" (?)	" 400	Sol. or Solin.	C. Julius Solinus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl.	A. D. 260
Pomp.	L. Pomponius, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	fl.	B. C. 90	Spart.	Aelius Spartianus, <i>biographer</i> .	"	" 285
Pompon.	Sextus Pomponius, <i>JCtus</i> ,	ob.	A. D. 138	Stat.	P. Papinius Statius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	" 96
Porc. Latro,	M. Porcius Latro, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	"	B. C. 3	"	Ach. or Achil., Achilles.		
Prap.	Priapea, a collection of satiric and erotic poems and fragments appended to L. Müller's Catullus.			"	S. or Silv., Silvae.		
Prisc.	Priscianus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl.	" 500	"	Th. or Theb., Thebais.		
Prop.	Sex. Aurelius Propertius, <i>poet</i> ,	ob.	" 16	Suet.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus, <i>biographer</i> ,	"	" 160
Prud.	Aurel. Prudentius Clemens, <i>Chr. poet</i> ,	fl.	A. D. 400	"	Aug., Octavius Augustus Caesar.		
"	Cath., Cathemerina.			"	Caes., Julius Caesar.		
"	c. Symm., contra Symmachum.			"	Calig., Caius Caligula.		
"	Psych., Psychomachia.			"	Claud., Claudius.		
"	στεφ., περί Στεφάνων.			"	Dom., Domitianus.		
Pub. Syr.	Publius Syrus, <i>mimographer</i> ,	"	B. C. 44	"	Galb., Galba.		
Q. Cic.	Quintus Tullius Cicero,	ob.	" 43	"	Gram., De Grammaticis.		
"	Pet. Cons., De Petitione Consulatus.			"	Ner., Nero.		
Quint.	M. T. Quintilianus, <i>rhetorician</i> ,	"	A. D. 95	"	Oth., Otho.		
"	Decl., Declamationes.			"	Rhet., De Rhetoricis.		
"	Inst. (or Quint. alone), Institutiones Oratoriae.			"	Tib., Tiberius.		
Rhem. Fan.	Rhemmius Fannius or Remius Favinus, <i>poet</i> ,	fl. (?)	" 400	"	Tit., Titus.		
"	Pond., De Ponderibus et Mensuris.			"	Vesp., Vespasianus.		
Ruf.	Sextus Rufus, <i>historian</i> ,	"	" 350	"	Vit., Vitellius.		
Rufin.	Tyrannius Rufinus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	ob.	" 410	Sulp.	Sulpicius Severus, <i>Chr. writer</i> ,	"	" 425
Rutil. Lup.	P. Rutilius Lupus, <i>grammarian</i> ,	fl. (?)	" 50	Symm.	Q. Aurelius Symmachus, <i>orator</i> ,	"	" 420
Rutil. or	{ Claudius Rutilius Namatianus,	"	" 416	Tac.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, <i>historian</i> ,	"	" 119
Rutil. Nam.				{ <i>poet</i> ,	"	Agr., Agricola.	
				"	A. or Ann., Annales.		
				"	Dial., Dialogus de Oratoribus.		
				"	G. or Germ., Germania.		
				"	H. or Hist., Historia.		
				"	Or., Dialogus de Oratoribus.		
				Ter. or T.	P. Terentius Afer, <i>writer of comedy</i> ,	"	B. C. 159
				"	Ad., Adelphi.		

CATALOGUE

OF

EDITIONS OF ANCIENT AUTHORS, BOOKS OF REFERENCE, ETC.,

Used in editing this work, with the abbreviations by which they are cited. (Only the most important titles are mentioned; the citations of other works are so full as to be intelligible without special explanation.)

- Abdy and Walker, J. T. Abdy and B. Walker, editors of the Commentaries of Gaius, Cambridge, 1870.
- B. and K., J. G. Baiter and C. L. Kayser, editors of Cicero's works.
- Bach, E. C. C., editor of the Metamorphoses of Ovid.
- Baumg.-Crus., D. C. G. Baumgarten-Crusius, editor of Ovid, Livy, and Suetonius.
- Benfey, Theod., Griechischer Wurzellexicon, Berlin, 1839-1842.
- Bentl., Richard Bentley, editor of Horace, Cambridge, 1711; of Terence and Phædrus, Cambridge, 1726, and of Manilius, London, 1739.
- Bonn., Edward Bonnell, editor of Quintilian.
- Bopp, Francis, Glossarium Comparativum Linguae Sanscritae, 3d ed., Berlin, 1867.
- Bramb., W. Brambach, Aids to Latin Orthography, translated by W. G. McCabe, New York, 1877.
- Brix, Julius, editor of Plays of Plautus.
- Büch., F. Bücheler, editor of Petronius, etc.
- Bünem., J. L. Bünemann, editor of Lactantius.
- Burm., P. Burmann, editor of Vergil, Ovid, etc.
- “ P. Burmann (Jun.), editor of Claudian, Propertius, and Anthologia Latina.
- Buttm., Philip Buttmann, Lexilogus, etc.
- Coningt., John Conington, editor of Vergil and Persius (the 10th and 12th bks. of the Aeneid edited by H. Nettleship, and the Persius published under his care).
- Corsse, W. Corsse.
- “ Ausspr., Ueber Aussprache, Vocalismus und Betonung der Lateinischen Sprache, 2d ed., 1868.
- “ Beitr., Kritische Beiträge zur Lateinischen Formenlehre, 1863.
- “ Nachtr., Kritische Nachträge zur Lateinischen Formenlehre, 1866.
- Cruq., Jacobus Cruquius, editor of Cicero's Pro Milone and of Horace.
- Curt., Georg Curtius.
- “ Gr. Etym., Grundzüge der Griechischen Etymologie, 4th ed., 1873.
- Dict. Antiq., Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, edited by Wm. Smith, Ph. D., and Chas. Anthon, LL. D.
- Dietsch, Rudolphus, editor of Sallust and Nepos.
- Dillenb., W. Dillenburger, editor of Horace, 6th ed., 1875.
- Dint., B. Dinter, editor of Caesar.
- Dober., A. Doberenz, editor of Caesar.
- Doed., Ludwig Doederlein, editor of Horace and Tacitus.
- “ Lat. Syn., Lateinische Synonymik und Etymologie.
- Don., Aelius Donatus, commentator on Terence and Vergil, of the fourth century.
- “ Ti. Claudius Donatus, commentator on Vergil, contemporary with the foregoing.
- Donald., J. W. Donaldson, Latin Grammar, Varroianus.
- Donat., v. Den.
- Draeg., A. Draeger, editor of Tacitus.
- “ Hist. Syn., Historische Syntax der Lateinischen Sprache.
- Drak., Arnold Drakenborch, editor of Livy, Silius Italicus, etc.
- Ellendt, Friedrich, editor of Cicero's De Oratore and Brutus.
- Ellis, Robinson, editor of Catullus.
- Ernest., J. A. Ernesti, editor of Cicero, Tacitus, and Suetonius.
- “ A. W. Ernesti, editor of Livy, Leipsic, 1827.
- Eyssen., Franciscus Eyssenhardt, editor of Ammianus Marcellinus, Berlin, 1871.
- Fabretti., A. Corpus Inscriptionum Italicarum et Glossarium Italicum, Turin, 1867.
- Fick, A., Vergleichendes Wörterbuch der Indogermanischen Sprachen.
- Fischer, Gustavus, Latin Grammar, New York, 1876.
- Fleck., Alfred Fleckeisen, editor of Plautus and Terence.
- Forbig., Albert Forbiger, editor of Vergil.
- Forcel., Facciolati et Forcellini Lexicon totius Latinitatis, new edition by Dr. F. Corradini, Padua, 1859-78: A-Phoenix.
- Fritzsche, A. T. H., editor of the Satires of Horace.
- Georg., K. E. Georges, Lateinisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch.
- Gerber and Greef, A. Gerber and A. Greef, Lexicon Taciteum, Leipsic, 1877-1878.
- Gerl. or Gerlach, F. D. Gerlach, editor of Sallust, of Tacitus's Germania, and of Nonius Marcellus.
- Gesenius, W., Hebrew Lexicon, transl. from the Latin by Edward Robinson, D. D.
- Gesn., J. M. Gesner, editor of Pliny the Younger.
- Gierig, G. E., editor of the Metamorphoses of Ovid and of Pliny the Younger.
- Gildersleeve, B. L., editor of Persius.
- Gronov. or Gronovius, I. F. Gronovius, editor of Plautus, Livy, and Tacitus, and author of Obs. Libri iv.
- “ Abraham Gronovius, editor of Justin, Tacitus, etc.
- Grotefend, Aug., Lateinische Grammatik.
- “ Georg Friedrich, Altitalienische Dialecte.
- Haas., F. Haase, editor of Seneca.
- Habicht, E. C., Lateinische Synonymik, Lemgo, 1829.
- Halm, Karl, editor of Cicero's Select Orations, of Nepos, Tacitus, Quintilian, and Velleius Paterculus.
- Hand, Turs., F. Hand, Tursellinus seu de Particulis Latinis Commentarii (an incomplete work: Ab-puta).
- Heind., L. F. Heindorf, editor of the Satires of Horace.
- Herm., K. F. Hermann, editor of Juvenal and Persius.
- Hertz, Martin, editor of Livy and Aulus Gellius.
- Heyn. or Heyne, C. G. Heyne, editor of Tibullus and Vergil.
- Hildebrand, G. F., editor of Appuleius.
- Hint., Valentin Hintner, Lateinische Etymologie, Brixen, 1873.
- Hoffm., E. Hoffmann, Die Construction der Lateinischen Zeit-Partikeln, 2d ed., 1873.
- Hofm., F. Hofmann, editor of Cicero's Select Letters.
- Huschke, Ph. Edw., Jurisprudentiae Antejustinianae quae supersunt, 3d ed., Leipsic, 1874.
- Jahn, J. C., editor of Vergil and Horace.
- “ Otto, editor of Persius, Juvenal, etc.
- Jan, L., editor of Pliny the Elder.
- K. and H., O. Keller and A. Holder, editors of Horace, Leipsic, 1864; editio minor, 1878.
- Keil, Heinrich, editor of Pliny the Younger, and of the Grammatici Latini.
- Kennedy, B. H., author of the Public School Latin Grammar, 3d ed., London, 1875.
- Key, T. Hewitt, Latin Grammar, London, 1856.
- Kiepert, H., Lehrbuch der Alten Geographie, Berlin, 1877, 1878.
- Kiessl., A. Kiessling, editor of Seneca Rhetor, Leipsic, 1872.
- Klotz, B., Handwörterbuch der Lateinischen Sprache, Braunschweig, 1858.
- Kopp, U. F., editor of Martianus Capella, Frankfurt, 1836.
- Kram., Friedrich Kramer, editor of Caesar.
- Krebs, Antibarbar., J. Ph. Krebs, Antibarbarus der Lateinischen Sprache, 5th ed. by Allgayer, 1876.
- Kühner, Raphael, editor of Cicero's Tusculanae and author of Ausführliche Grammatik der Lateinischen Sprache, Hannover, 1877, 1878.
- Lachm., Karl Lachmann, editor of Lucilius, Lucretius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, etc.
- Lamb., D. Lambinus, editor of Plautus, Lucretius, Cicero, and Horace.
- Lor. or Lorenz, A. O. F. Lorenz, editor of Plays of Plautus.
- Lübb., E. Lübbert, Beiträge zur Tempus- und Modus-Lehre des Aelteren Lateins.
- Lübck., F. Lübker, Real-Lexicon des Classischen Alterthums.
- Madv., J. N. Madvig, editor of Cicero's De Finibus, Cato Major, Laelius, and Select Orations, author of Emendationes Livianae, Adversaria Critica, etc.
- “ Gram., Latin Grammar, edited by Thacher.
- Mann., Conrad Mannert, Geographie der Griechen und Römer.
- Mayor, J. E. B., editor of Juvenal, 2d ed., London, 1869-78.
- Merguet, H., Lexicon zu den Reden des Cicero, Vol. I., Jena, 1877.
- Merk., Rudolph Merkel, editor of Ovid, Leipsic, 1852, 1853; Metamorphoses in new ed., 1875.
- Momms., Theodor Mommsen, editor of the Digesta, and of the Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum.
- “ Röm. Gesch., Römische Geschichte.
- Müll., Karl Otfried Müller, editor of Festus and of Varro de Lingua Latina.
- “ Lucian Müller, editor of Lucilius, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, and Horace; and author of Orthographiae et Prosodiae Latinae Summarium, Petropoli, 1878.
- Munro, H. A. J., editor of Lucretius and author of Criticisms and Elucidations of Catullus.
- Neue, Formenl., Friedrich Neue, Formenlehre der Lateinischen Sprache, 2d ed., 1875 and 1877.
- Nieb. Röm. Gesch., B. Niebuhr, Römische Geschichte.

- Nipp, or Nipperd, Karl Nipperdey, editor of Nepos and Tacitus.
 Orell, J. G. Orelli, editor of Cicero, Horace, Tacitus, etc.
 Osann, Friedrich, editor of *Fragmenta Appulei de Orthographiâ*, and of Cicero's *De Re Publica*.
 Oud., F. Oudendorp, editor of Caesar and of Appuleius.
 Paley, F. A., editor of Propertius, 2d ed., 1872.
 Pauck, C. Paucker, *Spicilegium Addendorum Lexicis Latinis*, Mitau, 1875.
 Peter, Hermann, editor of Ovid's *Fasti*, Leipsic, 1874.
 Pott, Aug. Friedrich, *Etymologische Forschungen*, Lemgo, 1833, 2d and greatly enlarged ed., 1869-76.
 Queck, Gustavus, editor of Silius.
 Ramshorn, Ludwig, *Lateinische Grammatik*, Leipzig, 1830.
 " Syn., *Lateinische Synonymik*, Leipzig, 1831.
 Rib., Otto Ribbeck, editor of Vergil and of the *Scenicee Romanorum Poësis Fragmenta*, and author of a Brief Treatise on the Latin Particles.
 Riese, Alexander, editor of Ovid, Leipsic, 1871-1874.
 Ritschl, Friedrich, editor of Plautus; continued by G. Loewe, G. Goetz, and F. Schoell.
 " Opusc., *Opuscula Philologica*.
 Ritt., F. Ritter, editor of Horace and Tacitus.
 Rob. or Roby, H. J. Roby, *A Grammar of the Latin Language from Plautus to Suetonius*.
 Rose and Strübing, Valentin Rose and H. Müller-Strübing, editors of Vitruvius.
 Roth, C. L., editor of Suetonius.
 Rudd., Thomas Ruddiman, author of *Grammaticæ Latinæ Institutiones*, edited by Stallbaum, Leipsic, 1823.
 Sanders, T. C., editor of the *Institutes of Justinian*, London, 1874.
 Schmalfeld, Dr. Fr., *Lateinische Synonymik*, Altenburg, 1869.
 Schmid, F. E. T., editor of the *Epistles of Horace*.
 Schneid., J. G. Schneider, editor of the *Scriptores Rei Rusticæ Veteres*.
 Schneid., J. K. L. Schneider, *Ausführliche Grammatik der Lateinischen Sprache*, 1819-21.
 " F. G. Schneidewin, editor of Martial.
 Schwartz, C. G., editor of Pliny the Younger.
 Servius, Servius Honoratus, a commentator on Vergil, of the fourth century.
 Seyffert, Moritz, editor of Cicero's *Tusculanæ* and *Laelius*.
 Sill., J. Sillig, editor of Pliny's *Historia Naturalis*.
 Struve, K. L., Ueber die Lateinische Declination und Conjugation.
 Teuff, W. Teuffel, *Geschichte der Römischen Literatur*, 2d ed., 1872; 3d ed., 1877.
 Tisch., Constantinus Tischendorf, editor of *Novum Testamentum Vulgatae Editionis*.
 Torrini, R. P. F. Gabr., *Concordantiae Bibliorum Sacrorum Vulgatae Editionis*, Prati, 1861.
 Umpf., Franciscus Umpfenbach, editor of Terence, Berlin, 1870.
 Uss. or Ussing, J. L. Ussing, editor of Plautus, *Hautia*, Vol. I., 1875; Vol. II., 1878.
 Vahl., Joannes Vahlen, editor of the *Fragmenta of Ennius, Lucilius*, etc.
 Van., Alois Vaníček, *Griechisch-Lateinisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch*, 1877; *Fremdwörter im Griechischen und Lateinischen*, 1878.
 Wagn. or Wagner, J. A. Wagner, editor of Valerius Flaccus.
 " Philip Wagner, editor of Vergil, ed. maj. 1830-1841; ed. min. 1841.
 " W. Wagner, editor of several plays of Plautus and of Terence.
 Weissenb., W. Weissenborn, editor of Livy.
 Wordsw., John Wordsworth, editor of *Fragmenta and Specimens of Early Latin*, Oxford, 1874.
 Zumpt, Karl G., editor of Cicero's *Orations against Verres*, and *De Officiis*, and of Curtius.
 " Gram., *Latin Grammar*, edited by Anthon.

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS, SIGNS, ETC.

a. or act., active, -ly.	fin. or ad fin., at the end.	opp., opposed to, opposite, -tion.
abbrev., abbreviated, -ation.	finit., finite (opp. to infinitive).	Orig., originally.
abl., ablative.	fol., following.	p., page.
absol. or abs., absolute, -ly, i. a. without case or adjunct.	fr., from.	P. a., participial adjective.
abstr., abstract.	Fr., French.	part., participle.
acc., accusative or according.	fragm., frgm., or fr., fragmenta.	partit., partitive.
access., accessory.	freq. or fr., frequentative or frequent, -ly.	pass., passive, -ly, or passage.
ad loc. or ad h. l., ad locum or ad hunc locum.	fut., future.	patr., patronymic.
adj., adjective, -ly.	gen., genitive or general.	per., period.
adv., adverb, -ial, -ially; or adversus.	geog., geography, -ical.	perf., perfect.
agric. or agricult., agricultural.	Germ., German.	perh., perhaps.
a. h. v., ad hanc vocem.	Goth., Gothic.	pers., personal, -ly.
al., alii, or alia, others or other.	gr. or gram., grammar, -ian, -atical, grammatice.	philos., philosophy, -ical, -ically, -opher.
amplif., amplificative.	Gr., Greek.	pl. or plur., plural.
analog., analogous, -ly.	h., hence.	pleom., pleonastically.
antig., antiquities.	h. l., hic locus (this passage).	plqpt., plusquamperfectum.
ap., apud (in).	h. v., h. vv., this word, these words.	plur. tant., used only in the plural.
appel., appellative.	Heb., Hebrew.	poet., poetical, -ly.
append. or app., appendix.	hibr., hybrid.	polit., political, -ly.
Arab., Arabic.	hist., history, -ian.	posit. or pos., positive.
archit., architecture, -tural.	ib., ibidem.	poss., possessive.
art., article.	id., idem.	praef., praefatio.
aug., augmentative.	i. e., id est.	praep., preposition.
Aug., Augustan.	i. q., idem quod.	preced., preceding.
c., cum (with).	imper., imperative.	pregn., pregnant, -ly.
c. c., coupled with.	imperf., imperfect.	prep., preposition.
cf., confer (compare).	impers., impersonal, -ly.	pres., present.
chb., church.	inanim., inanimate.	prob., probably.
class., classic, -al.	in bon. part., in bonam partem.	prol., prologus.
Cod., Codex (MS.).	in mal. part., in malam partem.	pron., pronouns.
collat., collateral.	inchoat., inchoative, inceptive.	prooem., prooemium.
collect., collective, -ly.	indecl., indeclinable.	prop., proper, -ly, in a proper sense.
com., commonly, comicus, comic, or in comedy.	indef., indefinite.	prov. or proverb., proverbial, -ly.
comm. or c., common gender.	indic., indicative.	qs., quasi.
comment., commentators.	inf., infinitive.	q. v., quod videas.
comp., compare or comparative.	inik., in., or ad init., at the beginning.	rad., radical or root.
compd., compound.	inscr., inscriptions.	rar., rare, -ly.
concr., concrete.	intens., intensive.	ref., refer, -ence.
conj., conjunction, conjunctive, or conjugation.	interrog., interrogative, -tion.	rel., relative or reliquiae.
constr., construed, -tion.	intr., intransitive.	respect., respectus.
contr., contracted, contraction, or contrary.	Ital., Italian.	rhet., rhetoric, -al; in rhetoric.
corresp., corresponding.	JCUS, juris consultus.	Rom., Roman.
dat., dative.	jurid., juridical.	saep., saepe.
decl., declension.	kindr., kindred.	saepis., saepissime.
demonstr. or dem., demonstrative.	l., lege or lectio.	sc., scilicet.
depon., deponent.	L. c. or L. l., loco citato or laudato, in the place already cited.	s. h. v., sub hac voce.
deriv., derived, -ative, -ation.	lang., language.	s. v., sub voce.
diff., differs or different.	Lat., Latin.	signif., signifies, -cation.
dim., diminutive.	leg., legit, legunt.	simp., simple.
dissyll., dissyllable, -abic.	lex., lexicon.	Span., Spanish.
distr., distributive.	lit., literal, in a literal sense.	specif., specifically. [following]
dub., doubtful.	Lith., Lithuanian.	sq., sequens; sqq., sequentes (and the following).
eccl., ecclesiastical.	m. or masc., masculine.	subj., subjunctive.
ed., editio or editor.	math., mathematics, -ical.	subject. or subj., subject, subjective, -ly.
e. g., exempli gratia.	med., medio (in the middle).	subst., substantive, -ly.
ellipt., elliptical, -ly.	medic., medical or medicine.	suff., suffix.
elsewh., elsewhere.	metaph., metaphorical, -ly.	sup., superlative or superlative.
epic., epiceae.	meton., by metonymy.	syll., syllable.
epit., epitaph.	mid. or med., medial; in a middle or reflexive sense.	syn., synonym, -ymous.
equiv., equivalent.	milit., military, in military affairs.	sync., syncopated.
esp., especially.	MS., manuscript; MSS., manuscripts.	tab., tabula (table, plate).
etc., et cetera.	n. or neut., neuter.	temp., tense or temporal.
etym., etymology, -ical.	n. pr. or nom. propr., nomen proprium.	term., terminus.
euphon., euphonic, -ny.	naut., nautical.	trag., tragicus, tragic, or in tragedy.
ex., exs., example, examples.	neg., negative, -ly.	trans., translated, -tion.
expl., explanation, explained.	no., numero.	transf., transferred.
express., expression.	nom., nominative.	trisyll., trisyllable, -abic.
ext., externa.	num. or numer., numeral.	trop., in a tropical or figurative sense.
extr., extremo (at the end).	obj. or object., object, objective, -ly.	t. t., technical term.
f. or fem., feminine.	obl., oblique.	usu., usual, -ly.
fig., figure, -ative, -atively.	om., omni.	v., verb, vide or vox.
	onomat., onomatopoeia.	v. h. v., vide hanc vocem.
		var. lect., varia lectio (different reading).
		vb., verb.
		voc., vocative.

* A star before a *word* denotes that it is found but once; before a *meaning*, that the meaning is found but once; and before an *author's name*, that the word is used but once in his writings.

† This denotes that the word to which it is prefixed is borrowed from the Greek.

‡ These indicate that a word is borrowed from some other language than the Greek.

§ This shows that a word is found only in inscriptions, or in the old grammarians or lexicographers.

[] Words enclosed in brackets, at the beginning of articles, relate to etymology; elsewhere, are of questionable authenticity.

Words italicized in the citations have been supplied by the conjecture of editors.

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

A

I. A, a, indecl. n. (sometimes joined with *littera*), the first letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding to the *a*, *ā* of the other Indo-European languages: *A* primum est: hinc incipiunt, et quae nomina ab hoc sunt: Lucil. ap. Terent. Quae, p. 2255 P.: sus rostro si huius *A* litteram impresserit; Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23: ne in *A* quidem atque *S* litteras exire temere masculina Graeca nomina recto casu patiebantur, Quint. 1, 5, 61.

II. The sound of the *A* is short or long in every part of the word; as, *āb*, *pāter*, *itā*; *ā*, *māter*, *frustrā*. During a short period (between about 620 and 670 A. U. C. = from 134 to 84 B. C.) long *a* was written *au*, probably first by the poet L. Attius, in the manner of the Oscan language; so we find in Latin inscriptions: *AA. CETEREIS* (i. e. *a ceteris*), *CA-LAASI*, *FAATO*, *HAACE*, *MAARIVM*, *PAAPVS*, *PAASTOREB*, *VAARVS*; and in Greek writing, *ΜΑΑΡΚΟΥ*, *ΥΙΟΣ ΜΑΑΡΚΕΑΑΟΣ*, *ΚΟΙΝΤΟΝ ΜΑΑΡΚΙΩΝ* (like Osc. *aasas* = Lat. *āra*, Osc. *Paapi* = Lat. *Pāpius*, Osc. *Paakul* = Lat. *Pāculus*, *Pācellus*, *Pācuvius*, etc.), v. Ritschl, *Monum. Epigr.* p. 28 sq., and cf. Mommsen, *Unterital. Dialekte*, p. 210 sq. (The Umbrian language has gone a step farther, and written long *a* by *aha*, as *Ahar-na*, *Nahareom*, *trahaf*, etc.; cf. Aufrecht and Kirchhoff, *Umbrische Sprachdenkm.* p. 76 sq.) Vid. also the letters *E* and *U*.

III. In etymological and grammatical formation of words, short *a* is very often (sometimes also long *a*) is changed into other vowels.

A. Short *a* is changed, **1.** into long *a*—**a.** In consequence of the suppression of the following consonants at the end or in the middle of the word; *āb*, *ā*; *vādis*, *vās*; *āg-*, *āg-men*, *ecāmen*; *tāg-*, *contāminō*; *cā-*, *āsus*. Hence also in the *abl. sing.* of the first decl., and in the particles derived from it, in consequence of the suppression of the original *abl. end. -ā*: *PRÆDAD* (Col. Rostr.), *praedā*; *SENTENTIAD* (S. C. de Bach), *sententiā*; *EXTRAD* (ib.), *extrā*; *SVPRAD* (ib.), *suprā*.—Hence,

b. In perfect forms: *scāb-ō*, *scābī*; *cāv-ēo*, *cāvī*; *fāv-ēo*, *fāvī*; *pāv-ēo*, *pāvī* (for *scābui*, *cāvui*, *fāvui*, *pāvui*).

c. In other forms: *āg*, *ambāges*; *pāc-*, *pāc-iscor*, *pācis* (*pāx*); *sāg-ax*, *sāgus*, *sāga*; *māc-er*, *mācero*; *fāg-* (*φαγών*), *fāgus*. (Contrary to analogy, *ā* remains short in *dānunt*, from *dā-in-unt*, v. Ritschl, l. l. p. 17.)

2. Short *a* is changed into *ē* or *ē*—

a. Into *ē*. (a) Most frequently in the second part of compounds, particularly before two consonants: *facio*, *confectus*; *facio*, *confectus*; *rapio*, *deceptus*; *dān-*, *dānno*, *condemno*; *fāl-*, *fāllo*, *fefellā*; *mān-*, *mān-do*, *commēdo*; *scāndo*, *ascēdo*; *āp-*, *āptus*, *inēptus*; *ār-*, *ars*, *inērs*, *sollērs*; *ān-*, *annus*, *perēnnis*; *cāpio*, *aucep*; *cāp-ut*, *triceps*; *āg*, *remāx*; *facio*, *obīex*. And thus in Plautus, according to the best MSS., *dispēno*, *dispēssus* from *pando*, *compēctus* from *compēsciscor*, *anteceptus* from *capio* (on the other hand, in Vergil, according to the best MS., *aspargo*, *attractare*, *deivacture*, kept their *a* unchanged).

(β) Sometimes *ā* is changed into *ē* also before one consonant (but in this case it is usually changed into *ī*; v. infra, 3. a. a.): *grādior*, *ingrādior*; *pātor*, *perpētior*; *pārio*, *repētior*; *pārio*, *vitupēro*; *āp-*, *coepī* (i. e. *co-epi*); *cāno*, *tubicōn*, *tibicōn*; in the reduplicated *carcōr* (from *carcar*) *farfērūs* (written also *farfūrūs*); and so, according to

A

the better MSS., *aequipēro* from *pāro*, and *defētīgo* from *fātigo*.

(γ) In words taken from the Greek: *τάλαντον*, *talēntum*; *φάλαρα*, *phalāra*; *σίσαρον*, *sisēr* (but, according to the best MSS., *camīra* from *καμίρα*, not *camēra*).

b. Short *a* is changed to *ē* in some perfect forms: *āgō*, *ēgī*; *facio*, *fēcī*; *iscio*, *īcēi*; *frag-*, *frango*, *frēgī*; *cāpio*, *cēpi*, and *pāg-*, *pango*, *pēgī* (together with *pepīgī* and *panāi*, v. pango).

3. Short *a* is changed to *ī*, **a** (most frequently in the second part of compounds) (a) before one consonant: *āgō*, *abīgo*; *facio*, *conficō*; *cādo*, *concidō*; *sūlio*, *assilio*; *rāpio*, *abripio*; *pāter*, *Juppiter* (in Umbrian lang. unchanged, *Jupater*), *Marspiter*; *Diēspiter*, *Opiter*; *rītus*, *irītus*; *āmicus*, *inimicus* (but *ā* remains unchanged in *adāmo*, *impātīens*, and in some compounds of a later period of Roman literature, as *praefacō*, *caulefacō*, etc.).—(β) Sometimes also before two consonants (where it is usually changed into *ē*; v. supra, 2. a. β.): *tāg-*, *tango*, *contingo*; *pāg-*, *pango*, *compingo* (unchanged in some compounds, as *peragro*, *desacro*, *depango*, *obcanto*, etc.).

b. *ā* is changed into *ī* in the reduplicated perfect forms: *cādo*, *cecīdī*; *cāno*, *cecīnī*; *tāg-*, *tango*, *tetīgī*; *pāg-*, *pango*, *pepīgī*.

c. Likewise in some roots which have *ā*: *pāg-*, *pīgus*; *strīg-* (*strangulo*, *στράγγω*), *stringo*.

d. In words taken from the Greek: *μαχάρι*, *machāna*; *πατάρι*, *patāna*; *βυκίνα*, *bucīna*; *τρούνα*, *trūna*; *βαλαρίον*, *balārium*; *Κατάνα*, *Catāna* (written also *Catana*); *Ἀργύρα*, *Argīrentum*.

4. Short *a* is changed into short or long *o*.

a. Into *ō*: *scābo*, *scōbō*; *pār*, *parō*, *portō*; *dām-*, *dōmo*; *Fabii*, *Fōvii* (v. Paul. ex Fest. p. 87); *μάραρον*, *marōrō*; *Mars*, redupl. *Marmar*, *Marmor* (Carm. Fratr. Arc.).

b. Into *ō*: *dā-*, *dōnum*, *dōs*; *āc-*, *ācuo*, *ōcior* (v. this art.).

5. Short *a* is changed into *ū*—

a. In the second part of compounds, particularly before *l*, *p*, and *b*: *calco*, *inculco*; *salsus*, *insulsus*; *salto*, *ersulto*; *capio*, *ocūpio*; *rāpio*, *surrūpio* and *surrūptus* (also written *surrūpio* and *surreptus*); *fiberna*, *contūbernium*;—before other consonants: *quātio*, *conquātio*; as, *decussis*; *Mars*, *Mamūrius*, *Mamūralia*; and once also *condūmāri* (Tab. Bant. lin. 8, immediately followed by *condemnatib*, v. Klenze, *Philol. Abhandl.* tab. I., and Mommsen, *Unterital. Dial.* p. 149).

b. In words of Greek origin: *Ἐκάβη*, *hecāba*; *σκυτάλη*, *scūtāla*; *κραπίλη*, *crapīla*; *πίσσαλος*, *passīlus*; *ἑφλάστον*, *aplūstre*; *θρίαμβος*, *trīumphus*.

c. *ā* is perhaps changed into *ū* in *ulciscor*, compared with *alc-*, *ἀλέτω* (*arc-*, *arceo*).

B. Long *a* is sometimes changed into *ē* or *ō*.

1. Into *ē*: *hālo*, *anhēlo*; *fās-*, *fēstus*, *profēstus*; *nām*, *nāmpē*.

2. Into *ō*: *gnā-*, *gnārus*, *ignārus*, *ignōro*. (But in general long *a* remains unchanged in composition; *lābor*, *delābor*; *gnāvus*, *ignāvus*; *fāma*, *infāmia*.)

IV. Contrary to the mode of changing Greek *a* into Latin *e*, *i*, *o*, *u* (v. supra), Latin *a* has sometimes taken the place of other Greek vowels in words borrowed from the Greek, as: *ἀρχή*, *arceā*; *κόλις*, *colīca*; *Γαυμάθων*, *Catūmītus*.

V. The repugnance of the Latin language

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to the Greek combined vowels *ae* has caused the translocation of them in *Alimento* from *Ἀσούσιον* (Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll.).—Greek *a* is suppressed in *Hercules* from *Ἡρακλῆς* (probably in consequence of the inserted *u*; in late Latin we find *Heracla* and *Heracula*, cf. Ritschl, in Rhein. Mus. Neue Folge, vol. 12, p. 108).

VI. Latin *ā* was early combined with the vowels *i* and *u*, forming the diphthongs *ai* and *au*; by changing the *i* into *e*, the diphthong *ai* soon became *ae*. So we find in the oldest inscriptions: *AIDE*, *AIDILIS*, *AIQVOM*, *GNAIVOD*, *HAICE*, *DVELONAI*, *TABELAI*, *DATAI*, etc., which soon gave place to *aedem*, *aedilis*, *aequum*, *Gnaeo*, *coe*, *Bellonae*, *tabellae*, *datae*, etc. (the Col. Rostr. has *PRÆSENTI*, *PRÆDAD*, and the S. C. de Bach. *AEDEM*. The triphthong *aei*, found in *CONQVAEISIVEI* (?), is very rare; *Miliar*, *Popil.* lin. 11, v. Ritschl, l. l. p. 21). In some poets the old gen. sing. of the first decl. (*-ai*) is preserved, but is dissyllabic, *āi*. So in Ennius: *Albāi Longāi*, *terrāi frugiferāi*, *frondosāi*, *lanāi*, *viāi*; in Vergil: *avilāi*, *aurāi*, *aquāi*, *piculāi*; in Ausonius: *herāi*.

B. *ae* as well as *au* are changed into other vowels.

1. The sound of *ae*, *e*, and *oe* being very similar, these vowels are often interchanged in the best MSS. So we find *caerimonia* and *cerimonia*, *caepa* and *cēpa*, *saeculum* and *seculum*; *caena* and *scēna*; *caelum* and *coelum*, *haedus* and *hoedus*, *maestus* and *moestus*; *cena*, *coena*, and *caena*, etc.

2. In composition and reduplications *ae* becomes *i*: *aequus*, *iniquus*; *quaero*, *inquiro*; *laedo*, *illūdo*; *taedet*, *peritium* (noticed by Cic.); *aestium*, *existium*; *caedo*, *cecidi*, *concido*, *homicida*.

3. *ae* is also changed into *i* in a Latinized word of Greek origin: *Ἀχαῖος* (*Achaῖos*), *Achivus*.

4. The diphthong *au* is often changed to *ō* and *ū* (the latter particularly in compounds): *caudea*, *codēa*; *Claudius*, *Clo-dius*; *lautus*, *lotus*; *plaustrum*, *pō-strum*; *plaudo*, *plōdo*, *explōdo*; *patulum*, *pōtulum*; *fauc*, *uffūco*; *si audeo* (acc. to Cic. or acc. to others, *si audies*, *ōdes*, etc.; *claudio*, *inclūdo*; *causa*, *accūsatio*). Hence in some words a regular gradation of *au*, *o*, *u* is found: *claudio*, *clōdicare*, *clūdo*; *raudeus*, *rodus*, *rudus*; *caupo*, *cōpa*, *cūpa*; *nauga*, *nōgae* (both forms in the MSS. of Plautus), *nūgae*; *fraustra*, *frōde*, *frude* (in MSS. of Vergil); cf. Ritschl, in *Wintercatalog* 1854–55, and O. Ribbeck, in *Jahrb. Neue Jahrb.* vol. 77, p. 181 sq.—The change of *au* into *oe* and *e* appears only in *audīo*, (*oboe*) *obēdio*.

5. *Au* sometimes takes the place of *ap-*: *fauce*, *faustum*, *favitor*, *favitor*; *navis*, *navita*, *nauta*; *avis*, *aucep*, *aucepē*. So Latin *aut* corresponds to Sanscr. *ana* (whence *-ā*, Lat. *-ae*), Osc. *antā*, Umb. *ate*, *ote*; and so the Lat. preposition *ab*, through *av*, becomes *au* in the words *aufero* and *aufugio* (prop. *av-fero*, *av-fugio*, for *ab-fero*, *ab-fugio*). Vid. the art. *ab-ūt*.

VII. In primitive roots, which have their kindred forms in the sister-languages of the Latin, the original *a*, still found in the Sanscrit, is in Latin either preserved or more frequently changed into other vowels.

A. Original *a* preserved: Sanscr. *mā-tri*, Lat. *māter*; S. *bh-rātri*, L. *frāter*; S. *nāsā*, L. *nāsus* and *nāris*; S. *ap*, L. *aqua*; S. *apa*, L. *ab*; S. *nāma*, L. *nām*; S. *catur*,

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L. quattuor (in Greek changed: *tétrapes*); S. *capála*, L. *cápüt* (in Greek changed: *κεφαλή*, etc.).

B. Original *a* is changed into other Latin vowels—

1. Into *e*: S. *ad*, L. *ed* (*ēdo*); S. *as*, L. *es* (*esse*); S. *pat*, L. *pet* (*peto*); S. *pād*, L. *pūd* (*pēs*); S. *dant*, L. *dent* (*dens*); S. *gan*, L. *gen* (*gigno*); S. *mā*, L. *mē-tior*; S. *sap-tan*, L. *septem*; S. *daban*, L. *decem*; S. *hata*, L. *centum*; S. *aham*, L. *ēgo*; S. *pāra*, L. *per*; S. *pāiu*, L. *pēcus*; S. *āva*, L. *ēquus*, etc.

2. Into *i*: S. *an-*, *a-* (neg. part.), L. *in-*; S. *āna* (prep.), L. *in*; S. *antār*, L. *inter*; S. *sama*, L. *similis*; S. *agnī*, L. *ignis*; S. *abhra*, L. *imber*; S. *panāca*, L. *quinque*, etc.

3. Into *o*: S. *avi*, L. *ōvi* (*ovis*); S. *vac*, L. *vōc* (*voco*); S. *pra*, L. *pro*; S. *pā*, L. *pōtūm*); S. *nāma*, L. *nōmen*; S. *apī*, L. *ōb*; S. *nāvan*, L. *nōvem*; S. *nava*, L. *nō-vus*, etc.

4. Into *u*: S. *marmara*, L. *murmur*.

5. Into *ai*, *ae*: S. *prati*, L. (*prai*) *prae*; S. *sāpa*, L. *caespes*.

6. Into different vowels in the different derivatives: S. *mā*, L. *mē-tior*, *mōdus*; S. *prāc*, L. *prēcōr*, *prēcūs*; S. *val*, L. *vēho*, *via*.

C. Sometimes the Latin has preserved the original *a*, while even the Sanscrit has changed it: Lat. *pa-*, *pater*, Sanscr. *pā*, *pitrī*.

2. As an abbreviation *A.* usually denotes the praenomen *Aulus*; A. A. = *Auli duo*, Inscr. Orell. 1530 (but A. A. = *Aquae Aponi*, the modern *Abano*, lib. 1643 sq.; 2620; 3011). The three directors of the mint were designated by III. VIRI A. A. A. F. F. (i. e. auro, argento, aeri fando, feriendo), lib. 569; 2242; 2379; 3134 al.; so also A. A. A., ib. 3441 (cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 13 *fin.*), and v. the art. *Triumviri*; A. D. A. *agris dan-dis adsignandis*, and A. I. A. *agris judicandis adsignandis*; A. O. *amicō optimo*; A. P. *a populo or aediliciae potestatis*; A. P. R. *acario populi Romani*.—Upon the voting tablets in judicial trials *A.* denoted *absolveo*; hence *A.* is called *littera salutaris*, Cic. Mil. 6, 15; v. *littera*. In the Roman Comitia *A.* (= *antiquo*) denoted the rejection of the point in question; v. *antiquo*. In Cicero's Tusculan Disputations *A.* designated one of the disputants = *advocatus* or *auditor*, opp. to *M.* for *magister* or *Marcus* (Cicero); but it is to be remarked that the letters *A.* and *M.* do not occur in the best MSS. of this treatise; cf. edd. ad Cic. Tusc. 1, 5, 9.—In dates *A. D.* = *ante diem*; v. *ante*; A. U. C. = *anno urbis conditae*; A. P. R. C. *anno post Romam conditam*.

3. a. prep. = *ab*, v. *ab*.

4. ā. interj. = *ah*, v. *ah*.

Āarōn (Āarōn, Prud. Psych. 884), *in-decl.* or *ōnis*, m., אַרֹן, *Aaron*, brother of *Moses*, and first high-priest of the Hebrews, Vulg. Exod. 4, 14; 6, 25 al.

āb, ā, abs, prep. with *abl.* This Indo-European particle (Sansk. *apa* or *ava*, Etr. *av*, Gr. *ἀπό*, Goth. *af*, Old Germ. *aba*, New Germ. *ab*, Engl. *of*, off) has in Latin the following forms: *ap*, *af*, *ab* (*av*), *av*, *ā*, *ā*; *aps*, *abs*, *as*. The existence of the oldest form, *ap*, is proved by the oldest and best MSS. analogous to the prep. *apud*, the Sanscr. *api*, and Gr. *ἐπι*, and by the weakened form *af*, which, by the rule of historical grammar and the nature of the Latin letter *f*, can be derived only from *ap*, not from *ab*. The form *af*, weakened from *ap*, also very soon became obsolete. There are but five examples of it in inscriptions, at the end of the sixth and in the course of the seventh century B. C., viz.: AF VOBETS, Inscr. Orell. 3114; AF MVBO, ib. 6601; AF CAPVA, ib. 3308; AF SORO, ib. 589; AF LYCO, ib. 3036 (*afrolunt* = *avolant*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll., is only a conjecture). In the time of Cicero this form was regarded as archaic, and only here and there used in account-books; v. Cic. Or. 47, 158 (where the correct reading is *af*, not *abs* or *ab*), and cf. Ritschl, Monum. Epigr. p. 7 sq.—The second form of this preposition, changed from *ap*, was *ab*, which has become the principal form and the one most generally

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used through all periods—and indeed the only one used before all vowels and *h*; here and there also before some consonants, particularly *l*, *n*, *r*, and *s*; rarely before *c*, *j*, *d*, *t*; and almost never before the labials *p*, *b*, *f*, *v*, or before *m*, such examples as *ab* Massiliensibus, Caes. B. C. 1, 35, being of the most rare occurrence.—By changing the *b* of *ab* through *v* into *u*, the form *av* originated, which was in use only in the two compounds *avfero* and *avfugio* for *abfero*, *abfugio*; *avfuisse* for *afuisse*, in Cod. Medic. of Tac. A. 12, 17, is altogether unusual. Finally, by dropping the *b* of *ab*, and lengthening the *a*, *ab* was changed into *ā*, which form, together with *ab*, predominated through all periods of the Latin language, and took its place before all consonants in the later years of Cicero, and after him almost exclusively.—By dropping the *b* without lengthening the *a*, *ab* occurs in the form *ā* in the two compounds *ā-bīto* and *ā-pēto*, q. v.—On the other hand, instead of reducing *ap* to *a* and *ā*, a strengthened collateral form, *aps*, was made by adding to *ap* the letter *s* (also used in particles, as in *ex, mor, vic*). From the first, *aps* was used only before the letters *c*, *g*, *t*, and was very soon changed into *abs* (as *ap* into *ab*): *abs chorago*, Platt. Pers. 1, 3, 79 (159 Ritschl); *abs quivis*, Ter. Ad. 2, 3, 1; *abs terra*, Cato, R. R. 51; and in compounds: *aps-cessero*, Platt. Trin. 3, 1, 24 (625 R.); id. ib. 3, 2, 84 (710 R.); *abs-condo*, *abs-que*, *abs-tineo*, etc. The use of *abs* was confined almost exclusively to the combination *abs te* during the whole ante-classic period, and with Cicero till about the year 700 A. U. C. (= B. C. 54). After that time Cicero evidently hesitates between *abs te* and *a te*, but during the last five or six years of his life *a te* became predominant in all his writings, even in his letters; consequently *abs te* appears but rarely in later authors, as in Liv. 10, 19, 8; 26, 15, 12; and who, perhaps, also used *abs consensentibus*, id. 28, 37, 2; v. Drakenb. ad h. l. (Weissenb. *ab*).—Finally *abs*, in consequence of the following *p*, lost its *b*, and became *as-* in the three compounds *as-pello*, *as-porto*, and *as-sporno* (for *as-sporno*); v. these words.—The late Lat. verb *abbrevio* may stand for *abbrevio*, the *d* of *ad* being assimilated to the following *b*. The fundamental signification of *ab* is *departure from some fixed point* (opp. to *ad*, which denotes motion to a point). **I.** In space, and **II.** Fig., in time and other relations, in which the idea of departure from some point, as from source and origin, is included; Engl. *from, away from, out of; down from; since, after; by, at, in, on*, etc.

1. Lit., in space: *ab classe ad urbem tendunt*, Att. ap. Non. 495, 22 (Trag. Rel. p. 177 Rib.); *Caesar maturat ab urbe proficisci*, Caes. B. G. 1, 7; *fuga ab urbe turpissima*, Cic. Att. 7, 21; *ducite ab urbe domni, ducite Daphnim*, Verg. E. 8, 68. Cicero himself gives the difference between *ab* and *ex* thus: *si qui mihi praesto fuerit cum armatis hominibus extra meum fundum et me introire prohibuerit, non ex eo, sed ab (from, away from) eo loco me deiecerit. . . Unde dejecti Galli? A Capitolio. Unde, qui cum Graccho fuerunt? Ex Capitolio, etc.*, Cic. Caccin. 30, 87; cf. Diom. p. 408 P., and a similar distinction between *ad* and *in* under *ad*.—Elli p. t.: *Diogenes Alexandro roganti, ut diceret, si quid opus esset: Nunc quidem paululum, inquit, a sole, a little out of the sun*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92.—Often joined with *usque*: *illam (mulierem) usque a mari supero Romam proficisci, all the way from*, Cic. Clu. 68, 192; v. *usque*, I.—And with *ad*, to denote the space passed over: *siderum genus ab ortu ad occasum comment*, *from . . . to*, Cic. N. D. 2, 19 *init.*; cf. *ad . . . in*: *venti a laevo latere in dextrum, ut sol, ambiunt*, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 128.

b. Sometimes with names of cities and small islands, or with nouns (instead of the usual *abl.*), partic., in military and nautical language, to denote the marching of soldiers, the setting out of a fleet, or the departure of the inhabitants from some place: *oppidum ab Aenea fugiente a Trojā conditum*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 35; *quemadmodum (Caesar) a Gergovia discederet*, Caes. B. G. 7, 43 *fin.*; so id. ib. 7, 80 *fin.*; Sall. J. 61; 82; 91;

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Liv. 2, 33, 6 al.; cf.: *ab Arimino M. Antonium cum cohortibus quinque Arretium mittit*, Caes. B. C. 1, 11 *fin.*; and: *protinus a Corfinio in Siciliam miserat*, id. ib. 1, 25, 2; *protecti a domo*, Liv. 40, 33, 2; of setting sail: *cum exercitus vestri nunquam a Brundisio nisi hieme summa transmiserint*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 32; so id. Fam. 15, 3, 2; Caes. B. C. 3, 23; 3, 24 *fin.*: *classe quā advecti ab domo fuerant*, Liv. 8, 22, 6; of citizens: *interim ab Roma legatos venisse nuntiatum est*, Liv. 21, 9, 3; cf.: *legati ab Orico ad M. Valerium praetorem venerunt*, id. 24, 40, 2.

c. Sometimes with names of persons or with pronouns: *pestem abige a me*, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 50 Vahl.); *Quasi ad adolescentem a patre ex Seleucia veniat*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 41; cf.: *libertus a Fulvis cum litteris ad Herminium venit*, Cic. Fl. 20, 47; *Nigidium a Domitio Capuam venisse*, id. Att. 7, 24; *cum a vobis discessero*, id. Sen. 22; *multa merces tibi defugiat ab Jove Neptunoque*, Hor. C. 1, 28, 29 al. So often of a person instead of his house, lodging, etc.: *videat forte hic te a patre aliquis exiens, from the father*, i. e. *from his house*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 2, 6; so a fratre, id. Phorm. 5, 1, 5; a Pontio, Cic. Att. 5, 3 *fin.*: *ab eā*, Ter. And. 1, 3, 21; and so often: *a me, a nobis, a se, etc.*, *from my, our, his house*, etc., Plaut. Stich. 5, 1, 7; Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 50; Cic. Att. 4, 9, 1 al.

B. Transf., without the idea of motion. To designate separation or distance, with the verbs *abesse, distare, etc.*, and with the particles *longe, procul, prope, etc.* **1.** Of separation: *ego te afuisse tam diu a nobis dolui*, Cic. Fam. 2, 1, 2; *abesse a domo paupis maluit*, id. Verr. 2, 4, 18, § 39; *tum Brutus ab Romā aberat*, Sall. C. 40, 5; *absint lacerti ab stabulis*, Verg. G. 4, 14.—**2.** Of distance: *quot milia fundus suus abesset ab urbe*, Cic. Caccin. 10, 28; cf.: *nos in castra properabamus, quae aberant bidui*, id. Att. 5, 16 *fin.*; and: *hic locus aequo fere spatio ab castris Ariovisti et Caesaris aberat*, Caes. B. G. 1, 43, 1; *terrae ab hujusce terrae, quam nos incolimus, continuatione distantes*, Cic. N. D. 2, 66, 164; *non amplius pedum milibus duobus ab castris castra distabant*, Caes. B. C. 1, 82, 3; cf. id. ib. 1, 3, 103.—With *adverbs*: *annos multos longinque ab domo bellum gerentes*, Enn. ap. Non. 402, 3 (Trag. v. 103 Vahl.); *cum domus patris a foro longe abesset*, Cic. Cael. 7, 18 *fin.*; cf.: *qui fontes a quibusdam praesidiis aberant longius*, Caes. B. C. 3, 49, 5; *quae procul erant a conspectu imperii*, Cic. Agr. 2, 32, 87; cf.: *procul a castris hostes in collibus constiterunt*, Caes. B. G. 5, 17, 1; and: *tu procul a patria Alpinae nives vides*, Verg. E. 10, 46 (*procul* often also with simple *ab*; v. *procul*): *cum esset in Italia bellum tam prope a Sicilia, tamen in Sicilia non fuit*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 2, § 6; cf.: *tu apud socrum tuam prope a meis aedibus sedebas*, id. Pis. 11, 26; and: *tam prope ab domo detineri*, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3, § 6.—So in Caesar and Livy, with *numerals* to designate the *measure of the distance*: *onerariae naves, quae ex eo loco ab milibus passuum octo vento tenebatur, eight miles distant*, Caes. B. G. 4, 22, 4; and without mentioning the *terminus a quo*: *ad castra contenderunt, et ab milibus passuum minus duobus castra posuerunt, less than two miles off or distant*, id. ib. 2, 7, 3; so id. ib. 2, 5, 32; 6, 7, 3; id. B. C. 1, 65; Liv. 38, 20, 2 (for which: *duo milia fere et quingentes passus ab hoste posuerunt castra*, id. 37, 38, 5).

3. To denote the side or direction from which an object is viewed in its local relations, = *a parte, at, on, in*: *utrum hac in feriam an ab laeva latus?* Enn. ap. Plaut. Cist. 3, 10 (Trag. v. 38 Vahl.); cf.: *picus et cornix ab laeva, corvos, parra ab dextera consuadit*, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 12; *clamore ab ea parte audit*, *on this side*, Caes. B. G. 3, 26, 4; *Gallia Celtica attingit ab Sequanis et Helvetiis flumen Rhenum, on the side of the Sequani*, i. e. *their country*, id. ib. 1, 1, 5; *pleraque Alpium ab Italia sicut breviora ita arrectiora sunt, on the Italian side*, Liv. 21, 35, 11; *non eadem diligentia ab decumana portā castra munita, at the main entrance*, Caes. B. G. 3, 25 *fin.*; *erat a septentrionibus collis, on the north*, id. ib. 7, 83, 2; so, ab oriente, a meridie, ab occasu; a fronte, a latere, a tergo, etc. (v. these words).

II. Fig. **A.** In time. **1.** From a

point of time, without reference to the period subsequently elapsed. *After*: Exul ab octava Marius bibit, Juv. 1, 49: mulieres jam ab re divina adparebunt domi, *immediately after the sacrifice*, Plant. Poen. 3, 3, 4: Caesar ab decimae legionis cohortatione ad dextrum cornu profectus, Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1: ab hac contione legati missi sunt, *immediately after*, Liv. 24, 22, 6; cf. id. 28, 33, 1; 40, 47, 8; 40, 49, 1 al.: ab eo magistratu, *after this office*, Sall. J. 63, 5: a summâ spe novissima expectabat, *after the greatest hope*, Tac. A. 6, 50 *fn.*—Strengthened by the adverbs primum, confestim, statim, protinus, or the adj. recens, *immediately after, soon after*: ut primum a tuo digressu Romam veni, Cic. Att. 1, 5, 4; so Suet. Tib. 68: confestim a proelio expugnatis hostium castris, Liv. 30, 36, 1: statim a funere, Suet. Caes. 85; and followed by statim: ab itinere statim, id. ib. 60: protinus ab adoptione, Vell. 2, 104, 3: Homerus qui recens ab illo rum aetate fuit, *soon after their time*, Cic. N. D. 3, 5; so Varr. B. R. 2, 8, 2; Verg. A. 6, 450 al. (v. also primum, confestim, etc.).—Sometimes with the name of a person or place, instead of an action: ibi mihi tuae litterae binae redditae sunt tertio abs te die, i. e. *after their departure from you*, Cic. Att. 5, 3, 1: in Italiam perventum est quinto mense a Carthagine Novâ, i. e. *after leaving* (= postquam a Carthagine profecti sunt), Liv. 21, 38, 1: secundo Punico (bello) Scipionis classis XL die a securi navigavit, i. e. *after its having been built*, Plin. 16, 39, 74, § 192.—Hence the poet. expression: ab his, *after this* (cf. *ἐκ τούτων*), i. e. *after these words*, *hereupon*, Ov. M. 3, 273; 4, 329; 8, 612; 9, 764.

2. With reference to a subsequent period. *From, since, after*: ab hora tertia bibebatur, *from the third hour*, Cic. Phil. 2, 41: infinito ex tempore, non ut antea, ab Sulla et Pompeio consulibus, *since the consulship of*, Agr. 2, 21, 56: vixit ab omni aeternitate, *from all eternity*, id. Div. 1, 51, 115: cum quo a condiscipulatu vivebat conjunctissime, Nep. Att. 5, 3: in Lycia semper a terrae motu XL dies serenose esse, *after an earthquake*, Plin. 2, 96, 98, § 211 al.: centesima lux est haec ab interitu P. Clodii, *since the death of*, Cic. Mil. 35, 98; cf.: cum jus a morte quintus hic et tricesimus annus est, id. Sen. 6, 19; and: ab incenso Capitolio illum esse vigesimum annum, *since*, Sall. C. 47, 2: diebus triginta, a qua die materia caesa est, Caes. B. C. 1, 36.—Sometimes joined with usque and ante: quod augures omnes usque ab Romulo decreverunt, *since the time of*, Cic. Vat. 8, 20: jam inde ab infelici pugna occiderant animi, *from the very beginning of*, Liv. 2, 65 *fn.*—Hence the adverbial expressions ab initio, a principio, a primo, ab, in, or from the beginning, at first: v. initium, principium, primum. Likewise ab integro, *afresh*, v. integro.—Ab . . . ad, *from* (a time). . . to: ab hora octava ad vesperum secreto collocti sumus, Cic. Att. 7, 8, 4; cf.: cum ab hora septima ad vesperum pugnatum sit, Caes. B. G. 1, 26, 2; and: a quo tempore ad vos consules anni sunt septingenti octoginta unus, Vell. 1, 8, 4; and so in Plautus strengthened by usque: pugnatâ pugnat usque a mane ad vesperum, *from morning to evening*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 97; id. Most. 3, 1, 3; 3, 2, 80.—Rarely ab . . . in: Romani ab sole orto in multum diei stetero in acie, *from . . . till late in the day*, Liv. 27, 2, 9; so Col. 2, 10, 17; Plin. 2, 31, 31, § 99; 2, 103, 106, § 229; 4, 12, 26, § 89.

b. Particularly with nouns denoting a time of life: qui homo cum animo inde ab ineunte aetate depugnat suo, *from an early age, from early youth*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 24; so Cic. Off. 2, 13, 44 al.: mihi magna cum eo jam inde a pueritia fuit semper familiaritas, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 9; so, a pueritia, Cic. Tusc. 2, 11, 27 *fn.*; id. Fam. 5, 8, 4: jam inde ab adolescentia, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 16; ab adolescentia, Cic. Rep. 2, 1: jam a primâ adolescentia, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23; ab ineunte adolescentia, id. ib. 13, 21, 1; cf. followed by ad: usque ad hanc aetatem ab ineunte adolescentia, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 20: a primis temporibus aetatis, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 3: a teneris unguiculis, *from childhood*, id. ib. 1, 6, 2: usque a togâ purâ, id. A. 7, 8, 5: jam inde ab incubabulis, Liv. 4, 36, 5: a primâ lanugine, S. Et. Oth. 12: viridi ab aevo, Ov. Tr. 4, 10,

17 al.; rarely of animals: ab infantia, Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 182.—Instead of the *nom. abstr.* very often (like the Greek *ἐκ παιδων*, etc.) with concrete substantives: a puero, ab adolescente, a parvis, etc., *from childhood*, etc.: qui olim a puero parvulo mihi paedagogus fuerat, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 90; so, a pausillo puero, id. Stich. 1, 3, 21: a puero, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 115; id. Fam. 13, 16, 4 (twice) al.: a pueris, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 57; id. de Or. 1, 1, 2 al.: ab adolescente, id. Quint. 3, 12; ab infante, Col. 1, 8, 2: a parvâ virgine, Cat. 66, 26 al.—Likewise and in the same sense with adject.: a parvo, *from a little child, or childhood*, Liv. 1, 39, 6 *fn.*; cf.: a parvis, Ter. And. 3, 3, 7; Cic. Leg. 2, 4, 9: a parvulo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 8; id. Ad. 1, 1, 23; cf.: ab parvulis, Caes. B. G. 6, 21, 3; ab tenero, Col. 5, 6, 20; and rarely of animals: (vacca) a bimâ aut trimâ fructum ferre incipit, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 13.

B. In other relations in which the idea of going forth, proceeding, from something is included.

1. In gen. to denote departure, separation, deterring, avoiding, intermitting, etc., or distance, difference, etc., of inanimate or abstract things. *From*: jus atque accum se a malis spernit procul, Enn. ap. Non. 399, 10 (Trag. v. 224 Vahl.); suspitionem et culpam ut ab se segregent, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 42; qui discessum animi a corpore putent esse mortem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18: hic ab artificio suo non recessit, id. ib. 1, 10, 20 al.: quod si exquiratur usque ab stirpe auctoritas, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 180: condicionem quam ab te peto, id. ib. 2, 4, 87; cf.: mercedem gloriae flagitas ab iis, quorum, etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 34; si quid ab illo acceperis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 90; quae (i. e. antiquitas) quo propius aberat ab ortu et divina progenie, Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 26; ab defensione desistere, Caes. B. C. 2, 12, 4: ne quod tempus ab opere intermitteretur, id. B. G. 7, 24, 2: ut homines adolescentis a dicendi studio detream, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 117, etc.—Of distance (in order, rank, mind, or feeling): qui nuper ab Aresiliâ fuit, *the fourth in succession from*, Cic. Ac. 1, 12, 46: tu nunc eris alter ab illo, *next after him*, Verg. E. 5, 49; cf.: Ajax, heros ab Achille secundus, *next in rank to*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 193: quid hoc ab illo differt, *from*, Cic. Caecin. 14, 39; cf.: hominum vita tantum distat a vietu et cultu bestiarum, id. Off. 2, 4, 15; and: discrepare ab aequitate sapientiam, id. Rep. 3, 9 *fn.* (v. the verbs differo, disto, discrepo, dissideo, dissentio, etc.): quae non aliena esse ducerem a dignitate, Cic. Fam. 4, 7; alieno a te animo fuit, id. Deiot. 9, 24 (v. alienus).—So the expression ab re (qs. *aside from the matter, profit*: cf. the opposite, in rem), *contrary to one's profit, to a loss, disadvantageous* (so in the affirmative very rare and only ante-class.); subdole ab re consulti, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 12; cf. id. Capt. 2, 2, 88: more frequently and class. (but not with Cicero) in the negative, non, hand, ab re, *not without advantage or profit, not useless or unprofitable, advantageous*: haut est ab re ancipis, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 71: non ab re esse Quintii visum est, Liv. 35, 32, 6; so Plin. 27, 8, 35; 31, 3, 26; Suet. Aug. 94; id. Dom. 11; Gell. 18, 14 *fn.*; App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 31, 22 al. (but in Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 44, ab re means *with respect to the money matter*).

2. In partic. **a.** To denote an agent from whom an action proceeds, or by whom a thing is done or takes place. *By, and in archaic and solemn style, of*. So most frequently with *pass.* or *intrans. verbs* with *pass. signif.*, when the active object is or is considered as a living being: Laudari me abs te, a laudato viro, Naev. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 31, 67; injuriâ abs te afficer, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 24, 38: a patre deductus ad Scaevola, Cic. Lael. 1, 1: ut tanquam a praesentibus coram haberi sermo videretur, id. ib. 1, 3; disputata ab eo, id. ib. 1, 4 al.; illa (i. e. numerorum ac vocum vis) maxime a Graecâ vetere celebrata, id. de Or. 3, 51, 197: ita generati a naturâ sumus, nata a rerum naturâ, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88: magna adhibita cura est a providentiâ deorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 51 al.—With *intrans. verbs*: quae (i. e. anima) calescit ab eo spiritu, *is warmed by this breath*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138; cf. Ov. M. 1, 417: (mare) quâ a

sole collucet, Cic. Ac. 2, 105: salvebis a meo Cicerone, i. e. *young Cicero sends his compliments to you*, id. Att. 6, 2 *fn.*: a quibus (Atheniensibus) erat profectus, i. e. *by whose command*, Nep. Mil. 2, 3: ne vir ab hoste cadat, Ov. H. 9, 36 al.—A substantive or adjective often takes the place of the verb (so with *de, q. v.*): levior est plaga ab amico quam a debitore, Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7; cf.: a bestiis ictus, morsus, impetus, id. Off. 2, 6, 19: si calor est a sole, id. N. D. 2, 52: ex iis a te verbis (for a te scriptis), id. Att. 16, 7, 5: metu poenae a Romanis, Liv. 32, 23, 9: bellum ingens a Volscis et Aequis, id. 3, 22, 2: ad exsolvendam fidem a consule, id. 27, 5, 6.—With an *adj.*: lassus ab equo indomito, Hor. S. 2, 2, 10: Murus ab ingenio notior ille tuo, Prop. 5, 1, 126: tempus a nostris triste malis, *time made sad by our misfortunes*, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 36.—Different from *per*: vulgo occidebantur: per quos et a quibus? *by whom and upon whose orders?* Cic. Rose. Am. 29, 80 (cf. id. ib. 34, 97: cujus consilio occisus sit, invenio; quos in manu sit percussus, non laboro); so, ab hoc destitutus per Thrasymbulum (i. e. Thrasymbulo auctore), Nep. Alc. 5, 4.—Ambiguity sometimes arises from the fact that the verb in the *pass.* would require *ab* if used in the active: si postularat a populo, *if the people demand it*, Cic. Off. 2, 17, 58, might also mean, *if it is required of the people*; on the contrary: quod ab eo (Lucullo) laus imperatoria non admodum expectabatur, *not since he did not expect military renown, but since they did not expect military renown from him*, Cic. Ac. 2, 1, 2, and so often; cf. Rudd. II. p. 213. (The *usque* of the active dative, or dative of the agent, instead of *ab* with the *pass.*, is well known, Zumpt, § 419. It is very seldom found in prose writers of the golden age of Roman liter.; with Cic. sometimes joined with the participles auditus, cognitus, constitutus, perspectus, provius, susceptus; cf. Halm ad Cic. Imp. Pomp. 24, 71, and ad ejusdem, Cat. 1, 7 *fn.*; but freq. at a later period; e. g. in Pliny in Books 2–4 of H. N., more than twenty times; and likewise in Tacitus seventeen times. Vid. the passages in Nipperd. ad Tac. A. 2, 49.) Far more unusual is the *simple abl.* in the designation of persons: deseror conjuge, Ov. H. 12, 161; so id. ib. 5, 75; id. M. 1, 747; Verg. A. 1, 274; Hor. C. 2, 4, 9; 1, 6, 2; and in prose, Quint. 3, 4, 2; Sen. Contr. 2, 1; Curt. 6, 7, 8; cf. Rudd. II. p. 212; Zumpt ad Quint. V. p. 122 Spalding.—Hence the adverbial phrase a se = *ἐξ ἑαυτοῦ*, *suâ sponte, of one's own accord, spontaneously*: ipsum a se oritur et suâ sponte nascitur, Cic. Fin. 2, 24, 78: (urna) ab se cantat quoja sit, Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 21 (al. *lâpse*; cf. id. Men. 1, 2, 66); so Col. 11, 1, 5; Liv. 44, 33, 6.

b. With names of towns to denote origin, extraction, instead of *gentile adjectives*. *From, of*: pastores a Pergamide, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 1: Turnus ab Aricia, Liv. 1, 50, 3 (for which Aricinus, id. 1, 51, 1); obsides dant trecentos principum a Corâ atque Pometiâ liberos, Liv. 2, 22, 2; and poet.: O longa mundi servator ab Albâ, Auguste, *thou who art descended from the old Alban race of kings* (= oriundus, or ortus regibus Albanis), Prop. 5, 6, 37.

c. In giving the etymology of a name: canem rem (sc. legem, Gr. νόμος) illi Graeco putant nomine a sumo cuique tribuendo appellatam, ego nostro a legendo, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 19: annum intervallum regni fuit: id ab re . . . *interregnum* appellatum, Liv. 1, 17, 6: (sinus maris) ab nomine propinqua urbis Ambracius appellatus, id. 38, 4, 3; and so Varro in his Ling. Lat., and Pliny in Books 1–5 of H. N., on almost every page. (Cf. also the arts. ex and de.)

d. With verbs of beginning and repeating: a summo bibere, in Plaut. *to drink in succession from the one at the head of the table*: da, ptere, ab summo, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 41; so, da ab Delphico cantharus circum, id. Most. 1, 4, 33: ab eo nobis causa orienda est potissimum, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 21: coepere a fame mala, Liv. 4, 12, 7: cornicem a caudâ de ovo exire, *tail foremost*, Plin. 10, 16, 18: a capite reptis, quod quaerimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 18 al.

e. With verbs of freeing from, defending, or protecting against any thing: a foliis et stercore purgato, Cato, R. R. 65 (66), 1: tantumne ab re tuast oti tibi? Ter. Heaut. 1,

1, 23; cf.: Saguntini ut a proeliis quietem habuerant, Liv. 21, 11, 5: expandum forum ab illis nefarii sceleris vestigiis, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 11: haec provincia non modo a calamitate, sed etiam a metu calamitatis est defendenda, id. Imp. Pomp. 6, 14 (v. defendo): ab incendio urben vigiliis munitam intellebat, Sall. C. 32: ut neque sustinere se a lapsu possent, Liv. 21, 35, 12: ut meam domum metueret atque a me ipso caveret, Cic. Sest. 64, 133.

f. With verbs of expecting, fearing, hoping, and the like, *ab* = a parte, as, Cic. Att. 9, 7, 4: cum eadem metum ab hac parte, *since I fear the same from this side*; hence, timere, meture ab aliquo, not, *to be afraid of any one*, but, *to fear something* (proceeding from) *from him*: ei metui a Chryside, Ter. And. 1, 1, 79; cf.: ab Hannibale metuens, Liv. 23, 36: and: metus a praetore, id. 23, 15, 7; v. Weissend. ad h. l.: a quo quidem genere, iudices, ego nunquam timui, Cic. Sull. 20, 59: postquam nec ab Romanis vobis ulla est spes, *you can expect nothing from the Romans*, Liv. 21, 13, 4.

g. With verbs of fastening and holding: funiculus a puppi religatus, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 154: cum sinistra capillum ejus a vertice teneret, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 3.

h. Ulcisci se ab aliquo, *to take vengeance on one*: a ferro sanguis humanus se ulciscitur, Plin. 34, 14, 41 *fn.*

i. Cognoscere ab aliquo re, *to know or learn by means of something* (different from *ab aliquo*, *to learn from some one*): id se a Gallieis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 22.

j. Dolere, laborare, valere ab, instead of the simple *abl.*: doleo ab animo, doleo ab oculis, doleo ab aegritudine, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 62: a morbo valui, ab animo aeger fui, id. Ep. 1, 2, 20; cf. id. Aul. 2, 2, 9: a frigore et aestu ne quid laborent, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 17; so, a frigore laborantibus, Plin. 32, 10, 46, § 133; cf.: laborare ab re frumentaria, Caes. B. G. 7, 10, 1; id. B. C. 3, 9; v. laboro.

k. Where verbs and adjectives are joined with *ab*, instead of the simple *abl.*, *ab* defines more exactly the respect in which that which is expressed by the verb or adj. is to be understood, *in relation to, with regard to, in respect to, on the part of*: ab ingenio improbus, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 59: a me pudica est, id. Curc. 1, 1, 51: orba ab optimatibus contio, Cic. Fl. 23, 54; so Ov. H. 6, 156: securus vos ab hac parte reddemus, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 24 *fn.* (v. securus): locus copiosus a frumento, Cic. Att. 5, 18, 2; cf.: sumus imparati cum a militibus tum a pecunia, id. ib. 7, 15 *fn.*: ille Graecus ab omni laude felicit, id. Brut. 16, 63: ab una parte haud satis prosperum, Liv. 1, 32, 2 al.; so often in poets ab arte = arte, artfully, Tib. 1, 5, 4; 1, 9, 66; Ov. Am. 2, 4, 30.

l. In the statement of the motive instead of ex, propter, or the simple *abl. causae*, *from, out of, on account of, in consequence of*: ab singulari amore scribo, Balb. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 7, B *fn.*: linguam ab irrisu exserentem, *thrusting out the tongue in derision*, Liv. 7, 10, 5: ab honore, id. 1, 8; so, ab ira, a spe, ab odio, v. Drak. ad Liv. 24, 30, 1; 20, 1, 3; cf. also Kritz and Fabri ad Sall. J. 31, 3, and Fabri ad Liv. 21, 36, 7.

m. Especially in the poets instead of the *gen.*: ab illo injuria, Ter. And. 1, 1, 129: fulgor ab auro, Lucr. 2, 5: dulces a fontibus undae, Verg. G. 2, 243.

n. In indicating a part of the whole, for the more usual *ex, out of*: scuto ab novissimis uni militi detracto, Caes. B. G. 2, 25, 1: nonnulli ab novissimis, id. ib.; Cic. Sest. 65, 137; cf. id. ib. 59 *fn.*: a quibus (captivis) ad Senatum missus (Regulus).

o. In marking that from which any thing proceeds, and to which it belongs: qui sunt ab eâ disciplina, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3, 7: ab eo qui sunt, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7: nostri illi a Platone et Aristotele aiunt, id. Mur. 30, 63 (in imitation of οὐ ἀπό τινος).

p. To designate an office or dignity (with or without servus; so not freq. till after the Aug. period; in Cic. only once): Pollex, servus a pedibus meus, *one of my courtiers*, Cic. Att. 8, 5, 1; so, a manu servus, a secretary, Suet. Caes. 74: Narcissum ab epistulis (secretary) et Pallantem a rationibus (accountant), id. Claud. 28; and so, ab actis, ab

admissione, ab aegris, ab apothecâ, ab argento, a bainis, a bibliotheca, a codicillis, a jumentis, a potione, etc. (v. these words and Inscr. Orell. vol. 3, Ind. xi. p. 181 sq.).

q. The use of *ab* before adverbs is for the most part peculiar to later Latin: a peregre, Vitruv. 5, 7 (6), 8: a foris, Plin. 17, 24, 37; Vulg. Gen. 7, 16; ib. Matt. 23, 27: ab intus, id. ib. 7, 15: ab invicem, App. Herb. 112; Vulg. Matt. 25, 32; Cypr. Ep. 63, 9: Hier. Ep. 18: a longe, Hyg. Fab. 257; Vulg. Gen. 22, 4; ib. Matt. 26, 58: a modo, id. ib. 23, 39; Hier. Vit. Hilar.: a nunc, Vulg. Luc. 1, 48: a sursum, ib. Marc. 15, 38.

r. **a.** *Ab* is not repeated like most other prepositions (v. ad, ex, in, etc.) with *pron. interrog.* or *relat. after subst.* and *pron. demonstr.* with *ab*: Arsinoë, Stratum, Naupactum. . . fateris ab hostibus esse captas. Quibus autem hostibus? Nempe iis, quos, etc., Cic. Pis. 37, 91: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit. Quibus? An iis, quae in juventute geruntur et viribus? id. Sen. 6: a Jove incipendum putat. Quo Jove? id. Rep. 1, 36, 56: res publica, quas cumque vires habebit, ab iis ipsis, quibus tenetur, de te propediem impetrabit, id. Fam. 4, 13, 5.—**b.** *Ab* in Plautus is once put after the word which it governs: quo ab, As. 1, 1, 106.—**c.** It is in various ways separated from the word which it governs: a vitae periculo, Cic. Brut. 91, 313: a nullius nunquam me tempore aut commodo, id. Arch. 6, 12: a minus bono, Sall. C. 2, 6: a satis mihi principio, Liv. 1, 6, 4: daunis dives ab ipsâ suis, Ov. H. 9, 96; so id. ib. 12, 18; 13, 116.—**d.** The poets join *a* and *que*, making *aque*; but in good prose *que* is annexed to the following *abl.* (a meque, abs teque, etc.): aque Chao, Verg. G. 4, 347: aque nero, Ov. M. 3, 631: aque viro, id. H. 6, 156: aque suis, id. Tr. 5, 2, 74 al. But: a meque, Cic. Fam. 2, 16, 1: abs teque, id. Att. 3, 15, 4: a teque, id. ib. 8, 11, § 7: a primâque adolescentiâ, id. Brnt. 91, 315 al.

e. A Greek noun joined with *ab* stands in the *dat.*: a parte negotiati, hoc est παραματρῆ, removisse, Quint. 3, 7, 1.

III. In composition *ab*, **I.** Retains its original signif.: abducere, *to take or carry away from some place*: abstrahere, *to draw away*; also, *downward*: abicere, *to throw down*: and denoting a departure from the idea of the simple word, it has an effect apparently *privative*: ab-similis, departing from the similar, *unlike*: abnormis, departing from the rule, *unusual* (different from *dissimilis, enormis*); and so also in *amens* = a mente remotus, *alienus* (out of one's senses, without self-control, *insane*): absurdus, *misleading*, then *incongruous, irrational*: abutor (in one of its senses), *to misuse*: aborior, *abortus*, *to miscarry*: abluo; for the privative force the Latin regularly employs *in-*, v. 2. in.—

2. It more rarely designates completeness, as in absorbere, abutor (to use up). (The designation of the fourth generation in the ascending or descending line by *ab* belongs here only in appearance; as *abavus* for quartus pater, *great-great-grandfather*, although the Greeks introduced ἀποπατριος; for the immutability of the syllable *ab* in abpatruus and abmatertera, as well as in the signif. of the word *abavus*, grandfather's grandfather, imitated in abnepos, grandchild's grandchild, seems to point to a derivation from avi avus, as Festus, p. 13 Müll., explains *atruus*, by *atta avi*, or, rather, *attae avus*.)

Aba (or **Abas**), ae, m., v. Aga. (**Ababus**, false read. in inserr., written for *abavus*.)

abactor, ôris, m. [abigo], = abigeus and abigeator, *one who drives off, a driver off* (late Latin): pecorum, Firm. Astr. 6, 31; cf. Isid. Orig. 10, 14; and boum, Min. Fel. Oct. 5; and *absol.*, a cattle-stealer or thief, App. M. 7, p. 199 med. Elm.; Paul. Sent. 5, 18, 1.

1. abactus, a, um, Part. of abigo, q. v.

2. abactus, ñs, m. [abigo], a driving away, robbing (of cattle, vessels, etc.), Plin. Pan. 20, 4.

abaculus, 1, m. ðim. [abacus], a small cube or tile of colored glass for making ornamental pavements, the Gr. ἀβυκικκος, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 199

† abacus, i (according to Prisc. 752 P. also **abax**, ñcis; cf. id. p. 688), m., = *âbas*, *axor*, prop. a square tablet; hence, in partic., **I.** A sideboard, the top of which was made of marble, sometimes of silver, gold, or other precious material, chiefly used for the display of gold and silver vessels, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 16, § 85; 2, 4, 25, § 57; id. Tusc. 5, 21, 61; Varr. L. L. 9, § 40 Müll.; Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 14; Juv. 3, 204; perh. also called mensae Delphicae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 59 *init.* Zumpt; Mart. 12, 67. Accord. to Liv. 39, 6, 7, and Plin. 34, 3, 8, § 14, Cn. Manlius Vulso first brought them from Asia to Rome, B. C. 187, in his triumph over the Galatae; cf. Becker, Gall. 2, p. 258 (2d edit.).—**II.** A gaming-board, divided into compartments, for playing with dice or counters, Suet. Ner. 22; Macr. S. 1, 5.—**III.** A counting-table, covered with sand or dust, and used for arithmetical computation, Pers. 1, 131; App. Mag. p. 284; cf. Becker, Gall. 2, p. 65.—**IV.** A wooden tray, Cato, R. R. 10, 4.—**V.** A painted panel or square compartment in the wall or ceiling of a chamber, Vitruv. 7, 3, 10; Plin. 33, 12, 56, § 159; 35, 1, 1, § 3, and 35, 6, 13, § 32.—**VI.** In architecture, a flat, square stone on the top of a column, immediately under the architrave, Vitruv. 5, 5, 5 sq.; 4, 1, 11 sq.

Abaddir (**Abadir**), indecl. or iris, m. [Heb. אֲבִי אֲבִיר, mighty father], the name of an Oriental deity, Prisc. p. 647 P.

Abaddon, m. indecl. [Heb. destruction], the name of the angel of Tartarus, Vulg. Apoc. 9, 11.

ab-aestuo, avi, âtum, 1, v. n. (prop. to wave down, hence), poet., to hang down richly: laetis ut viris abaeustet ovis, Poët. (Tert. or Cypr.) de Jud. Dom. 1.

(**abagio**, ñnis, the supposed etymology of *abagio*, by Varr. L. L. 7, § 31 Müll.)

abagumentum, i, n. [abigo], a means for procuring abortion, Prisc. Med. 2, 34 dub.

abalienatio, ñnis, f. [abalieno], a legal transfer of property by sale or other alienation: abalienatio est ejus rei, quae mancipi est, aut traditio alteri nexu aut in jure cessio, inter quos ea jure civili fieri possunt, Cic. Top. 5 *fn.*

ab-aliëno, avi, âtum, 1, v. a., orig. to make alien from one or from one's self, i. e. to remove, separate. **I.** Prop. **A.** In gen.: istuc crucior a viro me tali abalienarier, to be separated from such a man, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 11; so id. Trin. 2, 4, 112 and 156 (but in Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 26, the correct read. is *alienaverit*).—**B.** In partic. **1.** T. e., to convey the ownership of a thing to another, to make a legal transfer, to sell, alienate (cf. *abalienatio*): eam (picturam) vendat: ni in quadriduo Abalienavit, quo ex argenteum acceperit, has sold, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 20; so, agros vectigales populi Romani, Cic. Agr. 2, 24, 64; cf. id. ib. 2, 27, 72: praedium, Dig. 10, 3, 14: pecus, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50, § 119: sepulcrum, Inscr. Orell. 4357: aliquid ab se, ib. 3673.—**2.** In med. lang.: membra morbis abalienata, i. e. dead, Quint. 8, 3, 75: opium sensus abalienat, makes unconscious, Scrib. Comp. 190; cf. id. ib. 192.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., to separate, remove, abstract: nisi mors meum animum aps te abalienavit, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 18; so, assueti malis abalienaverant ab sensu rerum suarum animos, had abstracted their thoughts from, Liv. 5, 42 *fn.*: de minuti capite, abalienati jure civium, deprived of, id. 22, 60, 15.

B. In partic., to alienate, estrange, render disaffected (Ciceron.); syn.: alienare, inimicissimum reddere, disjungere; opp. conciliare, retinere; constr. *aliquid* or *aliquid* with *ab*, the *abl.* or *acc.* only, or quite *absol.* (a) With *ab*: si in homines caros acerbis invehatur, nonne a te iudices abalienes? Cic. de Or. 2, 75, 304; so id. ib. 2, 48 *fn.*: 3, 25, 98; id. Fam. 1, 8, 4; id. Verr. 2, 4, 27: valde benevolentiam conciliant abalienantque ab iis, in quibus, etc., id. de Or. 2, 43, 182: animum ab se, Liv. 45, 6, 1.—(b) With *ab*: quo erant ipsi propter judicia abalienati, Cic. de Or. 2, 48, 199 B. and K.: quod Tissaphernes perjurio

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suo et homines suis rebus abalienaret et deos sibi iratos redderet, Nep. Ages. 2, 5 (cf. supra, II. A., the passage of Liv. 22, 60, 15). —(7) The acc. only: qui nos, quos favendo in communi causâ retinere poterunt, invidendo abalienârunt, Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 7: totam Africam, to estrange, Nep. Ham. 2, 2; cf. id. ib. 2, 4: (noster amicus) mirandum in modum est animo abalienato, alienated, Cic. Att. 1, 3, 3; cf.: indigna patientium abalienabantur animi, Liv. 25, 38, 4. —(8) Absol. (very rare): timebant ne arguendo abalienarent, Liv. 3, 2 fin. (for which, in the foll. ch.: ita Campanos abalienavit).

† **abambulantes**: abscedentes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26, 10 Müll.

abâmita, ae, f. [avus-amita], sister of an abavus, or great-great-grandfather; also called amita maxima, Dig. 38, 10, 3; 10, § 17.

† **abante** [ab-ante, like incircum, insuper, etc.; cf. also the Heb. אַבְנֵי צֶדֶק and the Engl. from before]. **I.** Prep. with abl., from before: abante oculis parentis rapuerunt nymphae, away before the eyes of the father, Inscr. Grut. 717, 11. —**II.** Adv., before: ne (quis) abante aliam (arcam) ponat, Inscr. Orell. 4396.

Abantius, a, um, adj., of Abantia, another name of Eubœa: classis, Eubœan, Stat. S. 4, 8, 46.

abarcet: prohibet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.; cf. abercet.

Abâris, idis, m. **I.** A Rutulian, slain by Eurytus; acc. Abarim, Verg. A. 9, 344. —**II.** A companion of Phineus, slain by Perseus; acc. Abarin, Ov. M. 5, 86.

Abâritanus, a, um, adj., of Abaris, a place in Africa: harundo, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 12.

Abas, antis, m. = Ἀβας. **I.** The twelfth king of Argos, son of Lynceus and Hypermnestra, grandson of Danaüs, father of Acrisius, and grandfather of Perseus. His shield was gained by Æneas, Verg. A. 3, 286. —**B.** Hence deriv. **1. Abantæus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Abas, Ov. M. 15, 164. —**2. Abantiades**, ae, m. patron., a male descendant of Abas. **a.** His son Acrisius, Ov. M. 4, 607. —**b.** His great-grandson Perseus (by Danaë, daughter of Acrisius), Ov. M. 4, 673; 5, 138 al. —**II.** A Centaur, son of Ixion, Ov. M. 12, 306.

III. An Ethiopian, Ov. M. 5, 126. —**IV.** A companion of Diomedes, Ov. M. 14, 505. —**V.** A companion of Æneas, Verg. A. 1, 121. —**VI.** A Tuscan chieftain, Verg. A. 10, 170, and 427.

† **abascantus**, a, um, = ἀβάσκαντος, unenvied: aeou, Tert. adv. Gnost. 10.

(**abathon**, i, f., = Ἀβατος (inaccessible), a rocky island in the Nile, not far from Philæ, to which the priests only had access, Luc. 10, 323 (in Sen. Q. N. 4, 2, 7, written as Greek, Ἀβατος).

ab-avia, ae, f. [avus, avia], mother of a great-grandfather, or of a great-grandmother, Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 6; 10, § 17.

ab-avunculus, i, m., great-great-uncle; also called avunculus maximus, Dig. 38, 10, 3; 10, § 17.

ab-âvus, i, m. **1.** (= avi avus, cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 13 Müll.) Great-great-grandfather, Plant. Mil. 2, 4, 20; Cic. Brut. 58, 219; id. Har. Resp. 11, 22; 11, 38 (B. and K.); Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 6; 10, § 15: called by Vergil quartus pater, A. 10, 619. —**2.** In gen., forefather, ancestor, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 37; Sen. Clem. 1, 10.

abax, acis, v. abacus init.

(**Abba**, ae, false read. in Liv. 30, 7, 10, instead of Obba, q. v.)

abba, indecl., = ἄββᾶ [Chald. Abba, Heb. ab], father, Vulg. Marc. 14, 36; ib. Rom. 8, 15; ib. Gal. 4, 6.

abbâs, âtis, m. [id.], the head of an ecclesiastical community, an abbot (eccl. Lat.), Sid. 16, 114; Inscr. Mommsen, 3485 (A. D. 468). —Hence, **abbatissa**, ae, f., an abbess, Inscr. Mommsen, 3896 (A. D. 570); and **abbatia**, ae, f., an abbey (eccl. Lat.), Hier.

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Abbassus, i, f., = Ἀβασσος, *Abbassus*, a town in Phrygia, Liv. 38, 15 fn.

abbreviatio, onis, f. [abbrevio], an abbreviation, a diminution, Vulg. Isa. 10, 23.

ab-brēvio, âre, v. freq. a. [ab or abbrevio], to shorten, abridge, Veg. Mil. 3 prol.; Vulg. Isa. 10, 22; ib. Rom. 9, 28.

(**ab-cido**, Ære, cidi, an incorrect form for abscido, q. v.)

Abdalonymus (Abdol-), i, m., a Sidonian of royal descent, made king of Sidon by Alexander the Great, Curt. 4, 1, 19 sq.; Just. 11, 10, 8.

Abdera, orum, n., and ae, f., = Ἀβδῆρα. **I.** Abdera, a town on the southern coast of Thrace, not far from the mouth of the Nestus, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants. It was the birthplace of the philosophers Protagoras, Democritus, and Anaxarchus; n., Liv. 45, 29, 6; Gell. 5, 3, 3; f., Ov. Ib. 469; Plin. 25, 8, 53, § 94 dub.; 4, 11, 18, § 42: hic Abdera, non tacente me, here was Abdera itself, Cic. Att. 4, 17, 3 (4, 16, 6). —**2.** Folly, stupidity, madness, Cic. 1. l. (cf.: id est Ἀβδηρικόν, i. e. stupid, id. Att. 7, 7, 4, and Arn. 5, p. 164; Juv. 10, 50; Mart. 10, 26, 4). —**B.** Hence, deriv. **1. Abderita** and **Abderites**, ae, m., = Ἀβδηρίτης, an Abderite: Democritus Abderites, Laber. ap. Gell. 10, 17: Abderites Protagoras, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 63; cf. id. Brut. 8: de Protagora Abderita, id. de Or. 3, 32, 128: Abderitæ legati, Liv. 43, 4, 8; cf. id. § 12 sq.; Vitr. 7, 5, 6; Just. 15, 2 al. —**2. Abderitanus**, a, um, adj., of Abdera, meton. for stupid, foolish: Abderitanæ pectora plebis nubes, Mart. 10, 25, 4. —**II.** A city of Hispania Baetica, on the southern coast, now Adra, Mel. 2, 6, 7; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 8.

abdicatio, onis, f. [abdicō], a renouncing, disowning. **1.** Jurid. t. t.: hereditatis, Cod. Just. 6, 31, 6: liberorum, disinheriting, ib. 6, 8, 47; Quint. 7, 4, 27; 3, 6, 77; 7, 1, 15; Plin. 7, 43, 46, § 150 al.; cf. Dirksen, Versuch., etc., Leipz. 1823, p. 62 sq. —**2.** Polit. t. t., a renunciation of an office, abdication: dictaturæ, Liv. 6, 16 fn.

abdicative, adv., v. abdicatus.

abdicativus, a, um, adj. [abdicō]. In later philos. lang. = negativus, negative (opp. to dedicativus, affirmative), Pseudo-Cyp. Dogm. Plat. p. 30 Elm. (266 Ord.); Mart. Cap. 4, p. 121. —**Adv.** **abdicative**, negatively: concludere, Mart. Cap. 4, p. 128.

abdicatrix, icis, f. [id.], she that renounces or disclaims any thing (eccl. Lat.): misericordiae (humanitas), Salv. adv. Avar. 11, p. 76.

1. ab-dico, âvi, âtum, 1, v. a. (prop. to indicate, announce something as not belonging to one; hence), **I.** In gen., to deny, disown, refuse, reject. —With acc. and inf.: mortem ostentant, regno expellunt, consanguineam esse abdicant, deny her to be, Pac. ap. Non. 450, 30 (Trag. Rel. p. 84 Rib.): abdicat enim voluptati inesse bonitatem, Pseudo-Apul. de Dogm. Plat. 3 init. —With acc. (so very freq. in the elder Pliny): naturam abdicō, Pac. ap. Non. 306, 32 (Trag. p. 120 Rib.): ubi plus mali quam boni reperio, id totum abdicō atque eicio, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 102: legem agrariam, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 116: coricem, id. 13, 29, 43, § 124: ea (signa) in totum, id. 10, 4, 5, § 16: cf.: utinam posset e vita in totum abdicari (aurum), he got rid of, id. 33, 1, 3, § 6: omni venere abdicata, id. 5, 17, 15, § 73 al.

II. In partic. **A.** Jurid. t. t., to renounce one, partic. a son, to disinherit (post-Aug.): qui ex duobus legitimis alterum in adoptionem dederat, alterum abdicaverat, Quint. 3, 6, 97; cf.: minus dicto audientem filium, id. 7, 1, 14: ex meretricis natum, id. 11, 1, 82 al.: quæ in scholis abdicatorum, hæc in foro exheredatorum a parentibus ratio est, id. 7, 4, 11. —**Abol.**: pater abdicans, Quint. 11, 1, 59; cf.: filius abdicantis, id. 4, 2, 95; and: abdicandi jus, id. 3, 6, 77. —Hence, patrem, to disown, Curt. 4, 10, 3.

B. Polit. t. t.: abdicare se magistratu, or absol. (prop. to detach one's self from an office, hence), to renounce an office, to resign, abdicate (syn.: deponere magistratum): consules magistratu se abdicaverunt, Cic. Div. 2, 35, 74; so, se magistratu, id.

ABDO

Leg. 2, 12, 31; Liv. 4, 15, 4 al.: se dictaturâ, Caes. B. C. 3, 2; Liv. 2, 31, 10; 9, 26, 18 al.: se consulatu, id. 2, 2, 10; Vell. 2, 22, 2: se præturâ, Cic. Cat. 3, 6, 14: se aedilitate, Liv. 39, 39, 9 etc. Likewise: se tutelâ, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 4; and fig.: se scriptu, Piso ap. Gell. 6, 9, 4; cf.: eo die (Antonius) ex non modo consulatu, sed etiam libertate abdicavit, Cic. Phil. 3, 5, 12. —**Abol.**: augures rem ad senatum; senatus, ut abdicarent consules: abdicaverunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11. —**b.** With acc. a few times in the historians: (patres) abdicare consulatum jubentes et deponere imperium, Liv. 2, 28 fn.: abdicando dictaturam, id. 6, 18, 4. —**In pass.**: abdicato magistratu, Sall. C. 47, 3; cf.: inter priorem dictaturam abdicatum novamque a Manlio initam, Liv. 6, 39: causa non abdicandæ dictaturæ, id. 5, 49 fn.

2. ab-dico, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. A word peculiar to augural and judicial lang. (opp. addico). ***I.** Of an unfavorable omen, not to assent to: cum tres partes (vineæ) aves abdicissent, Cic. Div. 1, 17, 31. —**II.** In judicial lang.: abdicere vindicias ab aliquo, to take away by sentence (= adjudicare), Dig. 1, 2, 24 (cf. Liv. 3, 56, 4).

abditæ, adv., v. abdo, P. a. fn.

abditivus, a, um, adj. [abdo]. **I.** Removed or separated from == remotus, se-junctus: a patre, Plant. Poen. prol. 65. —**II.** Abditivi: abortivi, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll. (without an example).

abditus, a, um, Part. of abdo.

ab-do, idi, itum, 3, v. a. [2. do]. **I.** Lit., to put away, remove: and abdere se, to go away, betake one's self to some place: ex conspectu eri sui se abdidit, Plant. Ps. 4, 7, 5: pedestres copias paulum ab eo loco abditas in locis superioribus constituunt, removed, withdrawn, Caes. B. G. 7, 79, 2; so with ab: ascensu abdito a conspectu, Liv. 10, 14, 14: proci ardentes hinc precor abde faces, remove, Tib. 2, 1, 82. —The terminus ad quem is usually expressed by in with acc.: abdidit se in Intimam Macedoniam quo potuit longissime a castris, Cic. Fam. 13, 29, 4; so, se in contrariam partem terrarum, id. Mur. 41, 89: se in classem, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 2: se in Menapios, to depart, Caes. B. G. 6, 5, 5: in silvam Arduennam, id. ib. 5, 3, 4: exercitum in interiora, to withdraw, Vell. 2, 110, 3: ea in insulam Seriphon abditæ est (= ex humanâ societate quasi expulsa), banished, exiled, Tac. A. 2, 85: se in bibliothecam, i. e. to retire to, Cic. Fam. 2, 25, 60; so with sub, Lucr. 4, 419: se rus, Ter. Heec. 1, 2, 99: se domum, Cic. Pis. 38, 92: se Arpinum, id. Att. 9, 6, 1.

II. Transf., to hide, conceal, keep secret, etc. (syn.: occulto, recondo); constr. aliquid, without or with in and abl., with other prepositions, with abl. only, or dat., with a local adv. (a) Aliquid: quæ partes corporis . . . aspectum essent deformem habituræ, eas contextit atque abdidit (natura), Cic. Off. 1, 35, 126: amici tabellas, id. Pis. 17, 39: lacrimas, operire luctum, Plin. Ep. 3, 16, 6: abdundur (delphini) occultanturque incognito more, Plin. H. N. 9, 8, 7, § 22; cf.: occultare et abdere pavorem, Tac. H. 1, 88: pugnare cupiebant, sed retro revocanda et abdenda cupiditas erat, Liv. 2, 45, 7; so, sensus suus penitus, Tac. A. 1, 11: aliquid dissimulata offensione, id. ib. 3, 64. —(β) With in and abl.: cum se ille fugiens in scalarum tenebris abdidisset, Cic. Mil. 15, 40; cf.: qui dispersos homines in agris et in tectis silvestribus abditos . . . compulsi unum in locum, id. Inv. 1, 2, 2: abdit in tabernaculis, Caes. B. G. 1, 39, 4; cf.: in silvis, id. ib. 2, 19, 6: penitus qui in ferrost abditus aër, Lucr. 6, 1037 al. —(γ) With other prepp.: cœntrum, quem sub veste abditum habebat, Liv. 1, 58 fn.; cf. Ov. M. 10, 715: ferrum curvo tenus hamo, id. ib. 4, 719. —(δ) With abl.: caput cristatâ casside, Ov. M. 8, 25: corpus cornæ domo, Phædr. 2, 6, 5: gladium sinu, Tac. A. 5, 7: latet abditus ager, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 5: hunc (equum) abde domo, Verg. G. 3, 96: ita se litteris abdidit, ut, etc., Cic. Arch. 6, 12; v. Halm ad h. l. —(ε) With dat. (poet.): lateri capulo tenus abdidit ensem, he buried, Verg. A. 2, 553. —(ζ) With locul adv.: corpus humi, Flor. 4, 12, 38. —Hence,

abditus, a, um, *P. a.*, *hidden, concealed, secreted, secret* (syn.: reconditus, absconditus, occultus, retrusus): sub terram additi, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 60: vis abdita quaedam, Lucr. 5, 1233: res occultae et penitus abditae, Cic. N. D. 1, 19: sunt innumerabiles de his rebus libri neque abditū neque obscuri, id. de Or. 2, 20, 84: haec esse penitus in mediā philosophiā reclusa atque abdita, id. ib. 1, 19, 87 al.: oppida, *remote*, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 14.—*Comp.* abditior, Aug. Conf. 5, 5; 10, 10.—*Sup.* abditissimus, Aug. Enchir. c. 16.—**II.** In the *neutr.*: **abditum**, *i. subst.*: terrai abdita, Lucr. 6, 809: so, abdita rerum (=abditae res), Hor. A. P. 49: in abdito coire, *in concealment, secretly*, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 13.—*Adv.* **abditē, abditē**: latuisse, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 73, § 181; Ambros. Job et Dav. 1, 9, 29.

Abdōlōnymus, v. Abdalonymus.
abdomēn, īnis, *n.* [etym. uncertain: perh. for adipomen, from adēps, or perh. from abdo, to conceal, cover], *the fat lower part of the belly, the paunch, abdomen, λαιμαία*. **I.** Lit. of men and animals: abdomina thymi, Lucil. ap. Non. 35, 22; so Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 44; Cels. 4, 1 *fin.*; Plin. 8, 51, 77 *fin.*; 11, 37, 84 *fin.*; Juv. 4, 107; Aus. Idyll. 10, 104.—**II.** Meton. for *gluttony, sensuality*: ille heluo natus abdomini suo, non laudi, Cic. Pis. 17, 41; so, natus abdomini, Treb. Gall. 17: cf. also Cic. Pis. 27, 66; id. Sest. 51, 110.—With respect to carnal lust: jamdudum gestit moecho hoc abdomen adimere, Plaut. Mil. 5, 5; but opp. to lechery (libido): alius libidine insanit, alius abdomini servit, Sen. Ben. 7, 26, 4.
ab-dūco, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. (ABDOVICIT = abduct, in the epitaph of Scipio, Inscr. Orell. 550: *perf.* abduxit, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 16; *imper.* abduce, id. Bacch. 4, 9, 108; id. Curc. 5, 3, 15; Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 36; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 63; but also abduc, id. Eun. 2, 3, 86), *to lead one away, to take or bring with one, to carry off, take or bring away, remove, etc.*

I. Lit. **A.** In gen., of personal objects; constr. *aliquem, ab, ex, de; in, ad*: SVBIGIT OMNE LOVCANAM OPSIDESQVE ABDOVICIT (=subigit omnem Lucanam obsidesque abduci), epitaph of Scipio, l. 1: hominem P. Quincti deprehensum in publico; conaris abducere, Cic. Quint. 19, 61: cohortes secum, Caes. B. C. 1, 15 *med. al.*: abduce me hinc ab hac, quantum potest, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 108: abductus a mari atque ab his copis, quas, etc. . . frumento ac commeatu abstractus, Caes. B. C. 3, 78: tanquam eum, qui sit rhetori tradendus, abducendum protinus a grammaticis putem, Quint. 2, 1, 12: ut Hispanos omnes procul ab nomine Scipionis ex Hispaniā abduceret, Liv. 27, 20, 7: tu dux, tu comes es; tu nos abducis ab Histro, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 119: ut collegam vi de foro abducerent, Liv. 2, 56, 15: sine certamine inde abductae legiones, id. 2, 22, 2: credo (illum) abductum in ganeum aliquo, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 5: abduxi exercitum ad infestissimam Ciliciae partem, Cic. Fam. 2, 10, 3: ipsos in lautumias abduci imperabat, id. Verr. 2, 5, 56 *fin.*; so, liberos eorum in servitutum, Caes. B. G. 1, 11, 3: servum extra convivium, Sen. Contr. 4, 25.—*Poet.* with *acc.* only: tollite me, Teucri; quascumque abducite terras (=in terras), Verg. A. 3, 601.—**b.** Of animals: donec (avem) in diversum abducat a nidis, Plin. 10, 33, 51 *fin.*—**c.** Sometimes also of inanim. objects: clavem, *to take away*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 8: pluteos ad alia opera, Caes. B. C. 2, 9: capita retro ab ictu, *to draw back*, Verg. A. 5, 428: togam a faucibus ac summo pectore, Quint. 11, 3, 145: aquam alicui (=deducere, deflectere), *to divert, draw off*, Dig. 39, 2, 26.—*Poet.*: somnos, *to take away, deprive of*, Ov. F. 5, 477.

B. In partic. **I.** *To take with one to dine*: tum me convivam solum abducebat sibi, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 17: advenientem illico abduxi ad cenam, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 9 al.
2. *To take aside* (in mal. part.): alligam in cubiculum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 7; so Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 33; Suet. Aug. 69; Just. 21, 2 *fin. al.*
3. *To carry away forcibly, to ravish, rob*: ad quem iste deduxerat Tertiam, Isidori mimi filiam, vi abductam ab Rhodiō tibicine, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34; cf. id. ib. 2, 5, 31, § 81; Verg. A. 7, 362: aliquam alicui (marito,

etc.), Suet. Oth. 3; Dig. 47, 10, 1 al.: aliquam gremiis, Verg. A. 10, 79.—So also of stolen cattle, *to drive away*: cuius (Geryonis) armenta Hercules abduxerit, Plin. 4, 22, 36 *fin.*; so, abducta armenta, Ov. H. 16, 359.
4. In jurid. lang.: auferre et abducere, *to take and drive away* (auferre of inanimate things, abducere of living beings, as slaves, cattle), Cic. Quint. 27, 84; Dig. 21, 2, 57, § 1.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to lead away, separate, distinguish*: animum ad se ipsum advocamus, secum esse cogimus, maximeque a corpore abducimus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31; so, aciem mentis a consuetudine oculorum, id. N. D. 2, 17: divinationem caute a conjecturis, id. Div. 2, 5, 13.

B. In partic. **1.** *To seduce, alienate from fidelity or allegiance*: legiones a Bruto, Cic. Phil. 10, 3, 6: exercitum ab illo, id. ib. 10, 4, 9: equitatum a consule, id. ib. 11, 12, 27 al.
2. From a study, pursuit, duty, etc., *to withdraw, draw off, hinder* (syn.: avoco, averto): vos a vestris abduxi negotiis, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 1; cf.: a quo studio te abduci negotiis intellego, Cic. Fam. 4, 4, 5; and: abducuntur homines nonnumquam etiam ab institutis suis magnitudine pecuniae, id. Verr. 2, 4, 6, § 12 (followed by ab humanitate *deducere*): so, aliquem a meretricio quaestu, id. Phil. 2, 18: aliquem a populorum rebus, id. Rep. 5, 2: ab istio officio incommodo, id. Lael. 2, 8 al.

3. *To bring down, reduce, degrade* (Cicero): ne ars tanta . . . a religionis auctoritate abduceretur ad mercedem atque quaestum, Cic. Div. 1, 41, 92; so, aliquem ad hanc hominum libidinem ac licentiam, id. Verr. 2, 3, 90, § 210.
abductio, ōnis, *f.* [abduco, I. B. 3.]. **I.** *A forcible carrying off, ravishing, robbing*, Cod. Th. 4, 8, 3, § 5; 11, 10, 1.—**2.** (Of a woman.) *Abduction*: in abductione Hesioneae, Dares Phryg. 4.—**II.** *A retirement*, Vulg. Eccl. 38, 20.

abductus, a, um, *Part.* of abduco.
Abēatae, arum, *m.*, *the Abēatae*, inhabitants of Abēata in Achaia, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 22.
abēcedarius, a, um [a, b, c, d], *belonging to the alphabet, alphabetical* (late Lat.). **I.** *Adj.*: psalmi, Aug. Retract. 1, 20.—**II.** *Subst.* **A. abēcedarius**, ii, *m.*, *one who learns the a, b, c* (eccl. Lat.).—**B. abēcedaria**, ae, *f.*, *elementary instruction*, Fulg. Myth. 3, 10.—**C. abēcedarium**, ii, *n.*, *a, b, c, the alphabet* (eccl. Lat.).

Abēl, indecl. or clis and **Abelus**, i, *m.*, *Abel, son of Adam*, Vulg.—Hence, *Abēlica virtus*, Mythogr. Vatic. 3, 6, 15.
Abella, ae, *f.*, *a town in Campania, near Nola, abounding in fruit-trees and nuts*, now *Avella*, Sil. 8, 545: *malifera*, Verg. A. 7, 740.—Hence, **Abellana** nux or Avellana, also *Abellina, the filbert*, Plin. 15, 22, 24, § 88; and **Abellani**, *the inhabitants of Abella*, Just. 20, 1.
Abellinum, i, *n.*, *Abellinum, a city of the Hirpini, in Italy*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; hence, **Abellinates**, ium, *m.*, *the inhabitants of Abellinum*, id. 3, 16, 11, § 105; another town of this name in Italy is referred to by Pliny, l. 1.

Abellio, ōnis, *m.*, *the name of a Gallic deity*, Inscr. Orell. 1952 sq.
† **abemito** significat demito vel auferro (*take away*): EMERE enim antiqui dicebant pro accipere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.; cf. adimo.

ab-ēo, Ivi or ii, itum, Ire, v. n. (abin = abisne, Plaut. and Ter.; abiit, dissyll., v. Herm. Doctr. Metr. p. 153), *to go from a place, to go away, depart*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., constr. with *ab, ex*, the simple *abl.*, the *acc.* with *in*, the local adv. *hinc*, and *absol.*: abeo ab illo, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 70: abi in malam rem maxumam a me, id. Ep. 1, 1, 72 (v. infra); so id. Bacch. 4, 9, 107: abin e conspectu meo? id. Am. 1, 3, 20 (but also abin ab oculis? id. Trin. 4, 2, 149; id. Truc. 2, 5, 24): abiturus agro Argivos, id. Am. 1, 1, 53: abire in aliquas terras, Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20: insanus, qui hinc abiit modo, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 61: abi praec, iam ego sequar, *go on, I will soon follow*, id. Am. 1, 3, 45.—With *supine*: abiit exsulatum, *into exile*, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 6; Liv.

2, 15 *fin.*; cf.: abi deambulatum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 26.—*Absol.*: (Catilina) abiit, excessit, evasit, erupit, Cic. Cat. 2, 1, 1: praetor de sella surrexit atque abiit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65 *fin.*: quae dederat abintibus, Verg. A. 1, 196 al.: sub jugum abire, Liv. 3, 2, 8 *fin.*—With *inf.*: abi quaerere, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 26.—Of things: cornus sub altum pectus abiit, *penetrates deeply*, Verg. A. 9, 700.

B. In partic. **1.** *To pass away*, so that no trace remains; *to disappear, vanish, cease*. **a.** Of man, *to die*: qui nunc abierunt hinc in communem locum (i. e. in Orcum), Plaut. Cas. prol. 19: cf.: ea mortem obiit, e medio abiit, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 30: so also Cic.: abiit e vita, Tusc. 1, 30, 74 al.—**b.** Of time, *to pass away, elapse*: dum haec abiit hora, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 50: menses, id. Ad. 4, 5, 57: annus, Cic. Sest. 33, 72: abii dies, Cat. 61, 195: tota abiit hora, Hor. S. 1, 5, 14.—**c.** Of other things: per inane profundum, Lucr. 1, 1108: nausea jam plane abiit? Cic. Att. 14, 10, 2; so id. Fam. 9, 20; Ov. M. 7, 290 al.
2. *To be changed from one's own ways or nature into something else, to be transformed, metamorphosed*; always constr. with *in* (chiefly poet., esp. in Ov. M., as a constant expression for metamorphosis): terra abiit in nimbos imbreumque, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 24 Müll.: in corpus corpore toto, *to pass with their whole body into another*, Lucr. 4, 1111: aut abiit in somnum, *is, as it were, wholly dissolved in sleep, is all sleep*, id. 3, 1066: E in V abiit, Varr. L. L. 5, § 91 Müll.: in villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti, Ov. M. 1, 236; id. ib. 2, 674: jam barba comaeque in silvas abeunt, id. ib. 4, 657; 4, 396; so id. ib. 3, 398; 8, 555; 14, 499; 14, 551 al.: in vanum abiunt momentum verba, *will dissolve into nothing*, Sen. Ep. 94 *med.*; hence, in avi mores regem abiturum, *would adopt the ways of*, Liv. 1, 32.

II. Trop. **A.** In gen., *to depart from, to leave off, to turn aside*: ut ab jure non abeat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 44, § 114; so, ab emptione, Dig. 2, 14, 7, § 6; 18, 2, 14, § 2 sq.: a venditione, ib. 18, 5, 1: sed abeo a sensibus, *leave, i. e. speak no more of*, Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 9; so often with *longe*: non longe abieris, *you need not go far to seek for examples*, id. Fam. 7, 19; cf.: ne longius abeam, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47; id. Caec. 33, 95 al.: quid ad istas ineptias abis? *why do you have recourse to—?* id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: abit causa in laudes Cn. Pompeii, Quint. 9, 2, 55: illic, unde abii, redeo, *I set out*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 108: pretium retro abiit, *has fallen*, Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 7.

B. In partic. **1.** With *abl.*, *to retire from an office or occupation*: abiens magistratu, Cic. Pis. 3, 6; id. Fam. 5, 2, 7; Liv. 2, 27 *fin.*; 3, 38 *fin. al.*; so, abire consulatu, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 5; cf. flaminio, Liv. 26, 23 *fin.*: sacerdotio, Gell. 6, 7, 4: honore, Suet. Aug. 26: tutelā, Dig. 26, 4, 3, § 8; cf.: tutelā vel curā, ib. 26, 10, 3, § 18 al.
2. Of the consequence or result of an action, *to turn out, end, terminate*: mirabar hoc si sic abiret, Ter. And. 1, 2, 4; cf.: non posse ista sic abire, Cic. Att. 14, 1; so id. Fin. 5, 3, 7; Cat. 14, 16 al.
3. In auctions, t. i., *not to be knocked down to one*: si res abiret ab eo mancipio, *should not fall to him*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54; cf.: ne res abiret ab eo, *that he may purchase it*, id. 2, 3, 64; so Dig. 18, 2, 1; 50, 17, 205.
4. The *imper.* abi is often a simple exclamation or address, either with a friendly or reproachful signif. **A.** Abi, ludis me, credo, *Begone, you are fooling me!* Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 32; so Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 25; cf. Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 205.—**b.** *Begone! be off!* abi modo, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 20: abi, nescis inescare homines, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 12; hence in the malediction, abi in malam rem! *go be hanged!* Plaut. Pers. 2, 4, 17: abin hinc in malum cruceum? id. Most. 3, 2, 163 (cf. Cic.: quia tu abis in malam pestem malumque cruciatum? Phil. 13, 21); v. crux and cruciatus.

Abēona, ae, *f.* [abēo], *the goddess of departing children*, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21.
* **ab-ēquito**, āre, v. n., *to ride away*: ut praetores paridi abequitaverint Syrac-sas, Liv. 24, 31, 10; v. Weissenb. ad h. l.

† **abercet** = prohibet, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.

aberratio, ōnis, f. [aberro, II. B.], a relief from something, a diversion; perh. only in Cicero (and in him only in two passages): a dolore, Att. 12, 38, 3 (cf. ib. § 1: non equidem levor, sed tamen aberro): a molestiis, id. Fam. 15, 18, 1.

ab-erro, avi, atum, 1, v. n., to wander from the way, to go astray. I. Lit.: puer inter homines aberravit a patre, Plaut. Men. prol. 31: taurus, qui pecore aberrasset, Liv. 41, 13, 2.—II. Trop. A. (Like abeo, II. A.) To wander from, stray, or deviate from a purpose, subject, etc. (Ciceronian): a regulā et praescriptione naturae, Cic. Acc. 2, 46, 140: ne ab eo, quod propositum est, longius aberrer oratio, id. Caecin. 19: so id. Off. 1, 28; 1, 37; id. Fin. 5, 28 al.—Also without *ab*: vererē ne nihil conjecturā aberrerem, Cic. Att. 14, 22 (with a conjecturā, id. N. D. 1, 36, 100): etiam si aberrare ad alia coepisset, ad haec revocetur oratio, id. Off. 1, 37 fin.: rogo, ut artificem (sc. pictorem), quem elegeris, ne in melius quidem sinas aberrare, that the painter should not depart from the original, even to improve it, Plin. Ep. 4, 28 fin.—B. To divert the mind or attention, to forget for a time: at ego hic scribendo dies totos nihil equidem levor, sed tamen aberro, I am indeed not free from sorrow, but I divert my thoughts, Cic. Att. 12, 38; so id. ib. 12, 45 (cf. aberratio).

abfore and **abfōrem**, v. absum.

† **abgrēgare** est a grēge ducere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.

abhiemo, a false read. for hiemo, Plin. 18, 35, 81, § 354.)

ab-hinc, temp. adv. I. Of future time, henceforth, hence, hereafter (ante-clas.): seque ad ludos jam inde abhinc exerceant, Pac. ap. Charis. 175 P. (Trag. Rel. p. 80 Rib.); so, after abhinc lacrimas.—But more usu., II. Of past time, ago, since; with acc. or abl. and the cardinal num. (except the comic poets most freq. in Cic., both in his abhinc annos factum sedecim, Plaut. Cas. prol. 39; so Ter. And. 1, 1, 42; id. Hec. 5, 3, 24; id. Phorm. 5, 9, 28; cf.: abhinc triennium, Cic. Rosc. Com. 15: abhinc annos quatuordecim, id. Verr. 2, 1, 12, 3, 34; cf. id. Balb. 6, 16; id. Phil. 2, 44, 119; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 36 al.—(β) With abl.: qui abhinc sexaginta annis occisus foret, Plaut. Most. 2, 2, 63; so, abhinc annis xv., Cic. Rosc. Com. 13: countis jam abhinc diebus triginta factis, thirty days ago, id. Verr. 2, 2, 52 fin. In Lucr. 3, 997: after abhinc lacrimas, it is prob. only a fuller expression for hinc, as in Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 19: jurgium hinc auferas, since there is no other example where abhinc is used of place. Vid. upon this article, Hand, Urs. 1, 63–66.

ab-horreo, ui, ere, 2, v. n. and a., to shrink back from a thing, to shudder at, abhor. I. Lit. (syn. aversor; rare but class.): constr. with *ab* or *absol.*, sometimes with the acc. (not so in Cicero; cf. Haase ad Reisig Vorles. p. 696): retro volgas abhorret ab hac, shrinks back from, Lucr. 1, 945: 4, 20: omnes aspernabantur, omnes abhorrebant, etc., Cic. Clu. 14, 41: quid tam abhorret hilaritudo? Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 56: pumilos atque distortos, Suet. Aug. 83; so id. Galb. 4; Vit. 10.

II. Transf., in gen. A. To be averse or disinclined to a thing, not to wish it, usu. with *ab*: a nuptiis, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 92: ab re uxoria, id. And. 5, 1, 10; and so often in Cic.: Caesaris a causā, Cic. Sest. 33: a caede, id. ib. 63: ab horum turpitudine, audacia, sordibus, id. ib. 52, 112: a scribendo abhorret animus, id. Att. 2, 6: animo abhorruisse ab optimo statu civitatis, id. Phil. 7, 2: a ceterorum consilio, Nep. Milt. 3, 5 al.

B. In a yet more general sense, to be remote from an object, i. e. to vary or differ from, to be inconsistent or not to agree with (freq. and class.): temeritas tanta, ut non proen abhorreat ab insania, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24, 68: a vulgari genere orationis atque a consuetudine communis sensus, id. de Or. 1, 3, 12: oratio abhorrens a personā hominis gravissimi, id. Rep. 1, 15: ab opinione tuā, id. Verr. 2, 3, 20: Punicum abhorrens os ab Latinorum nominum pro-

latione, Liv. 22, 13; so id. 29, 6; 30, 44: a fide, to be incredible, id. 9, 36: a tuo scelere, is not connected with, Cic. Cat. 1, 7 al.—Hence, like dispar, with *dat.*: tam pacatae protectioni abhorrens mos, not accordant with, Liv. 2, 14.—2. To be free from: Caelius longe ab istā suspitione abhorrerere debet, Cic. Cael. 4.—3. Absol. (a) To alter: tantum avioret ac mutat, alters and changes, Cat. 22, 11.—(β) To be unfit: sin plane abhorrebit et erit absurdus, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85; cf.: absurdae atque abhorrentes lacrimae, Liv. 30, 44, 6; and: carmen abhorrens et inconditum, id. 27, 37, 13.

ab-horresco, ere, = horresco (eccl. Lat.); Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 12.

* **ab-horride**, adv., in an unfit manner, improperly, Charis. p. 41 P.

abicio abjic- (in the best MSS. abicio; cf. ab el. Or. P. 2, 3, 37; abicit, Juv. 15, 17), ere, jeci, jectum, 3, v. a. [ab-jacio], to cast away, to throw away, throw down. I. Lit.: in sepulcrum ejus abjecta gleba non est, Varr. L. L. 5, § 23 Müll.: scutum, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: insigne regium de capite, id. Sest. 27: socer ad pedes abjectus, id. ib. 34; so, se ad pedes, id. Phil. 2, 34, 86: se e muro in mare, id. Tusc. 1, 34; so, corpus in mare, id. Phil. 11, 2, 5: impelluntur, feruntur, abiciuntur, cadunt, id. Tusc. 2, 15, 36: se abjicit exanimatus, he threw himself down as if lifeless, id. Sest. 37.—Absol.: si te uret sarcina, abicio, throw it down, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 7.—Also with *in* and *abl.*, when the place from which a thing is thrown is designated: anulum in mari, Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92 Mady. N. cr.: so, ut se abiceret in herba, id. de Or. 1, 7, 28: status in propatulo domi, Nep. Hann. 9, 3: cadaver in viā, Suet. Ner. 48; cf.: ubi cadaver abjiceris, Tac. A. 1, 22.

II. Fig. A. In gen., to cast off, throw away, give up, etc.: ut primum tenebris abjectis inalabat, as soon as the day, having dispelled the darkness, was beginning to brighten, Enn. Ann. v. 219 Vahl.: nusquam ego vidi abjectas aedis, nisi modo haec, thrown away, i. e. sold too low, Plaut. Most. 3, 3, 3: psaltria aliquo abiciendast, must be got rid of (il faut se défaire d'elle, Dacier), Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26: vitam, Cic. Att. 3, 19: salutem pro aliquo, id. Plaut. 33: memoriam beneficiorum, id. Phil. 11: versum, to declaim it carelessly: id. de Or. 3, 26 (cf. with id. ib. 3, 59: pone. Ius est ille ambitus, non abiciendus, the p. riud must be brought gradually to a close, not broken off abruptly).

B. In partic. I. To throw off, cast aside care for, remembrance of, etc., to give up, abandon: abicimus ista, we let that go, Cic. Att. 13, 3: fama ingenii mihi est abicienda, I must renounce, id. ib. 9, 16: domum Sullanam desperabam jam . . . sed tamen non abject, but yet I have not abandoned it, i. e. its purchase, id. Fam. 9, 15: abjectis nigris, nonsense apart, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 141 (cf. amoto ludo, id. S. 1, 1, 27).

2. To cast down to a lower grade, to degrade, humble, Cic. Leg. 1, 9: hic annus senatus auctoritatem abject, degraded or lowered the authority of the Senate, id. Att. 1, 18; so also id. Tusc. 5, 18; id. de Or. 3, 26, 104.—Hence, abjectae res, reduced circumstances (opp. florentes), Nep. Att. 8; Cic. Quint. 30; Tac. A. 4, 68.

3. Abicere se, to throw one's self away, degrade one's self, v. Cic. Tusc. 2, 23: ut enim fit, etc.—Hence, **abjectus**, a, um, P. a., downcast, disheartened, despairing; low, mean, object, worthless, unprincipled. A. Quo me miser confam? An domum? matremne ut miseram lamentantem videam et abjectam? Gracch. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 56, 214: plura scribere non possum, ita sum animo percusso et abjecto, Cic. Att. 3, 2.—B. Nihil abjectum, nihil humile cogitare, Cic. Fin. 5, 20: contemptum atque abjectum, id. Agr. 2, 34: verbis nec inops nec abjectus, id. Brut. 6, 222 al.—Comp.: animus abjectior, Cic. Lael. 16; Liv. 9, 6.—Sup.: animus abjectissimus, Quint. 11, 1, 13 al.—Adv.: **abjecte**.

1. Dispiritedly, despairingly: in dolore est providendum, ne quid abjecte, ne quid timide, ne quid ignave faciamus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 55; id. Phil. 3, 11, 28.—2. Low, meanly: quo sordidius et abjectius nati sunt, Tac. Or. 8: incuriose et abjecte verbum positum, improperly, Gell. 2, 6, 1.

abiēgnus, a, um, adj. (poet., also trisyllabic; collateral form ABIEGNEVS, Inscr. Napol.) [abies], made of fir-wood or deal: trabes, i. e. a ship, Enn. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22, 34: sors, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 82: equus, i. e. the wooden horse before Troy, Prop. 4, 1, 25 (cf. Verg. A. 2, 16): stipes, Att. ap. Fest. p. 219 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 170 Rib.): hastile, Liv. 21, 8, 10: scobis, Col. 12, 44, 4 al.

abies, euntis, Part. of abeo.

abies, ōtis (abietis, abiete, trisyllabic in poet., Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44; Verg. A. 2, 16 al.; so, abietibus, quadrisyl. sometimes, as Verg. A. 9, 674), f. [etym. uncer., perh. akin to ἀβίαω; cf. ἐλάτη=pinus], the silver-fir: Pinus picea, Linn.: ἐλάτη, the tree as well as the wood of it, Plin. 16, 10, 19, § 48; Pall. 12, 15, 1: abies consterunt alta, Enn. ap. Maer. 6, 2 (Ann. v. 195 Vahl.): crispa, id. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 117 lb.): enodis, Or. M. 10, 94. In Verg., on account of its dark foliage, called nigra: nigra abiete, A. 8, 599: abietibus patriis aequi juvenes, tall as their native firs, id. ib. 9, 674 (imitation of Hom. Π. 5, 560: ἐλάτῃσιν ἑσκότες ἰσθηλῆσιν).—II. Poet. t., meton. (cf. Quint. 8, 6, 20), like the Greek ἐλάτη, any thing made of fir. 1. = epistula, a letter (written on a tablet of fir), Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 66 (cf. Engl. book, i. e. beach).—2. = navis, a ship, Verg. G. 2, 68; id. A. 8, 91; cf. id. ib. 5, 663.—3. = hasta, a lance, Verg. A. 11, 667.

abiētarius, a, um, adj. [abies], pertaining to fir-wood, deal: negotio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.—Subst.: **abiētarius**, ii, m., a joiner, Vulg. Exod. 35, 35.

* **abiga**, ae, f. [abigo], a plant which has the power of producing abortion; Greek χαμαίαιτυς, ground-pine: Teucrium iva, Linn.; Plin. 24, 6, 20, § 29.

* **abigētor**, ōris, m., = abigenus or abactor, a cattle-stealer, Paul. Sent. 5, 18.

abigēatus, ūs, m. [abigenus], cattle-stealing, Dig. 47, 14, 1, § 1; 49, 16, 5, § 2.

abigenus, i, m. [abigo], one that drives away cattle, a cattle-stealer, Dig. 47, 14, 1; 48, 19, 16.

ab-igo, ēgi, actum, 3, v. a. [ago], to drive away. I. Lit. A. In gen.: abigam jamego illum adventem ab aedibus, I will drive him away as soon as he comes, Plaut. Am. prol. 150: jam hic me abegerit suo odio, he will soon drive me away, id. As. 2, 4, 40; so Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 47; Varr. R. R. 2, 1; Cic. de Or. 2, 60 al.: uxorem post divortium, to remove from the house, Suet. Tib. 7.—B. In partic. 1. To drive away cattle: familias abriperunt, pecus abegerunt, Cic. Pis. 34; so id. Verr. 2, 1, 10; 3, 23; Liv. 1, 7, 4; 4, 41; Curt. 5, 13 al.—2. Medic. t. t. A. To remove a disease: febres, Plin. 25, 9, 59, § 106; 30, 11, 30 fin.: venenatorum morsus, id. 20, 5, 19.—b. To force birth, procure abortion: partum medicamentis, Cic. Clu. 11; so Plin. 14, 18, 22; Tac. A. 14, 63; Suet. Dom. 22 al.

II. Trop., to drive away an evil, get rid of a nuisance: pestem a me, Enn. ap. Cic. Acc. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 50 Vahl.): lassitudinem abs te, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 3: curas, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 19: pauperiem epulis regum, id. S. 2, 2, 44 al.—Hence, **abactus**, a, um, P. a. A. Of magistrates, driven away, forced to resign their office, Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.—B. Abacta nox, i. q. finita, finished, passed, Verg. A. 8, 407.—C. Abacti oculi, poet., deep, sunken, Stat. Th. 1, 104.

Abii, ōrum, m., a Scythian tribe in Asia, Curt. 7, 6, 11; Amm. 23, 6, 53.

abitio, ōnis, f. [abeo], a going away, departure. I. In gen. (ante-class. for abitus), Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 19; Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 16.—II. In partic., = mors, death, acc. to Gloss. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 380, 9 Müll.

* **ā-bitō**, ēre, 3, v. n. [bito, bito], to go away, depart: ne quo abitat, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 72; cf. Lucil. ap. Vel. Long. p. 2225 P.

ābitus, ūs, m. [abeo], a going away, departure. I. Lit., in abstr. (class.): cum videam miserum hunc tam excruciarier ejus abitu, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 5; 4, 4, 24; Lucr. 1, 457 and 677; * Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 54, § 125; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 311 al.—II. Transf., in concr., the place through which one goes, the outlet, place of egress (as aditus,

of entrance): omnemque abitum custode coronant, they surround the outlet with guards, Verg. A. 9, 380; so in plur.: circumjecta vehicula sepebant abitus, barricaded the passages out, Tac. A. 14, 37.

abjecte, adv., v. abicio, P. a. fin.
abjectio, ōnis, f. [abicio]. * I. A throwing away or rejecting: figuram (opp. additio), Quint. 9, 3, 18.—* II. Abjectio animi, dejection, despondency joined h. l. with debilitatio), Cic. Pis. 36, 88.

abjectus, a, um, v. abicio, P. a.
abjicio, v. abicio.

* **abjūdicātivus**, a, um, adj., in later philos. lang. = negativus, negative, Pseudo-App. Dogm. Plat. p. 30 Elm. (267 Oud.).

ab-jū-dico, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to deprive one of a thing by judicial sentence, to declare that it does not belong to one, to adjudicate, lit. and trop. (opp. adjuco); constr. with aliquid or aliquem ab aliquo, or alicui: adjudicata a me modo est Palaestra, Plaut. Rud. 5, 1, 3; 4, 3, 100; id. As. 3, 3, 17: (Rullus) iudicabit Alexandream regis esse, a populo Romano adjudicabit, Cic. Agr. 2, 16; cf.: rationem veritatis, integritatis... ab hoc ordine adjudicari, id. Verr. 2, 1, 2, § 4: sibi libertatem, id. Caecin. 34 (in Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 102, many since Budaeus, acc. to the MSS., read ab dico; so B. and K.).

* **ab-jū-go**, āre, 1, v. a., lit., to loose from the yoke; hence, in gen., to remove, to separate from: quae res te ab stabulis abjungat? Pac. ap. Non. 73, 22 (Trag. Rel. p. 104 Rib.).

abjunctus, a, um, Part. of abjungo.
ab-jungo, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. I. Lit., to unyoke: juvenum, Verg. G. 3, 518.—Hence, II. Transf., to detach from a thing, to remove, separate: adjuncto Labieno, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: Demosthenes se ab hoc refractariolo judiciali dicendi genere abjuncti, abstante from, Cic. Att. 2, 1, 3.

abjuratio, ōnis, f. [abjuro], a forswearing, Isid. Orig. 5, 6, 20.

* **ab-jur-go**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to deny or refuse reproachfully: arma alicui, Hyg. Fab. 107.

ab-jū-ro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (abjurassit for abjuraverit, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 9), to deny any thing on oath: rem alicui: ne quis mihi in iure abjurassit, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 9: pecuniam, id. Rud. prol. 14: creditum, Sall. C. 25, 4.—Absol., Plaut. Cure. 4, 2, 10; cf.: mihi abjurare certius est quam dependere, Cic. Att. 1, 8, 3.—Poet.: abjuratae rapinae, abjured, denied on oath, Verg. A. 8, 263.

ablactatio, ōnis, f. [ablactō], the weaning of a child, Vulg. Gen. 21, 8 al.

ab-lacto, āre, 1, v. a., to wean (eccl. Lat.).

ablāquēatio, ōnis, f. [ablāqueo], a digging or loosening of the soil round the roots of a tree, Col. 4, 4, 2; 4, 8, 2; Plin. 12, 15, 33, § 66 al.—* II. Concr., the trench itself made by digging, Col. 5, 10, 17 Schneid.

ab-lā-queo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [laqueus, a hollow], to turn up the earth round a tree, in order to form a trench for water, Cato, R. R. 5, 8, 29; Col. 2, 14, 3; 4, 4, 2; Plin. 17, 19, 31, § 140.

ablatio, ōnis, f. [aufero], a taking away (eccl. Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 19; Hier. in Jovin. 2, 11.

ablātivus, i, m. [id.], with or without casus, the ablative case (as denoting that from which something is taken away), Quint. 1, 5, 59; 1, 7, 3; 1, 4, 26; 7, 9, 10 al.

ablator, ōris, m. [id.], one who takes away (eccl. Lat.).

ablātus, a, um, Part. of aufero.

ablégatio, ōnis, f. [ablego], a sending off or away: juvenutis ad bellum, Liv. 6, 39, 7.—A euphemism for banishing, exile (= relegatio): Agrippae, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 149.

* **ablegmina**: partes extorum, quae diis immolantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.

ab-lē-go, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to send off or away, to remove: aliquem foras, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 55; so id. Cas. prol. 62: aliquo mihi est hinc ablegandus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 54: pecus a prato, Varr. R. R. 1, 47: honestos

homines, keep at a distance, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 32: consilium, id. ib. 2, 2, 30: and in the pun, haec legatio a fratris adventu me ablegat, this embassy sends me away from, i. e. prevents me from being present at, his arrival, id. Att. 2, 18, 3: magna pars ablegati, Liv. 7, 39.—With sup.: pueros venatum, Liv. 1, 35, 2.—As a euphemism for in exilium mittere, to banish, Just. 1, 5; Cod. Th. 16, 5, 57.

† **ablepsia**, ae, f., = ἀβλεψία, blindness, Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 647 (in Suet. Claud. 39 written as Greek).

ab-ligū-rio (-gurio), ōris, m. [id.], v. a. I. To lick away, waste or spend in luxurious indulgence: bona, Enn. ap. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25 (Sat. 29 Vahl.); Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 4: patrimonium, App. Mag. p. 313 (but in Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10, the correct read. is obligaverunt).—* II. In mal. part., Suet. Gram. 23.

* **abligūrritio (-guri-)**, ōnis, f. [abligurrio], a consuming or spending in feasting, Capitol. Macr. 15.

* **abligūrritor (-guri-)**, ōris, m. [id.], one who consumes in feasting, a spendthrift, Ambros. Ep. 42.

* **ab-lō-co**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to lease out or let out on hire: domum, Suet. Vit. 7.

* **ab-lū-do**, si, sum, 3, v. n.; meton. (like the Greek ἀσπείρειν), not to agree with or resemble, to differ from, be unlike: haec a te non multum ablutit imago, is not much unlike thee, Hor. S. 2, 3, 320 (= abhorret, discrepat).

ab-lū-o, ōis, m. [id.], v. a., to wash off or away, to wash, cleanse, purify. I.

Lit.: pulverem lymphis, Pac. ap. Gell. 2, 26, 13 (Trag. Rel. p. 108 Rib.): Ulixi pedes abluens, Cic. Tusc. 5, 10, 46: donec me flumine vivo abluero, Verg. A. 2, 719: abluendo cruciori balneas petit, Tac. H. 3, 32.—Poet.: abluere sitim, to quench, Lucr. 4, 876; and: abluere sibi umbras, to remove darkness (by bringing a light), id. 4, 378.—Of the washing away of earth by a shower, Varr. R. R. 1, 35.—In eccl. Lat., of baptism: munere divinitatis abluti, Cod. Th. 19, 6, 4.—* II. Trop., of calming the passions: omnis ejusmodi perturbatio animi placatione abluatur, be removed (fig. derived from the religious rite of washing in expiation of sin), Cic. Tusc. 4, 28, 60: maculam veteris industriae laudabili otio, to wash out, Plin. Ep. 3, 7, 3: perjurata, Ov. F. 5, 681 al.

ablutio, ōnis, f. [abluo], a washing, cleansing, Macr. S. 3, 7.—Of baptism, cf. abluo, I. fin. (eccl. Lat.); in Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 74, the correct reading is adulatione; v. Sillig ad h. l.).

* **ablutor**, ōris, m. [id.], one that washes off or purifies (eccl. Lat.).

ablūtus, a, um, Part. of abluo.

ablūvium, i, n. [abluo], = diluivium, a flood or deluge, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7, 1 (Com. Rel. p. 300, n. 17 Rib.); Front. p. 69 Goes.; cf. Isid. in Magi Auct. vi. p. 503.

ab-mā-ter-tera, ae, f., a great-great-aunt on the mother's side, also called matertera maxima, Dig. 38, 10, 3.

* **ab-nā-to**, āre, 1, v. n., to swim off or away, Stat. Achill. 1, 383.

abnegatio, ōnis, f. [abnego], a denying, denial (late Lat.), Arn. 1, p. 18.

abnegativus, a, um, adj. [id.], negative: adverbium, a negative adverb, Prisc. p. 1020 P. al.

abnegator, ōris, m. [id.], a denier (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Fug. 12.

* **ab-nē-go**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to refuse, be unwilling (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): conjugium alicui, Verg. A. 7, 424: imbre, Col. (poet.), 10, 51: comitem (se), Hor. C. 1, 35, 22; cf. Sil. 3, 110: depositum, to deny, Plin. Ep. 10, 97; so partem pecuniae (pactae), Quint. 11, 2, 11; cf. Dig. 16, 3, 11 al.—With inf.: medicas adhibere manus ad vulnera pastor Abnegat, Verg. G. 3, 456; so id. A. 2, 637.—Absol.: Abnegat, inceptoque, etc., Verg. A. 2, 654.

ab-nē-pos, ōnis, m., the son of a great-grandchild, Suet. Tib. 3; id. Claud. 24; Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 15 al.

ab-neptis, is, f., the daughter of a

great-grandchild, Suet. Ner. 35; Dig. 38, 10, 10, § 15 al.

Abnōba, ae, m., a mountain range in Germany, the northern part of the Black Forest, in which the Danube rises, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 79; Tac. G. 1; cf. Manert, Germ. p. 512.—* II. Hence, **Abnōba Diana**, or simply **Abnōba**, ae, f., the goddess of this mountain, Inscr. Orell. 1886 and 4974.

ab-nocto, āre, 1, v. n. [nox], to pass the night abroad, to stay out all night, Sen. Vit. Beat. 26; Gell. 13, 12 fin.; Dig. 1, 18, 15.

ab-nō-do, āre, 1, v. a., to cut off knots; in the lang. of gardening and the vintage, to clear trees of knots, Col. 4, 24, 10; 4, 22, 4.

* **ab-normis**, e, adj. [norma, v. ab, III. 1.], deviating or departing from a fixed rule, irregular, abnormal: abnormis sapiens, Hor. S. 2, 2, 3 (i. e. qui in nullius verba juravit, belongs to no distinct sect or party, cf. Cic. Lael. 5, 18: ad istorum normam sapientes).

ab-nū-co, v. abnuo.

* **abnūitio**, ōnis, f. [abnuo], = negatio, negation, Paul. ex Fest. p. 108, 7 Müll.

abnūitūrus, a, um, = abnūiturus, v. abnuo.

* **ab-nū-mē-ro**, āre, 1, v. a., to cast up numbers, to reckon up, Nigid. ap. Gell. 15, 3, 4.

ab-nū-o, ōis, m. [id.], (hence abnūitūrus, Sall. Fragm. 1, 37 Kritz), or ōtum, 3, v. a. and n. (abnuo, Enn. ap. Diom. p. 378 P. or Ann. v. 283 Vahl): abnuebunt, id. ib. or Trag. v. 371 id.), lit., to refuse by a nod (cf. Nigid. ap. Gell. 10, 4 fin.); hence, to deny, refuse, to decline doing a thing, to reject. I. Lit.

A. In gen. (syn. recuso; opp. concedo), constr. absol., with the acc., the inf., quin, or de. (a) Absol.: non recuso, non abnuo, Cic. Mil. 36, 100; so Plaut. Capt. 3, 1, 21; id. Truc. prol. 6; Hor. S. 2, 5, 52; Tac. A. 11, 12; id. Agr. 4 al.—(β) With acc. (in Cic. only with general objects, as quid, nihil): cum intellegas, quid quisque concedat, quid abnuat, Cic. Fin. 2, 1, 3: nihil unquam abnuit meo studio voluntas tua, refused, id. Fat. 2, 3; so, aliquid alicui: regi pacem neque abnuere neque pollicere, Sall. J. 47 fin.: alia (opp. probo), id. ib. 83 fin.: abnuere cognomen Bruti, Liv. 1, 56, 8: imperium, id. 3, 66, 3; cf.: imperium auspiciūque, to reject, id. 28, 27, 4: regulae rationem, Quint. 1, 6, 33: omen, Verg. A. 5, 531: aliquid comitem inceptis, Sil. 3, 110.—(γ) With inf.: certare abnuo, Enn. 1, 1: nec abnuebant melioribus parere, Liv. 22, 13 fin.; so id. 22, 37, 4.—With acc. and inf.: aeternam sibi naturam abnuit esse, Lucr. 3, 641; cf.: abnueret a se commissum esse facinus, Cic. Leg. 1, 14, 40; and: haud equidem abnuo egregium ducem fuisse Alexandrum, Liv. 9, 17, 5; so id. 5, 33, 4; 30, 20, 6; Quint. 5, 8, 3; 6, 2, 11 (opp. concedo); Verg. A. 10, 8 al.; cf. also: inanu abnuit quidquam opis in se esse, Liv. 36, 34, 6.—Impers.: nec abnuitur ita fuisse, Liv. 3, 72, 6.—* (δ) With quin: non abnuere se quae cuncta mala patefferent, Tac. A. 13, 14.—* (ε) With de: neque illi senatus de ullo negotio abnuere audebat, Sall. J. 84, 3.

B. Esp., abnuens, like the Gr. ἀνεπίων, declining service, giving up (very rare): milites fessos itineris magnitudine et jam abnuentes omnia, Sall. J. 68, 3; cf.: fessos abnuentesque taedio et labore, declining the combat, Liv. 27, 49, 3.

II. Transf., of abstract subjects, not to admit of, to be unfavorable (poet. and in post-Aug. prose): quod spes abnuit, Tib. 4, 1, 25: quando impetus et subita belli locus abnueret, Tac. H. 5, 13: hoc videtur, nisi abnueret duritia, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 145.

abnūtivus, a, um [abnuo], = negativus; hence subst.: **abnūtivum**, i, n., a denying, refusal, Dig. 45, 1, 83; cf. Abnūtivum: ἀνωμοτικός, Gloss.

ab-nū-to, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. [id.], to deny (by a nod) often, to refuse: quid te adiri (Vahl. adiri), Rib. adiri tam abnutas, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 41, 164 (where Cic. censures the word as less forcible than: vetas, prohibes, absterres, and the like):

quid mi abnutus? Tibi ego abnutus? Plant. Capt. 3, 4, 79.

* **ab-olefácio**, ñre, = aboleo, *to destroy*: civitatem, Tert. Apol. 35 (al. *abolefucere*).

ab-oleo, ñvi (ni), itum, 2, v. a., orig. (in contrast with ad-oleo) *to retard or to check the growth of*; hence, in a more extended sense, *to destroy, efface, abolish*; trop., *to terminate*, and, in the pass., *to die, to decay* (not before the Aug. period).

I. Lit.: cuncta viri monumenta, Verg. A. 4, 497: denn aedes vetustate aut igni abolitae, Tac. A. 2, 49; cf.: corpus alienius igni, i. e. *to burn*, id. ib. 16, 6; so, libros, Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 6: Homeri carmina, Suet. Calig. 34 al.—In pass.: aboleri, *to die* (opp. nasci), Plin. 7, proem. § 4.—**Poet.**: viscera undis, *to remove the poisonous flesh by washing*, Verg. G. 3, 560.—**II.** Fig.: dedecus armis, Verg. A. 11, 789; cf.: labem prioris ignominiae, Tac. H. 3, 24: memoriam, Suet. Calig. 60; Verg. A. 1, 720: magistratum alicui, Liv. 3, 38, 7: legem (= abrogare), Quint. 1, 5, 29; cf. decretum, Suet. Claud. 6; Galb. 23: crimen, Dig. 48, 6, 2, § 10: frumentationes, Suet. Aug. 42: vectigalia, id. Ner. 10: vim moremque asylorum, id. Tib. 37 al.: nonnulla ex antiquis caerimoniis paulatim abolita (= ommissa, neglecta), Suet. Aug. 31; cf.: memoria nondum omnino abolita, id. Gram. 24.

ab-olesco, ñvi, no sup., 3, v. inch. n. (vox Vergiliana) [aboleo], *to decay little by little, to vanish, cease* (like aboleo, not before the Aug. period): tantique abolescet gratia facti, *Verg. A. 7, 232: donec cum re nomen quoque vetustate abolevit, Liv. 1, 23, 3; cf.: cuius rei prope jam memoria aboleverat, id. 3, 55, 6; 9, 36, 1: poena, Gell. 20, 1 al.: abolescit, Crescite, etc., Tert. Exh. Cast. 6.

abolitio, ñnis, f. [id.], *an abrogating, annulling, abolishing, abolition* (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: tributorum, Tac. A. 13, 70; cf.: quadagesimae quinquagesimaeque, id. ib. 13, 51: legis, Suet. Aug. 34: sententiae, Tac. A. 6, 2 fin.—**II.** In partic. **A.** *An amnesty*, Suet. Tib. 4; Flor. 4, 7, 3: sub pacto abolitionis, Quint. 9, 2, 97.—**B.** *The withdrawal of an accusation or suit, suspension*: abolitio publica, ex lege, privata, Cod. Th. 9, 37, 3 sq.; Dig. 48, 16 al.; cf. Rein, Criminalecht. p. 273 sq.

ab-olitor, ñris, m., *one who takes away a thing, or casts it into oblivion*: mors, somnus, Tert. Hab. 3; Aus. Grat. 2.

abolla, ae, f. [αβόλη = ἀβάσθη], prop. a throwing back and around], *a robe of thick woollen stuff worn by soldiers, philosophers, etc.* (called in Verg. A. 5, 421, duplex amictus; v. Serv. ad h. l.): toga detracta est et abolla data, Varr. ap. Non. 538, 16: purpura, Suet. Calig. 35.—Of philosophers, Mart. 4, 53; 8, 48; Juv. 4, 76 al.: facinus maioris abollae, i. e. *a crime committed by a deep philosopher*, Juv. 3, 115.

† **aboleos**, for ab illis; antiqui enim litteram non geminabant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.

abominabilis, e, adj. [abominor], *deserving imprecation or abhorrence, abominable*, Quint. Decl. 1; Vulg. Lev. 11, 10.

* **abominamentum**, i, n. [id.], *a detestable thing*, Tert. adv. Jud. 13.

abominandus and **abominanter**, v. abominor fin.

abominatio, ñnis, f. [abominor], *an abominating, an abomination*, Lact. 1, 17; also = abominamentum, Tert. adv. Jud. 5.

abomino, ñre, v. the foll. art.

ab-ominor, ñtus, 1, v. dep., *to deprecate any thing as an ill omen* (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: cum dixisset sepulcrum dirutum proram spectare, abominatus, etc., when he had spoken the words "a ruined sepulchre," etc., wishing that this the sepulchre, or the words spoken might not be of evil omen, Liv. 30, 25 fin.; so also id. 6, 18, 9; Suet. Claud. 46.—Hence: quod abominor, *which may God avert*, Ov. M. 9, 677; id. P. 3, 1, 105; Plin. Ep. 6, 22, 7 al.—With inf.: haec universi habere abominabatur, Sen. Ben. 7, 8.—**II.** In gen. (opp. to opto), *to abominate, abhor, detest*, Liv. 30, 30, 9; Col. 6, proem. § 1; Quint. 4, 1, 33.—Hence derivv. **I.** **abominanter**, adv., *abominably, detestably*, Cod.

Th. 3, 12, 13.—**2.** **abominandus**, a, um, P. a., *abominable*, Liv. 9, 38 fin.; Sen. Ben. 1, 9; Quint. 8, 4, 22; 9, 2, 80.

I. Collat. act. form **abomino**, are: multam abomina, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, sz.—**2.** **abominor** in pass. signif.: saevitia eorum abominaretur ab omnibus, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.—So Part.: abominatus, *abominated, accursed*: Hannibal, Hor. Epod. 16, 8: seminares, Liv. 31, 12, 8: bubo funebribus et maxime abominatus, Plin. 10, 12, 16.

ab-ominosus, a, um, = ominosus, *full of ill omens, portentous*: Februarius, Sol. 1, 40: vox, Diom. p. 472 P.

Aborigines, um, m. [ab-origo], *the primeval Romans, the Aborigines*, the nation which, previous to historical record, descended from the Apennines, and, advancing from Corseoli and Reate into the plain, drove out the Siculi; *the ancestors of the Romans*, Cato ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 6; Varr. L. L. 5, § 53 Müll.; Cic. Rep. 2, 3; Sall. C. 6; Liv. 1, 1. **I.** Used as an appellative, *original inhabitants*, Plin. 4, 21, 36, § 120: Indigenae sunt inde . . . geniti, quos vocant *aborigines* Latini, Graeci αὐτόχθονας. Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 328.—**II.** Hence, **aboriginus**, a, um, adj., *aboriginal*: sacellum, Ter. Maur. p. 2425 P.

ab-orior, ortus, 4, v. n. dep. **I.** (Opp. of orior) *To set, disappear, pass away* (very rare): infimus aër, ubi omnia oriuntur, ubi aboriuntur, Varr. L. L. 5, 7, § 66 Müll.—Of the voice, *to fail, stop*: infringi linguam vocemque aboriri, Lucr. 3, 155.—**II.** Of untimely birth, *to miscarry* (v. ab. III. 1.); Varr. ap. Non. 71, 27; Plin. 8, 51, 77, § 205.

* **ab-oriscor**, ci, dep. = aborior (after the analogy of nanciscor, profiscor), *to perish, die*, Lucr. 5, 732; v. Lachm. ad h. l.

* **1. aborsus**, a, um, [aborior, in the sense of misbirth], *that has brought forth prematurely*: aborsus abactus venter, Paul. Sent. 4, 9, 6.

2. aborsus, ñs, m. [id.], = abortus, *miscarriage*, Tert. de Fig. 3 fin.; Non. 448, 3.

1. abortio, ñnis, f. [id.], *premature delivery, miscarriage*, Plant. Truc. 1, 2, 98; Cic. Clu. 12; Dig. 48, 19, 38, § 5.

2. abortio, ñre, 4, v. n. [id.], *to miscarry*, Vulg. Job. 21, 10; in Plin. 8, 51, 77, *abortendi* is the true reading (Jan.).

* **abortivum**, i, n., = abortio (eccl. Lat.). **abortivus**, a, um, adj. [abortio], *pertaining to a premature delivery*. **I.** adj. **A.** *Born prematurely* = abortus: Sisyphus, *Hor. S. 1, 3, 46; cf. Juv. 2, 32: ovum, addidit, Mart. 6, 93.—**B.** *That causes abortion*: malvae, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 226; so id. 24, 5, 11, § 18: sternuinae a coitu abortivum, id. 7, 6, 5, § 42.—**II.** Subst.: **abortivum**, i, n. **A.** *An abortion*, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 150; Vulg. 1 Cor. 15, 8 al.—**B.** (Sc. medicamentum.) *A means of procuring abortion* = abiga, Juv. 6, 368.

aborto, ñre, 1, v. n. [aborior], *to bring forth prematurely*, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 14; Firm. 3, 7, 6: filios, id. 6, 31 fin.

abortus, i, n., v. the foll. art.

abortus, ñs, m. (**abortum**, i, n., Dig. 29, 2, 30; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll.) [aborior], *an abortion, miscarriage*. **I.** Lit.: dicam abortum esse, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 38: Tertulliae nollem abortum, *had not miscarried*, Cic. Att. 14, 20, 2: abortum facere, *to suffer abortion, miscarry*, Plin. Ep. 8, 10, 1; but also, *to produce or cause abortion*, Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 118; 21, 18, 69, § 116 al.—**B.** Meton., of plants, Plin. 12, 2, 6, § 13.—* **II.** Trop., of writings, *an unfinished piece*, Plin. praef. § 28.

ab-pátrius, i, m., *a great-great-grand-uncle on the father's side*; also called *patruus maximus*, Dig. 38, 10, 3 al.

ab-rádo, si, sum, 3, v. a., *to scratch off or away, to scrape away, rub off*; of the beard, *to shave*. **I.** Lit.: manibus quidquam abraderé membris, Lucr. 4, 1103; so id. 4, 1110: supercilia penitus abrasa, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7, 20: barbam in superiore labro, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 162.—Of plants: partes radicum, *to grub up*, Plin. 17, 11, 16, § 82; cf. arida, Col. 10, 3: abrasae fauces, *made rough*, Luc. 6, 115: abrasa corpora, *peeled off*, ἀποσφύρατα, Scrib. Comp. 215.—**II.**

Me to n., *to take or snatch away, to seize, extort, rob*, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 19: nihil a Caecina litium terrore, Cic. Caecin. 7, 19: aliquid bonis, Plin. Pan. 37, 2.

Abraham or **Abram**, indecl. or ae, m., *Abraham* (eccl. Lat.).—**II.** Hence derivv. **A.** **Abrahamides**, ae, m., *a descendant of Abraham* (eccl. Lat.).—**B.** **Abrahámens** or **Abraháms**, a, um, adj., *belonging to Abraham* (eccl. Lat.).

abrásus, a, um, Part. of abrado.

* **abrelictus**, a, um, = derelictus, *deserted, abandoned*, Tert. adv. Jud. 1.

ab-renuntio, ñre, 1, v. n., *strengthened form of renuntio, to renounce*, e. g. diabolo, in baptism (eccl. Lat.).

abreptus, a, um, Part. of abripio.

ab-ripio, pui, eptum, 3, v. a. [rapio], *to take away by violence, to drag away, to tear off or away* (stronger than its synn. abduco, abigo, abstrahō). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: abripit hunc intro actutum inter manus, *hurry him away*, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 38: puella ex Atticā hinc abrepta, *stolen*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30; cf.: abreptam ex eo loco virginem secum asportasse, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49, § 107: de convivio in vincla atque in tenebras, id. ib. 2, 4, 10, § 24: ab complexu alicuius, Liv. 3, 57, 8: milites vi fluminis abrepti, Caes. B. C. 1, 64: cf. Mel. 3, 5, 8; Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 170; Varr. A. 1, 108: aliquid ad questionem, Cic. Clu. 33, 89; cf.: aliquid ad humanum exitum, id. Rep. 1, 16 fin.; with acc. only: Cereem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 111: cives, Nep. Mil. 4, 2: aliquid, id. Dat. 4, 2: abripere se, *to run, scamper away*: ita abripuit repente sese subito, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 21; so id. Curc. 5, 1, 8.—**B.** Transf., of property, *to dissipate, squander*: quod ille compersit miser, id. illa univorsum abripit, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 11.—**II.** Trop., *to carry off, remove, detach*: repente te quasi quidam aestus ingenii tui procul a terrā abripuit atque in alium . . . abstraxit, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145: voluntate omnes tecum fuerunt: tempestate abreptus est unus, id. Lig. 12, 34 (the figure taken from those driven away in a storm at sea); so, abreptus amore caedum, Sil. 5, 229; cf. id. 6, 332: (filium) etiam si natura a parentis similitudine abripere, i. e. *made unlike him*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 12.

† **abrodiaetus** (or better, **hab-**), i, m., = ἀβροδιατός (living delicately), *an epithet of the painter Parrhasius*, Plin. 35, 9, 36, § 71.

ab-ródo, si, sum, 3, v. a., *to gnaw off*, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 13; Plin. 10, 62, 82, § 169; 37, 6, 21, § 82.

abrogatio, ñnis, f. [abrogo], *a formal repeal of a law*, Cic. Att. 3, 23, 2.

ab-rógo, ñvi, ñtum, 1, v. a. **I.** Lit., polit. t. t.: *to annul in all its parts a law now in force, to repeal, to abrogate wholly* (whereas *derogo* means to abrogate partly and *abrogo* to counteract; v. these verbs), = ἀνακεῖναι: rogando legem tollere, Front. Diff. 2195 P. v. rogo (very freq. in Cic.): hinc legi nec obrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet, neque tota abrogari potest, *this law cannot be invalidated by an opposing one, nor modified by restrictions, nor wholly repealed*, Cic. Rep. 3, 22, from which example (cf. also id. ib. 2, 37; id. Att. 3, 23, 2, and many others in Liv.) it is evident that *abrogare* was constr. in the classical period with acc., and not, as later, with dat.; cf. Liv. 9, 34 Drak.—**B.** Of a civil office: magistratum alicui, *to take it from, to recall it*: si tibi magistratum abrogasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 57; id. Dom. 83; so id. Off. 3, 10: Cato legem promulgavit de imperio Lentulo abrogando, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 1 (so the correct read., not *Lentuli*).—**II.** Trop., in gen., *to take away, to deprive of*: male fidem servando illis quoque abrogant fidem, *deprive others of credit*, Plaut. Trin. 4, 4, 41; so Cic. Rosc. Com. 15; id. Ac. 2, 11; Auct. ad Her. 1, 30.

abrosus, a, um, Part. of abrado.

† **abrotónitēs**, ae, m. [abrotonum], = ἀβροτονίτης, sc. óivos; *wine prepared with southernwood*, Col. 12, 35.

† **abrotónum** (or better, **hab-**), i, n., = ἀβροτόνιον, *a plant of a pleasant, aromatic smell, southern-*

aeod; perh. Artemisia abrotanum, Linn.: abrotani graves, Lucr. 4, 125; so *m.*: gravem serpentibus urunt abrotanum, Lucr. 9, 921: abrotanum aegro non andet dare (as a medicine), Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114; cf. Plin. 21, 10, 34, §§ 60 and 160; Scrib. Comp. 7 sq., 167.

ab-rumpo, fipi, uptum, 3, *v. a.*, to break off something violently, to rend, tear, sever (poet.; seldom used before the Aug. per., only once in Cic., but after by Verg., Ov., and the hist. often). **I.** Lit.: vinela abrupti equus (trans. of the Homeric δειλὸν ἀροπῆας, Il. 6, 507), Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 3 (Ann. v. 509 Vahl.); so, nec Le-thaica valet Theseus abrumperere caro vin-cula Pirithoo, *Hor. C. 4, 7, 27; cf. Verg. A. 9, 118: abrupti nubibus ignes, torn from, Lucr. 2, 214; cf. with the fig. reversed, in Verg. i. ingemiant abrupti nubibus ignes, A. 3, 199: abrupto sidere, i. e. hidden by clouds, id. ib. 12, 451: plebs velut abrupta a cetero populo, broken off, torn from, Liv. 3, 19, 9.—**II.** Trop.: (legio Martia) se prima latrocinio Antonii abrupti, first freed itself, Cic. Phil. 14, 12: abrumperere vitam, to break the thread of life, Verg. A. 8, 579; 9, 497; so later, abrumperere fata, Sen. Herc. Oct. 893, or, medios annos, Luc. 6, 610: abrumperere vitam a civitate, to leave it, in order to live elsewhere, Tac. A. 16, 28 *fin.*: fas, to destroy, violate, Verg. A. 3, 55: medium sermone, to break off, interrupt, id. ib. 4, 388; cf. abruptus: omnibus inter victoriam mortemve abruptis, since all means of escape, except victory or death, were taken from us, Liv. 21, 44, 3.—Hence, **ab-ruptus**, a, um, *P. a.*, broken off from, separated, esp. of places, inaccessible, or difficult of access. **A.** Lit., of places, precipitous, steep (syn.: praecipit, abscessus): locus in pedum mille altitudinem abruptus, Liv. 21, 36: (Roma) munita abruptis montibus, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 67; Tac. A. 2, 23: petra undique abscissa et abrupta, Curt. 7, 11.—Also *absol.*: **abruptum**, i, n., a steep ascent or descent. cf. praecipit: vastos sorbet in abruptum fluctus, she scallows down her gulf, Verg. A. 3, 422.—**B.** Trop., broken, disconnected, abrupt: Sallustiana brevitatis et abruptum sermonis genus, Quint. 4, 2, 45: contumacia, stultitiam, Tac. A. 4, 20.—*Comp.*, Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 138; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 1.—*Sup.*, Plin. Ep. 9, 39, 5.—*absol.*: per abrupta, by rough, dangerous ways, Tac. Agr. 42 *fin.* (cf. supra: abrupta contumacia).—*Adv.*: **abrupte**, 1. Lit., in broken manner, here and there: palantes flammaram ardores, Ann. 17, 7, 3.—2. Trop., of conduct, hastily, inconsiderately, Just. 2, 15, 4; of discourse, abruptly, Quint. 3, 8, 6; 4, 1, 79; also, simply, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 19.—*Comp.*, Ann. 20, 11.

abrupte, adv., *v. abrumpto*, *P. a. fin.*

abruptio, ónis, *f.* [abruptum], a breaking or tearing off, a rending asunder. **I.** Lit.: corrigiae, of a shoe-latchet, *Cic. Div. 2, 40, 84.—**II.** Trop.: angurii, interruption, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 270 and 271 Mill. —Of divorce, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 11, 3, 1.

abruptus, a, um, *v. abrumpto*, *P. a. abs, prep.*, *v. ab.*

abs-cedo, cessi, cessum, 3, *v. n.* (sync. abscessum = abscessissem, Sil. 8, 109), to go off or away, to depart. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: abscede hinc, sis, sycophanta, Plant. Poen. 1, 2, 162: meo e conspectu, id. Capt. 2, 3, 74: nunquam senator a curia abscessit aut populus e foro, Liv. 27, 50, 4; so, a corpore (mortuus), Tac. A. 1, 7; cf. id. ib. 3, 5: ut abscesserit inde (i. e. e castris) dictator, Liv. 22, 25, 9: illorum navis longe in altum abscesserat, Plant. Rud. prol. 66.

B. In partic. **I.** Milit. t. t. to march off, to depart, retire: non prius Thebani Spartam abscessissent quam, etc., Nep. Iphicr. 2 *fin.*: longius ab urbe hostium, Liv. 3, 8, 8; cf.: a moenibus Alexandriae, id. 44, 19, 11.—*absol.*: si urgemus obsessos, si non ante abscedimus quam, etc., Liv. 5, 4, 10; so Nep. Epam. 9.—*Impers.*: abscedit ab hoste, Liv. 22, 33, 10; cf. id. 27, 4, 1: nec ante abscessum est quam, etc., id. 29, 2, 16; so, a moenibus abscessum est, id. 45, 11, 7: manibus aequis abscessum, Tac. A. 1, 63.

2. To disappear, withdraw, be lost from view: cor (est) in extis: Jam abscedet, simul ac, etc., will disappear, Cic. Div. 10

2, 16 *fin.*—Poet.: Pallada abscessisse mihi, has withdrawn from me from my power, Ov. M. 5, 375.—Of stars, to set, Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 72 al.

3. Of localities, to retire, recede, retreat: quantum mare abscedebat, retired, Liv. 27, 47 *fin.*; so in architecture: frontis et laterum abscedentium adumbratio, of the sides in the background, Vitruv. 1, 2, 2; so id. 1, 2, 7, praef. 11.

4. With respect to the result, to retire, to escape: abscedere latere tecto, to escape with a whole skin, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 5.

II. Fig., to leave off, retire, desist from, constr. with *ab*, the simple *abl.*, or *absol.*: labor ille a vobis cito recedat, benefactum a vobis non abscedet (followed by *abibit*), Cato ap. Gell. 16, 1 *fin.*; so, cito ab eo haec ira abscedet, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 15.—With *abl.* only: haec te abscedat suspicio, Plant. Ep. 2, 2, 100: abscedere irrito incepto, to desist from, Liv. 20, 7, 1.—*absol.*: aegritudo abscesserit, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 29; so, somnus, Ov. F. 3, 307: imago, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 6: ille abscessit (sc. petitione sua), desisted from the action, Tac. A. 2, 34: ne quid abscederet (sc. de hereditate), Suet. Ner. 34; so, semper abscedente usufructu, Dig. 7, 1, 3, § 2.

abscessio, ónis, *f.* [abscedo], a going away, a separating: cum ad corpora tum accessio fieret, tum abscessio, i. e. diminution, *Cic. Univ. 12; Dict. Cret. B. Tr. 1, 5.

abscessus, us, *m.* [id.], a going away, departure, absence: solis, *Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24; Verg. A. 10, 445: Tac. A. 4, 57: continuus, continued absence, id. ib. 6, 38.—**II.** Medic. t. t., an abscess, Cels. 5, 7; in plur., id. 5, 18.

abs-cido, cidi, cissum, 3, *v. a.* [caedo], to cut off with a sharp instrument (diff. from *ab-scindo*, to break or tear off as with the hand); the former corresponds to *praecidere*, the latter to *avellere*, v. Liv. 31, 34, 4 Drak. **I.** Lit.: caput, Cic. Phil. 11, 2, 5; Liv. 4, 19: Verg. A. 12, 511 al.; so, membra, Lucr. 3, 642: brachium, Liv. 4, 28, 8: collum, Sil. 15, 473: dextram, Suet. Caes. 68: linguam, Plant. Am. 2, 1, 7; Suet. Calig. 27 al.: comas alicui, Luc. 6, 568: truncos arborum et ramos, Caes. B. G. 7, 73, 2.—**II.** Trop., to cut off, deprive of; to detract: spem (alicui), Liv. 4, 10, 4; 24, 30, 12; 35, 45, 6: orationem alicui, id. 45, 37, 9: omnium rerum respectum sibi, id. 9, 23, 12: omnia praesidia, Tac. H. 3, 75: vocem, Vell. 2, 66; cf. Quint. 8, 3, 85; 9, 4, 118 Halm (al. abscissa): asperum et abscessum castigatious genus, Val. Max. 2, 7, 14: responsum, id. 3, 8, 3: sententia, id. 6, 3, 10; cf. in *comp.*: praefractor atque abscesior iustitia, id. 6, 3, ext. 4.—*Sup.*, prob. not used.—*Adv.*: **abscese**, cut off; hence, of speech, concisely, shortly, distinctly, Val. Max. 3, 7, ext. 6; Dig. 50, 6, 5, § 2.

ab-scindo, cidi, cissum, 3, *v. a.*, to tear off or away, to rend away (v. preced. art.). **I.** Lit.: tunicam a pectore abscedit, he tore the tunic down from his breast, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1: cervicibus fractis caput abscedit, cut off, id. Phil. 11, 5.—With simple *abl.*: umbris abscindere vestem, Verg. A. 5, 685: with *de*, id. G. 2, 23; nec quidquam dens abscedit terras, torn asunder, separated, Hor. C. 1, 3, 21; cf. Verg. A. 3, 418: Ov. M. 1, 22 al.: venas, to open the veins, Tac. A. 15, 69; 16, 11.—**II.** Trop., to cut off, separate, divide (rare): reditus dulces, to cut off, Hor. Epod. 16, 35: inane soldo, to separate, id. S. 1, 2, 113: querelas alicuius, Val. Fl. 2, 160: jus, Dig. 28, 2, 9, § 2.

abscisé, adv., *v. abscido*, *P. a. fin.*

***abscessio**, ónis, *f.* [abscedo], a breaking off in the midst of a discourse; rhet. fig., Auct. ad Her. 2, 53; 4, 54: vocis, Scrib. Comp. 100.

abscessus, a, um, *Part.* of abscido.

abscessus, a, um, *P. a.*, *v. abscido*.

absconditè, adv., *v. abscondo*, *P. a.*

absconditor, óris, *m.* [abscondo], one that hides or conceals, Jul. Firm. 5, 15; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 25.

abs-condo, condi and condidi, conditum and cōsum, 3, *v. a.* [abscondi, Tac. H. 3, 68; Curt. 6, 6; Gell. 17, 9; Caecil. and Pompon. ap. Non. 75, 25: abscondidi, Plant. Merc. 2, 3, 25; Sil. 8, 192: absconsum, Quint. Decl. 17, 15], to put away, conceal carefully, hide, secrete (the access idea of a careful concealment distinguishes this word from its synn. abdo, celo, abstrudo, etc.). **I.** Lit.: est quiddam, quod occultatur, quod quo studiosius ab istis opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41 *fin.*: nequam (eam) abdidit, abscondit, abstrusam habebam, Plant. Merc. 2, 3, 25: atrum secundum aram, Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 890 P.: fontes absconditi, Auct. ad Her. 4, 6, 9: ensem in vulnere, to bury, Sen. Thyest. 721 (cf.: lateri abdidit ensem, Verg. A. 2, 553: v. abdo, Il. e.); so, abscondit in aëre telum, i. e. shot it out of sight, Sil. 1, 316.—Pass., of stars, to set, and thus become invisible, Verg. G. 1, 221.—Hence, **B.** In gen., to make invisible, to cover: fluvium et campos caede, Sil. 11, 522; so id. 17, 49.—**C.** Poet., to put a place out of sight, to lose sight of, to depart from: aërias Phaeacum abscondimus arces, we leave behind, Verg. A. 3, 291 (cf. id. ib. 4, 154: transmittunt cursu campos).—**II.** Trop.: fugam furto, to conceal flight, Verg. A. 4, 337: praenavigavimus vitam, et quemadmodum in mari, sic in hoc cursu rapidissimi temporis, primum pueritiam abscondimus, deinde adolescentiam, leave behind, outline (cf. the prec., C.), Sen. Ep. 70, 2; Tac. A. 13, 16.—Hence, **absconditus**, a, um, *P. a.*, hidden, concealed, secret, unknown: gladii absconditi, Cic. Phil. 2, 108: in tam absconditis insidiis, id. Cat. 3, 1, 3: jus pontificum, id. Dom. 54, 138.—**Adv.** **1.** **absconditè**, of discourse. **a.** Obscurely, abstrusely, Cic. Inv. 2, 23.—**b.** Profoundly, Cic. Fin. 3, 1, 2.—**2.** **absconse** (from absconsum), secretly, Hyg. Fab. 184; Firm. Math. 2, 2.

† **absegmen**, inis, *n.* [ab-seco], according to Festus, s. v. penitiam, ap. Naev., a piece (of flesh) cut off, Paul. ex Fest. p. 242, 6 Müll.

absens, entis (not apsens), *Part.* of absum.

absentia, ae, *f.* [absum], absence: confer absentiam tuam cum meâ, Cic. Fin. 16, 37; Anton. ap. Cic. Att. 14, 13, A; Quint. 4, 2, 70; Tac. A. 4, 64 al.: testimoniorum, want of, Quint. 5, 7, 1.

* **absentivus**, a, um, *adj.* [absens], long absent, Petr. S. 39.

absento, are, 1, *v. a.* and *n.* [id.]. **I.** Act., to cause one to be absent, i. e. to send away: patriis procul absentaverit astris, Claud. Pros. 3, 213 (others read amandaverit, or patriisque procul mandaverit), Cod. Th. 12, 1, 48.—**II.** *Neutr.*, to be absent: absentans Ulixes, Sid. 9, 13 *fin.*

absida, ae, *v. absis inih.*

absidatus, a, um, *adj.* [absis], having an arch; arched, vaulted (late Lat.): porticus, Paul. Vict. 4: caveae, Cassiod. Var. 4, 51.

ab-silio, ii and ui, *no sup.*, 4, *v. n.* and *a.* [salio], to leap or spring away, to leap off: procul, Lucr. 6, 1217.—With *acc. rei* (as in Gr. φεύγειν τι): nidus tepentes absiliunt (aves), fly from their warm nests, Stat. Th. 6, 97.

ab-similis, e, *adj.* [ab, priv.], unlike, usually with a *neg.* and *dat.* (*a*) *absol.*: falces non absimili formâ muralium falcum, Caes. B. G. 3, 14, 5.—(2) *With dat.*: (herba) neque absimilis bitumini, Col. 6, 17, 2; so Plin. 8, 33, 51, § 121; Suet. Oth. 1; id. Dom. 10 al.

absinthiatus, a, um, *adj.* [absinthium], containing wormwood: poculum, i. e. filled with wormwood-wine, Sen. Suas. 6, p. 40 Bip.—*absol.*: **absinthiatum**, sc. vinum, wormwood-wine, Pall. 2, 32; Lampr. Hel. 21.

† **absinthites**, ae, *m.*, = ἀψινθίτης, sc. οἶνος, wormwood-wine, Col. 12, 35; Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 109.

† **absinthium**, i, n. (also **absinthins**, i, *m.*, ap. v. arr. acc. to Non. 190, 25), = ἀψι-

thov. wormwood, Plin. 27, 7, 28 sq.; Cato, R. R. 159; Varr. R. R. 1, 57; Col. 12, 35; Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 90; tetrum, Lucr. 1, 933; 2, 400; 4, 11 al.—Trop. for something bitter but wholesome, Quint. 3, 1, 5.

absis or **apsis**, idis (collat. form **absida**, ae, Paul. Ep. 12; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 8, 7), *f.*, = *ἀψίς*, lit. a fitting together in a circular form, hence an arch or vault. **I.** Plin. Ep. 2, 17 (but in Plin. 36, 12, 17, the correct read. is *aspidem*, v. Sillig ad h. l.).—In a church, the *choir*, Isid. Orig. 15, 18, 7, and Paul. Ep. 12 (in both of which it is doubtful whether *absis*, *idis*, or *absida*, ae, should be read; cf. Areval upon Isid. l. c.).—**II.** The circle which a star describes in its orbit, Plin. 2, 18, 16, § 79; cf. id. 2, 15, 13, § 63.—**III.** A round dish or bowl, Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 6; ib. Fragm. 32, § 1.

absisto, stiti, no *sup.*, 3, v. n. (like all the compounds of the simple active verb, used only in a neutr. signif., to withdraw or depart from, to go away; constr. *absol.*, with *ab*, or the simple *abl.* (not in Cic.)). **I.** Lit.: quae me hic reliquit atque abstittit, who has left me behind here, and gone off, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 32; ab signis, Caes. B. G. 5, 17; v. Gron. ad Liv. 27, 45.—*Absol.*: miles abstittit, went away, Tac. 2, 31; ab ore scintillae abstittit, burst forth, Verg. A. 12, 101; limine, id. ib. 7, 610; luco, id. ib. 6, 259.—**II.** Trop. with *abl.* (of subst. or gerund.) or the *inf.*, to desist from an act, purpose, etc., to cease, to leave off (so, perh., first in the Aug. period, for the more common *desisto*): obsidione, Liv. 9, 15, Drak.; bello, Hor. S. 1, 3, 104; continuando magistratu, Liv. 8, 34; sequendo, id. 29, 33; ingratis benefacere, id. 36, 35; moveri, Verg. A. 6, 399; abiste viribus indubitare tuis, cease to distrust thy strength, id. ib. 8, 403; cf. morari, id. ib. 12, 676.

* **abs-situs**, a, um, *adj.*, lying away, distant, Paul. Nol. 13, 5.

* **abs-socer**, eri, *m.*, a great-great-grandfather of the husband or wife, Capitol. Gord. 2.

absolutus, *adv.*, v. *absolvo*, P. a.

absolutio, *onis*, *f.* [absolvo]. **I.** In judicial lang., an absolving, acquittal: sententia decem et sex absolutio confici poterat, Cic. Clu. 27; annis decimus post virginum absolutioem, id. Cat. 3, 4; majestatis (for de majestate), an acquittal from crimen majestatis, id. Fam. 3, 11.—In Suet. in *plur.*: reis absolutioes venditare, Vesp. 16.—**II.** Completion, perfection, consummation. **A.** In gen.: virtus quae absolutioem absolutioem definitur, Cic. Fin. 5, 14: haec absolutioem perfectionemque in oratore desiderans, this finish and perfection, id. de Or. 1, 28, 130; so id. Inv. 2, 30.—**B.** Esp., in rhet., completeness, Cic. Inv. 1, 22, 32.

absolutorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], pertaining to acquittal, release. **I.** *Adj.*: tabellae damnatoria et absolutoria, Suet. Aug. 33: judicia, Gal. Dig. 4, 114.—**II.** *Subst.*: **absolutorium**, ii, *n.* (sc. remedium), a means of deliverance from: ejus mali, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 63.

absolutus, a, um, P. a., from

absolvo, vi, *litum*, 3, v. a., to loosen from, to make loose, set free, detach, untie (usu. trop., the fig. being derived from fetters, qs. a vinculis solvere, like vinculis exsolvere, Plaut. Truc. 3, 4, 10). **I.** Lit. (so very rare): canem ante tempus, Amm. 29, 3; asinum, App. M. 6, p. 184; cf.: cum nodo cervicis absolutum, id. ib. 9, p. 231: valvas stabuli, i. e. to open, id. ib. 1, p. 108 *fin.*: absoluta lingua (ranarum) a gutture, loosed, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 172.

II. Trop. **A.** To release from a long story, to let one off quickly: Paucis absolvit ne moraret diutius, Pac. ap. Diom. p. 396 P. (Trag. Rel. p. 98 Rib.); so, te absolvam brevi, Plaut. Ep. 4, 3, 30.

B. To dismiss by paying, to pay off: absolvo hunc vomitum . . . quattuor quadraginta illi debentur minae, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 120; so Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 13 and 18.—Hence, in gen., to dismiss, to release: jam hosce absolutos censeas, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 43; and ironic, id. Capt. 3, 5, 73.

C. To free from (Ciceronian): ut nec Roscium stipulatione alliget, neque a Fannio judicio se absolvat, extricate or free

himself from a lawsuit, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12: longo bello, Tac. A. 4, 23: caede hostis se absolvere, to absolve or clear one's self by murdering an enemy, id. G. 31.—With *gen.*: tutelae, Dig. 4, 8, 3; hence,

D. In judicial lang., t. t., to absolve from a charge, to acquit, declare innocent; constr. *absol.*, with *abl.*, *gen.*, or *de* (Zumpt, § 446; Rudd. 2, 164 sq.): bis absolutus, Cic. Pis. 39: regni suspicione, Liv. 2, 8: judex absolvit injuriarum eum, Auct. ad Her. 2, 13; so Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 29 al.; de praeviatione absolutus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 16.—In Verr. 2, 2, 8, § 22: hic (Dionem) Veneri absolvit, sibi condemnat, are *dativi commodi*: from the obligation to Venus he absolves him, but condemns him to discharge that to himself (Verres).—With an abstract noun: fidem absolvit, he acquitted them of their fidelity (to Ottho), pardoned it, Tac. H. 2, 60.

E. In technical lang., to bring a work to a close, to complete, finish (without denoting intrinsic excellence, like *perficere*; the fig. is prob. derived from detaching a finished web from the loom; cf.: rem dissolutam divulsanque, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 188).—So of the sacrificial cake: liba absolutata (as taken from the pan), ready, Varr. R. R. 2, 8; but esp. freq. in Cic.: ut pictor nemo esset inventus, qui Coae Veneris eam partem, quam Apelles inchoatam reliquisset, absolveret, Cic. Off. 3, 2 (cf. Suet. Claud. 3); id. Leg. 1, 3, 9; id. Att. 12, 45; cf. id. Fin. 2, 32, 105; id. Fam. 1, 9, 4; id. Att. 13, 19 al.—So in Sallust repeatedly, both with *acc.* and *de*, of an historical statement, to bring to a conclusion, to relate: cetera quam paucissimis absolvam, J. 17, 2: multa paucis, Cic. Fragm. Hist. 1, n. 2; de Catilineae conjuratione paucis absolvam, id. Cat. 4, 3; cf.: nunc locorum situm, quantum ratio sinit, absolvam, Amm. 23, 6.—Hence, **absolutus**, a, um, P. a., brought to a conclusion, finished, ended, complete (cf. *absolvo*, E.). **A.** In gen.: nec appellatur vita beata nisi confecta atque absoluta, when not completed and concluded, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 87; cf.: perfecte absolutus, id. ib. 4, 7, 18; and: absolutus et perfectus per se, id. Part. Or. 26, 94 al.—*Comp.*, Quint. 1, 1, 37.—*Sup.*, Auct. ad Her. 2, 18, 28; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 74; Tac. Or. 5 al.—**B.** Esp. **I.** In rhet. lang., unrestricted, unconditional, absolute: hoc mihi videor videre, esse quasdam cum adjunctione necessitudines, quasdam simplices et absolutas, Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 170.—**2.** In gram. **a.** Nomen absolutum, which gives a complete sense without any thing annexed, e. g.: deus, Prisc. p. 581 P.—**b.** Verbum absolutum, in Prisc. p. 795 P., that has no case with it; in Diom. p. 333 P., opp. inchoativum.—**c.** Adjectivum absolutum, which stands in the positive, Quint. 9, 3, 19.—*Adv.*: **absolūtē**, fully, perfectly, completely (syn. *perfectē*), distinctly, unrestrictedly, absolutely, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 38; 5, 18, 53; id. Fin. 3, 7, 26; id. Top. 8, 34 al.—*Comp.*, Macr. Somm. Scip. 2, 15.

absolūtē, *adv.*, v. *absolvo*, P. a.

absone, *adv.*, v. *absolvo*, P. a.

absonus, a, um, *adj.* **I.** Deviating from the right one, discordant, dissonant, inharmonious: sunt quidam ita voce absoni, ut . . . in oratorum numerum venire non possint, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: vox absona atque absurda, id. ib. 3, 11, 41.—Hence, **II.** In gen., not harmonizing with a thing, not accordant with, unsuitable, incongruous; constr. with *ab* or (= alienus) with *dat.* or *absol.*: nec absoni a voce motus erant, Liv. 7, 2: nihil absorum fidei divinae originis fuit, id. 1, 15: fortunis absona dicta, Hor. A. P. 112.—*Absol.*: nihil absorum, nihil agreste, Quint. 6, 3, 107; cf. id. 12, 10, 32.—*Adv.*: **absone**, discordantly, incongruously, Gell. 15, 25; App. Mag. p. 277.

absorbēo, bui, rarely psi, ptum (absorbui, Plin. 9, 35, 58: absorpsi, Luc. 4, 100; cf. Vel. Long. 2233 P.), 2, v. a., to swallow down any thing, to devour. **I.** Lit.: unda legiones, Naev. B. Pun. 4, 16: oceanus vix videtur tot res tam cito absorbere potuisse, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 67: placentia, Hor. S. 2, 8, 24; so id. ib. 2, 3, 240 K. and H. (al. absorbere and exsorbere): unonem, Plin. l. 1 (Sill. *ob.*): res ad victum, to devour; Cic. Rep. 2, 5.—**II.** Trop., to engross, absorb: hunc absorbit aestus glo-

riae, Cic. Brut. 81; so id. Leg. 2, 4, 9: ipse ad sese jamdudum vocat, et quodam modo absorbet orationem meam, and, as it were, eats up my discourse (i. e. wishes it to treat of him only), id. Sest. 6, 13: ea (meretrix) accrume aestuosa absorbet, devours (i. e. squanders one's property, the figure taken from the sea), Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 67.

* **absorptio**, *onis*, *f.* [absorbeo], per met., a drink, beverage, Suet. Ner. 27 dub.

abs-pello, -porto, -portatio, v. *asp.*

abs-que, *prep.* gov. *abl.* [from *abs* and the generalizing *-que*, like *susque* deque from *sub* and *de*; cf. Prisc. 999 P.] (ante- and post-class.), without. **I.** Ante-class. **A.** Denoting defect in conception, while the class. *sine* indicates defect in reality. In Plaut. and Ter. only in conditional clauses: absque me, te, eo, etc., esset = nisi or si ego, tu, is, etc., non fuisset; without me, i. e. without my agency, if it had not been for me: nam hercle absque me foret et meo praesidio, hic faceret te prostibilem, if I had not stood by you, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 56; cf. id. Trin. 5, 2, 3: nam absque ted esset, numquam hodie ad solem occasum viverem, if you had not aided me, etc., id. Men. 5, 7, 33; cf. id. Bacch. 3, 3, 8; id. Trin. 4, 1, 13: absque eo esset, recte ego mihi vidissem, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 11. Somewhat different is, quam fortunatum ceteris sum rebus, absque una hac foret, if it were not for this one thing, id. Hec. 4, 2, 25.

B. After Plaut. and Ter., *absque* appears in the classic lang. only a few times in a kind of jurid. formula: absque sententia, without judgment, contrary to it: nullam a me epistulam ad te sino absque argumento ac sententia pervenire, Cic. Att. 1, 19, 1; cf.: an etiamsi nulla ratione ductus est, impetu raptus sit et absque sententia? Quint. 7, 2, 44.

II. Post-class. **A.** Likewise in jurid. lang., i. q. *sine*, without: decerni absque libelli documento, Cod. Th. 11, 30, 40; so, absque praedjudicio, Gell. 2, 2, 7: absque ulla observatione, Cod. Th. 13, 5, 38: absque omni praerogativa principum, Amm. 23, 5.

B. I. q. praeter, except: apud Aeschylum eundem esse versum absque paucis syllabis, Gell. 13, 18 (19), 4; so, absque paucis, Symm. Ep. 2, 36: absque his, Cod. Th. 6, 4, 18; 11, 16, 17: purpureus absque cauda, except the tail, Sol. 46.—*Adv.*, = praeterquam, nisi; absque labra, except the lips, Amm. 23, 5; so, absque illud nomen, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 18.

2. absque = et abs: loca, templa . . . eorum reliquistis absque his abeat, Form. ap. Macr. S. 3, 9.

* **abstantia**, ae, *f.* [absto], distance, Vitruv. 9, 1, 11.

abs-temius, a, um, *adj.* [cf. temetum and temulentum], abstaining from intoxicating drinks, temperate, sober, *abovoc.* **I.** Lit.: sicca atque abstemia, Lucil. ap. Non. 68, 30: mulieres, Varr. ap. Non. ib.: vina fugit gaudetque meris abstemium undis, Ov. M. 15, 323 al.—Hence, **II.** In gen.: i. q. sobrius, temperate, abstinent, moderate: abstemius, herbis vivis et urtica, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 7.—**Pleon.**: mulieres vini abstemiae, Plin. 22, 24, 54, § 115.—**B.** In later Lat. = jejunus, who is yet fasting, has not breakfasted, Aus. Idyll. praef. 11.

abstentio, *onis*, *f.* [abstineo], the holding back, retaining: stercoreum, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 18.

abstentus, a, um, Part. of *abstineo*.

abs-tergo, *ersi*, *rsum*, 2, v. a. (the form *abstergo*, *gēre* rests upon spurious readings, except in eccl. Lat., as Vulg. Apoc. 21, 4), to wipe off or away, to dry by wiping. **I.** Lit.: labellum, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 52: sudorem, id. Men. 1, 2, 16: vulnera, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 9: lacrimas, Lucil. ap. Porphy. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 68: fetum, Cic. Phil. 14, 34: everrite aedis, abstergete araneas, brush away, Titin. ap. Non. 192, 10.—**B.** Transf.: rem (qs. to wipe away, i. e.), to break, to dash to pieces, Curt. 9, 9, 16.—**II.** Trop., to wipe away (any thing disagreeable, a passion, etc.), i. e. to drive away, expel, remove, banish: ut mihi absterserunt omnem sorditudinem, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 10; esp. freq. in Cic.: dolorem, Q. Fr. 2, 9: senectutis molestias, Sen. 1:

metum, Fam. 9, 16; luctum, Tusc. 3, 18; suspitionem, Amm. 14, 11.

abs-terréo, ui, itum, 2, v. a., to drive away by terrifying, to frighten away, to deter (by fear): patrem, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 74; so Ter. Andr. 3, 1, 14: neminem a congressu meo neque janitor meus neque somnus absterruit, Cic. Planc. 27: homines a pecuniis capiendis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 58; so Hor. S. 2, 5, 83; Liv. 5, 41; Suet. Caes. 20 al.—With *de*: ut de frumento auerser absterreret, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 41.—With *simple abl.*: lenonem aedibus, Titin. ap. Non. 95, 1: teneros animos vitis, Hor. S. 1, 4, 128; so Tac. A. 12, 45 al.—**II.** Transf. with an abstract object, to take away, remove, withdraw: pabula amoris sibi, Lucr. 4, 1064: satum genitale cuiquam, id. 4, 1233: auctum, id. 5, 846.

abstersus, a, um, Part. of abstergeo.
* **absternax**, ōis, adj., = absternens, abstinent, Petr. S. 42; Symm. Ep. 1, 47.
absternens, entis, P. a., v. absterneo.
abstinter, adv., v. absterneo, P. a., fin.

abstinentia, ae, f. [abstineo], abstinentia, self-restraint (the quality by means of which one abstains from unlawful desires, acts, etc., freedom from covetousness (se ab re abstinet); it always has reference to the outward object from which one restrains himself; while the syn. continentia designates merely subjective self-restraint. Yet as early as Cic. these ideas passed into each other, abstinentia being used for continentia, and continentia—referring to an object—taking the place of abstinentia).

I. In gen., a refraining from any thing: conciliare benevolentiam multitudinis abstinentia et continentia, i. e. by not violating the right of property (alieno abstinent) and by self-control (se continent), Cic. Off. 2, 22: possum multa dicere de provinciali in eo magistratu abstinentia, id. Sest. 3; id. Verr. 4, 46; id. Q. Rosc. 17; so id. Att. 5, 17; Sall. C. 3.—**II.** In later Lat., abstinentia from food, fasting, starvation = inedia (v. absterneo): vitam abstinentia finivit, he ended his life by starvation, Tac. A. 4, 35; Sen. Ep. 70, 9; 77, 9; cf. Cels. 2, 16; februm quiete et abstinentia mitigavit, Quint. 2, 17, 9; so Plin. 27, 55, 80 al.—From

abs-tineo, ūi, tentum, 2, v. a. and n. [teneo], to keep off or away, to hold back, to hold at a distance. In the comic writers and Cic. this verb is in most cases purely active, hence constr. with aliquem (or se) *re* or *ab re*; the neuter signif. first became prevalent in the Aug. per. = se abstinere. **I.** Act.: dum ted abstineas nupta, virdua, Virgine, etc., Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 37: urbanis rebus te, id. Cas. 1, 1, 13; id. Men. 5, 6, 20; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 132: manus a muliere, Lucil. ap. Non. 325, 32; cf.: manus abstineant, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 11: amor abstinentidust (apstandust, R.), id. ib. 2, 1, 30: me ostreis et muraemis facile absternebam, Cic. Fam. 7, 20: ab alienis mentes, oculos, manus de Or. 1, 43: manus animosque ab hoc scelere, id. Verr. 1, 12 fin.: se nullo dedecore, id. Fin. 3, 11, 38: se cibo, Caes. B. C. 8, 44: ne ab obsidibus quidem iram belli hostis abstinuit, Liv. 2, 16: aliquos ab legatis violandis, id. 2, 22: se armis, id. 8, 2 al.—Hence: manum a se, to abstain from suicide, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37 al.

II. Neutr.: abstinere, to abstain from a thing; constr. with *abl.*, *ab*, *inf.*, *quin* or *quomodo*, the *gen.*, or *absol.* (a) With *abl.*: haud abstinent culpa, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 18 Ritschl: injuria, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 72: faba (Pythagorei), id. Div. 2, 58, 119: proelio, Caes. B. G. 1, 22, 3: pugna, Liv. 2, 45, 8: senatorio ambitu, Tac. A. 4, 2: manibus, id. Hist. 2, 44: auribus principis, to spare them, id. Ann. 13, 14: sermone Graeco, Suet. Tib. 71: publico abstinuit, did not go out, id. Claud. 36 al.—*Inpers.*: ne a me quidem abstinuit, Cic. de Or. 3, 43, 171: ut seditionibus absterneretur, Liv. 3, 10, 7; so id. 5, 50, 7.—(β) With *ab*: ut ne a mulieribus quidem atque infantibus absterneret, Caes. B. G. 7, 47, 5.—(γ) With *inf.*: dum mi abstineant invidere, if they only cease to envy me, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 2; so Suet. Tib. 23.—(δ) With *quin* or *quominus*: aegre abstinent, quin castra oppugnant, Liv. 2, 45, 10: ut ne clarissimi quidem viri absti-

nerint, quominus et ipsi aliquid de ea scriberent, Suet. Gram. 3.—(* ε) With the *gen.* (in Greek construction like the Greek ἀπέχεσθαι τινος): abstineto irarum calidaeque rixae, Hor. C. 3, 27, 69 (cf. infra, abstinens).—(ζ) *Absol.*: te scio facile abstinere posse, Plaut. Aul. 2, 5, 19: non tamen abstinuit, Verg. A. 2, 534.—Esp. in med., to abstain from food: abstinere debet aeger, Cels. 2, 12, 2.—Hence, **abstinens**, entis, P. a., abstaining from (that which is unlawful), abstinent, temperate; constr. *absol.* with *abl.*, or poet. with *gen.*: esse abstinentem, continere omnes cupiditates praeclarum est, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11: praetorem decet non solum manus, sed etiam oculos abstinentes habere, id. Off. 1, 40, 144: impubi aut certe abstinentissime rebus venereis, Col. 12, 4, 3: animus abstinens pecuniae, Hor. C. 4, 9, 37; so, alieni abstinentissimus, Plin. Ep. 6, 8, 5; and: somni et vini sit abstinentissimus, Col. 11, 1, 3.—*Comp.*, Auson. Grat. Act. 28.—*Sup.*, Col. and Plin. 1, 1.—*Adv.*: **abstinter**, unselfishly, Cic. Sest. 16, 37.—*Comp.*, Augustin. Mor. Manich. 2, 13.

* **ab-sto**, āre, 1, v. n., to stand off or at a distance from, to stand aloof: si longius abstes, Hor. A. P. 361.

* **abstractio**, ōnis, f. [abstraho], a separation: conjugis, Dict. Cret. 1, 4.

abstractus, a, um, P. a. of

abs-trāho, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. (abstraxe = abstraxisse, Lucr. 3, 650), to draw away from a place or person, to drag or pull away. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: ut me a Glycerio miserum abstrahat, Ter. And. 1, 3, 8; so, liberos ab aliquo, Caes. B. G. 3, 2, 5: aliquem de matris complexu avellere atque abstrahere, Cic. Font. 21 (17): aliquem e gremio e sinuque patriae, id. Cael. 24, 59; for which, aliquem gremio, Or. M. 13, 658: aliquem raptim ex oculis hominum, Liv. 39, 49, 12: naves e portu, id. 37, 27, 6 (al. a portu): aliquem a conspectu omnium in altum, Cic. de Or. 3, 36, 145 (corresp. with a terra abripuit).—*Absol.*: bona civium Romanorum diripiunt, in servitium abstrahunt, Caes. B. G. 7, 42, 3: navem remulco abstraxit, id. B. C. 2, 23.

B. Esp., to withdraw, alienate from a party: copias a Lepido, Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 3: Germanicum suetis legionibus, Tac. A. 2, 5. **II.** Trop., to draw away, withdraw, divert: animus se a corpore abstrahet, Cic. Rep. 6, 26: a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit (for which in the preced., *avocare*), id. de Sen. 6: me a nullius commodo, id. Arch. 6, 12: aliquem a malis, non a bonis, id. Tusc. 1, 34 fin. al.: magnitudine pecuniae a bono honestoque in pravum abstractus est, Sall. J. 29, 2: omnia in duas partes abstracta sunt, respública, quae media fuerat, dilacerata, id. ib. 41, 5.—Hence, **abstractus**, a, um, P. a.: in the later philosophers and grammarians, *abstract* (opp. concrete): quantitas, Isid. Or. 2, 24, 14.

abs-trūdo, ūsi, ūsum, 3, v. a., to push or thrust away, and hence to conceal (cf. abdo). **I.** Lit.: aurum, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 13; so ib. 4, 5, 3; id. Curc. 5, 2, 8: in cerebro colaphos, to thrust into the brain itself, id. Rud. 4, 3, 68 (cf. a similar passage from Verg. under abdo): mane me in silvam abstrusi densam, Cic. Att. 12, 15: tectum inter et laquearia, Tac. A. 4, 69.—**II.** Trop.: in profunda veritatem, Cic. Ac. 2, 10: tristitiam, Tac. A. 3, 6: metum, id. ib. 15, 5 al.—Hence, **abstrusus**, a, um, P. a., hidden, concealed. **A.** Lit.: corpus abstrusum in flumine, Att. ap. Non. 308, 8 (Trag. Rel. p. 195 Rib.): insidias, Cic. Leg. Agr. 2, 49: terra, Ov. H. 7, 147: incendium, Vell. 2, 130, 4.—With *dat.*: serpens abstrusa terrae, Vell. 2, 129, 4.—**2.** In neutr. *absol.*: in abstruso esse, to be in concealment, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 129; to be unknown, Amm. 17, 7.—**B.** Trop.: dolor reconditus et penitus abstrusus, a concealed and inwardly repressed sorrow, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 10: disputatio paulo abstrusior, requiring a somewhat deeper investigation, Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 30: homo abstrusus, reserved, Tac. A. 1, 24.—*Sup.* not used.—*Adv. comp.*: **abstrusus**, Amm. 28, 1, 49: semet amandarunt, more closely.

(**ab-strūo**, a false read. in Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 27.)

abstrūsē, adv., v. abstrudo, P. a. fin.
* **abstrūsio**, ōnis, f. [abstrudo], a removing, concealing: seminis, Arn. 5, p. 183.

abstrusus, a, um, v. abstrudo, P. a.
* **abs-tulo**, ūre, v. a., an old form (from which is the perf. abstulsi), = aufero, to take away: aulas abstulas, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Diom. P. 376.

(**absuētūdo**, ūnis, a false read. in App. Mag. p. 313 for assuetudo).

ab-sum, āfui (better than abfui), āfīturus (āferem, āfore), v. n., in its most general signif., to be away from, be absent. **I.** In gen. **A.** *Absol.* without designating the distance (opp. *adsum*): num ab domo absum? Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 16: me absente atque insciente, id. Trin. 1, 2, 130: domini ubi absum, are not at home, not present, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 53: facile aerumnam ferre possum, si inde abest injuria, Caecil. ap. Non. 430, 18.—**B.** With reference to the distance in space or time; which is expressed either by a definite number, or, in gen., by the advs. *multum*, *parvum* (not *parum*, v. below) *longe*, etc.: edixit, ut ab urbe abesset milia pass. ducenta, Cic. Sest. 12, 29: castra, quae aberant bidui, id. Att. 5, 16: hic locus aequo fere spatio ab castris Ariovisti et Caesaris aberat, Caes. B. G. 1, 43: haud longe abesse oportet, he ought not to be far hence, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 166: legiones magnum spatium aberant, Caes. B. G. 2, 17: menses tres abest, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 66: haud permultum a me aberit infortunium, Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 1; Cic. Fam. 2, 7.—With the *simple abl.* for *ab*: paulumque cum ejus villa abessemus, Cic. Ac. 1, 1 Girenz; but, ab ejus villa, B. and K.; cf.: nupta abesse tua, Ov. R. Am. 774.—With *inter*: nec longius inter se passibus absumt, Verg. A. 11, 907.—With *prope*, *propius*, *proxime*, to denote a short distance: nunc nobis prope abest exitum, is not far from, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 8; so with *est*: prope est a te Deus, tecum est, Sen. Ep. 41: loca, quae a Brundisio propius absumt, quam tu, biduum, Cic. Att. 8, 14: quoniam abes propius, since you are nearer, id. ib. 1, 1: existat aliquid, quod . . . absit longissime a corpore, id. Ac. 2, 11, 36; so id. Deiot. 13; Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16 al.—Hence the phrase: tantum abest, ut—ut, so far from—that, etc. (Zumpt, § 779), the origin of which is evident from the following examples from Cic. (the first two of which have been unjustly assailed): id tantum abest contra, ut nihil magis officio possit esse contrarium, Off. 1, 14 (with which comp. the personar. expression: equidem tantum absum ab ista sententia, ut non modo non arbitror . . . sed, etc., id. de Or. 1, 60, 255): tantum abest ab eo, ut malum mors sit, ut verear, me, etc., id. Tusc. 1, 31, 76: ego vero istos tantum abest ut ornem, ut effici non possit, quin eos oderim, so far am I from—that, id. Phil. 11, 14; sometimes *etiam* or *quoque* is added to the second clause, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2; Suet. Tib. 50; more rarely *contra*, Liv. 6, 31, 4. Sometimes the second ut is left out: tantum afulit, ut inflammare nostros animos: somnum isto loco vix tenebamus, Cic. Brut. 80, 278; on the contrary, once in Cic. with a third ut: tantum abest, ut nostra miremur, ut usque eo difficile ac morosi simus, ut nobis non satisfaciat ipse Demosthenes, Or. 29, 104.

II. Hence, **A.** To be away from any thing unpleasant, to be freed or free from: a multis et magnis molestiis abes, Cic. Fam. 4, 3: a culpa, id. Rosc. Am. 20: a reprehensione temeritatis, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23.

B. To be removed from a thing by will, inclination, etc.; to be disinclined (to syn. *abhorreo*): a consilio fugiendi, Cic. Att. 7, 24: ab istis studiis, id. Planc. 25: ceteri a periculis aberant, kept aloof from, avoided, Sall. C. 6, 3: toto aberant bello, Caes. B. G. 7, 63.

C. To be removed from a thing in regard to condition or quality, i. e. to be different from, to differ = abhorrere: abest a tua virtute et fide, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 2: istae καλακεια non longe abest a scelere, id. Att. 13, 30: haec non absumt a consuetudine somniorum, id. Divin. 1, 21,

12.—Since improvement, as well as deterioration, may constitute the ground of difference, so absum may, according to its connection, designate the one or the other: nullā re longius absumus a naturā ferarum, in nothing are we more elevated above the nature of the brute, Cic. Off. 1, 16, 50; so also the much-contested passage, Cic. Planc. 7, 17: longissime Plancius a te afit, i. e. valde, plurimis suffragiis, te vicit, was far from you in the number of votes, i. e. had the majority; v. Wunder ad Planc. proleg. p. 83 sq.; on the other hand, to be less, inferior: longe te a pulchris abesse sensisti, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 339, 23: multum ab eis aberrat L. Fulvius, id. Brut. 62, 222; so Hor. A. P. 370.

D. Not to be suitable, proper, or fit for a thing: quae absunt ab forensi contentione, Cic. Or. 1, 37: ab principis personā, Nep. Ep. 1, 2.

E. To be wanting.—desum, Pac. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31 (Trag. Rel. p. 122 Rib.): unum a praetura tuā abest, one thing is wanting to your praetorship, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 25: quaeris id quod habes; quod abest non quaeris, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 16; cf. Lucr. 3, 970 and 1095.—After Cicero. constr. in this signif. with dat.: quid huic abesse poterit de maximarum rerum scientiā? Cic. de Or. 1, 11, 48: abest enim historia litteris nostris, history is yet wanting to our literature, id. Leg. 2, 5.—So esp. in the poets: donec virenti cavitatis abest morosa, Hor. C. 1, 9, 17; 3, 24, 64; Ov. M. 14, 371.—Hence the phrase non multum (neque multum), paulum, non (haud) procul, minimum, nihil abest, quin, not much, little, nothing is wanting that (Zumpt, Gr. § 540); but not parum, since parum in good classical authors does not correspond in meaning with non multum, but with non satis (v. parum): neque multum abesse ab eo, quin, etc., Caes. B. G. 5, 2, 2; and absol.: neque multum afit quin, id. B. C. 2, 35, 4: paulum afit quin, id. § 2: legatos nostros haud procul afit quin violarent, Liv. 5, 4, 4 fin.: minimum afit quin periret, was within a little of, Suet. Aug. 14: nihil afore credunt quin, Verg. A. 8, 147 al.

F. Abesse alicui or ab aliquo, to be wanting to any one, to be of no assistance or service to (opp. adsum): ut mirari Torquatus desinat, me, qui Antonio aiferim, Sullam defendere, Cic. Sull. 5: facile etiam absentibus nobis (without our aid) veritas se ipsa defendet, id. Ac. 2, 11, 36: longe iis fraternum nomen populi Romani afiturum, Caes. B. G. 1, 36. So also Cic. Planc. 5, 13: et quo plus intererat, eo plus aberas a me, the more I needed your assistance, the more you neglected me, v. Wunder ad h. l.; cf. also Sall. C. 20 fin.

G. Cicero uses abesse to designate his banishment from Rome (which he would never acknowledge as such): qui nullā lege abessem, Cic. Sest. 34, 37; cf.: discessus.—Hence, **absens**, entis (gen. plur. regul. absentium; absentum, Plant. Stich. 1, 1, 5), *P. a.*, absent (opp. praesens). **A.** In gen.: vos et praesentem me curā levatis et absentem magna solatia dedistis, Cic. Brut. 3, 11; so id. Off. 3, 33, 121; id. Verr. 2, 2, 17: quocirca (amici) et absentes adsunt et egentes abundant, id. Lael. 7, 23: ut loquerer tecum absens, cum coram id non licet, id. Att. 7, 15: me absente, id. Dom. 3; id. Cael. 50: illo absente, id. Tull. 17; id. Verr. 2, 60: absente accusatore, id. ib. 2, 99 al.—*Sup.*: mente absentissimus, Aug. Conf. 4, 4.—Of things (not thus in Cic.): Romae rursus optas, absentem rusticum urbem tollis ad astra, Hor. S. 2, 7, 28; so, Rhodus, id. Ep. 1, 11, 21: rogus, Mart. 9, 77, 8: venti, Stat. Th. 5, 87: imagines rerum absentium, Quint. 6, 2, 29: versus, Gell. 20, 10.—**B.** In partic. **1.** In conversat. lang. (*a*) Praesens absens, in one's presence or absence: postulo ut mihi tua domus te praesente absente pateat, Ter. Eun. 5, 8, 29.—(*β*) Absente nobis turbatumst, in our absence (so also: praesente nobis, v. praesens), Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 7; Afran. ap. Non. 76, 19 (Com. Rel. p. 165 Rib.).—**2.** In polit. lang., not appearing in public canvassings as a competitor: deligere (Scipio) iterum consul absens, Cic. Rep. 6, 11; so Liv. 4, 42, 1; 10, 22, 9.—**3.** = mortuus, praef. Plaut. Cas. prol. 20; Vitruv. 7, deae. § 8.—**4.** Ellipt.: absens in Lucanis, ab-

sent in Lucania, i. e. absent and in Lucania, Nep. Hann. 5, 3; so id. Att. 8, 6.

* **absumēdo**, inis, *f.* [absumo], a consuming or devouring consumption, in a pun: quanta summi absumedo! Plaut. Capt. 4, 3, 3.

ab-sumo, mpsi, mptum (not msi, mntum), 3, v. a. **I.** Orig., to take away; hence, to diminish by taking away. Of things, to consume, to annihilate; of persons, orig. to ruin, to corrupt; later, in a phys. sense, to kill. Thus Hercules, in the transl. of the Trachiniae, complains: sic corpus clade horribili absumptum extabit, consumed, ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 8, 20; so Philoctetes in a piece of Attius: jam jam absumor: conicit animam vis vulneris, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19 (Trag. Rel. p. 209 Rib.): jam ista quidem absumpta res erit: diesque noctesque estur, bibitur, etc., Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 78: absumpti sumus, pater tuus venit, we are lost, undone! id. ib. 2, 1, 18; id. Am. 5, 1, 6: nisi quid tibi in te auxili est, absumptus es, you are ruined, id. Ep. 1, 1, 76: dum te fidelem facere ero voluisti, absumpti's paene, id. Mil. 2, 4, 55: pythisano modo mihi quid vini absumpsit! has consumed, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 48; so, absumet heres Caecuba dignior, Hor. C. 2, 14, 25: mensas malis, Verg. A. 3, 257; cf. id. G. 3, 268; and: absumptis frugum alimentis, Liv. 23, 30, 3: urbem flammis, to consume, destroy, Liv. 30, 7, 9; cf. Vell. 2, 130; Plin. Ep. 10, 42: plures fame quam ferro absumpti, Liv. 22, 39, 14; cf.: quos non oppresserit ignis, ferro absumpti, killed, id. 30, 6, 6; and: multi ibi mortales ferro ignique absumpti sunt, id. 23, 30 fin.; and: annum leto, Verg. A. 3, 654.—Absumi, to be killed: ubi nuper Epiri rex Alexander absumptus erat, Liv. 9, 17 fin.—Absumi in aliquo, to be used for any thing, to be changed into: dentes in cornua absumi, Plin. 11, 37, 45 fin.—**II.** Fig., to ruin: cum ille et curā et sumptu absumitur, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 26: satiata amoris, to consume, id. ib. 5, 5, 6.—Often of time: ne dicendo tempus absumam, spend, pass, Cic. Quint. 10; so, quattuor horas dicendo, Liv. 45, 37, 6: diem, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 114: biduum inter cogitationes, Curt. 3, 6, 8: magnam partem aetatis in hoc, Quint. 12, 11, 15.

* **absumptio**, onis, *f.* [absumo], a consuming, Dig. 7, 5, 5.

absumptus, a, um, *Part.* of absumo.

absurdē, adv., v. absurdus.

* **absurditas**, atis, *f.* [absurdus], dissonance, incongruity, absurdity, (late Lat.), Claud. Mam. 3, 11; cf. Prisc. Op. Min. 102 Lindemann.

ab-surdus, a, um, *adj.* [ab, mis-, and Sanscr. svan=sonare; cf. sussurrus and σῦρρυξ= a pipe; cf. also absonus], out of tune, hence giving a disagreeable sound, harsh, rough. **I.** Lit.: vox absona et absurda, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 41; so of the croaking of frogs: absurdoque sono fontes et stagna cietis, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15.—**II.** Fig., of persons and things, irrational, incongruous, absurd, silly, senseless, stupid: ratio inepta atque absurda, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 22: hoc pravum ineptum, absurdum atque alienum a vitā me videtur, id. ib. 5, 8, 21: carmen cum ceteris rebus absurdum tum vero in illo, Cic. Mur. 26: illud quam incredibile, quam absurdum! id. Sull. 20: absurda res est caveri, id. Balb. 37: bene dicere haud absurdum est, is not inglorious, per litotem for, is praiseworthy, glorious, Sall. C. 3 Kritz.—Homo absurdus, a man who is fit or good for nothing: sin plane abhorrebit et erit absurdus, Cic. de Or. 2, 20, 85: absurdus ingenio, Tac. H. 3, 62; cf.: sermo comis, nec absurdum ingenium, id. A. 13, 45.—*Comp.*, Cic. Phil. 8, 41; id. N. D. 1, 16; id. Fin. 2, 13.—*Sup.*, Cic. Att. 7, 13.—*Adv.*: **absurdē**. **1.** Lit., discordantly: canere, Cic. Tusc. 2, 4, 12.—**2.** Fig., irrationally, absurdly, Plaut. Ep. 3, 1, 6; Cic. Rep. 2, 15; id. Div. 2, 58, 219 al.—*Comp.*, Cic. Phil. 8, 1, 4.—*Sup.*, Aug. Trin. 4 fin.

Absyrtus, v. 2 Absyrtus.
1. Absyrtus, i, m., = Ἀβύρτος, a son of Aëtes, King of Colchis, killed by his sister Medea in her flight with Jason; he was torn

in pieces by her, and his limbs were scattered in the way to prevent her father's pursuit, Ov. Tr. 3, 9, 6 sq.; Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 48.

2. Absyrtus, i, m., = Ἀβύρτος, a river in Illyria which flows into the Adriatic Sea, Luc. 3, 190 (al. Absyrtis or Apsyrtis).

(**ab-torqueo**, a false read. ap. Att. instead of obtorqueo, Trag. Rel. p. 210 Rib.)

abundans, antis, *P. a.*, and **abundanter**, adv., v. abundo, *P. a.*

abundantia, ae, *f.* [abundo], abundance, plenty, fulness, richness (syn. copia). **I.** In the Cic. and Aug. per. usu. with a gen. to define it more exactly: omnium rerum abundantia et copia, Cic. Lael. 23; id. Agr. 2, 97: otii, id. Fam. 7, 1: amoris, id. ib. 1, 9, 1 al.—**II.** Absol., pecuniary wealth, riches, Cic. Cat. 2, 10; Tac. Agr. 6; id. H. 2, 94: laborare abundantia, from overloading the stomach, Suet. Claud. 44 (cf. id. ib. 40).—Fig., of speech: multa ex juvenili abundantia coëruisse, Quint. 12, 1, 20.

* **abundatio**, onis, *f.* [id.], an overflowing: fossae, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 121.

abundē, adv. [as if from an obs. abundis, e], in great profusion or abundance, abundantly, exceedingly, very; constr. **A.** With verbs: perfusa atque abunde usi magnum pondus auri, Sisen. ap. Non. 516, 31: abunde satis facere quaestioni, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3: quibus mala abunde omnia erant, Sall. C. 21; so with esse (like satis, frustra, bene est, etc.), id. ib. 58, 9; id. J. 63, 2; cf.: mihi abunde est, si satis expressi, etc., I am more than satisfied, Plin. Ep. 4, 30 fin.; so, abunde est, si, id. ib. 7, 2 fin.; cf.: cum sit satis abundeque, si, etc., id. Pan. 44, 7; and: abunde est, with a subject-clause: hoc dixisse abunde est, Col. 4, 19, 1; so id. 5, 3, 9; Cels. 1, 3; Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 7 al.: sufficere, Liv. 4, 22, 3: contingere, Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 10: cavere, Ov. M. 15, 759: persequi aliquid, Vell. 2, 103, 3: abunde agnoscere, id. 2, 116, 3: mirari, id. 1, 16, 2; 2, 116, 3 al.—**B.** With *adj.*: abunde magna, Sall. J. 14, 18: abunde pollens potensque, id. ib. 1, 3: par, Liv. 8, 29, 4: constans Curt. 6, 17, 13: pulchrum atque magnificum, Plin. H. N. praef. § 15: abunde similes Quint. 10, 1, 25: disertus, id. 11, 1, 36: elatus spiritus, id. 10, 1, 104 al.—**C.** With *adv.*: abunde satis est, Hor. S. 1, 2, 59; so Quint. 12, 11, 19: abunde dixit bene, id. 12, 9, 7.—**D.** With *gen.* (like satis, afitum, etc.); cf. Rudd. II. p. 317: terrorum et fraudis abunde est, Verg. A. 7, 552: potentiae gloriaeque, Suet. Caes. 86: honorum, Front. ap. Charis. p. 177 P.: quibus abunde et ingenii et otii et verborum est, Gell. 6, 8, 4.

ab-undo, avi, atum, i, v. n. **I.** Lit., of a wave, to flow over and down, to overflow (while redundo signifies to flow over a thing with great abundance of water, to inundate): apud abundantem antiquam amnem, Att. ap. Non. 192, 4 (Trag. Rel. p. 175 Rib.): flumina abundare ut facebant, Lucr. 6, 267; cf. id. 1, 282; Verg. G. 3, 484; and in the beautiful figure in Plaut.: ripis superat mi atque abundat pectus laetitiae, for joy, my heart swells above its banks and overflows, Stich. 2, 1, 6: ita abundavit Tiberis, ut, etc., Liv. 30, 38, 10; cf.: quando aqua Albana abundasset, id. 5, 15, 11; so, fons in omnem partem, Plin. 18, 22, 51, § 188.

II. Transf. **A.** Poet., of plants, to shoot up with great luxuriance: de terris abundant herbarum genera ac fruges, Lucr. 5, 920 (in Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 3, the better read. is *abundantes*, Enn. p. 65 Vahl.).

B. In gen., to abound, to be redundant: sive deest naturae quippiam, sive abundat atque affluit, Cic. Div. 1, 29, 61: abundantant et praemia et operae vitae, Plin. H. N. 14, prooem. § 4.—Once with *dat.*: tenuioribus magis sanguis, plenioribus magis caro abundat, Cels. 2, 10.

C. To overflow with any thing, to have an abundance or superabundance of, to abound in (the most usual signif.); constr. with *abl.* and once poet. with *gen.* (cf. Rudd. II. p. 189 n.). (*a*) With *abl.*: divitiis, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 17: villa abundat porco, haedo, agno, etc., Cic. Sen. 16, 56: praecipuus philosophiae, id. Off. 1, 1: ingenio, otio, id. de Or. 1, 6, 22: mulier abundat audaciā, id. Clu. 84: cuius oratio omnibus

ornamentis abundavit, id. Balb. 7: equitatu, Caes. B. G. 7, 14: magna copia frumenti, id. ib. 8, 40: aqua, Auct. B. Alex. 1: et aequalium familiaritatis et consuetudine propinquorum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58: clientibus, Quint. 5, 10, 26.—Poet.: amore abundas, you are too fortunate in love (successu prospero affluis, Don.), Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 11; cf. Lucil.: ille abundans cum septem incolumis pinis redit, ap. Don. Ter. l.c.—(β) With *gen.*: quarum et abundemus rerum et quarum indigeamus, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 498, 7.—Esp., to abound in wealth, to be rich (cf. abundantia, II.): et absentes adsumt et egentibus abundat, Cic. Lael. 7, 23: Caictam, si quando abundare coepero, ornabo, id. Att. 1, 4, 3.—Hence, **abundans**, *antis*, *P. a.*, overflowing. **A.** Lit., of rivers, fluids, etc.: fluvius abundantior aestate, i. e. fuller, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 227: abundantissimus amnis, Cic. Rep. 2, 19: menses (mulierum), Plin. 22, 25, 71, § 147.—**B.** Transf. **I.** Existing in abundance, copious, abundant: non adesa jam, sed abundantiam etiam pecunia sic dissolutus, Cic. Quint. 12, 40.—**2.** Containing abundance, abounding, rich, full: constr. with *abl. gen.*, or *absol.* (a) With *abl.*: vir abundans bellicis laudibus, Cn. Pompeius, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 78: abundantior consilio, ingenio, sapientia, id. Pis. 26, 62: rerum copia et sententiarum varietate abundantissimus, id. de Or. 2, 14, 58.—(β) With *gen.*: (via) copiosa omniumque rerum abundans, Nep. Eum. 8, 5: lactis, Verg. E. 2, 20: corporis, Claud. ap. Eutrop. 2, 380: pietatis, id. IV. Cons. Hon. 113.—(γ) *Absol.*: non erat abundans, non inops tamen oratio, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: abundantior atque ultra quam oportet fusa materia, Quint. 2, 4, 7: abundantissima cena, Suet. Ner. 42; cf. id. Calig. 17.—Also in a bad sense, of discourse, pleonastic, superabundant, Quint. 12, 10, 18; 8, 3, 56.—Hence, *adv.*: ex abundantia, superabundantly, Quint. 4, 5, 15; 5, 6, 2; Dig. 33, 7, 12, § 46 al.—**b.** Esp., abounding in wealth, rich (syn. dives, opp. egenus) (supellex) non illa quidem luxuriosi hominis, sed tamen abundantis, Cic. Phil. 2, 27, 66: haec utrum abundantiam an egentis signa sunt? id. Par. 6, 1, § 43.—Hence, *adv.*: **abundanter**, abundantly, copiously: loqui, Cic. de Or. 2, 35: ferre fructum, Plin. 24, 9, 42.—*Comp.*, Cic. Trop. 10.—*Sup.*, Suet. Aug. 74.

abundus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [abunde, Hand. Turs. I. p. 71], copious (post-class.): lavacris nitidis et abundis, Gell. 1, 2, 2: aqua, Paul. Nol. 734 Murat.

abūto, *onis*, *f.* [abutor]. **I.** In rhet. lang., a harsh use of tropes, Gr. *κατὰχρησις*, Auct. Her. 4, 33, 45; Cic. Or. 27, 94; Quint. 8, 2, 5: per abusionem, id. 3, 3, 9 al.—**II.** In *gen.*, abuse, misuse (eccl. Lat.).

abūsus, *us*, *m.* [abutor], *misapplied*: appellatio, Auct. Pan. ad Const. 4.

abūsus, *oris*, *m.* [id.], *he who misuses* (eccl. Lat.).

ab-usque, *prep.* (vox Vergil.), *even from, as far as from*, like *ab* constr. with *abl.*: Siculo prospexit ab-usque Pachyno, Verg. A. 7, 289: animalia maris Oceano ab-usque petiverat, Tac. A. 15, 37; so App. Mag. p. 311 med.; Amm. 19, 4 al. (in Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 97, the correct read. is *usque*).

abūsus, *us*, *m.* [abutor], *a using up, consuming, wasting*, Cic. Top. 3; Dig. 7, 5, 5 al.

ab-ūtor, *ūsus*, *3. n. dep.*, *to use up any thing, to use to the end, to consume entirely* (utendo vel in usum consumere, Non. p. 76, 29); constr. in ante-class. period with *acc.* in class. per. with *abl.* **I.** Lit. (a) With *acc.*: nos aurum ab-usos, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 126; so, argentum, id. Pers. 2, 3, 10: qui ab-usus sum tantam rem patriam, id. Trin. 3, 2, 56: operam, Ter. And. prol. 5 Ruhnck.: meretricem, id. Phorm. 2, 3, 66: suam vim, Lucr. 5, 1032.—(β) With *abl.*: sumus parati abuti tecum hoc otio, to spend this leisure time with you, Cic. Rep. 1, 9 Creuz.: so, otio liberaliter, Vell. 2, 105, 1: omni tempore, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 25: sole, id. Att. 12, 6, 2: studiis, id. Fam. 9, 6, 5: me ab-usum isto proemio, id. Att. 16, 6, 4 al.: abuti

aliquā re ad aliquid, to make use of for any purpose, to take advantage of: abuti sagacitate canum ad utilitatem nostram, id. N. D. 2, 60, 151; cf. id. Lig. 1, 1; id. Mil. 2, 6.—Hence, **II.** In a bad sense, to misuse, to abuse: sapientiam tuam abusa est haec, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 29; so in the exordium of the first oration against Cat.: Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? will you abuse our patience? libertate, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 113: intemperanter otio et luteris, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6: iis festivitatis insolentius, id. Or. 52, 176 al.: legibus ac majestate ad quaestum, id. Rosc. Am. 19, 54; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 25, § 61; id. N. D. 1, 23, 64 al.—**B.** Esp., in rhet. (of words), to use improperly, Cic. Or. 27, 94; id. de Or. 3, 43, 169; Quint. 5, 10, 6 al.

Pass.: abusa, consumed, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 44; so also Varr.: utile utamur potius quam ab rege abutamur, ap. Prisc. p. 792 P., and Q. Hortensius, ib., abusis locis: abutendus, Suet. Galb. 14.

Abydus and **Abydos**, *i* (in MSS. also **Abocedus**), *f.* (*m.*, Verg. G. 1, 207), = "Αβυδος, a town in Mysia, on the narrowest point of the Hellespont, opposite Sestos, non perh. Aidos or Avido, Mel. 1, 9, 1; Auct. Her. 4, 54, 68: ostrifer, Verg. G. 1, 207: mea, Ov. H. 18, 127; 19, 30 al.: Abydum oppidum, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 141.—**II.** Hence deriv.: **Abydēnus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, belonging to Abydus: juvenis, i. e. Leander, Stat. S. 1, 2, 87; the same *absol.*: Abydēnus, Ov. H. 18, 1.—In *plur.*: **Abydeni**, the inhabitants of Abydus, Liv. 31, 16.

Abyla, *ae*, *f.*, = Ἀβύλα, a spur of a mountain in Africa, on the strait of Gibraltar, one of the Pillars of Hercules, opposite Calpe, Mel. 15, 3; Avien. Perieg. 111.

abyssus, *i*, *f.*, = ἄβυσσος (sc. λίμνη). **1.** A bottomless pit, an abyss, Isid. Orig. 13, 20, 2. **2.** The sea, Vulg. Gen. 1, 2.—**3.** The place of the dead, Orcus, Hades, Vulg. Rom. 10, 7.—**4.** Tartarus, hell, where the wicked are confined, Vulg. Luc. 8, 31; ib. Apoc. 9, 1. So in eccl. Lat.

1 AC, a Latin root, denoting **(1)** sharp and **(2)** quick, kindred with the Greek *ἀκρὸς* and *ἀκρῆς*, Sanscr. *acu* (= celeriter). Hence the Latin acer, acies, acuo, acus, acutus, aquila, accipiter, accipiedus (prob. also equus), ocior, and oculus.

2. ac, *conj.*, v. atque.

† acacia, *ae*, *f.*, = ἄκακία. **I.** The acacia tree, the Egyptian pod-thorn: Mimosa Nilotica, Linn.; described by Plin. 24, 12, 67, § 109 sq.—**II.** The juice or gum of the same, Cels. 6, 6; Plin. 20, 21, 85, § 233; Scrib. Comp. 23 al.

† acadēmia, *ae*, *f.*, = ἀκαδημία, and less correctly ἀκαδημία, the Academy, a gymnasium about six stadia from Athens, named after the hero *Academos* or *Echedemos* (cf. Plut. Thes. 31), celebrated as the place where Plato taught; whence his scholars were called *Academici*, and his doctrine *Philosophia Academica*, in distinction from *Stoica*, *Cynica*, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 21, 98; id. Or. 3, 12; id. Fin. 5, 1, 1 al.—**II.** *Meton.* **A.** For *The philosophy of the Academy*: instaret acadēmia, quae quidquid dixisset, id te ipsum scire negaret, Cic. de Or. 1, 10, 43; id. Off. 3, 4, 20 al.: *Academia vetus*, id. Ac. 1, 4, 18; id. Fin. 5, 8, 21: recens, id. Leg. 1, 13, 39; cf. recentior, id. de Or. 3, 18, 68; and adolescentior, id. Fam. 9, 8, 1: nova, id. Ac. 1, 12, 46 al.—**B.** Cicero, as a partisan of the Academic philosophy, named his estate, on the way from Lake Avernus to Puteoli, *Academia*; there also he wrote the *Academia*. He had another *Academia* at his Tusculan villa, Cic. Tusc. 2, 3; 3, 3; id. Att. 1, 4, 3 al. (The *i* long, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 22; Tull. Laurea ap. Plin. 31, 2, 3, § 8; short, Claud. de Cons. Mall. Theod. 94; Sid. 15, 120.)

(**Acadēmicus**, *ēs*, in Cic. Att. 13, 16; better written as Greek, Ἀκαδημική σύνταξις, i. e. *Academica*, the *Academicus*, v. *academicus*.)

† acadēmicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, = ἀκαδημικός, relating to the Academy, Academic: philosophi, Gell. 11, 5.—Hence, *subst.*: **academicus**, *i*, *m.*, an Academic philosopher, Cic. N. D. 2, 1, 1; and in *plur.*, id. ib. 1, 1,

1; id. Ac. 2, 44; id. Fin. 2, 11, 34 al.; hence, *questio, inquiry on the Academic philosophy*, id. Att. 13, 19, 3 (v. *Academia*, II. B.).—In *neutr. plur.*: **Acadēmica**, one of Cicero's writings, the *Academicus*, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 8; id. Att. 13, 19, 5; also called *Academici libri*, id. Tusc. 2, 2, 4.

Acadēmus, *i*, *m.*, = Ἀκάδημος, a Grecian hero, from whom the *Academia* near Athens is said to have derived its name: inter silvas Academi, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 46.

† acalanthis, *idis*, *f.*, = ἀκαλανθίς, *i*, *q.* acanthus, a very small bird of a dark-green color; according to Voss, the *thistle-finch*, *goldfinch*, Verg. G. 3, 338.

† acalēphe, *ēs*, *f.*, = ἀκαλήφη, a nettle, Macer. de Virt. Herb. 2, 2.

Acamas, *antis*, *m.*, = Ἀκάμας. **I.** A son of Theseus and Phaedra, Verg. A. 2, 262.—**II.** A servant of Vulcan, Val. Fl. 1, 583.—**III.** A promontory of Cyprus, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 129.

† acānos, *i*, *m.*, = ἄκανος, a plant, a kind of thistle: Onopordon Acanthium, Linn.; Plin. 22, 9, 10, § 23.

† acanthicē masticē = ἀκανθική μαστίχη, the juice of the plant helxine, Plin. 21, 16, 66, § 96.

† acanthillis, *idis*, *f.*, = ἀκανθίλλης, wild asparagus, App. Her. 84.

acanthinus, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [acanthus], resembling the plant bear's-foot, Col. 9, 4, 4, and Plin. 25, 7, 38, § 78.

† acanthion, *i*, *n.*, = ἀκάνθιον, a species of thistle, Plin. 24, 12, 66, § 108.

† acanthis, *idis*, *f.*, = ἄκανθις. **I.** A little bird of a dark-green color, that lives in the thorn bushes, the *thistle-finch* or *gold-finch* (pure Lat. *carduelis*): Fringilla carduelis, Linn.; Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 175; 10, 74, 95, § 205.—**II.** A plant, called also *senecio groundsel*, Plin. 25, 13, 106, § 168.

Acanthius, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, from *Acanthus*, a town in Macedonia: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 85.

1. † acanthus, *i*, *m.*, = ἄκανθος. **I.** The plant bear's-breech, bear's-foot, or brankursine: Acanthus mollis, Linn.; Verg. E. 3, 45; 4, 20; id. G. 4, 123; id. A. 1, 649; Plin. 22, 22, 34, § 76 al.—**II.** *Fem.*, a thorny evergreen tree of Egypt, Verg. G. 2, 119; Vell. 2, 56, 2; Plin. 24, 12, 66 sq.

2. Acanthus, *i*, *f.*, = Ἀκανθος, a town of Macedonia, now *Erissio*, Liv. 31, 45 *fin.*; Mel. 2, 2, 9; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38.

† acanthyllis, *idis*, *f.*, = ἀκανθύλλης, a little bird, Plin. 10, 33, 50, § 96.

† acapnos, *on*, *adj.*, = ἀκαπνος, without smoke: ligna acapna, wood so dry as to emit no smoke in burning, Mart. 13, 15: mel acapnon, honey obtained without driving away the bees by smoke, Col. 6, 33, 2; Plin. 11, 16, 15, § 45.

Acarnan, *ānis* (*acc.* *Acarnana*, Liv. 36, 11, 6; 37, 45, 17; *acc. plur.* *Acarnanas*, id. Epit. 33), *adj.*, pertaining to *Acarnania*, *Acarnanian*: amnis, i. e. *Achelōis*, Sil. 3, 42 (cf. Ov. M. 8, 569); *subst.*, an *Acarnanian*, an inhabitant of *Acarnania*, Verg. A. 5, 298; Liv. 1, c.; from

Acarnānia, *ae*, *f.*, *Acarnania*, = Ἀκαρνανία, the most westerly province of Greece, Cic. Pis. 40, 96; Caes. B. C. 3, 55; Liv. 26, 25 al.; Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 1, 2 sq.—Hence,

Acarnānicus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *Acarnanian*: conjuratio, Liv. 26, 25, 18.

acarnē, *v.* acharne.

Acastus, *i*, *m.*, = Ἀκάστος. **I.** Son of Pelias, king of Thessaly, husband of Astydamia or Cretheis, and father of Laodamia, Ov. M. 8, 306; 11, 410 al.—**II.** The name of one of Cicero's slaves, Cic. Att. 7, 1 al.

† acatālecticus, *a*, *um*, = ἀκατάλεκτος, *i* ληκτικός, *-τός*, in prosody, a verse in which no syllable is wanting in the last foot (opp. *syllabecticus*), Diom. p. 501 P.; Prisc. 1216 P.

† acātium, *i*, *n.*, = ἀκάτιον, a light Greek boat, Plin. 9, 30, 49, § 94.

† acātus, *i*, *f.*, = ἄκατος, a light vessel or boat (pure Latin, *actuaria*), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 1 med.

acaunumarga, *ae*, *f.* [a Celtic word

from agamum, stone], a kind of marble, perhaps stone-marble, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 44.

† **acaustus**, a. um, adj. = ἀκαυστος, *incombustible*; hence *subst. m.* (sc. lapis), *the carbuncle*, since it was regarded as incombustible: *acaustoe* (i. e. ἀκαυστος), Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 92; v. Sil. a. h. 1.

Acbarus, i. m., a title of the Arabian kings, among the Greeks and Romans, Tac. A. 12, 12; also written *Abgarus* and *Abgar*, Capit. Anton. 9; Inscr. Orell. no. 921.

Acca, ae, f. [cf. Sct. accā = mater, and the Gr. Ἀκκό = mater Ceresis]. **I. Larentia**, the wife of the shepherd Faustulus, who nursed and brought up the twins Romulus and Remus; mother of the twelve Arvales Fratres, Varr. L. L. 6, 23; Gell. 6, 7. In her honor the Romans celebrated in December a feast called *Larentiā*, or *Acc. l. a.* (v. Larentia).—**II.** A companion of Camilla, Verg. A. 11, 520.

Accalia, um, n., v. the preced. word and Larentia.

† **ac-cāno** or **ac-cīno**, to sing to or with any thing, acc. to Varr. L. L. 6, § 75 Mall., and Diom. p. 425 P.

* **ac-canto**, āre, i, v. n., to sing at: *amulus*, Stat. Silv. 4, 4, 55.

accantus, ūs, m., = accentus, Mart. Cap. 3, p. 30; Bed. de Metris, p. 2358 Putsch.

* **accēderet**, ade. [accedo], i. q. prope, nearly, Cassiod. (2).

ac-cēdo, cēssi, cēssum, 3, v. n. (*perf. syn.*, accessis, Verg. A. 1, 201), to go or come to or near; to approach (class.). **I.** Lit.

A. In gen., constr. with *ad*, in, the local adverbs, the acc., dat., *infin.*, or *absol.* (a) With *ad*: *accedam ad hominem*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 14; so, *ad aedis*, id. Amph. 1, 1, 108; *ad flammam*, Ter. Andr. 1, 1, 103; *omnis ad aras*, to beset every altar, Lucr. 5, 1199; *ad oppidum*, Caes. B. G. 2, 13; *ad ludos*, Cic. Pis. 27, 65; *ad Caesarem* simplex, id. Fam. 4, 4, 3; *ad manum*, to come to their hands (of fishes), id. Att. 2, 1, 7; *ad Aquinum*, id. Phil. 2, 41, 106; so, *ad Hecleam*, id. Verr. 2, 5, 49, § 129.—*Impers.*: *ad eas (oleas) cum accederetur*, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22.—(β) With *in*: *ne in aedis accederes*, Cic. Caecin. 13, 36; *in senatum*, id. Att. 7, 4, 1; *in Macedoniam*, id. Phil. 10, 6; *in funis ahorum*, to join a funeral procession, id. Leg. 2, 26, 66 al.—(γ) With *local adv.*: *eodem pacto, quo huc accessi, abscessero*, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 84; *illo*, Cic. Caecin. 16, 46; *quo*, Sall. J. 14, 17.—(δ) With *acc.* (so, except the names of localities, only in poets and historians, but not in Caesar and Livy): *juvat integros accedere fontis atque haurire*, Lucr. 1, 927, and 4, 2; *Scyllaeam rabiem scopulosque*, Verg. A. 1, 201; *Scianos portus*, Sil. 14, 3; cf. id. 6, 604; *Africanos*, Nep. Hann. 8; *aliquem*, Sall. J. 18, 9; 62, 1; Tac. H. 3, 24; *classis Ostia cum magno comaeu accessi*, Liv. 22, 37, 1; *Carthagineum*, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 3.—(ε) With *dat.* (poet.): *delubris*, Ov. M. 15, 745; *silvis*, id. ib. 5, 874; *caelo* (i. e. to become a god), id. ib. 15, 818, and 870.—(*) With *inf.*: *dum constanter accedo decerpere (rosas)*, App. M. 4, p. 143 med.—(η) *Absol.*: *accedam atque hanc appellabo*, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 17; *deici nullo modo potuisse qui non accesserit*, Cic. Caecin. 13, 36; *accessit propius*, ib. 8, 22; *quoties voluit blandis accedere dictis*, Ov. M. 3, 375 al.—*Impers.*: *non potis accedi*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38 (Trag. v. 17 ed. Vahl.); *quod ea proxime accedi poterat*, Cic. Caecin. 8, 21.

B. In partic. **1.** To approach a thing in a hostile manner (like *aggredior*, *adorior*), to attack: *acie instructa usque ad castra hostium accessit*, Caes. B. G. 1, 51; *sese propediem cum magno exercitu ad urbem accessurum*, Sall. C. 32 fin.; *ad manum, to fight hand to hand, to engage in close combat*, Nep. Eum. 5, 2; Liv. 2, 30, 12; *ad corpus alicujus*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 2, 2; *Atque accedit muros Romana juvenus*, Enn. ap. Gell. 10, 29 (Ann. v. 527 ed. Vahl.); *hostis accedere ventis navibus velivolis*, id. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5 (Ann. v. 380 ib.); and, in *malum part.*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 22.—**2.** Mercant. t. i.: *accedere ad hastam, to attend an auction*, Nep. Att. 6, 3; Liv. 43, 16, 2.—**3.** In late Lat.: *ad manus* (different from *ad manum*, B. 1), to be admitted to kiss hands, Capit. Maxim. 5.

II. Fig. **A.** In gen., to come near to, to approach: *haud invito ad auris sermo mi accessit*, Ter. Heec. 3, 5, 32; so, *clemons quidam sonus auris ejus accedit*, App. M. 5, p. 160; *si somnus non accessit*, Cels. 3, 15; cf.: *febris accedit*, id. 3, 3 sq.; *ubi accedent anni*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 85; cf.: *accedente senectā*, id. Ep. 2, 2, 211.

B. In partic. **1.** To come to or upon one, to happen to, to befall (a meaning in which it approaches so near to *accedo* that in many passages it has been proposed to change it to the latter; cf. *Ruhnck. Rut. Lup.* 1, p. 3; 2, p. 96; *Dictat.* in Ter. p. 222 and 225); constr. with *ad* or (more usually) with *dat.*: *voluntas vestra si ad potum accesserit*, Ter. Phorm. prol. 29; *num tibi stultitia accessit? have you become a fool?* Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 77; *paulum vobis accessit pecuniae*, Ter. Heec. 3, 5, 56; *dolor accessit bonis viris, virtus non est imminuta*, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 9; *quo plus sibi aetatis accederet*, id. de Or. 1, 60, 254 al.

2. With the accessory idea of increase, to be added = add; constr. with *ad* or *dat.*: *primum facie* (i. e. faciei) *quod honestas accedit*, Lucil. ap. Gell. 1, 14; so ap. Non. 35, 20; *ad virtutis summam accedere nihil potest*, Cic. Fin. 4, 24; *Cassio animus accessit*, id. Att. 5, 20; 7, 3; id. Clu. 60 al.; *pretium agris, the price increases, advances*, Plin. Ep. 6, 19, 1.—*Absol.*: *plura accedere debent*, Lucr. 2, 1129; *accedit mors*, Cic. Fin. 1, 18, 60; id. de Or. 2, 17, 73; *quae jacerent in tenebris omnia, nisi litterarum lumen accederet*, id. Arch. 6, 14 (so, not *accederet*, is to be read).—If a new thought is to be added, it is expressed by *accedit* with *dat.*: *add to this, that, etc.* when it implies a logical reason, but with *ut* (*be-side this, it happens that, or it occurs that*) when it implies an historical fact (cf. *Zumpt*, § 621 and 626): *accedit enim, quod patrem amo*, Cic. Att. 13, 21; so *Cael.* ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 2; *Cic. Rosc. Am.* 8, 22; id. Att. 1, 92 al.; *Caes. B. G. 3, 2, 4, 16*; *Sall. C. 11, 5*; on the other hand: *huc accedit uti, etc.*, Lucr. 1, 192, 215, 265 al.; *ad App. Claudii senectutem accedebat etiam ut caecus esset*, Cic. de Sen. 6, 16; so id. Tusc. 1, 19, 43; id. Rosc. Am. 31, 86; id. Deiot. 1, 2; *Caes. B. G. 3, 13*; 5, 16 al. When several new ideas are added, they are introduced by *res* in the plur.: *cum ad has suspensiones certissimae res accederent: quod per fines Sequanorum Helvetios transduxisset; quod obsides inter eos dandos curasset; quod ea omnia, etc.*, Caes. B. G. 1, 19. Sometimes the historical idea follows *accedit*, without *ut*: *ad haec mala hoc mihi accedit etiam: haec Andria . . . gravida e Pamphilo est*, Ter. Andr. 1, 3, 11; *accedit illud: si maneo . . . cadendum est in unius potestatem*, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 1.

3. To give assent to, to accede to, to agree with, to approve of; constr. with *ad* or *dat.* (with persons only, with *dat.*): *accessit animus ad meam sententiam*, Plaut. Aul. 2, 7, 13; so *Cic. Verr.* 2, 3, 25, § 69; *Nep. Mil.* 3, 5; *Galba speciosiora sententibus accessit*, Tac. H. 1, 34; so *Quint.* 9, 4, 2 al.

4. To come near to in resemblance, to resemble, be like; with *ad* or *dat.* (the latter most freq., esp. after Cic.): *homines ad Deos nulla re propius accedunt quam salutem hominibus dando*, Cic. Lig. 12; *Antonio Philippus proximus accedebat*, id. Brut. 147; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 3; id. de Or. 1, 62, 263; id. Ac. 2, 11, 36 al.

5. To enter upon, to undertake; constr. with *ad* or *in*: *in eandem infamiam*, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 84; *ad bellorum pericula*, Cic. Balb. 10; *ad poenam, to undertake the infliction of punishment*, id. Off. 1, 25, 89; *ad amicitiam Caesaris*, Caes. B. C. 1, 48; *ad vectigalia, to undertake their collection as contractor*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 42; *ad causam, the direction of a lawsuit*, id. ib. 2, 2, 38; id. de Or. 1, 38, 175 al. But esp.: *ad rem publicam, to enter upon the service of the state*, Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28; id. Rosc. Am. 1 al.

* **accēlērātio**, ōnis, f. [accelerō], a hastening, acceleration: *orationes entuntiacae*, Auct. Her. 3, 13, 23.

ac-cēlērō, āvi, ātum (also *adc-*), 1, v. a. **I.** Act. *to hasten, accelerate*: *gressum accelerasse decet*, Att. ap. Non. 89, 25 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 189); so *gradum*, Liv. 2, 43,

8; *mortem*, Lucr. 6, 772; *iter*, Caes. B. C. 2, 39; Liv. 31, 29; *oppugnationem*, Tac. A. 12, 46; *consultatum alicui*, id. ib. 8, 75.—*Pass.* Tac. Agr. 43; id. H. 2, 85; id. A. 1, 50.—**II.** *Neutr.*, to hasten, to make haste; si accelerare volent, ad vesperam consequentur. * Cic. Cat. 2, 4, 6; ipse quoque sibi acceleraret, Nep. Att. 22, 2; Liv. 3, 27, 8; Verg. A. 5, 675; 9, 221, 505; Plin. 2, 17, 14, § 74 al.; *ad aliquem opprimendum*, Liv. 27, 47, 8.—With *local accus.*: *Cremonam*, Tac. H. 2, 100.—*Impers.*: *quantum accelerari posset, as speedily as possible*, Liv. 3, 46, 5.

* **accendium**, i, n. [accedo], a kindling, a setting on fire, Sol. 5 fin.

1. **accendo**, ōnis, m. [2. accendo]. *an inciter, instigator*; read by *Salmasius* in Tert. de Pall. 6, where the old reading *cerdo* is to be preferred.

2. **ac-cēdo**, ūdi, usum, 3, v. a. [cf. *candeo*], prop. to kindle any thing above, so that it may burn downwards (on the contr., *succendere*, to kindle underneath, so that it may burn upwards; and *incendere*, to set fire to on every side) (class., esp. in the trop. signif., very freq.). **I.** Lit., to set on fire, to kindle, light; ut *Pergama accessa* est, Liv. Andr. ap. Non. 512, 31 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 1); *faces accessae*, Cic. Fin. 5; *lumen de suo lumine, to kindle*, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 16, 51 (Trag. v. 388 ed. Vahl.); cf.: *ita res accendent lumina rebus*, Lucr. 1 fin.; and: *Deus solem quasi lumen accendit*, Cic. Univ. 9, 28; so, *ignem*, Verg. A. 5, 4 al.

B. Meton., to light up, to illuminate: *lumina radiis solis accessa*, Cic. Rep. 6, 17 (cf. id. N. D. 1, 31, 87); so of the lustre of gold: *et gemmis galeam clupeumque accenderat auro*, Sil. 15, 681 (but in Cic. Arch. 6, 14 the correct read. is *accederet*, v. *Halm a. h. l.*).

II. Fig., to inflame a person or thing (by any thing), to set on fire, to kindle, to incite, rouse up; aliquem or aliquid aliqua re: *placare hostem ferocem inimiciterque accessum*, Att. ap. Non. 514, 22; *quos meritis accendit Mezentius ira*, Verg. A. 8, 50; *nunc proce nunc dictis virtutem accendit amaris*, id. ib. 10, 368 (7, 482, bello animos accendit, is more properly *dat.*). That to which one is excited is denoted by *ad*: *ad dominationem accensi sunt*, Sall. Jug. 31, 16; the person against whom one is excited, by *in* or *contra*: *in maritum accendebat*, Tac. A. 1, 53; *quae res Marium contra Metellum vehementer accendebat*, Sall. J. 64, 4; with *quare c. subj.*: *accendis quare cupiam magis illi proximus esse*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 53. The historians use this word very often, esp. with abstract subst.: *certamen*, Liv. 35, 10; *discordiam*, id. 2, 29; *spem*, Tac. Ann. 12, 34 (cf. Verg. A. 5, 183); *dolorem*, id. ib. 15, 1 al. In Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114, *praecclare enim se res habeat, si haec accendi aut commoveri arte possint, accendi* is obviously the first enkindling, rousing, of talent (syn. with *commoveri*); cf. id. de Or. 2, 47; id. Phil. 3, 7. And so perhaps *Sen. Ben.* 7, 9; *crystallina . . . quorum accendit fragilitas pretium, signifies vessels of crystal, whose fragility gives them value* (in the eyes of luxurious men).

ac-censēo (51), usum, 2, v. a., to reckon to or among, to add to; as a verb. *finit.* very rare: *numine sub dominae lateo atque accensor illi*, i. e. *I am her companion*, Ov. M. 15, 546; and: *accensi, qui huc accensebantur*, id est *attribuebantur*, Non. 520, 7.—But hence in frequent use, **accensus**, a, um, P. a., reckoned among, or *subst.* **accensus**, i, m. **A.** One who attends another of higher rank, an attendant, follower; hence, a state officer who attended one of the highest magistrates (consul, praetor, praefectus, etc.) at Rome or in the provinces, for the purpose of summoning parties to court, maintaining order and quiet during its sessions, and proclaiming the hours; an apparitor, attendant, orderly (on account of this office, Varr. 6, § 89 Mill.), would derive the word from *accēo*, Varr. ap. Non. 59, 2 sq.; Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4 and 7; id. Att. 4, 16; Liv. 45, 29, 2; Suet. Caes. 20 al.—The person to whom one is accensus is annexed in *dat.* or *gen.*: *qui tum accensus Neroni fuit*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 28; *libertus, accensus Gabini*, id. Att. 4, 16, 12. The Decurions and Centurions also

had their *accensi* as *aids*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 58 Müll.; also at funerals, as leader of the procession. Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 61. Cf. on the *accensi*, Necker's Antiq. 2, 2, p. 375 sq.—**B. accensi**, a kind of reserve troops who followed the army as supernumeraries (= *ascripticii*, or, in later times, *supernumerarii*), to take the place of those who fell in battle. They had no arms, and were only clothed with the military cloak, and hence called *velati*: quia vestiti et inermes sequantur exercitum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 369 Müll.; they used in battle only slings and stones. They were also employed in constructing public roads. Cf. Mommsen, *De gli Accesi e Velati*, in *Annali del Inst.* vol. XXI. (1849), p. 209 sq.; and Necker's Antiq. 3, 2, p. 242 sq.

accensibilis, e, *adj.*, prop. that may be burnt, but in the one place where it occurs, it is *act.*, burning: Non accensistis ad accensibilem ignem, Vulg. Hebr. 12, 18.

1. accensus, a, um. **a.** Part of accendo, kindled.—**b.** P. a. of accenseo, reckoned among; v. these words.

2. accensus, us, m. [accendo], a kindling or setting on fire: lucernarum, Plin. 37, 7, 29, § 103 dub. (al. assensus): luminum, Symm. 3, 48; Plin. 37, 7, 29, acc. to Hard.—*** accentiuncula**, ae, dim. f. [accensus], *accnt*, Gell. 13, 6, as a transl. of the Gr. *προσφῳδία*.

ac-cantor, ōris, m. [ad + cantor], one who sings with another, Isid. Orig. 6, 19, 3.

accentus, us, m. [accino, the attuning a thing; hence] **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., a blast, signal (late Lat.): aeneatorum accentu, Amm. 16, 12, 36; id. 24, 4, 22; acutissimi tibiariarum, Solut. 5 fin.—**B.** In gramm., the accentuation of a word, *accent, tone* (post-Aug.): accentus, quos Graeci *προσφῳδίας* vocant (so that it is a lit. transl. of the Gr. word, *πρόσ* = ad, and *φῳδία* = cantus), Quint. 1, 5, 22; 12, 10, 33; Diom. p. 425 Putsch.—**II.** Fig., intensity, violence: aeternis, Sid. Ep. 4, 6: doloris, Marc. Emp. 36.

accipio, pro sync. for accipero, v. accipio.

accepta, ae, f. [accipio] (sc. pars), a portion of land granted to an individual by the state, Sicul. Fl. p. 22 Goed. al.

acceptabilis, e, *adj.* [accipio], acceptable, worthy of acceptance (eccl. Lat.), Tert. de Or. 7 al.

acceptator, ōris, m. [id.], **I.** One who accepts or approves of a thing (Eccl.).—**II.** An avenue, access, passage for admittance of the people, Inscr. Orell. no. 6589.

acceptilatio, ōnis, also written separately, *accepti latio*, f. [acceptum fero], a formal discharging from a debt (by the verbal declaration of the debtor: acceptum fero), Gai. 3, 169; id. 170; Dig. 4, 2, 9, § 2; 34, 3, 3, § 3; id. Lex. 5, § 3 al.; cf. Rein's Privatrecht, p. 359.

acceptio, ōnis, f. [accipio]. **I.** A taking, receiving, or accepting: neque dedicationem neque donationem sine acceptione intellegi posse, *Cic. Top. 8, 37: frumentum, Sall. J. 29, 4.—**B.** In later philos. lang., the acceptance, i. e. the granting of a proposition, Pseudo-App. Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 34 med.—**II.** An esteeming, regarding of a thing, Cod. Th. 1, 9, 2; of a person: personarum, Vulg. Paral. 2, 19, 7 (transl. of פָּקִידוֹת); cf. 1. acceptor, no. II. B.

*** acceptito**, āre, *doub. freq. v. a.* [fr. accepto, and that fr. accipio], to take, receive, accept: stipendium, Plaut. ap. Non. 134, 29.

accepto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. *freq. a.* [accipio], to take, receive, accept: argentum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 32; so Quint. 12, 7, 9; Curt. 4, 6, 5; Dig. 34, 1, 9: jugum, to submit to, Sil. Ital. 7, 41. (But in Plin. 36, 25, 64, the correct read. is *coceptavere*; v. Sillig. a. h. l.)

1. acceptor, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** One who receives a thing (post-class.): donationis, Cod. T. 8, 56, 10.—Hence, *absol.*, a receiver, collector, Inscr. Orell. no. 3199 and 7205.—**II.** Fig. **A.** One who receives a thing as true, grants or approves it, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 167.—**B.** One who unjustly regards the person, Eccl.

2. acceptor, ōris, m., = accipiter, a hawk: exta acceptoris, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 76 P.

*** acceptorius**, a, um, *adj.* [accipio], that is fit or suitable for receiving: modulus, for drawing water, Frontin. de Aq. 34 fin.

*** acceprix**, icis, f. [id.], she that receives: neque dator: neque acceprix, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 18.

acceptum, i, n., v. accipio, II. E.

acceptus, a, um, v. accipio, P. a.

accerso, ēre, v. accerso *int.*

*** accessa**, ae, f. in later Lat. = accessus, the flood-tide, lect. dub., Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 244 (cf. Salmas. Exerc. p. 203).

accessibilis, e, *adj.* [accedo], accessible (late Lat.), Tert. Adv. Prax. 15.

accessibilitas, ātis, f. [accessibilis], accessibility, Tert. Adv. Prax. 15.

accessio, ōnis, f. [accedo], a going or coming to or near, an approach. **I.** In gen.: quid tibi in concilio huc accessio est? why comest thou hither? Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 86; cf.: quid tibi ad hasce accessio est aedis prope? id. Truc. 2, 2, 3; Cic. Univ. 12: ut magnas accessiones fecerint in operibus expugnandis, salutes, Caes. B. Alex. 22: suo labore suisque accessionibus, i. e. by his labor of calling on people, by his visits, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53 fin.—**II.** In part. **A.** In medicine, t. t., the access, attack, or paroxysm of a disease, Cels. 2, 12; 3, 3 sq.; Sen. Ep. 85, 12; id. N. Q. 6, 18, 6; Suet. Vesp. 23 al.—**B.** A coming to in the way of augmentation, an increase, addition. **I.** In abstracto: paucorum annorum, Cic. Lael. 3, 7: pecuniae, Nep. Att. 14, 2: fortunae et dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 2, 1; 7, 6; 10, 9; id. Rep. 2, 21: odii, Caes. B. Alex. 48: dignitatis, Vell. 2, 130 fin.—**2.** The thing added, the addition, or accession: in concreto: Scaurus accessionem adunxit aedibus, added a new part, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138; so id. Att. 16, 16. Thus Syphax is called, accessio Punici belli, as not being the chief enemy in the Punic war, but, as it were, an appendage to the war, Liv. 47, 7; so in Pliny: turba gemmarum potamus—et aurum jam accessio est, and gold is only accessory, a mere appendage, 33 proem. fin.—**C.** In rhetoric, an addition that makes a definition complete: nisi adhiberet illam magnam accessionem, Cic. Ac. 2, 35, 112; so id. Fin. 2, 13.—**D.** The addition to every kind of fee or tax (opp. *decessio*), Cato R. 144: decumae, Cic. Rab. 11; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 76; ib. 49, § 116 al.

*** accessito**, āre, *doub. freq. v. [id.]*, to approach repeatedly: eodem ex agro, Cat. ap. Gell. 18, 12.

1. accessus, a, um, Part. of accedo.

2. accessus, us, m. [accedo], a going or coming to or near, an approaching, approach (syn. *aditus*; opp. *recessus*, *discessus*). **I.** Lit.: accessus nocturnus ad urbem, Cic. Mil. 19: (bestiarum) ad res salutaris (opp. *recessus*), id. N. D. 2, 12 fin.: accessus prohibet refugitque viriles, Ov. M. 14, 636: solis accessus discessusque, Cic. N. D. 2, 7; of the tide, id. Div. 2, 14 fin.; of a disease, Gell. 4, 2; of soldiers: difficilis, Caes. B. Afr. 5: maritimus, from the sea: pedestris, on the land side, id. B. Alex. 26: loci, to a place, id. B. Hisp. 38.—**B.** Transf. **I.** Poet. of permission to approach, access, admittance (cf. *aditus*): dare accessum alicui, Ov. Pont. 2, 2, 41: negare, id. Her. 10, 64.—**2.** The place by which one approaches, a passage, an entrance (in sing. and plur.), Verg. A. 8, 229; Suet. Caes. 58; Flor. 2, 12, 5; for ships, Liv. 29, 27, 9.—**II.** Fig. **A.** An approaching, approach: ita pedetemptum cum accessu a se ad causam facti, tum recessus, an approach to the matter, Cic. Fam. 9, 14, 7.—**B.** An accession, increase: accessu istius splendoris, Cod. Th. 6, 35, 7.

Accianus, a, um, v. Attius (Attianus).

accidens, entis, *I. P. a. fr. accido*.—

II. As subst. n. **A.** The accidental, non-essential quality of any thing, το συμβεβηκός (opp. *substantia*, the Greek *οὐσία*): causa, tempus, locus, occasio . . . rerum sunt accidentia, the accidental or extraneous circumstances, Quint. 5, 10, 23; so 3, 6, 36; 4, 2, 130: ex accidentibus (= epithetis), id. 8, 3, 70; hence, an adjective, Macr. S. 1, 4.—**B.** An accident or chance. **1.** In gen., Dig. 35, 2, 51: per accidens, accidentally, Firm. Math. 5, 4.—**2.** In part., an unfortunate circumstance: accidentia (opp. *prospera*), Pseudo-Quint. Decl. **accidentia**, ae, f. [accido], that which happens, a casual event, a chance: esse illam naturae accidentiam, Plin. 32, 2, 9, § 19; Tert. de Ann. 11 al. **1. ac-cido**, cidi, cisum, 3, v. a. [caedo], to begin to cut or to cut into [cf.: adamo, addubito, etc.]; hence, so to cut a thing that it falls, to fell, to cut (as verb. *fnit.*, very rare). **I.** Lit.: accidunt arbores, tantum ut summa species earum stantium relinquatur, Caes. B. G. 6, 27, 4: accide or-nus ferro, Verg. A. 2, 626; cf.: velut accisis recrescenti stirpibus, Liv. 26, 41, 22: accisis crinibus, cut close, Tac. G. 19: ab locustis genus omne accidit frugum, eaten up, Arnob. 1, 3.—**Poet.**, to use up: fames accisis coget dapibus consumere mensas, Verg. A. 7, 125.—**II.** Fig. to impair, weaken: ita proelio uno accidit Vestinorum res, ut, etc., Liv. 3, 8, 29, 12; so, post accisas a Camillo Volscorum res, id. 6, 5, 2; cf. 6, 12, 6.—Hence, **accisus**, a, um, P. a., cut off or down; impaired, ruined: accisae res (opp. *integrae*), troubled, disordered, or unfortunate state of things: res, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14, 34; Liv. 3, 10, 8; 8, 11, 12 al.; copiae, Hirt. B. G. 8, 31; Liv. 3, 11, 8; robur juventutis, id. 7, 29 fin.: opes, Hor. S. 2, 2, 114: accisae desolataeque gentes, Sil. 8, 590: reliquiae (hostium), Tac. A. 1, 61.

2. ac-cido, cidi, no *sup.*, 3, v. n. [caedo], to fall upon or down upon a thing, to reach it by falling. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. constr. with *ad*, in, local adverbs, with *dat.* or *absol.*: utnam ne accidisset abiegnat terram trabes, Enn. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 22 (Trag. p. 281 ed. Vahl., where it is: accidisset, acc. to the MSS., v. Vahl. N. v.); signa de caelo ad terram, Plaut. Rud. prol. 8; so, tam crebri ad terram accidebant quam pira, id. Poen. 2, 38: trabs in humum accidens, Varr. ap. Non. 494 fin.; so, imago aetheris ex oris in terrarum accidit oras, Lucr. 4, 215: rosa in mensas, Ov. F. 5, 360: quo Castalia pro struice saxae lapsu accidit, Liv. Andr. ap. Fest. p. 310 Müll. (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 5); ut missa tela gravius acciderent, fall upon, hit, Caes. B. G. 3, 14; so Liv. 2, 50, 7.—**B.** Esp.: a. ad genua or genibus, of a suppliant, to fall at one's knees: me orat mulier lacrimansque ad genua accidit, Enn. ap. Non. 517, 15 (Com. v. 9 ed. Vahl.); so Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 18; Suet. Caes. 20; id. Claud. 10; for which: genibus praetoris, Liv. 44, 31; also: ad pedes, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 5, and *absol.*: quo accidam? quo applicem? Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 114 ed. Vahl., where it is: accidam).—**C.** Transf., to strike the senses, to reach a thing by means of the senses; constr. with *ad*, the *dat.* or *acc.*: vox, sermo accidit ad auris (or auribus; also, *auris* alicujus), the voice, the speech falls upon or reaches the ear: nota vox ad auris accidit, Att. ap. Non. 39, 5: nova res mollitur ad auris accidere, Lucr. 2, 1024; and: nihil tam populare ad populi Romani auris accidisse, Cic. Sest. 50, 107: auribus, Liv. 24, 46, 5; Quint. 12, 10, 75: auris, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 31; *absol.*, Liv. 10, 5, 2; 27, 15, 16 sq.; Curt. 4, 4, 5 al.; cf. also: clamor accidit ad auris, Liv. 26, 40, 10; and *absol.*: clamor accidit, id. 4, 33, 9; 40, 32, 2; likewise: nomen famaque alicujus accidit ad alicquem, id. 21, 10, 12; v. Fabri ad h. l.—Hence sometimes in Livy: vox or fama accidit (ad auris or ad alicquem), with an *acc. c. inf.*: ut vox etiam ad hostes accideret captum Cominium esse, Liv. 10, 41, 7: quia repente fama accidit classem Punicam adventare, the report came, id. 27, 29, 7; v. Weissenb. a. h. l.

II. Fig. **A.** In gen., to fall out, come to pass, happen, occur; and with *dat. pers.*, to happen to, to befall one. (The distinction between the syn. *evenio*, *accido*, and *contingo* is this: *evenio*, i. e. *ex-venio*, is used of either fortunate or unfortunate events; *accido*, of occurrences which take us by surprise; hence it is used either of an indifferent, or, which is its general use, of an unfortunate occurrence: *contingo*, i. e. *con-tango*, indicates that an event accords with

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one's wishes; and hence is generally used of fortunate events. As Isid. says, Differ. 1. Contingunt bona; accidunt mala: eveniunt utraque; res accidit, Caes. B. G. 1.14. Id acciderat, ut Galli consilium caperent, ib. 3. 2; si quid adversi acciderit, Cic. Ac. 2. 38, 121; cf. ib. 1, 26, 57; nollem accidisset tempus, in quo, etc., id. Fam. 3, 10; si qua calamitas accidisset, id. Verr. 2, 3, 55; id. Rosc. Am. 34: contra opinionem accidit, Caes. B. G. 3. 9: pejus Sequanum accidit, ib. 1, 31; periculum accidit, ib. 3, 3; detrimentum accidit, ib. 7, 52. Also of fortunate occurrences: omnia tibi accidisse gratissima, Cic. Fam. 3, 1; 11, 15; accidit satis opportune, Caes. B. G. 4, 22; cf. Brom. Nep. Mil. 1, 1; Herz. Caes. B. G. 7, 3.—CONSTR. with ut (Zumpt, § 621), sometimes with quod: accidit perincommode, quod eum nusquam vidisti, Cic. Att. 1, 17; or with inf.: nec enim acciderat mihi opus esse, id. Fam. 6, 11. Pleonast. in narrations: accidit ut, it happened, or came to pass, that: accidit ut una nocte omnes Hermae deicerentur, it happened that, etc., Nep. Alc. 3, 2; so Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 8; id. Att. 1, 5, 4 al.—B. In part. 1. Si quid cui accidat, or si quid humanitas accidat, euphemist. for to die; if any thing should happen to one (for which Ennius says: si quid me fuerit humanitas, Ann. v. 128 ed. Vahl.); si quid pupillo accidisset, Cic. Inv. 2, 21; Caes. B. G. 1, 18; si quid mihi humanitas accidisset, Cic. Phil. 1, 4; Dig. 34, 4, 30 § 2 al. (cf. the Greek εἰ τι πάθῃ); so, per apostrophen, sive—quod heu timeo, sive superstes eris, Ov. Her. 13, 164. (But Cic. Mil. 22, 58; Caes. B. G. 2, 35, and similar passages, are to be taken in the usual signif.)—2. To turn out (this very rare): timeo "incertum" hoc quorsum accidat, Ter. And. 1, 5, 29; si secus acciderit, Cic. Fam. 6, 21, 2.—3. In gram., to belong to: plurima huic (verbo) accidunt (i. e. genus, tempora), Quint. 1, 5, 41 al.

*ac-cio, ēre, 2, v. a., old form for accio. ire, to fetch, to bring: ego illum huic acciebo, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 61; dub. (Ritschl and Fleckeisen: oneratum runcinabo).

accinctus, a, um, P. a. of

ac-cingo, nxi, nctum, 3, v. a. I. Lit., to gird to or on, to gird round or about (in prose, first after the Aug. per.; in poetry, a favorite word with Verg.); lateri censem, Verg. A. 11, 489; and med., to gird one's self: accingitur ense, id. ib. 7, 640; cf.: quo (ense) fuit accinctus, Ov. M. 6, 551; so, ferro, Tac. A. 6, 2.—B. Transf., to arm, equip, furnish, provide: facibus pubes accingitur, Verg. A. 9, 74; gladiis accincti, Liv. 40, 13; hence: accinctus miles, an armed soldier, Tac. A. 11, 18; ornat Phraaten accingitur (sc. diademate imposito) paternum ad fastigium, id. ib. 6, 32; accinctus gemmis fulgentibus ensis, Val. Fl. 3, 514.

II. Fig. A. In gen., to endow, provide; in medicine: magicas accingier artes, to have recourse to, Verg. A. 4, 493.—B. In part.: accingere se or accingi, to enter upon or undertake a thing, girded, i. e. well prepared, to prepare one's self, make one's self ready (taken from the girding of the flowing robes when in active occupation); constr. absol., with ad, in, dat., or inf.: tibi omne est exedendum, accingere, make yourself ready, Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 4; so id. Eun. 5, 9, 30; Lucr. 2, 1043: illi se praedae accingunt, Verg. A. 1, 210: accingi ad consulatum, Liv. 4, 2; in Tac. very often actively, to make any one ready for something: turmas peditum ad munia accingere, A. 12, 31: accingi ad ultionem, id. H. 4, 79; in audaciam, id. ib. 3, 66 al.; with inf.: accingar dicere pugnas Caesaris, Verg. G. 3, 46; so: navare operam, Tac. A. 13, 51.—b. Also in the active form, as v. neutr.—se accingere: age, anus, accinge ad molas, Pompon. ap. Non. 469, 28 (Rib. Com. Rel. p. 235): accingunt omnes operi, all go vigorously to the work, Verg. A. 2, 235.—Hence, accinctus, a, um, P. a., well girded. A. Lit.: ejus aut familiaris habitus concidentior aut militaris accinctior, Auson. Grat. Act. 27.—B. Fig., ready, strict (opp. negligent): tam in omnia pariter intenta bonitas et accincta, Plin. Pan. 30 fin.: comitatus, id. ib. 20, 3.

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† ac-cino, ēre, v. n. [cano], to sing to any thing, acc. to Diom. p. 425 P.; cf. accano.

ac-cio, ūvi, itum, 4, v. a., to call or summon, to fetch (rare but class.). I. Lit.: ejus vos tumulti causā accierim, Att. ap. Non. 494, 7 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 199): horrefris accibant vocibus Orcum, Lucr. 5, 996: tu invita mulieres, ego accivero pueros, Cic. Att. 5, 1, 3; 13, 48, 1; id. de Or. 3, 35, 141; Sall. J. 108; Liv. 2, 6; Tac. A. 1, 5 al.—II. Fig.: accire mortem, to kill one's self, Vell. 2, 38 fin.; Flor. 4, 2, 71: scientiam artemque Iharuspicum accibam, Tac. H. 2, 3; cf.: accitit quae usquam egregia, id. A. 3, 27; and: patrios mores funditus everti per accitam lasciviam, i. e. borrowed, id. ib. 14, 20 (but in Cic. Fin. 5, 31, 93, the read. acciret is very doubtful; v. Madv. a. h. l.; Klotz reads faceret; B. and K., creat.).

ac-cipio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, v. a. (fut. perf. accipso = accipero, Pac. ap. Non. 74, 31, or Rib. Trag. Rel. 118) [capio], to accept. I. In gen., to take a person or thing to one's self: leno ad se accipiet hominem et aurum, will take the man and his money to himself (into his house), Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 51. a. Of things received by the hand, to take, receive: cete manus vestras measque accipite, Enn. ap. Non. 85, 1 (Trag. v. 320 ed. Vahl.); ex tua accipi manu patram, Plaut. Amph. 2, 2, 132; hence, trop. of the word given, the promise, with which a grasping of the hand was usually connected: accipe daque fidem, Enn. ap. Macr. S. G. 1 (Ann. v. 33 ed. Vahl.); so in the Gr. παρὰ τοῦ χειρὸς καὶ λαβῆς; cf. Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 87; so Verg. A. 8, 150; in Ter. of a person to be protected: hanc (virginem) accipi, acceptam servabo, Ter. And. 1, 5, 62; cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 5, and Sall. C. 6, 5.—b. Of things received or taken by different parts of the body: accipite hoc onus in vestros collos, Cato ap. Non. 200, 23; gremio, Verg. A. 1, 685: oculis aut pectore noctem (i. e. somnum), id. ib. 4, 531.—c. In gen., very freq., (a) as implying action, to take, to take possession of, to accept (Gr. ἀρχεισθαι); (β) of something that falls to one's share, to get, to receive, to be the recipient of (Gr. λαμβάνειν).—(a) To take, accept: hanc epistulam accipe a me, take this letter from me, Plaut. Ps. 2, 2, 52; 4, 2, 26; cf. id. Ep. 3, 4, 26: persuasit alii, ut pecuniam accipere mallet, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82: conditionem pacis, Caes. B. G. 2, 15: armis obsidibusque accipitis Crassus profectus est, after he had taken into his possession the arms and hostages, id. ib. 3, 23: divitias, Nep. Epam. 4, 3; aliquid a patre, to inherit, id. Timoth. 1, 1; id. Att. 1: accipe et haec, manuum tibi quae monumenta mearum sint, Verg. A. 3, 486 al.—Hence to receive or entertain as guest: haec (tellus) fessos placidissima portu accipit, Verg. A. 3, 78: Laurentes nymphae, accipite Aenean, id. ib. 8, 71; 155; Ov. M. 8, 655 al.—Of admittance to political privileges: Nomentani et Pedani in civitatem accipit, Liv. 8, 14; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: magnifice volo summus viros accipere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 34: in loco festivo sumus festive accipi, id. ib. 5, 19; so id. Cist. 1, 1, 12; id. Men. 5, 2, 44; id. Pers. 1, 1, 32, etc.; Ter. Eun. 5, 9, 52; Lucr. 3, 907; Cic. Att. 16, 6; Ov. F. 2, 725 al.—Hence also ironically, to entertain, to treat, deal with: ego te miseris jam accipiam modis, Plaut. Aul. 4, 4, 3: hominem accipiam quibus dictis maeret, id. Men. 5, 1, 7: indignis accipit modis, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 12. Perh. also Lucil. ap. Non. 521, 1: adeo male me accipiunt decimae, treat or use me ill, deal harshly with me; and ib. 240, 8: sic, inquam, veteratorem illum vetulum lupum Hannibalem acceptum (Non. explains the latter in a very unusual manner, by deceptum).—(β) To get, to receive, to be the recipient of, Pac. ap. Non. 74, 31; Lucr. 1, 819, 909; 2, 762, 885, 1009: ictus, id. 4, 1048 (cf. Verg. A. 3, 243: vulnera accipiunt tergo): aridior nubes accipit ignem, takes or catches fire, Lucr. 6, 150; Caes. B. G. 1, 48: humanitatem iis tribuere debemus, a quibus accipimus, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9: pecuniam ob rem judicandam, id. Verr. 1, 38: luna lumen solis accipit, id. de Or. 3, 45; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17: praeciarum acceptum a majoribus morem, Cic. Off. 2, 10, 41: praecpta, Caes.

B. G. 2, 6: accipi tuas litteras (in another sense than above), I have received your letter, it has reached me (allatae sunt ad me), Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 14; 2, 1, 1; 10, 1 al.: accepta injuria ignoscere quam persequi malebant, Sall. C. 9, 3; Caes. B. G. 2, 33: calamitatem, ib. 1, 31: detrimenta, ib. 5, 22; cf. Cic. Mur. 21, 44 al. So often of dignities and offices: provinciam, id. Fam. 2, 10, 2: consulatum, Suet. Aug. 10: Galliam, id. Caes. 22 al. II. In partic. A. To take a thing by hearing, i. e., I, to hear, to perceive, to observe, to learn (cf. opp. do = I give in words, i. e. I say): hoc simul accipe dictum, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 38 (Ann. v. 204): quod ego inaudivi, accipite, Pac. ap. Non. 126, 22 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 81): hoc etiam accipite quod dico, Lucil. ap. Non. 240, 1: carmen auribus, Lucr. 4, 988 (so id. 6, 164); 1, 270; cf. Verg. A. 2, 65: voces, Lucr. 4, 613 (so 6, 171): si te aequo animo ferre accipiet, Ter. And. 2, 3, 23: quae gerantur, accipies ex Pollione, Cic. Fam. 1, 6; 1, 9, 4; Liv. 1, 7.—Hence very freq. in the hist., to get or receive intelligence of any thing, to learn: urbem Romam, sicuti ego accipi, condidere atque habuere initio Trojan, as I have learned, Sall. C. 6, 1, and so al.—2. To comprehend or understand any thing communicated: haud satis meo corde accipi querelas tuas, Plaut. Cas. 2, 2, 18: et si quis est, qui haec putet artem accipi posse, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 114: ut non solum celeriter acciperet, quae tradebantur, etc., Nep. Att. 1, 3; so Quint. 1, 3, 3; 2, 9, 3 al.—3. With the accessory idea of judging, to take a thing thus or thus, to interpret or explain, usually constr. with ad or in c. acc.: quibus res sunt minus secundae . . . ad contumeliam omnia accipiunt magis, the more unfortunate one is, the more inclined is he to regard every thing as an insult, Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 15: in eam partem accipio, id. Eun. 5, 2, 37; cf. Cic. Fam. 10, 6; id. Att. 16, 6; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 2: non recte accipis, you put a wrong construction upon this, id. And. 2, 2, 30: quae sibi quisque facilia facta putat, aequo animo accipit, Sall. C. 3, 2.—Hence: accipere aliquid omen, or in omen, to regard a thing as a (favorable) omen, to accept the omen (cf. ἀρχεισθαι τὸν οἰωνόν), Cic. Div. 1, 46, 103; 2, 40, 83; Liv. 1, 7, 11; 21, 63 fin.; Tac. H. 1, 62; id. A. 1, 28; 2, 13; Flor. 4, 12, 14 al.—Hence poet.: accipio agnoscoque deos, Verg. A. 12, 260; cf. Ov. M. 7, 620.—B. To take a thing upon one's self, to undertake (syn. suscipio): accipio hanc ad te litem, Plaut. Most. 5, 2, 23: mea causa causam accipite, Ter. Hec. alt. prol. 47; cf. Cic. Fam. 7, 24; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 22; Quint. 20 al.—Hence also, C. To bear, endure, suffer any thing disagreeable or troublesome: hancine ego ut contumeliam tam insignem ad me accipiam! Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 1: nil satis firmi video, quamobrem accipere hunc me expediat metum, id. Heaut. 2, 3, 96; 5, 1, 59; id. Eun. 4, 6, 24; id. Ad. 2, 1, 53; id. Ph. 5, 2, 4; Cic. Tusc. 5, 19, 56: calamitatem, id. Off. 3, 26: injuriam, id. ib. 1, 11 al.—D. To accept a thing, to be satisfied with, to approve: dos, Pamphile, est decem talenta; Pam.: Accipio, Ter. And. 5, 4, 48: accipit conditionem, dein quaestum accipit, id. ib. 1, 1, 52: visa ista . . . accipio iisque interdum etiam assentior, nec percipio tamen, Cic. Ac. 2, 20, 66: preces suas acceptas ab dis immortalibus obinatus, Liv. 42, 30, 8 Drak. Cf. Herz. Caes. B. G. 5, 1: "equi te esse feri similem, dico." Rideamus et ipse Messius: "accipio." I allow it, Exactly so, Hor. S. 1, 5, 58.—E. In mercant. lang., t. t., to receive or collect a sum: pro quo (frumento) cum a Varinio praetore pecuniam accepisset, Cic. Fl. 45; hence subst.: acceptum, i. n., the receipt, and in account-books the credit side: in acceptum referre alicui, to carry over to the credit side, to place to one's credit, Cic. Verr. 1, 36, 57; id. Rosc. Com. 2; id. Phil. 2, 16; id. Caec. 6, 17; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 234 (opp. datum or expensum).—Hence also trop., to owe or be indebted to one, in a good or a bad sense: ut esset nemo qui non mihi vitam suam, liberos, reimp. referret accipiam, Cic. Phil. 2, 5: omnia mala quae postea vidimus, uni accepta referemus Antonio, ascribe, id. ib. 22; Caes. B. G. 8, 58; id. B. C. 3, 17: Acceptum

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refero verbis, esse nocens, Ov. Trist. 2, 10. — **F.** In the gram., to take a word or phrase thus or thus, to explain a word in any manner: adversus interdum promiscue accipitur, Charis. p. 207 P. al. — (Syn. nanciscor and adipiscor: he to whom something is given, accipit; he who gets by a fortunate occurrence, nanciscitur; he who obtains it by exertion, adipiscitur. "Sumimus ipsi: accipimus ab alio," Vel. Long. p. 2243 P. — "Inter tenere, sumere et accipere hoc interest, quod tenemus quae sunt in nostra potestate: sumimus posita: accipimus data," Isid. Diff. 1.) — Hence, **acceptus**, a, um, *P. a.*, welcome, agreeable, acceptable (syn. gratus. **Acceptus** is related to **gratus**, as the effect to the cause; he who is **gratus**, i. e. dear, is on that account **acceptus**, welcome, acceptable; hence the usual position: **gratus** atque **acceptus**. — First, of persons: essetne apud te is servus acceptissimus? Plaut. Cap. 3, 5, 56: plebi **acceptus** erat, Caes. B. G. 1, 13; **acceptus** erat in oculis, Vulg. 1 Reg. 18, 5. — Of things: dis et hominibus est **acceptum** quod, etc., Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 5: quod vero approbaris, id **gratum** **acceptumque** habendum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: munus coram **gratum** **acceptumque** esse, Nep. Hann. 7, 3: quorum mihi dona **accepta** et **grata** habeo, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 56: rem populo Romano **gratum** **acceptamque**, Cic. Phil. 13, 50: tempore **accepto** exaudivi, Vulg. 2 Cor. 6, 2 — **Comp.**, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 96; Cic. Rep. 6, 13; Tac. A. 6, 45 al. — *Sup.*, see above. — *Adv.* **accepte** does not occur.

accipenser, v. accipenser.

accipiter, tris (earlier also tēris, Prisc. p. 695 P.), m. (*f.* Lucr. 4, 1006) [com. deriv. from accipio; see 2. accipiter; but cf. ἀκίπτερος, swift-winged], a general name for birds of prey, esp. those of the falcon kind, Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 21; Ter. Ph. 2, 2, 16; Lucr. 5, 107; Cic. N. D. 3, 19; Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 50 al. — **B.** In partic. **1.** The common hawk, Falco Palumbarius, Linn.; Hor. C. 1, 37, 17 sq.; Ov. M. 5, 605 sq.; Col. 8, 4, 6; 3, 8, 4 al.: sacer, because anguries were taken from it, Verg. A. 11, 721 (cf. Hom. Od. 15, 525 sq.). — **2.** The sparrow-hawk, Falco Nisus, Linn., used in fowling; Mart. 14, 216. — **II.** Transf., of a rapacious man: labe populi, pecunia accipiter, Plaut. Pers. 3, 3, 5.

* **accipitrina**, ae, *f.* [accipiter], hawkweed, hieracium, Linn.; App. Herb. 30.
* **accipitro**, are, 1, v. a. [id.], used by Laevius for lacerare, to tear, to lacerate, ap. Geil. 10, 7, 11.

accisus, a, um, *P. a.* of accido.
accitio, ōnis, *f.* [accio], a calling or summoning (late Lat.), Arn. 4, p. 134.
1. **accitus**, a, um, *Part.* of accio.
2. **accitus**, ōis, m. (only in abl. sing.) [accio], a summoning to a place, a summons, a call: magistratus accitū istius evocant, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28, § 68: accitū cari genitoris, Verg. A. 1, 677.

Accius, ū, m., v. Attius.
acclamatio (adc.), ōnis, *f.* [acclamo], a calling to, an exclamation, shout. **I.** In gen.: acuta atque attenuata nimis, Auct. Her. 3, 12, 21; the calling of the shepherd, Col. 7, 3, 26; so in plur., id. 6, 2, 14. — **II.** In partic. **A.** A cry of disapprobation (so esp. in the time of the republic): ei contigit non modo ut adclamatione, sed ut convicio et maledictis impeditur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 3, 2; 2, 1, 2; quanto jam levior est adclamatio, C. Rabir. 18; id. de Or. 2, 83, 339 etc.; Suet. Dom. 23 al. — **B.** On the contrary, esp. later, a shout of approbation (e. g. on the appearance of a person honored by the people), a huzza: adclamaciones multitudinis assentatione immo pudorem operantis, Liv. 31, 15, 2; so Suet. Caes. 79; id. Aug. 58; id. Oth. 6 (made by the voice; white plausus is made with the hands, Quint. 8, 3, 3). — **C.** Rhetor. a figure of speech = exclamation, ἐπιφωνημα, exclamation, Quint. 8, 5, 11.

(**acclamito**, are, a false read. in Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 3, for oclamitat.)
ac-clāmo (adc.), āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to raise a cry at, to shout at, to exclaim (in a friendly or hostile manner), with and without the dat.; also with the acc. of the thing called. **I.** To shout at in a hostile sense, to disapprove or blame by shouting (so partic. in the time of the republic): non metuo, ne mihi adclametis, cry out against, Cic. Brut. 73, 256; cf. id. Muren. 8; id. Piso, 65; id. Verr. 2, 48; id. Caecin. 28; so Sen. Ep. 47, 11; Suet. Galb. 20 al.: hostis omnibus, qui adclamasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20; so Vell. 2, 4, 4; Suet. Caes. 70 al. — **II.** After the Aug. period, to cry at with approbation, to shout applause, to approve with loud cries, to applaud, huzza: populus et miles Neroni Othoni adclamavit, Tac. H. 1, 78; Suet. Claud. 7; 27; id. Dom. 13 al.: prosequentibus cunctis servatorem libertoremque adclamantibus, they applaud him with loud acclamations as their saviour and deliverer, Liv. 34, 50 fin.; so Tac. A. 1, 44 al. — *Impers.*: ei adclamatum est, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 18.
* **ac-clāro** (adc.), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to make clear or evident, to show or make known; in the lang. of the augurs: uti tu signa nobis certa adclarassis (i. e. adclaraveris), Liv. 1, 18 fin.
acclinis, e, *adj.* (also *adc.*) [ad-clino], leaning on or against something, inclined to or toward (poet. and in post-Aug. prose); constr. with dat., **I.** Lit.: corpusque levat arboris adclinis trunco, Verg. A. 10, 834; so Ov. M. 15, 737; Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 36 al. — In prose, Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 39; Just. 28, 4: crates inter se acclines, Col. 12, 15, 1. — **B.** Esp. of localities, Amm. 14, 8; 29, 5. — **II.** Trop., inclined to, disposed to (= inclinatus, propensus): acclinis falsis animus meliora recusat, Hor. S. 2, 2, 6.
ac-clino, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to lean on or against something (not before the Aug. period; mostly poet.). **I.** Lit.: se acclinavit in illum, Ov. M. 5, 72: latus leoni, Stat. Silv. 4, 2, 51. — Most freq. in part. pass.: acclinatus: colla acclinata, Ov. M. 10, 268; cf.: terrae acclinatus, id. ib. 14, 660: castra tumulo sunt acclinata, Liv. 44, 3, 6: maria terris, Stat. Silv. 5, 4, 5. — **II.** Trop., with se, to incline to a thing: ad causam senatus, Liv. 4, 48, 9.
ac-clivis, e, also (but much less freq.) -vus, a, um, *adj.* [ad + clivus], up hill, mounting upwards, ascending, steep: stadium, Lucil. ap. Non. 4, 11: ea viae pars valde acclivis est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4; so, leniter acclivis aditus, Caes. B. G. 2, 29 al.: acclivus, Ov. M. 2, 19.
acclivitas, ātis, *f.* [acclivis], an ascending direction, an activity, ascent: pari acclivitate collis, Caes. B. G. 2, 18; so Col. 2, 4, 10. — *Concr.* of the rising place itself, Amm. 14, 2, 13.
acclivus, a, um, v. acclivis.
Acco, ōnis, m., a chieftain of the Senones, Caes. B. G. 6, 4; 44 al.
ac-cognosco, cre, 3, v. a., to know or recognize perfectly, Petr. Fragm. 69 Burm.; Tert. ad Ux. 2, 6; adv. Marc. 4, 20 al.
accōla, ae, c. [accolo], a dweller by or near a place, a neighbor (incola, one who dwells in a place): optati cives, populares, incolae, accolae, advenae, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 1: pastor accola ejus loci, Liv. 1, 7, 5; 37, 53; Tac. A. 2, 68; Verg. A. 7, 729 al.: accolae Cereris, i. e. dwellers at her temple, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 111. — In Tacitus, *adj.*, of the tributary streams of the Tiber: Tiberim accolis fluvii orbatum, the neighboring rivers, A. 1, 79. (The Vulg. uses this word in the sense of incola: accola in terra, Psa. 104, 23; Act. 7, 6: terrae, Lev. 18, 27.)
ac-cōlo (adc.), cōlui, cultum, 3, v. a., to dwell by or near, constr. with acc. or absol. (a) With acc.: Histrum fluvium, Naev. ap. Cic. Or. 45, 152 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 14): arcem, Att. ap. Non. 357, 14 (ib. p. 202): illum locum, * Cic. Rep. 6, 18 fin. — viam, Liv. 28, 13, 4: Macedoniam, id. 39, 46, 7: Pontum, Tac. H. 3, 47: Nilum, Verg. G. 4, 288; cf.: Rhenum, Tac. H. 1, 61: nives Haemi, Ov. F. 1, 390: Capitoli saxum, Verg. A. 9, 445 al.; hence, pass.: fluvius crebris oppidis accolitur, Plin. 3, 1, 30, § 9. — (β) Absol.: vicine Apollo, qui aedibus Propinquus nostris adcolis, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 1, 4 (the dat. aedibus belongs to propinquus, not to adcolis, as Prisc. p. 1203 P. seems to have construed). — *Po et.*: accolere vitem, to be

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a cultivating neighbor of it, Cat. 62, 55 dub. (Miller reads coluere.)
accommōdāte, *adv.*, v. accommodo, *P. a. fin.*
accommōdatio, ōnis, *f.* [accommodo], the fitting or adjusting of one thing to another. **I.** In gen.: a. verborum et sententiarum ad inventionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 7, 9. — **II.** Esp., the adapting of one's feeling or will to another's, compliānce, compliānce, indulgence: ex liberalitate atque accommodatiōne magistratum, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82, § 189.
accommōdātus, a, um, *P. a.* of **ac-commōdo**, āvi, ātum (better, *adc.*), 1, v. a., to fit or adapt one thing to another, to lay, put, or hang on (in good prose, esp. in Cic., very freq.), constr. with ad, dat., or absol. **I.** Lit.: coronam sibi ad caput, Cic. de Or. 2, 61, 250: clupeum ad dorsum, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 93: gladium dextrae, Lucil. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 21, 48; so, hastam dextrae, Sil. 5, 146: calautioam capiti, Cic. Fragm. Or. in Clod. 5; so, lateriensem, Verg. A. 2, 393; absol.: insignia, Caes. B. G. 2, 21, 5. — **B.** In gen., to prepare for any use: Arabus lapis dentifriciis accommodatur crematum, Plin. 36, 21, 41, § 153.
II. Trop., to adjust or adapt to, accommodate to: meum consilium accommodabo ad tuum, Cic. Fam. 9, 7; so id. Att. 10, 7; 12, 32; id. Leg. 3, 2 al. — Hence, with se, to adapt one's self to another's opinion, wishes, etc., to conform to, to comply with: omnes qui probari volunt, ad eorum qui audiunt arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt et adcommodant, Cic. Or. 8, 24: alicui de aliqua re, to be compliant to one in any thing: peto a te... ut ei de habitatiōne adcommodes, id. Fam. 13, 2. — **B.** In gen., to bring a person or thing to something, to apply: testes ad crimen, Cic. Verr. 1, 18, 55: vim ad eloquentiam, id. Or. 7: curam pratis, etc., to apply, Quint. 1, 12, 7: nonnullam operam his studiis, id. 1, 10, 15; cf. 1, 8, 19: verba alicui (equiv. to dare), id. 6, 1, 27; cf. 11, 1, 39 al.: intentionem his, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 2 al. — Hence, with se (in a more general sense than above), to apply or devote one's self to, to undertake: se ad rem publicam et ad res magnas gerendas, Cic. Off. 1, 21; of property, to lend it to one, for use: si quid iste suorum aedilibus accommodavit, id. Verr. 2, 4, 57. — Hence, **accommōdātus**, a, um, *P. a.*, fitted or adapted to, suitable, conformable, or appropriate to (only in prose; in poetry, **accommodus** is used), with ad or dat.: puppes ad magnitudinem fluctuum accommodatae, Caes. B. G. 3, 13: oratio ad persuadendum accommodata, Cic. Ac. 1, 8: quae mihi intelligis esse accommodata, conformable to my interest, id. Fam. 3, 3. — *Comp.*: oratio contentibus conetatissimum accommodator, id. Clu. 1; so Caes. B. G. 3, 13: nobis accommodator, Quint. 4, 1, 5; Suet. Ner. 8. — *Sup.*: exemplum temporibus suis accommodatissimum, Cic. Fragm. Corn. 7; so Plin. 13, 3, 6, § 26; Plin. Ep. 5, 19, 7; Quint. 12, 10, 63 al. — *Adv.*: **accommōdāte**, fitly, suitably, agreeably: dicere quam maxime **adc.** ad veritatem, Cic. de Or. 1, 33, 149. — *Comp.*, id. Or. 33, 117. — *Sup.*, id. Fin. 5, 9, 24.
ac-commōdus (adc.), a, um, *adj.*, fit, suitable (vox Verg. and poet. for **accommodatus**); with dat.: valles accommoda fraudi, Verg. A. 11, 522; so, membra bellis, Stat. S. 4, 4, 65: nox fraudi, id. Theb. 10, 192. — Also in late prose, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 41; Pall. Jul. 8, 2; Veg. 4, 2, 12 al. — *Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* not found.
* **ac-congēro** (adc.), essi, estum, 3, v. a., to bear or bring to: ego huic dona adcongessi, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 17.
ac-corporo (adc.), āre, v. a. [ad + corpus], aliquid alicui, to incorporate, to fit or join to (late Lat.), Amm. 16, 8, 11; Sol. 37.
ac-crēdo (adc.), didi, ditum, 3, v. a. (*pres. sub.* adcredūns, Plaut. Asin. 5, 2, 4), to yield one's belief to another, i. e. to believe unconditionally (rare). (a) With dat.: quisnam istuc adcredit tibi? Plaut. Asin. 3, 3, 37: neque mi posthac quidem adcrednas, id. ib. 5, 2, 4; so, tibi nos, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 25. — (β) Aliquid: facile hoc, Lucr. 3, 856.

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friendly or hostile manner), with and without the dat.; also with the acc. of the thing called. **I.** To shout at in a hostile sense, to disapprove or blame by shouting (so partic. in the time of the republic): non metuo, ne mihi adclametis, cry out against, Cic. Brut. 73, 256; cf. id. Muren. 8; id. Piso, 65; id. Verr. 2, 48; id. Caecin. 28; so Sen. Ep. 47, 11; Suet. Galb. 20 al.: hostis omnibus, qui adclamasset, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 20; so Vell. 2, 4, 4; Suet. Caes. 70 al. — **II.** After the Aug. period, to cry at with approbation, to shout applause, to approve with loud cries, to applaud, huzza: populus et miles Neroni Othoni adclamavit, Tac. H. 1, 78; Suet. Claud. 7; 27; id. Dom. 13 al.: prosequentibus cunctis servatorem libertoremque adclamantibus, they applaud him with loud acclamations as their saviour and deliverer, Liv. 34, 50 fin.; so Tac. A. 1, 44 al. — *Impers.*: ei adclamatum est, Plin. Ep. 4, 9, 18.
* **ac-clāro** (adc.), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to make clear or evident, to show or make known; in the lang. of the augurs: uti tu signa nobis certa adclarassis (i. e. adclaraveris), Liv. 1, 18 fin.
acclinis, e, *adj.* (also *adc.*) [ad-clino], leaning on or against something, inclined to or toward (poet. and in post-Aug. prose); constr. with dat., **I.** Lit.: corpusque levat arboris adclinis trunco, Verg. A. 10, 834; so Ov. M. 15, 737; Stat. Silv. 5, 3, 36 al. — In prose, Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 39; Just. 28, 4: crates inter se acclines, Col. 12, 15, 1. — **B.** Esp. of localities, Amm. 14, 8; 29, 5. — **II.** Trop., inclined to, disposed to (= inclinatus, propensus): acclinis falsis animus meliora recusat, Hor. S. 2, 2, 6.
ac-clino, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to lean on or against something (not before the Aug. period; mostly poet.). **I.** Lit.: se acclinavit in illum, Ov. M. 5, 72: latus leoni, Stat. Silv. 4, 2, 51. — Most freq. in part. pass.: acclinatus: colla acclinata, Ov. M. 10, 268; cf.: terrae acclinatus, id. ib. 14, 660: castra tumulo sunt acclinata, Liv. 44, 3, 6: maria terris, Stat. Silv. 5, 4, 5. — **II.** Trop., with se, to incline to a thing: ad causam senatus, Liv. 4, 48, 9.
ac-clivis, e, also (but much less freq.) -vus, a, um, *adj.* [ad + clivus], up hill, mounting upwards, ascending, steep: stadium, Lucil. ap. Non. 4, 11: ea viae pars valde acclivis est, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 4; so, leniter acclivis aditus, Caes. B. G. 2, 29 al.: acclivus, Ov. M. 2, 19.
acclivitas, ātis, *f.* [acclivis], an ascending direction, an activity, ascent: pari acclivitate collis, Caes. B. G. 2, 18; so Col. 2, 4, 10. — *Concr.* of the rising place itself, Amm. 14, 2, 13.
acclivus, a, um, v. acclivis.
Acco, ōnis, m., a chieftain of the Senones, Caes. B. G. 6, 4; 44 al.
ac-cognosco, cre, 3, v. a., to know or recognize perfectly, Petr. Fragm. 69 Burm.; Tert. ad Ux. 2, 6; adv. Marc. 4, 20 al.
accōla, ae, c. [accolo], a dweller by or near a place, a neighbor (incola, one who dwells in a place): optati cives, populares, incolae, accolae, advenae, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 1: pastor accola ejus loci, Liv. 1, 7, 5; 37, 53; Tac. A. 2, 68; Verg. A. 7, 729 al.: accolae Cereris, i. e. dwellers at her temple, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50, § 111. — In Tacitus, *adj.*, of the tributary streams of the Tiber: Tiberim accolis fluvii orbatum, the neighboring rivers, A. 1, 79. (The Vulg. uses this word in the sense of incola: accola in terra, Psa. 104, 23; Act. 7, 6: terrae, Lev. 18, 27.)
ac-cōlo (adc.), cōlui, cultum, 3, v. a., to dwell by or near, constr. with acc. or absol. (a) With acc.: Histrum fluvium, Naev. ap. Cic. Or. 45, 152 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 14): arcem, Att. ap. Non. 357, 14 (ib. p. 202): illum locum, * Cic. Rep. 6, 18 fin. — viam, Liv. 28, 13, 4: Macedoniam, id. 39, 46, 7: Pontum, Tac. H. 3, 47: Nilum, Verg. G. 4, 288; cf.: Rhenum, Tac. H. 1, 61: nives Haemi, Ov. F. 1, 390: Capitoli saxum, Verg. A. 9, 445 al.; hence, pass.: fluvius crebris oppidis accolitur, Plin. 3, 1, 30, § 9. — (β) Absol.: vicine Apollo, qui aedibus Propinquus nostris adcolis, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 1, 4 (the dat. aedibus belongs to propinquus, not to adcolis, as Prisc. p. 1203 P. seems to have construed). — *Po et.*: accolere vitem, to be

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—(γ) *Absol.*: vix adcredens, *Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3; primo non accreditit, Nep. Dat. 3, 4.

accrēmentum, i, a false read, in Plin. 9, 1, 2, for nutrimentum.)
ac-cresco (adc.), cvi, stum, 3, v. n., to grow, to become larger by growth, to increase. **I.** Lit.: nobis jam paulatim ad crescere puer incipiat, Quint. 1, 2, 1; so, adcredens imperator, Amm. 27, 6, 13; eruca, Plin. 11, 32, 37; ib. 35, 41: flumen subito, Cic. Inv. 2, 31, 97; so, nondum adcrecente unda, Tac. A. 2, 8: caespes jam pectori usque adcreverat, id. ib. 1, 19.—**Part.**: adcrectus, in pass. sense, wrapped up, Plin. 11, 32, 3.—**B.** Of abstract subjects: valetudo decrescit, adcrect labor, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 4: amicitiam, quae incepta a parvis cum aetate adcrevit simul, Ter. And. 3, 3, 7: dolores, Nep. Att. 21, 4: invidia, Hor. S. 1, 6, 26: magnam facinus, Sen. Ben. 1, 10, 4.—

II. Transf., in gen. **A.** To be added to by way of increase or augmentation, to be joined or annexed to: si decem jugera (agri) alluvione adcreverint, Dig. 19, 1, 13, § 14: veneratione negotii nova adcreverunt, Plin. Ep. 2, 8, 3: sibi adcrecere putat, quod cuique adstratur, id. Pan. 62, 8: trimetris adcreverit jussit nomen iambeis, Hor. A. P. 232: cum dictis factisque omnibus vana adcreverit fides, Liv. 1, 54, 2.—Hence, **B.** Jurid. t. t., to fall to one, as an increase of his property, Gai. 2, 139; Dig. 12, 4, 13 al.: jus adcrendi, the right of increase, Gai. 2, 126; Dig. 7, 2, 1, § 3 al.

***accrētio**, ōnis, f. [acresco], an increasing, increment: lunam accretione et deminutione luminis... significantem dies, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68.

Accua, ae, f., a town of Apulia, Liv. 24, 20, 8; dub., v. Weissenb. a. h. 1.

accubatio, ōnis, f. [accubo], a rare colat. form of accubitio, a lying, reclining, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 128, acc. to the MSS.

***accubitalia**, ium, n. [id.], sc. stragula, the coverings spread over the table-couches, Trebell. Claud. 14.

accubitatio, ōnis, f. [accubito], a reclining, lying at the table, Spart. Ver. 5; cf. accubitio.

accubitio, ōnis, f. [accubo]. **I.** A lying or reclining, esp. at meals (in the Rom. manner, on the triclinium or accubitum): accubitio epularis amicorum, Cic. de Sen. 13, 45; cf. Non. 193, 30; so Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 94 (but in Off. 1, 35, 128, the MSS. give accubatio).—**II.** Concr., a couch, Lampr. Sev. 34; cf. accubitatio.

accubito, are, = accubo, Eccl.

accubitorius, a, um, adj. [accubo], pertaining to reclining: vestimenta, Petr. 30.

accubitum, i, n. [id.], a couch for a large number of guests to recline on at meals (while the triclinium contained only three seats), Lampr. Heliog. 19, 25 al.

accubitus, ūs, m., = accubitio. **I.** A reclining at table, Stat. Ach. 1, 110 (quoted by Prisc. 863 P.); id. Theb. 1, 714; and perh. also Varr. ap. Isid. Orig. 20, 11, 19.—**II.** Permeton, a couch, Vulg. Cant. 1, 11; a place on a couch, ib. Luc. 14, 7.

ac-cubo (adc.), are, 1, v. n., t. t. (the forms accubui and accubitum belong to accubo), to lie near or by a thing. **I.** In gen., constr. with dat., or absol.: quod biui eius: toties semper accubant, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 57; Furiarum maxima juxta accubat, Verg. A. 6, 606: accubantes effodiunt, Plin. 35, 6, 19, § 37.—Rarely with acc.: lectum, App. M. 5, p. 160.—Of things: nigrum nemos, Verg. G. 3, 334: cadus (vini), Hor. C. 4, 12, 18.—Also of places (for adiacere): theatrum Tarpeio monti accubans, Suet. Caes. 44.—Esp. **II.** To recline at table (in the Rom. manner): accubantes in conviviis, Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10; so, in convivio, Nep. Pel. 3, 2; Cic. Tusc. 3, 23: morem apud majores hunc epularum fuisse, ut deinceps, qui accubarent, canerent ad tibiam, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 2, 3; cf.: regulus accubans epulari coepit, Liv. 41, 2, 12; so, absol., Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 53; Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 2; Suet. Caes. 49 al.: cum aliquo, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 72: infra, Liv. 39, 43, 3: contra, Suet. Aug. 98.—**B.** To lie with, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 39; 3, 3, 50; Suet. Vesp. 21.

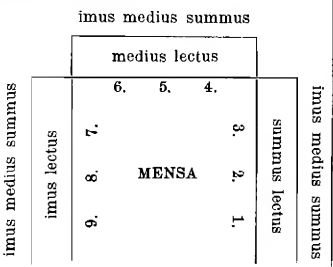
***ac-cūbio** (better, accubio, Lachm.

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ad Lucr. 5, 679 *fin.*), adv. [accubo], lying near, a word formed by Plautus to answer to assiduo (fr. sedeo), Truc. 2, 4, 68.

***ac-cūdo**, are, 3, v. a., lit. to strike or stamp upon, to coin (of gold; cf. cudo); hence, metaph., to coin further, to add to a sum of money: tris minas accudere etiam possum, et triginta sient, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 96.

ac-cumbo (adc.), cūbui, cūbitum, 3, v. n., to lay one's self down at a place; and hence, to tie somewhere. **I.** In gen. (so very rare): in via, Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 13; of one swimming: summis in undis, Manil. 5, 429.—**II.** In part. **A.** To recline at table, in the manner in which the Romans (and finally even the Roman women, Val. Max. 2, 1, 2) reclined, after luxury and effeminacy had become prevalent. While they extended the lower part of the body upon the couch (triclinium, lectus triclinaris), they supported the upper part by the left arm upon a cushion (or upon the bosom of the one nearest; hence, in sinu accubere, Liv. 39, 43; cf. ἀνακλιθῆαι = εἶναι ἐν τῷ κόλπῳ τοῦός, Ev. Joh. 13, 23), the right hand only being used in taking food: hoc age, adcumbe, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 15; so id. Most. 1, 3, 150, etc.; Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31; id. Mur. 35; Liv. 28, 18; c. acc.: mensam, Att. ap. Non. 415, 26; Lucil. Sat. 13; ib. 511, 16: cotidianis epulis in robore, Cic. Mur. 74: in convivio, id. Verr. 1, 66: in epulo, Cic. Vatin. 12: epulis, Verg. A. 1, 79: tecum, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 75; absol., Cic. Deiot. 17.—Since three persons usually reclined upon such a couch (cf. Cic. Pis. 27), these expressions arose: in summo (or superiorem, also supra), medium and imum (or infra) adcumbere; and the series began on the left side, since they lay supported by the left arm. The whole arrangement is explained by the following figure:



Among the three lecti, the lectus medius was the most honorable; and on each lectus, the locus medius was more honorable than the summus; and this had the preference to the imus or ultimus. The consul or other magistrate usually sat as imus of the lectus medius (fig. no. 6), in order that, by his position at the corner, he might be able, without trouble, to attend to any official business that might occur. The place no. 7 seems, for a similar reason, to have been taken by the host. See on this subject Salmas. Sol. p. 886; Smith's Antiq.; Becker's Gall. 3, p. 206 sq. (2d ed.); and Orell. excurs. ad Hor. S. 2, 8, 20. This statement explains the passages in Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 14; id. Most. 1, 1, 42; id. Stich. 3, 2, 37, etc.; Cic. Att. 1, 9; id. Fam. 9, 26; Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 702; Hor. S. 2, 8, 20.—**B.** In mal. part. (rarely), Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 73; Men. 3, 2, 11; 5, 9, 82.

accumulāte (adc.), adv., v. accumulō

***accumulatio** (adc.), ōnis, f. [accumulo], a heaping up, only as t. t. in the lang. of gardening, of the heaping up of earth round the roots of plants, Plin. 17, 26, 39, § 246.

***accumulātor** (adc.), ōris, m. [id.], one who heaps up or accumulates: opum, Tac. A. 3, 30.

ac-cūmulo (adc.), avi, atum, 1, v. a. [cumulus], to add to a heap, to heap up, accumulāte, to augment by heaping up (mostly poetical). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: venturum flatu congeriem arenae accumulāntium, Plin. 4, 1, 2: confertos acervatim mors accumulabat, Lucr. 6, 1263.—*Absol.*,

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of heaping up money: auget, addit, accumulāt, *Cic. Agr. 2, 22, 59. (The syn. *augere* and *addere* are used of any object, although still small, in extent or number, after the increase; but *accumulare* only when it becomes of considerable magnitude; hence the climax in the passage quoted from Cic.)—**B.** Esp. p., botan. t. t., to heap up earth round the roots of plants, to trench up, Plin. 17, 19, 31, § 139; 18, 29, 71, § 295; 19, 5, 26, § 63 al.—**II.** Trop., to heap, add, increase: virtutes generis meis moribus, Epitaph of a Scipio in Inscr. Orell. no. 554: caedem caede, to heap murder upon murder, Lucr. 3, 71: aliquid donis, to heap offerings upon one, Verg. A. 6, 886: honorem alieui, Ov. F. 2, 122: curas, id. H. 15, 70.—*Absol.*: quod ait (Vergilius) sidera lambit (A. 3, 574), vacanter hoc etiam accumulavit et inaniter, has pīd up words, Gell. 17, 10, 16.—Hence, **accumulāte**, adv., abundantly, copiously (very rare): id prolixo accumulāteque fecit, Cic. Fl. 89: accumulāte largiri, Auct. Her. 1, 17 *fin.*: prolixo accumulāteque pollicetur, App. M. 10, p. 212.

accūrāte, adv., v. accuro, P. a.

accūrātio, ōnis, f. [accuro], accuracy, exactness, carefulness (very rare): mira in invenicendis componendisq; rebus, Cic. Brut. 67, 238: ad omnem accuracionem = accuratissime, Veg. 1, 56, 35.

accūrātus, a, um, P. a., from

ac-cūro (adc.), avi, atum, 1, v. a. (arch. *accurassis* = *accuraveris*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 29; id. Pers. 3, 1, 65), to take care of, to do a thing with care. **I.** In gen. (in Plaut. and Ter. very often; more rare in the class. per., partic. in the verb. *fin.*), while the P. a. occurs very often in Cic., see below). (a) With acc.: prandium alieui, Plaut. Mer. 1, 3, 25: quod factu est opus, id. Cas. 3, 3, 25: rem sobrie aut frugaliter, id. Pers. 4, 1, 1 al.: melius adcurantur, quae consilio geruntur, quam quae sine consilio administrantur, Cic. Inv. 1, 34, 58: virtus et cultus humanus sub tecto adcuratur, id. Fr. in Col. 12 praef.: barbam, Lampr. Heliog. 31.—(b) *Absol.*: ergo adcurere: properato opus est, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 210, v. Ritschl a. h. 1.—(γ) With ut or ne: omnes bonos bonasque adcurare addeceat, suspicionem et culpam ut ab se segregent, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 42; so with ut, Ter. And. 3, 2, 14; with ne, id. Hec. 5, 1, 12.—**II.** Esp.: adcurare aliquem, to treat one carefully, regale a guest, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 55.—Hence,

accūrātus, a, um, P. a., prepared with care, careful, studied, elaborate, exact (never of persons, for which *diligens* is used; syn.: meditatus, exquisitus, elaboratus, politus): adcurata malitia, a studied artifice, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 20: adcuratae et meditatae commentationes, Cic. de Or. 1, 60, 257: adcuratius et exquisitius dicendi genus, id. Brut. 82, 283: adcuratissima diligentia, id. Att. 7, 3 al.: adcuratum habere = adcurare, to take care, be at pains, Plaut. Bac. 3, 6, 21.—*Adv.*: **accūrāte**, carefully, nicely, exactly (syn.: diligenter, studioso, exquisito), Cic. Att. 16, 5; id. Parad. 1, 4; id. Brut. 22 al.—*Comp.*, id. Att. 8, 12; Caes. B. G. 6, 92; id. B. Alex. 12.—*Sup.*, id. Fam. 5, 17; Nep. Lys. 4, 2.

ac-cūro (adc.), cūcurri and curri, cursum, 3, v. n., to run to a place, to come to by running, to hasten to. **I.** Lit. constr. *absol.*, with ad and in: expeditus facio ut sis, si inclamāro ut accurras, Cic. Att. 2, 20, 12, 18 (accurrissis); 13, 48: cupide ad praetorem accurrat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 3; so Caes. B. G. 1, 22; id. 3, 5; Sall. J. 106, 2: in Tusulanum, Cic. Att. 15, 3; ad gemitum collabentis, Tac. A. 2, 31: in castra, Caes. B. Alex. 53: in auxilium accurrerunt, Suet. Calig. 58: ad visendum, id. Ner. 34: auxilio suis, Sall. J. 101, 10.—*Impers.*: accurrat ut universis, Tac. A. 1, 21.—**II.** Trop., of ideas: istae imagines ita nobis dicto audientes sunt, ut simul atque velimus accurrant, come up, present themselves, Cic. Div. 2, 67, 138.

accursus (adc.), ūs, m. [accuro], a running or coming to: Remi, Ov. F. 2, 3, 72: comitum, Stat. Th. 6, 511: populi, Tac. A. 4, 41: subitus militum, Val. Max. 6, 8, 6: tot provinciarum, Tac. H. 4, 25 al.: civium, Sen. Hipp. 894.

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* **accūsābilis**, e, *adj.* [accuso], *blame-worthy, reprehensible*: turpido, Cic. Tusc. 4, 35, 75.

accūsatiō, ōnis, *f.* [id.], *complaint, accusation, indictment*. **I**. In abstr.: ratio iudiciorum ex accusatione et defensione constat, Cic. Off. 2, 14: comparare and constituere accusationem, to bring in, Cic. Verr. 1, 1: intentare, Tac. A. 6, 4: capessere, id. ib. 4, 52: exercere, id. H. 2, 10: factitare, to pursue or urge, Cic. Brut. 34: accusatione desistere, to desist from, give up, id. Fragm. Corn. ap. Ascon.; later, demittere, Aur. Vict. 28, 2: accusationi respondere, to answer, Cic. Clu. 3.—**II**. In concr., the bill of indictment, the action or suit: in accusationis septem libris, i. e. in the Orations against Verres, Cic. Or. 29, 103; so Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 110.

accūsātivus, a, um [id., prop. belonging to an accusation, hence], in gramm. with or without casus, the accusative case, as if the defendant in a suit, Varr. L. L. 8, § 67 Mill. (in the prec. §: casus accusandi); Quint. 7, 9, 10, and all the later writers.—Hence, praepositiones accusativae, i. e. those joined with the accusative, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 28 al.

accūsātor, ōris, m. [id.], *orig. one who calls another to account*; hence, transferred to public life, an accuser, a plaintiff, esp. in a state-offence (while petitor signifies a plaintiff in private causes; yet accūsator is often used for every kind of accuser, and then includes the petitor, v. accuso no. II. A.). **I**. In gen. (very freq.): accusatorem pro omni actore et petitore appello, Cic. Part. Or. 32, 110: possumus petitoris personam capere, accūsatoris deponere? id. Quint. 13 fin.; cf. Quint. 6, 1, 36: accūsatores multos esse in civitate utile est, ut metu contineatur audacia, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20: acres atque acerbi, id. Brut. 36: vehementes et molestus, id. ib. 34 fin.: graves, voluntarii, id. Leg. 3, 20, 47: firmus verusque, id. Div. in Caecil. 9, 29 al.: eundem accūsatorem capitis sui ac iudicem esse, Liv. 8, 32, 9: ita ille imprudens ipse suus fuit accūsator, Nep. Lys. 4, 3: graviter eos accūsatus quod, et, Caes. B. G. 1, 16, 5: accūsatores tui, Vulg. Act. 23, 35; 25, 18 al.—**II**. Esp., in silv. age, an informer, a denouncer (= delator): accūsatorum denuntiationes, Suet. Aug. 66; so Juv. 1, 161.

accūsātorie, adv., v. accūsatorius.

accūsātorius, a, um, *adj.* [accūsator], *pertaining to an accuser, accusatory*: lex, Cic. Mur. 5: jus et mos, id. Flacc. 6, 14; artificium, id. Rosc. Am. 17, 49: animus, id. Clu. 4, 11: vox, Liv. 45, 10: spiritus, id. 2, 61: vita, Quint. 12, 7, 3: libelli, Dig. 48, 5, 17, § 1 al.—**Adv.**: **accūsātorie**, in the manner of an accuser, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 72, § 176; 2, 3, 70, § 164; Liv. 40, 12, 6.

accūsātrix, icis, *f.* [id.], *she who makes accusation against any one, a female accuser* (v. accuso no. 1.): tu mi accusatrix ades, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 10; so Plin. Ep. 10, 67; cf. Prisc. Op. Min. 102 Lind.

* **accūsāto**, āre, i, v. *freq.* [accuso], *to accuse*: nil erit quod deorum ullum accūsites, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 23.

accūsō (also with ss; cf. Cassiod. 2263 P.), āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [fr. causa; cf. cludo with claudō], *orig. —ad causam provocare, to call one to account, to make complaint against, to reproach, blame*. **I**. In gen., of persons: si id non me accusas, tu ipse objurgandus es, if you do not call me to account for it, you yourself deserve to be reprimanded, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 59: quid me accusas? id. As. 1, 3, 21: meretricem hanc primum adeundam censeo, oremus, accusemus gravius, denique minitemur, *we must entreat, severely chide, and finally threaten her*, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 94 sq.: ambo accusandi, you both deserve reproach, id. Heaut. 1, 1, 67: cotidie accusabam, I daily took him to task, id. ib. 1, 1, 50: me accusas cum hunc casum tam graviter feram, Cic. Att. 3, 13; id. Fam. 1, 1 Manut.: me tibi excuso in eo ipso, in quo te excuso, id. Q. Fr. 2, 2: ut me accusare de epistularum negligentia possis, that you may blame me for my tardiness in writing, id. Att. 1, 6.—**Also** metaph. of things, to blame, find fault with: alicujus desperationem, Cic. Fam. 6, 1: inlicitum adolescentium, id. de

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Or. 1, 58 (cf. incusare, Tac. H. 4, 42); hence also: culpam alicujus, to lay the fault on one, Cic. Planc. 4, 9; cf. id. Sest. 38, 80; id. Lig. 1, 2; id. Cael. 12, 29.—Hence,

II. Esp. **A**. Transferred to civil life, to call one to account publicly (ad causam publicam, or publice dicendam provocare), to accuse, to inform against, arraign, indict (while incusare means to involve or entangle one in a cause); t. t. in Roman judicial lang.; constr. with aliquem alicujus rei (like κατηγορεῖν, cf. Prisc. 1187 P.): accusant ii, qui in fortunas hujus invaserunt, causam dicunt is, cui nihil reliquerunt, Cic. Rosc. Am. 5: numquam, si se ambitu commaculasset, ambitus alterum accusaret, id. Cael. 7: ne quis ante actarum rerum accusaretur, that no one should be called to account for previous offences, Nep. Thras. 3, 2; Milt. 1, 7. Other rarer constructions are: *aliquem aliquid* (only with id., illud, quod), Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 59; cf. Ter. Ph. 5, 8, 21; aliquo crimine, Cic. Verr. 1, 16; Nep. Milt. 3; id. Lys. 3, 4; id. Ep. 1, 1 al.: de pecuniis repetendis, Cic. Clu. 41, 114; cf.: de veneficiis, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 90; inter sicarios, id. ib. 32; cf. Zumpt, § 446; Rudd. 2, 165 sq.; 169, note 4.—The punishment that is implied in the accusation is put in gen.: capitis, to accuse one of a capital crime, Nep. Paus. 2, 6; cf. Zumpt, § 447.

B. Casus accusandi, the fourth case in grammar, the accusative case, Var. L. L. 8, § 66 Mill.; v. accusativus.

Acē, ēs, *f.*, Ἀκη, a town in Galilee, afterwards called Ptolemais or Acca, now St. Jean d'Acra, Nep. Dat. 5; Plin. 5, 19, 17, § 75.

† **acēdiōr**, āri, i, v. *dep.* [ἀκηδία], to be morose, peevish, Vulg. Sir. 6, 26; 22, 6.

† **acētētus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀκέντητος, without points or spots: calix, Fronto de fer. Als. 3.—**Subst.**: **acētēta**, ōrum, n., = ἀκέντητα, used of crystals, Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 28.

acēo, ui, 2, v. n. [v. 2. acer], to be sour. **I**. Lit. (of wine): vinum, quod neque acet neque muceat, Cato R. R. 148.—**II**. Fig., to be disagreeable (late Lat.): mentio pectori acet, Sid. Ep. 7, 6 a med.

† **acēphālus**, i, *adj.*, = ἀκέφαλος. **I**. Without head, without chief or leader.—**Subst.**: **Acēphāli**, a sect of heretics, Isid. Or. 8, 5, 66; cf. 5, 39, 39 sq.—**II**. In prosody, of a hexameter which begins with a short syllable (e. g. ἐρεδὴ), Vel. Long. p. 2219 P.

1. acer, ēris, n. [kindred with Germ. Ahorn] (*f.* Serv. ap. Prisc. p. 698 P.), the maple-tree, Plin. 16, 15, 26, § 66 sq.—**II**. Transf., the wood of the maple-tree, maple-wood, used, on account of its hardness and firmness, for writing-tablets, Plin. 33, 11, 52, § 146; Ov. Am. 1, 11, 28.

2. acer, cris, cre, *adj.* (m. acris, Enn.; f. acer, Naev. and Enn.; acrus, a um, Pall.; Veg.; cf. Charis. 63 and 93 P.) [cf. ἄκρος, ἄκων, ἀκμή, ἄκρος, ἄκρος, ὄξυς; Sanscr. āgan = dart, āgus = swift; Germ. Ecke; Engl. edge, to egg; and with change of quantity, ācus, ācuo, āceo, ācies, ācerbus], sharp, pointed, piercing, and the like. **I**. Prop., of the senses and things affecting them, sharp, dazzling, stinging, pungent, fine, piercing: praestans valetudine, viribus, formā, acerrimis integerrimisque sensibus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 15, 45. So,

a. Of the sight: acerrimus sensus videntis, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 357: acres oculi, id. Planc. 27: splendor, Lucr. 4, 304: quidam colores ruboris acerrimi, Sen. Q. N. 1, 14 al.—**b**. Of the hearing: voce increpat acri? Lucr. 3, 953: acrium mensura, quod est acris iudicium et certius, Cic. de Or. 3, 47: acrem flammae sonitum, Verg. G. 4, 409: acri tibiā, Hor. C. 1, 12, 1.—**c**. Of smell, Lucr. 4, 122: exstinctum lumen acri nidore offendit nares, id. 6, 792; cf. ib. 1216: unguentis minus diu delectemur summa et acerrima suavitate conditis, quam his moderatis, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: odor, Plin. 12, 17, 40.—**d**. Of taste: ut vitet acra, ut est sinapi, cepa, allium, Var. ap. Non. 201, 13: acres humores, sharp juices, Cic. N. D. 2, 23: lactuca innotat acri stomacho, an acid stomach, Hor. S. 2, 4, 59; cf. ib. 2, 8, 7: dulcibus cibus acres acutisque miscere, Plin. Ep. 7, 3 al.—**e**. Of sensation in its widest extent: aesta-

tem auctumnus sequitur, post acer hiems fit, sharp, severe, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 647 P. (Ann. v. 406 ed. Vahl.—cf. Lucr. 3, 20; 4, 261); and so Hor.: solvitur acris hiems, C. I. 4, 1.—**B**. Of the internal states of the human system, violent, sharp, severe, gnawing: fames, Naev. ap. Prisc. 1.1. (B. Punic. p. 18 ed. Vahl.): somnus, Enn. ap. Prisc. 1.1. (Ann. v. 369): morbus, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 119: dolor, Lucr. 6, 650: sitis, Tib. 1, 3, 77 al.

II. Of the states of mind: violent, vehement, passionate, consuming: mors amici subigit, quae mihi est senium multo acerrimum, Att. ap. Non. 2, 22: acri iras percitus, Lucr. 5, 400: cf. 3, 312; 6, 754 (on the contrary, 5, 1194: iras acerbas); acres curae, Lucr. 3, 463, and Var. ap. Non. 241: luctus, ib. 87: dolor, Verg. A. 7, 291: metus, Lucr. 6, 1211; Verg. A. 1, 362: amor, Tib. 2, 6, 15: acrior ad Venerem cupido, Curt. 6, 5 al. (Among unpleasant sensations, acer designates a piercing, wounding by sharpness; but acris the rough, harsh, repugnant, repulsive.)—**B**. Applied to the intellectual qualities, subtle, acute, penetrating, sagacious, shrewd: acrem irritat virtutem animi, Lucr. 1, 70: acri iudicio perpende, id. 2, 1041: memoria, strong, retentive, Cic. de Or. 2, 87: vir acri ingenio, id. Or. 5; cf. id. Sest. 20 al.

C. Applied to moral qualities. **1**. In a good sense, active, ardent, eager, spirited, brave, zealous: milites, Cic. Cat. 2, 10: civis acerrimus, an ardent patriot, id. Fam. 10, 28: defensor, id. ib. 1, 1: studio acriore esse, id. de Or. 1, 21: jam tum acri curas venientem extendit in animum rusticus, Verg. G. 2, 405 al.—**2**. In a bad sense, violent, hasty, hot, passionate, fierce, severe (very freq.): uxor acerrima, enraged, angry, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 56; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 32: dominos acres, Lucr. 6, 63; Nep. Tim. 3, 5; cf. Bremi Nep. Eum. 11, 1. Also, of animals, Lucr. 4, 421; 5, 860; Verg. A. 4, 156; Hor. Epod. 12, 6; 2, 31; Nep. Eum. 11, 1.

D. Of abstract things (mostly poet.), Tor. Ph. 2, 2, 32: egestas, Lucr. 3, 65: poenas, id. 6, 72: impetus, ib. 128; 392: acerrimum bellum, Cic. Balb. 6: nox acerrima atque acerbissima, id. Sull. 18: acres supplicium, id. Cat. 1, 1; in Quint.: acres sylabae, which proceed from short to long, 9, 4.—Acer is constr. with abl., and also (esp. in the hist. of the silv. age) with gen., Vell. 1, 18; Tac. H. 2, 5 al.; cf. Ramsch. § 107, 6 note 3; With in, Cic. Fam. 8, 15; with inf., Sil. 3, 338.—**Adv.**: **acriter**, sharply, strongly, vehemently, eagerly, zealously, etc., in all the signif. of the adj., Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 110; id. Ps. 1, 3, 39; Lucr. 6, 788; Cic. Tusc. 1, 30 al.—**Comp.**, Lucr. 3, 54; 5, 1147; Hor. S. 2, 3, 92; Tac. A. 6, 45; 13, 3.—**Sup.**, Cic. Fl. 11; id. Fam. 10, 28; 15, 4.—**Also**, **acre**, Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 132, 25; App. M. 10, 32; and perh. Pers. 4, 34.

1. acērātus, a, um, *adj.* [acus, ēris], mingled with chaff; lutum, Fest. p. 20, and 187 Mill.; cf. Non. 445, 14.

2. † acērātus, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀκέρατος, without horns: cochleae, Plin. 30, 6, 15, § 46 dub. (acc. to others, ἀκέραται = ἀκίρατοι, complete).

acerbe, adv., v. acerbus fin.

acerbitas, ātis, *f.* [acerbus], sharpness, sourness, harshness, the harsh taste of fruits. **I**. Prop.: fructus non laetos et uberes, sed magna acerbitate permixtos tulissem, Cic. Planc. 38, 92.—Hence, **II**. Fig., sharpness. **A**. Of moral qualities, harshness, severity, rigor, moroseness (opp. comitas, lenitas, and the like): severitatem probo, acerbitatem nullo modo, Cic. de Sen. 18: acerbitas morum immanitasque naturae, id. Phil. 12, 11; so id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 13; Suet. Caes. 12; id. Ner. 44: cf. Bremi. Nep. Dion. 6, 5.—**Also** satirical severity: acerbitas et abunde salis, Quint. 10, 1, 34; cf. ib. 98, 117.—**Also** violence, anger: dissensio sine acerbitate, Cic. Off. 1, 25; id. Lael. 23, 87.—**And** hatred: nomen vestrum odio atque acerbitati scitote nationibus exteris futurum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 30.—**B**. Of one's lot or fortune, grief, sorrow, pain, anguish, affliction, and the like: acerbitas summi luctus, Cic. Fam. 5, 16: lacrimas, quas tu in meis acerbitatibus plurimas efudisti, Cic. Planc. 42, 101: omnes acerbitates, omnes dolores cruciatuque perferre,

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jd. Cat. 4, 1; so id. Sest. 36; id. Att. 9, 6; Nep. Alc. 6 al.

* **acerbitudo**, inis, *f.* [id.], = acerbitas, acc. to Gell. 13, 3.

acerbo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [id.] (vox Vergil.). **I.** To make harsh or bitter, to embitter; lit. and trop. (very rare): gaudia, Stat. Th. 12, 75: mortem, Val. Fl. 6, 655.—Hence in an extended sense, **II.** To augment or aggravate any thing disagreeable (cf. acuo): nefandis crimen acerbat, Verg. A. 11, 407: nefas Eteoclis, Stat. Th. 3, 214.

acerbus, a, um, *adj.* [fr. 2. acer, like superbus fr. super, yet the short ā should be noticed], harsh to the taste, of every object which has an astringent effect upon the tongue (opp. suavis, Lucr. 4, 661 sq.). **I.** Prop. : Neptuni corpus acerbum, bitter, briny, Lucr. 2, 472; and esp. of unripe fruit, sharp, sour, harsh, and the like: uva primo est peracerba gustatu, deinde maturata dulcescit, Cic. de Sen. 15: saporum genera tredecim reperiuntur: acer, acutus, acerbus, acidus, salsus, etc., Plin. 15, 27, 32: and since the harshness of fruit is always a sign of immaturity, so Varro, Cicero, Pliny, et al. use acerbus as a syn. for crudus, immaturus, unripe, crude, lit. and trop. : nondum matura uva est, nolo acerbam sumere, Phaed. 4, 2, 4; so Ov. Am. 2, 14, 24; and trop. : impolitae res et acerbae si erunt relictae, Cic. Prov. Cons. 14; cf. Gell. 13, 2.—Hence: virgo acerba, not yet marriageable, Varr. ap. Non. 247, 15; and esp. poet. (opp. to virgo matura, v. maturus): funus acerbum, as a translation of the Gr. θήνατος ἄσπος (Eur. Orest. 1030), Auct. Or. pro Dom. 16: ante diem edere partus acerbos, premature, Ov. F. 4, 647.—**B.** Transf. (a) to sounds, harsh, hoarse, rough, shrill: serrae stridentis acerbum horrorem, Lucr. 2, 410: vox acerbissima, Auct. Her. 4, 47; (β) to feeling, sharp, keen: frigus, bitter, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 53.

II. Fig. **A.** Of men: Rough, coarse, repulsive, morose, violent, hard, rigorous, severe: melius de quibusdam acerbos inimicos mereri quam eos amicos, qui dulces videantur, Cic. Lael. 24: posse enim asotos ex Aristippi, acerbos e Zenonis schola exire, for there may go forth sensualists from the school of Aristippus, crabbed fellows from that of Zeno, id. N. D. 3, 31 (cf. acrilus): acerbissimi generatores, id. Att. 6, 1; so of adversaries or enemies, violent, furious, bitter, Cic. Fam. 1, 4: acerbissimus hostis, id. Cat. 4, 6 fin.; so id. Fam. 3, 8: acerbus odisti, Hor. S. 1, 3, 85 K. & H.: quid messes uris acerba tuas? Tib. 1, 2, 98 al.

B. Of things, harsh, heavy, disagreeable, grievous, troublesome, bitter, sad (very often, esp. in Cic.): ut acerbum est, pro benefactis cum mali messem metas! Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 52; cf. Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 1; Att. ap. Non. 72, 29: in rebus acerbis, Lucr. 3, 54: acerbissimum supplicium, Cic. Cat. 4, 6: acerbissima vexatio, id. ib. 4, 1: acerba memoria temporis, id. Planc. 41: acerbissima morte affectus, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12, 2 al.—Hence acerbum funus (diff. from above), a bitter, painful death, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 35: acerbum funus filiae, id. As. 3, 3, 5, and so Nep. Cim. 4: vita ejus fuit securi et mors acerba, afflicting, painful, unwelcome.—In the neutr. subst.: **acerbum**, i, calamity, misfortune, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 21; Verg. A. 12, 500—acerba, n. plur. *adv.* acc. to the Gr. idiom, Lucr. 5, 34 (cf. acuta et al.), several times imitated by Verg. A. 12, 398; 9, 794; id. G. 3, 149.—*Adv.* **acerbe**, harshly, sharply, severely, etc., in the trop. signif. of the *adj.*, Cic. Fam. 1, 5; id. N. D. 2, 33; id. Planc. 1: idem acerbe severus in filium, id. Off. 3, 31, 112; Liv. 3, 50, 12; 7, 3, 9; Tac. A. 2, 87 al.—*Comp.*, Cic. Lael. 16; Suet. Tib. 25.—*Sup.*, Cic. Att. 11, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 2; also Cic. Planc. 35, 86, where, of an exclamation of severe grief, acerbissime for acerrime is defended against Lambinus and Ernesti by Wunder, Planc. l. c. p. 217; so B. & K.

acernus, a, um, *adj.* [l. ācer], of maple (late Lat.): cancelli. Inscr. ap. Fabr. p. 745, note 513: pocula, Ven. Ep. 1 ad Greg. Pap.; cf. acernus.

acernia, ae, *f.*, an unknown fish, Casiod. Var. 2, 4.

acernus, a, um, *adj.* [l. ācer], made of

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maple: equus trahibus contextus acernis, Verg. A. 2, 112; 9, 87: solio, ib. 8, 178: mensa, Hor. S. 2, 8, 10; cf. Mart. 14, 90: mensae, Ov. Met. 12, 254 al.

acērōsus, a, um, *adj.* [ācer, Cris], full of chaff: far, mixed with chaff, Gr. ἀβρόσπος, Lucil. ap. Non. 445, 14: caenum, id. ib.; v. Fest. s. v. OBACERARE, p. 187 Müll.

acerra, ae, *f.* [etym. unc., perh. from ācer = maple], a casket in which was kept the incense used in sacrifices, esp. in burning the dead, an incense-box: ne sumptuosa respersio, ne longae coronae, nec acerrae praetereantur, from the XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 24, 60: plena veneratur larem, Verg. A. 5, 745; cf.: plena turis, Hor. C. 3, 8, 2; tacita libabit acerrā, Pers. 2, 5; so also Ov. M. 13, 703; id. Pont. 4, 8, 39; Frat. Arval. in Orell. I. L. 2270, p. 391 al. Cf. Fest. s. h. v. p. 18 Müll, who gives another signif.: "ACERRA, ara, quae ante mortuum poni solebat."

Acerra, ārum, *f.* **I.** A town in the interior of Campania, N.E. of Naples, now Acerra, exposed to frequent inundations from the Clanius, on which it is situated; hence in Verg.: vacuus Clanius non aequus Acerris, G. 2, 225 Wagner; imitated by Silius, 8, 538.—*Deriv.*, **B. Acerrāni**, ārum, m., the inhabitants of A., Liv. 27, 3, 6; Vell. 1, 14, 4; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.—**II.** A town in Umbria, called, for the sake of distinction, Acerrae Vatriae, now Gerra, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114.

† **acerecōmes**, ae, m., = ἀκέρσεκος, uns, with unshorn hair; in Juv., a young man, a youth, 8, 128.

† **acērus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἄκρος, without wax: mel acerum, which flows spontaneously from the comb, Plin. 11, 15, § 38 lec. dub.

* **acervālis**, e, *adj.* [acervus], that is heaped up, used by Cic. in dialect. lang. for the Gr. ἀσπερνα, a sophism by accumulation, Div. 2, 4, 11.

acervatim, *adv.* [id.], by heaping up or accumulation, by or in heaps. **I.** Prop.: confertos ita acervatim mors accumulabat, Lucr. 6, 1263: stercus aspergi oportere in agro, non acervatum poni, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 1; so Col. 9, 13, 4; acervatim se de vallo praecipitaverunt, Caes. B. A. 31: cadere, Vulg. Sap. 18, 23; cf.: pulmentis acervatim, panibus aggeratim, poculis agminatim ingestis, App. M. 4, p. 146 Elm.—**II.** Fig.: i. q. summatis, crowded together; briefly, summarily: acervatim reliqua dicam, Cic. Clu. 10: multa acervatim frequentans, troubling together many thoughts in one period, id. Or. 25, 85; so Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 69: hactenus populus Romanus cum singulis gentibus, mox acervatim, Flor. 1, 17, 1.

* **acervātio**, ōnis, *f.* [acervo], a heaping up, accumulation: saporum, Plin. 11, 53, 117.

acervo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [acervus], to form a heap, to heap or pile up, to amass (rare, not in Cic.; per. not before the Aug. period). **I.** Prop.: jam pigritia singulos sepeliendi promissue acervatos cumulos hominum urebant, Liv. 5, 48, 3: aggerem, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1216: panicum praedensis acervatur granis, Plin. 18, 7, 10: acervatur muricum modo, they gather or collect together, id. 32, 9, 31.—**II.** Trop., to accumulate, to multiply: leges, Liv. 3, 34; Quint. 9, 3, 47; Phn. 26, 4, 10, § 21; 36, 15, 24, § 101 al.

acervus, i, m. [v. 2. acer], a multitude of objects of the same kind, rising in a heap. **I.** Prop. **A.** A heap considered as a body: frumenti, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 55; cf. id. Cas. 1, 1, 38; Ait. ap. Non. 192, 3: altus, Lucr. 3, 198; 1, 775: ut acervus ex sui generis granis, sic beata vita ex sui similibus partibus effici debeat, Cic. Tus. 5, 15: acervi corporum, id. Cat. 3, 10: pecuniae, id. Agr. 2, 22: tritici, id. Ac. 2, 29: farris, Verg. G. 1, 185; thus Ovid calls Chaos: caecus acervus, M. 1, 24.—**B.** A heap considered as a multitude (cf. Germ. *Haufen* and Eng. *colloq. heap*): aeris et auri, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 47.—**II.** Fig. **A.** In gen., a multitude: facinorum, Cic. Sull. 27: officiorum negotiorumque, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 27: praeceptorum, Ov.

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Rem. Am. 424 al.—**B.** Esp., in dialectics, t. t., a sophism formed by accumulation, Gr. ἀσπερνα, Cic. Ac. 2, 16, 49; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 47; cf. acervalis.

acesco, acui, 3, n. *incho.* [aceo], to become sour, to turn sour: quodcumque infundis acescit, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 54: lac, Plin. 20, 14, 53: musta, id. 7, 15, 13; id. 11, 16, 15, § 45; 11, 35, 41; Dig. 48, 1, 9, § 2 al.

Acesines, ae, m., = Ἀκείνως, a river in India, which falls into the Indus, now the Chenab, Curt. 9, 3, 20; Mel. 3, 7, 6; Plin. 6, 20, 23 al.

Acesinus, a, um, *adj.*, pertaining to the river Acesinus in the Tauric Peninsula (Crimea): agmina, Val. Fl. 6, 69.

† **acesis**, is, *f.* = ἀκείως, a sort of borax, used in medicine, Plin. 33, 5, 28, § 92.

Acesta, ae, also **Acetō**, es, *f.* = Ἀκείστρα and Ἀκείστρα, a town in the N.W. part of Sicily, near the coast; earlier Egesta, later Segesta, near the modern Alcamo, Verg. A. 5, 718; 9, 218; cf. Serv. ad 1, 550, and Heyne Excurs. 1 ad Aen. V.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Acestesinus**, ium, m., the inhabitants of A., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 36, § 83.—**B. Acestaei**, the same, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Acestes, ae, m., a mythical king of Sicily, Verg. A. 5, 757; Ov. M. 14, 83.

acētābulum, i, n. [acetum], orig., a vessel for vinegar, Isid. 20 Orig. 4, 12; but in gen., **I.** Any cup-shaped vessel, Quint. 8, 6, 35; Vulg. Ex. 25, 29: acetabula argentea, id. Num. 7, 84; as a liquid or dry measure, the fourth part of a hemina, Cato R. R. 102; Plin. 18, 7, 14; 21, 34, 109; and with jugglers, the cup or goblet with which they performed their feats, Sen. Ep. 45, 7.—**II.** In anatomy, the socket of the hip-bone, Plin. 28, 11, 49, § 179.—**III.** In zoology, the suckers or cavities in the arms of polypi, Plin. 9, 29, 46; 30, 48.—**IV.** In botany, the cup of flowers, id. 18, 26, 65, § 245.

acētāria, ōrum, n. [id.], sc. olera, that which is prepared with vinegar and oil, salad, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 58; 20, 20, 81, § 212.

acētāscō, āvi, 3, = acesco [id.], to become sour, App. Herb. 3.

† **acēto**, are, 1, v. a., old form for agito, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.; cf. the letter C.

acētum, i, n. [orig. P. a. fr. aceo, become sour, hence sc. vinum], sour wine, wine-vinegar, or simply vinegar (acc. to Varr. L. L. 9, § 66 Müll., only in the sing.). **I.** Lit.: cum aceto pransurus est et sale, Plaut. Rud. 4, 2, 32; Verg. M. 113: acre, Hor. S. 2, 3, 117: vetus, i.e. spoiled, id. ib. 2, 2, 62; Liv. 21, 37; Cels. 2, 18; 2, 21; Vulg. Joan. 19, 29 al.: mulsum aceti, vinegar-mead, v. mulsus.—**II.** Trop., of acuteness of mind, sense, wit, shrewdness, sagacity (like sal, sales, wit, witty sayings, witticisms, fr. sal, salt): Ps. Ecquid habet is homo aceti in pectore? Char. Atque acidissimi, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 49; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 1; Hor. S. 1, 7, 32; Pers. 5, 86 al.

Achaemēnes, is, m., = Ἀχαμένης, the ancestor of the old Persian kings, grandfather of Cyrus: dives Achaemēnes, poet. for great or Asiatic wealth in gen., Hor. C. 2, 12, 21.

Achaemēnides (Ache), is, m., a companion of Ulysses, Verg. A. 3, 614; Ov. M. 14, 161.

† **achaemēnis**, idis, *f.* = ἀχαμείνις, an amber-colored plant in India, used in magical arts, Plin. 24, 17, 102; 26, 4, 9; App. Herb. 56.

Achaemēnius, a, um, *adj.* [Achaemēnes q. v.], Persian: urbes, Ov. M. 4, 212: costum, Hor. C. 3, 1, 44 al.

Achaetus, i, m., a river of Sicily, Sil. 14, 268.

1. Achaetus, i, m. **I.** Son of Xuthus, brother of Ion, and ancestor of the Achaei.—**II.** A king of Lydia, Ov. Ib. 301.

2. Achaetus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀχαιοί. **I.** Belonging to Achaia; subst., an Achaean: Achaicus in finibus, Lucr. 6, 1114; Liv. 35, 13.—**B.** In gen., Grecian; subst., a Greek (v. Achaia, II.), Juv. 3, 61; Stat. Th. 2, 164; Plin. 4, 7, 14.—**II.** An inhabitant of a Greek colony on the Black Sea, Ov. Pont. 4, 10, 27.—**III.** Portus Achaeorum, the har-

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bor before Troy, where the Greeks landed, Plin. 4, 12, 26.

Āchaia or (in poets) **Āchāia** (quadrasyll.), ae. f. [Ἀχαια]. **I.** The province of *Achaia*, in the northern part of the Peloponnese, on the Gulf of Corinth, earlier called Aegialea (maritime country), Mel. 2, 3, 4; Plin. 4, 5, 6.—Hence, **B.** In gen. (cf. the Homeric Ἀχαιοί), for Greece, opposite to Troja: et quot Troja tulit, vetus est quot Achaia formas, Prop. 2, 21, 53; cf. Ov. M. 8, 268; id. Her. 17, 209 al.—**II.** After the destruction of Corinth by Mummius, B. C. 146, Greece proper became a Rom. prov. under the name of *Achaia*.—Hence, **Āchāias**, ūdis, adj., *An Achaean or Greek woman*, Ov. H. 3, 71.—**Āchāicus**, a, um, adj., *Achaean, Grecian*. **I.** Poet. opp. to Trojan: manns, Verg. A. 5, 623; ignis, Hor. C. 1, 15, 35.—**II.** Belonging to the Roman province *Achaia*: homines, Cic. Att. 1, 13, 1; negotium, id. Fam. 4, 4, 2; concilium, Liv. 43, 17, 4.—Hence L. Mummius obtained, for the destruction of Corinth and the complete subjugation of Greece, the honorary title of *Āchāicus*. Vell. 1, 13, 2; Plin. 35, 4, 8, § 24; and so as surname of one of his descendants: Mummius Achaica, Suet. Galb. 3.—**Āchāis**, ūdis, adj., f. *Achaean, Grecian*: urbes, Ov. M. 5, 306.—**II.** Subst., = *Achaia, Achaia, Greece*, Ov. M. 5, 577; 7, 504.—**Āchāius**, a, um, adj.: *Achaean, Grecian* (poet. for *Āchāicus* and *Achaeus*): castra, Verg. A. 2, 462; so Sil. 14, 5; 15, 306.

achantum, i, n., a kind of frankincense. Veg. 1, 20.

achanum, i, n. [ἀχανίς, mule, stupid, Gesner], a disease of animals, Veg. 3, 2.

Ācharnae, ārum, f., a demus or borough of Attica, Stat. Th. 12, 623.—Hence, **Ācharnānus**, a, um, of *Acharnae*, Nep. Them. 1.

acharnē, ēs, f., a sea-fish, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145. (Al. acarne.)

Ācharrae, ārum, f., a town of Thessaly, Liv. 32, 13, 13.

1. † achātes, ae, m. and f., = ὀχάτης, the agate, so called from Achates, a river in Sicily, where it was first found, Plin. 37, 10, 55; Sil. 14, 228.

2. Achātes, ae, m., a river in the southern part of Sicily, between Thermae and Selinus, now unknown, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90.

3. Āchātes, ae, m., the armor-bearer and faithful friend of Aeneas, Verg. A. 1, 120; 174; Ov. Fast. 3, 603 al.

Āchelōias, ūdis, patron. f. [*Achelous*], daughter of *Achelous*; hence (plur.), the *Sirens*, Ov. M. 14, 87; Parthenope, Sil. 12, 34; cf. the follg. art.

Āchelōis, ūdis, patron. f. [id.], daughter of *Achelous*; hence (plur.), the *Sirens*, Ov. M. 5, 552.

Āchelōius, a, um, utq. [id.]. **I.** Pertaining to the river *Achelous*, Verg. G. 1, 9; Ov. H. 16, 265; Callirrhoe, daughter of *Achelous*, id. M. 9, 413.—**II.** Aetolian: heros, i. e. *Tydeus*, the son of *Oeneus*, king of *Aetolia*, Stat. Th. 2, 142.

Achelous, i, m., Ἀχελῷος. **I.** A celebrated river of Middle Greece, which, rising in Pindus, separates *Aetolia* from *Acarnania*, and empties into the *Ionian Sea*, now the *Aspropotamo*, Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 1, 2 al.—Hence, **II.** The river-god *Achelous*, Ov. M. 8, 549 sq.; 10, 8 sq.; Prop. 2, 34, 33 al.

Āchēmēnides, is, v. *Achaem*.

Āchērnis, ōrum, m., an unknown people in Sicily, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43.

Āchēron, ntis (collat. form *Acheros*, Liv. 8, 24, 11; the form *Acheruns*, untis, see below), m., = Ἀχέρων (interp. ὀχραίων, the stream of woe). **I.** A river in *Epirus*, which flows through the *Lake Acherusia* into the *Ambracian Gulf*, now *Suli*, Liv. 8, 24, 3; Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4.—**II.** A fabulous river in the *Lower World*: illi qui fluere apud inferos dicuntur, *Acheron*, *Cocytus*, *Styx*, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 17: via *Tartarei* quae fert *Acherontis* ad undas, Verg. A. 6, 295 al.—Hence, **B.** The *Lower World* itself: *Acherontem* obibo, ubi mor-

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tis thesauri objacet, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 201 Müll. (Trag. v. 278 ed. Vahl): flectere si nequeo Superos, *Acheronta* movebo, Verg. A. 7, 312: perripit *Acheronta* *Herculeus* labor, Hor. C. 2, 3, 36. In prose: ut cum suo sanguine ab *Acheronte*, si possent, cupenter redimere, Nep. Dion. 10, 2.—Hence, **Āchērōntēus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to the *Acheron*, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 351.

Āchērōntia, ae, f., a small town of *Apulia*, near the frontiers of *Lucania*, situated on a hill, now *Acerenza*: celsa, Hor. C. 3, 4, 14.

Āchērōnticus, a, um, adj., belonging to the *Acheron* or the *Lower World*: stagna, Prud. Cath. 5, 127: libri, sacred books, written, according to tradition, by the *Etruscan Tages*, prob. relating to the *Acherontian* rites of the dead, Arn. adv. Gent. 2, p. 87; cf. Serv. ad Aen. 8, 398; and Müll. *Etrusc.* 1, p. 77.

Āchēros, v. *Acheron* init.

Āchērōnis, untis, m. [v. *Acheron*] (f., Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 2; cf. Non. 191, 24; poet. in Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; the u for o, as in Enn. and Lucr. *frondes* for *frondes*, acc. Gr. *Acherunta*, Lucr. 4, 170; 6, 251); a form much used by ante-class. poets, esp. by Plaut., **I.** For *Acheron* no. **II.** B: adsum atque advenio *Acherunte*, poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; Rib. *Trag. Rel.* p. 245; si ab *Acherunte* veniam, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 26; so Lucr. 3, 37; 628 al.—And with the ending *i* (as in *Karthagini*): si neque hic neque *Acherunti* sum, ubi sum? Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 21; so id. Capt. 3, 5, 31; 5, 4, 1.—*Acheruntis* pabulum, food for *Acheron*; said of a corrupt, abandoned man in Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 12: *Acheruntis* ostium, disparagingly of bad land, id. Trin. 2, 4, 124: mittere aliquem *Acheruntem*, to kill one, id. Cas. 2, 8, 12; and: abire ad *Acheruntem*, to die, id. Poen. prol. 71: ulmorum *Acheruns*, jestingly of a slave, upon whose back rods had been broken, id. Am. 4, 2, 9 (cf. Capt. 3, 4, 117).—Hence, **Āchērōnticus**, a, um, adj., belonging to, or fit for, *Acheron*, or the *Lower World*: regiones, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 21: senex, i. e. with one foot in the grave, id. Merc. 2, 2, 19; id. Mil. 3, 1, 33.

Āchērūsia, ae, f. [*Acheruns*]. **I.** *Acherusia Palus*, A. A lake in *Epirus*, through which the *Acheron* flows, Plin. 4, 1, 1.—**B.** A lake in *Campania*, between *Misenum* and *Cumae*, now *Lago di Fusaro*, Plin. 3, 5, 9.—**II.** A cave in *Bithynia*, from which *Cerberus* is said to have been dragged, Mel. 1, 19, 7; Plin. 6, 1, 1; the same called **Āchērūsis**, ūdis, f., Val. Fl. 5, 73.

Āchērūsius (old writing *Acherunsius*), a, um, adj. [id.]. **I.** Pertaining to the *Acheron* in *Calabria*: aqua, Liv. 8, 24.—**II.** Pertaining to the *Acheruns* (*Acheron*), of the *Lower World*: templa, the *Lower World*, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48 (Trag. v. 107 ed. Vahl.); in Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll.; and in Lucr. 1, 120; cf. Lucr. 3, 25 and 86; humor, Sil. 13, 398; vita, a life of gloom, Lucr. 3, 1024.—**III.** Pertaining to *Acheron* in *Epirus*: amnis, Just. 12, 2, 3.

† achēta, ae, m., = Ἀχέτης, ἰχθύς (sounding; pr. the chirper) the male singing cicada, Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 92.

Achilla, ae, v. *Acholla*.

Achillas, ae, m., the murderer of *Pompey*, Caes. B. C. 3, 104; 108; Luc. 8, 538.

āchillea, ae, f., a plant, perhaps the same as *achilleos*, Plin. 26, 15, 90.

Āchillēus, v. *Achillides*.

Āchillēis, ūdis, f. [*Achilles*], a poem of *Statius*, of which only two books were finished, the *Achilleid*.

āchillēos, i, f., = Ἀχιλλεῖος, sc. herba, a medicinal plant, said to have been discovered by *Achilles*, mistle or yarrow, Plin. 25, 5, 19; cf. *achillea*.

Āchilles, is, m., = Ἀχιλλεύς (poet., after the manner of the Gr. Nom., *Achilleus*, trisyll., Inscr. Grut. 669, 6.—*Gen.* *Achillei*, quadrasyll., Hor. C. 1, 15, 34; id. Epod. 17, 14; and *Achilli*, as *Necoli*, Lucr. 1 from *Neocles*, *Lacydes*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 14; Verg. A. 3, 87; cf. Val. Prob. 1468 P.—*Acc.* *Achillēa*, Luc. 10, 523.—*Voc.* *Achille*, Prop. 4, 11, 40.—*Abt.* *Achilli*, Ov. Pont. 3, 3, 49), the celebrated *Grecian hero* in the *Trojan*

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war, distinguished for strength and beauty; son of *Peleus*, king of *Thessaly*, and of *Thetis*, Ov. M. 12 *fin.* and 13 *init.*; Stat. *Achill.* al. In the fine arts, *Achilles* is represented with hair long and erect, like a mane, a body straight and slender, nos trils (μυκτῖρες) distended with courage and pride, and a physical frame throughout noble and powerful, Müll. *Arch.* § 413.—**II.** As an appellative, a handsome and powerful man, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 63; Verg. A. 6, 89; Gell. 2, 11.—Hence, **Āchillēus**, a, um, adj., Ἀχιλλεῖος, of or pertaining to *Achilles*: stirpis *Achillēae* fastus, Verg. A. 3, 526; manes, Ov. M. 13, 448: statuæ, statues like *Achilles*, Plin. 34, 5, 10: cothurnus, the lofty and grave tragic style (since *Achilles* was a hero of the early epos and drama): *Achillēo* conponere verba cothurno, Prop. 3, 32, 41 (*Aeschyleo*, Müller).—Also, **Āchillēiacus**, a, um, Ven. 7, 8, 63.

Āchillides, ae, patron. m. (more correct than *Achilleides*), = Ἀχιλλεΐδης, a descendant of *Achilles*, Ov. H. 3, 3.

Āchivus, a, um (gen. plur. *Achivom*, Verg. A. 11, 266), adj. [fr. *Achaeus*, with the *Digamma*, *Achaeos*, *Achivus*, *Achivus*], *Achaean, Grecian* (v. *Achaia*): tellus, Ov. Pont. 1, 4, 33: castra, id. H. 1, 21.—Hence, **Āchivi**, the *Greeks*, Cic. Div. 1, 14: quidquid delirant reges plebivnt *Achivi*, whatever wrongs the (*Grecian*) kings are guilty of (before *Troy*) their subjects must suffer for; but it soon became a general proverb: whatever errors the great commit, the people must atone for, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 14.

achlis, is, f., a wild beast of the North, which modern naturalists consider to be the same as the *alces*.—*Acc.* *achlin*, Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 39.

Ācholla, ae, f. (also *Achilla*), a town in *Africa*, in the vicinity of *Thapsus*, now *El-Achah*, Auct. B. Afr. 33.

† achor, ōris, m., = ἄχωρ, the scab or scald on the head, Maecr. de Ruta, 1, 12; Theod. Prisc. 1, 5.

Āchrādina, or *Acradina*, ae, f., a part of the city of *Syracuse*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53; Liv. 25, 24, 10.

† achras, ūdis and ūdos, f., = ἄκρας, a wild pear-tree, Col. 7, 9, 6; 10, 15, 250.

ācia, ae, f. [i. acus], a thread for sewing, πάμμα, Titin. ap. Non. 3, 21 (Rib. *Com. Rel.* p. 115); Cels. 5, 26, 23.

* **āciūla**, ae, f. [id.], a small pin for a head-dress, Cod. Theod. 3, 16, 1; Inscr. Grut. 1004, 5.

Ācidālia, ae, f., = Ἀκιδάλια, an epithet of *Venus*, perhaps from the Fountain *Acidalius*, in *Boeotia*, where the *Acides*, daughters of *Venus*, used to bathe, Verg. A. 1, 720 Serv.—Hence, **Ācidālius**, a, um, adj., pertaining to *Venus*: ludit *Acidali* nodo, with the girle of *Venus*, Mart. 6, 13: arundo, id. 9, 14: ales, i. e. a dove, *Carm.* ad Pis. 79.

ācīde, adv., v. *acidus* *fin.*

* **āciditas**, ūtis, f. [*acidus*], sourness, acidity: stomachi, Marcell. Emp. 20.

ācidulus, a, um, adj., dim. [*acidus*], a little sour, sourish, acidulous: sapor, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54: aqua, mineral water, id. 2, 103, 105, § 230; 31, 2, 5, § 9; so, fons, ib.

ācidus, a, um, adj. [aceo], sour, tart, acid. **I.** Lit.: sapor, Plin. 15, 27, 32, § 106: sorba, Verg. G. 3, 380: inula, Hor. S. 2, 2, 43: lac, Plin. 28, 9, 36, § 135: caseus, ib. 9, 34, § 132: acidissimum acetum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 49.—**B.** *Transf.* **I.** Like acer, from taste to sound, harsh, rough, shrill: sonus acidior, Petr. 68; cf. canticum, ib. 31.—**2.** *Acida* creta, chalk steeped in vinegar, Mart. 6, 93.—**II.** *Fig.*, sharp, keen, pungent: homo acidiae linguae, Sen. *Contr.* 5, 34; cf. Quint. 6, 3, 53: quod petis, id sane est invisum acidumque duobus, unpleasant, disagreeable, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 64.—*Adv.* **ācīde**, bitterly, disagreeably: non acide feras, Vulg. *Ecclus.* 4, 9.—*Comp.*: sibi acidius fuit, Petr. S. 92.

† ācīeris, is, f. [*acies*], "securis acera, qua in sacrificiis utebantur sacerdotes," Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll.

ācīes, ei, f. [v. 2. acer] (gen. *acii* and

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acie, like *dii* and *die*, facii and facie, fr. dies, facies, Cn. Mat. ap. Gell. 9, 14; Caes. B. G. 2, 23; Sall. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 208, or Sall. Fragm. ed. Kritz. p. 118; cf. Prisc. p. 780 P., a sharp edge or point. **I.** Lit. of a sword, dagger, sickle, etc.: gladium, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 11; Vulg. Heb. 11, 34; securium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43, § 113; falcis, Verg. G. 2, 365; hastae, Ov. M. 3, 107; ferri, Plin. 7, 15, 13. — **B.** Transf. **1.** Of the sense or glance of sight, a. Keenness of look or fancy, sharpness of vision or sight: oculator, Lucil. ap. Non. 34, 32; cf. Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 4; Lucr. 1, 324; also acies alone, id. 2, 420; and in plur., id. 4, 638: ne vultum quidem atque aciem oculorum ferre potuisse, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: pupula ad te dirigit aciem, Cat. 63, 56: tanta tenuitas, ut fugiat aciem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 22: bonum in oculis acies, misera caecitas, id. Fin. 5, 28, 84; so ib. 4, 24; Verg. A. 12, 558 al. — Hence, **b.** Concr., the pupil of the eye, Lucr. 3, 411; cf. with 414: acies ipsa, qua cernimus, quae pupula vocatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 57: in Albania gigni quosdam glaucā oculorum acie, Plin. 7, 2, 2 (cf. ib.: glaucis oculis); and poet. (as pars pro toto) for the eye, Lucr. 3, 363; 4, 249; 281; 358; 720: huc gemmas nunc flecte acies, Verg. A. 6, 789; 12, 658 (hence the word is also used in the plur., cf. below, 2). — **C.** A looking at an object with fixed attention, look, aim: ad eam rem habeo omnem aciem, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 38. — On the contr., prima acie, at the first glance, Lucr. 2, 448 (cf. primo aspectu, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 98). — **2.** In milit. lang., the front of an army (conceived of as the edge of a sword), line of battle, battle-array. **a.** In abstr. (cf. Vitr. praef. 1, 7, p. 154 Rod.): quibus ego si aciem exercitus nostri ostendero, Cic. Cat. 2, 3, 5: aciem instruere, Caes. B. G. 1, 22: dirigere, id. ib. 6, 8: extra aciem procurrere, id. B. C. 1, 55: statuit non proelis, neque in acie, sed alio more bellum gerendum, Sall. J. 54; cf. Liv. 5, 41, 4; also of the arrangement of ships for a naval engagement, Nep. Hann. 11; cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 58. — Hence, metaph. **b.** The battle-array; in concr., an army drawn up in order of battle: acies est instructa a nobis decem cohortium, Galba ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30: hostium acies cernebatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: altera pars acie vitassent fumis undas, Matus ap. Gell. 9, 14 (as transl. of Il. 21 init.): dabitavit acie pars, Sall. Fragm. 1, 1: stabit ante aciem, Vulg. Deut. 20, 2; 1 Par. 12, 33: prima acies hastati erant, the van, the first line, Liv. 8, 8: tertiam aciem laborantibus subsidio mittere, Caes. B. G. 1, 52: ab novissima acie, from the rear: ante signa procedere, Liv. 8, 10: dextra acies (= dextrum cornu), the right wing, Liv. 27, 48, 8: agrina magis quam acies pugnabant, in marching order, rather than in order of battle, id. 25, 34 (acies is here, and in similar cases, considered as the sing. used collectively; v. Oud. and Herz. Caes. B. G. 7, 62; yet the plur. is more than probable). Rarely of cavalry, Liv. 8, 39; Vell. 2, 112. — **Poet.**: acies Vulcania, of a long line of fire, Verg. A. 10, 408. — **C.** The action of the troops drawn up in battle-array, a battle, engagement, = pugna: in acie celebri objectans vitam, Pac. ap. Non. 234, 25; Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 4: mea facta in acie oblii, Att. ap. Non. 502, 1: in acie Pharsalica, Cic. Lig. 3; so id. Fam. 6, 3: in acie vincere, Caes. B. G. 7, 29: dimicare, ib. 7, 64: copias in aciem ducere, Liv. 31, 34: producere in aciem, Nep. Mil. 5: excedere acie, Caes. B. C. 2, 41; Liv. 31, 17: direxerunt aciem contra eos, Vulg. Gen. 14, 8; 2 Par. 18, 33. — **3.** Acies ferri, steel, Plin. 34, 14, 41. — **4.** Poet., sheen, brightness: obtusa stellarum, Verg. G. 1, 395. **II.** Fig. **A.** (Acc. to I. B.) (like acumen.) Acuteness of the mind, sharpness, force, power (so very often in Cicero, but always with the gen. mentis, animi, ingenii): (cum animus) exaceruit illum, ut oculorum, sic ingenii aciem ad bona eligenda, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 23, 60; so, ingenii, id. Ac. 2, 39, 122: mentis, id. N. D. 2, 17, 45; id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: animi, id. Sen. 23, 83; id. Phil. 12, 2; Vell. 2, 118, 4; cf.: rerum diversitas aciem intentionis abruptit, Flor. 1 prol., § 3. — **B.** A verbal contest, disputation, discussion, debate: orationis aciem contra conferam, Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 20: ad philosophos me revocas, qui in aciem non saepe prod-

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eunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 60: nos jam in aciem dimicationemque venimus, id. Or. 13 fin.; cf. id. Opt. Gen. Or. 5, 17; Quint. 2, 10, 8; 6, 4, 17; 10, 1, 29. **Acilianus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Acilius: annales, the annals of C. Acilius Glabrio, Liv. 25, 39; bbri, id. 35, 14. **Acilius**, i, m., the name of several Romans, among whom was M. Acilius Glabrio, trib. pleb., by whom the severe law de pecuniis repetundis was introduced, Cic. Verr. 1, 9 and 17. — C. Acilius Glabrio, the historian, Cic. Off. 3, 32, 115. — Hence, **Acilius**, a, um, adj., Acilian: lex, Cic. Verr. 1, 1. **acina**, v. acinus. **acinaces**, is, m., = ακινάκης, the short sabre of the Persians, Medes, and Scythians, a scimitar, Hor. C. 1, 27, 5; Curt. 3, 3, 4; 4, 15, 17 al. **acinarius**, a, um, adj. [acinus], pertaining to the grape: dolia, vessels for holding grapes, Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 4. **acinaticius**, a, um, adj. [id.], prepared from grapes: vinum, made from dried grapes, Pall. 1, 6, 9; Dig. 33, 6, 9. **acinos**, i, f., = ακινος, a fragrant plant, perh. wild basil, Plin. 21, 27, 101, § 174. **acinōsus**, a, um, adj. [acinus], like or similar to grapes, Plin. 12, 13, 27, § 47; id. 21, 17, 63, § 109. **acinus**, i, m., and **acinum**, i, n., partic. in plur. acina, orum (also acina, ae, f., Cat. 27, 4). **I.** A berry, esp. the grape, Col. 11, 2, 60; also: hederac sambucique, Plin. 15, 24, 29, § 100 sq.: cissanthemi, ib. 25, § 116: ligustri, ib. 24, 74: trychni, ib. 21, § 177. — **II.** Per meton., the stone of a berry, Cic. Sen. 15, 52. **Acionna**, ae, f., a Gallic deity, Inscr. Orell. 1955. **acipenser**, ōris, and **acipensis**, is (also aqip., not acipenser), m., = ακκίρηνσιος, a fish very highly esteemed in the age of the greatest luxury of the Romans, perh. the sturgeon, Cic. Tusc. 3, 13; id. Fin. 2, 8; Hor. S. 2, 2, 47; Ov. Hal. 132. **1. Acis**, idis, m., = Ἄκισ, a river in Sicily, which rises in Mount Aetna, and falls into the sea; now Fiume di Taqi, Ov. F. 4, 468; Sil. 14, 221; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 332 al. — Hence, **II.** A river-god acc. to the myth, son of *Kaunos*, beloved by *Galatea* on account of his beauty, Ov. M. 13, 750 sq. **2. Acis**, idis, f., one of the Cyclopes, i. q. Siphnus, Plin. 4, § 66. **acisco**, ōre, i. q. acesco, Garg. Mart. ap. Maj. Auct. Class. 3, p. 419. **acisculus**, i, m. [perh. ascia, and so more prop. asciculus] a little adze, Isid. Gloss. — **II.** As a surname, Quint. 6, 3, 53. **aciscularius**, ii, m. [acisculus], λατόμος (stone-cutter), Gloss. **acissis**, is, f., tunica ab humeris non consuta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll. **aclys**, ōdis (better than acies), = ἀκλυσ (first used by Verg.), a small javelin, Verg. A. 7, 730; Sil. 33, 362 al.; cf. Non. 554, 3. **Acmon**, ōnis, m. **I.** A companion of Aeneas: Acmon Lyrnessius, Verg. A. 10, 128. — **II.** A companion of Diomed, Ov. M. 14, 484; acc. Acmona, ib. 497. **Acmonensis**, e, adj., pertaining to Acmonia, a town of Phrygia, Cic. Fl. 15, 34; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 106. **Acmonides**, is, m., one of Vulcan's workmen, Ov. F. 4, 288. **acna** or **acna**, ae, f. [ἀκνα or ἀκναία], a measure or piece of land, 120 feet square, Varr. R. R. 1, 10; Col. 5, 1, 5; cf. Isid. Orig. 15, 15, 5. **acoenōnētus**, i, m., v. the foll. **† acoenōnōētus**, i, m., = ἀκοινώνητος, one who has not common-sense, Juv. 7, 218: communi carens sensu, Schol. ad h. l. (Herm. and Rib.; but Jabn and Mayor here read ἀκοινώνητος (in Greek letters); perh. not sharing, i. e. selfish). **† acoetis**, is, f., ἀκοίτις, a bed-fellow, a wife: Amphitryonis, Lucil. ap. Non. 26, 5. **acōnae**, ōrum, f., = ἀκοναί, pointed stones: nudae cautes, Plin. 27, 3, 3, § 10. **† acōniti**, adv., = ἀκονίτι, without la-

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bor (lit. without dust, the figure taken from the atbletae, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 51), Plin. 35, 11 40, § 139. **† acōnītum**, i, n., = ἀκόνιτον, a poisonous plant, wolf's-bane, monk's-hood, acōnīte, Plin. 27, 2, 2; 6, 1, 1 fin.: acōnīton, Ov. M. 7, 407. — In plur., Verg. G. 2, 152; Ov. M. 7, 419; Aus. Idyll. 12, 9, 11; Luc. 4, 322. — For a strong poison in gen., Ov. M. 1, 147; Juv. 10, 25. **† acōntias**, ae, m., = ἀκοντίας. **I.** A quick-darting serpent, Amm. 22, 15, 27. — **II.** In plur., **acōntīae**, ōrum, = ἀκοντίας, meteors or shooting-stars with dart-like trains, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 89. **Acōntius**, i, m. **I.** A lover of Cydippe, Ov. Her. 20, 239, and 21, 229. — **II.** A mountain in Boeotia, Plin. 4, 7, 12. **† acōntīzo**, ōre, v. n., = ἀκοντίζω, lit., to shoot a dart; hence, intrans. of blood, to spout or gush forth, Veg. 1, 26 and 27. **† Acōntīzōmēnos**, i, m., = ἀκοντιζόμενος (struck with a dart), the title of a comedy of Naevius, see the fragment in Rib. Com. Rel. p. 5. **† acōpos**, -us, i, m., or **acōpon**, -um, i, n., = ἀκοπος (removing weariness, pain, etc.). **I.** A kind of stone, perh. crystalline quartz or spar, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 143. — **II.** f., a plant useful in childbirth, also called anagyros, id. 27, 4, 13. — **III.** **Acōpūm** (sc. medicamentum or unguentum), i, n., a soothing salve, Cels. 4, 31; 5, 24; Plin. 23, 8, 80; 29, 3, 13 al. **ācor**, ōris, m. [aceo], a sour taste, sourness. **I.** Lit., Col. 3, 21, 5; 7, 8, 1; Plin. 11, 41, 36; 18, 11, 26; of meat, Quint. 9, 3, 27. — **II.** Fig. hortor ut iucundissimo genus vitae nonnullis interdum quasi acrobis condias, i. e. excitements, Plin. Ep. 7, 3 fin. **† acōrna**, ae, f., = ἀκορνα, a kind of thistle, Plin. 21, 16, 56, § 95. **† acōrus**, i, f., and **acōrum**, i, n., = ἀκορος and ἀκορον, an aromatic plant, conjectured by some to be our sweet-flag or calamus, Plin. 25, 13, 100, § 187 sq.; 26, 5, 15, § 28; Cels. 3, 21; 2, 23 al. In the form **acōros**, i, f., App. Herb. 6. **ac-quiēscō** (adqu.), ōvi, ētum, 3, v. n., lit., to become physically quiet, to come to physical repose; hence, in gen., to repose or rest (freq. in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: sine respirōne, quaeso. Pe. Immo adquiesce, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 20; id. As. 2, 2, 60: vitandi calorū causā Lanuvii trīs horas acquieveram, Cic. Att. 13, 34: a lassitudine, Nep. Dat. 11, 3: somno, Curt. 9, 5, 16: cf.: gravi sopore, id. 6, 10, 6, and absol. of sleep, id. 8, 6, 3: cum aures extremum semper expectent in eoque acquiescunt, Cic. Or. 59. — By euphemism (as in all languages), to die (esp. after a wearisome life): sic vir fortissimus multo varisique perfunctus laboribus, anno acquievit septuagesimo, Nep. Hann. 13, 1; cf. morte, Tac. A. 14, 64; and in many epithets: hio adquiescit, etc., Inscr. Orell. 2313; 4084; 4491 al.: so, quiēscō, q. v. **II.** Fig. **A.** To come to a state of repose in relation to one's wishes, desires, etc.: to repose in; to find rest, pleasure, etc.; in; to rejoice in; in Cic. mostly with in, and of things; in the historians and later writers, with dat. or abl., and also of persons: quae delectat, in qua acquiescam, Cic. Att. 4, 16: senes in adulescentiae caritate acquiescimus, id. Lael. 27; id. Fin. 3, 2, 6: qui iam actate proventi in nostris libris acquiescunt, id. Div. 2, 2, 5. Examples in Cic. of a person: tecum ut quasi loquerer, in quo uno acquiesco, Att. 9, 10, and with abl.: qui maxime P. Clodii morte acquirant, id. Mil. 37, 102: cui velut oraculo acquiescebat, Suet. Vit. 14: uno solatio acquiescens, id. Cal. 51; id. Tib. 56: amicos elegit, quibus etiam post eum principes acquieverunt, id. Tit. 7. — **B.** To be satisfied with, to acquiesce in or give assent to: tu, cum es commotus, acquiescis, assentiris, approbas (where the climax of the ideas should be noticed, you accede to them, i. e. you cease to oppose them; you assent to them, i. e. you make known your approbation by words), Cic. Ac. 2, 46, 141; so Suet. Vit. 14; Dig. 24, 3, 22, § 6; 38, 1, 7 al. **ac-qui-ro** (adqu.), ōvi, ōrum, 3, v. a. [quaero], to add to, to get or acquire (in

addition), with *ad* or *dat.* (freq. in Cic.).

I. Lit.: mihi quidem ipsi, quid est quod ad vitae fructum possit acquiri? Cic. Cat. 3, 12; 2, 8: vides quam omnis gratias non modo retinendas, sed etiam acquirendas putemus, *but even new favor is to be acquired*, id. Att. 1, 1; Sall. J. 13, 6; and poet.: viresque adquiri eundo, *and gains* (ever new and greater) *strength in her course*, Verg. A. 4, 175.—**II.** In gen. **A.** *To get, obtain, procure, secure*: quod ad usum vitae pertineat, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 22; id. Fam. 10, 3: famam, Phaedr. 1, 14: moram, Cic. Caecin. 2: vires, Ov. M. 7, 459: *acquirere pauca* (sc. nova verba), Hor. A. P. 55.—**B.** In later Lat., *absol.*, to acquire or amass riches or money (cf.: quero, quaestus; abundo, abundantia) [mox acquirendi docet insatiabile votum, *Just. 14, 125*]: acquirendi ratio, Quint. 12, 7, 10.

acquistio, ōnis, *f.* [acquirol], *acquisition*. **I.** In *abstr.*, Dig. 44, 4, 4, § 31; Tert. Exh. Cast. 12.—**II.** *Concr.*, an increase, accession, Frontin. Aquaed. 10; 69 sq.

† **acra**, ōrum, *n.*, also *ae, f.*, = ἀκρα, a promontory or headland, App. de Mundo proem.: Acra Iapygia, a promontory in Magna Graecia, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 100.

Acrae, ōrum, *f.*, = Ἀκραι. **I.** A city of Sicily, on a lofty hill near Syracuse, now Palazzolo, Liv. 24, 36; Sil. 14, 206.—**II.** A town in the Chersonesus Taurica (Crimea), Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 86.

Acraephia, *ae, f.*, Ἀκραφία, a town of Boeotia, now Kardhiza, Liv. 33, 29; Plin. 4, 8, 12, § 26.

† **Acraeus**, *a, um, adj.*, = ἀκραιός, dwelling on the heights; an epithet of Jupiter and of Juno, whose temples stood on heights, Liv. 38, 2; 32, 23.

I. Acragās, antis, *m.*, Ἀκράγας (acc. Gr. Acraganta, Ov. F. 4, 475), a mountain on the S. W. coast of Sicily, and a city upon it; the city was also called Agrigentum, now *Ginetti*, Verg. A. 3, 703; Mel. 2, 7, 18; cf. Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89 (v. Agrigentum); the birthplace of the philosopher Empedocles, who was hence called Acragantinus, Lucr. 1, 716.

2. Acragās, antis, *m.*, a celebrated graver (sculptor), Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 154.

† **acratophorum**, *i, n.*, = ἀκρατοφόρον, a vessel (a pitcher or flask) for holding unmixed wine, Varr. R. R. 1, 8, 5; Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15.

acre, *adv.*, v. 2. acer *fn.*

acredo, inis, *f.* [fr. 2. acer, as dulcedo fr. dulcis], a sharp or pungent taste, Pall. 2, 15, 19: tollere, Plin. Val. 1, 25: humorum, Theod. Prisc. 1, 16.

acredula, *ae, f.*, the name of an unknown bird, by which Cic. translates the δολοφάγος of Aratus, Div. 1, 8, 14; acc. to some, the thrush or the owl, Auct. Carm. Phil. 15.

Acrae, ōrum, *f.*, Ἀκραι, a town of Laconia, Liv. 35, 27, 3.

acriculus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [2. acer], somewhat sharp, testy: ille acriculus senex Zeno, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 33 (cf. acerbus, and the passage there quoted fr. Cic. N. D. 3, 31).

acridium, *ii, n.*, another name for the scammonia, acc. to Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 64.

acrifolium, *ii, n.* [2. acer + folium], an unknown tree of ill omen, Auct. ap. Macr. Sat. 2, 16.

Acryllae, ōrum, *f.*, a town in Sicily, on the road from Syracuse to Agrigentum, Liv. 24, 35, 8.

acrimonia, *ae, f.* [2. acer], sharpness or pungency (so far as it has a quickening, animating power, diff. fr. acerbitas, which design. a disagreeable sharpness). **I.** Lit., of taste: si ulcus acrimonium brassicae ferre non poterit, the pungency, irritation, smart, Cato R. R. 157, 5: dulcis cum quadam acrimonia, Plin. 24, 14, 78, § 128; cf. sinapis, id. 18, 13, 34, § 128 al.—Of smell, Plin. 27, 13, 109, § 133.—**II.** Fig., sharpness, acrimony, austerity of character, energy of acting: "antmi vivacitas," Non. 73, 17: mei feri ingeri iram atque animi acrem acrimonium, Naev. ap. Non. 73, 18 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 11): cf. vim, ferociam, animi, atrocitatem, iram, acrimonium, Att.

ib. (Ribbeck, p. 196): convenit in vultu pudorem et acrimonium esse, Auct. Her. 3, 15, 26; cf. ib. 4, 13, 19; 24, 34: si Glabronis patris vim et acrimonium cepisset ad resistendum hominibus audacissimis, Cic. Verr. 1, 17, 52.—Of abstract objects: vis et acrimonia causae, Cic. Inv. 2, 48, 143: licentiae, Auct. Her. 4, 37, 49.—Of discourse, sharpness of speech (opp. sermo): tum in sermone, tum in acrimonia, *now in common conversation, now in sharp talk*, Auct. Her. 4, 42, 54.

Acrisionē, *es, f.*, Ἀκρисиόνη, the daughter of Acrisius, i. e. Danaë, Verg. Cat. 11, 33.

Acrisionēus, *a, um, adj.*, pertaining to Acrisius: arces, i. e. Argos, Ov. M. 5, 239: muri, i. e. Ardea, built by Danaë, the daughter of Acrisius, Sil. 1, 661; so, coloni, Verg. A. 7, 410 (where some improperly refer it to Danaë).

Acrisioniades, *ae, m. patron.*, Ἀκρисиονιάδης, a descendant of Acrisius, i. e. Perseus, son of Danaë, Ov. M. 5, 70.

Acrisius, *ii, m.*, Ἀκρίσιος, King of Argos, son of Abas, and father of Danaë; unintentionally killed by his grandson, Perseus, Ov. M. 4, 608 sq.; Verg. A. 7, 372; Hor. C. 3, 16, 5 al.

1. acritas, atis, *f.* [2. acer], i. q. acritudo, Gell. 13, 3, 2: vis veritatis atque acritas, Att. ap. Non. 493, 14 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 196).

2. Acritās, *ae, m.*, Ἀκρίτας, the most southerly promontory in Messenia, now Capo di Gallo, Mel. 2, 3, 8; 2, 7, 10; Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15.

acriter, *adv.*, v. 2. acer *fn.*

acritudo, inis, *f.* [2. acer], the quality of acer, sharpness. **I.** Lit., of a fluid, Vitr. 2, 9, 12; 8, 3, 18 sq.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Liveliness, vivacity, force: vigor et acritudo populi Romani, Gell. 10, 27: haut quinquam potis est tolerare acritudinem, Att. ap. Fest. p. 356 Müll. (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 196).—**B.** Harshness of character: morum, App. M. 9, 224.

† **acro** or **acrōn**, ōnis, *m.*, = ἄκρον, the extremity of a thing; so of a member of the body, Verg. 2, 28, 17; 5, 65, 2; of the stem of a plant, Apic. 4, 4.

† **acroāma**, atis, *n.*, = ἀκρόαμα.—Prop., that which is heard with pleasure, a gratification to the ear; as music or reading; esp. used for entertainment at meals, with music or reading, Plin. Ep. 6, 31, 13; Suet. Vesp. 19; Petron. Fragm. Tragum. p. 297.—Hence, meton. (like the plur. in Greek), the entertainer at table, by music (a performer) or by reading (a reader); also a buffoon: cum ex Themistocle quaeretur, quod acroama aut cuius vocem lubentissime audiret, Cic. Arch. 9: nemo in convivio ejus (Attici) aliud acroama audivit, quam anagnosten, id. Att. 14, 1: non solum spectator, sed actor et acroama, Cic. Sest. 54: festivum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 22. Cf. Smith's Antiq., and Becker's Gall. 3, p. 203 (2d ed.).

† **acroamatarius**, *a, nm, adj.* [acroama], belonging to a musical or reading entertainment: SER. ACROAMAT. GRAEC., i. e. serva acroamataria Graeca, Inscr. Orell. 2885.

acroamaticus, *a, um, adj.*, read in the old edd. of Gell. 20, 5, where the MSS. give, in the same sense, *acroaticus*, q. v.

† **acroasis**, is, *f.*, = ἀκρόασις (a hearing, a listening to), the discourse delivered before an assembly, public lecture (cf. the use of *contio* among Eng. and collegium among Germ. scholars, for discourse, etc.): ut eas vel in acroasi audeam legere, in a public lecture, Cic. Att. 15, 17, 2: Callias acroasin fecit, Vitr. 10, 22: plurimas acroases fecit, Suet. Gram. 2 (al. ἀκρόασις).

† **acroaticus**, *a, nm, adj.*, = ἀκροατικός, designed for hearing only, esoteric (opp. ἑσπετικός), in the Aristotelian philosophy, acc. to the interpreters, Gell. 20, 5.

Acroceraunia, ōrum, *n.* [fr. ἄκρος and κεραυνός; pr. Thunder-Heights], a very rocky promontory in Epirus, running out into the Ionian Sea, now Glossa, called by the Italians *Linguetta* (the mountain to which it belongs was called Ceranuni

montes or Ceraunia; see this art.): infamis scopulus Acroceraunia, Hor. C. 1, 3, 20; the same in sing.: promontorium Acroceraunium, Plin. 3, 11, 15, § 97; for any dangerous place: haec tibi sint Syrtis; haec Acroceraunia vita, Or. R. Am. 739.

† **acrochordon**, ōnis, *f.*, = ἀκροχορδών, a kind of cart, Cels. 5, 28, 14.

† **acrocollefium**, *ii, n.*, = ἀκροκωλήφιον, the upper part of the foot of a sicine, Verg. 6, 1, 2.

acrocolion, *ii, n.*, = ἀκροκόλιον, i. q. acro, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11; cf. Verg. 2, 47, 1.

Acrocorinthus (-us), *i, f.*, Ἀκροκόρινθος, the citadel of Corinth, situated on a height, from which the two seas could be seen, the Aegean and Ionian, Mel. 2, 3, 7; Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 11; Liv. 33, 31 *fn.*; 34, 50, 8; Stat. Th. 7, 106.

acrocorium, *ii, n.*, a kind of onion, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 95.

† **acrolithus**, *a, um, adj.*, = ἀκρόλιθος (of stone at the extremity): statuae, *statues whose extremities only consisted of marble, the remainder of wood*, Treb. Poll. XXX. Tyr. c. 32 (in Vitr. 2, 8, 11 written as Greek); cf. Müll. Arch. § 48, 1; Winckelm. Hist. Art. 1, 2, 17.

Acron, ōnis, *m.* **I.** A king of the Ctennenses, who, in the war with the Romans on account of the rape of the Sabine, was slain by Romulus, Prop. 4, 10, 7.—**II.** A Greek slain by Mezenchus, Verg. A. 10, 719.—**III.** Helentius Acron, a commentator on Terence, Horace, and perh. Persius; cf. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. II. § 370.

Acronius lacus, a part of Lake Constance, now the Ueberlingen Lake, Mel. 3, 2, 8.

Acronoma saxa, an unknown place in Lower Italy, Cic. Att. 13, 40, 2.

acropodium, *i, n.*, [ἀκρος, extreme, and πούς, foot], the pedestal of a statue, Hyg. F. 88.

acror, ōris, *m.* [2. acer], = acritudo, Fulg. Cont. Verg. *init.*

Acrota, *ae, m.*, king of the Albani, brother of Romulus Silvius, Ov. M. 14, 617.

† **acrotēria**, ōrum, *n.*, = ἀκρωτήρια, the projecting or extreme part of a thing. **I.** Of a harbor, Vitr. 5, 12.—**II.** In architecture, the projecting parts of a pediment, serving as a support for figures or statues, Vitr. 3, 5, 12 sq.; cf. Müll. Arch. § 284.

† **acrozōymus**, *a, um, adj.*, = ἀκροζυμος, slightly leavened, Isid. Or. 20, 2, 15.

1. acta, *ae, f.*, = ἄκτις, the sea-shore, as place of resort: in acta jacebat, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 25; so id. Cael. 15; id. Att. 14, 8; id. Fam. 9, 6; Nep. Ages. 8, 2; Verg. A. 5, 613 al. (perh. also in Verg. Cul. 13; v. Sillig. N. cr.).

2. acta, ōrum, *v. ago, P. a.*
actaea, *ae, f.*, a strong-smelling plant, herb Christopher, Actaea spicata, Linn., Plin. 27, 7, 26, § 43.

Actaeon, ōnis, *m.*, Ἀκταίων, a grandson of Cadmus, who, having seen Diana bathing naked with her nymphs, was torn to pieces by his own dogs, Ov. M. 3, 230 sq.; ib. 720; id. Tr. 2, 105; Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 9; Hyg. F. 181 al.

Actaeus, *a, um, adj.*, Ἀκταῖος, pertaining to Attica, Attic, Athenian: in Actaeo Aracyntho, Verg. E. 2, 24 (as being on the border of Attica): arces, of Athens, Ov. M. 2, 720; fratres, i. e. Clytus and Butes, ib. 7, 681: mel Hymetti, Col. 10, 380: imbres, a rain of honey, Stat. Th. 4, 453.—Hence, *subst.*: **Actaei**, ōrum, *m.*, the inhabitants of Attica, Nep. Thras. 2, 1.—**Actaea**, *ae, f.*, a female Athenian; of Orithyia, Ov. M. 6, 711.

actarius, *ii, m.*, v. actuarium.

1. actē, *ēs, f.*, = ἄκτις, a plant, perh. = ebullum, Plin. 26, 11, 73, § 120; Ap. Herb. 91.

2. Actē, *ēs, f.*, = ἄκτις. **I.** Lit., coastland or maritime country; hence, the earlier name for Attica, the province of Middle Greece, in which Athens was situated, Plin. 4, 7, 11; Gell. 14, 6.—**II.** One of the Horae, Hyg. F. 183.—**III.** A con-

cabine of Vero, Suet. Ner. 28; Tac. A. 13, 12; Inscr. Orell. 735; 2885.

Actiācus, a um, *adj.* [Actium], relating to Actium: victoria, at Actium, Suet. Aug. 18; ludi, the games which Augustus revived at Actium in honor of his victory, id. Tib. 6; Phoebeus, who had a temple here. Ov. M. 13, 715; aequor, id. H. 13, 166; legiones, which had fought at Actium, Tac. A. 1, 42.

Actiās, ādis, *f.* I. [Acte.] Attic, Athenian, Verg. G. 4, 463. — II. [Actium.] Of Actium: Cleopatra, conquered at Actium by Augustus, Stat. S. 3, 2, 120.

actinophoreus, *adj.* (Gr. nom. plur.), = ἀκτινοφόρος (bearing rays), epithet of the cochloe, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 147, v. Jan ad h. l.

actinōsus, a um, *adj.* [actis; pr full of rays, hence], glorious: ecclesia, Ambros. in Psa. 41.

actio, ōnis, *f.* [ago], a doing, performing, acting, action, act. I. In gen.: non modo deos spoliat motu et actione divina, sed etiam homines inertes efficit, Cic. N. D. 1, 37; 2, 16; virtutis laus omnis in actione consistit, id. Off. 1, 6; id. Fin. 5, 19, 54. — With *subject*, gen.: ad eas res parandas, quibus actio vitae continetur, active, practical life, id. Off. 1, 5: corporis, id. Div. 1, 32: mentis, id. N. D. 1, 17; and with *object*, gen.: itaque nec actio rerum illarum (the public performance of those things) aperta petulantia vacat, id. ib. 1, 35, 127; ib. 1, 43: actio ullius rei, id. Ac. 2, 33, 108; and so plur.: periculosae rerum actiones sunt, Off. 1, 2, 4; hence: actio gratiarum, the giving of thanks, id. Fam. 10, 19 (cf.: gratias agere). — II. Esp. A. Public functions, civil acts, proceedings, or duties. 1. In gen., Cic. Fam. 9, 8; tribunorum, their official duties, Liv. 5, 11; so, consularis, id. 4, 55 al.: actiones nostras scriptis mandamus, Cic. Off. 2, 1; Caes. B. C. 1, 5. — Hence negotiation, deliberation: discessu consulum actio de pace sublata est, Cic. Att. 9, 9. — Esp. 2. Of judicial proceedings. a. An action, suit, process (in abstr.), with a gen. more precisely defining it, e. g. actio furti, injuriarum; also with de: actio de repetundis, de arboribus succis, etc.: actionem alicui intendere, Cic. Mil. 14: instituere, to bring an action against one, id. Mur. 9: multas actiones (processes, suits) et res (the property in suit) peribant, Liv. 39, 18 al. — b. The accusation (in concr.), the statement of the crime, the indictment, charge, accusation: Inde illa actio, OFE CONSILIOQUE TVO FVRTVM AIO FACTVM ESSE, Cic. N. D. 3, 30, 74; cf. id. Caecin. 3; id. de Or. 1, 36, 167. — Hence, in gen., judicial forms (the omission of which rendered a suit null and void): actiones Manilianae, forms relative to purchase and sale; cf. Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246; Hostilianae, ib. 1, 57, 245. — Hence, c. A pleading of a case (spoken or written); so Cic. calls his Orats. against Verres, actiones, plects, simply dividing them into actio prima and actio secunda: actio causae, Cic. Caecin. 2, 4; actiones litium, id. Phil. 9, 5, 11; so, Suet. continuae actiones, Ner. 15: in prima parte actionis, Quint. 10, 1, 20 al. — d. Permission for a suit: dare alicui actionem (which was the right or duty of the praetor or judge), Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 27. — e. The judicial management of a suit, the trial, the day of trial: prima, altera, tertia, Cic. Verr. 1, 30; 2, 2, 6. — B. Gesticulation connected with oral delivery. 1. Of an orator; the exterior air or bearing, the action, delivery: Demosthenem ferunt ei qui quaevisset quid primum esset in dicendo, actionem; quid secundum, idem et idem tertium respondisse, Cic. Brut. 38; cf. id. de Or. 1, 18; so that it often includes even the voice: actio ejus (Pompeii) habebat et in voce magnum splendorem et in motu summam dignitatem, id. Brut. 68; cf. id. Or. 17: est actio quasi sermo corporis, id. de Or. 3, 59; cf. ib. 2, 17 al. — Hence, also — 2. Of an actor, action: in quo tanta commoveri actio non posset, id. de Or. 3, 26. — C. In dramatic lang., the action, the connection or series of events, the plot, in a play: habet enim (fabula) varios actus multasque actiones et consiliorum et temporum, Cic. Fam. 5, 12, 6.

actio, āre, *v. freq.* [ago], to act or be employed in, often or much (only of judi-

cial or dramatic action): multas privatas causas, Cic. Brut. 70: tragodias, id. Rep. 4, 35; so Tac. H. 3, 62; Suet. Galb. 3; cf. Gell. 9, 6.

Actium, i, n. I. A promontory and town in Epīrus, on the Ambracian Gulf (now La Punta), where Augustus conquered Antony and Cleopatra, 31 B. C., and, in commemoration of it, repaired the temple of Apollo, which existed there, and revived the Actian games, Mel. 2, 3, 10; Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5; Cic. Fam. 16, 6. — II. A harbor in Coreyra, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 3.

* **actiuncula**, ae, *f. dim.* [actio], a short judicial harangue, Plin. Ep. 9, 15.

Actius, a, um, *adj.* poet. for Actiacus, pertaining to Actium: ludi, Verg. A. 3, 280; 8, 675; 704; Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 61; Phoebeus, as having a temple at Actium (v. Actium), Prop. 4, 6, 67.

Actius, i, m., a proper name, Suet. Tib. 47.

active, ad, *v.* the foll. art. *fn.*

actīvus, a, um, *adj.* [ago]. I. Active: philosophia, practical (opp. to contemplativa): philisophia et contemplativa est et activa; spectat simul agitur, Sen. Ep. 95, 10; (opp. to spectativus) thesis a causa sic distinguunt, ut illa sit spectativae partis, haec activae, Quint. 3, 5, 11: (rhetorice) quia maximus ejus usus actus continetur, dicatur activa, id. 2, 18, 5. — II. In gram. m.: verba activa, which designate transitive action (opp. neutra or intransitiva), Charis. P. 138; Diom. p. 326 P. al. — Adv.: active, in gram. m., actively, like a verb active, Prisc. pp. 794, 799 P.

actor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. I. One who drives or moves something: pecoris actor, Ov. H. 1, 95: habenae, a slinger, Stat. Ach. 2, 419. — II. In gen., he who does any thing, a doer or performer (cf. ago, II.). A. In gen. of every kind of action: ut illum efficeret oratorem verborum actorem rerum, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 57 (a translation of the Homer. πρῆκτῆρα ἔργων, Il. 9, 443): Cato dux, auctor, actor rerum illarum fuit, id. Sest. 28 *fn.*; so Caes. B. C. 1, 26; Nep. Att. 3, 2 al. — B. In judicial lang., one who brings an action, a plaintiff: accusatorem pro omni actore et petitore appello, Cic. Part. 32; esp. of lawyers: Moloni Rhodio et actori summo causarum et magistro, id. Brut. 89 *fn.*; so Hor. A. P. 369 al. — Also, one who conducts a suit, an advocate, Cic. Caec. 1. — Hence, C. At a later period, an agent or attorney; in gen., an administrator or manager or steward, overseer of property or an estate. — So in Tac.: actor publicus, he who administers the public property, Ann. 2, 30; 3, 67: actor summarum, a keeper of accounts or cashier, Suet. Dom. 11, and so often in the Dig.: subactoribus, overseers of a household, Vulg. Gal. 4, 2. — D. In rhetor. lang., one who delivers any oral discourse; and esp. one who delivers an oration, an orator: inventor, compositor, actor, Cic. Or. 19. — 2. A player, an actor: actores secundarum et tertiarum partium, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15; so id. de Or. 1, 26; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16 (cf. ago, II., and actio, II. C.).

Actor, ōris, *m.* I. A companion of Aeneas, Verg. A. 9, 500. — II. An Auranian, ib. 12, 94; 96. — Hence, Actōrides, ae, patron. m., son or grandson of Actor: his son, Menoetius, Ov. F. 2, 39; his grandson, Patroclus, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 29; id. M. 13, 273; Erithos, id. ib. 5, 79. — In plur.: Actoridae, i. e. Eurytus and Cleatus, sons of Actor, King of Phthia, id. ib. 8, 308.

actorius, a, um, *adj.*, i. q. activus, Tert. An. 14.

Actōrius, ii, m., a Roman name, Suet. Caes. 9 al.

actrix, icis, *f.* [actor]. I. A female plaintiff, Cod. Th. 7, 16, 41. — II. A stewardess, Inscr. Murat. 913, 6.

* **actualis**, e, *adj.* [id.], active, practical, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 17. — Adv.: actualiter, actively, Myth. Vatic. vol. 3, p. 181 ed. Bod.

actūaria, ae, *v.* 1. actuaris.

actuariolum, i, n. *dim.* [actuaris], a small, swift vessel impelled by oars,

rou-boat, barge, Cic. Att. 10, 11, 4; 16, 3, 6; 16, 6, 1.

actuarium, ii, v. the foll.

1. actuaris, a, um., *adj.* [ago], that which is easily moved, swift, agile: navis, a swift sailer, Caes. B. G. 5, 1; Sall. Fragm. ap. Non. 535, 1, and Sisen. ib. 534, 33; Liv. 25, 30: navigium, Caes. B. C. 1, 27; cf.: "actuariae naves sunt, quae velis simul et remis aguntur," Isid. Or. 19, 1, 24: also, abs. actūaria, ae, *f.*, or actūarium, ii, n., the same, Cic. Att. 5, 9; cf. Gell. 10, 25: lines, a road 12 feet wide between fields, Hyg. de Lim. p. 151: canes, hunting-dogs, hounds, acc. to Vel. Long. 2234 P.

2. actuaris, ii (written by some actarius, to distinguish it from the preceding, Vel. Long. 2234 P., and so found in Inss. ap. Grut. 260; ap. Henzen, 6284), sc. scriba, m. [2. actus, II. B. 1.]. I. A short-hand writer, Suet. Caes. 55; Sen. Ep. 33, 9; cf. Lips. Tac. Ann. 5, 4. — II. One who writes out accounts, Petr. 53.

actum, i, v. ago.

actūose, adv., see the foll. art. *fn.*

actūosus, a, um, *adj.* [actus], full of activity, very active (with the access, idea of zeal, subjective impulse; diff. from industrius, which refers more to the means by which an object is attained, Doed. Syn. 1, 123): virtus actūosa (est), Cic. N. D. 1, 40; so id. Or. 36, 125; Sen. Ep. 39. — Hence, acc. to Fest. s. v. actus, p. 15, *subst.*, an actor or dancer. — Adv.: actūose, in a lively manner, with activity, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 102.

1. actus, a, um, *P. a.*, from ago.

2. actus, ūs, *m.* [ago]. I. A. The moving or driving of an object, impulse, motion: linguae actus, Pacuv. ap. Non. 506, 17: mellis constantior est natura . . . et cunctantior actus, I. ucr. 3, 192: levi admonitio, non actu, inflecti illam feram, by driving, Cic. Rep. 2, 40: fertur in abruptum magno mons improbus actus, Verg. A. 12, 687: pila contorsit violente spiritus actus, Sen. Agam. 432; hominum aut animalium actus vehiculum adhibemus, Cael. Aurel. Tard. 1, 1. — Hence, B. Transf. 1. The right of driving cattle through a place, a passage for cattle: aquae ductus, haustus, iter, actus, Cic. Caec. 26; Ulp. Dig. 8, 3, 1. — 2. A road between fields; a cart- or carriage-way, Dig. 8, 1, 5; 8, 5, 4; 43, 19, 1 al. — And, 3. A measure or piece of land (in quo boves aguntur, cum aratur, cum impeto juto, Plin. 18, 59): actus minimus, 120 feet long and 4 feet wide: quadratus, 120 feet square; and duplicatus, 240 feet long and 120 feet wide, Varr. L. L. 5, § 34 Mfill.; id. R. R. 1, 10; Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Mfill. Also a division made by bees in a hive, Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 22.

II. The doing or performing of a thing, an act, performance. A. In gen. (so not in Cic.; for Leg. 1, 11, inst. of pravis actibus, is to be read, pravitatibus; but often in the post-Aug. per.): post actum operis, Quint. 2, 18, 1: in vero actu rei, id. 7, 2, 41: rhetorice in actu consistit, id. 2, 18, 2: donec residua diurni actus conficeret, Suet. Aug. 78; so id. Claud. 30: non consenserat actibus eorum, Vulg. Luc. 23, 51. — B. Esp. 1. Public employment, business of state, esp. judicial: actus rerum, jurisdiction, Suet. Aug. 32; id. Claud. 15, 23; also absol. actus, Dig. 39, 4, 16; 40, 5, 41 al. — 2. The action accompanying oral delivery. a. Of an orator: motus est in his orationibus et actus, Quint. 9, 2, 4; 11, 3, 140. — b. Of an actor: the representation of a play, a part, a character, etc.: neque enim histrioni, ut placeat, peragenda est fabula, modo in quocunque fuerit actus, probetur, Cic. de Sen. 19, 70: carminum actus, recital, Liv. 7, 2: histrionum actus, Quint. 10, 2, 11: in tragico quodam actu, cum elapsum baculum cito reumpisset, Suet. Ner. 24. — Hence, also, a larger division of a play, an act: primo actu placeo, Ter. Hec. prol. 31: neque minor quinto, nec sit productior actu Fabula, Hor. A. P. 189, and t r o p. (in Cic. very often): extremus actus aetatis, Cic. de Sen. 2; id. Marcell. 9: quartus actus improbitatis, id. Verr. 2, 2, 6; so id. Phil. 2, 14; id. Fam. 5, 12 al.

actūtum, *adv.* ["ab actu" (as *astutus* from *astu*; or with *tum* as enclitic, in *der Handlung da*, Corss. Ansspr. II. 849), "id est, celeritate," Prisc. 1013 P.; so Hand. s. v. who explains: *uno actu, nulla re intercedente*; Lindem. de Adv. Lat. Spec. 4, p. 17, regards it as formed from an obs. vb. *actuo*, with the meaning *eum multo actu, non segniter*; cf. ait et dicto citius placat, *qs. while in the act of speaking*, Verg. A. 1, 142; cf. Hor. S. 2, 2, 80; *immediatē, quickly, instantly* (in Plaut. very often, more rarely in Ter., and, except in Cic. Phil. 12, 11, 26; Verg. A. 9, 255; Ov. M. 3, 557; id. H. 12, 207; Liv. 29, 14, 5; and Quint. 4, 3, 13, perh. not occurring in the class. per.): ite actutum, Næv. ap. Non. 823, 1: aut hic est aut hic adfore actutum autumo, Pac. ap. Non. 237, 11; Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 198: redibo actutum . . . id actutum diu est, id. ib. 1, 3, 32; and so id. Carc. 5, 3, 49; id. Cap. 3, 5, 15 al.: vos ite actutum, Att. ap. Non. 357, 17; Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 26; id. Ph. 5, 6, 12; often in late Lat.: si bene aestimo, actutum meretur, Symm. Et. 1, 41; 2, 64; 3, 43; 5, 35.

† **acūarius**, *i. m.* [1. acūs], *one who makes needles or pins*, Inscr. Orell. 4139. **acūla**, *ae. f. dim.* [id.], *a little needle*, acc. to Clédon, p. 1896: frigit fricantem corpus acula (lect. dub.), Att. Rib. Frag. Rel. p. 195.

acūlēātus, *a, um, adj.* [aculeus], *furnished with stings or prickles, thorny, prickly*. **I.** Lit., of animals and plants: animalia, Plin. 20, 22, 91: bruchus, Vulg. Jer. 51, 27: herbae, Plin. 24, 19, 119: ictus, *a puncture made by a sting*, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 223. — **II.** Fig. **A.** *Stinging, pointed, sharp*: istaec . . . aculeata sunt, animum fodicant, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 30: litterae, Cic. Att. 14, 18, 1. — **B.** *Subtle, cunning*: contorta et aculeata sophismata, Cic. Ac. 2, 24.

Acūleo, *ōnis, m.*, *a Roman cognomen in the gens Furia*, Liv. 38, 55, 4. — **C.** *Aculeo, a famous lawyer, friend of L. Licinius Crassus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 191; 2, 1, 2 al.

acūleolus, *i. m. dim.* [aculeus], *a little needle or pin*: aculeolos in cochleare tulit, an old reading in Mart. 8, 71, where now *acu lexius* *vis* cochleare, is read.

acūleus, *i. m.* [acc. to Prisc. 618 P. *dim.* from 1. acūs, with the gender changed, like diecula fr. dies, cf. Val. Prob. 1463 P., *a sting*. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of animals: apis aculeum sine clamore ferre non possumus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22; so Plin. 11, 17, 17: neparum, Cic. Fin. 5, 16 al. — **Also, the spur of jowls**, Col. 8, 2, 3: locustarum, Vulg. Apoc. 9, 10. — **B.** Of plants: *a spine or prickle*: spinarum, Plin. 13, 9, 19: carduorum, id. 20, 23, 99. — **C.** Of an arrow or dart, *the point*, Liv. 38, 21, 11. — **II.** Fig. **A.** Of a sharp, cutting remark: pungunt quasi aculeis interrogatunellus, Cic. Fin. 4, 3, 3; id. Ac. 2, 31; id. Planc. 24 al.; Liv. 23, 49, 5. — **B.** Of harsh treatment: aculeos severitatis iudicium evellere, Cic. Clu. 55 *fn.*; so id. Cael. 12, 29. — **C.** Of painful thought or care: memm ille pectus pungit aculeus, quid illi negoti fuerit ante aedis meas, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 158: domesticarum sollicitudinum, Cic. Att. 1, 18.

acūmen, *inis, n.* [acuo], *a point to prick or sting with*; diff. fr. *acumen*, which designates merely the summit or extremity of a thing, Doed. Syn. 2, 108. **I.** Lit.: tum clupei resonant et ferri stridit acumen, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 888 P. (Ann. v. 369 ed. Vahl.): con, Lucr. 4, 431: nasi, id. 6, 1193 (i. e. *the pointed contraction of the nose before death*; cf. Bentl. ad Hor. S. 1, 3, 29): stilli, Cic. de Or. 1, 33: ferrum Diana volanti abstulerat iaculo: lignum sine acumine venit, Ov. M. 8, 353; 3, 84. — **Hence, also, the sting of an animal: scorpis, Cic. Arrat. 685: — *auspicious acuminibus, a military omen of victory, when the spears stuck in the ground suddenly begin to burn or shine at the points*, Cic. Div. 2, 36, 77, and id. N. D. 2, 3; cf. Liv. 29, 1; 43, 13. — **In Plin.**, of the taste: *sharpness or pungency*, 14, 20, 25. — **II.** Fig. **A.** *of the mind, like acies*. **A.** *Acuteness, shrewdness, keenness, acumen*: sermonis leporem, ingeniorum acumen, dicendi copiam, Cic. Fl. 4; so Nep. Alc. 11; Plin. 2, 27, 27; 8, 97. — **B.** *without a gen.*: ubi est acumen tum? Cic. Tusc. 1, 6; so Lucr. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 14, 2: Empe-docles an Stertinius deliret acumen, Hor.**

Ep. 1, 12, 20. — **Poet.** also in *plur.*: serus Graecis admovit acumina chartis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 161. — **B.** *Cunning, subtlety*: argutiae et acumen Hyperidis, Cic. Or. 31; so id. de Or. 2, 63. — **Also in plur.**: dialectici ipsi se compungunt suis acuminibus, id. de Or. 2, 38: meretricis acumina, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 55. — **Hence,**

acūminārius, *a, um, adj.* [acumen], *good for sharpening*: mola, *for sharpening weapons*, Schol. ad Stat. Th. 3.

acūmino, *avi, ātum, 1, v. a.* [id.], *to make pointed, to sharpen, in verb. finit.*: contextum spinae acuminavit in caudam, Lact. Opif. 7, 7. — **Part. perf.**: telum culicis, Plin. 11, 2, 1: cornu lunae, id. 18, 35, 79: corpus, id. 11, 24, 26.

acūo, *ui, ūtum, 3, v. a.* (*part. fut.* *acuturus*, not used) [cf. 2. acer], *to make sharp or pointed, to sharpen, whet*. **I.** Lit.: ne stridorem quidem serrae audiunt, cum acuitur, Cic. Tusc. 1, 40; so, ferrum, Verg. A. 8, 386; Hor. C. 1, 2, 21: enses, Ov. M. 15, 776: gladium, Vulg. Deut. 32, 41: sagittas, id. Jer. 61, 11. — **Poet.**: fulmen, Lucr. 6, 278: dentes, Hor. C. 3, 20, 10; cf. Tib. 4, 3, 3. — **II.** Trop. **A.** *First, of the tongue, qs. to whet, i. e. to sharpen, exercise, improve*: acure linguam exercitatione dicendi, Cic. Brut. 97: linguam causis, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 23; so Vulg. Psa. 139, 4; so in gen.: se, *to exercise one's self, to make one's self ready*: acneram me ad exagitantam hanc elus legationem, Cic. Att. 2, 7: mentem, ingenium, prudentiam, etc.; *to sharpen*: multa, quae acuant mentem, multa quae obtundant, Cic. Tusc. 1, 33; so id. Brut. 33; id. Phil. 2, 17; id. de Or. 1, 20. — **B.** *Acuere aliquem* (with or without ad aliquid), *to spur on, incite, stir up, arouse*: ad crudelitatem, Cic. Lig. 4; id. Fam. 15, 21: illos sat aetas acuet, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 49; Cic. Rosc. Am. 33, 110: ita duae res, quae langorem afferunt ceteris, illum acuebant, otium et solitudo, id. Off. 3, 1; Liv. 28, 19: curis acuens mortalia corda, Verg. G. 1, 123: auditusque lupos acunt halatibus agni, id. ib. 4, 435: quam Juno his acuit verbis, id. A. 7, 330. — **C.** *Aliquid, to rouse up, kindle, excite* (mostly poet.): saevus in armis Aeneas acuit Martem et se suscitavit irā, Verg. A. 12, 108: iram, Vulg. Sap. 5, 21: studia, Val. Max. 2, 2, no. 3. — **D.** In gramm.: *acuere syllabam, to give an acute accent to* (opp. gravem ponere), Quint. 1, 5, 22; cf. Prisc. Op. Min. 159 Lind.: accentus acutus ideo inventus est, quod acuat sine elevat syllabam. — **Hence, acūtus, a, um, P. a., sharpened, made pointed; hence, **A.** Lit., *sharp, pointed* (acer denotes natural sharpness, etc.: *acutus*, that produced by exertion, skill, etc.: sermo acer, *impassioned, passionate*; sermo acutus, *pointed, acute discourse*): vide ut sit acutus culter probe, Plaut. Mil. 5, 4: ferrum, Hor. A. P. 304: cuspis, Verg. A. 5, 208: gladius, Vulg. Psa. 56, 6: carex, Verg. G. 3, 231; elementa, i. e. *pointed, jagged atoms* (opp. to perplexa, connected), Lucr. 2, 463: nasus, Plaut. Cap. 3, 4, 114: oculi, *of a pointed shape*, id. Ps. 4, 7, 121: aures, *pointed*, Hor. C. 2, 19, 4: saxa, id. ib. 3, 27, 61; so Verg. A. 1, 45. — **2.** Trans. **a.** *Of the senses themselves, sharp, keen*: oculus acris atque cicutos, Cic. Planc. 66: nares, Hor. S. 1, 3, 29; Cels. 2, 6. — **b.** *Of objects affecting the senses, sharp, acute*: of the voice, *soprano or treble*: inde loci litus sonitus effudit acutos, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 116 Müll. (Ann. v. 522 ed. Vahl.): hinnitus, Verg. G. 3, 94: voces, id. Cir. 107; Ov. M. 3, 224: stridore, Hor. C. 1, 34, 15: vocem ab acutissimo sono usque ad gravissimum sonum recipiunt, from the highest treble to the lowest base, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251; cf. ib. 3, 67, 216; Somn. Scip. 5; Rep. 6, 18. — **c.** In gen., of things affecting the body, of either heat or cold from their similar effects, *keen, sharp, violent, severe*: sol, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 17: radii solis, Ov. H. 4, 159: gelu, Hor. C. 1, 9, 4; cf. Lucr. 1, 495; Verg. G. 1, 93; so, febris, Cels. 2, 4: morbus, id. 3 (opp. longus), *rapid*. — **Subst.** with gen.: *acuta belli, violent, severe misfortunes of war*, Hor. C. 4, 4, 76 (= *graves belli molestias*). — **B.** Fig. **I.** *Of intellectual qualities, acute, clear-sighted, intelligent, sagacious* (very freq.): Antisthenes homo acutus magis quam eruditus, Cic. Att. 12, 37; so id. de Or. 1, 61; id. N. D.**

1, 16; Nep. Dion. 8, 1: homo ingenio prudentiāque acutissimus, Cic. de Or. 1, 39: acutae sententiae, id. Opt. Gen. Or. 2, 5: motus animorum ad excogitandum acuti, id. Or. 1, 113: studia, id. Gen. 50: conclusiones, Quint. 2, 20, 5. — **2.** In gramm.: *accentus acutus, the acute accent* (opp. gravis), Prisc. p. 159, ed. Lindem. — **Comp.** Plin. 13, 1, 2. — **Adv.** **acūte**, *sharply, keenly, acutely*: cernere, Lucr. 4, 804; ib. 811: conlecta, Cic. Deiot. 33: excogitatus, id. Verr. 4, 147: respondeo, id. Cael. 17: scribo, id. Verr. 3, 20; so, **acūtum**: cernis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 26: resonant, ib. 8, 41; and, **acūta**: canis ululat, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 9 Müll. (Ann. 346 Vahl). — **Comp.**, Cic. Inv. 2, 16. — **Sup.**, Cic. Off. 1, 44; id. Verr. 3, 20. — **† acūpedius**, *"diecatur, cui praecipuum erat in currendo acumen pedum," swift of foot*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll. [qs. acer + pes; cf. Gr. δέξιους, δέξιους].

I. acūs, *is, f.* [cf. 2. acer]. **I.** *A needle or pin*, as being pointed, both for common use and ornament: "quas carinatix veletium ornatrix utitur," Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll. **A.** Lit.: mirabar vulnus, quod acu punctum videtur, Cic. Mil. 24. — **Hence, acu pingere, to embroider, Verg. A. 9, 582; Ov. M. 6, 23; cf. Plin. 8, 48, § 191; Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 22. — **Esp. a hair-pin**: figat acus toris sustineatue comas, Mart. 14, 24: foramen acūs, the eye of a needle, Vulg. Matt. 19, 24. — **Also, a surgeon's needle, a probe, Cels. 7, 17. — **Hence, B.** Trop.: *acu rem tangere, to touch the thing with a needle*; in Engl. phrase, *to hit the nail on the head*, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 19; so, to denote careful and successful effort: si acum quaereres, acum invenisses, id. Men. 2, 1, 13. — **II.** *The tongue of a buckle*, Treb. Poll. Claud. 14. — **III.** *I. g. aeus, ēris, Col. 2, 10, 40. — IV.* *An implement of husbandry*, Pall. 1, 43, 2.****

2. acūs, *ēris, n.* (also, *ūs, f.*, v. 1. acūs, III.) [kindred with acūs, ἄς, Goth. ahnca, old Norse agn, old Germ. Agana] = *ἀχύνος, the husk of grain and of pulse; chaff*, Cato, R. R. 54, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 52; 57; 3, 9, 8.

3. acūs, *i. m.* [1. acūs], *a kind of sea-fish, with a pointed snout, the horn-pike or gar-pike* (Gr. βελώνη): acūs sive belone unus piscium, etc., Plin. 9, 51, 76, § 166: et satius tenues ducere credis acos, Mart. 10, 37, 6; cf. Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145, where *belomae* again occurs. (Some read *una* for *unus* in the passage from Plin., and *acos* for *acos* in Mart., as if these forms belonged to 1. acūs.)

Acūsilas, *ae, m.* [from Ἀκουσίλαος], *an Argive historian*, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 53.

acūtālis, *e, adj.* [acutus], *pointed*: terminus, Front. Col. p. 132 Goez.

acūtārus (for *acutaris*), *a, um, adj.* [id.], *that sharpens instruments*: acutarus taber, Ins. ap. Henzen. 7216.

acūtātus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *sharpened*: sagittae, Veg. 1, 22, 4.

acūte, *adv.*, v. acuo, *P. a. fin.*

acūtor, *ōris, m.* [acuo], *one that sharpens, a sharpener*, Not. Tir. p. 120.

acūtūle, *adv.*, see the foll. art. fin.

acūtulus, *a, um, adj.* *dim.* [acutus], *somewhat pointed, acute, or subtle*: conclusiones, *Cic. N. D. 3, 7, 18: doctores, Gell. 17, 5. — **Adv.**: **acūtūle**, *somewhat sharply*, Aug. Conf. 3, 7.

acūtum, *adv.*, v. acuo, *P. a.*

acūtus, *a, um, v. acuo, P. a.*

acva and **acvarius**, in Inscr. for aqua and aquarius.

† **acūylos**, *i, f.*, = *ἄκυλος, the acorn of the holm-oak* (ilex), Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 19 (cf. Hom. Od. 10, 242).

† **acūyrolōgia**, *ae, f.*, = *ἀκυρολογία*, in rhetoric, *an impropriety of speech*; e. g.: sperare for timere, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 419 (in pure Lat. *impropriety* or *impropriety dictio* is used instead of it: (quod proprietatis est contrarium) id apud nos *impropriety*, ἀκρονον apud Graecos vocatur; Quint. 8, 2, 3; cf. Don. ap. Lind. Corp. Gr. 1, 28; Charis. p. 242; Dion. 2, p. 444).

ad, *prep.* with *acc.* from the fourth century after Christ written also **at**; Etrusc. suf. -a; Osc. az; Umbr. and Old Lat. ar, as

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in Eug. Tab., in S. C. de Bacch., as arveho for adveho; arferunt, arfuisse, for adferunt, etc.; arbiter for admitter; so, ar me advenias, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 17; cf. Prisc. 559 P.; Vel. Long. 2232 P.; Fabretti, Glos. Ital. col. 5) [cf. Sanser. adhi; Goth. and Eng. at; Celt. pref. ar, as armor, i. e. ad mare; Rom. a].

1. As antith. to *ab* (as *in* to *ex*), in a progressive order of relation, *ad* denotes, first, the direction toward an object; then the reaching of or attaining to it; and finally, the being at or near it.

A. In space. **1.** Direction toward, to, toward, and first, **a.** Horizontally: fugere ad puppim colles campique videntur, the hills and fields appear to fly toward the ship, Lucr. 4, 390: meridie umbrae cadunt ad septentrionem, ortu vero ad occasum, to or toward the north and west, Plin. 2, 13, and so often of the geog. position of a place in reference to the points of compass, with the verbs *jacere*, *vergere*, *spectare*, etc.: Asia jacet ad meridiem et austrum, Europa ad septentriones et aequinonem, Varr. L. L. 5, § 31 Müll.; and in Plin. very freq.: Creta ad austrum... ad septentrionem versa, 4, 20: ad Atticam vergente, 4, 21 al.—Also trop.: animus alius ad alia vitia propensor, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 81.—**b.** In a direction upwards (esp. in the poets, very freq.): manusque sursum ad caelum sustulit, Naev. ap. Non. 116, 30 (B. Pun. p. 13, ed. Vahl.); manus ad caeli templa tendebam lacrimans, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. I, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 50 ed. Vahl.); cf.: duplices tendens ad sidera palmas, Verg. A. 1, 98: molem ex profundo saxeam ad caelum vomit, Att. ap. Prisc. 1325 P.: clamor ad caelum volvendus, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 104 Müll. (Ann. v. 520 ed. Vahl.) (cf. with this: tollitur in caelum clamor, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1, or Ann. v. 422): ad caelumque ferat flammai fulgura rursum, of Aetna, Lucr. 1, 725; cf. id. 2, 191; 2, 325: sidera sola micant; ad quae sua brachia tendens, etc., Ov. M. 7, 188: altitudo pertingit ad caelum, Vulg. Dan. 4, 17.—**c.** Also in the direction downwards (for the usu. *in*): tardiore semper ad terras omnium quae geruntur in caelo effectu cadente quam visu, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 216.

2. The point or goal at which any thing arrives. **a.** Without reference to the space traversed in passing, to, toward (the most common use of this prep.): cum stupro redire ad suos popularis, Naev. ap. Fest. p. 317 Müll. (B. Pun. p. 14 ed. Vahl.): ut ex tam alto dignitatis gradu ad superos videatur potius quam ad inferos pervenisse, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: ad terras decedat aether, Lucan. 2, 58.—Hence, (**a.**) With verbs which designate going, coming, moving, bearing, bringing near, adapting, taking, receiving, calling, exciting, admonishing, etc., when the verb is compounded with *ad* the prep. is not always repeated, but the constr. with the *dat.* or *acc.* employed; cf. Rudd. II. pp. 154, 175 n. (In the ante-class. per., and even in Cic., *ad* is generally repeated with most verbs, as, ad eos accedit, Cic. Sex. Rosc. 8: ad Sullam adire, id. ib. 25: ad se adferre, id. Verr. 4, 50: reticulum ad narvis sibi admovebat, id. ib. 5, 27: ad laborem adhortantur, id. de Sen. 14: T. Vectium ad se accessit, id. Verr. 5, 114; and the poets of the Aug. per., and the historians, esp. Tac., prefer the dative; also, when the compound verb contains merely the idea of approach, the constr. with *ad* and the *acc.* is employed; but when it designates increase, that with the *dat.* is more usual: accedit ad urbem, he approaches the city; but, accedit provinciae, it is added to the province.)—(**β.**) Ad me, te, se, for donum meam, tuam, suam (in Plaut. and Ter. very freq.): oratus sum venire ad te huc, Plaut. Mil. 5, 1, 12: spectatores plaudite atque ite ad vos commissatum, id. Stich. *fin.*: eamns ad me, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 64: ancillas traduce huc ad vos, id. Heaut. 4, 4, 22: transeundumst tibi ad Menedemum, id. 4, 4, 17: intro nos vocat ad sese, tenet intus apud se, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 86 P.: te oro, ut ad me Vibonem statim venias, Cic. Att. 3, 3; 16, 10 al.—(**γ.**) Ad, with the name of a deity in the *gen.*, is elliptical for ad templum or aedem (cf.: Thespiadas, quae ad aedem Felicitatis sunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 4; id. Phil. 2, 35: in aedem Veneris, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 120: in aedem Concordiae, Cic. Cat. 3, 9,

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21; 2, 6, 12): ad Dianae, to the temple of, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 43: ad Opis, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 14: ad Castoris, id. Quint. 17: ad Juturnae, id. Clu. 101: ad Vestae, Hor. S. 1, 9, 35 al.: cf. Rudd. II. p. 41, n. 4, and p. 334.—(**δ.**) With verbs which denote a giving, sending, informing, submitting, etc., it is used for the simple *dat.* (Rudd. II. p. 175): litteras dare ad aliquem, to send or write one a letter; and: litteras dare alicui, to give a letter to one; hence Cic. never says, like Caesar and Sall., alicui scribere, which strictly means, to write for one (as a receipt, etc.), but always mittere, scribere, perscribere ad aliquem: postea ad pistores dabo, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 119: praecipue quae ad patrem vis nuntiari, id. Capt. 2, 2, 109: in servitute pauperem ad divitem dare, Ter. Ph. 4, 3, 48: nam ad me Publ. Valerius scripsit, Cic. Fam. 14, 2 *med.*: de meis rebus ad Lollium perscripsi, id. ib. 5, 3: velim domum ad te scribas, ut mihi tui libri pateant, id. Att. 4, 14; cf. id. ib. 4, 16: ad primam (sc. epistolam) tibi hoc scribo, in answer to your first, id. ib. 3, 15, 2: ad Q. Fulvium Cons. Hirpini et Lucani dederunt sese, Liv. 27, 15, 1; cf. id. 28, 22, 5.—Hence the phrase: mittere or scribere librum ad aliquem, to dedicate a book to one (Greek, προσηγορεύει): has res ad te scriptas, Lucil. misimus, Aell. Lucil. Sat. 1, ap. Auct. Her. 4, 12: quae institueram, ad te mittam, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 5: ego interea admonitu tuo perfecti sane argutulos libros ad Varronem; and soon after: mihi explices velim, maneas in sententia, ut mittam ad eum quae scripsi, Cic. Att. 13, 18; cf. id. ib. 16; Plin. 1, 19.—So in titles of odes and epigrams (*ad* aliquem signifies to, addressed to.—**e.**) With names of towns after verbs of motion, ad is used in answer to the question Whither? instead of the simple *acc.*; but commonly with this difference, that ad denotes to the vicinity of, the neighborhood of: miles ad Capuam profectus sum, quintoque anno post ad Tarentum, Cic. de Sen. 4, 10; id. Fam. 3, 81: ad Veios, Liv. 5, 19: 14, 18; cf. Caes. B. G. 1, 7; id. B. C. 3, 40 al.—Ad is regularly used when the proper name has an appellative in apposition to it: ad Cirtam oppidum iter constituunt, Sall. J. 81, 2; so Curt. 3, 1, 22; 4, 9, 9; or when it is joined with usque, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 34, § 87; id. Deiot. 7, 19.—(When an adjective is added, the simple *acc.* is used poet., as well as with *ad*: magnus iter ad doctas proficisci cogor Athenas, Prop. 3, 21, 1; the simple *acc.*, Ov. H. 2, 83: doctas jam nunc eat, inquit, Athenas.)—(**ζ.**) With verbs which imply a hostile movement toward, or protection in respect to any thing, *against* = adversus: nonne ad senem aliquam fabricam fingit? Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 34: Lernaes pugnet ad hydras, Prop. 3, 19, 9: neque quo pacto fallam, nec quem dolum ad eum aut machinam commoliar, old poet in Cic. N. D. 3, 29, 73: Belgarum copias ad se venire vidit, Caes. B. G. 2, 5; 7, 70: ipse ad hostem vehitur, Nep. Dat. 4, 5; id. Dion. 5, 4: Romulus ad regem impetus facit (a phrase in which *in* is commonly found), Liv. 1, 5, 7, and 44, 3, 10: aliquem ad hostem ducere, Tac. A. 2, 52: clipeos ad tela protecti obiciunt, Verg. A. 2, 443: munio me ad haec tempora, Cic. Fam. 9, 18: ad hos omnes casus provisa erant praesidia, Caes. B. G. 7, 65; 7, 41; so with nouns: medicamentum ad aquam intercutem, Cic. Off. 3, 24: remedium ad tertianam, Petr. Sat. 18: munimen ad imbris, Verg. G. 2, 352: farina cum melle ad tussim siccam efficacissima est, Plin. 20, 22, 89, § 243: ad muliebrem ingenium efficaces preces, Liv. 1, 9; 1, 19 (in these two passages *ad* may have the force of *apud*, Hand).—(**η.**) The repetition of *ad* to denote the direction to a place and to a person present in it is rare: nunc tu abi ad forum ad herum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 100; cf.: vocatis classico ad concilium militibus ad tribunos, Liv. 5, 47.—(The distinction between *ad* and *in* is given by Diom. 409 P., thus: *in* forum ire est in ipsum forum intrare; *ad* forum autem ire, in locum foro proximum; ut *in* tribunal et *ad* tribunal venire non unum est; quia ad tribunal venit litigator, in tribunal vero praetor aut iudex; cf. also Sen. Ep. 73, 14, deus ad homines venit, immo,

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quod propius est, in homines venit.)—**b.** The terminus, with ref. to the space traversed, to, even to, with or without usque, Quint. 10, 7, 16: ingurgitavit usque ad imum gutturem, Naev. ap. Non. 207, 20 (Rib. Com. Rel. p. 30): dictator pervehitur usque ad oppidum, Naev. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll. (B. Pun. p. 16 ed. Vahl.): via pejor ad usque Baii moenia, Hor. S. 1, 5, 96; 1, 1, 97: rigidum permanat frigus ad ossa, Lucr. 1, 355; 1, 969: cum sudor ad imos Manaret talos, Hor. S. 1, 9, 10: ut quantum posset, agmen ad mare extenderet, Curt. 3, 9, 10: laeva pars ad pectus est nuda, id. 6, 5, 27 al.—Hence the Plinian expression, petere aliquem (usque) ad aliquem, to seek something everywhere, even with one: ut ad Aethiopas usque petetetur, Plin. 36, 6, 9, § 51 (where Jan now reads ad Aethiopia); so, vestis ad Seras peti, id. 12, 1, 1.—Trop.: si quid postam, usque ad ravim poscam, Plant. Aul. 2, 5, 10: deverbasse usque ad necem, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 13; without usque: hic ad incitas redactus, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 136; 4, 2, 52; id. Poen. 4, 2, 85; illud ad incitas cum redit atque interneconem, Lucil. ap. Non. 123, 20: virgus ad necem caedi, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 29, § 70; so Hor. S. 1, 2, 42; Liv. 24, 38, 9; Tac. A. 11, 37; Suet. Ner. 26; id. Dom. 8 al.

3. Nearness or proximity in gen. = *apud*, *near to*, *by*, *at*, *close by* (in ante-class. per. very freq.; not rare later, esp. in the historians): pendent peniculae una unum ad quemque pedum, trivis are suspended at each foot, Enn. ap. Non. 149, 33 (Ann. v. 363 ed. Vahl.): ut in servitute hic ad suum maneat patrem, Plaut. Capt. prol. 49; cf. id. ib. 2, 3, 98; 3, 5, 41: sol quasi flagitator astat usque ad ostium, stands like a creditor continually at the door, id. Most. 3, 2, 81 (cf. with same force, Att. ap. Non. 522, 25; *apud* ipsum *casas*): ad foris adsistere, Cic. Verr. 1, 66; id. Arch. 24: astiterunt ad januam, Vulg. Act. 10, 17: non adest ad exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 6; cf. ib. prol. 133: aedrant ad spectaculum istud, Vulg. Luc. 23, 48: has (festas) e fenestris in caput Deiciunt, qui prope ad ostium adsipraverunt, Lucil. ap. Non. 288, 31: et nec opinanti Mors ad caput adstitit, Lucr. 3, 959: quod Romanis ad manum domi supplementum esset, at hand, Liv. 9, 19, 6: haec arma habere ad manum, Quint. 12, 5, 1: dominum esse ad villam, Cic. Sull. 20; so id. Verr. 2, 21: errantem ad flumina, Verg. E. 6, 64; Tib. 1, 10, 38; Plin. 7, 2, § 12; Vitruv. 7, 14; 7, 12; and ellip. p. (cf. supra, 2, 7): pecunia utinam ad Opis maneret! Cic. Phil. 1, 17.—Even of persons: qui primum pilum ad Caesarem duxerat (for *apud*), Caes. B. G. 6, 38; so id. ib. 1, 31; 3, 9; 5, 53; 7, 5; id. B. C. 3, 60: ad inferos poenas parricidii luent, among, Cic. Phil. 14, 13: neque segnius ad hostes bellum apparatur, Liv. 7, 7, 4: pugna ad Trebiam, ad Trasimenum, ad Cannas, etc., for which Liv. also uses the *gen.*: si Trasimeni quam Trebiae, si Cannarum quam Trasimeni pugna nobilior esset, 23, 43, 4.—Sometimes used to form the name of a place, although written separately, e. g. ad Murcim, Varr. L. L. 5, § 154: villa ad Gallinas, a villa on the Flaminian Way, Plin. 15, 30, 40, § 37: ad urbem esse (of generals), to remain outside the city (Rome) until permission was given for a triumph: "Esse ad urbem dicebantur, qui cum potestate provinciali aut nuper e provincia revertissent, aut nondum in provinciam profecti essent... solebant autem, qui ob res in provincia gestas triumphum peterent, extra urbem exspectare, donec, lege lata, triumphantes urbem introire possent," Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 3, 8.—So sometimes with names of towns and verbs of rest: pons, qui erat ad Genavam, Caes. B. G. 1, 7: ad Tibur mortem patri minatus est, Cic. Phil. 6, 4, 10: concchas ad Caietam legunt, id. Or. 2, 6: ad forum esse, to be at the market, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 136; id. Most. 3, 2, 158; cf. Ter. Ph. 4, 2, 8; id. And. 1, 5, 19.—Hence, ad verba, ad dextram (sc. manum, partem), ad laevam, ad sinistram, to the right, to the left, or on the right, on the left: ad dextram, Att. Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 225; Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 1; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 44; Cic. Univ. 13; Caes. B. C. 1, 69: ad laevam, Enn. Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 51; Att. ib. p. 217: ad sinistram, Ter

Ad. 4, 2, 45 al.: ad dextram... ad laevam, Liv. 40, 6; and with an ordinal number: cum plebes ad tertium milliarium condisset, *at the third milestone*, Cic. Brut. 14, 54, esp. freq. with *lapis*: sepultus ad quintum lapidem, Nep. Att. 22, 4; so Liv. 3, 69 al.; Tac. H. 3, 18; 4, 60 (with *apud*, Ann. 1, 45; 3, 45; 15, 60) al.; cf. Rudd. II. p. 287.

B. In time, analogous to the relations given in A. **1.** Direction toward, i. e. approach to a definite point of time, *about, toward*: domum redactus ad vesperum, *toward evening*, Cic. Lael. 3, 12: cum ad hiemem me ex Cilicia recepissem, *toward winter*, id. Fam. 3, 7.—**2.** The limit or boundary to which a space of time extends, with and without *usque, till, until, to, even to, up to*: ego ad illud frugi usque et probus fui, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 53: philosophia jactat usque ad hanc aetatem, Cic. Tusc. 1, 3, 5; id. de Sen. 14: quid si hic manebis potius ad meridiem, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 55; so id. Men. 5, 7, 33; id. Ps. 1, 5, 116; id. As. 2, 1, 5; ad nullam noctem, Cic. de Sen. 14: Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragœdias fecit, id. ib. 2; cf. id. Rep. 1, 1: Alexandrum se proficisci velle dixit (Aratus) remque integrum ad reditum suum jussit esse, id. Off. 2, 23, 82: bestiae ex se natos amant ad quoddam tempus, id. Lael. 8; so id. de Sen. 6, id. Somn. Sc. 1 al.—And with *ab* or *ab-usque*, to design. the whole period of time passed away: ab hora octava ad vesperum secreto collocti sumus, Cic. Att. 7, 8: usque ab aurora ad hoc diei, Plaut. Foen. 1, 2, 8.—**3.** Coincidence with a point of time, *at, on, in, by*: praesto fuit ad horam destinatum, *at the appointed hour*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22: admonuit ut pecuniam ad diem solverent, *on the day of payment*, id. Att. 16, 16 A: nostra ad diem dictam fient, id. Fam. 16, 10, 4; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 5: ad lucem denique arte et graviter dormitare cepisse, *at (not toward) daybreak*, id. Div. 1, 28, 59; so id. Att. 1, 3, 2; 1, 4, 3; id. Fin. 2, 31, 103; id. Brut. 97, 313: ad id tempus, Caes. B. C. 1, 24; Sall. J. 70, 5; Tac. A. 15, 60; Suet. Aug. 87; Domit. 17, 21 al.

C. The relations of number. **1.** An approximation to a sum designated, *near, near to, almost, about, toward* (cf. Gr. $\epsilon\pi\iota$, $\pi\rho\sigma$ with *acc.* and the Fr. *près de, à peu près, presque*) = *circiter* (Hand, Turs. I. p. 102): ad quadraginta eam posse emi mihas, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 111: numerum Philippum ad tria milia, id. Trin. 1, 2, 115; sometimes with *quasi* added: quasi ad quadraginta mihas, *as it were about*, id. Most. 3, 1, 95; so Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 93: sane frequentes fuimus omnino ad ducentos, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: cum annos ad quadraginta natus esset, id. Clu. 40, 110: ad hominum milia decem, Caes. B. G. 1, 4: oppida numero ad duodecim, vicus ad quadringentos, id. ib. 1, 5.—In the histt. and post-Aug. authors *ad* is added adverbially in this sense (contrary to Gr. usage, by which $\alpha\upsilon\phi\iota$, $\pi\rho\sigma\iota$, and $\epsilon\iota\varsigma$ with numerals retain their power as prepositions): ad binum milium numero utrinque saucis factis, Sisenn. ap. Nou. 80, 4: occisis ad hominum milibus quattuor, Caes. B. G. 2, 33: ad duorum milium numero ceciderunt, id. B. C. 3, 53: ad duo milia et trecenti occisi, Liv. 10, 17, 8; so id. 27, 12, 16; Suet. Caes. 20; cf. Rudd. II. p. 334.—**2.** The *terminus*, the limit, *to, unto, even to*, a designated number (rare): ranam luridam concicere in aquam usque quo ad tertiam partem decoxeris, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26; cf. App. Herb. 41: aedem Junonis ad partem dimidiam detegit, *even to the half*, Liv. 42, 3, 2: miles (viaticum) ad assem perdidit, *to a farthing, to the last farthing*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 27; Plin. Ep. 1, 15: quid ad denarium solvitur, Cic. Quint. 4.—The phrase omnes ad unum or ad unum omnes, or simply ad unum, means lit. *all to one, i. e. all together, all without exception*; Gr. $\sigma\iota\ \kappa\alpha\theta\ \epsilon\nu\alpha\ \mu\alpha\tau\epsilon\varsigma$ (therefore the gender of unum is changed according to that of omnes): praetor omnes extra castra, ut steruus, foras eiecit ad unum, Lucil. ap. Nou. 394, 22: de amicitia omnes ad unum idem sentiunt, Cic. Lael. 25: ad unum omnes cum ipso duce occisi sunt, Curt. 4, 1, 22 al.: naves Rhodias afflavit ita, ut ad unam omnes constratae eliderentur, Caes. B. C. 3, 27; onera-

riae omnes ad unam a nobis sunt exceptae, Cic. Fam. 12, 14 (cf. in Gr. $\sigma\iota\ \kappa\alpha\theta\ \epsilon\nu\alpha$; in Hebr. $\text{לֹא־נִשְׂאָרְ בָּהֶם עִיר־אֶחָד}$, Exod. 14, 28).—*Ad unum* without omnes: ego eam sententiam dixi, cui sunt assensu ad unum, Cic. Fam. 10, 16: Juppiter omnipotens si nondum exosus ad unum Trojanos, Verg. A. 5, 687.

D. In the manifold relations of one object to another. **1.** That in respect of or in regard to which a thing avails, happens, or is true or important, *with regard to, in respect of, in relation to, as to, to, in*.

a. With verbs: ad omnia alia aetate sapiens rectus, *in respect to all other things we grow wiser by age*, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 45: nunquam ita quisquam bene ad vitam suat, id. ib. 6, 4, 1: nil ibi libatum de toto corpore (mortui) certas ad species, nil ad pondus, *that nothing is lost in form or weight*, Lucr. 3, 214; cf. id. 5, 570. Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21, § 58; id. Mur. 13, 29: Illi regi Cyro subest, ad immutandi animi licentiam, crudelissimus ille Phalaris, *in that Cyrus, in regard to the liberty of changing his disposition* (i. e. not in reality, but inasmuch as he is at liberty to lay aside his good character and assume that of a tyrant), *there is concealed another cruel Phalaris*, Cic. Rep. 1, 28: nil est ad nos, *is nothing to us, concerns us not*, Lucr. 3, 890; 3, 845: nil ad me attinet, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 54: nihil ad rem pertinet, Cic. Caecin. 68; and in the same sense elliptically: nihil ad Epicurum, id. Fin. 1, 2, 5; id. Pis. 68: Quid ad praetorem? id. Verr. 1, 116 (this usage is not to be confounded with that under 4.).—**b.** With adjectives: ad has res perspicax, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 129: virum ad cetera egregium, Liv. 37, 7, 15: auxiliariis ad pugnam non multum Crassus confidebat, Caes. B. G. 3, 25: ejus frater aliquantum ad rem est avidior, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51; cf. id. And. 1, 2, 21; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 129: ut sit potior, qui prior ad dandum est, id. Phorm. 3, 2, 48: difficilis (res) ad credendum, Lucr. 2, 1027: ad rationem solertiamque praestantior, Cic. N. D. 2, 62; so id. Leg. 2, 13, 33; id. Fin. 2, 20, 63; id. Rosc. Am. 30, 85; id. Font. 15; id. Cat. 1, 5, 12; id. de Or. 1, 25, 113; 1, 32, 146; 2, 49, 200; id. Fam. 3, 1, 1; Liv. 9, 16, 13; Tac. A. 12, 54 al.—**c.** With nouns: prius quam tuum, ut sese habeat, animum ad nuptias perspexerit, *before he knew your feeling in regard to the marriage*, Ter. And. 2, 3, 4 (cf. Gr. $\sigma\iota\ \mu\epsilon\tau\ \epsilon\chi\epsilon\ \tau\iota\ \pi\rho\sigma\ \tau\iota$): mentis ad omnia caecitas, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11: magna vis est fortunae in utramque partem vel ad secundas res vel ad adversas, id. Off. 2, 6; so id. Par. 1: ad cetera paene gemelli, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 3.—So with *acc.* of gerund instead of the *gen.* from the same vb.: facultas ad scribendum, instead of scribendi, Cic. Font. 6: facultas ad agendum, id. de Imp. Pomp. 1, 2: cf. Rudd. II. p. 245.—**d.** In gram.m.: nomina ad aliquid dicta, *nouns used in relation to something*, i. e. which derive their significance from their relation to another object: quae non possunt intellegi sola, ut pater, mater; jungunt enim sibi et illa propter quae intelleguntur, Charis. 129 P.; cf. Prisc. 580 ib.—**2.** With words denoting measure, weight, manner, model, rule, etc., both prop. and fig., *according to, agreeably to, after* (Gr. $\kappa\alpha\tau\iota$, $\pi\rho\sigma$): columnas ad perpendicularium exigere, Cic. Mur. 77: tales ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis, Caes. B. G. 5, 12: facta sunt ad certam formam, Lucr. 2, 379: ad amissum non est numerus, Varr. 2, 1, 26: ad imaginem facere, Vulg. Gen. 1, 26: ad cursum lunae describit animum, Liv. 1, 19: omnia ad diem facta sunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 5: Id ad similitudinem panis efficebant, id. B. C. 3, 48; Vulg. Gen. 1, 26; id. Jac. 3, 9: ad aequos flexus, *at equal angles*, Lucr. 4, 323: quasi ad torum levantur, *to or by the lathe*, id. 4, 361: turres ad altitudinem valli, Caes. B. G. 5, 42; Liv. 39, 6: ad eandem crassitudinem structi, id. 44, 11: ad speciem cancellorum sceniorum, *with the appearance of, like*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8: stagnum maris instar, circumseptum aedificiis ad urbium speciem, Suet. Ner. 31: lascivum pecus ludens ad cantum, Liv. Andron. Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 1: canere ad tibiam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 2: canere ad tibi-

nem, id. ib. 1, 2 (cf. in numerum ludere, Verg. E. 6, 28; id. G. 4, 175): quod ad Aristophanis lucernam lucubravi, Varr. L. L. 5, § 9 Müll.: carmen castigare ad unguem, *to perfection* (v. unguis), Hor. A. P. 294: ad unguem factus homo, *a perfect gentleman*, id. S. 1, 5, 32 (cf. id. ib. 2, 7, 86): ad istorum normam sapientes, Cic. Lael. 5, 18; id. Mur. 3: Cyrus non ad historiae fidem scriptus, sed ad effigiem justitiae imperii, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: exercerem in venando ad similitudinem bellicae disciplinae, id. N. D. 2, 64, 161: so, ad simulacrum, Liv. 40, 6: ad Punica ingenia, id. 21, 22: ad L. Crassi eloquentiam, Cic. Var. Fragn. 8: omnia fient ad verum, Juv. 6, 324: quid aut ad naturam aut contra sit, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: ad hunc modum institutus est, id. Tusc. 2, 3; Caes. B. G. 2, 31; 3, 13: ad eundem istunc modum, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 70: quem ad modum, q. v.: ad istam faciem est morbus, qui me macerat, *of that kind*, Plant. Cist. 1, 1, 73; id. Merc. 2, 3, 90; cf. 91: cuius ad arbitrium copia material cogitur, Lucr. 2, 281: ad eorum arbitrium et nutum totos se fingunt, *to their will and pleasure*, Cic. Or. 8, 24; id. Quint. 71: ad P. Lentuli auctoritatem Româ contendit, id. Rab. Post. 21: aliae sunt legati partes, aliae imperatoris: alter omnia agere ad praescriptum, alter libere ad summam rerum consulere debet, Caes. B. C. 3, 51: rebus ad voluntatem nostram fluentibus, Cic. Off. 1, 26: rem ad illorum libidinem judicant, id. Font. 36: ad vulgi opinionem, id. Off. 3, 21.—So in later Lat. with *instar*: ad instar castrorum, Jnst. 36, 3, 2: scoparium, App. M. 9, p. 232: speculi, id. ib. 2, p. 118: ad hoc instar mundi, id. de Mundo, p. 72.—Sometimes, but very rarely, *ad* is used *absol.* in this sense (so also very rarely $\kappa\alpha\tau\alpha$ with *acc.*, Xen. Hell. 2, 3; Luc. Dial. Deor. 8): converterit ad nos, *as we* (are turned), Lucr. 4, 317: ad navis feratur, *like ships*, id. 4, 897 Munro.—With *noun*: ad spectus angustiae vallium, *like caves*, Caes. B. C. 3, 49.—Hence, **3.** With an object which is the cause or reason, in conformity to which, from which, or for which, any thing is or is done. **a.** The moving cause, *according to, at, on, in consequence of*: cetera pars animae paret et ad numen mentis movernque movetur, Lucr. 3, 144: ad horum preces in Bœotiam duxit, *on their entreaty*, Liv. 42, 67, 12: ad ea Caesar veniam ipsique et conjugi et fratribus tribuit, *in consequence of or upon this, he, etc.*, Tac. Ann. 12, 37.—**b.** The final cause, or the object, end, or aim, for the attainment of which any thing, (a) is done, (b) is designed, or, (c) is fitted or adapted (very freq.), *to, for, in order to*. (a) Sequae ad ludos jam inde abhinc exerceant, Pac. ap. Charis. p. 175 P. (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 80): venimus coctum ad nuptias, *in order to cook for the wedding*, Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 15: omnis ad perniciem instructa domus, id. Bacch. 3, 1, 6; cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 41; Liv. 1, 54: cum fingis falsas causas ad discordiam, *in order to produce dissension*, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 71: quantum fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 72: utrum ille, qui postulat legatum ad tantum bellum, quem velit, idoneus non est, qui impetret, cum ceteri ad expilandos socios diripiendasque provincias, quos voluerunt, legatos eduxerint, Cic. de Imp. Pomp. 19, 57: ego vitam quoad putabam interesse, aut ad spem servandam esse, retinebo, *for hope*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4; id. Fam. 5, 17: haec juvenutum, ubi familiares opes defecerant, ad facinora incendebant, Sall. C. 13, 4: ad speciem atque ad usurpationem vetustatis, Cic. Agr. 2, 12, 31; Suet. Caes. 67: paucis ad speciem tabernaculis relictis, *for appearance*, Caes. B. C. 2, 35; so id. ib. 2, 41; id. B. G. 1, 51.—(b) Ant equos alere aut canes ad venandum, Ter. And. 1, 1, 30: ingenio egregie ad miseriam natus sum, id. Heaut. 3, 1, 11; (in the same sense: in rem, Hor. C. 1, 27, 1, and the *dat.*, Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 6): ad cursum equum, ad arandum bovem, ad indagandum canem, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 40: ad frenâ leones, Verg. A. 10, 253: delecto ad naves milite, *marines*, Liv. 22, 19 Weissenb.: servos ad remum, *rovers*, id. 34, 6; and: servos ad militiam emendos, id. 22, 61, 2: comparasti ad lecticum homines, Cat. 10, 16: Lygdamus ad cyathos, Prop. 4, 8, 37; cf.: puer ad cyathum staturatur, Hor. C. 1, 29, 8.—(c) Quae oportet Signa esse

ad salutem, omnia huic esse video, *everything indicative of prosperity I see in him*, Ter. And. 3, 2, 2: haec sunt ad virtutem omnia, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 33: causa ad obijurgandum, id. And. 1, 1, 123: argumentum ad scribendum, Cic. Att. 9, 7 (in both examples instead of the *gen. of gerund.*, cf. Rudd. II. p. 245): vinum murteum est ad alium crudum, Cato R. R. 125: nulla res tantum ad dicendum proficit, quantum scriptio, Cic. Brut. 24: reliquis rebus, quae sunt ad incendia, Caes. B. C. 3, 101 al.—So with the adjectives *idoneus, utilis, aptus*, instead of the *dat.*: homines ad hanc rem idoneos, Plaut. Poen. 3, 2, 6: calci habiles et apti ad pedem, Cic. de Or. 1, 54, 231: orator aptus tamen ad dicendum, id. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: sus est ad vescendum hominibus apta, id. N. D. 2, 64, 160: homo ad nullam rem utilis, id. Off. 3, 6: ad segetes ingeniosus ager, Ov. F. 4, 684.—(Upon the connection of *ad* with the *gerund.* v. Zumpt, § 666; Rudd. II. p. 261.)—**4.** Comparison (since that with which a thing is compared is considered as an object to which the thing compared is brought near for the sake of comparison), *to, compared to or with, in comparison with*: ad sapientiam huius ille (Thales) nimis nugator fuit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 25; id. Trin. 3, 2, 100: ne comparandus hic quidem ad illum est, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 14; 2, 3, 69: terra ad universi caeli complexum, *compared with the whole extent of the heavens*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: homini non ad cetera Punica ingenia callido, Liv. 22, 22, 15: at nihil ad nostram hanc, *nothing in comparison with*, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 70; so Cic. Deiot. 8, 24: and id. de Or. 2, 6, 25.

E. Adverbial phrases with *ad*. **1.** Ad omnia, *withal, to crown all*: ingentem vim pedum equitumque venire: ex India elephantis: ad omnia tantum adveni auri, etc., Liv. 35, 32, 4.—**2.** Ad hoc and ad haec (in the historians, esp. from the time of Livy, and in authors after the Aug. per.) = praeterea, *insuper, moreover, besides, in addition, ἐπι τοιούτοις*: nam quicumque impudens, adulter, ganeo, etc.: praeterea omnes undique parricidae, etc.: ad hoc, quos manus atque lingua perjurio aut sanguine civili alebat: postremo omnes, quos, etc., Sall. C. 14, 2 and 3: his opinionibus inflato animo, ad hoc vitio quoque ingenii vehemens, Liv. 6, 11, 6; 42, 1, 1: Tac. H. 1, 6; Suet. Aug. 22 al.—**3.** Ad id quod, *beside that* (very rare): ad id quod sua sponte satis conlectum animum erat, indignitate etiam Romani accendebantur, Liv. 3, 62, 1: so 44, 37, 12.—**4.** Ad tempus. **a.** *At a definite, fixed time*, Cic. Att. 13, 45; Liv. 38, 25, 3.—**b.** *At a fit, appropriate time*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54, § 141: Liv. 1, 7, 13.—**c.** *For some time, for a short time*, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27; id. Lael. 15, 53; Liv. 21, 25, 14.—**d.** *According to circumstances*, Cic. Planc. 30, 74; id. Cael. 6, 13; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 9.—**5.** Ad praesens (for the most part only in post-Aug. writers). **a.** *For the moment, for a short time*, Cic. Fam. 12, 8; Plin. 8, 22, 34; Tac. A. 4, 21.—**b.** *At present, now*, Tac. A. 16, 5; id. H. 1, 44.—So, ad praesentiam, Tac. A. 11, 8.—**6.** Ad locum, *on the spot*: ut ad locum miles esset paratus, Liv. 27, 27, 2.—**7.** Ad verbum, *word for word, literally*, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; id. de Or. 1, 34, 157; id. Ac. 2, 44, 135 al.—**8.** Ad summam. **a.** *On the whole, generally, in general*, Cic. Fam. 14, 14, 3; id. Att. 14, 1; Suet. Aug. 71.—**b.** *In a word, in short*, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 149; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 106.—**9.** Ad extremum, ad ultimum, ad postremum. **a.** *At the end, finally, at last*. (a) Of place, *at the extremity, extreme point, top, etc.*: missile telum hastili abiegnio et cetera tereti, praeterquam ad extremum, unde ferrum exibat, Liv. 21, 8, 10.—(β) Of time = τὸς ἄλος ἔς, *at last, finally*: ibi ad postremum cedit miles, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 52; so id. Poen. 4, 2, 22; Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89; id. Phil. 13, 20, 45; Caes. B. G. 7, 53; Liv. 30, 15, 4 al.—Hence, (γ) of order, *finally, lastly*, = denique: inventa componere; tum ornare oratione; post memoria sepire; ad extremum agere cum dignitate, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142.—**b.** In Liv., *to the last degree, quite*: improbus homo, sed non ad extremum perditus, 23, 2, 3; cf.: consilii scelerati, sed non ad ultimum demeritis, id. 28, 28, 8.—**10.** Quem ad finem? *To what limit? How far?* Cic. Cat. 1, 1; id. Verr. 5, 75.—**11.** Quem ad modum, v. sub h. v.

AD (v. ab, ex, in, etc.) is not repeated like some other prepositions with interrog. and relative pronouns, after nouns or demonstrative pronouns: traducis cogitationes meas ad voluptates. Quas? corpora credo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 17, 37 (ubi v. Kühner).—**b.** *Ad* is sometimes placed after its substantive: quam ad, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 39; senatus, quos ad soleret, referendum censuit, Cic. N. D. 2, 4: ripam ad Araxim, Tac. Ann. 12, 51; or between subst. and adj.: augendam ad invidiam, id. ib. 12, 8.—**c.** The compound adque for et ad (like exque, eque, and poet., aequ) is denied by Moser. Cic. Rep. 2, 15, p. 248, and he reads instead of ad humanitatem *adque* mansuetudinem of the MSS., hum. *atque* mans. But adque, in acc. with later usage, is restored by Hand in App. M. 10, p. 247, adque haec omnia obediendam for *atque*; and in Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 9, utroque vorsum rectum est ingenium meum, ad se adque illum, is now read, ad te atque ad illum (Fleck., Brix).

II. In composition. **A.** Form. According to the usual orthography, the *d* of the ad remains unchanged before vowels, and before *b, d, h, m, v*: adhibeo, adduco, adhibeo, admoveo, advenio; it is assimilated to *c, f, g, l, n, p, r, s, t*: accipio, affigo, aggero, alabor, annumero, appello, arripio, assumo, attingo; before *q* and *s* it sometimes disappears: agnosco, aspicio, asto; and before *q* it passes into *c*: acquiro, acquiesco.—But later philologists, supported by old inscriptions and good MSS., have mostly adopted the following forms: *ad* before *j, k, b, d, f, m, n, q, v*; *ad* before *c*, sometimes, but less well, before *q*; *ag* and also *ad* before *g*; *a* before *gn, sp, sc, st, st, st*; *ad* and also *ad* before *l*; *ad* rather than *an* before *n*; *ap* and sometimes *ad* before *p*; *ad* and also *ar* before *r*; *ad* and also *as* before *s*; *at* and sometimes *ad* before *t*. In this work the old orthography has commonly been retained for the sake of convenient reference, but the better form in any case is indicated.—**B.** Signif. In English *ad* often denotes *approach*, and in many instances will give the force of *ad* as a prefix both in its local and in its figurative sense. **1.** Local. **a.** *To, toward*: atero, accuro, accipio (to one's self).—**b.** *At, by*: astare, adesse.—**c.** *On, upon, against*: accumbo, attero.—**d.** *Up* (cf. de = down, as in delicio, decido): atollo, ascendo, adurgo.—**2.** Fig. **a.** *To*: adjuco, adsentior.—**b.** *At or on*: admiror, adludo.—**c.** Denoting conformity to, or comparison with: affiguro, adaequo.—**d.** Denoting addition, increase (cf. ab, de, and ex as prefixes to denote privation): addoceo, adposco.—**e.** Hence, denoting intensity: adamo, adimpleo, aduro, and perhaps agnosco.—**f.** Denoting the coming to an act or state, and hence commencement: addubito, addormio, adquiesco, adulesco, advesperasco. See more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 74–134.

adactio, ōnis, f. [adigo], a forcing or bringing to: ad legitimam juris jurandi adactionem, *the taking of an oath*, Liv. 22, 33, where just before we find: milites iurjurando adacti.

1. adactus, a, um, Part. of adigo.

2. adactus, ōis, m. [adigo], a forcing or bringing to together.—Hence, poet., of the teeth, a biting, a bite: dentis adactus, Lucr. 5, 1380.

Adad or **Adādas**, i, m., name of the supreme god of the Assyrians, Macr. Sat. 1, 32.

† **adadūnēphros** = Ἀδάδου νεφρός (Adad's kidney), i, m. [Adad], a certain precious stone, Plin. 37, 11, 71, § 186.

adaequatio, ōnis, f. [adaequo], a making equal, an adjusting, adapting, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 1; Sol. 1, where more correctly *peraequatio*.

ad-aeque, adv., in like manner as, equally, so (most ante- and post-class.; not in Cic.; and in Plautus always with the negatives nemo, numquam, neque, nullus, etc., by means of which the clause acquires a compar. signif.; hence, sometimes a compar. abl., and even a pleonastic compar., is allowed): numquam, ecastor, ullo die risi ad-aeque, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 3: neque munda ad-

aeque es, ut soles, id. Cist. 1, 1, 67; so id. Cas. 3, 5, 45; id. Capt. 5, 4, 2; id. Mil. Gl. 3, 1, 180: quo nemo adaeque antehac est habitus parcus, id. Most. 1, 1, 29: qui homine hominum adaeque nemo vivit fortunatior, id. Capt. 4, 2, 48: ut quem ad modum in tribunis consulari potestate creandis sui sunt, adaeque in quaestoribus liberum esset arbitrium populi, Liv. 4, 43, 5 Weissenb., Hertz. (but Madv. here reads *adaequari*): alii, quos adaeque latrones arbitrabere, App. 4, p. 145 fn.; so id. ib. 8, p. 216; 10, p. 238; Cod. Th. 8, 18, 4.

ad-aequo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. **I.** Act. **A.** *To make equal to, to equalize, to level with*; hence, **a.** In Cic. usually with cum (cf. aequare cum, Verg. A. 1, 193): qui cum virtute fortunam adaequavit, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: quae . . . admonet, commemoratorem nominis nostri, cum omni posteritate adaequandam, id. ib. 11, 29: In summa amicorum copia cum familiarissimis eus est adaequatus (i. e. par habitus), id. Balb. 28, 63.—**b.** In the hist. *atque rei* (cf. aequo and aequiparo): molibus ferme (oppidi) moenibus adaequatis, *on a level with*, Caes. B. G. 3, 12: omnia tecta solo adaequare, *to level with the ground*, Liv. 1, 29: quibus duobus operibus vix nova haec magnificentia quibusquam adaequare potuit, id. ib. 50; ad with solo understood: Alesiam flammis adaequare, Flor. 3, 10, 23: cum Claudius libertos sibi et legibus adaequaverit, Tac. A. 12, 60: colonias jure et dignatione urbi . . . adaequavit, Suet. Aug. 46; so Dom. 2.—**2.** Trop., *to compare to or with*: qui formam, aetatem, genus mortis magni Alexandri fati adaequarent, Tac. Ann. 2, 73.—**B.** *To attain to, or reach, by equalling*.—With acc. (cf. aequo and aequiparo): ne quid absit quod deorum vitam possit adaequare, Cic. Univ. 11: longarum navium cursum adaequaverunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 8: ut muri altitudinem acervi armorum adaequarent, id. ib. 2, 32; cf. id. B. C. 2, 16, and Sall. J. 4.

II. Neut., to be equal. **a. Absol.**: senatorum urna copiose absolvit, equitum adaequavit, *the votes of the equites were equally divided*, there was an equal number for acquitting and for condemning, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 6.—**b.** With dat.: turris quae moenibus adaequaret, Auct. B. G. 8, 41: se virtute nostris adaequare non posse intellegunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 16 Dinter, where some read *nostris*: adaequare apud Caesarem gratia, sc. Aeduis, id. B. G. 6, 12.

adaeratio, ōnis, f. [adaero], a valuing, appraising, Cod. Th. 11, 20, 6; 11, 38, 13; 7, 4, 32.

ad-aero, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [aes], *to estimate by money, to rate, appraise, value*: in adaeandis reliquorum debitis non molestus, Amm. 31, 14: ita ut nihil adaequeret, i. e. ita ut nihil in pecunia praestetur, Ep. Imp. Valeriani ap. Trebell. Claud. 14.

* **ad-aestuo**, āre, v. n., *to rush, to roar* (with the idea of boiling up): adaequat amnis, Stat. Th. 5, 517.

ad-aggero, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (a double ad, as in adalligo), *to heap up*: cum ver adpetet, terram adaggerato bene, Cato, R. R. 94: so, terram circa arborem, Col. 5, 11, 8: terra Nilo adaggerata, brought down or deposited by the Nile, Plin. 13, 11, 21, § 69: nitro et sale adaggeratis, id. 36, 12, 17, § 81.

adagio, ōnis, f., a rare form for adagium: "adagione: proverbio," Gloss. Placid., Mai; Auct. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 81 Müll.; Aus. Monos. praef.

adāgium, i, n. [prob. ad and aio, but acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll., "ad agendum apta," applicable to life, suitable for use], a proverb, an adage: vetus adagium est, Nihil cum fidibus graculo, Gell. 1, praef.

ad-agnitio, ōnis, f. [double ad, as in adaggero and adalligo], *knowledge*: Dei ignoti adagnitionem intentare, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 28.

ad-algidus, a, um, adj. [ad, intens.], *very cold, chilly*: of climate: adalgidum maxime, Fronto, Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 9, p. 54 Mai; in Naev. ap. Cic. Or. 45, 152, Clusman would read *adalgidum* for atque algidum (B. and K.).

ad-alligo, āre, 1, v. a. (double ad, as in adaggero), *to bind to, to fasten to, to attach*: unicum (ad arborem), Plin. 17, 23, 35,

§ 211: radices, id. 20, 21, 84, § 225: vermiculos brachio, id. 27, 10, 62, § 89.

Ādam, *indecl. m.*, Charis. 94 P., or *gen. Adae*, also **Ādamus**, i, $\text{C}\overline{\text{D}}\text{N}$, *Adam* (A common in quantity, cf. Prud. Apoth. 759 and 1078, with Aus. Idyll. I, 14).

adāmantēus, a, um, *adj.* [adamas], of hard steel, iron, etc., or hard as these: catenae, *adamantine*, Manil. I, 921: nares (taurorum), Ov. M. 7, 104.

† **adāmantinus**, a, um, *adj.* = *adāmantivus*, *hard as steel*, etc., *adamantine*: saxa, Lucr. 2, 447: duritia, Plin. 37, 11, 73. — Hence *p. o. t.*, *extremely hard, inflexible, invincible*: clavi, Hor. C. 3, 24, 5: tunica, id. ib. I, 6, 13: juga, Prop. 3, 9, 9; cf. *aēnus*.

adāmantis, *idis, f.*, a certain magic herb, which cannot be bruised or crushed [*ἀδαμάντω*], Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 162; App. Herb. 4.

† **adāmas**, *antis, m.* (*acc.* Gr. *adamanta*, *adamas*), = *adamas* (invincible), *adamant*, the hardest iron or steel; hence *p. o. t.*, for any thing *inflexible, firm, lasting*, etc. (first used by Verg.): porta adversa ingens solidoque adamante columnae, Verg. A. 6, 552; cf. Mart. 5, 11: adamante texto vincire, with *adumantem* *chain*s, Sen. Herc. F. 807. — Trop. of character, *hard, unyielding, inexorable*: nec rigidos silices solidumve in pectore ferrum aut adamanta gerit, a heart of stone, Ov. M. 9, 615: lacrimis adamanta movebis, will move a heart of stone, id. A. A. 1, 659; so id. Tr. 4, 8, 45: voce tua posses adamanta movere, Mart. 7, 99: duro nec enim ex adamante credit. Sed tua turba sumus, Stat. S. 1, 2, 69.

— II. *The diamond*: adamanta infragilem omni cetera vi sanguine hircino rumpente, Plin. 20, proem. 1; 37, 4, 15, § 55 sq.

ad-amator, *oris, m.*, a lover, Tert. Hab. Mul. 2. — In the Gloss. Graec. a transl. of *ἑρωτικός*.

ad-ambūlo, *āre, 1, v. n.*, to walk about, *at*, or near a thing (rare); used only before and after the class. per.: ad ostium, Plant. Bacch. 4, 5, 8. — Also with *dat.*: seni, App. M. II, p. 261; so lateri, 3, 26.

Adāmīani, *orum, m.*, certain heretics who imitated the nakedness of Adam before the fall, Isid. Or. 8, 5, 14.

ad-amo, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.* [ad, *intens.*], to love truly, earnestly, deeply (in the whole class. per. mostly — in Cic. always — used only in the *perf.* and *pluperf.*; first in Col. 10, 199, and Quint. 2, 5, 22, in the *pres.*): nihil erat cufusquam, quod quidem ille adamasset, quod non hoc auno suum fore putaret, Cic. Mil. 32, 87; cf. id. Verr. 2, 2, 34, 2, 4, 45: sententiam, id. Ac. 2, 3, 9: Antisthenes patientiam et duritiam in Socratico sermone maxime adamasat, id. de Or. 3, 17, 62; cf. ib. 19, 71: laudum gloriam, id. Fam. 2, 4 *fin.*: cf. id. Flacc. II: quem (Platonem) Dion admiratus est atque adamasavit, Nep. Dion, 2, 3: agros et cultus et copias Gallorum, Caes. B. G. 1, 31: Achilleos equos, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 28: villas, Plin. Ep. 3, 7: si virtutem adamaveris, amare enim parum est (*amare*, as the merely instinctive love of goodness, in contrast with the acquired love of the philosophers, Doederl.). Sen. Ep. 71, 5. — II. Of unlawful love, Ov. A. A. 2, 109; Suet. Vesp. 22: Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 155; id. 36, 5, 4, § 23: Petr. S. 110 al.

ad-ampliatus, a, um, *P. a.*, from *ad-amplio*.

ad-amplio, *āre, 1, v. a.* [ad, den. *increasce*], to widen, to enlarge, to increase: ad-ampliemus pondus, Vulg. Ital. Amos, 8, 5, where St. Jerome has *augeamus*: aediculum vetustate corruptam ad-ampliat, Inscr. Grut. 128, 5; 884, 8.

ad-amussim, *adv.*, v. *amussim*.

ad-aperio, *ui, ertum, 4, v. a.* [ad, *intens.*], to open fully, to open, throw open (not in Cic.): adorti ad-aperitas fores portae, Liv. 25, 30, 10 Drak. (cf. *aperire* foris, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 13); so Suet. Ner. 12: Curt. 9, 7, 24; Ov. Am. 1, 5, 3; 3, 12, 12. — II. *Transf.*, to uncover, to bare: caput, Sen. Ep. 64; Val. Max. 5, 2, 9: caelum, to make visible, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 130: ad-aperita fides, *manifest*, Stat. Th. 1, 396: aures ad-criminatio-

nem adaptatae, open to, ready to hear, Curt. 9, 7, 24.

* **ad-aperitilis**, e, *adj.* [adaperio], that may be opened: latus hoc adaptile tauri, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 46.

ad-aperitio, *ōnis, f.* [id.], an uncovering; hence, fig., a revealing, disclosure (late Lat.): legis, August. Quaest. 83, 61.

ad-aperitus, a, um, *Part.* of *adaperio*.

ad-aptatus, a, um, *P. a.* of *adapto*.

ad-apto, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.*, to fit, adjust, or adapt to a thing; with *dat.* only in *part. pass.*: galericulo capiti adaptato et annexo, Suet. Oth. 12; id. Claud. 33.

ad-āquo, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.* [aqua], to bring water to, to give to drink (post-Aug.), Vulg. Gen. 24, 46; 29, 10. — Of plants: amygdalas, Plin. 17, 10, 11, § 64: vites, Pall. 3, 33. — * In *pass.*: ad-aquari (different from the foll.), to be brought to drink: jumentum, Suet. Galb. 7.

ad-aquor, *ātus, 1, v. dep.*, to bring or procure water for one's self, to fetch water: nec sine periculo possent ad-aquari oppidani, Auct. B. G. 8, 41, where Dinter gives [ad]aquari; v. *aquor*.

† **ad-arca**, ae, and **ad-arce**, es, *f.* = *ἀδάρα*, *ἀδάρα*, a froth or efflorescence deposited on sedge, etc., forming a spongy growth, also called *calamochmus*; form *ad-arca*, Plin. 32, 10, 52, § 140; id. 16, 36, 66, § 167: 20, 22, 88, § 241: form *ad-arce*, Veg. 3, 48, 2; 4, 28, 15; Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1.

* **ad-aresco**, *ruī, 3, v. inch.* [ad, *intens.*], to dry up: ubi amura adaruerit, vestimenta condito, Cato, R. R. 98.

ad-ariarius, a, um, *adj.* [ad-ara], serving at the altar: MAGISTER AD-ARIARIVS, Burton, Inscr. p. 587.

ad-āro, *āre, 1, v. a.* [ad, *intens.*], to plough carefully: in an interpolation in Plin. 23, 1, § 2.

† **ad-asia** ovis vetula recentis partus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll.; Gloss. Mai Clas. Auct. viii, p. 52.

ad-aucto, *āre, 1, v. freq.* [adaugeo], to augment much: rem summam et patriam nostram, Att. ap. Non. 75, 3 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 283).

ad-auctor, *ōris, m.*, an augments, Tert. de Anim. 2, where better *auctor*.

1. **adauctus**, a, um, *Part.* of *adaugeo*.
2. **adauctus**, *ūs, m.* [adaugeo], an increasing, increase, growth: quaecunque videt hilario grandescere adauctu, Lucr. 2, 1122: lunae (opp. defectio), Sol. 23 *fin.*

ad-augeo, *xi, ctum, 2, v. a.*, to make greater by adding to, to increase, augment. I. In gen.: timet, ne tua duritia adaucta sit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26: haec maleficia aliis nefariis cumulat atque adaugent, Cic. Rosc. Am. II; so id. Inv. 1, 3, 4; 2, 18; cf. id. Ac. 1, 5, 21; Auct. Her. 2, 25; Plin. Pan. 22; Cels. 4, 6 *med.* — II. *Esp.*, in sacrifices, t. t., to denote (cf. *augeo*): decumam esse adauctam tibi quam vovi, Plant. Stich. 2, 2, 62.

ad-augeo, *ēre, v. inch. n.* [ad, *intens.*], to begin to increase or augment, to grow, to thrive: neque adaugescit quidquam neque deperit inde, Lucr. 2, 296; so also Cic. poet. in Div. 1, 7 *fin.*

adaxint, v. *adigo* *init.*

ad-bello, *āre, 1, v. a.* [ad, *intens.*], to make war upon (late Lat.), Amm. 16, 9.

ad-bibo, *bibi, bibitum, 3, v. a.* [ad, *intens.*], to drink (not in Cic.). I. Lit.: quando adbibero, Plant. Stich. 2, 2, 58; so Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 8; Gell. 2, 22. — II. Trop., of discourse, to drink in, Plant. Mil. Gl. 3, 3, 10 (cf. *devorare* dicta, id. As. 3, 3, 59, and Ov. Tr. 3, 5, 14; Sid. Carm. 16, 126). — Hence of instruction, to drink in eagerly, to listen to attentively: nunc ad-bibe puro Pectore verba, puer, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 67.

* **ad-bito**, *ēre, 3, v. n.* [beto], to come or draw near, to approach: si ad-bites propius, Plant. Capt. 3, 4, 72.

* **ad-blātero**, *āre, 1, v. a.* [ad, *intens.*], to prattle, to chatter: affanias, App. M. 9, p. 221, 25 Elm.

ad-c., words beginning thus, v. in *acc.*

† **ad-ax**, *ācis, m.* (an African word, acc. to Plin., l. c.), the name of a wild

animal in Africa, with crooked horns, Capra cervicapra, Linn.; Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 124.

ad-dēcet, *ēre, 2, v. impers.* [ad, *intens.*], it behooves, it becomes, it is fit or proper that (used only in Enn. and Plaut., in the latter very often), *const.* with *acc.* or with *acc.* and *inf.*: sed virum virtute vera vivere animatum addecet, Enn. ap. Gell. 7, 17, 10 (Trag. v. 338, ed. Vahl.; Rib. p. 52): ut matrem addecet familias, Plant. Merc. 2, 3, 80: meo me aequum est morigerum patri, ejus studio servire addecet, id. Am. 3, 4, 21; nam peculi proban nihil habere addecet Clam virum, id. Cas. 2, 2, 26; so id. Bacch. 1, 2, 20; id. Most. 4, 2, 21; id. Ps. 1, 6, 156; id. Trin. 1, 2, 41.

ad-dēcimo, *āre, 1, v. a.* [decimo], to take by the tenth part, to tithe (v. *decimo*): vinearum reditus, Vulg. 1 Reg. 8, 15: greges vestros, ib. 8, 17.

ad-densēo, *ēre*, and **ad-denso**, *āre* (cf. Wagner ad Verg. G. 1, 248), 2 and 1, v. a., to make close, compact (very rare); extremi addensent acies, Verg. A. 10, 432 Rib. — In *pass.*, of water, to become thick, to thicken: aquam radice ea addita addensari, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 230.

ad-dico, *xi, ctum, 3, v. a.* (*imp.* *ad-dice*, for *ad-dic*, Plant. Poen. 2, 50; *ad-dixi*, Mart. 12, 16), *orig.*, to give one's assent to a thing ("ad-dicere est proprie idem dicere et approbare dicendo," Fest. p. 13 Müll.), in its lit. signif. belonging only to augural and judicial language (opp. *ad-dico*). I. Of a favorable omen, to be propitious, to favor, usually with *aves* as *subj.*, and without *obj.*: cum sacellorum exaugurationes admitterent aves, in Termini fano non addixere, Liv. 1, 55, 3; so, Fabio auspiciant aves semel atque iterum non addixerunt, id. 27, 16, 15; also with *auspiciam* as *subj.*: addicentibus auspiciis vocat contionem, Tac. A. 2, 14; cf. Drak. Liv. 1, 36, 3; 27, 16, 15. — And with *acc.* of *obj.*: illum quem aves addixerant, Fest. p. 241 Müll. — In judicial lang.: alicui aliquid or aliquid, to award or adjudge any thing to one, to sentence; hence Festus, with reference to the adjudged or condemned person, says: "alias addicere damnare est," p. 13 Müll.: ubi in jus venerit, addicet praetor familiam totam tibi, Plant. Poen. 1, 1, 57: bona alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 52: addictus erat tibi? had he been declared bound to you for payment? id. Rosc. Com. 14, 41; hence *ironic.*: Puffidium . . . creditorem debitoribus suis addixisti, you have adjudged the creditor to his debtors (instead of the reverse), id. Pis. 35: liberum corpus in servitum, Liv. 3, 56. — Hence *subst.*, **addictus**, *i, m.*, one who has been given up or made over as servant to his creditor: ducite nos quo jubet, tamquam quidem addictos, Plant. Bacch. 5, 2, 87: addictus Herimippo et ab hoc ductus est, Cic. Fl. 20 *extr.*; cf. Liv. 6, 15, 20. (The *addictus*, *bondman*, was not properly a slave = *servus*, for he retained his *nomen*, *cognomen*, his *tribus*, which the *servus* did not have; he could become free again by cancelling the demand, even against the will of his *dominus*; the *servus* could not: the *addictus*, when set free, was also again *ingenuus*, the *servus* only *libertinus*; v. Quint. 7, 3, 27. The inhuman law of the Twelve Tables, which, however, was never put in execution, that one indebted to several creditors should be cut in pieces and divided among them, is mentioned by Gell. 20, 1: Niebuhr, Rom. Gesch. I, 638; Smith's Antiq.): addicere alicui iudicium, to grant one leave to bring an action, Varr. L. L. 6, § 61 Müll.: addicere item, sc. iudici, to deliver a cause to the judge. This was the office of the praetor. Such is the purport of the law of XII. Tab. Tab. I.: POST MERIDIEM PRAESENTI STILTEM ADDICITO, ap. Gell. 17, 2: iudicem arbitrum (instead of dare iudicium), to appoint for one a judge in his suit, Dig. 5, 1, 39, 46 and 80: addicere aliquem in diem, to adjudge a thing to one ad interim, so that, upon a change of circumstances, the matter in question shall be restored in integrum, Dig. 18, 2, 6, 1, 41; 39, 3, 9. — B. In auctions, to adjudge to the highest bidder, knock down, strike off, deliver to (with the price in *abl.*): equis est ex tanto populo, qui bona C. Rabirii Po-

stunt nummo sestertio sibi addici velit, Cic. Rab. Post. 17; so id. Verr. 2, 1, 55; Suet. Caes. 50.—**Addicere** bona alicujus in publicum, i. e. *to confiscate*, Caes. B. C. 2, 18; hence in Plaut., of a parasite, who strikes himself off, as it were, i. e. promises himself to one as guest, on condition that he does not in the mean time have a higher bid, i. e. is not attracted to another by a better table, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 76 sq.—**C.** In gen., *to sell, to make over to*: addice tuam mihi meretricem, Plaut. Poen. 2, 50; hominem invadere neminem potuit, cui meas aedes addiceret, traderet, donaret, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 41; Antonius regna addixit pecunia, Cic. Phil. 7, 5, 15; so Hor. S. 2, 5, 109.—In a metaph. signif. **D.** *To deliver, yield, or resign a thing to one*, either in a good or a bad sense. **a.** In a good sense, *to devote, to consecrate to*: senatus, cui me semper addixi, Cic. Planc. 39, 93; agros omnes addixit deae, Vell. 2, 25; hence, morti addicere, *to devote to death*, Cic. Off. 3, 10, 45; nolite . . . omnem Galliam prosternere et perpetua servituti addicere, *to devote to perpetual slavery*, Caes. B. G. 7, 77.—**b.** In a bad sense, *to give up, to sacrifice, to abandon* (very freq.): ejus ipsius domum everisti, cuius sanguinem addixeras, Cic. Pis. 34, 83; libidini cuiusque nos addixit, id. Phil. 5, 12, 33; so id. Mil. 32; id. Sest. 17; id. Quint. 30; hence *poet.*: quid faciat? crudele, suos addicere amores, *to sacrifice, to surrender his love*, Ov. M. 1, 617 (where some read wrongly *abdicere*).—**E.** In later Latin, *to attribute or ascribe a work to one*: quae (comediae) nomini eius (Plauti) addicuntur, Gell. 3, 13.—Hence, **addictus**, *P. a.* (after I. D.), *dedicated or devoted to a thing*; hence, **a.** *Destined to*: gladiatorio generi mortis addictus, Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 16; cf. Hor. Epod. 17, 11.—**b.** *Given up to, bound to*: qui certis quibusdam destinatisque sententijs quasi addicti et consecrati sunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 2, 5; nullus addictus jurare in verba magistri, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 14; Prasiniae factioni addictus et deditus, Suet. Cal. 55.—**Comp., sup., and adv. not used.**

addictio, *onis, f.* [addico], *the awarding or adjudging* (of the praetor or judge, v. addico, B.); bonorum possessionumque addictio et condonatio, *Cic. Verr. 1, 4, 12; so Gai. Inst. 3, § 189; Dig. 40, 5, 4, § 2, 5; ib. 49, 14, 50.

addictus, *a, um, P. a.* of addico.

ad-disco, *ad-dici, no sup., 3, v. a.* **I.** *To learn in addition to, to learn further*: Quid? qui etiam addiscunt aliquid? ut Solonem versibus gloriantem videmus, qui se cotidie aliquid addiscentem senem fieri dicit, Cic. de Sen. 8, 26; so id. Fin. 5, 29; id. de Or. 3, 36; Ov. M. 3, 593 al. (cf. addocere, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 19).—**II.** In gen., *to learn, to be informed, to hear*: quos cum venire rex addidisset, in fugam vertitur, Just. 2, 3, 13.

additamentum, *i, n.* [addo], *an addition, accession, increase*: inimicorum, *Cic. Sest. 31, 68; vitae, Sen. Ep. 17, 6; praeter nomen nihil est additamenti, Pseud.-Sall. ad Caes. de Rep. Ord. 2: pretii, App. M. 9, 6.

additicus (not -tius), *a, um, adj.* [id.], *added, annexed, additional*, Tert. de Rebus Carn. 52; Dig. 50, 16, 98.

additio, *onis, f.* [id.], *an adding to, addition*: figurarum additio et abjectio, Quint. 9, 3, 18; Sic corpori fit additio, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 37; Prisc. p. 978 P.

addititius, *v.* additicus.

additivus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *added, annexed*; of the pronoun *ipse*, Prisc. p. 1095 P.

additus, *a, um, P. a.* of addo.

ad-divino, *are, 1, v. a.* [ad *intens.*], *to divine, to prognosticate*: quemdam ex facie hominum addivinantem, ex his dixisse futurae mortis annos, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 88 dub. (Cod. Bamb. and Sillig: *divinantem*).

ad-do, *d di, ditum, 3, v. a.* [2. do] (ad-ducis for addicis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Mill.), *to put, to place, lay, etc., a person or thing to another*. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., *NEVE AVROM ADURO. let no gold be put into the grave with the dead*, Fragm. of the XII. Tab. in Cic. de Leg. 2, 24: Argus, quem quondam Ioni Juno custodem addidit, Plaut.

Aul. 3, 6, 20; so id. Mil. 2, 6, 69: adimunt diviti, addunt pauperi, Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 47: spumantia addit Frena feris, Verg. A. 5, 818: Pergamaeque Iliacamque jugis hanc addidit arcem, i. e. imposuit, id. ib. 3, 336; Hor. Epod. 8, 10: flammae aquam, *to throw upon*, Tib. 2, 4, 42: incendia ramis, Sil. 7, 161: propiorum Martem, *to bring nearer*, id. 5, 442.—With *in*: uram in ollulas addere, Varr. R. R. 2, 54, 2: glandem in dolium, id. ib. 3, 15, 2: eas epistulas in eundem fasciculum velim addas, Cic. Att. 12, 53: addere manus in vincula meas, Ov. Am. 1, 7, 1; id. A. A. 2, 672, 30.—**P o e t.**: cum carceribus sese effudere quadrigae, addunt in spatia, i. e. dant se, Verg. G. 1, 513, v. Heyne and Forb.—Hence, **B.** Trop., *to bring to, to add to*; with *dat.*: pudicitiae hujus vitium me hinc absentest additum, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 179: ingenio muliebri, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50; also *absol.*: operam addam sedulo, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 54; so id. Pers. 4, 4, 57: addere animum, or animos, *to give courage, make courageous*: mihi quidem addit animum, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 31: sed haec sunt in his libris, quos tu laudando animos mihi addidisti, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 4; so, animos cum clamore, Ov. M. 8, 388.—So also: addis mihi alacritatem scribendi, Cic. Att. 16, 3: verba virtutem non addere, *impart. bestow*, Sall. C. 58: severitas dignitatem addiderat, id. ib. 57: audaciam, id. J. 94: formidinem, id. ib. 37: metum, Tac. H. 1, 62; cf. ib. 76: ex ingenio suo quisque demat vel addat fidem, id. G. 3: ardorem mentibus, Verg. A. 9, 184: ductoribus honores, id. ib. 5, 249; hence, addere alicui calcar, *to give one the spur, to spur him on*: anticipare atque addite calcar, Varr. ap. Non. 70, 13: vatibus addere calcar, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 217 (cf.: adnovere calcar Cic. Att. 6, 1, and adhibere calcar, id. Brut. 55).

II. Esp. **A.** *To add to by way of increase, to join or annex to, to augment*, with *dat.* or *ad* (the most common signif. of this word): etiam fides, ei quae accessere, tibi addam dono gratis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 37: verbum addere etiam unum, id. Rud. 4, 3, 68; cf. Ter. And. 5, 2, 19: non satis habes quod tibi deculam addo? id. ib. 4, 2, 27; so id. Eun. 1, 1, 33; id. Ph. 1, 1, 8: illud in his rebus non addunt, Lucr. 3, 900: quae non ad malum hoc addas malum, Caec. ap. Non. 154, 15: addendo deducendoque videre quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 18, 59; so id. de Or. 2, 12 *fin.*; id. Fam. 15, 20; id. Att. 1, 13: acervum efficiunt uno addito grano, id. Ac. 2, 16, 49: hunc laborem ad cotidiana opera addebant, Caes. B. C. 3, 49: multas res novas in edictum addidit, *he made essential additions to*, Nep. Cat. 2, 3: eaque res multum animis eorum addidit, Sall. J. 75, 9: addita est alia insuper injuria, Liv. 2, 2: novas litterarum formas addidit vulgavitque, Tac. A. 11, 13; cf. ib. 14 al.—**P o e t.**: noctem addens operi, *also the night to the work*, Verg. A. 8, 411; ut quantum generi demas, virtutibus addas, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 22.—With *ad*: additum ad caput legis, Suet. Calig. 40; so Flor. 1, 13, 17.—**P o e t.** with *inf.*: ille viris pila et ferro circumdare pectus addiderat, *he instructed them in addition*, Sil. 8, 550: addere gradum (sc. gradui), *to add step to step, i. e. to quicken one's pace*: adde gradum, appropera, Plaut. Tr. 4, 3, 3; so Liv. 3, 27; 26, 9; Plin. Ep. 6, 20; cf. Doed. Syn. 4, 58: addito tempore, *in course of time*: conjugia sobrinorum diu ignorata addito tempore percerebuisse, Tac. A. 12, 6; so also: addita aetate, *with increased age*: in infantia scabunt aures; quod addita aetate non queunt, *as they grow older*, Plin. 11, 48, 108, § 260.—**2.** Mercant. t. t., *to add to one's bidding, to give more*: nihil addo, Poët. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 255.—**B.** When a new thought is added to what precedes, as an enlargement of it, it is introduced by *adde*, *adde huc, adde quod, and the like* (cf. *accedo*), *add to this, add to this the circumstance that, or besides, moreover* . . . : adde furem animi proprium atque oblivia rerum, adde quod in nigras lethargi mergitur undas, Lucr. 3, 828 sq. (cf. the third verse before: *advenit* id quod eam de rebus saepe futuris Macerat): adde huc, si placet, unguentarios, saltatores totumque ludum talarium, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: adde hos praeterea casus, etc., Hor. S. 2, 8, 71: adde huc populationem agrorum, Liv. 7, 30: adde quod pubes tibi crescit omnis, Hor.

C. 2, 8, 17; id. Ep. 1, 18, 52: adde quod ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes Emoluit mores nec sinit esse ferus, Ov. Pont. 2, 9, 49: adde huc quod merces sine fucis gestat, Hor. Sat. 1, 2, 83: adde super dictis quod non levius valeat, id. ib. 2, 7, 78.—So also when several are addressed, as in the speech of Scipio to his soldiers: adde defectionem Italiae, Siciliae, etc., Liv. 26, 41, 12.—Also with the *acc.* and *inf.*: addebat etiam, se in legem Voconiam juratum contra eam facere non audere, Cic. Fin. 2, 17, 55; and with an anticipatory dem. pron.: Addit etiam illud equites non optimos fuisse, id. Deiot. 8, 24: Addit haec, fortes viros sequi, etc., id. Mil. 35, 96 al.: addito as *abl. absol.* with a *subj. clause*; with the *addition*, with this *addition* (post-Aug.): vocatur patres, addito consultandum super re magna et atroci, with this intimation, that they were to consult, etc., Tac. A. 2, 28: addito ut luna infra terram sit, Plin. 15, 17, 18, § 62 (cf.: adjuncto ut . . . haberentur, Cic. Off. 2, 12).—Hence, **additus**, *a, um, P. a.* (addo I.), *joined to one as a constant observer*; so, **A.** *Watching or observing in a hostile or troublesome manner*: si mihi non praetor siet additus atque agit me, Lucil. ap. Macr. Sat. 6, 4.—Hence, in gen., **B.** *Pursuing one incessantly, persecuting*: nec Teucris addita Juno Usquam aberit, Verg. A. 6, 90 Serv. (= *addax*, incumbens, infesta).

* **ad-dōceo**, *cui, ctum, 2, v. a.*, *to teach something in addition to, to teach*: ebrietas addocet artes, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 18 (but in Cic. Clu. 37, 104, the correct read. is *adducti*, B. and K.).

* **ad-dormio**, *ire, 4, v. n.*, *to begin to sleep, to go to sleep*: rursus addormiunt, Cael. Aurel. 1, 11, 38.

* **ad-dormisco**, *ere, v. inch. n.*, *to go to sleep*: quoties post cibum addormisceret, Suet. Claud. 8.

Addua, *ae, m.*, Ἀδούα (cf. Weichert Poët. Lat. 180), *a river in Upper Italy, which flows into the Po near Cremona, now Adde*, Plin. 2, 103, 106; 3, 16, 20 al.

† **addubānum** = dubium, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Mill.

addubitatio, *onis, f.* [addubito], *a doubting, a rhetor. fig.*, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 171; Cic. Off. 3, 4, 18, where *addubitatio* is the better reading (B. and K.).

ad-dūbito, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. n.* and *a, pr.*, *to incline to doubt, to begin to doubt* (in Cic. several times, but never in his orations). **I.** *To be in doubt, to doubt*; c o n s t r. (a) With *de* or *in* aliqua re: de quo Panaetium addubitare dicebant, Cic. N. D. 2, 46, 118: de legatis paululum addubitatum est, Liv. 2, 4: in his addubitare turpissimum est, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 18.—(β) With *pron.*, or *num. an.*, etc.: ut addubitet, quid potius dicat, Cic. Or. 40: addubitavi, num a Volturno senatore esset, id. Fam. 7, 32: an hoc inhonestum necne sit, addubitares, Hor. S. 1, 4, 124; so Liv. 8, 10; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 2, 4, 7: illud addubitatur, utrum, etc., Nep. Con. 5, 4 (acc. to Br. ad h. l.: *to leave it undecided*; cf. with *dubitare*, Cic. N. D. 1, 1).—(γ) With *acc.*, *to be doubtful of a thing, to call in question*: si plus adipiscare, re explicata, boni, quam addubitata mali, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 83; so id. Div. 1, 47, 105.—(δ) With *inf.*, *to hesitate*: aptare lacertos addubitatur, Sil. 14, 358.—(ε) *Absol.*: eos ipsos addubitare cogit doctissimorum hominum tanta dissentio, Cic. N. D. 1, 6, 14; Liv. 10, 19, 13; Plin. Ep. 2, 19, 1.

ad-dūco, *xi, ctum, 3, v. a.* (adduce for adduc, Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 15; Ter. Ph. 2, 1, 29; Afr. ap. Non. 174, 32: adduxi for adduxisti, Ter. Heaut. 4, 6, 15; id. Eun. 4, 7, 24: adduxit = adduxisse, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 3), *to lead to, to bring or convey to, draw to any place or to one's self* (opp. adduco, q. v.; syn.: adfero, apporto, adveho, induco). **I.** Lit.: quae, qui possim animum bonum habere, quae te ad me adducam donum, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 78: ille alter venit, quem secum adduxit Parmenio, Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 27; Afr. ap. Non. 174, 32: quos secum Mitylenis Cratippus adduxit, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21, 5: Demetrius Epimachum secum adduxit, Vitr. 10, 22, 262.—With *ad*: ad lenam, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 65; cf. id. Mil. 3, 1, 193: ad cenam, Lucil. ap. Non. 159, 25 (cf.: abduxi ad cenam, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2,

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9): adduxit ea ad Adam, Vulg. Gen. 2, 19; ib. Marc. 14, 53.—Or with a *local adv.*: tu istos adduce intro, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 54: quia te adducturam huc dixerat empse non campse, id. Truc. 1, 2, 31; so Ter. And. 5, 3, 29: adduc huc flum tuum, Vulg. Luc. 9, 41.—**2.** In gen., without regard to the access. idea of accompanying, to lead or bring a person or thing to a place, to take or conduct from one place to another (of living beings which have the power of motion, while *affero* is properly used of things: attuli hunc. *Pseud.* Quid? attulisti? *Ca.* Adduxi volui dicere, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 21).—So of conducting an army: exercitum, Cic. Att. 7, 9: aquam, to lead to, id. Cael. 14.—With *in*: gentes feras in Italiam, Cic. Att. 8, 11, 2; cf. Oud. ad Caes. B. G. 4, 22, and Auct. B. G. 8, 35: in iudicium adductus, Cic. Rose. Am. 10, 28: adducta res in iudicium est, id. Off. 3, 16, 67; so id. Chu. 17.—With *dat.*: puero nutriciae adducit, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 4: qui ex Gallia pueros venales isti adducebat, Cic. Quint. 6.—*Poet.* with *acc.*: Diae telluris ad aras applicet et dextris adductor litora remis, Ov. M. 3, 598 (cf. advetor aras Scythicas, id. ib. 5, 649, and Rudd. II. p. 327): adducere ad populum, i. e. in iudicium populi vocare, Cic. Agr. 2, 6.—Of a courtesan, to procure: puero scorta, Nep. Dion. 5: paucem, Ov. Fast. 3, 483.—*Poet.* also of a place, which is, as it were, brought near. Thus Hor. in describing the attractions of his Sabine farm: dicas adducto propius frondere Tarentum, Ep. 1, 16, 11.—**B.** E sp. **1.** To bring a thing to a destined place by drawing or pulling, to draw or pull to one's self: tormenta eo graviores emissiones habent, quo sunt contenta atque adducta vehementius, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24: adducto arcu, Verg. A. 5, 507; so, adducta sagitta, id. ib. 9, 632: utque volat moles, adducto concita nervo, Ov. M. 8, 357: adducta funibus arbor corrui, id. ib. 775: funem, Caes. B. G. 3, 14; so Luc. 3, 700: colla parvis lacertis, Ov. M. 6, 625: equos, id. Fast. 6, 586.—Hence *trop.*: habenas amicitiae, to tighten, Cic. Lael. 13, 45; cf. Verg. A. 9, 632, and 1, 63.—**2.** Of the skin or a part of the body, to draw up, wrinkle, contract: adducit cutem macies, wrinkles the skin, Ov. M. 3, 397: sitis miseris adduxerat artus, Verg. G. 3, 483; so, frontem (opp. remittere), to contract: interrogat, quae causa frontis tam adductae? a brow so clouded? Quint. 10, 3, 13; so Sen. Benef. 1, 1.

II. Fig. **A.** To bring a person or thing into a certain condition; with *ad* or *in*: numquam animum quaesti gratia ad malas adducam partem, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 38: rem adduci ad interregnum, Cic. Att. 7, 9: ad arbitrium alterius, id. Fam. 5, 20: ad suam auctoritatem, id. Deiot. 10, 29: numquam prius discessit, quam ad finem sermo esset adductus, Nep. Ep. 3: iambo ad umbilicum adducere, Hor. Epod. 14, 8: in discrimen extremum, Cic. Phil. 6, 7; cf. Liv. 45, 8: in summam angustias, Cic. Quint. 5: in invidiam falso crimine, id. Off. 3, 20: in necessitatem, Liv. 8, 7: vitam in extremum, Tac. A. 14, 61.—**B.** To bring or lead one to a certain act, feeling, or opinion; to prompt, induce, prevail upon, persuade, move, incite to it; with *ad*, *in*, or *ut* (very freq. and class., and for the most part in a good sense; while *seducere* and *inducere* denote instigating or seducing to something bad, Herz. Caes. B. G. 1, 3; although there are exceptions, as the foll. examples show): ad misericordiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 42: ad nequitiam, id. Ad. 3, 3, 4: ad iracundiam, ad fletum, Cic. Brut. 93, 322: quae causa ad factum adduxit, id. Rosc. Am. 31: in metum, id. Mur. 24: in summam expectationem, id. Tusc. 1, 17: in spem, id. Att. 2, 22: in opinionem, id. Fam. 1, 1: in suspicionem alicui, Nep. Hann. 7: ad paenitentiam, Vulg. Rom. 2, 4; ib. 10, 19.—With *gerund.*: ad suspiciandum, Cic. Pr. Cons. 16: ad credendum, Nep. Con. 3.—With *ut*: adductus sum officio, fide, misericordia, etc., ut onus hoc laboris mihi suscipiendum putarem, Cic. Verr. 1, 2: nullo imbre, nullo frigore adduci, ut capite aperto sit, id. de Sen. 10: id. Cat. 1, 2; id. Fam. 3, 9; 6, 10, etc.; Caes. B. G. 6, 12; Liv. 4, 49 al.—*Ad absol.* in *pass.*: quibus rebus adductus ad causam accesserim demonstravi, Cic. Verr. 1, 3: his rebus adducti, being induced, Caes. B. G. 1, 3; 6, 10.—With *quin*: adduci nequeo quin existimem, Suet. Tib. 21.—With *inf.*:

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facilius adducor ferre humana humanitas, Afr. ap. Non. 514, 20.—**C.** Adducor with *inf.*, or with *ut* and *subj.* = adducor ad credendum, *πειθομαι*, to be induced to believe: ego non adducor, quemquam bonum ullam salutem putare mihi tanti fuisse, Cic. Att. 11, 16: ut jam videar adduci, hanc quoque, quae te procreavit, esse patriam, id. Leg. 2, 3: illud adduci vix possum, ut . . . videantur, id. Fin. 1, 5, 14: id. ib. 4, 20, 55; Lucr. 5, 1341.—Hence, **adductus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** Drawn tight, stretched, strained, contracted.—*Trop.*: vultus, Suet. Tib. 68: frons in supercilia adductor, Capitol. Ver. 10; cf. Plin. Ep. 1, 16.—Hence, **B.** Of place, narrow, contracted, strait: (Africa) ex spatio paulatim adductor, Mel. 1, 4.—**C.** Of character, strict, serious, severe: modo familiaritate juvenili Nero et rursus adductus, quasi seria consociaret, Tac. A. 14, 4: adductum et quasi virile servitium, id. ib. 12, 7: vis pressior et adductor, Plin. Ep. 1, 16.—*Sup.* not used.—*Adv.* only in *comp.* **adductius**, **1.** More tightly: adductius contorquere jacula, Aus. Grat. Act. 27.—**2.** *Trop.*, more strictly: imperitare, Tac. H. 3, 7: regnari, id. Germ. 43.

adductus, *adv.* v. adductus *fm.*

adductor, *oris*, m., a procurer (cf. adduco, I. 2. *fm.*), Petr. Afran. ap. Meyer, Anthol. II. p. 27.

adductus, a, um, *P. a.* of adduco.

ad-ēdo, *ēdi*, *ēsum* (less correctly, *ades-*sum), 3, v. a. (*adest* = *adedit*, Luc. 6, 265; cf. *ēdo*), to begin to eat, to bite, to nibble at, to gnaw, etc.—As *verb. finite* very rare, and mostly poet.; not found in prose of Cic. **I.** *Trop.*: angues duo ex occulto allapsi adedere jecur, Liv. 25, 16, 2; so, *adeso* jecinore, Val. Max. 1, 6, 8: favos, Verg. G. 4, 242.—Hence metaph. of fire: cum me supremus addedit ignis, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 41: fiamma plurima postibus haesit adesis, Verg. A. 9, 537.—**II.** In an enlarged sense (as a consequence of a continued biting, gnawing, etc.; and hence only in the *perf.* or *part. pass.*; cf. *accido*, *absumo*, *abrumpo*), to eat up, to consume entirely: frumento adeso, quod ex areis in oppidum portatum est, Sisen. ap. Non. 70, 32; so, *extis adesis*, Liv. 1, 7, 13: pisces ex parte adesi, Quint. 6, 3, 90: and metaph., to use up, to consume, waste (as money, strength, etc.): non adesa jam, sed abundante etiam pecunia, Cic. Quint. 12: adesis fortunis omnibus, Tac. A. 13, 21: bona adesa, id. H. 1, 4: adesus cladibus Asdrubal, Sil. 13, 680.—Hence, **adēsus**, a, um, *P. a.*, eaten, gnawed; hence *poet.* *ut*, worn away, esp. by water: adesi lapides, smooth, polished, Hor. C. 3, 29, 36 (after Theoc. 22, 49; *οὖς ποταμῶς περιέεσσε*): scopulis, Ov. H. 10, 26: saie durus adeso caseus, *poet.* for *sale adesus caseus*, Verg. Mor. 98.

Adelphi (**oe**), *orum*, m., = *ἀδελφοί*, The Brothers, a comedy of Terence.

adēphis, *idis*, f. [*ἀδελφή*], sister; so called as resembling the *caryotis*, or because they hung two together from a branch], a kind of date, Plin. 13, 4, 9, § 45.

adēptio, *ōnis*, f. [*adimo*], a taking away, a seizure: civitatis, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 30: bonorum, Tac. A. 4, 6: provinciae, ib. 2, 76.

adēptor, *oris*, m. [*id.*], one who takes away: vitae, Aug. in Joann. Tract. 116.

adēptus, a, um, *Part.* of *adimo*.

1. ad-ēo, *ii*, and rarely *i*vi, *itum* (arch. adirer for adiri, Enn. Rib. Trag. p. 59), 4, v. n. and a. (*acc.* to Paul. ex Fest. should be accented *ādeo*; v. Fest. s. v. *adeo*, p. 19 Müll.; cf. the foll. word), to go to approach a person or thing (syn. *accedo*, *aggredior*, *advenio*, *appeto*). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *constr.* (a) With *ad* (very freq.): sed tibi cautim est adeundum ad virum, Att. ap. Non. 512, 10: neque eum ad me adire neque me magni pendere visus't, Plaut. Cur. 2, 2, 12: adeamne ad eam? Ter. And. 4, 1, 15; id. Eun. 3, 5, 30: aut ad consules aut ad te aut ad Brutum adiscent, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. 208, 5: ad M. Bibulum adierunt, id. Fragm. ap. Arus. p. 213 Lind.: ad aedis nostras nusquam adit, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 24: aditabam ad istum fundum, Cic. Caec. 29.—(b) With *in*: priusquam Romam atque in horum conventum adiretis, Cic.

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Verr. 2, 4, 11, § 26 ed. Halm.—E s p.: adire in jus, to go to law: cum ad praetorem in jus adissemus, Cic. Verr. 4, § 147; id. Att. 11, 24; Caes. B. C. 1, 87, and in the Plebiscit. de Thermens. lin. 42: quo de ea re in iovs aditivm erit, cf. Dirks., Versuche S. p. 193.—(γ) *Absol.*: adeunt, consistunt, copulantur dexteris, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 38: eorum video: adibo, Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 5.—(δ) With *acc.*: ne Stygeos adeam non libera manes, Ov. M. 13, 465: voces aetherias adire domos, Sil. 6, 253: castrorum vias, Tac. A. 2, 13: municipia, id. ib. 39: provinciam, Suet. Aug. 47: non poterant adire eum, Vulg. Luc. 8, 19: Graios sales carmine patrio, to attain to, Verg. Cat. 11, 62; so with *latter supine*: planioribus aditu locis, places easier to approach, Liv. 1, 33.—With *local adv.*: quoquam, Sall. J. 14: huc, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 60.—**B.** E s p., **1.** To approach one for the purpose of addressing, asking aid, consulting, and the like, to address, apply to, consult (diff. from *aggredior*, q. v.).—*Constr.* with *ad* or *offener* with *acc.*; hence also *pass.*: quanto satius est, adire blandis verbis atque exquaerere, sintne illa, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 35: aliquot me adierunt, Ter. And. 3, 3, 2: adii te heri de filia, id. Hec. 2, 2, 9: cum paecm peto, cum placo, cum adeo, et cum appello meam, Lucil. ap. Non. 237, 28: ad me adire quosdam memini, qui dicebant, Cic. Fam. 3, 10: coram adire et alloqui, Tac. H. 4, 65.—*Pass.*: aditus consul idem illud responsum requit, when applied to, Liv. 37, 6 *fm.*: neque praetores adiri possent, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 5.—Hence: adire aliquem per epistulam, to address one in writing, by a letter: per epistulam, aut per nuntium, quasi regem, adiri eum aiunt, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 9 and 10; cf. Tac. A. 4, 39; id. H. 1, 9.—So also: adire deos, aras, deorum sedes, etc., to approach the gods, their altars, etc., as a suppliant (cf. *acced.* ad aras, Lucr. 5, 1199): quoi me ostendam? quod templum adeam? Att. ap. Non. 281, 6: ut essent simulacra, quae venerantes deos ipsos se adire crederent, Cic. N. D. 1, 27: adii Dominum et deprecatus sum, Vulg. Sap. 8, 21: aras, Cic. Phil. 14, 1: sedes deorum, Tib. 1, 5, 39: libros Sibyllinos, to consult the Sibylline Books, Liv. 34, 55; cf. Tac. A. 1, 76: oracula, Verg. A. 7, 82.—**2.** To go to a thing in order to examine it, to visit: oppida castellaque munita, Sall. J. 94: hiberna, Tac. H. 1, 52.—**3.** To come up to one in a hostile manner, to assail, attack: aliquem: nunc prior adito tu, ego in insidiis hic ero, Ter. Ph. 1, 4, 52: nec quisquam ex agmine tanto audet adire virum, Verg. A. 5, 379: Servilius obviam adire arma jubetur, Sil. 9, 272.

II. Fig. **A.** To go to the performance of any act, to enter upon, to undertake, set about, undergo, submit to (cf. *accedo*, *aggredior*, and *adorior*).—With *ad* or the *acc.* (class.): nunc eam rem vult, scio, mecum adire ad pactionem, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 25: tum primum nos ad causas et privatas et publicas adire coepimus, Cic. Brut. 90: adii causas oratorum, id. Fragm. Scaur. ap. Arus. p. 213 Lind.: adire ad rem publicam, id. de Imp. Pomp. 24, 70: ad extremum periculum, Caes. B. C. 2, 7.—With *acc.*: periculum capitis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 38: laboribus susceptis periculisque aditis, id. Off. 1, 19: in adeundis periculis, id. ib. 24; cf.: adeundae inimicitiae, subeundae saepe pro re publica tempestates, id. Sest. 66, 139: ut vitae periculum aditurus videretur, Auct. B. G. 8, 48: maximos labores et summa pericula, Nep. Timol. 5: omnem fortunam, Liv. 25, 10: dedecus, Tac. A. 1, 39: servitium voluntarium, id. G. 24: invidiam, id. A. 4, 70: gaudia, Tib. 1, 5, 39.—Hence of an inheritance, t. t., to enter on: cum ipse hereditatem patris non adisses, Cic. Phil. 2, 16; so id. Arch. 5; Suet. Aug. 8 and Dig.; hence also: adire nomen, to assume the name bequeathed by will, Vell. 2, 60.—**B.** Adire manum alicui, prov., to deceive one, to make sport of (the origin of this phrase is unc.; Acdalialis conjectures that it arose from some artifice practised in wrestling, Wagner ad Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 8: eo pacto avarae Veneri pulcre adii manum, Plaut. Poen. 2, 11; so id. Aul. 2, 8, 8; id. Cas. 5, 2, 54; id. Pers. 5, 2, 18.

2. ad-ēo, *adv.* [cf. *quoad* and *adhuc*] (*acc.* to Festus, it should be accented *adēo*, v. the preced. word; but this distinction is merely a later invention of the grammarians;

cf. Gell. 7, 7). **I.** In the ante-class. per., **A.** To designate the limit of space or time, with reference to the distance passed through; hence often accompanied by usque (cf. ad), to this, thus far, so far, as far. **1.** Of space: surculum artito usque adeo, quo praeacueris, fit in the scion usque adeo, quo have sharpened it, Cato, R. R. 40, 3. — Hence: res adeo rediit, the affair has gone so far (viz., in deterioration, "cum aliquid pejus expectatione contigit," Don. ad Ter. Ph. 1, 2, 5): postremo adeo res rediit: adulescentulus saepe eadem et graviter audiendo victus est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 61; cf. id. Ph. 1, 2, 5. — **2.** Of time, so long (as), so long (till), strengthened by usque, and with dum, donec, following, and in Cic. with quoad: merces vectatum undique adeo dum, quae tum haberet, peperisset bona, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 76; 3, 4, 72; id. Am. 1, 2, 10 al.: nusquam destitit instare, suadere, orare, usque adeo donec perpulit, Ter. And. 4, 1, 36; Cato, R. R. 67; id. ib. 76: atque hoc scitis omnes usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum sit Sestium vivere, Cic. Sest. 38, 82. — **B.** For the purpose of equalizing two things in comparison, followed by ut: in the same degree or measure or proportion... in which; or so very, so much, so, to such a degree... (as only in comic poets), Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 38: adeo hominem esse invenustum aut infelicem quemquam, ut ego sum? Ter. And. 1, 5, 10. — Also followed by quasi, when the comparison relates to similarity: gaudere adeo coepit, quasi qui cupiunt nuptias, in the same manner as those rejoice who desire marriage, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 12. — **C.** (Only in the comic poets) = ad haec, praeterea, moreover, besides, too: ibi tibi adeo lectus dabitur, ubi tu haud somnum capias (beside the other annoyances), a bed, too, shall be given you there, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 80. — Hence also with etiam: adeo etiam argenti faenus creditum audio, besides too, id. Most. 3, 1, 101. — **D.** (Only in the comic poets.) Adeo ut, for this purpose, to the end that: id ego continuo huic dabo, adeo me ut hic emittat manu, Plaut. Rud. 5, 3, 32: id adeo te oratum advenio, ut, etc., id. Aul. 4, 10, 9: adeo ut tu meam sententiam jam jam poscere possis, faciam, etc., id. ib. 3, 2, 26 (where Wagner now reads ut ut): atque adeo ut scire possis, factum ego tecum hoc divido, id. Stich. 5, 4, 15. (These passages are so interpreted by Hand, I. p. 138; others regard adeo here = quin immo.) — **E.** In narration, in order to put one person in strong contrast with another. It may be denoted by a stronger emphasis upon the word to be made conspicuous, or by et, on the contrary, etc.: jam ille illic ad erum cum advenerit, narrabit, etc.: ille adeo illum mentiri sibi credit, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 4 sq.; so id. Merc. 2, 1, 8 al. — **F.** To the Latin of every period belongs the use of this word, **A.** To give emphasis to an idea in comparison, so, so much, so very, with verbs, adjectives, and substantives: adeo ut spectare postea omni adeo sume Sol, qui res omnes inspicis, and thou especially, and chiefly thou, Enn. ap. Prob.: teque adeo decus hoc aevi inibit, Verg. E. 4, 11; id. G. 1, 24: teque, Neptune, invoco, vosque adeo venti, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73; and without the copulative: vos adeo... item ego vos virgis circumvinciam, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 25. — Ego adeo often stands for ego quidem, equidem (ἐγωγε): tum libertatem Chrysalto largire: ego adeo nunquam accipiam, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 30; so id. Mil. 4, 4, 55; id. Truc. 4, 3, 73: ego adeo hanc primus inveni viam, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 16: nec me adeo fallit, Verg. A. 4, 96. — Ipse adeo (αὐτός γε), for the sake of emphasis: atque hercle ipsum adeo contor, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 24: ipsum adeo praesto video cum Davo, Ter. And. 2, 5, 4: i: se adeo senis ductor Rhoeteus ibat pulsibus, Sil. 14, 487. — **2.** With the conditional conj. si, nisi, etc. (Gr. εἰ γε), if indeed, if truly: nihil est autem suum qui officium facere immemor est, nisi adeo monitus, unless, indeed, he is reminded of it, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 2: Si Num illi molestae quippiam haec sunt nuptiae? Da. Nihil Herce: aut si adeo, bidui est aut tridui haec sollicitudo, and if, indeed, etc. (not if also, for also is implied in aut), Ter. And. 2, 6, 7. — **3.** With adverbs: nunc adeo (nūν γε), Plaut. As. 3, 1, 29; id. Mil. 2, 2, 4;

id. Merc. 2, 2, 57; id. Men. 1, 2, 11; id. Ps. 1, 2, 52; id. Rud. 3, 4, 23; Ter. And. 4, 5, 36; Verg. A. 9, 156: jam adeo (ἄρ γε), id. ib. 5, 268; Sil. 1, 20; 12, 534; Val. Fl. 3, 70: unquam adeo, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 23: inde adeo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1: hinc adeo, Verg. E. 9, 59: sic adeo (ὄτρων γε), id. A. 4, 533; Sil. 12, 646: vix adeo, Verg. A. 6, 498: non adeo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 57; Verg. A. 11, 436. — **4.** With adjectives = vel, indeed, even, very, fully: quot adeo cenae, quas deflevi, mortuae! how very many suppers, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 59: quotque adeo fuerint, qui temnere superbum... Lucil. ap. Non. 180, 2: nullumne maiorum finem adeo poenaeque dabis (adeo separated from nullum by poet. license)? will thou make no end at all to calamity and punishment? Val. Fl. 4, 63: tris adeo incertos caeca caligine soles erramus, three whole days we wander about, Verg. A. 3, 203; 7, 629. — And with comp. or the adv. magis, multo, etc.: quae futura et quae facta, eloquar: multo adeo melius quam illi, cum sim Juppiter, very much better, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 3; so id. Truc. 2, 1, 6: magis adeo id facilitate quam alia illi culpa mea, contigit, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15. — **5.** With the conj. sive, aut, vel, in order to annex a more important thought, or to make a correction, or indeed, or rather, or even only: sive qui ipsi ambissent, seu per internuntium, sive adeo aediles perfidiose quoi dunt, Plaut. Am. prol. 71: si hercle scivissim, sive adeo Juculo dixisset mihi, se illam amare, id. Merc. 5, 4, 33; so id. Truc. 4, 3, 1; id. Men. 5, 2, 74; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 9: nam si te tegeret pudor, sive adeo cor sapientia imbutum foret, Pacuv. ap. Non. 521, 10: mihi aedemda esse ratio, quā ad Apronii quaestum, sive adeo, quā ad istius ingentem immanemque praedam possim pervenire, or rather, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46, 110; Verg. A. 11, 369; so, atque adeo: ego princeps in adiutoribus atque adeo secundus, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9. — **6.** With the imperative, for emphasis, like tandem, modo, dum, the Germ. so, and the Gr. γε (cf. L. and S.), non, I pray: propra adeo puerum tollere hinc ad Janua, Ter. And. 4, 4, 20 (cf. ἐλλάβετέ τ' αὐτόν, Soph. Phil. 1003). — **C.** Like admodum or nimis, to give emphasis to an idea (for the most part only in comic poets, and never except with the positive of the adj.): cf. Consent. 2023 P.), indeed, truly, so very, so entirely: nam me ejus spero fratrem propemodum jam repperisse adulescentem adeo nobilem, so very noble, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 123: nec sum adeo informis, nor am I so very ugly, Verg. E. 2, 25: nam Caii Luclicae casu non adeo fractus, Suet. Aug. 65: et merito adeo, and with perfect right, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 42: etiam num credis te ignorerari aut tua facta adeo, do you, then, think that they are ignorant of you or your conduct entirely? id. Ph. 5, 8, 38. — **D.** To denote what exceeds expectation, even: quam omnium Thebis vir unam esse optimam djudicat, quamque adeo cives Thebani rufinant probam, and whom even the Thebans (who are always ready to speak evil of others) declare to be an honest woman, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 44. — Hence also it denotes something added to the rest of the sentence, besides, too, over and above, usually in the connection: -que adeo (rare, and never in prose; cf. adhue, I.): quin te Di omnes perdant qui me hodie oculis vidisti tuis, meque adeo scelestum, and me too, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 122; cf. id. 4, 2, 32: haec adeo tibi me, ipsa palam fari omnipotens Saturnia jussit, Verg. A. 7, 427. — **III.** After Caesar and Cicero (the only instance of this use adduced from Cicero's works, Off. 1, 11, 36, being found in a passage rejected by the best critics, as B. and K.). **A.** For adding an important and satisfactory reason to an assertion, and then it always stands at the beginning of the clause, indeed, for: cum Hanno perorasset, nemini omnium cum eo certare necesse fuit: adeo prope omnis senatus Hannibalistic erat: the idea is, Hanno's speech, though so powerful, was ineffectual, and did not need a reply; for all the senators belonged to the party of Hannibal, Liv. 21, 11, 1; so id. 2, 27, 3; 2, 28, 2; 8, 37, 2; Tac. Ann. 1, 60, 81; Juv. 3, 274; 14, 233. — Also for introducing a parenthesis: sed ne illi quidem ipsi satis mitem gentem fore (adeo ferocia atque indomita

id. Merc. 2, 2, 57; id. Men. 1, 2, 11; id. Ps. 1, 2, 52; id. Rud. 3, 4, 23; Ter. And. 4, 5, 36; Verg. A. 9, 156: jam adeo (ἄρ γε), id. ib. 5, 268; Sil. 1, 20; 12, 534; Val. Fl. 3, 70: unquam adeo, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 23: inde adeo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1: hinc adeo, Verg. E. 9, 59: sic adeo (ὄτρων γε), id. A. 4, 533; Sil. 12, 646: vix adeo, Verg. A. 6, 498: non adeo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 57; Verg. A. 11, 436. — **4.** With adjectives = vel, indeed, even, very, fully: quot adeo cenae, quas deflevi, mortuae! how very many suppers, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 59: quotque adeo fuerint, qui temnere superbum... Lucil. ap. Non. 180, 2: nullumne maiorum finem adeo poenaeque dabis (adeo separated from nullum by poet. license)? will thou make no end at all to calamity and punishment? Val. Fl. 4, 63: tris adeo incertos caeca caligine soles erramus, three whole days we wander about, Verg. A. 3, 203; 7, 629. — And with comp. or the adv. magis, multo, etc.: quae futura et quae facta, eloquar: multo adeo melius quam illi, cum sim Juppiter, very much better, Plaut. Am. 5, 2, 3; so id. Truc. 2, 1, 6: magis adeo id facilitate quam alia illi culpa mea, contigit, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 15. — **5.** With the conj. sive, aut, vel, in order to annex a more important thought, or to make a correction, or indeed, or rather, or even only: sive qui ipsi ambissent, seu per internuntium, sive adeo aediles perfidiose quoi dunt, Plaut. Am. prol. 71: si hercle scivissim, sive adeo Juculo dixisset mihi, se illam amare, id. Merc. 5, 4, 33; so id. Truc. 4, 3, 1; id. Men. 5, 2, 74; Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 9: nam si te tegeret pudor, sive adeo cor sapientia imbutum foret, Pacuv. ap. Non. 521, 10: mihi aedemda esse ratio, quā ad Apronii quaestum, sive adeo, quā ad istius ingentem immanemque praedam possim pervenire, or rather, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 46, 110; Verg. A. 11, 369; so, atque adeo: ego princeps in adiutoribus atque adeo secundus, Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9. — **6.** With the imperative, for emphasis, like tandem, modo, dum, the Germ. so, and the Gr. γε (cf. L. and S.), non, I pray: propra adeo puerum tollere hinc ad Janua, Ter. And. 4, 4, 20 (cf. ἐλλάβετέ τ' αὐτόν, Soph. Phil. 1003). — **C.** Like admodum or nimis, to give emphasis to an idea (for the most part only in comic poets, and never except with the positive of the adj.): cf. Consent. 2023 P.), indeed, truly, so very, so entirely: nam me ejus spero fratrem propemodum jam repperisse adulescentem adeo nobilem, so very noble, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 123: nec sum adeo informis, nor am I so very ugly, Verg. E. 2, 25: nam Caii Luclicae casu non adeo fractus, Suet. Aug. 65: et merito adeo, and with perfect right, Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 42: etiam num credis te ignorerari aut tua facta adeo, do you, then, think that they are ignorant of you or your conduct entirely? id. Ph. 5, 8, 38. — **D.** To denote what exceeds expectation, even: quam omnium Thebis vir unam esse optimam djudicat, quamque adeo cives Thebani rufinant probam, and whom even the Thebans (who are always ready to speak evil of others) declare to be an honest woman, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 44. — Hence also it denotes something added to the rest of the sentence, besides, too, over and above, usually in the connection: -que adeo (rare, and never in prose; cf. adhue, I.): quin te Di omnes perdant qui me hodie oculis vidisti tuis, meque adeo scelestum, and me too, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 122; cf. id. 4, 2, 32: haec adeo tibi me, ipsa palam fari omnipotens Saturnia jussit, Verg. A. 7, 427. — **III.** After Caesar and Cicero (the only instance of this use adduced from Cicero's works, Off. 1, 11, 36, being found in a passage rejected by the best critics, as B. and K.). **A.** For adding an important and satisfactory reason to an assertion, and then it always stands at the beginning of the clause, indeed, for: cum Hanno perorasset, nemini omnium cum eo certare necesse fuit: adeo prope omnis senatus Hannibalistic erat: the idea is, Hanno's speech, though so powerful, was ineffectual, and did not need a reply; for all the senators belonged to the party of Hannibal, Liv. 21, 11, 1; so id. 2, 27, 3; 2, 28, 2; 8, 37, 2; Tac. Ann. 1, 60, 81; Juv. 3, 274; 14, 233. — Also for introducing a parenthesis: sed ne illi quidem ipsi satis mitem gentem fore (adeo ferocia atque indomita

ingenia esse) ni subinde auro . . . principum animi conciliantur, Liv. 21, 20, 8; so id. 9, 26, 17; 3, 4, 2; Tac. A. 2, 28. — **B.** When to a specific fact a general consideration is added as a reason for it, so, thus (in Livy very often): haud dubius, facilem in aequo campi victoriam fore: adeo non fortuna modo, sed ratio etiam cum barbaris stabat, thus not only fortune, but sagacity, was on the side of the barbarians, Liv. 5, 38, 4: adeo ex parvis saepe magnarum momenta rerum pendunt, id. 27, 9, 1; so id. 4, 31, 5; 21, 33, 6; 28, 19; Quint. 1, 12, 7; Curt. 10, 2, 11; Tac. Agr. 1: adeo in teneris consuescere multum est, Verg. G. 2, 272. — **C.** In advancing from one thought to another more important—immo, rather, indeed, may: nulla unquam res publica ubi tantus pauperati ac parsimoniae honos fuerit: adeo, quanto rerum minus, tanto minus cupiditatis erat, Liv. praef. 11; so Gell. 11, 7; Symm. Ep. 1, 30, 37. — **D.** With a negative after ne—quidem or quoque, so much the more or less, much less than, still less (post-Aug.): hujus totius temporis fortunam ne defere quidem satis quisquam digne potuit: adeo nemo exprimere verbis potest, still less can one describe it by words, Vell. 2, 67, 1: ne tecta quidem urbis, adeo publicum consilium nunquam adit, still less, Tac. A. 6, 15; so id. H. 3, 64; Curt. 7, 6, 35: favore militum anxius et superbia viri aequalium quoque, adeo superiorum intolerantis, who could not endure his equals even, much less his superiors, Tac. H. 4, 80.—So in gen., after any negative: quaelibet enim ex iis artibus in paucos libros contrahi solet: adeo infinito spatio ac traditione opus non est, so much the less is there need, etc., Quint. 12, 11, 16; Plin. 17, 12, 35, § 179; Tac. H. 3, 39.—(The assumption of a causal signif. of adeo=ideo, propterea, rests upon false readings. For in Cael. Cic. Fam. 8, 15 we should read *ideo*, B. and K., and in Liv. 24, 32, 6, *ad* ae, Weiss.)—See more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 136–155.

Adōna, ae, f. the tutelary goddess of neo-comers, Aug. Civ. D. 4, 21.

adēps, ipis, comm. (in Plin. and Serv. m.; in Cels., Quint., and Pallad., f.; in Col. c.; cf. Prisc. 657 and 752 P.; Rudd. I. p. 34; Koffm. s. v.) [from ἀλεψα with interch. of d and l], the soft fat or grease of animals, suet, lard (the hard is called sebum). **A.** Lit.: suilla, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 7: ursinus, Plin. 28, 11, 46, § 163: vulpinus, ib.: anserinus, ib. 48: caprina, Col. R. R. 6, 12, 5: ad creandas adipēs, id. ib. 8, 14, 11.—And in the sense of sebum: adipe, qui prope omnes Italas lucernas illuminat, the tallow, Aug. de Mor. Manich. 2, 16.—Hence, **B.** Metaph. **1.** Of men: non mihi esse Lentuli somnum, nec Cassii adipēs, nec Cethegi temeritatem pertimescendam, the corpulence, *Cic. Cat. 3, 7: dum sciat (declamator) sibi quoque tenuandas adipēs, Quint. 2, 10, 6 (v. adipatus, crassus, crassedo). — **2.** Of fat or fertile earth, *marl*, Plin. 17, 6, 4, § 42.— **3.** In trees, that part of the wood which is soft and full of sap, also called *alburnum*, Plin. 16, 38, 72, § 182.

Adēps the form *adipes*, assumed by Prisc. 752 and 1293 P., on account of Varr. R. R. 2, 11, rests upon an error, since not *adipes illa*, but *adēps suilla*, should be read there, v. Schneid. ad h. l.

adēptio, ōnis, f. [adipiscor], an obtaining, attainment: nos beatam vitam non depulsiōne mali, sed adēptione boni iudicemus, Cic. Fin. 2, 13, 41: bonorum (opp. malorum evitatio), Quint. 6, 10, 33: alicujus commodi, Cic. Part. Or. 32, 113.

1. adēptus, a, um, Part. of adipiscor.

2. adēptus, ūs, m., = adēptio, an obtaining: fidei, Paul. Nol. Ep. 32, 18 (in Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 48, Henry Stephens reads: ad virtutis adēptum, but the true reading is *habētum*, Madv.).

ad-ēquitō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. **I.** To ride to or toward a place, to gallop up to.—With *ad*: equites Ariovisti proprius tumulum accedere et ad nostros adēquitare, *Caes. B. G. 1, 46.—With *in*: in primos ordines, Curt. 7, 4, 17.—With the local *adv. quo*: quo tam ferociter adēquasset, inde se fundi fugarique, Liv. 9, 22, 6.—With *dat.*: portis, Liv. 22, 42, 5; so, portae Collinae, Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 76: vallo, Liv.

9, 22, 4: castris, Tac. A. 6, 34.—With *acc. of limit*: adēquitare Syracusas, Liv. 24, 31: perarmatos adēquitare coepit, Curt. 4, 9, 14 (Vogel now reads here *ad perarmatos*). — **II.** To ride near to or by: juxta aliquem, Suet. Cal. 25: vehiculū anteire aut circa adēquitare, id. Aug. 64.

ad-erō, āre, 1, v. n., to wander to.—With *dat.*: scopulis, Stat. S. 2, 2, 120.—Trop.: ululatus aderrat auribus, Stat. Th. 9, 178.

ad-esco, āre, 1, v. a., to feed or fatten: volantia adescata, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 11.

ad-esdum or **ad-es dum** (imper. from *adsūm* with *dum*; cf.: *agedum*, *manedum*, etc., v. *dum*), come hither: Sosia, adesdum; paucis te volo, Ter. And. 1, 1, 2.

ad-esurio, īvi, 4, v. n. [ad, intens.], to be very hungry: adesurivit et inhiavit acrius lupus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 132.

adēsus, a, um, v. adedo, P. a.

(ad-ēxpēto, āre, false read. in Sen. Ep. 117, 4.)

adf. Words beginning thus, v. under *aff.*

adg. Words beginning thus, v. under *agg.*

(ad-hābito, āre, 1, v. n.: adhabites, a false reading for *adbitēs* in Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 72.)

ad-haerēo, haesi, haesum, 2, v. n., to cleave or stick to a thing. **I.** Lit., of iron adhering to a magnet: unus ubi ex uno dependet, subter adhaerens, Lucr. 6, 914; cf. id. 3, 557: tota adhaerens (lingua) crocodillis, cleaving to his palate, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 171.—With *in* and *abl.*: tela in tuis visceribus, Cic. Vat. 5, 13; so Ov. M. 4, 693.—With *acc.*: cratera et corvus adhaeret, Cic. Arat. 541 (so Tert.: humerum, de Pall. 5).—With *abl.*: fronte cuspis, Ov. M. 5, 38.—With *dat.*, poet.: tonsis (ovibus) illotus sudor, Verg. G. 3, 443: veteri cratera limus adhaesit, Hor. Sat. 2, 4, 80; and in later prose: navis ancoris, is fastened to them, Tac. A. 2, 23: stativis castris, id. ib. 3, 21; and: jumento, to stick to, Gell. 20, 1.— **II.** Fig. **A.** In gen., to cling to, adhere to: adhaesit homini ad intimum ventrem fames, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 83; and of fawning adherence to one, id. As. 1, 3, 59: cui canis ex vero dictum cognomen adhaeret, adhaeret, Hor. S. 2, 2, 56: nulli fortunae adhaerebat animus, i. e. inconstans fuit, Liv. 41, 20: obsidioni fortiter adhaerentes, Amm. 19, 3.— **B.** Adhaerere alicui, to be close to a person or thing, to be near, to hang on, keep close to, etc. (mostly post-Cic., esp. in the hist.): vineis modica silva adhaerebat, was close to it, adjoined it, Tac. H. 2, 25; so Amm. 18, 2.—Of persons: procul abesse Romanos: lateri adhaerere gravem dominum, i. e. he (the King of Macedon) hangs on them, threatens them by his nearness, Liv. 39, 25: nec unquam non adhaerentes, and never departing from his side, Suet. Galb. 14: comitem perpetuo alicui adhaerere, Plin. 10, 22, 26, § 51: tempus adhaerens, the time in hand, just the present time, Quint. 5, 10, 46: obvio quoque adhaerente, while each one adhered to him, Suet. Oth. 6: and so Trop.: adhaeret altissimis invidia, Vell. 1, 9.— **C.** To hang on a thing, i. e. to trail or drag after, to be the last, sarcastically in Cic.: tenesme memoria te extremum adhaesisse? hung on the end, i. e. extremo loco quaestorem esse factum, Vat. 5 (cf. haerere, Liv. 5, 2, fin., and Gron. ad h. l.); and without sarcasm, Curt. 10, 5, 19.

ad-haerēso, haesi, haesum, 3, v. inchi. [adhaereo], to cleave or stick to, to adhere, lit. and trop. (in the trop. sense almost exclusively belonging to Cic.). **I.** Lit., constr. with *ad*, *in*, and *abl.* or *ubi*: traglia ad turrim, Caes. B. G. 5, 46: ne quid emineret, ubi ignis adhaeresceret, id. B. C. 2, 9: tamquam in quodam incili, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 5: si potes in his locis adhaerescere, if you can stick (i. e. stay or sojourn) in such places, id. Att. 4, 4: in me omnia conjurationis nefaria tela adhaeserunt, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 24; cf. ib. 5; ad quamcunque disciplinam, tamquam ad saxum, adhaerescunt, Cic. Ac. 2, 3: argumentum ratio ipsa confirmat, quae simul atque emissa est, adhaerescit, sc. ad mentem, sticks fast to, is fastened upon the memory (the figure is derived from missiles), id. de Or. 2, 53.—With *dat.*: justitiae honestatique, to be attached or devoted to, Cic. Off. 1, 24.—And *absol.*: oratio ita libere fiebat, ut nunquam adhaeresceret, never was at a stand, faltered, Cic. Brut. 79; cf. ib. 93 (v. haereo): adhaerescere ad columnam (sc. Maeniam); sarcastically, to remain fixed at the debtor's columns, i. e. to be punished as a fraudulent debtor, Cic. Sest. 8, 18; cf. Liv. 5, 47.— **II.** Fig., to correspond to, to accord with, to fit to or suit: si non omnia, quae praeponebantur a me ad omnium vestrum studium, adhaeresceret, Cic. de Or. 3, 10, 37.

adhaese, adv. [adhaereo], hesitatingly, stammeringly: loqui, Gell. 5, 9.

adhaesio, ōnis, f. [adhaereo], an adhering, adhesion: complexionēs et copulationēs et adhaesiones atomorum inter se, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19, v. Madv. ad h. l.; so Gell. Placid. Clas. Auct. III. p. 427 Mai.

adhaesus, ūs, m. [id.], an adhering, adherence (only in Lucr.): pulveris, Lucr. 3, 38; 4, 1242: membrorum, id. 5, 842: umoris, id. 6, 472; cf. Non. 73, 6.

ad-hālo, āre, v. a., to breathe on: si patescentes (fungos) primo (serpens) adhalaverit, Plin. 22, 22, 46, § 95.

adhāmo, āre, 1, v. a. [hamus], to catch, secus e: Qui serius honores adhamaverunt, vix admittuntur ad eos, Cic. ap. Non. 2, 5, where Mercier better reads *adhamaverunt*.

Adherbal, īlis, m., a Numidian prince, the son of Micipsa, slain by Jugurtha, Sall. J. 5 al.

ad-hibēo, īi, ītum, 2, v. a. [habeo], to hold toward or to, to turn, bring, add to; with *ad*, *in*, *dat.* or *absol.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: cur non adhibuisti, dum istaec loquereris, tympanum, Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 38: huc adhibere aures (ad ea) quae ego loquar, id. Ps. 1, 2, 20: ad mea formosos vultus adhibete carmina, Ov. Am. 2, 1, 37; cf. ib. 13, 15: manus medicas ad vulnera, Verg. G. 3, 455: odores ad deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 40: quos negat ad panem adhibere quidquam, praeter nasturtium, to eat with it, Cic. Tusc. 5, 34: alicui calcaria, id. Brut. 56 (cf. addere calcar, v. addo): manus genibus adhibet, i. e. admovet, genua amplexatur, Ov. M. 9, 216: vincula captis, to put them on them, id. F. 3, 293.— **B.** Trop.: metum ut mihi adhibeam, Plaut. Men. 5, 6, 20; cf. Quint. 1, 3, 15: nunc animum nobis adhibere veram ad rationem, Lucr. 2, 1023; Cic. Har. Resp. 10, 20: vacuas aures adhibere veram rationem, Lucr. 1, 61; cf. Ov. M. 15, 238; Verg. A. 11, 315: ut oratio, quae lumen adhibere rebus debet, ea obscuritatem afferat, Cic. de Or. 3, 13, 50: est ea (oratio) quidem utilior, sed raro proficit neque est ad vulgus adhibenda, id. Tusc. 4, 28, 60: adhibere cultus, honores, preces, diis immortalibus, id. N. D. 1, 2; cf. Tac. A. 14, 53: alicui voluptates, Cic. Mur. 35: consolationem, id. Brut. 96: omnes ii motus, quos orator adhibere volet judici, which the orator may wish to communicate to the judge, id. de Or. 2, 45 al.—Hence = addere, adjungere, to add to: uti quattuor initis rerum illis quintam hanc naturam non adhiberet, Cic. Ant. 1, 11, 39: ad domesticorum majorumque morem etiam hanc a Socrate adventitiam doctrinam adhiberunt, id. Rep. 3, 3.

II. Esp. **A.** Of persons, to bring one to a place, to summon, to employ (cf. the Engl. to have one up): hoc temere nunquam amittam ego a me, quin mihi testes adhibeam, Ter. Ph. 4, 5, 2; so Cic. Fin. 2, 21; Tac. A. 15, 14: medicum, Cic. Fat. 12: leges, ad quas (sc. defendendas) adhibemur, we are summoned, id. Clu. 52: nec, quoniam apud Graecos iudices res agetur, poteris adhibere Demosthenem, id. Tusc. 1, 5, 10: adhibebitur heros, shall be brought upon the stage, Hor. A. P. 227: castris adhibere socios et foedera jungere, Verg. A. 8, 56: aliquem in partem periculi, Ov. M. 11, 447: in auxilium, Just. 3, 6, 6.— **B.** Adhibere ad or in consilium, to send for one in order to receive counsel from him, to consult one: neque hos ad concilium adhibendos censeo, Caes. B. G. 7, 77, 3: in consilium, Plin. Ep. 6, 11, 1; so also *absol.*: a tuis reliquis non adhibemur, we are not consulted, Cic. Fam. 4, 7; so ib. 10, 26; 11,

tem, sticks fast to, is fastened upon the memory (the figure is derived from missiles), id. de Or. 2, 53.—With *dat.*: justitiae honestatique, to be attached or devoted to, Cic. Off. 1, 24.—And *absol.*: oratio ita libere fiebat, ut nunquam adhaeresceret, never was at a stand, faltered, Cic. Brut. 79; cf. ib. 93 (v. haereo): adhaerescere ad columnam (sc. Maeniam); sarcastically, to remain fixed at the debtor's columns, i. e. to be punished as a fraudulent debtor, Cic. Sest. 8, 18; cf. Liv. 5, 47.— **II.** Fig., to correspond to, to accord with, to fit to or suit: si non omnia, quae praeponebantur a me ad omnium vestrum studium, adhaeresceret, Cic. de Or. 3, 10, 37.

adhaese, adv. [adhaereo], hesitatingly, stammeringly: loqui, Gell. 5, 9.

adhaesio, ōnis, f. [adhaereo], an adhering, adhesion: complexionēs et copulationēs et adhaesiones atomorum inter se, Cic. Fin. 1, 6, 19, v. Madv. ad h. l.; so Gell. Placid. Clas. Auct. III. p. 427 Mai.

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prior adhuc ex opportunitate cinnulus accessit, Suet. Tib. 17 : Di faveant, majora adhuc restant, Curt. 9, 6, 23; so Quint. 10, 1, 99; Tac. G. 19; Suet. Ner. 10. **I.** Adhuc sometimes = *adeo, even* (in the connection, et adhuc, -que adhuc; v. *adeo*, II.). **a.** Ita res successit meliusque adhuc, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 18: Tellurem Nymphasque et adhuc ignota precatur flumina, Verg. A. 7, 137: Nil parvum sapias et adhuc sublimia cures, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 15; so ib. 2, 114; Liv. 22, 49, 10; Sen. Ep. 49, 4.—**b.** *Absol.*: gens non astuta nec callida aperit adhuc secreta pectoris iocentia joci, Tac. G. 22: cetera similes Batavis, nisi quod ipso adhuc terrae suae solo et caelo acris auimantur, ib. 29, 3 (cf.: ipse adeo unde adeo, II., and at the end); so Stat. S. 1, 2, 55.—See more upon this word, Hand. Turs. I, pp. 156-167.

* **adhucine** = adhuc ne, *adv. interrog.*, still? yet? App. M. 3, p. 218, where some read *adhucine*.

Adiābēna, ae, or **Adiābēne**, ēs, f., = Ἀδιὰβηνή, a region in the northern part of ancient Assyria, now Botan, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66; Amm. 23, 6, 20 al.—Hence, **II.** Deriv. **A. Adiābēnus**, a, um, *adj.*, pertaining thereto: Monobazus, Tac. A. 15, 14; so ib. 1: regimen, ib. 2.—**Adiābēni**, ōrum, m., *its inhabitants*, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 28.—**B. Adiābēnicus**, a surname of the emperor Severus, as conqueror of *Adiabene*, Spart. Sev. 9; Suet. Ruf. 21; Inscr. Orell. 903 sq.

† **adiantum**, i, n., = ἀδιάντων, the plant maiden-hair, Plin. 22, 21, 30, § 62 (pure Lat.: capillus Veneris or capillaris herba, App. H. 47; Cael. Aurel. Tard. 3, 5).

† **adiaphōros**, ōn, = ἀδιὰφορος, *indifferent*: nec dolere adiaphoron esse, Varr. ap. Non. 82, 14 (better here written as Greek; cf. Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 53).

Adiatoris, igis, m., *king of the Comani, taken prisoner by Augustus at Actium*, Cic. Fam. 2, 12, 2.

adibilis [1. adeo], *accessible* (late Lat.): terra, Cassiod. Hist. Eccl. 11, 18.

adicio, v. adicio.

ad-igo, ġi, actum, 3, v. a. [ago] (ad-axint = adegerint, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 11; Non. 75, 5; cf. adaxi for adegi), *to drive, bring, or take a person or thing to a place* (syn.: appello, adduco, affero).—**C** o n s t r. usu. with ad, but also with acc., dat., in or local adv. **I.** Lit., of cattle (cf. ago, I.: abigo, abigens, etc.): quis has huc ovis adigit? Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 3: lactantes vitulos ad matres, Varr. R. 2, 5, 10: pecore e longinquioribus vicis adacto, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: equos per publicum, Suet. Galb. 19.—Of persons: mox noctu te adiget horsum insomnia, Ter. Eun. 2, 1, 13: aliquem fulmine ad umbras, Verg. A. 4, 25: quis deus Italian vos adigit? id. ib. 9, 601.—Hence: adigere aliquem arbitrum (ad arbitrum), *to compel one to come before an arbiter* (like adigere (ad) jus jurandum; v. infra): finibus regundis adigere arbitrum non possis, Cic. Top. 10, 43; so id. Off. 3, 16, 66; id. Rose. Com. 9, 25.—Of things: classem e Ponto Byzantium adigi jusserrat, Tac. H. 2, 83: ceteras navium per fossas, id. A. 11, 18, and *absol.*: dum adiguntur naves, i. e. in mare impelluntur, id. Ann. 2, 7: signa fistucis, *to drive in by rammers*, Caes. B. G. 4, 17.—**B.** s. p. often of weapons, *to drive home, plunge, thrust, to send to a place*: ut telum adigi non posset, Caes. B. C. 3, 51; cf. id. B. G. 4, 23; so Verg. A. 9, 431; Ov. M. 6, 271: hastae ardentis adactae, Tac. H. 4, 23: ferrum iugulo, Suet. Ner. 49; cf. Liv. 27, 49: per obscena ferrum, Suet. Calig. 58: ferrum in viscera, Sil. 7, 626.—And from the weapons transf. to the wound, *to inflict* (in the poets and Tac.): alte vulnus adactum, Verg. A. 10, 850: ubi vulnus Varo adactum, Tac. A. 1, 61: vulnus per galeam adigit, id. ib. 6, 35.

II. Fig. **A.** *To drive, urge, or bring one to a situation, to a state of mind, or to an act* (esp. against his will): tu, homo, adigis me ad insaniam, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 31: adigit ita Postumia, Cic. Att. 10, 9: acri cupidine adigi, Tac. A. 15, 33: ad mortem, id. ib. 19, 22.—**P** o e t. with the subj. without ut: quae vis vim mihi afferam ipsa adigit, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 19.—With the *inf.*: vertere morsum exignam in Cererem penuria adigit

edendi, Verg. A. 7, 114; cf. 6, 696; so Ov. Am. 3, 6, 3; Sil. 2, 472; Stat. Th. 4, 531.—So also: tres liburnicas adactis per vim gubernatoribus ascendere, Tac. Agr. 28; so id. A. 4, 45; 11, 10; id. H. 4, 15.—**B.** Adigere aliquem ad jus jurandum, jus jurandum, or jure jurando, or sacramento (*obl.*), t. i., *to put one on oath, to cause one to take oath, to swear one* (from the time of Livy oftener with *abl.*; so Tac., Just., Flor.; cf. on this point Curtius ad Sall. C. 22; Held ad Caes. B. C. 1, 76; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 7, 67; Rudd. II. p. 328, no. 16): omnibus jus jurandum adactis, Caes. B. G. 7, 67: cum ad jus jurandum populares sceleris sui adigeret, Sall. C. 22: provinciā omnem in sua et Pompeii verba jus jurandum adigebat, Caes. B. C. 2, 18: censoris ita jus jurandum adigebant, Liv. 43, 15 *fin.*; so Gell. 4, 20; 7, 18: populum jure jurando adegit, Liv. 2, 1: omnibus junioribus jure jurando adactis, id. 6, 33; so 6, 38; 7, 9, 11 al.; Tac. H. 1, 55; id. 76; Just. 22, 4, 5; 8, 4, 11; Flor. 3, 1, 13.—Hence ellipt.: in verba adigere, for *in verba jus jurandum adigere* in Tac. and Suet. (cf. the passage cited above, Caes. B. C. 2, 18): neque se neque quemquam Bata-vum in verba Galliarum adegit, Tac. H. 4, 61: provincia Narbon. in verba Vitellii adacta, id. ib. 2, 14; so 4, 59; Suet. Vesp. 6.—And finally quite *absol.*: adigere (sc. jure jurando, sacramento), *to bind by an oath*: magno cum assensu auditus . . . universos adigit, Tac. H. 4, 15.—**C.** **P** o e t. = subigere, *to subject*: bisque jugo Rhenum, bis adactum legibus Istrum, Stat. Th. 1, 19: in faciem prorae pinus adacta novae, brought into the form of a ship, Prop. 4, 22, 14.

† In Caes. B. C. 2, 1: mare quod adigit ad ostium Rhodani, we have a false reading, for which Nipperdey restored *adjaacet*.

ad-imo, ėmi, emptum, 3, v. a. [emo] (adempsit = ademerit, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 27), *to take to one's self from a person or thing, to take away, take any thing from, to deprive of* (syn.: demere, eximere, auferre, eripere). **I.** Of things: si ego memorem quae me erga fecisti bene, fuxxi diem adimat, *would take away, consume*, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 57: multa ferunt anni venientes comoda secum; multa recedentes adimunt, *take them away with themselves*, as a fine antithesis *to secum ferunt*, Hor. A. P. 175: ut istas compedes tibi adimam, hinc dem, Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 31: meum, Ter. And. 2, 2, 2; so id. Heaut. 3, 1, 13; id. Hec. 5, 3, 19; id. Phorm. 1, 3, 9: Jupiter ingentes qui das admisque dolores, Hor. S. 2, 3, 288: animam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 137: postquam adempta spes est, Ter. And. 2, 1, 4: alicui vitam, Cic. Planc. 42: pecuniam, id. Quint. 15, 49: somnum, id. Att. 2, 16: libertatem, id. Dom. 9: exercitum, id. Phil. 11, 8: aditum litoris, id. Verr. 2, 5, 32: omnia sociis, Sall. C. 12, 5: arma militibus, Liv. 22, 44: vires ad vincendum, id. 23, 18: imperium, id. 22, 27: pernicitatem, Tac. H. 1, 79.—And *absol.*: Qui propter invidiam adimunt diviti, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 46.—**P** o e t. with *inf.* as object: adimam cantare severis, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 9 (cf. Gr. ἀπαρρησθαι ἀείδεν. *I will prohibit them to sing*); so Ov. Pont. 1, 7, 47; Sil. 9, 425.—**II.** **P** o e t. of persons, *to snatch away, to carry off*: hanc, nisi mors, mihi adimet nemo, Ter. And. 4, 2, 14: virgo, quae puellas audis admisque leto, Hor. C. 3, 22, 3.—(For the distinction between demere, adimere, eximere, v. Lamb. ad Cic. Fam. 1, 7; cf. Cic. Rep. 2, 31; Bentl. Hor. C. 4, 15, 18; and cf. Doed. Syn. IV. pp. 123-126.)

ad-impleo, ėvi, ėtum, 2, v. a., *to fill up, to fill full* (in the class. per., e. g. in Liv. 38, 7, 13, and Plin. 11, 37, 52, § 140, 4nb.). **I.** Lit.: Gangem decem fluminibus adimpleri, Aethic. Cosmogr. p. 709 ed. Gron.: quasi mare adimpleti sunt, Vulg. Eccl. 50, 3.—**B.** **T** r o p. = adimpleti tibi arum cantu vocant deam suam, Jul. Firm. de Err. p. 10 (cf. adimpletor) = adimplebis me laetitiam, Vulg. Psa. 15, 10.—**II.** **M** e t a p h., *to fulfill* (as a promise, prediction, duty), *to perform*, = absolvere, satisfacere, praestare: aliquid, Dig. 26, 7, 43: quod dictum est, Vulg. Matt. 1, 22: ut adimpleatur scriptura, ib. Joan. 13, 18: legem Christi, ib. Gal. 6, 2: Gratia vobis et pax adimpleatur, *be made full, perfect*, ib. 2 Pet. 1, 2.

adimpletio, ōnis, f. [adimpleo]. **I.** *A completing, completion*: tempus, Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 17.—**II.** *A fulfilling, fulfilment*: novum (testamentum) veteris adimpletio est, Lact. 4, 20.

* **adimpletor**, ōris, m. [adimpleo], *he who fills* (by inspiration), *the inspirer*: Filius Dei adimpletor prophetarum, Aug. de Temp. Serm. 144, 3.

* **ad-increso**, ėre, v. n., *to increase*, Vulg. Eccl. 23, 3.

* **ad-into**, ėre, v. a., *to put in besides*: subsendes iligneas adindito, Cato, R. R. 18, 9.

* **ad-inflo**, are, v. a., *to swell up*: penas, August. C. D. 19, 23.

* **ad-ingero**, 3, v. a., *to bring to in addition, to heap on*: satiram in aliquem, Sisem. ap. Serv. 2.

* **ad-inquiro**, 3, v. a., *to investigate or inquire into further*: aliquid, Jul. Val. 1, 49 Mai.

adinstar, more properly ad instar, v. instar.

* **ad-invenio**, vĕni, ventum, 4, v. a. [ad. intens.], *to find out, to devise*, Vulg. Exod. 35, 33; Dig. 48, 19, 28; cf. also Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 603: lapicadinae adinventae sunt, Labi Ins.: si quis adinventae (for *adventus*) fuerit hoc fecisse, Mur. Ins. 794.

* **adinventio**, ōnis, f. [adinventio], *an invention*, Vulg. Judic. 2, 19; Isa. 3, 8 al.

* **adinventor**, ōris, m. [id.], *an inventor*; transl. of *εἰσπερις*, Cyprian. Ep. 68, 10

* **adinventum**, i, n. [id.], *an invention*, Tert. adv. Gnost. 1.

* **ad-invicem**, *adv.*, a strengthened form of *invicem* (q. v.), Aug. de Trin. 7.

* **ad-involvo**, 3, v. a., read by Alschefski in Liv. 1, 21, manu ad digitos usque adinvoluta, but Weissenb. still reads *involuta*.

* **adipalis**, e, *adj.* [adeps], *of or with fat, greasy*: unguen, Arn. 3, p. 115.

adipatum, i, see the foll. art.

adipatus, a, um, *adj.* [adeps], *filled or supplied with fat, fatty, greasy*. **I.** Lit. puls, Lucil. ap. Charis. 73 and 74 P.; hence *absol.*: **adipatum** (sc. edulium), *pastry prepared with fat* (cf. Charis. l. c.): li vida materno fervent adipata veneno, Juv. 6, 630.—**II.** **T** r o p. of discourse, *coarse gross*: opimum quoddam et tamquam adipatae orationis genus, Cic. Or. 3, 25; also ap. Non. 69, 6 (al. adipale).

adipēus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of fat*: tori Hier. Ep. 147, 8.

ad-ipsisco, eptus, 3, v. dep. [apisco] *to arrive at, to reach*. **I.** Lit.: occip sequi; vix adipiscendi potestas fuit, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 13.—Hence also with acc., *to reach to overtake*: fugientes Gallos Macedoniae adepti ceciderunt, Liv. 44, 28; cf. Drak. ap. Liv. 2, 30, 14.—**F** o r o f f e n s e r. **II.** **F** i g. *to attain to* (by effort to get, obtain, acquire to get possession of) (by overcoming natura obstacles; diff. from *impetrare*, to reach or obtain by victory over another's will and *nancisci*, by accident, Doed. Syn. III pp. 145, 146; IV. p. 369): nuptias effugere ego istas malo quam tu adipiscier, Ter. And. 2, 1, 32: senectutem ut adipiscantur omnes optant; eandem accusant adepth Cic. de Sen. 2, 4: summos honores a populo Romano, id. Clu. 43: amplissimos dignitates gradus, id. Fam. 10, 6: gloriam, Vulg. Eccl. 44, 7; 46, 3: quanta instrumenta (homo habeat ad obtinendam adipiscendam se scientiam, id. Leg. 1, 22, 59 al.; so Caes. B. G. 5, 39; Nep. Them. 9; id. Chabr. 2; Sall. C. 11, 7; Liv. 1, 32; Vell. 2, 116; Tac. A. 11, 22; Suet. Aug. 16; Vulg. Heb. 6, 15.—With *ez*: adeptum esse omnia e natura e animo et corpore et vita, Cic. Ac. 1, 5, 19 cf. id. Leg. 1, 13, 35; 2, 23, 59.—With ut adepti sunt, ut dies festos agitare possent Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 21.—*Absol.*: non potesti adipisci, Vulg. Jac. 4, 2.

† **a.** iis adipiscendi magistratus, *they should strive for public honors* (the con- sequens for the antecedens), Cic. Off. 1, 21 72.—**b.** Nero in adipiscenda morte (Epa- phroditum) manu adjunctis estimabat, i. e. consciscenda, *in committing suicide*, Suet. Dom. 14 Oud.; cf. Ov. Tr. 2, 92; Front. 4, 4 15; and: invenire mortem, Verg. A. 2, 645.—**c.** *Pass.*: non aetate, verum ingenio, adi- piscitur sapientia, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 88: haec

adipiscuntur, C. Fannius ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.: amitti magis quam adipisci, Fab. Maximus, ib.; so esp. adeptus, Cic. de Sen. 2, 4; Sall. C. 7; id. J. 101; Tac. A. 1, 7, 9; Suet. Tib. 33; cf. Gell. 15, 13; Prisc. 790 sq.; Rudd. I, p. 288; Kritz ad Sall. C. 7, 3.—**d.** With *gen.*: arma, quis Galba rerum adeptus est, Tac. A. 3, 55; ib. 6, 45 (here Halm reads *apisceretur*); Rudd. II, p. 120; Zumpt, § 466.

adipsathéon, i, n. [*ἀδῖψος* - *θεός*, quenching the thirst of the gods], a *love, thorny shrub*, also called *erysisceptrum* or *diucheton*, Plin. 24, 13, 69, § 112.

† **adipsos**, i, f., = *ἀδῖψος* (quenching thirst). **I.** A *species of date*, Plin. 12, 22, 47, § 108.—**II.** *Liquorice*, glycyrrhiza, Plin. 22, 9, 11, § 25.

aditalis, e, *adj.* [aditus], *pertaining to entrance*: *cena, given by a magistrate when he entered upon his office, an inaugural feast*, Varr. R. 3, 6, 6; Sen. Ep. 95, 41; 123, 4; Plin. 10, 20, 23, § 45; so, *epulae*, id. 29, 4, 14, § 58.

aditculus, i, m. *dim.* [id.], "parvus aditus," Fest. p. 29 Müll.—The same in the *fem.* **aditcula**, ae, Jul. Val. 3, 70 Mai.

aditio, ōnis, f. [i. adeo]. **I.** A *going to, approach*: quid tibi hanc aditio est? (i. e. aditio ad hanc, the verbal substantive with the case of the verb: v. Zumpt, § 681), *why do you approach her?* Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 62; praetoris, Dig. 39, 1, 1 al.—**II.** *hereditatis, the entering upon an inheritance* (v. I. adeo, II. A.). Dig. 50, 17, 77 al.

adito, avi, v. *freq.* [id.], *to go to or approach often*: ad eum aditavere, Enn. ap. Diom. 356 P. (Trag. v. 433 ed. Vahl.); perh. also Col. 8, 3, 4: aditet aviarius qui, etc. (instead of *habitet*): si adites propius, os denasabit tibi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 75; where Ritschl reads *aditatus*.

1. aditus, a, um, *Part.* of I. adeo.

2. aditus, ūs, m. [i. adeo], *a going to, approach, access*. **I.** Lit.: quorum abitu aut aditu, Lucr. 1, 677: urbes permultas aut aditu atque adventu esse captas, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8: quo neque sit ventis aditus, Verg. G. 4, 9; so id. A. 4, 293, 423 al.—With *ad*: aditus ad eum difficilior, Cic. Att. 15, 8; so id. N. D. 2, 47 *fn.*; Ov. F. 1, 173; Tac. A. 2, 28.—With *in* (cf. I. adeo): aditus in id sacrum non est viris, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 45; so Anct. Or. pro Dom. 42, 110 al.: aditus ad me minime provinciales, *which are not made in the manner customary (with the praetor)*, Cic. Att. 1, 2.—**II.** *Transf.* **A.** *The possibility, leave, permission, or right of approaching, or of admittance, access* (cf. accessus): faciles aditus ad eum privatorum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14; so id. Rosc. Am. 38; id. Fam. 6, 13; Nep. Paus. 3; Liv. 41, 23; Hor. S. 1, 9, 56: homo rari aditus, *a man rarely accessible*, Liv. 24, 5.—*Trop.*: si qui mihi erit aditus de tuis fortunis agendi, Cic. Fam. 6, 10; so Caes. B. G. 5, 41; id. B. C. 1, 31.—**B.** *Concr.*, *the place through which one approaches a thing, an entrance, avenue, etc.* (opp. abitus; cf. also accessus): primo aditu vestibuloque prohibere, Cic. Caecin. 12; id. Verr. 2, 2, 66, § 160: aditus insulae muniti, id. Att. 4, 16; so id. Phil. 1, 10; Caes. B. G. 4, 20; id. B. C. 2, 16; Liv. 36, 10; Ov. M. 3, 226; id. F. 6, 157; id. H. 18, 44.—Hence *trop.* (in Cic. very freq.): quartus aditus ad initia rerum, Varr. L. 5, § 8 Müll.: aditus ad causam, Cic. Sull. 2: vestibula honesta aditusque ad causam illustres facere, id. Or. 15; so id. de Or. 1, 21, 47; 3, 2; id. Off. 2, 9; id. Font. 5; id. Caecin. 25, 72; id. Agr. 2, 15; id. Att. 2, 17 al.

adjacentia, v. the foll. art.

adjacéo, cii, *no sup.*, 2, v. n., *to lie at or near, to be contiguous to, to border upon* (most freq. used of the geog. position of a place).—*Constr.* with *dat.*, *acc.*, *ad*, or *absol.* (in the hist. very freq.).—(a) *With dat.*: Tusens ager Romano adjacet, Liv. 2, 49, 9; mari, id. 26, 42, 4; Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 56; Front. Strat. 3, 9, 5: cum Romani adjacerent vallo, Tac. A. 1, 65: munitionibus, id. ib. 4, 48: adjacet undis moles, Ov. M. 11, 739: quae adjacet torrenti Jeboc, Vulg. Deut. 2, 37.—*Trop.*: velle adjacet mihi, Vulg. Rom. 7, 18; 7, 21.—(b) *With acc.*: gentes quae mare illud adjacent, Nep. Tim. 2, 1: Etrurian, Liv. 7, 12, 6 (v.

Alschevski and Weissenb. ad h. 1.).—(γ) *With ad*: ad Syrtim, Mel. 1, 7, 2; so perh. also Caes. B. G. 6, 33, 2: quae (regio) ad Aduatucos adjacet (for the lect. vulg. *Aduatucos* or *Aduatucis*), and id. B. C. 2, 1; v. *adigo* *fn.*—(δ) *Absol.*: adjacet (via) et mollior et magis trita, Quint. 1, 6, 22: adjacente Tiberi, Tac. H. 2, 93; so, adjacentes populi, i. q. propinqui, *contiguous, neighboring*, Tac. A. 13, 55.—And **adjacentia**, ium, n., *the adjoining country*: lacum in adjacentia erupturum, Tac. A. 1, 79; 5, 14: projecto nitore adjacentia illustrare, Plin. 37, 9, 52, § 137.

* **ad-jaculatus**, a, um, *adj.*, *thrown or cast at*: fulgor, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 41.

adjecticus or **-tius**, a, um [adjeicio], *adj.*, *added besides* (late Lat.): incommoda, Cassiod. Varr. 11, 8.

adjectio, ōnis, f. [id.], *an adding to, addition, annexation*. **I.** In *gen.*: Romana res adjecione populi Albani aucta, Liv. 1, 30: illiberalis, a *small addition*, id. 38, 14 *est.*: calor, Sen. Ep. 189: litterarum, Quint. 1, 5, 16; also *the permission of adding, etc.* (cf. accessus, aditus): Hispaniensibus familiarum adjeciones dedit, *he granted to them the right of settling new families*, Tac. H. 1, 78.—More freq. **II.** *Esp.*, as t. t. **A.** In *archit.* **I.** A *projection in the pedestal of columns, the cornice of the pedestal*, Vitruv. 3, 2.—**B.** In *medicine*, *a strengthening, invigorating remedy*: quae (i. e. diseases) non detracionibus, sed adjecionibus curantur, Vitruv. 1, 6, 3.—**C.** In *rhet.*, *the repetition of the same word, e. g. occidi, occidi*, Quint. 9, 3, 28 (in Cic. *adjunctio*, q. v.).—**D.** In *auctions*, *the addition to a bid*, Dig. 18, 2, 17 al.; cf. *adjeicio*.

adjektivus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], in *gram.*, *that is added to the noun substantive, adjective*: et significat vel laudem vel vituperationem, vel medium vel accidens, ut justus, impius, magnus, albus, Prisc. p. 578 P.; cf. *Macr. S. 1, 4.*

(**adjecto**, are, 1, v. a., false reading in Apic. 8, 2.)

1. adjectus, a, um, *Part.*, of *adjeicio*.

2. adjectus, ūs, m. [adjeicio], *an adding or applying to*: odoris (ad naribus), Lucr. 4, 673; so id. 1, 689: cuneorum, *addition* (opp. *exemptio*), Vitruv. 9, 6.

ad-jicio (better **adicio**), jēci, jectum, 3, v. a. [jacio], *to throw or cast a thing to, to put or place at or near*.—*Constr.*: aliquid alicui rei. **I.** In *gen.*: rogam bustumve novum vetat propius sexaginta pedes adici aedes alienas, *to place nearer than*, Cic. Leg. 2, 24: hordei numero ad summam tritici adjecto, id. Verr. 3, 188: adjectoque cavae suppleuntur sanguine venae, Ov. M. 7, 291; so ib. 266; 14, 276.—More freq. *trop.*: quo ne imprudentiam quidem oculorum adici fas fuit, *to turn the eyes pryingly to, to direct the sight to, etc.*, Cic. Leg. 2, 14, 36: Parthus adject Armeniae manum, Vell. 2, 100: album calculum errori, *to approve*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2.—With *in*: virus in anguis, Ov. A. A. 3, 7: telum ex locis superioribus in litus, *to throw, to hurl*, Caes. B. G. 4, 23, 3.—**B.** *Transf.* to mental objects, *to turn or direct the mind, eye, etc., to, to fasten them upon something*.—With *dat.* or *ad*: qui amabilitati animum adiceret, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 1: animum militi, id. Mil. 3, 3, 34: ad virginem animum adject, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 63: cum ad omnia vestra pauci homines cupiditatis oculos adjecissent, Cic. Agr. 2, 10: plane videbant adjectum esse oculum hereditati, id. Verr. 2, 2, 15, § 37 (diff. from *adiciere* oculos, cited above): adjecti animum ad consilium, Liv. 25, 37: novo etiam consilio animum adject, id. 28, 33.—**II.** *Esp.* **A.** *To add or apply to a thing by way of increase, to increase*, = *προστίθεαι* (cf. *addo*).—*Lit.* and *trop.*: *constr.* with *ad* or *dat.*: ad bellicam laudem ingenii gloriam, Cic. Off. 1, 32: decus alicui, Vell. 2, 36: aliquantum ea res duci famae et auctoritatis adject, Liv. 44, 33: so id. 10, 7; 24, 5; Tac. Agr. 26; Suet. Oth. 11: id. Tib. 67; id. Calig. 15; id. Caes. 38 al.: *morem ritusque sacrorum*, Verg. A. 12, 837: *addecere bonae paulo plus artis Athenae*, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 43; so Ov. M. 10, 656; id. P. 1, 8, 56; Vulg. Matt. 6, 27

and 33; also *to add a new thought to what has preceded* (cf. *addo, accedo, advenio*; hence, like *addo*, in the *sing.*, though several persons are addressed): huc natus adice septem, Ov. M. 6, 182.—**B.** *Of a speaker, to add to what has already been said*.—*Constr.* with *acc.* and *inf.* (only in Vell. and in the hist. after the Aug. per.): adiciens nunquam defuturos raptore Italicae libertatis lupos, Vell. 2, 27, 2; so, adjecerat Tiberius non id tempus censuræ nec defuturum corrigendi auctorem, Tac. A. 2, 33: adjecti in domo ejus venenum esse, id. ib. 4, 21.—Rarely followed by *oratio* *directa*: cum dixisset... adjecissetque: Si quid huic acciderit, etc., Vell. 2, 32, 1.—With *ut* and *subj.*, Liv. 2, 27.—**C.** In *auctions*, t. t., *to add to a bid, to out-bid*: liciti sunt usque adeo, quoad se efficere posse arbitrantur; super adject Aeschrio, *bid on*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 77 B. and K.; but cf. Zumpt ad h. l.; Dig. 18, 2, 19.—**D.** In *gen.*, in the Vulg. by *Hebraism* (cf. *ἔπι*), *to add to do, to do further*: adject Dominus loqui, *the Lord furthermore spoke*, Isa. 7, 10: non adiect, ut resurgat, ib. 24, 20: adiciens dixit parabolam, ib. Luc. 19, 11.

(**ad-jubeo**, ēre, 2, v. a., false read. in Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 50, instead of *ut jubeat* (Ritschl); and in Cat. 32, 4, inst. of *adjuvato*.)

ad-judicatio, ōnis, f. [adjudico], *a judicial adjudging of a matter, an adjudication*, Dig. 10, 2, 36; 28, 5, 78 al.

ad-judico, avi, itum, 1, v. a., *to grant or award a thing to one, as judge, to adjudge* (opp. *adjudico*).—With *acc.* and *dat.* **I.** *Lit.*: me est aequum frui frateris armis mihique adjeicari, Poët. ap. Auct. Her. 2, 26, 42: regnum Ptolemaeo, Cic. Agr. 2, 17; 2, 43: mulierem Veneri in servitute, id. Div. in Caecil. 17, 56: Bruto legiones, id. Phil. 10, 6; so id. Off. 1, 10; Liv. 3, 72; Val. Max. 7, 3; Suet. Aug. 32 al.: nemo dubitabat, quin domus nobis esset adjudicata, Cic. Att. 42; so Caes. B. G. 7, 37; cf. Sen. Hipp. 109.—And poet. of Augustus: si quid abest (i. e. dicioni Romanorum nondum subjectum) Italis adjudicat armis, i. e. *like a judge, he subjects the nations to the Roman sway, merely by his arbitrary sentence*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 57: *causam alicui, to decide in one's favor*, Cic. de Or. 2, 29, 129.—**II.** In *gen.*, *to assign or ascribe a thing to one*: Pompeius saepe hujus mihi salutem imperii adjudicavit, *has ascribed to me*, Cic. Att. 1, 19: optimum saporem ostreis Lucrinis adjudicavit, *conceded*, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 183.

For *adjudicatio* in Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 6, Ritschl reads *tu judicatio*.

adjuero = *adjuvero*, v. *adjuvo*.

ad-jūgo, *no perf.*, ātum, 1, v. a., *to yoke or fasten to or together, to unite*. **I.** *Lit.*, in the lang. of gardening: palmetes, Col. 4, 17, 6: pampinus adjugatae (vitis), Plin. 17, 22, 35, § 175.—**II.** In *gen.*, *to join or add to something*: mater est terra, ea parit corpus, animam aether adjugat, Pac. ap. Non. 75, 11 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 88); so, *blandam hortatricem adjugat Voluptatem*, id. ib. 75, 13 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 100): *adjugat corpora, of the sexes*, Lact. Opif. Dei, 6.

adjuventum, i, n. [a contraction of *adjuvamentum*, from *adjuvo*], *a means of aid; help, aid, assistance, support* (class.): nihil aderat (in illa puella) adjuventi ad pulchritudinem, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 55: esse alicui magno adjuvento ad victoriam, Cic. Brut. 1, 4: Quam ad rem magnum attulimus adjuventum hominibus nostris, id. Off. 1, 1: *adjuventa et subsidia consulatus*, id. Mur. 18: *adjuventa salutis*, id. Sen. 27: multis aliis adjuventis petitionis ornatus, id. Mur. 53: mihi honoribus, id. Imp. Pomp. 24; id. Fin. 5, 21; id. Fam. 13, 30; Sall. J. 45, 2; Quint. proem. § 27; Ov. P. 4, 13, 31 al.

ad-junctio, ōnis, f. [adjungo], *a joining or binding to, a union or conjunction* (Cicero; esp. in his rhet. writings). **I.** In *gen.*: si haec (sc. *φρασίς ἢ πρὸς τὰ τεκνα*) non est, nulla potest homini esse ad hominem naturae adjunctio, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 4; so, animi, Q. Cic. Pet. Cons. 6, 21.—**II.** *Esp.* **A.** *An addition*: virtutis, Cic. Fin. 2, 13,

39: verborum, id. Part. Or. 5, 16.—Hence. **B.** In rhet. **1.** A limitation or restriction made by an addition, a limiting or restricting adjunct: esse quasdam cum adjunctione necessitudines. . . illic, in superiore, adjunctio (i. e. exceptio) est haec: nisi malint, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 57, 171.—**2.** A figure of speech, acc. to Forcell. = συμ-πλοκή, repetition of the same word, Cic. de Or. 3, 54, 206 (as an example, v. Agr. 2, 9: Quis legem tulit? Nullus. Quis majorem partem populi suffragiis prohibuit? Nullus.); acc. to Auct. Her., we have an adjunctio when the verb stands either at the beginning or at the end of a clause, as opp. to conjunctio, i. e. when the verb is interposed amid the words, 4, 27, 38; cf. Quint. 9, 1, 33, and 9, 3, 62.

adjunctivus, a, um, *adj.* [adjungo], that is joined or added.—In gram.: conjunctiones, conjunctions that govern the subj. mood, Prisc. p. 1028 P.: modus, the subjunctive mood, Diom. p. 331 P.

* **adjunctor**, ōris, m. [id.], one who adds, joins, or writes (used only by Cic. in strong indignation): ille Galliae ulterioris adjunctor, i. e. Pompey, by whose influence Gallia Transalpina was granted to Caesar, in addition to Gallia Cisalpina, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 3.

ad-jungo, uxi, nectum, 3, v. a., to add, join, annex, or bind to any thing. **I.** Lit., of cattle, to yoke, to harness (cf. jugo, jugum, jungo, etc.): ad-jungere feras (preceded by hijugos agitare leones), Lucr. 2, 604: tauros aratro, Tib. 1, 9, 7: postello mures, Hor. S. 2, 3, 247: tigribus adjunctis aurea lora dabat, Ov. A. A. 1, 552; so id. Am. 1, 1, 26; Gell. 20, 1.—Hence, **II.** Transf.

A. Of persons or things, to join or add to.—With *ad* or *dat.*: ad probos te ad-junxeris, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 59; where the figure of yoking is closely adhered to (v. the connection): ad-junge te ad currum, Vulg. Act. 8, 29: socium quaerit, quem ad-jungat sibi, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 22: comitem T. Volturnum, Cic. Cat. 3, 4: se comitem fugae, id. Att. 9, 10, 2: ei proxime adjunctus frater fuit, id. Brut. 28: viro se, Verg. A. 8, 13: adjuncti sunt Paulo et Silae, Vulg. Act. 17, 4: accessionem aedibus, Cic. Off. 1, 39: ulmivites, Verg. G. 1, 2: classem lateri castrorum, id. A. 9, 69; so esp. freq. of places, lying near, adjacent: huic fundo continencia quaedam praedia et adjuncta mercator, Cic. Caec. 4; Nep. Dion. 5; Curt. 8, 1; cf. id. 5, 4; Sil. 8, 642.—**Trop.**: ad malam aetatem ad-jungere cruciatum, Pac. ap. Non. 2, 1: imperium credat gravius esse, vi quod fit, quam illud quod amicitia ad-jungitur, the command which is put upon him, given him, with kind feeling, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 42.—Hence, ad-jungere aliquem sibi, to bind to one's self, to enter into friendship with, to make one a friend: familiarum colere, ad-jungere, ad-jungere, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 4; Cic. Mur. 19; so Q. Cic. Pet. 7; Nep. Alc. 5, 9; id. Eum. 2; so, agros populo Romano, Cic. Agr. 1, 2: totam ad imperium pop. R. Cilicium, id. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: urben in societatem, Liv. 37, 15: sibi aliquem beneficio, to lay one under obligation to one's self, to oblige: quem beneficio ad-jungas, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 47; also without beneficio: ut parentes propinquosque eorum ad-jungeret, Tac. A. 3, 43.—**B.** Met. of mental objects, to apply to, to direct to (very freq. and class.): animum ad aliquod studium, Ter. And. 1, 1, 29: fidem visis, to give credit to, Cic. Ac. 1, 11; id. Div. 2, 55: huc animum tu ad-jungas tuum, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 61: diligentia vestra nobis ad-jungenda est, Cic. Clu. 1: ut aliquis metus adjunctus sit ad gratiam, id. Div. in Caecil. 7, 24: suspicionem potius ad praedam quam ad egestatem, to direct suspicion rather to him who possesses the booty, than to him who lives in poverty, id. Rose. Am. 31.—**C.** To add or join something to a thing as an accompaniment, to annex, to subjoin, to let follow or attend: audi atque auditis hostium munus ad-jungito, hear and let requital follow what is heard, Enn. ap. Fest. s. v. redhostire, p. 270 Müll. (Trag. v. 154 Vahl.): huic voluptati hoc adjunctum est odium, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 34: istam juris scientiam eloquentiae tanquam ancillulam pedesquamque ad-junxisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 236.—Hence of a new thought or circumstance, to

add it to the preceding: quod cum dicere, illud ad-junxi: nihil tecum ita, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 2: satis erit dictum, si hoc unum ad-junxero, Nep. Epam. 10: His ad-jungit, Ilylan nautae quo fonte relictum Clamassent, Verg. E. 6, 43 (v. addo, adjicio, etc.): ad ceteras summas utilitates, haec quoque opportunitas ad-jungatur, ut, etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 17, 50: Adjuncto vero, ut idem etiam prudentes haberentur, id. Off. 2, 12.—Hence,

D. In rhet.: **adjuncta**, n., collateral circumstances: loci argumentorum ex adjunctis repeti possunt, ut quaeratur, quid ante rem, quid cum re, quid postea evenierit, Cic. Top. 12; so id. ib. 18; cf. consequens.—Hence, **adjunctus**, a, um, P. a.

A. Joined, added to, or connected with a thing: quae propiora hujus causae et adjunctiora sunt, Cic. Clu. 10: ventum ad veram et adjunctissimam quaestionem, Arn. 7, p. 243.—Hence, **B.** adjuncta, ōrum, n., additional circumstances, adjuncts, things closely connected with, belonging or suitable to: semper in adjunctis aevoque morabimur aptis, Hor. A. P. 178.—*Adv.* not used.

adjuramentum, i, n. [adjuro], a conjuring, entreating (late Lat.), Vulg. Tob. 9, 5.

adjuratio, ōnis, f. [id.], a swearing to something by something, swearing, adjuration: adjuratione suae salutis, by swearing by her own safety, App. M. 2, p. 123 fn.: divini nominis, Lact. 2, 17.

adjurātor, ōris, m. [id.], one who conjures a thing, a conjurer (late Lat.), Alcim. 2, 312.

adjurātorius, a, um, *adj.* [adjurātor], pertaining to swearing: cautio, Cod. 12, 26, 4, § 2; 12, 30, 3, § 3.

1. ad-juro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to swear to, to confirm by an oath.—With *acc.*, or *acc.* and *inf.*, or *ut*. **I.** Lit.: eam suam esse filiam sancte ad-jurabat mihi, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 27; Ter. Hec. 2, 2, 26: ad-jurasse quid te me invito non esse facturum, Cic. Phil. 2, 9; id. Q. Fr. 2, 8; 3, 5; id. 9, 19; Liv. 7, 5; Suet. Aug. 31; id. Ner. 24; id. Tit. 9; Ov. H. 20, 159; Stat. Th. 7, 129; Just. 24, 2.—*Absol.*: ad-jurat, Cic. Att. 2, 20.—**II.** Transf. **A.** To swear by any person or thing: per omnes deos ad-juro, ut, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 4, 6, 8: per omnes tibi ad-juro deos nunquam eam me deserturum, Ter. And. 4, 2, 11; Cic. Phil. 2, 4.—In the poetry of the Aug. per. after the manner of the Greek, with the *acc.* of that by which one swears (cf. θυμῷ τοῦ θεοῦ, in L. and S.): ad-juro Stygii caput implacabile fontis, Verg. A. 12, 816: ad-juro teque tuomque caput, Cat. 66, 40.—**B.** To swear to something in addition: censors edixerunt, ut praeter commune jus jurandum haec ad-jurarent, etc., Liv. 43, 14.—In later Lat., to conjure or adjure, to beg or entreat earnestly: ad-juratum esse in senatu Tacitum, ut optimum aliquem principem faceret, Vop. Flor. 1.—**D.** In the Church Fathers, to adjure (in exorcising): daemones Dei nomine ad-jurati de corporibus excedunt, Lact. 2, 15.

2. ad-juro, i, q. ad-juro, v. ad-juro.

* **adjutabilis**, e, *adj.* [adjuto], helping, suited to aid, serviceable: opera, Plaut. Mil. 4, 4, 8.

adjūto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. [adjuvo] (ante-class.; esp. in Plaut. and Terence, and in later Lat.), to help, to be serviceable to, to assist: aliquem, Att. ap. Non. 424, 2: istocine pacto me ad-jutas? Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 81; id. Cas. 3, 3, 17; id. Truc. 2, 5, 26; 2, 7, 8: Pamphilum, Ter. And. 1, 3, 4; id. Heaut. 3, 1, 7; 2, 35; id. Ad. prol. 16; id. Phorm. prol. 34: funus, id. ib. 1, 2, 49.—With two *acc.*: id ad-juta me, quo id fiat facilius, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 70.—With *dat. pers.*: ad-juta mihi, Pac. ap. Don. ad Ter. Ad. prol. 16; cf. Ruhnk. ad Ter. Hec. 3, 2, 24.—Also on a coin: deus ad-juta Romanis, Eckh. D. N. 8, p. 223: saltem nobis ad-jutasses, Petr. Fragm. Trag. 62 Burm.—*Pass.*: ad-jutamur enim atque alimur certis ab rebus, Lucr. 1, 812.

1. adjūtōr, ātus, 1, v. dep., i. q. ad-juto, and also ante-class. (found in Pac., Afran., and Lucil.), to adjutamine et defendite, Pac. ap. Non. 74, 2: Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 89; Pac. ap. Non. 477, 26: me ad-jutamini, Afran. ib.: magna ad-jutatus diu, Lucil. ib.

2. adjūtōr, ōris, m. [adjuvo], one who helps, a helper, assistant, aider, promoter (class. through all periods). **I.** In gen.: hic adjutor meus et monitor et praemonstrator, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 2: ejus iracundiae, id. Ad. 1, 1, 66: ad hanc rem ad-jutorem dari, id. Phorm. 3, 3, 26: ad-jutores ad me restituendum multi fuerunt, Cic. Quint. 9: in psaltria hac emunda, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 9: honoris, Cic. Fl. 1: ad praedam, id. Rose. Am. 2, 6; so id. de Or. 1, 59; id. Tusc. 1, 12: tibi venit ad-jutor, id. N. D. 1, 7: L. ille Torquatus auctor exstitit, id. Sull. 34; id. Off. 2, 15; 3, 33; id. Fin. 5, 30; id. Att. 8, 3, 9, 12; Caes. B. C. 1, 7; Sall. J. 82; Liv. 29, 1, 18: nolite dubitare libertatem consule ad-jutore defendere, with the *aid* of the consul, Cic. Leg. Agr. 16; and so often, id. Verr. 1, 155; id. Font. 44; id. Clu. 36; id. Mur. 84.—**II.** Esp., a common name of a military or civil officer, an *aid*, *adjutant*, *assistant*, *deputy*, *secretary*, etc.: comites et ad-jutores negotiorum publicorum, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 3: dato ad-jutore Pharnabazo, Nep. Con. 4; so id. Chabr. 2; Liv. 33, 43; Suet. Aug. 39; id. Tib. 63; id. Calig. 26: rhetorum (i. e. hypodidascai), Quint. 2, 5, 3; Gell. 13, 9; and in the inscriptions in Orell. 3462, 3200 al.; under the emperors an *officer of court*, *minister* (v. Vell. 2, 127; cf. Suet. Calig. 26); usu. with *ab* and the word indicative of the office (v. *ab fin.*): ad-jutor a rationibus, Orell. Inscr. 32: a sacris, ib. 2847: a commentariis ornamentorum, ib. 2892.—Also with *gen.*: ad-jutor corniculari, ib. 3517: haruspicum imperatoris, ib. 3420 al.—In scenic language, ad-jutor is the one who, by his part, sustains or assists the hero of the piece (πρωταγωνιστής), to which the class. passage, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 15, refers; cf. Heind. ad Hor. S. 1, 9, 46: in scena postquam solus constitit sine apparatu, nullis ad-jutoribus, with no subordinate actors, Phaedr. 5, 5, 14; Suet. Gramm. 18; Val. Max. 2, 4, no. 4.

adjūtōrium, i, n. [adjutor], help, aid, assistance, support (rare: prob. not before the Aug. per.): magnam Thracum manum in adjutorium belli secum trahabat, Vell. 2, 112 Ruhnk.: ignis, Sen. Ep. 31: juris, Quint. 3, 8, 83.—In *plur.*, Col. 12 praef.

adjūtrix, icis, f. [id.], she that helps, an assistant, helper, etc. **I.** In gen. (class.): aliqua fortuna fuerit ad-jutrix tibi, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 13; id. Trin. prol. 13: matres filis in peccato ad-jutrices solent esse, Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 39; id. Eun. 5, 2, 46: id. Hec. prol. alt. 24, 40; 4, 4, 83: Messana tuorum ad-jutrix scelerum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 8, § 17: Minerva ad-jutrix consiliorum meorum, Auct. Or. pro Dom. 57: quae res Plancio in petitione fuisset ad-jutrix, Cic. Planc. 1: assentatio vitiorum ad-jutrix, id. Lael. 24, 89: hanc urbem habebat ad-jutricem scelerum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 62, § 160.—**II.** Esp.: legiones ad-jutrices, legions raised by the proconsul in the provinces for the purpose of strengthening the veteran army, Tac. H. 2, 43; 3, 44; cf. Suet. Galb. 10; cf. Gruter, Ins. 193, 3; 414, 8; 169, 7 al.

1. adjūtus, a, um, *Part.* of adjuvo.

* **2. adjūtus**, ūs, m. [adjuvo], help, aid: unius ad-juti, Macr. S. 7, 7.

ad-jūvo, juvi, jūtum, 1, v. a. (very rare juvavi, juvatum; hence, adjuvaturus, Petr. Sat. 18: ad-jūro or ad-jūro=ad-juro, Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1: ad-juerit=ad-juravit, Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 4), to give aid to, to help, assist, support: aliquem. (Adjuvare applies to every kind of help or support; while *auxiliari* is only used of one who, from his weakness, needs assistance, and *subvenire* of one who is in difficulty or embarrassment; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 1, 7.) **I.** In gen.: O Tite, si quid te ad-juro curamve levāssō quae nunc te coquit, etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Sen. 1, 1 (Ann. v. 339 Vahl.): di me etsi perdunt, tamen esse ad-jutam expetunt, Pac. ap. Non. 97, 14 (Rib. Trag. Rel. p. 102): miseram, inopes, aerumnas alioque auxilio, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 39: operā me ad-juves, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 3: me ad-juves in hac re, id. And. 3, 3, 10: id spero ad-jutores deos (i. e. in ea re), id. ib. 3, 2, 42: ad verum probandum auctoritas ad-juvat, Cic. Quint. 23: si nihil ad percipiendam colendamque virtutem litteris ad-juvarentur, id. Arch. 7, 16: maerorem orationis lacrimis suis, id. de Or.

2, 47: Q. Hortensii operā rem publicam ad-
 jutam (esse), id. Phil. 10, 26: si nos medio-
 cris fortuna rei publicae adjuverit, Planc.
 ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 15: aliquem in filiarum
 collocatio, id. Off. 2, 16: auxiliis et copiis,
 i. e. militibus auxiliariis, id. Fam. 1, 7; cf.
 Liv. 29, 5: sua sponte eos ad iudicium profes-
 sus, Nep. Chabr. 2; id. Milit. 2; id. Phoc. 2:
 Antiochum Aetolosque ad iudicium pronun-
 tiat, Liv. 34, 37: fortis fortuna adjuvat, Ter.
 Phorm. 1, 4, 25, and Liv. 34, 37: aliquem ad
 bellum, id. 20, 1; cf. id. 27, 15 Drak.: ad iudicium
 casu, Suet. Tib. 13: suffragio, id. Vitell. 7:
 manu alicujus, id. Dom. 14: adjuvare preces,
 id. Ner. 21: pennis ad iudicium amoris, Ov. M. 1,
 540; so Juv. 6, 504; Sil. 6, 249; cf. id. 5,
 326.—**II.** E sp. **A.** To help, cherish (esp.
 a state of mind), to sustain: jam tu quoque
 huius adjuvas insaniam, Plaut. Am. 2,
 2, 166: ferendus error immo vero etiam ad-
 juvandum, Cic. Att. 12, 43: clamore Romani
 adjuvant militem suum, *animate, encourage*,
 Liv. 1, 25; so Curt. 3, 6: ignem, Liv.
 34, 39: formam curā, Ov. M. 2, 732.—**B.**
Absol. (very rare), to profit, avail, be
 of use, be profitable (syn.: utile est, opere
 pretium est, convenit). (*a.*) *Impers.*:
 in re mala animo si bono utare, adjuvat,
 Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 10.—(*b.*) With subject:
 solitudo aliquid adjuvat, Cic. Att. 12, 14:
 alteri non multum adjuvabant, Caes. B. G.
 7, 17: adjuvat hoc quoque, Hor. S. 2, 5, 73.
 Rare constructions. **a.** With a whole
 subjective clause with quod as subject:
 multum eorum opinionem adjuvat, quod
 (the circumstance that) sine iumentis...
 ad iter profectos videbant, Caes. B. C. 1, 69.
b. With two acc.: irrides in re tanta?
 neque me quidquam consilio adjuvas? Ter.
 Heaut. 5, 2, 29; cf. Rudd. II. p. 179, n. 75.—
c. With ut or ne: ut amplissimum nomen
 consequeremur, unius praeter ceteros adju-
 visti, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 15: adjuvato, nequis li-
 minis obseret tabellam, Cat. 324.—**d.** With
 inf.: adjuvat enim (pater, the male) incu-
 bare, helps to hatch, Plin. 11, 24, 29, § 85.—
e. With the dat. of the person and the acc.
 of the thing: operam mutuam dent et mes-
 senes hanc nobis adjuvant, Gell. 2, 29; cf.
 adjuvato.—Hence, **adjuvans**, antis, *P. a.*,
subst. with gen.: non haec adjuvantia cau-
 sarum, sed has ipsas esse omnium causas,
 Cic. Univ. 14.
adl. Words beginning thus, v. under all.
ad-māturo, āre, v. a., to bring to
 maturity; fig.: to mature, ripen: admatu-
 rari detectionem civitatis, Caes. B. G. 7,
 54, 2.
admensus, a, um, *Part.* of admetior.
ad-meo, āre, v. n., to go to or ap-
 proach: admeabant monstra natatu, Paul.
 Nol. 17, 119.
ad-mētor, mensus, a, v. dep., to
 measure out: vinum emptoribus, Cato,
 R. R. 134: frumentum alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 3,
 31; so Suet. Aug. 41; Curt. 3, 12.—*Pass.*:
 quod (sc. vinum) admensum erit, *meas-
 ured out*, Cato, R. R. 148.
Admētus, i, m. **I.** In mythology, a
 king of Phœria, in Thessaly, the husband
 of Alceste, whose sheep Apollo was con-
 demned by Jupiter to tend for a long
 time, Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 9; id. A. 7, 761
 (cf. Alceste).—**II.** In hist., a king of the
 Molossi, the friend and protector of The-
 mistocles, Nep. Them. 8.
ad-migro, āre, i, v. n., lit., to go
 to a place; hence, trop., to come to, to be
 added to: ad paupertatem si admigrant
 infamiae, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 19.
admiculābundus, a, um [admi-
 culus], supporting one's self, Auct. Itin.
 Alex. 21 Mai.
admiculātor, ōris, m. [id.], one
 who supports, a supporter, assistant;
 trop.: Tirone Cicero admiculatore et
 quasi ministro in studiis litterarum usus
 est, Gell. 7, 3, 8.
admiculō, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [ad-
 miculum] (orig. belonging to agriculture
 and botany), to prop up, to support. **I.**
 Lit.: vites admiculatae sudibus, Plin. 14,
 1, 3, § 13; so Col.: vitem admiculato ar-
 boris jungito, de Arb. 16 (Cic. has for this
 admiculor, q. v.).—**II.** Trop., = adjuvo
 (only ante- and post-class.): admiculavi
 voluntatem tuam scribendo, Varr. ap. Non.
 77, 16: tribunicio auxilio admiculati, id.
 ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.: id ipsum, quod diei-

mus, ex illis quoque Homericis versibus
 admiculari potest, i. e. confirmari, Gell. 2,
 30; so id. 14, 2: Di vitam hominum admi-
 culantes, Censor. 3.—Hence Varr. L. L.
 8, § 44 Müll., calls adverbs partes admi-
 culandi (orationem), *auxiliaries of dis-
 course*.—Hence, **admiculātus**, a,
 um, *P. a.*, supported; hence, well fur-
 nished or provided: memoria admicula-
 tor, Gell. praef. 1, 1.
admiculōr, ātus, i, v. dep. [id.],
 i. q. admiculō, to support, prop (a vine):
 ars agricolarum, quae circumcidat, ampu-
 let, erigat, extollat, admiculetur, etc.—
 *Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 39; v. Madv. ad h. l. (Pris-
 cian considers this *dep.* as the usual form,
 and hence gives the example cited from
 Varro under admiculō as an exception,
 Prisc. p. 791 P.; cf. id. 927 ib.).
admiculūm, i, n. [ad-manus], prop.,
 that on which the hand may rest, then
 in gen., a prop, stay, support. **I.** Lit.
A. Orig. in the language of vine-dressers,
 the stake or pole to which the vine clings,
 and by which it is supported: vites cla-
 viculis admicula, tanquam manibus ap-
 prehendant, atque ita se erigunt, ut ani-
 mantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 47: admiculorum or-
 dines, caput jugatio, id. Sen. 15; so Plin.
 17, 24, 36, § 215; cf. Drak. Liv. 6, 1, 4.—
 Hence, **B.** In gen., of any prop, stay, or
 support, assistance: admicula hominum,
 i. e. *aven, implements of agriculture, etc.*,
 Varr. R. R. 1, 17; Liv. 21, 36: motam (Ju-
 nonem) sede sua parvi molimenti admi-
 culis, id. 5, 22: admicula gubernandi ad-
 didit Tiphys, means of steering, the rudder,
 Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 208; cf. id. 11, 37, 61, § 162.
II. Trop., support, aid, auxiliary,
 assistant (class.): ad legionem cum itant,
 admiculum eis danunt alique cognatum,
 an assistant, Plaut. Most. 1, 2, 48: hanc
 igitur partem relictam explebimus, nullis
 admiculis, sed, ut dicitur, Marte nostro,
 Cic. Off. 3, 7: natura solitarium nihil amat,
 semperque ad aliquod tanquam admi-
 culum adnittitur, id. Lael. 23 fin.: quo primo
 admiculo erecta erat (urbs), eodem innisa
 M. Furio principe stetit, Liv. 6, 1: id senecuti
 suae admiculū fore, id. 10, 22: egere
 admiculis, ut in commune consulat, Tac.
 A. 12, 5; so, in militia aut via fessus admi-
 culum oro, id. ib. 14, 54: nullius externi in-
 digens admiculū, Ann. 24, 8; 21, 12; 14,
 6: Quibus debetis esse admiculo, Vulg.
 Esth. 16, 20.
ad-minister, tri, m., he who is near
 to aid or assist, a servant, an attendant,
 assistant; lit. and trop. (class.)—*Absol.*:
 Jovi se consiliarium atque administrum da-
 tum, Cic. Leg. 3, 19, 43: cum neque bellum
 gerere sine ministris posset, Sall. J. 74.—
 With gen.: puer victūs cotidiani admi-
 nister, Cic. Rosc. Am. 28, 77: ministri et
 satellites Sexti Naevii, id. Quint. 25, 80: sa-
 telles atque administrator audaciae, id. Cat.
 1, 3, 4: administrator ipsius cupiditatum, id.
 Verr. 2, 2, 54: rerum transactor et admi-
 nister, id. ib. 2, 69: socius et administrator
 omnium consiliorum, Sall. J. 29, 2.—With
 ad: ministris ad ea sacrificia Druidibus
 utuntur, Caes. B. G. 6, 16.
administra, ae, f. [administer], a
 female servant, assistant, or helper, a
 handmaid.—Lit. and fig.: *Camillam*
 qui glossmata interpretati dixerunt admi-
 nistrā, Varr. L. L. 7, § 34 Müll.: multae
 sunt artes eximiae huius administrāe comi-
 tesque virtutis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 13, 36.
administratio, ōnis, f. [administro].
I. Lit., a ministratio, aid, assistance:
 quae nec haberemus, nisi manus et ars ac-
 cessissent, nec his sine hominum admi-
 nistratio uteremur, Cic. Off. 2, 3, 12: aquae
 the right distribution of, Vitruv. 9, 8, 10.—
 Hence, **II.** Fig., the direction, manage-
 ment, or administration of a thing, i. q.
 curatio, procuratio: utrum (di) omni cura-
 tionē et administrationē rerum vacent, Cic.
 N. D. 1, 1, 2: rerum magnarum agitatio
 administratio, id. Inv. 2, 54, 163: mundi,
 id. N. D. 2, 34, 86; so id. Fam. 1, 9, 15,
 1: portūs, the use of, Caes. B. C. 1, 25; 2,
 2: Liv. 34, 6; Tac. Agr. 19; so *absol.*: Ideo
 habentes administrationem, *ministry*, Vulg.
 2 Cor. 4, 1.
administratiuncula, ae, f. dim.
 [administratio], a little administration,
 Cod. Th. 8, 4, 10.

* **administrātivus**, a, um, *adj.* [ad-
 ministro], fit or suitable for the admin-
 istration of a thing, practical: (rhetor-
 ics ars) activa vel administrativa, Quint. 2,
 18, 5.
administrātor, ōris, m. [id.], lit., he
 that is near to aid, assist, etc., in the
 care of a thing; hence, a manager, con-
 ductor (cf. administro); (imperator est) ad-
 ministrator quidam belli gerendi, Cic. de Or.
 1, 48, 210: rerum civitatis, Dig. 3, 4, 10 al.
administrātorius, a, um, *adj.* [ad-
 ministrator], performing the duties of an
 assistant, helper; serving, ministering:
 angeli, qui sunt administratori spiritus,
 Hier. ad Jes. 46, 11; cf. Vulg. Hebr. 1, 14.
ad-mistro, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. **I.**
 Lit., to be near as an aid, to attend
 upon, to assist, to serve (ministrum esse
 ad aliquam rem): conductam esse eam,
 quae hic administraret ad rem divinam tibi,
 Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 37: omnia per sacerdotes
 administrabantur, Vulg. Num. 18, 7: David
 in sua generatione cum administrasset, ib.
 Act. 13, 36: mel ad principia convivii et in
 secundam mensam administratur, is served
 up, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 5.—Hence, with esp.
 ref. to the object, **II.** Fig., to take charge
 of, to manage, guide, administer, exe-
 cute, accomplish, do, perform, etc. (the
 most usual signif. of this word; very freq.
 in Cic. and the hist.): a nobis omnia populi
 R. semper et belli adjuventa et pacis
 ornamenta administrata sunt, Cic. Verr. 2,
 5, 47; so, provinciam, to govern, id. ib. 2, 4,
 64: leges et judicia, id. Div. in Caecil. 22:
 rem publicam, id. Off. 1, 25; so Liv. 6, 6,
 11; cf. Drak. Liv. 6, 6, 11: bellum, Cic.
 Imp. Pomp. 2; id. Div. 2, 36 (a military
 t. t.); cf. with exercitus, id. Inv. 1, 34, 58;
 Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 2, 20, and Curtius ad
 Sall. J. 92, 9; Caes. B. G. 5, 50; id. B. C.
 1, 25, 26; Nep. Chabr. 2; id. Eum. 5 al.:
 rem familiarem, Cic. Inv. 1, 25: negotium
 alicujus, id. Fam. 13, 11: neque ab uno
 omnia imperia administrari poterant, *be
 issued, given*, Caes. B. G. 2, 22: classem, id.
 B. C. 3, 18: navem, to guide, steer, id. ib.
 3, 14: legionarii, qui dextram partem operis
 administrabant, i. e. who conducted the
 siege on the right side, id. ib. 2, 8: illu-
 striores legationes, Nep. Dion. 1: oppida et
 fines alicujus, Sall. J. 22; cf. also Suet. Caes.
 76; id. Tib. 8; id. Vitell. 5; id. Vesp. 4; so
absol. (the acc. must be supplied from that
 which precedes): neque administrandi (sc.
 navigium) neque repellendi facultas dabatur,
 Hirt. B. Al. 21: milites neque pro opere
 consistere neque inter vineas sine periculo
 administrare poterant, *nor... pursue their
 work without peril*, Sall. J. 92, 9: si cele-
 riter administraverint (sc. hoc opus), Vitruv.
 5, p. 19 Rod. (others translate administrare
 in this place, to put the hand to, to render
 service, to do one's duty, etc.).—Unus:
 virtutem, innocentiam, diligentiam alicujus,
 to employ, Cato ap. Cic. Fam. 15, 5.
admirābilis, e, *adj.* [admiror]. **I.**
 Worthy of admiration, admirable, wonder-
 ful: admirabilis in dicendo vir, Cic. de Or.
 1, 2: O clementiam admirabilem, id.
 Lig. 2, 6: gravitatem atque constantiam,
 id. Phil. 13, 41: scientia, id. ib. 9, 10.—
 Ironically: o admirabilem impudentiam,
 audaciam, temeritatem, Cic. Phil. 3, 7, 18;
 so, o admirabilior oratio, id. Or. 35: mag-
 nitudine pop. R. admirabilior adversis rebus
 quam secundis, Liv. 22, 37: admirabilem
 licentiam, Cic. Fat. 16: quam admirabile est
 nomen, Vulg. Psa. 8, 2: de tenebris vos vocavit
 in admirabile lumen suum, ib. 1 Pet. 2,
 9.—**II.** That produces wonder, wonder-
 ful, astonishing, strange, rare, *para-
 doxical*: haec παράδοξα illi, nos admira-
 bilia dicamus, Cic. Fin. 4, 27; cf. id. Par.
 praef. and Par. 4: admirabile genus (cau-
 sae), a quo alienatus est animus eorum qui
 audituri sunt, id. Inv. 1, 15, 20: concursus,
 id. ib. 10, 7: gloria, id. ib. 3, 26.—*Comp.*:
 non esse admirabilius Romanos Graeciā pel-
 li quam Hannibalem Italiā pulsum esse,
 Liv. 42, 50; also Flor. 4, 2, 47.—*Sup.*
 not used.—*Adv.*: admirabiliter (only in
 the posit.). **1.** Admirabiliter, Cic. N. D. 2,
 53, 132; id. Opt. Gen. Or. 6, 37; id. Att. 5,
 14, 2.—**2.** Paradoxically, strangely, πα-
 ραδόξως, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16 fin.
admirābilitas, ātis, f. [admirabilis],
 the quality that produces admiration or

II. Fig. **A.** Of words, entreaties, etc., to permit a thing to come, to give access or grant admittance, to receive: pacis mentionem admittere auribus, Liv. 34, 49; so 30, 3: nihil quod salutare esset ad aures admittebant, id. 25, 21: quo facilius aures iudicium, quae post dictum erimus admittent, Quint. 4, 3, 10.—Hence also *absol.*: admittere precationem, to hear, to grant, Liv. 31, 5 Gron.; Sll. 4, 698: tunc admittite jococ, give admittance to jesting, i. e. allow it, Mart. 4, 8.—So also: aliquid ad animum, Liv. 7, 9: cogitationem, Lact. 6, 13, 8.—**B.** Of an act, event, etc., to let it be done, to allow, permit ("feri pati," Don. ad Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 23).—With acc. of thing: sed tu quod cavere possis stultum admittere est, Ter. 1. c.: quod semel admissum cohereri non potest, Cic. Fin. 1, 1, 4: non admittere litem, id. Clu. 116: aspicere equid jam mare admitteret, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 17: non admittere illicita, Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 20.—With *subj. clause*: hosti non admissuro, quo minus aggrediretur, Tac. H. 2, 40.—With *acc. and inf.*: non admisit quemquam se senem, Vulg. Marc. 5, 37; so *acc.* of person alone: non admisit eum, ib. 5, 19.—Hence, in the language of soothsayers, t. of birds which give a favorable omen, = *addico*, to be propitious, to favor: impetritum, inauguratum' st, quovis admittunt aves, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 11: ubi aves non admisissent, Liv. 1, 36, 6; id. 4, 18 al. (hence: *admissivae*: aves, in Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.).—**C.** Of an unlawful act, design, etc., to grant admittance to one's self; hence, become guilty of, to perpetrate, to commit (it thus expresses rather the moral liability incurred freely; while *committere* designates the overt act, punishable by civil law, Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 3, 9; freq. and class.), often with a reflexive pron., in me, etc. (*acc.*): me hoc delictum admisisse in me, vehementer dolet, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 48: ea in te admisisisti quae, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 19, 47: tu nihil admittis in te formidine poenae, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 53: admittere in se culpam, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 61; Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 40: scelera, quae in se admisserit, Lucil. 27, 5 Müll.: quid umquam Habitus in se admisit, ut, etc., Cic. Clu. 60, 167: quantum in se facinus, Caes. B. G. 3, 9.—And without such reflexive pron.: cum multos multa admisse acceperim, Plaut. Mil. 4, 7, 4: quid ego tantum sceleris admisi miser? Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 83; so, si Milo admisisset aliquid, quod, etc., Cic. Mil. 23. *fn.*: dedecus id. Verr. 1, 17: commissum facinus et admissum dedecus confitebor, id. Fam. 3, 10, 7: tantum dedecus, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: si quod facinus, id. ib. 6, 12: flagitium, Cic. Clu. 128: fraudem, id. Rab. 126: malefocium, id. Sext. Rosc. 62: scelus, Nep. Ep. 6: facinus miserabile, Sall. J. 53, 7: pessimum facinus pejore exemplo, Liv. 3, 72, 2: tantum dedecoris, id. 4, 2; so 2, 37; 3, 59 al.

admixtio (better than **admixt-**), *ōnis, f.* [admixceo], a mingling; in concreto, an admixture: animus omni admixtione corporis liberatus, Cic. de Sen. 22, 79; so, terreni, Pall. 1, 5, 1: ardor nulla admixtione concretus, Cic. N. D. 2, 45, 117.—In *plur.*, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 2 al.

1. admixtus (better than **admixt-**), a, um, *P. a.*, from admisceo.

2. admixtus (better than **admixt-**), *i. s. m.* [admixceo], = admixtio, a mingling; in concreto, an admixture: nullo admixtu voluptatis, Macr. S. 2, 1.

admoderate, *adv.*, v. admoderor.

ad-moderor, *āri, 1, v. dep.*, to keep to or within due limits, to moderate: nequeo hercle equidem risu admoderari, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 81.—Hence, **admoderate**, *adv.*, fitly, suitably: humanis rationibus admoderate temporamutare anorum, in conformity with the ways of men, Lucr. 2, 169.

ad-mōdūlor, *āri, 1, v. dep.*, in music, to accord or harmonize with: Padas electricis admoduletur alnis, Claud. Nupt. Hon. 11.

ad-mōdum, *adv.* [modus], prop., to the measure or limit [scarcely found in the poets, except the comic poets]; as, postea ubi occipiet fervere, paulisper demittito, usque admodum dum quinque quinque numeres, quite to the limit till you count, until you count, Cato, R. R. 156, 2 (like *ferē*) and omnino, freq. put after its word.—

Hence, **1.** To a (great) measure, in a high degree, much, very.—With *adj.*, *P. adj.*, *adv.*, and *adv.*: (a) With *adj.*: admodum causam gravem, Lucil. 29, 19 Müll.: admodum antiqui, Cic. Phil. 5, 47: admodum amplum et excelsum, id. Verr. 4, 74: utriusque nostrum gratum admodum feceris, id. Lael. 4, 16; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 10: nec admodum in virum honorificum, Liv. 6, 34, 8: in quo multum admodum fortunae datur, Cic. Fin. 5, 5, 12: neque admodum sunt multi, Nep. Reg. 1, 1: admodum magnis itineribus, Caes. B. G. 7, 56: admodum pauci, Cic. Phil. 3, 36; 14, 27; id. N. D. 3, 69; Tac. G. 18: pauci admodum, Liv. 10, 41: iter angustum admodum, Sall. J. 92: admodum nimia ubertas, very excessive, Col. 4, 21: admodum dives, Suet. Caes. 1: brevis admodum, id. ib. 56.—And strengthened by *quam*, *q. v.* (only before and after the class *per*): hic admodum quam saevus est, very cruel indeed, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 43: voce admodum quam suavi, Gell. 19, 9 (on this use of *quam*, cf. Rudd. II. p. 307, n. 15).—(β) With *part. adj.*: admodum iratum senem, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 13: iratum admodum, id. Ad. 3, 3, 49: natio admodum dedita religionibus, Caes. B. G. 6, 16: praeae admodum erectae, id. ib. 3, 13: admodum mitigati, Liv. 1, 10: munus admodum, Tac. A. 2, 80: admodum fuit militum virtus laudanda, Caes. B. G. 5, 8.—Esp. is it joined (like *καυδῶν* in Dem.) with words denoting age; as, puer, adolescens, juvenis, senex, to enhance the idea (for which in some cases the *dim.* or the prefix *per* is used; as, puellus, adolescentulus, peradulescentulus): Catulus admodum tum adulescentulus, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21; id. Off. 2, 13, 47; Tac. A. 1, 3: puer admodum, Liv. 31, 28; Sen. Brev. Vit. 7, 3; Quint. 12, 6, 1: admodum infans, Tac. A. 4, 13: juvenis admodum, id. H. 4, 5: fratres admodum juvenes, Curt. 7, 2, 12: admodum senex, Eutr. 8, 1: admodum parvulus, Just. 17, 3: non admodum grandem natu, Cic. Sen. 4, 10.—Also with *dim.*: neque admodum adulescentulus est, Naev. ap. Sergium ad Don. Kell. Gr. Lat. IV. p. 559 (Rib. Com. Fragm. p. 11): hic admodum adulescentulus est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 90; so Nep. Ham. 1, 1 (cf. peradulescentulus, id. Eun. 1, 4) and Tac. A. 4, 44.—(γ) With *verbs* (in earlier Latin, mostly with delectare, diligere, placere): haec anus admodum frugulit, Enn. ap. Fulg. p. 175: irrudere ne videare et gestire admodum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 125: neque admodum pueris abscessit, Naev. Rib. Com. Fragm. p. 11: me superiores litterae tuae admodum delectaverunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 19; id. Att. 7, 24: ejus familiarissimos, qui me admodum diligunt, id. Fam. 4, 13: stomacho admodum prodest, Pin. 20, 3, 7, § 13: bucinum pelagio admodum adligatur, id. 9, 38, 62, § 134: (familia) ipsa admodum copis . . . vicit, Flor. 1, 36, 13 Halm.—(δ) With *adv.*: haec inter nos nuper notitia admodum est, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 1: si quando demersimus, aut nihil superum aut obscure admodum certimus, Cic. Ac. ap. Non. 7, 57: acipenser, qui admodum raro capitur, id. de Fato ap. Macr. S. 2, 12: raro admodum admonitu amicorum . . . uti solebat, Curt. 4, 13, 25: ubi satis admodum suorum amicos est expertus, Liv. 34, 13, 4: Weissenh. (Hertz cancels satis): quae maxime admodum oratori accommodata est, Auct. ad Her. 4, 12, 17 (Oudendorp regarded this as a mere pleonasm, and Hand seems to agree with him; Klotz and B. and K. adopt after Goerenz the reading *maxime admodum oratoris*, but Hand condemned this form).—**II.** To a (full) measure, fully, completely, wholly, quite, absolutely. **A.** Of number (not used in this way by Cic. Tac., or Suet.): noctu turres admodum CXX. excitantur, full 120, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: sex milia hostium caesa; quinque admodum Romanorum, Liv. 22, 24, 14; 42, 65, 3; 44, 43, 8: mille admodum hostium utraque pugna occidit, id. 27, 30, 2: in laevo cornu Bactriani ibant equites, mille admodum, a round thousand, Curt. 4, 12, 3: mille admodum equites praemisera, quorum paucitate Alexander, etc., a thousand, but not more (as the context requires), id. 4, 9, 24: congregati admodum quingenti sponso hostes consecantur, trucidantque admodum novem milibus, etc., Just. 24, 1.

B. The meaning, circiter, fere, about, near, or nearly, which used to be assigned to this head, as by Graevius ad Just. 24, 26, Gronovius ad Liv. 27, 30, 2, is rejected by recent scholars, as Hand, Turs. I. p. 175 sq., and by Corradini, Lex. Lat. s. h. v.

B. Of time: legati ex Macedonia exacto admodum mense Februario redierunt, when February was fully ended, Liv. 43, 11, 9: Alexandri filius, rex Syriae, decem annos admodum habens, just ten years, Liv. Epit. 55: post menses admodum septem occiditur, Just. 17, 2, 3.—**C.** With negatives, just, at all, absolutely: equestris pugna nulla admodum fuit, no engagement with the cavalry at all, Liv. 23, 29, 14: armorum magnam vim transtulit, nullam pecuniam admodum, id. 40, 59, 2: horunc illa nihilum quidquam facere poterit admodum, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 65: Curio litterarum admodum nihil sciebat, Cic. Brut. 58, 210: oratorem plane quidem perfectum et cui nihil admodum desit, Demosthenem facile dixeris, id. 9, 35: alter non multum, alter nihil admodum scripti reliquit (by the latter is meant Antonius, who indeed, acc. to Brut. 44, 163, left a treatise de ratione dicendi, but no written oration at all, by which his eloquence could be judged), id. Or. 38, 132; id. Clu. 50, 140; id. Or. 2, 2, 8; εἰσπεία a tropo genere ipso nihil admodum distat, Quint. 9, 2, 44: quia nihil admodum super vite aut arbore colenda sciret, Gell. 19, 12.—**D.** In emphatic affirmative or corroborative answers, = maxime (Gr. πᾶν γε), exactly, just so, quite so, certainly, yes (freq. in Plaut., only twice in Ter.); of the remark of Cic.: scis solere, frater, in hujusmodi sermone, ut transiri alio possit, dici Admodum aut Prorsus ita est, Leg. 3, 11, 26: nempe tu hanc dicis, quam esse aiebas dudum popularem meam. Tr. Admodum, Certainly, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 36: num quidnam ad filium haec aegritudo attinet? Nī. Admodum, It does, id. Bacch. 5, 1, 24; 4, 1, 40; id. Rud. 1, 5, 10; 1, 2, 55; 3, 6, 2; id. Ps. 4, 7, 54: Advenis modo? Pa. Admodum, Yes, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 8; id. Phorm. 2, 2, 1.

B. Admodum with an *adj.* may have the same force as in II., in: quondam formam ingenii, sed admodum impolitam et plane rudem, absolutely without polish and altogether rude, Cic. Brut. 85, 294, compared with: (oratorum) plane perfectum et cui nihil admodum desit, id. ib. 9, 35, where the same adverbs occur.

*** ad-moenio**, *īre, 4, v. a.*, to draw near the walls, to besiege, invest: oppidum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 150 (but not id. ib. 2, 1, 11; cf. Ritschl ad h. l.); and id. Cist. 2, 2, 5, for admoeni, *admoeni* is a more correct reading; v. admoeneo.

ad-mōlior, *īre, 4, v. a.*, to draw near or bring one thing to or upon another (not in Cic.). **I.** In *gen.*: ubi sacro manus sis admolitus, put the hand to, lay hands on, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 24: manus molit, App. M. 6, 10: dejerantes sese neque ei manus admolitores, i. e. vim illatos, etc., Flor. 1, 7: velut de industria rures praecaltas admolita natura est, has piled up, Curt. 8, 10, 24: imagini regis manus admolitus, App. Flor. p. 344, 14 Elm.—**II.** Esp. as a mid. voice, to exert one's self to reach a place, to strive or struggle toward a place: ad hirundinum nidum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 6.

admōnē-fācio, *ēre, 3, v. a.* [admoneo], to admonish, dub. in Cic. Planc. 34, 85, where B. and K. read *admoneo*; cf. also Wunder ad h. l.: in the Gloss. Gr. Lat. it also occurs as a transl. of βρομνηματιζω.

ad-mōnēo, *ui, itum, 2, v. a.*, to bring up to one's mind, to put one in mind (in a friendly manner), to remind, suggest, advise, warn, admonish (by influencing more directly the reason and judgment; while in *adhortor* the admonition is addressed immediately to the will, Doed. Syn. 1, 164: "Moneo, et admoneo hoc differunt, quod monemus futura, admoneamus praeterita; illa ut caveamus et discamus, haec ut recordemur." Aus. Popma, p. 29; cf. Ellendt ad Cic. Brut. 3, 11: "in monente benevolentia, in admonente memoria," Ernest. no. 1663).

I. In *gen.*, const. or *absol.* and with *aliquem alicujus rei* or *de aliqua re, aliquam rem* (Sallust employs them all); with *ut* or *ne*, when an action follows; with *acc.* and *inf.* or a *rel. clause*, when merely an histor-

ical fact is brought to view, Zumpt, § 439 and 615. (a) *Absol.*: qui admonent amice, docendi sunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 3: amicitissime admonere, id. Att. 7, 26: si sitis admoneret, profuente aqua vitam tolerat, Tac. A. 15, 45 *fin.*: admonitus in somnis, Vulg. Matt. 2, 22.—(b) *Aliquem aliquis res*: admonere alium egestatis, alium cupiditatis suae, Sall. C. 21: quoniam nos tanti viri res admonuit, id. J. 95: admonere aliquem foederis, Liv. 35, 13, 5: iudices legum et religionis, Suet. Tib. 33: admonitus huius aeris alieni, Cic. Top. 1, 5: aetatis et conditionis admoneri, Suet. Dom. 2; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 2, 36, 6.—And with *acc.* of person omitted: adversae res admonuerunt religionum, Liv. 5, 51, 5, 46, 6: veterum recentiumque admonens, Tac. H. 3, 24.—(c) *Aliquem de aliqua re*: de aede Telluris et de portici Cautili me admones, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: ut aliqui aliquando de doctrinae studiis admonerentur, id. Rep. 1, 9: de moribus civitatis tempus admonuit, Sall. C. 5: admonuit eos de auxiliis Dei, Vulg. 2 Macc. 8, 19.—Sometimes in passing from a subject already discussed to a new one, = docere, dicere, to treat of, to speak of: de multitudine (verborum) quoniam quod satis esset admodum, de obscuritate pauca dicam, Varr. L. L. 6, § 40 Müll.—(d) With *two acc.* (in gen., only with illud, istuc, quod, multa, res, etc.): ridiculum est te istuc me admonere, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 112: illud te esse admonitum volo, Cic. Cael. 3, 8: jam illud non sunt admonendi, ut, etc., id. Off. 2, 19, 68: illud me praeciere admones, id. Att. 9, 9: sin quippiam essem admonitus, id. Fam. 5, 8: multa praeterea ostentis, multa extis admonemur, id. N. D. 2, 66: eam rem nos locus admonuit, Sall. J. 79.—(e) With *acc.* and *inf.*: admonuisti etiam dictum aliquod in petitionem tuam dici potuisse, Cic. Planc. 34, 85 B. and K.: et mernerant et admonerant alii alios, supplicium ex se, non victoriam peti, Liv. 28, 19: nostri detractiones admonerunt diligentius strationes disponere, Auct. B. G. 3, 12.—(f) With a *rel. clause*: meus me sensus, quanta vis fraterni sit amoris, admonet, Cic. Fam. 5, 2.—(g) With *ut* or *ne*: admonerant me res, ut, etc., Cic. Off. 2, 19, 67: Caninius noster me tuis verbis admonuit, ut scriberem, id. Fam. 9, 6: ea res admonet, ut, etc., Tac. A. 3, 25; so, corresp. with moneo, Sen. Ep. 24, 16.—(h) With the simple *subj.* (in the historians): simulque admonerent libris suis prospiceret, Nep. Ph. 1: nisi Seneca admonuisset venientia matri occurreret, Tac. A. 15, 5: admonuit negotiis abstinere, Suet. Tib. 50: illud me admones, cum illum video, ne nimis indulgeret, et cum gravitate potius loquar, Cic. Att. 9, 9, 2 (where *ut* is to be supplied from the preceding *ut*).—(i) With a simple *inf.* (so most freq. after the Aug. per., but also in Cic.): ut nos erat istius atque ut eum suae libidines facere admonerant, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 24, § 63: easdem decedere campis admonuit, Verg. G. 4, 186; so, Matrem Admonuit rabiibus sacris depellere taedas, id. A. 9, 109: sol acriter ire iavatum admonuit, Hor. S. 1, 6, 125; so Ov. M. 3, 601; 6, 150: nihil agere quod non prosit, fabella admonet, Phaedr. 3, 17: Tac. A. 15, 67: regrediendum (sc. esse sibi), Tac. Agr. 25.—(k) With *ad* and the *gerund.*: ad thesaurum reperiendum, Cic. Div. 2, 65, 134.—(l) With *abl.* of means or cause: de quibus (discordiis) ipsis his prodigiis a dis immortalibus admonemur, Cic. Har. Resp. 21, 44: proximi diei casu admonit omnia ad defensionem paraverunt, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: divina admonitus piaga, Vulg. 2 Macc. 9, 11.—II. Esp. A. To recall a thing to memory, to bring to remembrance (without any accessory notion of admonition); with *acc.* or *gen.*: cum memor anteaotos semper dolor admonet annos, Tib. 4, 1, 189 Müll. (some read here *admonet*): admonuit dominiae deseruitque Venus, id. I, 5, 40: nomen, quod possit eorum Admonuisse, Ov. M. 15, 543.—B. Of a creditor, to remind a debtor of his debt, to ask payment, to dun: cum tibi cotidie potestas hominis fuisset admonendi, verbum nullum facis, Cic. Quint. 12; so id. Top. 1 *fin.*—C. In the poets and in later Lat., to urge or incite to action (cf. admonitor): teo admonuit bijugos, Verg. A. 10, 586; so Spart. Sever. 11 *fin.*: liberos verberibus, Sen. Clem. 1, 14; id. Const. Sap. 12 *fin.*

admonitio, ōnis, f. [admoneo]. I. A reminding, recalling to mind, suggestion: illud ne indignum quidem admonitione, ingens in epilogis verti discrimen, Cic. Quint. 6, 1, 37: tanta vis admonitionis inest in locis, ut, etc., id. Fin. 5, 1: qua admonitione succurrit quod Varro tradit, etc., Plin. 19, 1, 2, § 8: unius admonitione verbi in memoriam reponuntur, Quint. 11, 2, 19: unius admonitione verbi, id. 6, 1, 37.—Hence, transf.: admonitio morbi, or doloris, the returning sensations of a former sickness: si qua admonitio doloris supersit, Plin. 25, 8, 49, § 88: admonitionem morbi sentire, id. 24, 17, 101, § 158.—II. A friendly, mild admonition (cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 83: admonitio, quasi lenior objurgatio; v. admoneo, 1.): admonitio et praecipitum, Cic. Off. 1, 40 *fin.*; so id. de Or. 2, 70: si aliter sentirem certe admonitio tua me reprimere aut si dubitarem, hortatio impellere posset, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 4.—III. Correction, chastisement: plures admonitione notavit, Suet. Aug. 39: admonitio fustium, Dig. 48, 19, 7.

admonitor, ōris, m. [id.]. I. He that reminds or admonishes one of something, a monitor: misi ad te quattuor admonitores non nimis verecundos, Cic. Fam. 9, 8; so id. Top. 1 *fin.*—II. One that urges to action, an admonisher (cf. admoneo, II. C.): admonitorum operum caelo clarissimus alto Lucifer ortus erat, Ov. M. 4, 664: admonitor praecipiti, Cod. Th. 8, 8, 7.

* **admonitorium**, ii, n. [id.], an admonition, a reminding, Dig. Ep. ad Trib. 12.

* **admonitrix**, icis, f. [id.], she that reminds or admonishes, a female monitor: quid adhuc ego tui, malum, admonitricis? Plant. Truc. 2, 6, 20.

* **admonitum**, i, n. [id.], a reminding, an admonition: cohortationes, consolationes, praecipita, admonita, Cic. de Or. 2, 15, 64 B. and K.; where others read *monita*.

1. **admonitus**, a, um, Part. of admoneo.

2. **admonitus**, ōis, m. [admoneo], used only in the *abl.* I. A reminding, suggestion (class.): acrius de claris viris locorum admonitu cogitamus, Cic. Fin. 5, 2; Ov. R. A. 729: admonitu Allobrogum praetorem misi, Cic. Cat. 3, 3, 8; Ov. F. 3, 612; Caes. B. C. 3, 92; Liv. 1, 48; Curt. 4, 13, 25; Tac. H. 3, 81.—II. Instance, request: admonitio tuo perfecti libros, Cic. Att. 13, 18: ut Attici admonitu eam reficiendam curaret, Nep. Att. 20; Liv. 1, 48.—III. Reproof: acrior admonitu est, Ov. M. 3, 564.

ad-mordēo, rsum, 2, v. a. (perf. ad-memorandi, Plaut. Aut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 6, 9, 6), to bite at or gnaw, to bite into (cf. accido, to cut into). I. Lit.: ad-morsio signata in stirpe cicatrix, Verg. G. 2, 379.—So of Cleopatra: braccia ad-morsio colubris, Prop. 4, 10, 53.—II. Fig., of a miser, to bite, i. e. get possession of some of one's property, to fleece him: lepidum est, triparcos, vetulos bene ad-mordere, Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 14: jam ad-mordere hunc mihi lubet, i. e. aggredi et ab eo aliquid corradere, id. Ps. 4, 7, 24.

1. **admorsus**, a, um, Part. of admordeo.

* 2. **admorsus**, ōis, m. [ad-mordeo], a biting at, a gnawing, a bite; trop.: verere ne libellus iste admorsu dur: dentis uratur, Symm. Ep. 1, 15.

ad-mōtio, ōnis, f. [ad-moveo], a putting, moving, or bringing to, an applying; in music: digitorum, the application of the fingers: itaque ad-pingendum, ad-scalpendum, ad-nervorum eliciendum sonas apta manus est ad-motio digitorum, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150; cf.: animis iudicium ad-movere orationem tanquam fidibus manum, id. Brut. 54, 200: spongularum cum aqua frigida expressarum ad-motio gutturi, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 6.

admotus, a, um, Part. of admoveo.

ad-mōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, v. a. (ad-mōram, ad-mōrim, etc., sync. for ad-moveram, ad-moverim, etc., Verg. A. 4, 367; Ov. P. 3, 7, 36), to move a person or thing; to bring, conduct, lead, carry, etc., to or toward a place (syn.: adduco, adicio, adhibeo, appello). I. Lit. A. In gen., constr. with *ad* or with *dat.* (in the histt., of an army, implements for besieging, etc.; class. at all periods): dum ne exercitum propius ur-

bem Romam CC milia ad-moveret, Cic. Phil. 6, 3, 5: copias in locum, Liv. 42, 57: signa Achradinae, id. 25, 24 *ext.*; so Flor. 1, 24; 3, 23: castra, Sil. 1, 296.—Hence, also, sometimes *absol.*, to draw near, to approach, to bring near: jam ad-movebat rex, Curt. 9, 4: jam opera ad-moventi deditio est facta, Liv. 32, 32: scalas moenibus, Tac. A. 13, 39.—Trop.: quot ad-movi illi fabricas! quot fallacias! Plaut. Cist. 2, 2, 5 (where formerly *ad-moventi* was erroneously read): tamquam aliquā machinā ad-motā, capere Asinii adolescentiam, Cic. Clu. 13; so also: ignes ardentisque laminae ceterique cruciatu ad-movebantur (sc. civi Romano), id. Verr. 2, 5, 63: dolorum faces, id. Off. 2, 10, 37: cumque quasi faces ei doloris ad-moverentur, id. Tusc. 2, 25, 61: fasciculum ad-nares, id. ib. 3, 18 *fin.*: pecus flagrantibus aris, Verg. A. 12, 171: ad-motae hostiae (sc. aris), Tac. A. 2, 69; so Suet. Calig. 32; id. 7, 165: Hannibalem ad-motum, i. e. adductum altaribus, led or conducted to, Liv. 21, 1: labra poculis, Verg. E. 3, 43: ignes templis, Tib. 3, 5, 11: exercitum Ariminum, Liv. 28, 46: vultum ad-auditoris, Auct. Her. 3, 15: animam ad-motis fugientem sustinet herbis, Ov. M. 10, 188: (opes) Stygiis ad-moverat umbris, id. ib. 1, 139: manus operi, to apply, id. ib. 10, 254: capiti diadema, Suet. Caes. 79: digitum scripturae, id. Aug. 80: oscula, to give a kiss, Ov. M. 10, 644: aliquid ad munera publica, to promote, advance, Suet. Tib. 10: infantes papillae, to put to, id. Tib. 44 *al.*: gressum, to approach nearer, Stat. Th. 11, 560 (cf.: addere gressum)—B. Esp. 1. To bring one thing near to another, and in the pass. poet. of places, to lie or be situated near: nocturna ad lumina linum nuper ubi extinctum ad-moveas, Lucr. 6, 901: quae nisi ad-moto igne ignem concipere possit, Cic. de Or. 2, 45 *fin.*: culina ut sit ad-mota, i. e. near or close by, Varr. R. R. 1, 13, 2: genus ad-motum Superis, nearly related, Sil. 8, 295: ad-mota Nilo Africa, Juv. 10, 149.—Hence, aliquid alicui, to bring one near another, i. e. to make friends, to reconcile: mors Agrippae ad-movit propius Neronem Caesari, Vell. 2, 96.—2. With the access. idea of regard to an object to be attained, to move, bring, or apply a thing to; e. g. ad-movere aures (or aures), to lend an ear to: manus (or manum) operi, to put one's hand to a work, etc.: accessi, ad-stiti, animam (my breath) compressi, aures ad-movi, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 28: ad-movere aures et subauscultando excipere voces, Cic. de Or. 2, 36 (cf.: aures adhibere, id. Arch. 3: praebere aures, Ov. Tr. 3, 7, 25; and: tenere aures, id. ib. 4, 10, 49); and aures, poet. for auditors: cum tibi sol tepidus plures ad-moverit aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 19: ad-movent manus ventalibus populi Rom., Cic. Agr. 1, 4; Ov. M. 15, 218; Liv. 5, 22, 4: in marmoribus, quibus Nicias manum ad-movisset, which he had put his hand to, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 133; Curt. 6, 7: rudibus purgandis manus primus ad-movit, Suet. Vesp. 8. But sometimes manus ad-movere signif., to lay violent hands on, to attack or assault: numquam deos ipsos ad-movere nocentibus manus, Liv. 5, 11 *fin.* *al.*—II. Fig., of mental objects, to put, apply, or direct to anything: quid praedicem... quot stimulos ad-moverit homini, put the goad to, Cic. Sect. 5, 12: mulier saevissima est, cum stimulos odio possit ad-moveret, Juv. 10, 328: num ad-moveri possit oratio ad sensus animorum inflammandos, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 60: animis iudicium ad-movere orationem, tanquam fidibus manum, id. Brut. 54, 200: sed alia quaedam sit ad eum ad-movenda curatio (just before: adhibenda oratio; cf. adhibeo), id. Tusc. 4, 28, 61: mentem ad voces alicuius, to direct to, attend to, Auct. Harusp. Resp. 10: serus enim Graecis ad-movit acumina chartis, not until late did (the Roman) apply his wits to Greek literature, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 161: terrorem, to strike with terror, Liv. 6, 10; 41, 17: spes est ad-mota, Ov. M. 11, 454: spes cupiditati ad-mota occaecavit animum, Liv. 43, 10; id. 27, 43: desiderium patriae, to instil or infuse, Curt. 6, 2 *al.*

ad-mūgio, ii, 4, v. n., of oxen, to low or bellow to: ad-mugit femina tauro, Ov. A. A. 1, 279: submissis ad-mugit cornibus Apis, Claud. Cons. Honor. 4, 576; id. Rap. Pr. 3, 443

* **ad-mulcēo**, ēre, 2, v. a., to stroke, caress: nares, Pall. 4, 12, 2.

admurmuratio, ōnis, f. [admurmuro], a murmuring, murmur. **I.** In disapprobation: vestra admurmuratio facit, Qui-rites, ut agnoscere videamini, qui haec fecerint, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 13, 37; Qui non admurmuratione, sed voce et clamore abjecti hominis furorem fregistis, id. Pis. 14, 32; id. Verr. 6, 12, 27, 7, 16, 41.—**II.** In approbation: grata contentio admurmuratione cuncti senatus, id. Q. Fr. 2, 1, 3.

ad-murmuro, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to murmur with approbation or disapprobation (cf. acclamo): quam valde universi admurmurānt, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 16; admurmurante senatu neque me invito, id. Att. 1, 13, 2.—*Impers.*: eum esset admurmuratum, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285.

* **ad-murmuro**, ātus, āri, v. dep. Same as preceding: ad hoc pauca admurmurati sunt, Front. ad Caes. Ep. 2, 1.

ad-mūtō, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to crop or clip close, to shave; hence, trop., to defraud, cheat, fleece one of his money (only in Plaut.): tu Persa's, qui me usque admularivisti ad cutem, you have shorn me to the skin, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 48; id. Mil. 3, 1, 173; id. Capt. 2, 2, 19 (cf. the simple verb, Ter. Hec. 1, 1, 8).

adnascor, v. agnascor.

adnato, v. annato.

adnatus, a, um, v. agnascor.

adnavigo, v. annavigo.

adnecto, v. annecto.

ad-nepos (atn-), ōnis, m., a son of the abnepos of the abneptis, i. e. the grandson of a great-grandson, or of a great-granddaughter, i. e. a fourth-grandson; corresponding in the descending line to atavus in the ascending. So in the epitaph of the emperor Commodus: DIVI NERVAE ADNEPOTI, Orell. Inscr. 887; so Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 7 al.

ad-neptis (atn-), is, f., a daughter of the abnepos or of the abneptis, i. e. a granddaughter of a great-grandchild, i. e. a fourth-granddaughter, antith. to the atavia, Dig. 38, 10, 1, § 7.

adnomen, adnominatio, adnosco, v. agnomen, agnominatio, agnosco.

adn-. For all words in adn- not found here, v. under ann-.

ad-obruo, āre, 3, v. a., to cover up with earth, to bury: alte circumfodero et adobruere, Col. 4, 15, 3; so 2, 11, 12; 5, 2, 11, 2, 54 al.

adolabilis, v. adulabilis.

adolatio, ōnis, f., = adoratio, a read. in Tert. Apol. 25 āa.

‡ **adolēfactus**, a, um, set on fire, kindled: ARBORES ADOLFACTAE, fragm. of the Frat. Arval., Grut. Inscr. p. 121 [I. adoleo-facio].

‡ **Adolēnda**, ae, f. [I. adoleo], appears to be the name of a Roman goddess, who presided over the burning of trees struck by lightning: (immolavit) ADOLENDAE, COMMOLENDAE, DEFERVNDAE, OVES. II., etc., Frat. Arval., Orell. Inscr. 961 and 2270.

1. ad-oleo, āre, 3, v. a. [oleo]. **I.** To magnify; hence, in sacrificial language, to which this word chiefly belongs, to honor, to worship, or to offer in worship, to sacrifice, burn, according as it has such words as deos, aras, etc., or hostiam, viscera, and tura, for its object; v. explanation of this word in Non. 58, 21: "Adolere verbum est proprie sacra reddentium, quod significat votis ac supplicationibus nomen auctius facere;" and "Adolere est urere, Verg. in Bucol. [8, 65], verbanasque adole pinguis et mascula tura. Adolere, augere, honorare, propitiare; et est verbum sacram, ut macte, magis aucte," etc.; so Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 704: "Flammis adolere penates, i. e. colere, sed adolere est proprie augere. In sacris autem, κατ' εὐφημισιόν, adolere per bonum omen dicitur, nam in aris non adolentur aliqua, sed cremantur," and ad E. 8, 65: "Adole: incende, sed κατ' εὐφημισιόν dicitur; nam adole est auge" (not used in Cic.); sanguine conspergunt aras adolentque altaria ōnis, cover the altar with gifts, Lucr. 4, 1237: castis adolet dum altaria taedis, Verg. A. 7, 71: verbanasque adole pinguis et mascula tura, id. E. 8, 65 (on which Serv. 1. 1.): flammis adolere

penates, id. A. 1, 704: viscera tauri, Ov. F. 3, 803; 1, 276: focos, Stat. Th. 1, 514: cruore captivo adolere aras, to sprinkle the altars with the blood of captives, Tac. A. 14, 30: precibus et igne puro altaria adolentur, id. H. 2, 3: adolere honores, to honor the gods by offered gifts: Junoni Argivae jusos adolemus honores, Verg. A. 3, 547: nullo aris adoleret honores, Ov. M. 8, 741.—**II.** In later Lat., in gen., to burn, consume by fire: ut leves stipulae demptis adolentur aristas, Ov. M. 4, 192: id (corpus) igne adoleatur, Col. 12, 31: ut Aeneida, quam nondum satis elimasset, adolerent, Gell. 17, 10: quas (prunas) gravi frigore adolere multas jusserat, Eutr. 10, 9.

* **2. ad-oleo**, āre, v. n. [oleo], to give out or emit a smell or odor, to smell: unde hic, amabo, unguenta adolent? Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 19 (cf. aboleo).

ad-olesc-, v. adulesc-

ad-olesco, āvi (rare ut, Varr. ap. Prisc. 872 P.; adolēsse sync. for adolevisse, Ov. H. 6, 11), ultum, 3, v. inch. [I. adoleo], to grow up, to grow (of everything capable of increase in magnitude). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., of men, animals, plants; seasons, passions, etc.; but esp. of age: postquam adolevit ad eam aetatem, uti, etc., Plaut. Cas. prol. 47: ubi robustis adolevit viribus aetas, Lucr. 3, 450; cf. 4, 1035; 2, 1123: adultum robur, id. 2, 1131; 5, 798: postquam adoleverit haec juvenutis, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 872 P.: qui adoleverit, Cic. N. D. 1, 35: viriditas herbescens, quae sensim adolevit, id. Sen. 15, 51: ter senos proles adoleverat annos, Ov. F. 3, 59: adolēscere ramos cernat, id. M. 4, 376: adolēsse segetes, id. H. 6, 11: simul atque adoleverit aetas, Hor. S. 1, 9, 34: cum matura adoleverit aetas, Verg. A. 12, 438.—Hence, transf. from age to the person: to grow up, come to maturity, mature: adulta virgo, Liv. 26, 50 al.: arundines non sine imbre adolēscunt, Plin. 9, 16, 23, § 56: in amplitudinem, id. 12, 1, 3, § 7: in crassitudinem, id. 13, 7, 15, § 58; so 16, 34, 62, § 151; 8, 14, 14, § 36 al.: ac dum prima novis adolēscit frondibus aetas, Verg. G. 2, 362: quoad capillus adolēsceret, Gell. 17, 9.

—**B.** Fig., to grow, increase, augment, to become greater: cupiditas agendi adolēscit una cum aetatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 20: ratio cum adolevit, id. Leg. 1, 7: ingenium brevi adolevit, Sall. J. 63, 3: postquam res publica adolevit, id. C. 51, 40; id. J. 2: quantum superbiae socordiaeque Vitellio adoleverit, Tac. H. 2, 73: Cremona numero colonorum, adolevit, id. ib. 3, 34: ver adolēscit, advances, id. A. 13, 36; 2, 50: caepe revirescit, decedente luna, inarescit adolēscente, Gell. 20, 8.—**II.** Esp. in sacrificial lang., to be kindled, to burn (cf. I. adoleo): Panthaeis adolēscunt ignibus arae, Verg. G. 4, 379.—Hence, **adolēscens**, entis, v. adulescens.—**Adultus**, a, um, P. a., grown up, adult. **A.** Lit. **1.** Of living beings: Ab his ipsis (virginibus), cum jam essent adultae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; so, virgo, id. Brut. 96, 330; Liv. 26, 50; Hor. C. 3, 2, 8 al.; cf.: adultae aetate virgines, Suet. Aug. 69: pueri, Quint. 2, 2, 3: liberi, Suet. Tib. 10: filius, id. Claud. 39: catuli, Plin. 9, 8, 7, § 22: locustae, id. 11, 29, 35, § 105: fetus (apum), Verg. G. 4, 162.—*Comp.*: (hirundinum) pulorum adultiores, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92.—**2.** Of things (concrete and abstract): vitium propagine, Hor. Epod. 2, 9: crinis, Stat. S. 2, 122: lanugo, Amm. 16, 12 al.: aetas, Lucr. 2, 1123; Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68, § 160: aetas, advanced, Tac. A. 2, 23: autumnus, id. ib. 11, 31: nox, id. H. 3, 23.—**B.** Fig., grown, matured, adult: populus adultus jam paene et pubes, Cic. Rep. 2, 11; so, qui non nascentibus Athenis, sed jam adultis fuerunt, id. Brut. 7, 27; cf.: nascenti adhuc (eloquentiae) nec satis adultae, Tac. Or. 25: res nondum adultae, Liv. 2, 1, 6: pestis rei publicae (of Catiline), Cic. Cat. 1, 12, 30: auctoritas nondum adulta, Tac. A. 1, 46: conjuratio, id. ib. 15, 73; cf.: incipiens adhuc et needum adulta seditio, id. H. 1, 31 al.

‡ **adominatio**, ōnis, f., a good or favorable omen, in Gloss. Gr. Lat.

1. Adōneus, ei, m. (trisyll.). **I.** = Adonis, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 35; App. M. 2, p. 126.—**II.** An epithet of Bacchus, Gr. Ἀδωνεύς, εὐρ, Aus. Epigr. 30, 6; cf. id. ib. 28.

2. Adōneus, a, um, adj., pertaining to Adonis: caedes, Aus. Mon. de Hist. 3: Iulus, Grut. Inscr. 1123, 7.

Adōnia, ōrum, n., τὰ Ἀδωνία, the festival of Adonis. It returned annually in June, about the time of the summer solstice, and was celebrated (even in Rome; cf. Manso, Essays on Myth.) with alternate lamentations and exultations, on account of the death of Adonis, Amn. 22, 9. This festival was a symbol of the dying and rising again of nature; cf. Hier. ad Ez. 8; Creuz. Symb. 2, 80; Böttig. Sab. 1, 261 sq.

adōnidium, ii, n., v. adonium, II.

Adōnis, nis or nidis, m., = Ἀδωνίς and Ἀδών (nom. Adon, Venant. Carm. 7, 12 and 18; gen. Adonis, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 49; dat. Adonidi, Cic. N. D. 3, 23; acc. Adonidem, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 16: Adonim, Prop. 3, 5, 37, et to Müller, Adonem: Adonem, Serv. ad Verg. E. 10, 18; Arnob. 4, p. 184; voc. Adoni, Ov. Met. 10, 542; abl. Adone, App. M. 8, p. 213). **I.** A son of Cinyras, king of Cyprus, beloved by Venus on account of his extraordinary beauty; he was torn in pieces in the chase by a wild boar, which Mars (acc. to some, Diana) sent against him out of jealousy, was changed by Venus to a flower, which bore the name Adonium, and was yearly bewailed by her on the anniversary of his death, Ov. M. 10, 503 sq.; Macr. S. 1, 21; Serv. ad Verg. E. 8, 37; cf. with 10, 18, and Adonia: Adonis horti, Gr. κίπποι Ἀδωνίδος, pots of lettuce and other plants, which blossom quick, but wither as soon, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 49; cf. Böttig. Sab. 1, 264.—**II.** A name of the Sun-god among the Assyrians and Phoenicians, Macr. S. 1, 21.—**III.** A name of a fish, i. q. exocoetus, Plin. 9, 19, 34, § 70.

† **adōnium**, ii, n., = Ἀδώνιον. **I.** Acc. to some a plant, a species of southernwood, bearing a flower of golden color or blood-red, as if from the blood of Adonis; acc. to others, a mode of cultivating flowers, as if Adonis horti, the garden of Adonis, Plin. 21, 10, 34, § 60.—**II.** In gram., the Adonic verse, composed of a dactyl and spondee, — — — — —, Serv. 1820 P.; Grot. 2, 104; e. g. Hor. C. 1, 4: terruit urbem; visere montes, etc., said to have been so named because used in the festival of Adonis; also **adōnidium**, Mar. Vict. 2, p. 2518 P.

ad-ōperio, ēri, ortum, 4, v. a., to cover up or over (not used before the Aug. per., and gen. in the part. perf. pass.): capite adoperito, Liv. 1, 26; id. Epit. 89, and Suet. Ner. 48: purpureo adoperita amictu, Verg. A. 3, 405: tempora adoperita cucullo, Juv. 8, 145: adoperitam floribus humum, Ov. M. 15, 688; cf. id. ib. 8, 701: hiems gelu, id. F. 3, 235: aether nubibus, id. lb. 2, 75: lumina somno, id. M. 1, 714: tenebris mors, Tib. 1, 1, 70: foribus adoperitis, with closed doors, Suet. Oth. 11.—In the verb. finit.: Quidam prius tuto sale sex horis (ova) adoperunt, Col. 8, 6: pellem setis adoperunt, Lact. Op. Dei, 7.—Hence, **adoperitē**, adv., v. the foll. art.

adoperitē, adv. [adoperio], covertly, in a dark, mysterious manner: denuntiare, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 303.

adoperitum, i, n. [id.], that which is mysterious, a mystery, App. M. 2.

* **ad-ōpinor**, āri, v. dep., to think, suppose, or conjecture further (= opinando adicio): adopinamur de signis maxima parvis, Lucr. 4, 816.

adoptatīcius (not -titius), a, um, adj. [adopto], adopted, received in the place of a child; only in Plaut., Poen. 5, 2, 85: Demarcho item ipse fuit adoptatīcius, ib. 100.—Acc. to Festus, it signifies the son of one who is adopted: ex adoptato filio natus, p. 29 Müll.

adoptatio, ōnis, f. [id.]; access. form of adoptio, by which it was supplanted after the class. per., an adopting, receiving as a child, νιοθεσία: quid propagatio nominis, quid adoptiones filiorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31: adoptatio Theophani agitata est, id. Balb. 25, 57: ipsum illum adoptione in regnum pervenisse, Sall. J. 11, 6: quod per praetorem fit, adoptatio dicitur; quod per populum, arrogatio, Gell. 5, 19; Tert. adv. Gent. 2, 1.

adoptator, ōris, m. [id.], one that

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Curt. 3. 3. 13; 17 al.—Trop.: tantis adornata virtutibus, Vell. 2. 2: praecipuis donis, id. 2. 121: bene facta suis verbis, Plin. Ep. 1. 8. 15: adornata verbis, Tac. A. 1. 52: legem leviter (sc. verbis) adornabit, ut iustam, Quint. 7. 1. 47.—Hence, ***adornate**, *adv.*: declamabat splendide atque adornate, *brilliantly and elegantly* (opp. circumsice ac sordide), Suet. Rhet. 6.

ad-oro, avi, atum, i, v. a. **I.** In the earliest per., to speak to or venerate one, to address; hence, also, to treat of or negotiate a matter with one: adorare veteribus est alioqui. Serv. ad Verg. A. 10. 677: immo cum gemita populum sic adorat, App. Met. 2. p. 127; 3. p. 130: adorare apud antiquos significabat agere: unde et legati oratores dicuntur quia mandata populi agunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.; cf. oro and orator.—Hence, also, in judicial lang., to bring an accusation, to accuse; so in the Fragm. of the XII. Tab. lex viii. § 1: ADORAT FVRO QVOD NEC MANIFESTVM ERIT, Fest. s. v. NEC, p. 162 Müll.—**II.** In the class. per., to speak to one in order to obtain something of him; to ask or entreat one, esp. a deity, to pray earnestly, to beseech, supplicate, implore; constr. with acc., ut, or the simple subj.: quos adoret, ad quos precentur et supplicat, Liv. 38. 43: affaturque deos et sanctum sidus adorat, Verg. A. 2. 700: in ruyes, in saxa (volens vos Turnus adoro) Fortē ratem, id. ib. 10. 677: Junonis prece nuncen, id. ib. 3. 437: prece superos, Ov. Tr. 1. 9. 41: non te per meritum adoro, id. H. 10. 141.—With the thing asked for in the acc. (like rogo, peto, postulo): cum hostia caesa pacem deum adorasset, Liv. 6. 12 Drak.—With ut: adorari deos, ut, etc., Liv. 7. 40; Juv. 3. 300: adorati di, ut bene ac feliciter eveniret, Liv. 21. 17: Hanc ego, non ut me defenderē temptat, adoro, Ov. P. 2. 2. 55.—With the subj. without ut, post., maneat sic semper adoro, I pray, Prop. 1. 4. 27.—**III.** Hence, **A.** Dropping the idea of asking, entreating, to reverence, honor, adore, worship the gods or objects of nature regarded as gods; more emphatic than venerari, and denoting the highest degree of reverence (cf. προσκυνεῖν); the habitus adorantium was to put the right hand to the mouth and turn about the entire body to the right (dextratio, q. v.); cf. Plin. 28. 2. 5, § 25; Liv. 5. 21, App. M. 4. 28.—Constr. with acc., dat., with prepp. or absol. (a) With acc.: Auctore quoque viae Phoebum taciturnus adorat, Ov. M. 3. 18; Janus adorandus, id. F. 3. 881: in delubra non nisi adoraturus intras, Plin. Pan. 52: large deos adorare, Plin. 12. 14. 32, § 62: nil praeter nubes et caeli numen adorat, Juv. 14. 97: adorare crocodilon, id. 15. 2.—In eccl. Lat. of the worship of the true God: adoravit Deum tuum adorabis, ib. Matt. 4. 10: Deum adora, ib. Apoc. 29. 9: so of Christ: videntes eum adoraverunt, ib. Matt. 28. 17: adoret cum omnes angeli Dei, ib. Heb. 1. 6.—(β) With dat. (eccl.): adorato (imperat.) Domino Deo tuo, Vulg. Deut. 26. 10: nec adorabis deo alieno, id. Ital. Ps. 80. 10 Mai (deum alienum, Vulg.): qui adorant sculptibus, ib. ib. 96, 7 Mai (sculptilia, Vulg.).—(γ) With prepp. (eccl.): si adoraveris coram me, Vulg. Luc. 4. 7: adorabunt in conspectu tuo, ib. Apoc. 13. 4: adoret ante pedes tuos, ib. ib. 3. 9; 22. 8.—(δ) Absol. (eccl.): Patres nostri in hoc monte adoraverunt, Vulg. Joan. 4. 20 bis.; ib. Act. 24. 11.—And, **B.** The notion of religious regard being dropped, to reverence, admire, esteem highly: adorare priscorum in inventiōe curam, Plin. 27. 1. 1, § 1: Ennium sicut sacros vetustate lucos adoremus, Quint. 10. 1. 88: veteris qui tollunt grandia templa pocula adorandae rubiginis, Juv. 13. 148: nec tu divinam Aeneida tenta, Sed longe exquere et estigia semper adora, Stat. Th. 12. 816.—**C.** Under the emperors the Oriental custom being introduced of worshipping the Caesars with divine ceremony, to worship, to reverence: C. Caesarem adorari ut deum constitui, cum reversus ex Syria, non aliter adire ausus esset quam capite velato circumversensque se, deinde procumbens, Suet. Vit. 2: App. M. 4. 28; Min. Fel. 2. 5: non salutarī, sed adorari se jubet (Alexander), Just. 12. 7: adorare Caesarem imagine, Suet. Calig. 14: coronam a iudicibus ad se delatam adoravit, did obeisance

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before, id. Ner. 12: adorare purpuram principis, i. e. touched his purple robe and brought it to the mouth in reverence, Amm. 21. 9.—Of adulation to the rabble, to pay court to: nec deerat Otho protendens manus, adorare vulgum, Tac. H. 1. 36.

This word does not occur in Cic.; for in Arch. 11. 28, where adoravi was given by Mai in Fragn. p. 124. Halm reads adhortatus sum, and B. and K. adornavi.

adortus and **adorsus**, a, um, Part. of adoror.

* **ad-oscūlor**, āri, v. dep., to give a kiss to, to kiss: manus, Dict. Cret. 2. 51.

adp- Words beginning thus, v. under app-

adquiesco, **adquiro**, **adquisitio**, v. acquiesco, etc.

ad-quo, *adv.*, i. q. the later quoad reversed, how far, as far as, as much as; only in two examples: iratus essem ad quo liceret, Afran. ap. Non. 76, 9 (Com. Rel. p. 196 Rib.): ut scire possis, ad quo te expediat loqui, Afran. 1. 1 (p. 200 Rib.); cf. Hand, Turs. I. p. 178.

adr-, for all words in adr. not found here, v. under arr-

† **adrachnē**, es, f. = ἀράχνη, the wild strawberry-tree: Arbutus adrachne, Linn.; Plin. 13. 22, 40, § 120; 16. 21. 33, § 80; 17. 24. 37, § 234 (Sillig and Jan in all these passages read andrachle).

ad-rado, si, sum, 3. v. a. [ad, intens.,] to scrape, shave, or pare close. **I.** Lit.: scobina ego illam actutum adraseram, Plaut. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 68 Müll.: adrasum cacumen, lopped off, Plin. 17. 19. 30, § 138: scalpello acuto (sarmentum) in modum cunei adradito, Col. de Arb. 8: conspexit Adrasum quendam, newly shaved, Hor. Ep. 1. 7. 50.—**II.** Fig.: Δειροπύργον illud, nescio an satis, circumcisum tamen et adrasum est, i. e. if it be not yet completed, still it is nearly so (the fig. is prob. derived from sculpture), Plin. Ep. 2. 12 Kell.

Adramyttēos, **Adramyttēum**, **Adramyttium**, i, n., = Ἀδραμύττειον, a maritime town in Mysia, not far from the foot of Ida, now Adramyti, Mel. 1. 18, 2; Plin. 5. 30. 32, § 112; Cic. Fl. 28. 68; Liv. 37. 19, 8 al.; hence: **Adramyttenus**, a, um, adj.: homo, Cic. Fl. 13. 31: Xenocles, id. Brut. 91, 316.

Adrāna, ae, f. a river of Hesse, in Germany, now the Eder, Tac. A. 1. 56.

Adrastēa or **Adrastia**, ae, f., = Ἀδραστεια. **I.** The daughter of Jupiter and Necessity (so called from an altar erected to her by Adrastus), the goddess who rewards men for their deeds, and who esp. punishes pride and arrogance: quod necsinit Adrastea, Verg. Cir. 239: ineflugibilis, App. de Mund. p. 75; Amm. 14. 11.—**II.** A city of Mysia, later called Parium, Plin. 5. 32, 40, § 141; Just. 11. 6, 10.

Adrastēus or **-ius**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Adrastus: Arion, the horse given to Adrastus by Neptune, Stat. S. 1. 1. 52: Adrasteo pallore perfusus, Amm. 14. 11 (with ref. to Verg. A. 6. 480; cf. Adrastus).

Adrastis, idis, patr. f., = Ἀδραστis, a female descendant of Adrastus: Creon Adrastida leto Admovet, i. e. Argia, daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Polynices, Stat. Th. 12. 678.

Adrastus, i, m., = Ἀδραστος, king of Argos, father-in-law of Tydeus and Polynices, who, acc. to the fable, saw them both die, and turned so pale from grief that he never recovered his former complexion; hence: pallor Adrasti, Verg. G. 480 Serv.; cf. Ov. P. 1. 3. 79; id. F. 6. 433; Stat. Th. 4. 74 al.

adrāsus, a, um, Part. of adrado.

adrectarius, a, um, v. arrectarius.

adrectus (arr-), a, um, P. a., v. ar-rigo.

ad-rēmigo, āre, 1, v. n., to row to or toward: litori classis, Flor. 1. 18. 4; so id. 3. 7. 3; 2. 8, 12.

Adria, **Adriacus**, **Adriānus**, **Adriaticus**, etc., v. Hadria, etc.

ad-oro, āre, 1, v. a. [ros], to bedew: herbam vino, Marc. Emp. 34.

Adrumētum, v. Hadrum.

† **ad-rūmo**, āre, 1, v. n., acc. to Fest. to make a noise: quod verbum delatam a ru-

ADSU

mine, id est parte gutturis, putant deduci, Fest. p. 9 Müll.

* **ad-rūo**, āre, 3, v. a., to scrape up, to heap up: terra adruenda, Varr. R. R. 1. 35.

adsc- Words beginning thus, v. under asc-

adse-, **adsi-**, **adso-** Words beginning thus, v. under asse-, assi-, asso-

adsp- Words beginning thus, v. under asp-

adst- Words beginning thus, v. under ast-

adsu- Words beginning thus not found here, v. under assu-

ad-sum (Ribbeck has written *assum* in Novius by conj. from *suam* of the MSS., Com. Trag. p. 262; in Plaut. Poen. 1. 2. 67, *adsum* must be pronounced *assum*, as the pun on the word requires, Roby. I. p. 49), *adsum* (adsum, Merkel, L. Müller), *adse-*, v. n. (arsum = adsum, S. C. de Bacch.), arf = adferunt, ib.; arfuisse = adfuisse, ib.; v. ad *init.*; *adsiem* = *adsum*, Verg. Cat. 5. 6 (*dicam*, Rib.); *adsiet*, Cato, R. R. 141. 4; Plaut. As. 2. 4. 9; Ter. Ad. 4. 4. 11: *adsiens*, id. Phorm. 2. 18. 3: *adfore* now and then takes the place of *adfuturus esse*, and *adforem* of *addessem*, which is written with one s, *adessent*, in S. C. de Bacch.), to be at or near a person or place, to be somewhere, to be present (opp. *absum*, to be distant, removed, absent). **I.** Lit. (a) *Absol.*: visus Homerus adesse poeta, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2. 16, 51 (Ann. v. 6 Vahl.), imitated by Verg. A. 2. 271, and Ov. M. 7. 635; v. below: *Herio adsum*; si quid me vis impers, Plaut. Capt. 5. 3. 1; so id. Truc. 2. 6. 33; 4. 3. 52: quasi adfuerim simulabo, id. Am. 1. 1. 45.—(β) With *adv.* or *adj.*: etsi abest, hic adesse erum Arbitror, Plaut. Ps. 4. 7. 11: Philo-laches jam hic aderit, id. Most. 5. 1. 29; and id. Ps. 1. 2. 48: quod adest praesto, Lucr. 5. 1419: ut quasi coram adesse viderem, cum scribo aliquid ad, Cic. Fam. 15. 16; id. Att. 5. 18. 3; Verg. A. 1. 595: non quia ades praesens dico hoc, Ter. Ad. 3. 3. 39.—(γ) With *prepp.*: ad exercitum, Plaut. Am. 1. 3. 6; in tabernaculo, id. ib. 1. 1. 269: adsum apud te, id. Poen. 1. 2. 67: mulier ad eam rem divinam ne adsit, Cato, R. R. 83: ad portam, Cic. Div. 1. 27, 57: ante oculos maestissimum, Hector Visus adesce mihi, Verg. A. 2. 271: ante oculos eadem mihi quercus adesse . . . visa est, Ov. M. 7. 635.—(δ) With *dat.*: *adsum*, praesens praesenti tibi, Plaut. Ps. 5. 1. 27: *adsum*, NE MINVS SENATORIBVS, C. ADESSERT S. C. de Bacchanalibus: portis, Verg. A. 2. 330: *senatui*, Tac. A. 4. 55: *convivio*, Suet. Tib. 61 *fn.*: *quaestioni*, id. ib. 62: *pugnae*, id. Oth. 9.

II. Trop. **A.** Of time, to be present, be at hand: dum temptates adsumt, Lucr. 1. 178: Vesper adest, Cat. 62. 1: jamque dies aderit, Ov. M. 3. 519; 9. 285; 12. 150: aderat iudicio dies, Liv. 3. 12: cum jam partus adesset, Ov. M. 9. 674.—**B.** Of other abstr. things, to be present, to be at hand (incorrectly made syn. with the simple esse). (a) *Absol.*: nunc adest occasio benefacta cumulata, Plaut. Capt. 2. 3. 63: ad narrandum argumentum adest benignitas, id. Men. prol. 16: omnia adsumt bona, quem penes est virtus, id. Am. 2. 2. 21: ut tranquillitas animi et securitas adsit, Cic. Off. 1. 20: tanti aderant morbi vesicae et viscerum, ut, etc., Cic. Fin. 2. 30.—(β) With *dat.*: Iominum quis pudor paulum adest, Ter. And. 4. 1. 6: vigilantibus hinc aderant solacia somni, Lucr. 5. 1405: vis ad adrestandum nulli aderat, Vell. 2. 61; 2. 21: vim adest verborum Crediderat, Verg. A. 10. 547: tantum decore adfuit arti, Ov. M. 6. 18: simplicitas puerilibus adfuit annis, id. ib. 5. 400: quantus adest equis Sudor, Hor. C. 1. 15. 9: uti mox Nulla fides damnis adsit, id. Ep. 1. 17, 57: Nulla fides damnis adsit, non adesse caput quousque patieris, Caesar, non adesse caput republicae? to be in his place, to be present, Tac. A. 1. 13 et saep.—**C.** Animo or animis, to be present in mind, with attention, interest, sympathy; also, with courage (cf. animus); to give attention to something, to give heed, observe, attend to; also, to be fearless, be of good courage: ut intulogretis cum non adfuisse animo, cum ab illis causa ageretur, Cic. Caecin. 10 *fn.*: adestote omnes animis, qui adestis corporibus, id. Sull. 11. 33; id. Phil. 8. 10, 30 (cf. Ter. And. prol. 24, and Phorm. prol. 30: adeste aequo ani-

mo); quam ob rem adeste animis, iudices, et timorem, si quem habetis, deponite, Cic. Mil. 2, 4: ades animo et omittite timorem, id. Rep. 6, 10 *fin.* — **D.** P. o. e. t., to be present with one, to be associated with, to attend: Tu ducibus Latiis aderis, cum laeta Triumphum Vox canet, Ov. M. 1, 560; of the cypress: aderis dolentibus, id. ib. 10, 142.

— **E.** To be present with one's aid or support: to stand by, to assist, aid, help, protect, defend, sustain (esp. freq. of advocati; cf. absum): ibo ad forum atque aliquot mihi amicos advocabo, ad hanc rem qui adsident, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 82; id. Eun. 4, 6, 26: omnes enim hi, quos videtis adesse in hac causa, etc., Cic. Rosc. Am. 1; id. Verr. 2, 2, 29; id. Sull. 29; id. Phil. 2, 37, 95; Quint. 1, 4; 8, 30 et saep.: ego tamen tuis rebus sic adero ut difficillimis, Cic. Fam. 6, 14 *fin.*; so id. Att. 1, 1: Camulogenus suis aderat atque eos cohortabatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 62: dictator intercessionis adero, Liv. 6, 38: cui sententia adest Dicaearchus, Plin. 2, 65, 65: Aderam Arrionillae, Timonis uxori, Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 5; 2, 11, 2: quod ille adversus privatum se intemperantius adfuisse, had taken part, Suet. Claud. 38 Bremi. — With *inf.*: non Teucros delere aderam, Sil. 9, 532; of a protecting, aiding divinity, esp. in invocations, adsis, adsit, etc.: adsis, o Pegeae, favens, Verg. G. 1, 18; id. A. 4, 578: adsis, o Cytherea, id. Cat. 6, 11: ades, Dea, muneri auctor, Ov. M. 10, 673; so, Huc ades, Tib. 1, 7, 49: di omnes nemorum, adeste, Ov. M. 7, 198: nostris querelis adsint (dii), Liv. 3, 25: frugumque aderit me Delia custos, Tib. 1, 5, 21: si vocata partibus Lucina veris adfuit, Hor. Epod. 5, 6: origini Romanae et deos adfuisse et non defuturam virtutem, Liv. 1, 9; 5, 51 *al.* — *To be present as a witness: (testes) adsunt cum adversariis, Cic. Fl. 23; promissi testis adesto, Ov. M. 2, 45; hence the t. t. scribendo adesse, to be present as a witness to some writing or contract (usually placed at the beginning of the writing), S. C. de Bacch. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 5 and 6 *al.**

— **F.** Involving the idea of motion, to come, to appear (most freq. in post-Aug. prose): adsum atque advenio Acherunte, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; jam ego hic adero, Plaut. Aul. 2, 3, 7; Ter. And. 4, 2, 32; id. Heaut. 3, 1, 96; id. Eun. 4, 7, 41: hi ex Africa jam adfutura videntur, Cic. Att. 11, 15: Hymen ades o Hymenaeae, Cat. 62, 5: Galli per dumos aderant, Verg. A. 8, 657; 11, 100: huc ades, o formose puer, id. E. 2, 45; 7, 9; Ov. M. 8, 598; 2, 513 (cf. also adesdum): ecce Arcas adest, appears, is arrived, id. ib. 2, 497; so 3, 102; 528; 4, 692; 5, 46; 8, 418; 9, 200, 304, 363, 760; 11, 349; 12, 341; 13, 73, 82, 662, 906: adfore tempus, quo, etc., id. ib. 1, 256; cum hostes adesent, i. e. appropinquarent, Liv. 2, 10: truci clamore aderant senisomnos in barbaros, Tac. A. 4, 25: infensus adesse et instare, Sall. J. 50: quod serius adfuisse, Suet. Aug. 94 *al.* — In App. with *acc.*: cubiculum adero, Met. 2, p. 119 Elm.: scopulum aderunt, ib. 5, p. 160. — **G.** As judicial t. t., to appear before a tribunal: C. Verrem altera actione responsurum non esse, neque ad iudicium adfuturum . . . quod iste certe statuerat non adesse, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 1: agures adsumt, id. Dom. 34: augurem adesse jussurunt, Vell. 2, 10; cf. Brisson. de Form. V. p. 446. — **H.** Of the senate, to attend, to convene: edixit ut adesset senatus frequens a. d. viii. Kal. Decembris, Cic. Phil. 3, 19: ne sine causa videretur edixisse, ut senatus adesset, id. ib. 24.

— **ad-**. Words beginning thus, v. under *ad-*.

— **Aduātūca**, ae, f. in the Tab. Peutinger, **Aduaca**, a fortress in the country of the Eburones, the Netherlands, between Maestricht and Louvain, now Tongres, Caes. B. G. 6, 32.

— **Aduātūci** or **Aduātici**, ōrum, m., a people of Cimbric origin in Gallia Belgica, whose capital, acc. to D'Anville, was Falais sur la Mehaigue (acc. to Reich. Orb. Antiq. this town was i. q. Aduatuca), Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 2, 16, 29 *al.*

— **ādūlābilis** (not *ādōl-*), e, adj. [adulor], suited to flatter, flattering, adulatory: sermo, Amm. 14, 11: sententia, id. 31, 12; cf. Non. 155, 30.

— **ādūlans**, antis, v. adulor, P. a.

— **ādūlanter**, adv., v. adulor, P. a.

— **ādūlatiō**, ōnis, f. [adulor], a fawning, like that of a dog (adulatio est blandimentum proprie canum, quod et ad homines tractum consuetudine est, Non. 17, 4). — In the post-Aug. historians, esp. in Tac., very freq. for a servile respect exhibited by bowing the body = adoratio. — **I.** Lit.: canum tam fida custodia (tamque amans domitorum adulatio, Cic. N. D. 2, 63. — So of doves, a billing, Plin. 10, 34, 52, § 104. — Of men toward animals, Col. 6, 2, 6. — **II.** Fig., low, cringing flattery, adulatio: in amicitis nullam pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, assentationem, Cic. Lael. 25, 91: pars altera regiae adulatio (i. e. adulorum) erat, Liv. 42, 30: humi jacentium adulationes, id. 9, 18; cf. Curt. 8, 6; so Tac. A. 1, 13, 14; 2, 32; 3, 2; 4, 6; 5, 7; 15, 59; id. G. 8, 8; Suet. Aug. 53; Plin. Pan. 41, 3 *al.*

— **ādūlator**, ōris, m. [id.], a low, cringing flatterer, a sycophant (homo fallax et levis, ad voluptatem facit ac dicit omnia, nihil ad veritatem, Cic. Lael. 25, 91; cf. id. ib. 25, 93): nolo esse laudator, ne videar adulator, Auct. Her. 4, 21; so Quint. 12, 10, 13; Suet. Vit. 1: versabilium adulatorum, Amm. 14, 11, 2.

— **ādūlatorius**, a, um, adj. [adulor], flattering, adulatory (rare): dedecus, Tac. A. 6, 32 *fin.* — **Adv.**: **ādūlātōrie**, flatteringly, fawningly: agere rem, August. Ep. 148.

— **ādūlātrix**, icis, f. [id.], a female flatterer: adulatrices exterae gentis, Treb. Poll. Claud. 3; so Tert. Anim. 51.

— **ādūlescens** (only *ādōl-* in the verb and *part. proper*), entis (gen. plur. usu. adulescentium, e. g. Cic. Tusc. 5, 27 *al.*: adulescentum, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 130). — **P. a.**, growing up, not yet come to full growth, young: eodem ut iure uti senem liceat, quo iure sum usus adulescentior, Ter. Hee. prol. alt. 3: uti adulescentior aetati concederet, etc., Sall. H. 1, 11 (Fragm. ap. Prisc. 902). — Trop., of the new Academic philosophy: adulescentior Academia, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 1. — **Sup.** and **adv.** not used. — **B.** Subst. comm. gen., one who has not yet attained maturity, a youth, a young man; a young woman, a maiden (between the puer and juvenis, from the 15th or 17th until past the 30th year, often even until near the 40th; but the same person is often called in one place *adulescens*, and in another *juvenis*, e. g. Cic. Fam. 2, 1, with Att. 2, 12; cf. id. Top. 7; often the *adulescentia* passes beyond the period of manhood, even to *senectus*; while in other cases *adulescentia* is limited to 25 years, Cic. Tusc. 2, 1, 2 Goer.: "Primo gradu usque ad annum XV. pueros dictos, quod sint puri, i. e. impubes. Secundo ad XXX. annum ab adolescendo sic nominatos," Varr. ap. Censor. cap. 14. — "Ter tia (aetas) adulescentia ad gignendum adulta, quae porrigitur (ab anno XIV.) usque ad vigesimum octavum annum," Isid. Orig. 11, 2, 4. Thus Cicero, in de Or. 2, 2, calls Crassus *adulescens*, though he was 34 years old; in id. Phil. 2, 44, Brutus and Cassius, when in their 40th year, are called *adulescens*; and in id. ib. 46, Cicero calls himself, at the time of his consulship, i. e. in his 44th year, *adulescens*; cf. Manut. ap. Cic. Fam. 2, 1, p. 146): tute me ut fateare faciam esse adulescentem moribus, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 67: bonus adulescens, Ter. And. 4, 7, 4: adulescentes bonā indole praediti, Cic. Sen. 8, 26: adulescens luxu perditus, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 42: adulescens perditus et dissolutus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 25; Vulg. Gen. 34, 19; ib. Matt. 19, 20. — Homo and *adulescens* are often used together: amanti homini adulescenti, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 94; Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 53; Cic. Fam. 2, 15: hoc se labore durant homines adulescentes, Caes. B. G. 6, 28; Sall. C. 38; id. J. 6; Liv. 2, 6. — **Fem.**: optimae adulescenti facere injuriam, Ter. And. 3, 2, 8: Africanā filia adulescens, Cic. Div. 1, 18 *fin.* The young Romans who attended the proconsuls and proprietors in the provinces were sometimes called *adulescentes* (commonly *contubernales*), Caes. B. G. 1, 23; 1, 51. Sometimes *adulescens* serves to distinguish the younger of two persons of the same name: Brutus adulescens, Caes. B. G. 7, 87: P.

Crassus adulescens, id. ib. 1, 52, and 3, 7; I. Caesar adulescens, id. B. C. 1, 8.

— **ādūlescēntia** (not *ādōl-*), ae, f. [adulescens], the age of the adulescens, the time between the age of the puer and juvenis, i. e. from the 15th to the 30th year, the time of youth, youth, = ἐφηβία, ἡλικία (cf. *adulescens*): quid enim? Citius adulescentiae senectus quam pueritiae adulescentia obrepi? Cic. Sen. 2: qui adulescentiam florem aetatis, senectutem occasum vitae velit definire, id. Top. 7, 32: Nemo adulescentiam tuam contemnat, Vulg. 1 Tim. 4, 12: ineunte adulescentia, Cic. Off. 2, 32: jam a prima adulescentia, id. Fam. 1, 9 *fin.*: ab adulescentia sua, Vulg. Gen. 8, 21: in adulescentia = adulescens, Suet. Claud. 41.

— **ādūlescēntior** (not *ādōl-*), ari, e, *dep.* [id.], to behave like an adulescens: tu adhibe adulescentiaris, Varr. ap. Non. 71, 30.

— **ādūlescēntūla** (not *ādōl-*), ae, f. *dim.* [id.], a very young maiden; also as a term of endearment for an adult: salvato adulescentula, good morrow, my child, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 3; Ter. And. 1, 1, 91: adulescentula speciosa, Vulg. 3 Reg. 1, 3: adulescentula virgo, id. ib. 1, 2: adulescentulae, id. Tit. 2, 4.

— **ādūlescēntūlus** (not *ādōl-*), i, m. *dim.* [id.], a very young man, = νεανίσκος (when 27 years old, Cicero calls himself *adulescentulus*, Or. 30; cf. Geil. 15, 28, and Quint. 12, 6. So Sall. C. 49 calls Caesar *adulescentulus*, although he was then 33, or perhaps 35 years old): neque admodum adulescentulus, Naev. Com. Rel. p. 11 Rib.; id. ib. p. 29: Rhodius adulescentulus, Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 33: modestissimus, Cic. Planc. 11; Vulg. Gen. 4, 23: adulescentulus et virgo, ib. Ezech. 9, 6. — Also, a young soldier, a recruit, Cic. Rep. 1, 15 B.; cf. Nep. Paus. 4 and Ham. 1. Sometimes it indicates contempt: Proveniebant oratores novi, stulti adulescentuli, Naev. ap. Cic. Sen. 6, 20: imberbis adulescentulus, Cic. Dom. 14.

— **ādūlescēntūrio** (not *ādōl-*), Tre, v. n. [id.], to behave like an adulescens: incipio adulescenturire et nescio quid nugari facere, Laber. ap. Non. 74, 15 (Com. Rel. p. 299 Rib.).

— **ādūlo**, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (a rare form for *adulor*; hence Prisc. 791 P. ranks this form, as an exception, among the other active forms of the deponents, *adipiscor*, *admiror*, *auxilior*, etc.; cf. Don. p. 1756 P. and Ars Consent. p. 2054 P.), to fawn like a dog: (canes) gannitu vocis adulant, Lucr. 5, 1070: caudā nostrum adulat sanguinem (the eagle), strokes, i. e. wipes off our blood, Cic. poet. ap. Tusc. 2, 10, 24, as trans. of Aeschyl. Prometh. Solut.: Dionysium, Val. Max. 4, 3, ext. 4. — **Pass.**, to be flattered: nec adulari nos sinamus, Cic. Off. 1, 26, 91: tribunus militum adulandum erat, Val. M. 2, 7, 15: adulati erant ab amicis, Cass. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.

— **ādūlor**, ātus, 1, v. *dep.* [acc. to Lobeck, the -ulo, -ulor is connected with φαλέω (cf. εἰλω, ἔλω, and volvo), and thus denoted orig. the wagging of the tail and fawning of brutes; Fest. p. 21 Müll., thought *adulor* was a form of *adulo*, to play with; cf. Ger. wedeln and Eng. to wheedle], to cling to one fawningly, to fawn as a dog; and trop., of cringing flattery, which is exhibited in words and actions, to flatter in a cringing manner, to fawn upon (while *assentari* signified to yield to one in everything, to assent to what he says, and is used only of men; and *blandiri*, to be soft and pleasing in manner, to flatter by honeyed words as well as by captivating manners; cf. Cic. Lael. 25). — Constr. with *acc.*, more rarely with *dat.*, Rudd. II. p. 136; Zumpt, § 389. — **I.** In gen.: ferarum Agmen adulantum, Ov. M. 14, 45: Quin etiam blandas movere per aëra caudas, Nostraque adulantes conitant vestigia, id. ib. 14, 257: caudam more adulantium canum blande movet, Gell. 5, 14: hi (canes) furem quoque adulantur, Col. 7, 12. — **Met. o. n.**: horrentem, trementem, adulantem omnes videre te volui; vidi, Cic. Pis. 41: aperte adulantem nemo non videt, id. Lael. 26: aut adulatut aut admiratur fortunam sum alterius, id. Div. 2, 2, 6; Liv. 45, 31: quencunque principem, Tac. H. 1, 32: Neroneum aut Tigellium, id. A. 16, 19: dominum, Sen. de Ira, 2, 31; Nep. Liv., and Curt. have the *dat.*: Antonio, Nep.

Att. 8: praesentibus. Liv. 36, 7: singulis, Curt. 4, 1, 19.—In the time of Quint, the use of the *adul* was predominant: *huic non hunc adulari jam dicitur*, 9, 3, 1; yet Tac. preferred the *acc.*, v. the passages cited above.—**II.** Esp. of the servile reverence paid to Asiatic kings. *προσκύβειν*: cf. *adulatio*: more adulantium procurabuntur: conveniens oratio tam humilium adulationi fuit, Liv. 30, 16: more Persarum, Val. Max. 4, 7, ext. 2; so id. 6, 3, ext. 2.—Hence, **adulans**, *antis, P. a., flattering, adulatory*: verba. Plin. Pan. 26: quid adulantius? Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 27.—*Sup.* is wanting.—* **Adn.**: **adulānter**, *flattering, fawningly*, Fulg. Contin. Verg. p. 153.

1. ad-ūter, *crim., and adultera*, *ae, f.* [alter, acc. to Fest.: adulter et adultera dicuntur, quia et ille ad alteram et haec ad alterum se conferunt, p. 22 Müll.], orig. *one who approaches another (from unlawful or criminal love), an adulter* or *adulteress* (as an *adj.* also, but only in the poets). **I.** Prop.: quis ganeo, quis nepos, quis adulter, quae mulier infamis, etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 4: sororis adulter Clodius, id. Sest. 39; so id. Fin. 2, 9; Ov. H. 20, 8; Tac. A. 3, 24; Vulg. Deut. 22, 22: adultera, Hor. C. 3, 3, 25; Ov. M. 10, 347; Quint. 5, 10, 104; Suet. Calig. 24; Vulg. Deut. 22, 22; and with mulier: via mulieris adultera. ib. Prov. 30, 20; ib. Ezech. 16, 32.—Also of animals: adulter, Grat. Cyneg. 174; Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 304: adultera, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 43.—**P. o. e.** in gen. of unlawful love, without the access idea of adultery, *a paramour*: Danaë nūmerat satus nocturnis ab adulteris, Hor. C. 3, 16, 1 sq.; so id. ib. 1, 36, 19; Ov. Ib. 338.—**II.** Adulter solidorum, i. e. monetæ, *a counterfeit* or *adulterator of coin*, Const. 5, Cod. Th.—**III.** The offspring of unlawful love: nothus, *a bastard* (eccles.): adulteri et non filii estis, Vulg. Heb. 12, 8.

2. adulter, -tera, -terum, adj. (Rudd. I. p. 51, n. 36), for adulterinus, *adulterinus, unchaste*: crines, *finely-curled hair, like that of a full-dressed paramour*, Hor. C. 1, 15, 19: mens, *that thinks only of illicit love*, Ov. Am. 3, 4, 5: clavis, *a key to the chamber of a courtesan*, id. A. A. 3, 643.—**II.** Transf., *counterfeit, false*: imitatio solidi, Cod. Th. 9, 22, 1.

adulteratio, *ōnis, f.* [adultero], *an adulteration, sophistication*: croci, Plin. 21, 6, 17, § 32; so proem. 1, 2.

adulterator, *ōris, m.* [id.], *a counterfeit*: monetæ. Cod. Th. 11, 21, 1; Dig. 48, 19, 16, fin.

adulteratrix, *icis, f.* = adultera, Gloss. Gr. Lat. as trans. of *μοιχαλίσ*.

adulterinus, *a, um, adj.* [adulter]. **I.** *Adulterous*: liberi adulterino sanguine nati, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 14; and of animals, *not full-blooded*: pullus adulterinus et degener, id. 10, 3, 3, § 10.—But oftener, **II.** *That has assumed the nature of something foreign* (cf. the etym. of adulter), *not genuine, false, counterfeit, impure*: symbolum, *a false seal*, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 32; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.: adulterina signa dicuntur alienis anulis facta; and Cic.: testamentum signis adulterinis obsignare, Clu. 14: nummus, id. Off. 3, 23: semina, Varr. R. R. 1, 40: claves, Sall. J. 12.

adulterio, *ōnis*. A word formed by Laberius = adulter, acc. to Non. 70, 5; or adulterium, acc. to Gell. 16, 7, the latter of whom censures this form.

adulteritas, *ātis, m.* = adulterium, Laber. ap. Gell. 16, 7.

adulterium, *ii, n.* [adulter]. **I.** *Adultery*: Adulterium est cum aliena uxore coire, Quint. 7, 3, 10: qui in adulterio deprehenditur, Cic. de Or. 2, 68, 275: mulierem in adulterio deprehensam, Vulg. Joan. 8, 3: cum aliqua facere, Cat. 67, 36: inire, Vell. 2, 45: adulteria exercere, Suet. Aug. 69: adulterio cognoscere alienius uxorem, Just. 22, 1: vasa adulteris caelata, *decorated with immodest figures*, Plin. 14, 22, 28, § 140.—Of brutes: nec (elephanti) adulteria novere, Plin. 8, 5, 5, § 13; id. 10, 34, 52, § 104.—Of plants, *an ingrafting, inoculating*, Manil. 5, 266.—**II.** *Adulteration*: omnia in adulterium mellis excoctata, Plin. 14, 9, 11, § 80: moreis, id. 19, 3, 15, § 44.

adultero, *avi, ātum, 1, v. n.* and *a. [id.], to commit adultery, to pollute, defile.*

I. Lit., *absol.* or with *acc.*: latrocinari, fraudare, adulterare, Cic. Off. 1, 35: jus esset latrocinari: jus adulterare: jus testamenta falsa supponere, id. de Leg. 16, 43: qui dimissam duxerit, adulterat, Vulg. Matt. 5, 32: matronas, Suet. Aug. 67; cf. id. Caes. 6.—Also of brutes: adulteretur et columba milvio, Hor. Epod. 16, 32.—As *verb. neutr.* of a woman: cum Graeco adulescente, Just. 43, 4.—Freq., **II.** *Fig.*, *to falsify, adulterate, or give a foreign nature to a thing, to counterfeit*: laser adulteratum cummi aut sacopenio aut faba fracta, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 40: jus civile pecuniæ, Cic. Caccin. 26: simulatio tollit iudicium veri idque adulterat, id. Lael. 25, 92: id. Part. 25, 90: adulterantes verbum, Vulg. 2 Cor. 2, 17.—Poet. of Proteus: faciem, *changes his form*, Ov. F. 1, 373.

adulterus, *a, um, P. a.*, from adolesco. **adumbratim**, *adv.* [adumbrō], *sketched in shadow, à la silhouette, in general or in outline* (opp. adamussim): quasi adumbratim paulum simulata videntur, *as it were covered with shadows, dimly resembling*, Lucr. 4, 363.

adumbratio, *ōnis, f.* [id.], *a sketch in shadow, à la silhouette, a perspective sketch or draft* (cf. adumbrō). **I.** Lit.: scenographia est frontis et laterum aduentium adumbratio, Vitruv. 1, 2.—**II.** *Fig.*, *a sketch, outline*: nulla est laus oratoris, cuius in nostris orationibus non sit aliqua, si non perfecta, at conatus tamen atque adumbratio, * Cic. Or. 23.—Hence, **B.** *A false show, the semblance of a thing, pretence*: insidiosa beneficii adumbratio, Val. Max. 7, 3, 8; cf. Cic. Off. 1, 14, 44.

ad-umbro, *avi, ātum, 1, v. a.*, *to bring a shadow over a thing, to cast a shadow on, to shade or overshadow by something*. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., *constr.*: aliquid aliqua re (so only in later authors): palmeis tegitibus vineas, Col. 5, 5: adumbrantur stramentis uvæ, id. 11, 2, 61.—**B.** Trop.: ut notae quoque litterarum non adumbratae comarum praesidio, totae ad oculos legentium accederent, Petr. Sat. 105.—**II.** Esp. in painting, *to shade, to represent an object with the due mingling of light and shade, εκσκιωρῶ* (therefore not of the sketch in shadow, as the first outline of a figure, but of a picture already fully sketched, and only wanting the last touches for its completion): quis pictor omnia, quae in rerum natura sunt, adumbrare didicit? Quint. 7, 10, 9: Quod pictor adumbrare non valuit, casus imitatus est, Val. Max. 8, 11, fin.—**B.** *Fig.* **1.** *To represent a thing in the appropriate manner*: quo in genere orationis utrumque oratorem cognoveramus, id ipsum sumus in eorum sermone adumbrare conati, Cic. de Or. 3, 4; 2, 47; id. Fin. 5, 22: rerum omnium quasi adumbratas intelligentias animo ac mente concipere, i. e. *preconceptions, innate ideas*, Gr. *προλήψεις*, id. Leg. 1, 20.—**2.** *To represent a thing only in outline, and, consequently, imperfectly*: cedo mihi istorum adumbratorum deorum lineamenta atque formas, *these semblances, outlines of deities* (of the gods of Epicurus), Cic. N. D. 1, 27: consecratur nullam eminentem effigiem virtutis, sed adumbratam imaginem gloriae, *imperfectly represented*, id. Tusc. 3, 2.—Hence,

adumbratus, *a, um, P. a.* **A.** *Delineated only in semblance, counterfeited, feigned, false*: comitia (opp. vera), Cic. Agr. 2, 12, 31: indicium, id. Sull. 18, fin.: Aeschrio, Pippea vir adumbratus, id. Verr. 2, 3, 33, § 77: laetitia, * Tac. A. 4, 31.—Also, **B.** *Devised in darkness, dark, secret*: fallaciae, Amm. 14, 11.—*Comp., sup., and adv.* not used.

adūnatio, *ōnis, f.* (like the verb aduno, only in later authors), *a making into one, a uniting, a union, ἑνωσις*, Cyp. Ep. 57 (60 Oxon), 61 (62 ib.); Cassiod. Ep. 4, 33 and 36.

adūnātus, *a, um, Part.* of aduno.

adūncitas, *ātis, f.* [aduncus], *the curvature of a point inwards, hookedness, aduncity*: rostrorum, * Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122; so, rostri, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 97; 10, 71, 91, § 196.

ad-uncus, *a, um, adj.*, *bent in the manner of a hook, hooked*: nasus, *a hooked or aquiline nose*, * Ter. Heaut. 5, 5, 18 (on the contr. reduncus nasus, a snub or turned-up nose); serrula adunca ex omni parte den-

tium et tortuosa, Cic. Clu. 48: corpuscula curvata et quasi adunca, id. N. D. 1, 24: unguis, id. Tusc. 2, 10: baculum aduncum tenens, quem lituum appellaverunt, Liv. 1, 18: alius cornua adunca, aliis redunca, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 125.—**P. o. e.**: magni praepes adunca Jovis, i. e. *the eagle*, Ov. F. 6, 196.—*Comp., sup., and adv.* not used.

ad-ūno, *avi, ātum, 1, v. a.*, *to make one, to unite* (in Just. several times, elsewhere rare, except in the Chr. fathers): cum adunata omnis classis esset, Just. 2, 12; so 7, 1; 15, 4; Pall. 3, 29; 4, 10; Lact. Opif. D. 17 al. (Non. reads also, in Cic. Off. 3, 8, 35, erroneously, adunatam for *adunatam*, B. and K.).

ad-urgéo, *ere, v. a.*, *to press to or close to, press against*.—Lit.: dens digito adurgendus, Cels. 7, 12, 1.—**P. o. e.**: (aliquem) remis volentem, i. e. *to pursue closely*, Hor. C. 1, 37, 17.

ad-ūro, *ussi, ustum, 3, v. a.*, *to set fire to, to kindle, to set in a flame, to burn, singe, scorch* (cf. accendo), etc. **I.** **A.** Lit., of food: hoc adustum est, * Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 71; so Hor. S. 2, 8, 68; 90: splendor quicumque est acer, adurit Saepae oculos, * Lucr. 4, 330: Dionysius candente carbone sibi adurebat capillum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23; cf. id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58.—So of the Indian sages: sine genuitu aduruntur, *suffer themselves to be burned*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: ignes caelestes adussisse complurium vestimenta dicebantur, Liv. 39, 22.—So in Cels., of the burning or cauterizing of a diseased limb: os eodem ferramento adurendum, 8, 2; cf. id. 5, 26, 21; 33: flammis aduri Colchicis, Hor. Epod. 5, 24: in desertis adustisque sole, Plin. 19, 1, 4, § 19.—**B.** Transf., *to hurt, damage, consume*: of locusts: multa contactu adurentes, Plin. 11, 29, 35, § 104.—So of wind, *to blast*, from its effects: (arbores) aduri fervore aut flatu frigidiorum, Liv. 17, 24, 37, § 216.—And also of cold and frost, *to nip, to freeze*: ne frigus adurat, Verg. G. 1, 92: nec vernum nascentia frigus adurat poma, Ov. M. 14, 763: adusta gelu, id. F. 4, 918: rigor nivis multorum adussit pedes, Curt. 7, 3: (leonis adipēs) sanant adusta hivibus, Plin. 28, 8, 25, § 89.—**II.** *Fig.*, poet. of the fire (flame) of love: *to burn, inflame*: Venus non crudescens adurit Ignibus, Hor. C. 1, 27, 14; cf. ardores vincet adusta meos, Ov. H. 12, 180.—Hence, **adustus**, *a, um, P. a.* **A.** *Burned by the sun*; hence, *scorched, made brown, and, in gen., brown, swarthy*: si qui forte adustioris coloris ex recenti via essent, Liv. 27, 47: adustus corpora Maurus, Sil. 8, 269: lapis adusto colore, Plin. 2, 58, 59, § 149.—**B.** *Subst.*: **adusta**, *ōrum, n.*, *burns upon the flesh*, Cels. 5, 27.

ad-usque, for usque ad (like abusive for usque ab); hence, **I.** *Prep.* with *acc.*, *to, quite or even to, all the way to, as far as* (rare, not used in Cic., and for the most part only in the poets of the Aug. per. (*metri gratia*)) and their imitators among later prose writers): adusque columnas, Verg. A. 11, 262: adusque Bari moenia piscos, Hor. S. 1, 5, 96; 97; Gell. 15, 2.—**II.** *Adv.*, *a strengthened form for usque, throughout, wholly, entirely*: oriens tibi victus adusque qua, etc., Ov. M. 4, 20: adusque deraso capite, App. M. 2, p. 147 (cf. Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 7: attonsaë hæ quidem umbræ usque sunt), v. Hand, Turs. I. p. 189.

adustio, *ōnis, f.* [aduro], **I.** *A kindling, burning*; *a burn* (concrete only in Pliny): ulcera frigore aut adustione facta, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 34: adustiones sanat (lactuca), id. 20, 7, 26, § 61.—Also of plants, e. g. vines, *a rubbing, galling*, Plin. 17, 15, 25, § 116 al.—**II.** *An inflammation*: adustio infantium, quae vocatur siriassi, Plin. 30, 15, 47, § 135.—*Pass.*, *a burned state*, p. 13, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 127.

adustus, *a, um, P. a.*, from aduro. (**ad-ūtor, -ūsus**, a false reading in Cato, R. R. 76, 4, instead of *abusus*.)

***advecticius** (not **-tius**), *a, um, adj.* [advēho], *brought to a place from a distance, foreign*: vinum, Sall. J. 44, 5.

***advectio**, *ōnis, f.* [id.], *a bringing or conveying, transportation*: longa, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 109.

***advecto**, *āre, v. freq.* [id.], *to carry or convey to a place often*: rei frumentariae copiam, Tac. A. 6, 13.

advector, ōris, m. [adveho], one who conveys or carries a thing to a place, a carrier: advector equus, App. Flor. p. 363 (but in Plaut. As. 2, 2, 92, the correct reading is *adventorem*, Fleck.).

1. advectus, a, um, Part. of adveho.

* **2. advectus**, ūs, m. [adveho], = advectio, a bringing or conveying to a place: haec de origine et advectu deae, Tac. H. 4, 84.

ad-veho, xi, ctum, 3, v. a. (advexti = advexisti, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 56; advexe = advexisse, id. ib. 2, 2, 61), to conduct, carry, convey, bear, bring, etc., a person or thing to a place; and pass., to be carried, to ride, to come to a place upon a horse, in a carriage, ship, etc. (syn.: invhere, inferre, deferre, class, and in the hist. very freq.): eam huc mulierem in Ephesum advexit, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 35; id. Merc. 2, 3, 56; so id. ib. 2, 1, 35; id. Trin. 4, 2, 88 al.: istam nunc times, quae advectast, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 81: ex agris frumentum Romam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 74: ad urbem advectus, id. Phil. 2, 31, 77: sacerdos advecta (curru) in fanum, id. Tusc. 1, 47; equo advectus ad fluminis ripam, id. Div. 1, 28: sestertium sexages, quod advexerat Domitius, Caes. B. C. 1, 23: vasa aerea advexerunt populi, Vulg. Ezech. 27, 13: Marius Uticam advexitur, Sall. J. 66 fin.: in eam partem citato equo advectus, Liv. 2, 47: quae (naves) advexerant legatos, id. 23, 38; 42, 37 al.—So Tac. A. 2, 45; id. H. 5, 16; id. G. 2; Suet. Ner. 45; Curt. 6, 2; Verg. A. 3, 864; 8, 11; Ov. H. 5, 90; Pers. 5, 134 al.—Also: humero advexit, Val. Fl. 3, 69.—In Verg. and Tac. also with acc. pers.: advexitur Teucros, Verg. A. 8, 136: equo collustrans omnia ut quosque advectus erat, etc., Tac. A. 2, 45; so id. H. 5, 16.

‡ **ad-velitatio**, ōnis, f. [velitor], a skirmish of words, logomachy: iactatio quaedam verborum figurata ab hastis velitaribus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

ad-velo, āre, 1, v. a., to put a veil on a person or thing, to veil; poet., to wreath or crown: tempora lauro, * Verg. A. 5, 246; and besides only Lampr. Com. 15.

advēna, ae (acc. to Valer. Prob. 1439 and 1445 P., m., f., and n., like verna; cf., however, Prisc. 677 P.). Invenitur quaedam ex communibus etiam neutri generi adjecta, sed figurate per ἀλλοδαπία, ut advēna, mancipium [advenio], one who comes to a place; a foreigner, stranger, or alien; and adv. strange, foreign, alien, etc. (syn.: peregrinus, externus, exterus, alienus, alienigena; opp. indigena, native; class. both in prose and poetry). I. Lit.: defessus perrogitandam advēnas fuit de gnatis, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 634 P. (Trag. Rel. p. 116 Rib.). advēna anus pauperula, * Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 44: volucres, Varr. R. R. 3, 5: advēnam gruem, Hor. Epod. 2, 35: illas (ciconias) hiemis, has (grues) aestatis advēnas, Plin. 10, 23, 31, § 61: Zeno Citieus advēna, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11 fin.: advēna possessor agelli, Verg. E. 9, 2: exercitus advēna, id. A. 7, 38; id. ib. 10, 460: Tibris advēna, as flowing from Etruria into the Roman territory, Ov. F. 2, 68: amor advēna, love for a foreign maiden, id. A. A. 1, 75: advēnae reges, Liv. 4, 3; Vulg. Gen. 19, 9: advēnae Romani, ib. Act. 2, 10.—II. Fig.: a stranger to a thing, i. e. ignorant, unskilled, inexperienced = ignarus: ne in nostra patria peregrini atque advēnae esse videamur, Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 249; cf.: non hospites, sed peregrini atque advēnae nominabamur, id. Agr. 2, 34 fin.; hence, poet. with gen.: belli, Stat. Th. 8, 556.

ad-venēror, āri, 1, v. dep., to give honor to, to adore, worship: Minervam et Venere, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 6: Prosequiturque oculis puer advēneratus (duces) euntes, Sil. 13, 704.

* **advēnentia**, ae, f. [advenio], an arrival: cohortium, Sisenn. ap. Non. 161 fin.

ad-venio, veni, ventum, 4, v. a., to come to a place, to reach, arrive at (syn.: accedere, adventare, adire, appellere, adesse); constr. absol., with ad, in, or acc. I. Lit.: verum praetor adventit, Naev. ap. Non. 468, 27 (Bell. Pun. v. 44 Vahl.): ad vos advēniens, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 38 (Trag. v. 14 Vahl.): ad forum, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 6; so id. Curc. 1, 2, 55;

id. Am. prol. 32; cf. id. Men. 5, 2, 6: advēnis modo? Admodum, Ter. Hec. 3, 5, 8; Caecil. ap. Non. 247, 6: procul a patria domoque, Lucr. 6, 1103: ad aur. s. id. 6, 166; so id. 3, 783; 4, 874; 6, 234: in montem Octam, Att. ap. Non. 223, 2: in provinciam, Cic. Phil. 11, 12 (so Ov. M. 7, 155: somnus in ignotos oculos): ex Hyperboreis Delphos, Cic. N. D. 3, 23: est quiddam, advēntem non esse peregrinum atque hospitem, id. Att. 6, 3; Verg. A. 10, 346; Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 41.—With simple acc.: Tyrium urbem, Verg. A. 1, 388: unde hos advēnias labores, Stat. Th. 5, 47 (whether in Tac. A. 1, 18, properantibus Blaesus advēnit, the first word is a dat., as Rudd. II. p. 135, supposes, or an abl. absol., may still be doubted).—Also with sup.: tentatum advēnis, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 41; so id. ib. 2, 3, 13.—II. Transf. A. Poet., in adding an entire thought as an amplification of what precedes (for accedo, q. v.): praeter enim quam quod morbis cum corporis aegret, Advēnit id quod eam de rebus saepe futuris Macerat, etc., beside that it often suffers with the body itself, this often occurs, that it is itself tormented in regard to the future, etc., Lucr. 3, 825.—B. In the perf., the act of coming being considered as completed, to have come, i. e. to be somewhere, to be present (v. adventus, B.); cf. Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 2, 27; of time: interea dies advēnit, quo die, etc., appeared, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 15; so, ubi dies advēnit, Sall. J. 113, 5: advēnit proficiscendi hora, Tac. H. 4, 62: tempus meum nondum advēnit, Vulg. Joan. 7, 6.—C. To come into one's possession, to accrue, Sall. J. 111; cf. Liv. 45, 19 med.—D. To come by conveyance, to be brought; of a letter: advēnere litterae (for allatae sunt), Suet. Vesp. 7.

advēnticius (not -tius), a, um, adj. [advenio], that is present by coming, coming from abroad, foreign, strange (extrinsecus ad nos perveniens non nostrum, aut nostro labore paratum, Ern. Clav. Cic.; opp. proprius, innatus, insitus, etc.; in Cic. very freq., elsewhere rare). I. In gen.: genus (avitum), Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 7 (cf. advēna): Mithridatae magnis advēnticiis copiis juvabatur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 24; so, auxilium, id. Verr. 2, 4, 37: externus et advēnticius tepor, id. N. D. 2, 10: externa atque advēnticia visio, proceeding from the senses, id. Div. 2, 58, 128: doctrina transmarina et advēnticia, id. de Or. 3, 33: dos, given by another than the father, Dig. 23, 3, 5.—II. Esp. A. That is added to what is customary, or happens out of course, unusual, extraordinary: fructus, Liv. 8, 28; so, casus, Dig. 40, 9, 6.—B. That is acquired without one's own effort: advēnticia pecunia, obtained, not from one's own possessions, but by inheritance, usury, presents, etc., Cic. Inv. 2, 21; id. Rab. Post. 17: humor advēnticius, rain, Varr. R. R. 1, 41, 3: advēnticiae res, Sen. ad Helv. 5.—C. That pertains to arrival (advēntus): advēnticia cena, a banquet given on one's arrival, Suet. Vit. 13 (cf. advēntorius).—Adv. phrase: ex advēnticio, from without, extrinsically: quidquid est hoc, quod circa nos ex advēnticio fulget, liberi, honores, etc., Sen. Consol. ad Marc. 10.

advēnto, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. [id.], to come continually nearer to a point (cotidianis itineribus accedere et appropinquare, Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 2, 6 in it.), to come on, to approach, to arrive at or come to (esp. with the access. idea of speed, haste; only a few times in Cic., and never in his orations; in the hist. used esp. of the advance of the enemy's army in military order, and the like, cf. Herz. ad Auct. B. G. 8, 20; hence without the signif. of a hostile attack, which adoriri and aggredi have); constr. absol., with adv., prepp., the dat., or acc., cf. Rudd. II. p. 136. (a) Absol.: multi alii advēntant, Enn. ap. Macr. 6, 15 (Trag. v. 73 Vahl.): te id admonitum advēnto, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1, 24: quod jam tempus advēntat, advances with rapid strides, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 199: advēntans senectus, id. Sen. 1, 2: tu advēntare ac prope adesse jam debes, id. Att. 4, 17: Caesar advēntare, jam jamque adesse ejus equites falso nuntiabantur, Caes. B. C. 1, 14; Auct. B. G. 8, 20.—(β) With adv. of place: quo cum advēntaret, etc., Auct. B. G. 8, 26.—(γ) With prepp.: ad Italiam, Cic. Fam. 2, 6, 1: ad urbem, Verg. A. 11, 514: sub ipsam finem, id. ib. 5, 428: in subsidi-

um, Tac. A. 14, 32.—(δ) With dat.: advēntante fatali urbi clade, Liv. 5, 33: accipiendo Armeniae regno advēntabat, Tac. A. 16, 23: portis, Stat. Th. 11, 20, 2.—(ε) With acc. (cf. advēnio): propinqua Seleucia advēntabat, Tac. A. 6, 44: barbaricos pagos advēntans, Amm. 14, 10; so of name of town: postquam Romam advēntabant, Sall. J. 28.

advēntor, ōris, m. [advenio], one that arrives, a guest, visitor. I. In gen., Plaut. As. 2, 2, 92.—So in two inscriptions, Orrell. 2287, and Grut. 444, 8; cf. Barth. Adv. p. 1487.—II. Esp., one that comes to a pot-house, visitor, customer, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 2: advēntores meos non incussit, id. ib. 2, 7, 55, etc.; so App. M. 10, p. 248.

advēntoria, ae, f., see the foll. art. II. **advēntōria**, a, um, adj. [advantor], that pertains to an arrival or to a guest, cf. advēnticius: hospitium, in which strangers were received, Inscr. ap. Mur. 470, 9.—II. Subst.: advēntoria, ae, f. (sc. cena) a banquet given on one's arrival, Mart. 12 praef.

advēntus, ūs (gen. advēnti, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 2; cf. Prisc. p. 712 P.), m. [advenio], a coming, an approach, arrival (class., also in plur.). I. A. Lit.: Belharum [haec] ferarum advēntus ne taretur loca, Pac. ap. Non. 178, 8 (Trag. Rel. p. 114 Rib.); advēntum Veneris fugiunt venti, Lucr. 1, 7: in advēntu Titi, Vulg. 2 Cor. 7, 6: ad urbem, Cic. Mil. 19: in urbes, id. Imp. Pomp. 5: ut me levāret tuus advēntus, sic discessus affixit, id. Att. 12, 50: praetolator advēntum tuum, Vulg. Judic. 6, 18: advēntibus se offerre, i. e. advēntibus obriam ire, Cic. Fam. 6, 20: lucis, Sall. J. 96: consulis Romam, Liv. 22, 61 fin.—Sometimes of the approach of an enemy: nisi advēntus ejus appropinquasset, Nep. Iph. 2; so Cic. Rep. 2, 3, 6; Vulg. 2 Macc. 14, 17.—B. Transf., the state of having arrived, an arrival, the being present by arriving (cf. advēnio, B.): quorum advēntu altera castra ad alteram oppidi partem ponit, Caes. B. C. 1, 18: horum advēntu tanta rerum commutatio facta, id. B. G. 2, 27.—II. Fig.: advēntus in animos et introitus imāginum, Cic. N. D. 1, 38, 105: malorum, id. Tusc. 3, 14: expectantes advēntum gloriae Dei, Vulg. Tit. 2, 13: nuptiarum, Paul. Sent. 2, 21.

* **ad-verbēro**, āre, v. a., to strike on a thing; with acc.: adverbērat unguibus armos, Stat. Th. 9, 636.

adverbialis, e, adj. [adverbium], pertaining to an adverb, adverbial: super et subter adverbiales sunt, i. e. are sometimes used as adverbs, Charis. II. p. 182 P.; nomina, derived from adverbs, Prisc. IV. p. 619 P.: adjectivum, derived from an adverb, as externus from extra, id. II. p. 579.

adverbialiter, ādo. [id.], in gram., in the manner of an adverb, adverbially, Diom. p. 403; Charis. 197; Prisc. 1012 P.

ad-verbium, ī, n. [verbum], in gram., an adverb, ἐπιρρημα; acc. to Priscian's expl.: pars orationis indeclinabilis, cujus significatio verbis adicitur, p. 1003 P.; Quint. 1, 5, 48; 50; 9, 3, 53; 11, 3, 87 al.

(**ad-vereōr**, cri, a false reading in Att. ap. Non. 280, 5, instead of at vereor, v. Trag. Rel. p. 145 Rib.)

(**ad-verro**, ōre, a false reading in Stat. Th. 4, 712, instead of advoensque.)

advērsaria, ōrum, see the foll. art. I.

advērsarius, a, um, adj. [advērsus]. I. Turned toward one or lying before one's eyes; hence, advērsaria, ōrum (sc. scripta), in mercantile language, a book at hand in which all matters are entered temporarily as they occur, a waste-book, day-book, journal, memoranda, etc.: Quid est quod neglegenter scribamus advērsaria? quid est, quod diligenter conficiamus tabulas? Quae de causa? Quia haec sunt menstrua, illae sunt aeternae: haec delentur statim, illae servantur sancte, etc., Cic. Rosc. Com. 2, 5 and 7.

II. Standing opposite or opposed to one, as an antagonist, in any kind of contest, in which the contending parties may be the best friends, e. g. in elections, auctions, discussions, etc. (cf. Doed. Syn. 4, 395; in gen., only of persons, while contrarius is used of things, Front. Differ. 2198 P.). A. Adj.: tribunus seditiosus advērsarius, Cic. Clu. 34,

94: vis juri adversaria, id. Caecin. 2: opinio oratori, id. de Or. 2, 37: duces, id. Phil. 3, 8: populus adversarius, invidus etiam potentiae, in hostile opposition to those in power, Nep. Timoth. 3: factio, id. Phoc. 3: frater, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 63 al. — **B.** *Subst.*: **adversarius**, *m.*, an antagonist, opponent, adversary, an enemy, rival (the most usual class. signif. of the word): valentior nactus adversarium, Plaut. Capt. prol. 64: injuria adversarium, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 14; cf. id. Ad. prol. 2: tribuni plebis illius adversarii, defensores mei, Cic. Mil. 15; so id. Quint. 2; id. Vatin. 1; id. Har. Resp. 16, 24; Nep. Dion. 7; Hor. S. 1, 9, 75. — Of wrestlers and other athletes: pugiles etiam cum ferunt adversarium . . . ingemiscent, Cic. Tusc. 2, 23, 56; also, in auctions, of opposing bidders: res major est quam facultates nostrae praesertim adversario et cupido et locuplete, Cic. Att. 12, 43; cf. id. ib. 13, 31. — In Cic. also in the *fem.*: **adversaria**, *ae*: est tibi gravis adversaria constituta et parata, incredibilis quaedam expectatio, id. Fam. 2, 4, 2; and in the *neutr. plur.*: **adversaria**, *orum*, the arguments, assertions of the antagonist, Cic. Or. 35, 122.

adv. The histt. more freq. than Cic. and Hor. use adversarios like hostis for an enemy in war: adversarios in fuga esse, Nep. Thom. 4: multitudo adversariorum, id. Dat. 6: montem occupat, ne forte cedentibus adversariis receptui foret, Sall. J. 50; Suet. Caes. 30, 36, 68; id. Dom. 1; Curt. 3, 11; Vulg. Deut. 20, 4; Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 75, 8; 69, 2: cf. advesum in Fest. p. 25 Müll.

adversatio, *onis*, *f.* [adversor], an opposing, opposition, Tert. adv. Ghost. 5; id. de Pudic. 15.

adversativus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *adversative*; in gram.: conjunctiones adversativae, which have an adversative signif. as opp. to each other, as tamen, quamquam, etsi, etiamsi, etc., Prisc. 1030 P.; while quamquam, etsi, etc., we now designate as concessive in relation to tamen.

* **adversator**, *oris, m.* [id.], one who opposes a thing, an opponent: adversator malis, App. de Deo Socrat. p. 44.

adversatrix (archaic **advor-**), *icis, f.* [adversator], a female antagonist or adversary (in Plaut. and Ter., and then again in Tert.): nunc assentatrix, dudum adversatrix, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 100; Ter. Heaut. 5, 3, 4; Tert. de Anim. 31: quia tu in ea re mihi fueris adversatrix.

adversatus, *a, um, Part.* of adversor. **adverse**, *adv.*, v. adverto. 1. adversus B. fin.

adversio, *onis, f.* [advorto], a turning or directing one thing to or toward another: animi, Cic. Arch. 7, 16; Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 13.

† **adversipēdes**, *ἀντιπόδες, antipodes*, Gloss. Gr. Lat.

adversitas, *ātis, f.* [adversus], opposition, contrariety. **I.** In gen.: magnam adversitatem scorpionibus et stellionibus putant esse, a great natural hostility, antipathy, Plin. 11, 25, 30, § 90. — **II.** Esp. misfortune, suffering, Cassiod.

† **adversitor** (archaic **advor-**), *oris, m.* [adversus], one who goes to meet another: a slave who went to meet his master, in order to conduct him home: "adversum irant proprie locutus est, nam adversitores dicuntur." Don. ad Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 1; cf. also Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 23, and 2, 32. Among the dramatic personae of the Mostellaria of Plautus, PHANISCVS ADVORSTOR is found; but the word is nowhere used in the play itself.

adverso (archaic **advor-**), *are, verb.* freq. [advorto], to turn to a thing: animum adversavi sedulo, ne, etc., Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 1

adversor (archaic **advor-**), *ātus, 1, v. dep.* [adversus]: alicui, to stand opposite to one, to be against, i. e. to resist or oppose (in his opinions, feelings, intentions, etc.; while resistere and obistere denote resistance through external action, Doed. Syn. 4, 36): cf. adversarius: class. freq. in Cic.); constr. with *dat* or *absol.*: idem ego arbitror nec tibi adversari certum est de istac re usquam, soror, Plaut. Aul. 2, 1,

21: melis praecceptis, id. As. 3, 1, 5; so id. Trm. 2, 1, 108: mihi, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 32; 2, 2, 3: hujus libidini, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31, § 81: ornamentis tuis, id. Sull. 18, 50: Isocrati, id. Or. 51, 172: commodis, Tac. A. 1, 27: adversantes imperio Domini, Vulg. Deut. 1, 43: invitā Minervā, id. est, adversante et repugnante natura, Cic. Off. 1, 31: non adversatur jus, quo minus, etc., id. Fin. 3, 20: adversante vento, Tac. H. 3, 42: adversantibus amicis, id. Ann. 13, 12: adversans factio, Suet. Caes. 11: adversantibus diis, Curt. 6, 10: non adversata petenti Annuit, Verg. A. 4, 127; Vulg. 2 Thess. 2, 4 al.

adv. **a.** In Tac. constr. also adversari aliquem, H. 1, 1; 1, 34. — **b.** In Plaut. pleonastic, adversari contra, Cas. 2, 3, 35, and adversari adversus aliquid, Mer. 2, 3, 43.

1. adversus (archaic **advor-**), *a, um, turned toward, opposite, in front of, etc.*, v. adverto, P. a. 1.

2. adversus and **adversum** (archaic **advor-**), *adv.* and *prep.*: *adv.*, opposite to, against; *prep.*, toward, against, before, etc.; v. adverto, P. a. 2.

ad-vertō (archaic **advor-**), *ti, sum, 3, v. a.*, to turn a thing to or toward a place (in this signif. without animus; mostly poet.; syn.: observare, animadvertere, videre, cognoscere). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., with *in* or *dat.*: illa sese huc advorterat in hanc nostram plateam, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 51: in quacunq;ue domus lumina partem, Ov. M. 6, 180; cf. id. ib. 8, 482: malis nunen, Verg. A. 4, 611: huc aures huc, quaeos, advertite sensus, Sil. 16, 213; cf. id. 6, 105. — **B.** Esp., a naut. t. t., to turn, direct, steer a ship to a place: classem in portum, Liv. 37, 9 Drak; terrae proras, Verg. A. 7, 35; id. G. 4, 117 al.: Colchos puppim, Ov. H. 12, 23. — **Ab-sol.**: protugi advertere coloni, laudat, Sil. 1, 288; hence also transf. to other things: aequare cursum, Verg. A. 7, 196: pedem ripae, id. ib. 6, 386: urbi agmen, id. ib. 12, 555: adverti with acc. poet. for verti ad: Scythicas advertitur oras, Ov. M. 5, 649 (cf. adducor litra remis, id. ib. 3, 598, and Rudd. II. p. 327).

II. Fig. **A.** Animum (in the poets and Livy also animos, rarely mentem) advertere; *absol.*, or with *adv.* or *ad* aliquid, or alicui rei, to direct the mind, thoughts, or attention to a thing, to advert to, give attention to, attend to, to heed, observe, remark: si voles advortere animum, Eun. ap. Var. L. L. 7, § 89 Müll. (Trag. v. 386 Vahl.): facete advertitis animum tuum ad animum meum, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 39: nunc huc animum advertite ambo, id. ib. 3, 1, 169: advertunt animos ad religionem, Lucr. 3, 54: monitis animos advertite nostris, Ov. M. 15, 140: animum etiam levissimis rebus adverterent, Tac. A. 13, 49. — With *ne*, when the object of attention is expressed: ut animum advertant, ne quos offendant, Cic. Off. 2, 19, 68: adverterent animos, ne quid novi tumultus oriretur, Liv. 4, 45. — **B.** Animum advertere, to observe a thing by directing the mind to it, to observe, to notice, to remark, to perceive (in the class. period contracted to animadvertere, q. v.). — Constr. with *two accusatives*, animum advertere aliquid (where aliquid may be regarded as depending on the prep. in comp., Roby. § 1118, or on animum advertere, considered as one idea, to observe), with *acc.* and *inf.* or *rel. clause* (the first mode of construction, most frequent with the pronouns id, hoc, illud, etc.), is for the most part ante-class., and appears in Caes., Cic., and Sall. as an archaism: et hoc animum advorte, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 43: hanc edictionem, id. ib. 1, 2, 10: haec animum to advertere par est, Lucr. 2, 125: animum adverti columellam e dumis eminentem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 65; id. Inv. 2, 51, 153: Postquam id animum advertit, Caes. B. G. 1, 24; 4, 12: quidam Ligus animum advertit inter saxa repentis coeleas, Sall. J. 93, 2. In Vitruv. once with hinc: ut etiam possumus hinc animum advertere, as we can hence perceive, Vitruv. 10, 22, 262. — With the *acc.* and *inf.*: postquam tantopere id vos velle animum advorteram, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 16: animum advertit magnas esse copias hostium instructas, Caes. B. G. 5, 18: cum animum advorteret locum relictum esse, Auct. B. Alex. 31; ib. 46. — With the *rel. clause*: nunc quam rem vitio deit, quaeos, animum

advortite, Ter. And. prol. 8: quid ille sperare possit, animum advertite, Dolab. ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9: quam multarum rerum ipse ignarus esset . . . animum advertit, Liv. 24, 48. Sometimes advertere alone = animum advertere; so once in Cicero's letters: nam advertebatur Pompeii familiares assentiri Volcatio, Fam. 1, 1 (although here, as well as almost everywhere, the readings fluctuate between advertere and animadvertere; cf. Orell. ad h. l.; *animadvertebatur*, B. and K.). So Verg. in the *imp.*: qua ratione quod instat, Conferri possit, paucis, advertite, docebo, attend! Verg. A. 4, 115. — In the histt., esp. Tac. and Pliny, more frequently: donec advertit Tiberius, Tac. A. 4, 54: Zonobiam advertere pastores, id. ib. 12, 51: advertere quosdam cultu externo in sedibus senatorum, id. ib. 13, 54: quotiens novum aliquid advertat, id. ib. 15, 30 al.: hircudo quam sanguisugam appellari advertit, Plin. 8, 10, 10, § 29: ut multos adverto credidisse, id. 2, 67, 67, § 108. Still more rarely, advertere animo: animus advertite vestris, Verg. A. 2, 712: hanc scientiam ad nostros pervenisse animo adverto, Plin. 25, 2, 3, § 5; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 4, 27, 8. — **C.** To draw or turn something, esp. the attention of another, to or upon one's self (in the histt.): gemitus ac planctus militum aures oraue advertere, Tac. A. 1, 41: octo aquilae imperatorem advertere, id. ib. 2, 17: recentia veteraque odia advertit, drew them on himself, id. ib. 4, 21 al. — **D.** To call the attention of one to a definite act, i. e. to admonish of it, to urge to it (cf. II. A.): non dedit admonitio, sed advertit, i. e. direct attention, Sen. Ep. 94: advertit ea res Vespasiani animum, ut, etc., Tac. H. 3, 48. — **E.** Advertere in aliquem, for the more usual animadvertere in aliquem, to attend to one, i. e. to punish one (only in Tac.): in P. Marcium consules more prisco advertere, Tac. A. 2, 32: ut in reliquos Sejani liberos advertertur, id. ib. 5, 9 (cf. id. Germ. 7, 3: animadvertere). — Hence, **I.** **adversus** (archaic **advor-**), *a, um, P. a.*, turned to or toward a thing, with the face or front toward, standing over against, opposite, before, in front of (opp. aversus). **A.** In gen.: solem adversum intueri, Cic. Somn. Scip. 5: Iris . . . Mille trahens varios adverso sole colores, Verg. A. 4, 701; id. G. 1, 218: antipodes adversis vestigiis stant contra nostra vestigia, Cic. Ac. 2, 39: dentes adversi acuti (the sharp front teeth) morsu dividunt escas, Cic. N. D. 2, 54: quod is collis, tantum adversus in latitudinem patebat, tantum etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 8 Herz. So, hostes adversi, who make front against one advancing or retreating, id. ib. 2, 24: L. Cotta legatus in adversum os fundā vulnerat, in front, Caes. B. G. 5, 35; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 1; Liv. 21, 7 fin. al.; hence, vulnus adversum, a wound in front (on the contr. vulnus aversum, a wound in the back), Cic. Har. Resp. 19: adversis vulneribus, Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 35, 4: iudicibus cicatrices adversas ostendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 28: cicatrices populus Romanus aspiceret adverso corpore exceptas, id. Verr. 5, 3: impetus hostium adversos, Auct. B. Alex. 8: Romani adverso colle elevant, ascend the hill in front, Sall. J. 52: adversa signa, Liv. 30, 8: legiones quas Visellius et C. Silius adversis itineribus objecerant, i. e. marches in which they went to meet the enemy, Tac. A. 3, 42: sed adverso fulgure (by a flash of lightning falling directly before him) pavefactus est Nero, Suet. Ner. 48: armenta egit Hannibal in adversos montes, Quint. 2, 17, 19; cf. Lucr. 3, 1013; so Hor. S. 1, 1, 104; 2, 3, 205: qui timet his adversa, the opposite of this, id. Ep. 1, 6, 9 al. — Hence, of rivers: flumine adverso, up the stream, against the stream: in adversum flumen contendere, Lucr. 4, 423: adverso feruntur flumine, id. 6, 720; so Verg. G. 1, 201: adverso amne, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 33: adverso Tiberi subvehi, Aur. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 22, 3 (opp. to secundā aqua, down stream, with the stream): rate in secundam aquam labente, Liv. 21, 47, 3; and of winds, opposed to a vessel's course, head winds, contrary winds, consequently unfavorable, adverso: navigationes adversis ventis pracluduntur, Auct. B. Alex. 8: adversissimi navigantibus venti, Caes. B. C. 3, 107. — **Subst.**: **adversum**, *1, the opposite*: hic ventus a septentrionibus oriens adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus,

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holds the opposite to those sailing from Athens, i. e. blows against them, Nep. Mil. 1. (so Nipperdey; but v. Hand, Turs. l. p. 183). —**Adv.**: ex adverso, also written ex adverso and ex adversum, opposite to, over against, ἐκ τοῦ ἐναντίου: portus ex adverso urbi positus, Liv. 45, 10. —With *gen.*: Patrae ex adverso Aetoliae et fluminis Eveni, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 11. —Without case: cum ex adverso starent classes, Just. 2, 14; so Suet. Caes. 39; Tib. 33. —In adversum, to the opposite side, against: et duo in adversum inmissi per moenia currus, against each other, Prop. 3, 9, 23; so Gell. 2, 30; cf. Verg. A. 8, 237; in adversum Romano subiere, Liv. 1, 12; 7, 23. —**B.** In hostile opposition to, adverse to, unfavorable, unpropitious (opp. secundus; frequent and class.): conqueri fortiam adversum, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50; hic dies pervorsus atque adversus mihi obigit, Plant. Men. 5, 5, 1; adversus nemi, Ter. And. 1, 1, 37; mentes improbum mihi infensae et adversae, Cic. Sall. 10; acclamatio, id. de Or. 2, 83; adversa avi aliquid facere, vet. poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 16; adversus auspicii, Atr. Vict. Vir. Illustr. 64, 6; adversum omen, Suet. Vit. 8; adversissima auspicia, id. Oth. 8; adversae res, misfortune, calamity, adverse fortune: ut adversas res, sic secundas immoderate ferre levitatis est, Cic. Off. 1, 26; cf.: adversi casus, Nep. Dat. 5; adversae rerum undae, a sea of troubles, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 22; omnia secundissima nobis, adversissima illis accidisse, Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 10, 9 (the sup. is found also in Caes. B. C. 3, 107); quae magistratus ille dicit, secundis auribus, quae ab nostrum quo dicerent, adversis accipietis; Liv. 6, 40; adversus annus frugibus, id. 4, 12; valetudo adversa, i. e. sickness, id. 10, 32; adversum proelium, an unsuccessful engagement, id. 7, 29; cf. 3, 31; adverso rumore esse, to be in bad repute, to have a bad reputation, Tac. Ann. 14, 11; adversa subsellia, on which the opposition sits, Quint. 6, 1, 39. —Sometimes met. of feeling, contrary to, hated, hateful, adverse fortune: contra regna adversa sint, Sall. J. 83; cf. Luc. 2, 229 Bentl. —**Comp.**: neque est aliud adversus, Plin. 32, 4, 14, § 35. —* **Adv.**: **adversus**, self-contradictorily, Gell. 3, 16. —**adversum**, i. subst., esp. in the plur. adversa, misfortune, calamity, disaster, adversity, evil, mischief: adversa ejus per te tecta sient, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 28; nihil adversi, Cic. Brut. 1, 4; si quid adversi accidisset, Nep. Alc. 8; cf. Liv. 22, 40; 35, 13; secunda felices, adversa magnos probant, Plin. Pan. 31; esp. freq. in Tac.: prospera et adversa pop. Rom., Ann. 1, 1; adversa tempestatum et fluctuum, id. Agr. 25; so id. A. 3, 24; 45; 2, 69; 4, 13 al. —**Subst.**: **adversus**, i. m., an opponent, adversary (rare): multosque mortalis ea causa adversos habeo, Sall. C. 62, 7. —In Quint. also once **adversus**, ae, f., subst., a female opponent or adversary: natura nocera fuerit, si facultatem dicendi sociam scelerum, adversam innocentiae, invenit, 12, 1, 2. —**C.** In rhet., opposed to another of the same genus, e. g. sapientia and stultitia: "Haec quae ex eodem genere contraria sunt, appellantur adversa," Cic. Top. 11.

2. adversus or adversum (archaic and prorsum, quorsum and quorsum), *adv.* and *prep.*, denoting direction to or toward an object (syn. contra, in with acc., ad, erga).

A. *Adv.*: opposite to, against, to, or toward a thing, in a friendly or hostile sense: ibo adversum, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 29; facito, ut venias adversum mihi, id. Men. 2, 3, 82; obsecro te, matri ne quid tuae adversus fuas, Liv. And. ap. Non. s. v. fuam, 111, 12 (Trag. Rel. p. 3 Rib.); quis hic est, qui adversus it mihi? Plant. Men. 3, 2, 22; adversus resistere, Nep. Pelop. 1, 3; nemo adversus ibat, Liv. 37, 13, 8 al. In Plaut. and Ter. adversum ire, or venire, to go to meet; also of a slave, to go to meet his master and bring him from a place (hence adversitor, q. v.): solus nunc eo adversum hero ex plurimis servis, Plaut. Most. 4, 1, 23; ei adversum venimus, id. ib. 4, 2, 32; Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 2 Ruhnck. —**B.** *Prep.* with acc. toward or against, in a friendly or a hostile sense. **1.** In a friendly sense. (a) Of place, turned to or toward, opposite to, before, facing, over against: qui cotidie unguentatus adver-

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sum speculum ornatur, before the mirror, Scipio ap. Gell. 7, 12; adversus advocatos, Liv. 45, 7, 5; medicus debet residere illustri loco adversus aegrum, opposite to the patient, Cels. 3, 6; adversus Scyllam vergens in Italiam, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 87; Lerina, adversum Antipolim, id. 3, 5, 11, § 79. —(β) In the presence of any one, before: egone ut te adversum mentiar, mater mea? Plaut. Aut. 4, 7, 9: idque gratum fuisse adversum te habeo gratiam, I am thankful that this is acceptable before (to) thee, Ter. And. 1, 1, 15; paululum adversus praesentem fortitudinem mollitus, somewhat softened at such firmness (of his wife), Tac. A. 15, 63. —Hence very often with verbs of speaking, answering, complaining, etc., to declare or express one's self to any one, to excuse one's self or apologize, and the like: te oportet hoc proloqui adversum illam mihi, Enn. ap. Non. 232, 24 (Trag. v. 385 Vahl.); immo si audias, quae dicta dixit me adversum tibi, what he told me of you, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 47: de vita ac morte domini fabulaverit adversum fratrem illum, Afran. ap. Non. 232, 25; mulier, credo, adversum illum res suas conqueritur, Titin. ib. 232, 21; utendum est excusatione etiam adversus eos, quos invitus offendas, Cic. Off. 2, 19, 68; Tac. A. 3, 71. —With that to which a reply is made, to (= ad): adversus ea consul . . . respondit, Liv. 4, 10, 12; 22, 40, 1; cf. Drak. ad 3, 57, 1. —(γ) In comparison, as if one thing were held toward, set against, or before another (v. ad, l. D. 4.); against, in comparison with, compared to: repente lectus adversus veterem Imperatorem comparabitur, will be compared with, Liv. 24, 8, 8; quid autem esse duo prospera bella Samnitium adversus tot decora populi Rom., id. 7, 32, 8. —(δ) Of demeanor toward one, to, toward: quoniam modo me gererem adversus Caesarem, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 11; te adversus me omnia audere gratum est, i. e. on my account, on my behalf, for my advantage, id. ib. 9, 22, 15; laetae adversum imperia aures, Tac. A. 1, 65. —E sp. often of friendly feeling, love, esteem, respect toward or for one (cf. Ruhnck. ad Ter. And. 4, 1, 15; Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 9, 22; Heusing. ad Cic. Off. 1, 11, 1; Hab. Syn. 49): est enim pietas justitia adversus deos, Cic. N. D. 1, 41, 116; id. Off. 3, 6, 28; adhibenda est igitur quaedam reverentia adversus homines, id. ib. 1, 28, 99 Beier: sunt quaedam officia adversus eos servanda, a quibus injuriam acceperis, id. ib. 1, 11, 33; adversus merita ingrattissimus, Vell. 2, 69, 5; summa adversus alios aequitas erat, Liv. 3, 33, 8; ob egregiam fidem adversus Romanos, id. 29, 8, 2; so id. 45, 8, 4 al.: beneficentia adversus supplices utendum, Tac. A. 11, 17. —More rarely (ε) of the general relation of an object or act to a person or thing (v. ad, l. D. 1), in relation, in respect, or in regard to a thing: epistula, ut adversus magistrum motum, modestior, as addressed to a censor of manners, Cic. Fam. 3, 13, 8; quasi adversus eos acquirerit sententiae, in regard to the same, Dig. 49, 1, 3, 1. —**2.** In a hostile sense, against (the most usual class. signif. of this word): "Contra et adversus ita differunt, quod contra, ad locum, ut: contra basilicam; adversus, ad animi motum, ut: adversus illum facio; interdum autem promiscue accipitur," Charis. p. 207 P.; cf. Cort. ad Sall. J. 101, 8; adversum legem accepisti a plurimis pecuniam, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 48; adversum te fabulare illud, against thy interest, to thy disadvantage, id. Stich. 4, 2, 11; stultus est adversus aetatem et capitis cavitatem, id. ap. Fest. s. v. cavitatem, p. 47; adversum animi tui libidinem, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 19; adversum leges, adversum rem publicam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 84, § 195; respondebat, si PARET, ADVERSUM EDICTUM FICISSE, id. ib. 2, 3, 28, § 69; me adversus populum Romanum possem defendere, id. Phil. 1, 13 al. —In the histt., of a hostile attack, approach, etc.: gladiis districtis impetum adversum montem in cohortes faciunt, Caes. B. C. 1, 46; adversus se non esse missos exercitus, Liv. 3, 66; bellum adversum Xerxem moret, Aur. Vict. Caes. 24, 3; copiis quibus usi adversus Romanum bellum, Liv. 8, 2, 5; adversus vim atque injurias pugnantes, id. 26, 25, 10 al.: T. Quintius adversus Gallos missus est, Eutr. 2, 2; Athenienses adversus tantam tempestatem belli duos duces deligunt,

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Just. 3, 6, 12 al. —Among physicians, of preventives against sickness, against (v. ad, l. A. 2.): adversus profusionem in his auxiliis est, Cels. 5, 26; 6, 27 al.: frigidus jam artus et cluso corpore adversum vim veneni, Tac. A. 15, 64. —Trop.: egregium adversus tempestates receptaculum, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 4; so id. ib. 2, 15, 36. —Hence: firmus, invictus, fortis adversus aliquid (like contra), protected against a thing, firm, fixed, secure: adversum divitias animum invictum gerebat, Sall. J. 43, 5; invictus adversum gratiam animus, Tac. A. 15, 21; adversus convicia malosque rumores firmus ac patiens, Suet. Tib. 28; Adversus omnes fortis feras canis, Phaedr. 5, 10, 1; and in opp. sense: infirmus, inferior adversus aliquid, powerless against, unequal to: fama, infirmisimum adversus vivos fortes telum, Curt. 4, 14; infirmus adversum pecuniam, Aur. Vict. Caes. 9, 6; inferior adversus laborem, id. Epit. 40, 20.

3. **a.** Adversus is rarely put after the word which it governs: egone ut te adversum mentiar, Plaut. Aut. 4, 7, 9; hunc adversus, Nep. Con. 2, 2; id. Tim. 4, 3; quos adversum ierat, Sall. J. 101, 8. —**b.** It sometimes suffers umesis: Labienum ad Oceanum versus proficisci jubet, Caes. B. G. 6, 33; animadvortit fugam ad se versus fieri, Sall. J. 58; animum advortere ad se versus, exercitum pergere, id. ib. 69; ad Cordubam versus iter facere coepit, Auct. B. Hisp. 10 and 11; cf. in-versus: in Galliam versus castra movere, Sall. C. 56; Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 12; Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 78; the Eng. to-ward: to us ward, Psa. 40, 5; and the Gr. eis-de: eis Gadae, Hom. Od. 10, 351.

ad-vesperascit, avit, 3, v. inpers. and incl., it approaches evening, it is getting to be evening, twilight is coming on: ad-vesperascit, Ter. And. 3, 4, 2; Vulg. Luc. 24, 29; cum jam advesperasceret, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65, etc.; id. Fin. 4, 28; nisi advesperasset, Auct. B. Hisp. 24; cum advesperasset, Plin. 7, 52, 53; § 178; advesperascite die, Vulg. Prov. 7, 9.

ad-vigilo, are, 1, v. n., to watch by or at, to keep guard over, to be watchful, vigilant for; constr. with ad or dat., Rudd. II, p. 136.

I. Lit.: ad custodiam ignis, Cic. Leg. 2, 12; parvo nepoti, Tib. 2, 5, 93; vallo, Claud. Entr. 2, 419. —**II.** Fig., to bestow care or attention upon a thing, to watch, to watch for. (a) Absol.: exquire, heus tu, advigila, Plant. Pers. 4, 4, 63; tanto magis te advigilare aequonist, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 26; si advigilaveris, id. And. 4, 1, 19. —(β) With pro: si advigilamus pro rei dignitate, Q. Cic. Petr. Cons. fin. —(γ) With dat.: stupris, Claud. L. Stil. 2, 140; sibi, Manil. 1, 81.

ad-vivo, ere, v. n. **I.** To live with one; joined with pleonasm: conivgi DVLICISSIMO CVM QVO ADVIXIT SINE QVERELA PER ANNOS XX., Inscr. Grut. 1145, 8; 1115, 8 (Orell. 3094). —**II.** To live, with the access. idea of continuance, to live on, to continue living: dum adviveret, Vulg. Josh. 4, 14; donec advivet, Dig. 34, 3, 28; quamdiu advixerit, ib. 3, 4, 4; 30.

advocamentum, i, n., = advocatio: veniam advocamenti peto, Plin. Ep. 5, 8, 11, where the better read is *advocandi*, Keil.

advocatio, onis, f. [advoco], a calling to or summoning (in the class. per. only as t. t. in judicial lang.). **I.** Lit. abstr., legal assistance, judicial aid (v. advoco and advocatus): tu in re militari multo es cautior quam in advocacionibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 10. —**II.** Transf. **A.** Concr., legal assistance, the whole body of assistants, counsel (= the bar): haec advocatio, Cic. Sest. 56; so id. Quint. 14; id. Rosc. Com. 5; id. Caecin. 15; id. Sull. 29; id. Verr. 2, 1, 49; id. Dom. 21; Liv. 3, 47 al. —**B.** The time allowed for procuring legal assistance: ut binas advocaciones postulet, Cic. Fam. 7, 11 Manut.; Quint. Decl. 280. —Hence, **C.** Any kind of delay or adjournment (freq. in Seneca): ratio advocacionem sibi petit, ira festinat, Sen. de Ira, 1, 16; so id. Cons. ad Marc. 10; id. Q. N. 7, 10. —**D.** Consolation, Tert. Patient. 11; v. advoco, II, C.

advocator, oris, m. [id.]: qui advocat, an advocate (eccl. Lat.): Deus divitum aspernator, mendicorum advocator, Tert. contr. Marc. 4, 15.

1. advocatus, a, um, Part. of advoco.

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2. advōcātus, i, m., a legal assistant, counsellor, etc., v. advoco fin.

ad-vōco, āvi, ātum, i, v. a., to call or summon one to a place, esp. for counsel, aid, etc.; constr. *about*, with *ad*, *in*, or *dat.* **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: ego Thersiam advocabo et consulam quid faciendum censeat, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 76; contionem, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 80; aliquem ad obsignandum, id. Att. 12, 18; so Liv. 1, 39; viros primarios in consilium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 7, § 18; so Liv. 42, 33; ego vos, quo pauca monerem, advocaui, Sall. C. 60; eo (i. e. in aedem Concordiae) senatum advocat, id. ib. 47; (Deus) advocabit caelum desursum, Vulg. Ps. 49, 4; advocari gaudis, to be invited, Hor. C. 4, 11, 13; aegro, Ov. R. Am. 110; causis, Quint. 11, 1, 38. **B.** Trop.: animum ad se ipsum advocamus, we turn the mind upon itself, call the thoughts home, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31; non desiderat fortitudo advocatum iracundiam, id. ib. 4, 23; so id. Ac. 2, 27; id. Tusc. 5, 38.

II. Esp. **A.** In judicial lang., t. t., to avail one's self of some one in a cause, as *aid*, *assistant*, *witness*, *counsellor*, etc., to call in: aliquem alicui, Plaut. Cas. 3, 3, 6; so id. Bacch. 2, 3, 28; id. Ps. 4, 7, 59; aliquot mihi Amicos advocabo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 89; viros bonos complures advocat, Cic. Quint. 21; in his, quos tibi advocasti, id. ib. 2 al.—Also used of the friend of the plaintiff or defendant, who calls in his friends to aid in the suit: Oppianicus in iudicio Scamandri aderat, frequens advocabat, Cic. Clu. 19.—Hence, transf. to other things, to call to one's aid, to call to for help, to summon: desuper Alcides telis premit omniaque arma Advocat, Verg. A. 8, 249; secretas artes, Ov. M. 7, 138; ad conamina noctem, Sil. 9, 82; Sen. Troad. 613; aliquid in tutelam securitatis suae, Vell. 2, 108; vires suas, Sen. Ben. 6, 2.—**B.** To get a respite, to delay, Plin. Ep. 5, 8; v. advocatio, II. C.—**C.** To give consolation, to console (in imitation of the Gr. παρακαλεῖν), Tert. adv. Marc. 14.

Advocavit in the phrase ADVOCAVIT CONCTOS, in the song of the Fratres Arvales, Grotef. (Gr. II. 290) explains advocavit as an old imperat., instead of advocabite.

Hence, **advōcātus**, i, m. **A.** In the class, per., in judicial lang., one who is called by one of the parties in a suit to aid as a witness or counsel, a legal assistant, counsellor (diff. from patronus or orator, who spoke for a client engaged in a suit; from cognitor, who appeared in the name of such parties as had themselves been at first in court; and from procurator, who appeared for such as were absent. Asc. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4; Ruhnck. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 43; Heind. ad Hor. S. 2, 5, 38; v. Smith's Dict. Antiq.): quae so, ut advocatus mihi adsis neve abeas, Plaut. Am. 4, 3, 3; so id. Men. 5, 2, 47; id. Mil. 5, 26; id. Poen. 3, 1, 23; 6, 11; id. Trin. 5, 2, 37 al.: adversusne illum causam dicerem, cui veneram advocatus? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 43; so id. Eun. 2, 3, 49; 4, 6, 26; id. Ad. 4, 5, 11: quis eum umquam non modo in patroni, sed in laudatoris aut advocati loco viderat, Cic. Clu. 40; id. Phil. 1, 7: venire advocatum alicui in rem praesentem, id. Off. 1, 10, etc.; Liv. 42, 33, 1.—**B.** In the post-Aug. per., for patronus, orator, etc., who conducted a process for any one, an *advocate*, *attorney*, etc., Quint. 12, 1, 13; cf. id. 12, 1, 25; 5, 6 fin.; 9, 3, 22; Plin. Ep. 7, 22; Tac. A. 11, 5, 6; Suet. Claud. 15 and 33.—**C.** Esp., in eccl. Lat., of Christ as our *intercessor*, *advocate*: advocatum habemus apud Patrem, Jesum Christum, Vulg. 1 Joan. 2, 1.—**D.** Transf., in gen., an *assistant*, *helper*, *friend*: se in fugam conferunt unā amici advocatque ejus, Cic. Caecin. 8, 22.

* **advōlātus**, ūs, m. [advolo], a flying to: tristi advolatu, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 24, as a transl. from the Gr. of Aeschyl. Prometh. Solut.

advōlitans, antis, Part. [ad-volito], flying often to, fluttering about: papilio luminibus advolitans, * Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65: advolitans noctua, * Prud. adv. Symm. 2.

ad-vōlo, āvi, ātum, i, v. n., to fly to or toward; constr. with *ad*, *in*, *dat.*, or *acc.*, Rudd. II. p. 136. **I.** Lit., of birds: avis advolans ad eas avēs, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: in agrum Volaterranum palumbium vise mari advolat, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 78 al.: papilio lu-

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minibus lucernarum advolans, id. 28, 10, 45, § 162.—**II.** Metaph., of other things, to fly to, run to, come to (class.): vox mihi advolavit ad auris, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 69; so id. Rud. 2, 3, 3; id. Merc. 5, 2, 23: imago ad nos, * Lucr. 4, 316: ad urbem, Cic. Sest. 4 fin.: in Formianum, id. Att. 2, 13: Larino Romam, id. Clu. 6: ejus (Britanniae) εἰδωλον mihi advolabit ad pectus, id. Fam. 15, 16: hostes ex omnibus partibus ad pabulatores, Caes. B. G. 5, 17: classem advoluturam esse, id. B. C. 2, 43: in auxilium, Suet. Galb. 20: fama advolat Aeneae, Verg. A. 10, 511; Manil. ap. Prisc. 760 P.—With acc.: rostra Cato advolat, Cic. Att. 1, 14 med.; Val. Fl. 4, 300.

ad-volvō, vi, volūtum, 3, v. a., to roll to or toward. **I.** In gen.: roborata focus, Verg. G. 3, 377; so id. A. 6, 182: advolvi (for advolvere se) ad ignem, Plin. 11, 37, 70, § 185: advolvi saxum magnum ad ostium, Vulg. Matt. 27, 60; Marc. 15, 46.—**II.** Esp., of suppliants, to throw one's self at the feet of any one, to fall at, fall prostrate before: genibus ejus advolutus est, Vell. 2, 80: omnium genibus se advolvens, Liv. 8, 37 fin.: advolvi genibus, id. 28, 34: tuis advolvimur aris, Prop. 4, 16, 1.—With acc.: genua patrum advolvuntur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 311: cum Tiberii genua advolveretur, Tac. A. 1, 13; cf. id. ib. 6, 49; 15, 71.—Trop.: magnusque advolvitur astris clamor, rolls, i. e. rises or ascends, Stat. Th. 5, 143.

advorsum, advorsus, advorto, etc., v. adversum, adversus, etc.

* **advosem**: adversarium, hostem, dixere veteres, * Fest. p. 25 Müll.

* **adynamon** vinum = ἀδύνατος οἶνος, weakened wine (half wine and half water): ex ipso vino quod vocant adynamon, Plin. 14, 16, 19, § 100.

* **adytum**, i, n., = ἀδυτον (not to be entered), the innermost part of a temple, the sanctuary, which none but priests could enter, and from which oracles were delivered. **I.** Lit.: in occultis ac remotis templi, quae Graeci ἀδύτα appellant, Caes. B. C. 3, 105: aeternumque adytis effert penetrabilibus ignem, Verg. A. 2, 297: isque adytis haec tristia dicta reportat, id. ib. 2, 115; 6, 98; Hor. C. 1, 16, 5.—In gen., a secret place, chamber; of the dead, a grave, tomb, in Verg. A. 5, 84, and Juv. 13, 205: descriptionem cubiculorum in adytis, chambers in secret places, i. e. inner chambers, Vulg. 1 Par. 28, 11.—**II.** Fig.: ex adyto tamquam cordis responsa dedere, the inmost recesses, * Lucr. 1, 737.

* In Attius also masc. adytus, ūs: adytus augura, in Non. 488, 4 (Trag. Rel. p. 217 Rib.).

* **adzeler**, āri, v. dep., to be zealous against one, to be angry with, Vulg. 4 Esdr. 16, 49.

ae, see the letter A.

Aea, ae, f., = Αἶα (land). In the fable of the Argonauts, a peninsula in Colchis, round which the Phasis flowed, Val. Fl. 1, 742, and 5, 426.

Aeacideus, a, um, adj., pertaining to the Aeacidae (the posterity of Aeacus): regna, i. e. Aegina, Ov. M. 7, 472.

Aeacides, ae, = Αἰακίδης, patr. m. (voc. Aeacida, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56; Ov. H. 3, 87; Aeacide, id. ib. 8, 7; gen. plur. Aeacidum, Sil. 15, 392), a male descendant of Aeacus, an Aeacide. **I.** In gen.: stolidum genus Aeacidarum, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56; Ov. M. 8, 3; Sil. 15, 292; Just. 12, 15.—**II.** Esp., his son Phocus, Ov. M. 7, 668.—His sons Telamon and Peleus, Ov. M. 8, 4.—His son Peleus alone, Ov. M. 12, 365.—His grandson Achilles, Verg. A. 1, 99; Ov. M. 12, 82; 96; 365.—His great-grandson Pyrrhus, son of Achilles, Verg. A. 3, 296.—His later descendants, Pyrrhus, king of Epirus, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 56: Aeacidarum genus, Cic. Off. 1, 12; and Perseus, king of Macedon, conquered by *Emilius Paulus*, Verg. A. 6, 839; Sil. 1, 627.

Aeacidinus, a, um, adj., pertaining to the Aeacide (Achilles): Aeacidinis minis animisque expletus, Plaut. As. 2, 3, 25.

Aeacius, a, um, adj., Aeacian: flos, the hyacinth (as springing from the blood of Ajax, grandson of Aeacus), Col. 10, 175.

Aeacus, i, m., = Αἰακός (Gr. acc. Aea-

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con, Ov. M. 9, 434), acc. to the fable, son of Jupiter by Europa, king of Aegina, father of Pelus and Telamon, grandfather of Achilles and Ajax; on account of his just government made judge in the lower regions, with Minos and Rhadamanthus: quam pæne judicantem vidimus Aeacum! Hor. C. 2, 13, 22; cf. Ov. M. 3, 25.

Aeaea, ae, f., = Αἶαια, acc. to fable, the island in the Tyrrhene Sea where the Circe of Homer had her abode, and where, acc. to Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 58, the later Circeii was situated, now called Monte Circeo. Acc. to Meli, 2, 7 med., it was the abode of Calypso.

Aeacus, a, um, adj., = Αἰακός. **I.** Belonging to Aea, in Colchis, Colchian: Circe, since Circe is said to have been earlier in Colchis, Verg. A. 3, 386; Ov. M. 4, 205.—Hence, **B.** Transf., belonging to Circe: artes, magic arts, such as Circe practised, Ov. Am. 2, 15, 10: carmina, magic words, charms, spells, id. ib. 1, 8, 5.—**II.** Aeaea puella, Calypso, because she had her residence in Aeaea, Prop. 4, 11, 31.

Aeas, antis, m., a river of Epirus. Mela, 2, 3, 13; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145; Ov. M. 1, 580; Luc. 6, 361.

Aebura, ae, f., a city of Hispania Tarraconensis, now Cuerva, Liv. 40, 30, 3.

Aebūtius, a, name of a Roman gens, Cic. Att. 16, 2, 5; id. Caecin. 1; id. Fl. 37, 93 al.—Hence: **Aebūtia lex**, so called from its author, the tribune Aebūtius; enacted A. U. C. 520, Cic. Agr. 2, 8; Gell. 16, 10, 8.

Aecae, arum, f., a city of Apulia, southeast of Luceria, now Troja, Liv. 24, 20, 5.—Hence, **Aeccani**, orum, m., the inhabitants of Aecae, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Aeculanum or **Aeculanum**, i, n., a city of the Hirpini in Samnium, now Le Grotte, Cic. Att. 7, 3, 1; id. ib. 16, 2, 4; Inscr. Orell. 5019.—Hence: **Aeculani**, orum, m., the inhabitants of Aec., Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105; Inscr. Grut. 444, 5; and: **Aeculanenses** or **Aeculanenses**, ium, the same as **Aeculani**, Inscr. Orell. 838, 862; 3108 al.

aedepol, = edepol, v. Pollux.

aedēs and **aedis** (the form *aedes* is found in Liv. 2, 21, 7; 2, 8, 14; 2, 9, 43 al., and now and then in other writers, but *aedis* is more common, as in Cic. Verr. 4, 55, § 121; id. Par. 4, 2, 31; Vitruv. 4, 7, 1; Varr. 5, 32, 156 al.; Liv. 1, 33, 9 al.; Plin. 36, 6, 8, § 50), is, f., a building for habitation. [Aedis domicilium in edito positum simplex atque unius aedis. Sive ideo aedis dicitur, quod in ea aevum degatur, quod Graece αἰών vocatur. Fest. p. 13 Müll. Curtius refers this word to αἶθος, aestus, as meaning originally, fire-place, hearth; others, with probability, compare αἶος, αἶσα, and σῆδος.] **I.** Sing., a dwelling of the gods, a sanctuary, a temple (prop. a simple edifice, without division into smaller apartments, while templum is a large and splendid structure, consecrated by the augurs, and belonging to one or more deities; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 4, 7; but after the Aug. period aedes was used for templum; cf. Suet. Caes. 78 with id. ib. 84); haec aedis Varr. ap. Non. 494, 7: senatum in aedem Jovis Statoris vocavi, Cic. Cat. 2, 6: aedis Martis, Nep. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.: aedes Mercurii dedicata est, Liv. 2, 21: hic aedem ex marmore molitus est, Vell. 1, 11, 5: inter altare et aedem, Vulg. Luc. 11, 51: aedem Concordiae, Plin. 39, 1, 6, § 19: aedes Veneris genitricis, Suet. Caes. 78; v. above; id. ib. 10: aedem Baal, Vulg. 4 Reg. 10, 27; ib. Act. 19, 24 al.: haec ego ludo, quae nec in aede sonent, i. e. in the temple of the Muses, or of the Palatine Apollo, where poems were publicly recited, Hor. S. 1, 10, 38; cf.: quanto molimine circumspicemus vacuum Romanis vatibus aedem, id. Ep. 2, 2, 94.—Plur. in this sense generally in connection with sacrae, divinae, deorum, and only when several temples are spoken of: aedes sacrae, Cic. Dom. 49; cf. Suet. Aug. 30, 100: Capitolii fastigium et ceterarum aedium, Cic. de Or. 3, 46; cf. Liv. 38, 41: Deorum aedes, Suet. Cat. 21; cf. id. Ner. 38; id. Claud. 21 al.—

II. A dwelling for men, a house, habitation.

abode (syn. domus; usu. only in the plur., as a collection of several apartments; but in the earliest period the sing. also may have had this signif., though but few certain examples of it have been preserved in the written language; cf. Plaut. As. 1. 3. 67: hic noster quaestus aucupii simillimust . . . aedis nobis arceat, auceps sum ego): aedes probae et pulchre aedificatae. Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 60; id. Most. 1, 2, 18: ultimae, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 29: apud istum in aedibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 50, and soon after: in mediis aedibus; cf. Verg. A. 2, 512: liberae, a house that is rent-free, Liv. 30, 17: privatae, Suet. Ner. 44 al.—Hence sometimes used for a part of the domus, a room, an apartment, chamber: insectatur omnes domi per aedis, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 31: Verg. G. 2, 462; cf. id. A. 2, 487 (v. also Gell. 4, 14; Curt. 8, 6; Hor. C. 1, 30, 4).—In Plaut., by comic license, aedes for familia: credo hercle has sustollat aedis totas atque hunc in cruceum, Mil. 2, 3, 39: ut ego suffringam his talos totis aedibus, to break the legs of this whole house (i. e. family), Truc. 2, 8, 7: ab aedibus, denoting office (cf. ab), a castellan: CVM AB AEDIBVS ESSEM, Inscr. Grut. 697, 1.—* **B.** Met., the cells (or hive) of bees: clausis cunctantur in aedibus, Verg. G. 4, 258.—* **C.** Trop.: fac, sis, vacivas aedis aurum, mea ut migrare dicta possint, the chambers of your ears, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 54.—* **D.** Aedes aurata, a gilded funeral structure, on which the dead body of Caesar was laid, a catafalque, Suet. Caes. 84.

aedīcula, ae. f. dim. [aedes], a small building intended for a dwelling. **I.** For gods, a chapel, a small temple: cum aram et aediculum et pulvinar dedicasset, Cic. Dom. 53: Victoriae, Liv. 35, 9; 35, 41: aediculum in ea (domo) deo separavit, Vulg. Judic. 17, 5; also a niche or shrine for the image of a god: in aedícula crant Lares argentei positi, Petr. Sat. 29 *lin.*: aediculum aereum fecit, Plin. 3, 1, 6, § 19; 36, 13, 19, § 87.—Hence on tombstones, the recess in which the urn was placed, Inscr. Fabrett. c. 1, 68.—**II.** For men, a small house or habitation (mostly in plur.; cf. aedes, II.), Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 58; Cic. Par. 6, 3; Vulg. 4 Reg. 23, 7.—*Sing.* in Plaut., a small room, a closet: in aediculum seorsum concludi volo, Epid. 3, 3, 19 sq.

aedificāo, ere, 3, v. a., = aedifico: La-beo, Dig. 19, 260 Torrentinus, where others read *aedificare*.

* **aedifex**, ficis, m., = aedificator, Tert. Idol. 12.

aedificātio, ōnis, f. [aedificio]. **I.** Abstr., the act of building, a building or constructing. (a) Absol.: si ad horum luxuriam dirigas aedificationem, Varr. R. 1, 13: immensa et intolerabilis, Cic. Pis. 21; so id. Q. Fr. 2, 2; Vulg. 2 Para. 16, 6.—(β) With gen.: urbium, Vulg. Judith. 5, 10.—**II.** Concr., a building, a structure, edifice, Cato ap. Gell. 13, 23: domum tuam et aedificationem omnem perspexi, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: aedificationes templi, Vulg. Matt. 24, 1.—**III.** Fig., building up, instructing, edification. (a) Absol.: loquitur ad aedificationem, Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 3; 14, 26.—(β) With gen.: ad aedificationem Ecclesiae, Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 12; ib. Eph. 4, 12.

* **aedificātiuncula**, ae. f. dim. [aedificatio], a little building: equid de illa aedificatiuncula mandavisses, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 2, § 5.

aedificātor, ōris, m. [aedifico]. **I.** A builder: vocaberis aedificator saepium, Vulg. Isa. 58, 12; in the class. period only trop., = δημιουργός: mundi, the maker, architect, Cic. Univ. 2: aedificatores mundi, id. N. D. 1, 9.—**II.** From the Aug. period *adj.* (cf. Br. Nep. Ages. 4, 2) with the access. idea of inclination or passion, that is fond of building: nemo illo minus fuit emax, minus aedificator, Nep. Att. 13; Juv. 14, 86; Col. 1, 4, 8; Flor. 1, 8, 4.

aedificātorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], pertaining to building. **I.** Lit.: aedificatoria somnia, Tert. Anim. 47.—Hence, *subst.*: **aedificātoria**, ae. f., = architectura, Boeth. Aristot. Top. 3, 1, p. 680.—**II.** Fig.: verbum aedificatorium mortis, i. e. that was the cause of death, Tert. Carn. Christ. 17.

* **aedificiālis**, e, *adj.*, pertaining to

a building [aedes]: Priamus ad aram Jovis aedificialis confugit (so called because he was worshipped in the building; cf. Fest. s. v. Herceus, p. 101 Müll.), Diet. Cret. 5, 12.

aedificiūm, i, n. [aedifico], a building of any kind, an edifice, structure, even though not suitable for a dwelling (while aedes designates only a structure for habitation).—Hence: aedes aedificiaque, Liv. 38, 38; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 9 *lin.*: exstruere aedificium in alieno, id. Mil. 27: omnibus vicis aedificisque incensis, Caes. B. G. 3, 29; Nep. Att. 13, 2; Sall. J. 23; Liv. 5, 41: aedificiorum prolapsiones, Suet. Aug. 30; cf. id. Oth. 8: regis, Vulg. 3 Reg. 9, 1: paries aedificii, ib. Ezecch. 41, 12.—In late Lat., = aedificatio: aedificium domus Domini, Vulg. 3 Reg. 9, 1: murorum, ib. 1 Macc. 16, 23.

aedifico, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [aedefacio], lit. to erect a building, to build; and in gen., to build, raise, erect, or establish any thing. **I.** Lit.: aedificare cum sit proprie aedem facere, ponitur tamen καταχρηστικῶς in omni genere constructionis, Fest. p. 13 Müll.; hence in the first signif. for the most part (a) Absol.: aedificare diu cogitare oportet, Cato, R. R. 3, 1: ecce aedificat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 56: ad quem (usum) accommodanda est aedificandi descriptio, Cic. Off. 1, 39, 138; id. ib. 2, 23, 83: tribus locis aedifico, reliqua reconcinno, id. Q. Fr. 2, 6: lautius, id. Leg. 2, 1, 3: belle, id. Att. 9, 13 al.: accuratius ad frigora atque aestus vitandos, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: dirunt, aedificat, mutat quadrata rotundis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 100; so id. S. 2, 3, 303.—(β) With object: domum, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 4; so Vulg. Exod. 1, 21: casas, Ilor. S. 2, 3, 247.—**II.** In gen., to build, construct, etc.: navim, Plaut. Mer. prol. 87: piscinas, Varr. R. 3, 17, 5: navem, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18: urbem, id. ib. 2, 4, 53; so Vulg. Exod. 1, 11: oppida, ib. 2 Para. 26, 6: turrim, ib. Matt. 21, 3: murum, ib. 2 Para. 33, 14: porticum, Cic. Dom. 43: hortos, id. Att. 9, 13: equum, Verg. A. 2, 16: mundum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 25: tot adhuc pangibus altum aedificat caput, i. e. makes it, by bands and hair ornaments, a high tower, Juv. 6, 501.—**III.** Fig.: to build up, establish: rem publicam, Cic. Fam. 9, 2.—And (eccl.) in a religious sense, to build up, instruct, edify. (a) Absol.: caritas aedificat, Vulg. 1 Cor. 8, 1: non omnia aedificat, ib. ib. 16, 23.—(β) With object: semetipsum, Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 4: alterutrum, ib. 1 Thess. 5, 11.

‡ **aedilātus**, ūs, m., = aedilitas [aedilitis], Fest. p. 13 Müll.

aedilicius (not *aedilit-*), a, um, *adj.* [id.], pertaining or belonging to an aedile: munus, Cic. Off. 2, 16; repulsa, i. e. in aedilitate petenda, id. Plane. 21: scriba, of an aedile, id. Clu. 45: largitio, Liv. 25, 2; cf. Cic. Off. 2, 16: vectigal aediliciorum, sc. munus, paid to the aediles to defray the expense of public exhibitions, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 9.—**aedilicius**, i, m. (sc. vir), one who had been an aedile (as consularis who had been consul), an exaedile, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 10: aedilicus est mortuus, Cic. Brut. 28; so id. Vat. 7: edictum, an ordinance of the aedile on entering upon his office (v. edictum), Dig. 21, 1: aediliae edictiones, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 43.

aedilis, is, m. (abl. aedili, Tac. A. 12, 64; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 4; Dig. 18, 6, 13; but aedile is more usual, Charis. p. 96 P.; Varr. 1, 22; Cic. Sest. 44, 95; Liv. 3, 31; Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 158; Inscr. Orell. 3787, 8; cf. Schneid. Gr. II. p. 221; Koffm. s. v.) [aedes], an aedile, a magistrate in Rome who had the superintendence of public buildings and works, such as temples, theatres, baths, aqueducts, sewers, highways, etc.; also of private buildings, of markets, provisions, taverns, of weights and measures (to see that they were legal), of the expense of funerals, and other similar functions of police. The class. passages applying here are: Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 42; Varr. L. 5, § 81 Müll.; Cic. Leg. 3, 3; id. Verr. 2, 5, 14; id. Phil. 9, 7; Liv. 10, 23; Tac. A. 2, 85; Juv. 3, 162; 10, 101; Fest. s. h. v. p. 12; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 8, 3 and 6.—Further, the aediles, esp. the curule aediles (two in number), were expected to exhibit public spectacles; and they often lavished the most exorbitant expenses upon them,

in order to prepare their way toward higher offices, Cic. Off. 2, 16; Liv. 24, 33; 27, 6. They inspected the plays before exhibition in the theatres, and rewarded or punished the actors according to their deserts, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 148; id. Cist. ep. 3; for this purpose they were required by oath to decide impartially, Plaut. Am. prol. 72.—It was the special duty of the aediles plebei (of whom also there were two) to preserve the decrees of the Senate and people in the temple of Ceres, and in a later age in the public treasury, Liv. 3, 55. The office of the aediles curules (so called from the *sellia curulis*, the seat on which they sat for judgment (v. curulis), while the aediles plebei sat only on benches, subsellia) was created A. U. C. 387, for the purpose of holding public exhibitions, Liv. 6, 42, first from the patricians, but as early as the following year from the plebeians also, Liv. 7, 1.—Julius Caesar created also the office of the two aediles Cereales, who had the superintendence of the public granaries and other provisions, Suet. Caes. 41.—The free towns also had aediles, who were often their only magistrates, Cic. Fam. 13, 11; Juv. 3, 179; 10, 102; Pers. 1, 130; v. further in Smith's Diet. Antiq. and Niebuhr's Rom. Hist. 1, 689 and 690.

‡ **aed-** Plaut. uses the word once *adj.*: aediles ludi, *aedilis sports*, Poen. 5, 2, 52.

aedilitas, ātis, f. [aedilitis], the office of an aedile, aedileship: aedilitatem gerere, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 29: petere, Cic. Quint. 25: aedilitate fungi, Off. 2, 16: munus aedilitatis, id. Verr. 3, 12, 36: praetermissio aedilitatis, id. Off. 2, 17: curulis aedilitas, id. Har. Resp. 13, 27: inire, Suet. Caes. 9; id. Vesp. 2; id. Claud. 38 al.—*Part.*: splendor aedilitatum, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 57.

aedilitius, a, um, v. aedilicus.

aedis, v. aedes.

* **aeditimor** or **aeditimor** [an earlier form for aeditor], āvi, v. *dep.*, to keep or take care of a temple: aeditimor in templo tuo, Pompon. ap. Gell. 12, 10. Nonius quotes the same passage, 75, 15, but reads *aeditior*.

aeditimus (**aeditū-**) (an earlier form for aedituus, and first used in the time of Varro; v. the first quotation), i, m., one who keeps or takes care of a temple, the keeper or overseer of a temple, ἱεροπόλας; in aedem Telluris veneram, rogatus ab aeditumo, ut dicere didicimus a patribus nostris, ut corrigimur a recentibus urbanis; ab aedituo, Varr. R. R. 1, 2: Aeditimus . . . Pro eo a plerisque nunc aedituus dicitur, Gell. 12, 10; Varr. R. R. 1, 69; id. L. L. 6, 2: *liminum* productionem esse verbi (Servius) volt, ut in finitumo, legitumo, aeditumo, Cic. Top. 8, 36.

* **aeditua**, ae. f. [aedituus], a female overseer of a temple, Inscr. Orell. 2444.—Trop.: cum omnes templum simus Dei, ejus templi aeditua et antistes pudicitia est, Tert. Cult. Fem. 1.

* **aeditualis**, e, *adj.* [id.], pertaining to a temple-keeper, Tert. Pudic. 16.

* **aedituus**, entis, m., = aedituus, a keeper of a temple, Lucr. 6, 1275, referred to by Gell. 12, 10 *fin.*

aedituus, i, m. [aedes-tueor; quasi a tuendis aedibus appellatus, Gell. 12, 10], a keeper of a temple, a sacristan, ἱεροπόλας (first used in polite language in the time of Varro for aeditimus; v. the word and the passage cited from Varr.). **I.** Lit.: Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 48: aeditui custodesque mature sentiunt, etc., * Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44: Snet. Dom. 1 al. It belonged also to the office of the aeditui to conduct strangers through the temple, and point out its curiosities; hence Horace says: quales aedituus habet virtus, what puergrists, Ep. 2, 1, 230.—**II.** In gen., priests, ministers (eccl.): erunt in sanctuario meo aeditui, Vulg. Ezecch. 44, 1; ib. Ose. 10, 5.

‡ **aedon** (trissyl.), ōnis, f., = ἀνδών, the nightingale: tristis aedon, Sen. Agam. 670; so Petr. Sat. 131; Caip. Ecl. 6, 8.

aedomius, a, um, *adj.* (pentasyll.) [aedom], pertaining to the nightingale: vox, Auct. Pan. ad Pison. 257; Lact. Phoenic. 47.

Aedui (**Haed-**), ōrum, m., a tribe in Gallia Celtica friendly to the Romans, now Départements de la Côte d'Or, de la Nièvre,

de Saône et Loire, et du Rhône, Caes. B. G. 1, 10, 11, 23, etc.; Cic. Att. 1, 19; Mel. 3, 2, 4; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107 al.—Hence, **Aeduius** (**Haed-**), a, um, *adj.*, pertaining to the *Aedui*: stemma, Aus. Par. 4, 3.

Aecetaeus, a, um, *adj.*, belonging to *Aetes*, king of Colchis: fines, i. e. Colchis, Catull. 64, 3; from

Aecetes, **Aecetas**, or **Aeëta**, ac, m., = *Aiētēs*, king of Colchis, acc. to the fable, son of Sol and Persa, daughter of Oceanus; father of Medea, by whose aid the Argonauts took from him the golden fleece, Cic. N. D. 3, 21; Ov. H. 12, 29, 51; Hyg. 3, 22 and 23; Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 140 and 141.—Hence, **Aeëtiās**, *id.*, *patr. f.*, daughter of *Aetes*, i. e. Medea, Ov. M. 7, 9; 326.—

Aeëtinē, *cs. f.*, the same as *aeëtiās*. (from *Aecetes*, as *Nerine* from *Nereus*), Ov. H. 6, 103.—**Aeëtis**, *idos, patr. f.*, = *Aeëtias*, daughter of *Aetes*, Val. Fl. 8, 233; Albin. 2, 110.—**Aeëtius**, a, um, *adj.*, pertaining to *Aetes*, = *Aecetaeus*, Val. Fl. 8, 379.

Aegae, *rum, f. plur.*, = *Aiγαι*. **I.** A city of Cilicia, now *Ayas*, Luc. 3, 227.—**II.** A small town on the western coast of Eubœa, now *Limni*, Stat. Th. 7, 371.

Aegaeon, *ōnis, m.*, = *Aiγαιών*. **I.** A giant monster, the other name of *Briareus*, Verg. A. 10, 565; Stat. Ach. 1, 209.—**II.** A sea-god, acc. to the fable, the son of *Pontus* and *Terra*, Ov. M. 2, 9.—**B.** Meton. for the *Ægean Sea*, Stat. Th. 5, 288.

Aegæus, a, um, *adj.*, *Ægean*; hence, **Mare Aegæum** (*Aiγαιών πέλαγος, τό, ὁ ποταμός Αἰγαίου, ο*, Xen. Oec. 20, 27), the *Ægean Sea*, extending eastwards from the coast of Greece to Asia Minor, now called the *Archipelago*, and by the Turks the *White Sea*, to distinguish it from the *Black Sea*: insula Delos in *Aegæo mari* posita, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18.—In the poets also *absol.*

Aegæum, i, n., for *Aegæum mare*: in *pateat* *Aegæo*, Hor. C. 2, 16, 1; Pers. 5, 142; cf. *Burm. Prop.* 3, 5, 51. [The etymol. was unknown even to the ancients. Acc. to some, from *Ægeus*, father of *Theseus*, who threw himself into this sea; acc. to *Varr. L. L.* 6, 2 *fin.*, from *Aiγες*, goats, since the sea, from the many islands rising out of it, resembled a flock of goats; *Strabo* derives the name from *Ægææ*, a town in Eubœa.]—Hence, *adj.*: **Aegæus**, a, um, pertaining to the *Ægean Sea*: *gurgis*, Cic. *Arat.* 422; *tanulitus*, Hor. C. 3, 29, 63; *Nepuntus*, Verg. A. 3, 74; *Cyclades*, which lie in it, Ov. Tr. 1, 11, 8; *Venus*, since she was said to have sprung from the *Ægean Sea*, Stat. Th. 8, 478.

Aegætes, *um, f.*, the *Ægates*, three islands in the Mediterranean, west of Sicily, not far from the promontory of *Lilybæum*, where the *Carthaginians* were conquered by the *Romans*, 241 B. C., *Nep. Ham.* 1; *Liv.* 21, 10; *Sil.* 1, 60; 6, 684.

aeger, *gra, grum, adj.* [Curtius proposes to connect it with *ἄειρω*, to press, drive; *Aiγίς*, storm-wind; *Aiγες*, waves; and *Sanser. egāmi*, to tremble; trembling, shaking, being a common symptom of illness], designates indisposition, as well of mind as of body (while *aegrotus* is generally used only of physical disease: class.; in *Cic.* far more frequent than *aegrotus*; *Celsus* uses only *aeger*, never *aegrotus*). **I.** Lit., of the body, *ill. sick, unwell, diseased, suffering*. (a) *Of men*: *hominēs aegri morbo gravi*, Cic. *Cat.* 1, 13; *graviter aegrum fuisset*, id. *Div.* 1, 25; id. *Tusc.* 2, 25, 61: *infrima atque aegra valitudo*, id. *Brut.* 48 *fin.*: *aegro corpore esse*, id. *ad Quir.* 1 *fin.*: *ex vulnere*, id. *Rep.* 2, 21: *vulneribus*, *Nep. Milt.* 7: *pedibus*, *Sall. C.* 59, 4; so *Liv.* 42, 28; *Tac. H.* 3, 38; *Wernsd. Poët. L. Min.* 6, 197, 8: *stomachus*, *Hor. S.* 2, 2, 43: *anhelitus, shortness of breath*, *Verg. A.* 5, 432.—At a later period constr. with *gen. or acc.*: *Psyche aegra corporis, animi saucia*, *App. M.* 4, 86, p. 310 *Oud.* (cf. id. *ib.* 5, 102, p. 360 *Oud.*: *Psyche corporis et animi alioquin infirma*; and *Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc.* p. 725 P.: *inops, aegra sanitatis*, where, however, *Bothe* suspects *aegra* to be a gloss.); *memini, me quondam pedes tuos graviter aegrum*, *Gell.* 10, 10.—*Subst.*, a sick person, *Cic. Div.* 2, 3: *ne aegri quidem omnes convalescunt*, id. *N. D.* 2, 4: *aegro adhibere medicinam*, id.

de Or. 2, 44, 186; *viciuum funus aegros exanimat*, *Hor. S.* 1, 4, 126; *ungebant oleo multos aegros*, *Vulg. Marc.* 6, 16; *ib.* *Act.* 5, 16.—Hence, *ab aegris servus, an attendant on the sick, a nurse* (cf. *ab*): *D. M. SEXTORIO AVG. LIB. AB AEGRIS CYMBICLARIORVM*, *Inscr. Orell.* 2886.—(β) *Of brutes*: *sues aegri*, *Verg. G.* 3, 496; so *Col.* 6, 5, 1; *avidos inlidit in aegrum Cornipedem cursus*, i. e. wounded, *Stat. Th.* 11, 517.—(γ) *Of plants, diseased*: *seges aegra*, *Verg. A.* 3, 142; *aegra arbor*, *Pall. Febr.* 25, 23: *vitis*, id. *Mart.* 7, 4.—**II.** Fig. **A.** Of the mind, troubled, anxious, dejected, sad, sorrowful, etc., of any agitation of the passions or feelings, of love, hope, fear, anxiety, sorrow: *aeger animus*, *Sall. J.* 74: *aegris animis legati superveniunt*, *Liv.* 2, 3, 5; cf. *Drak.* ad h. l.: *scribendi caecithes aegro in corde nascitur*, *Juv.* 7, 52: *aegri mortales, i. e. miseri* (*βερλοῦ βροτοί, ὄλγυροι, πολὺπόνου*), *Verg. A.* 2, 268; constr. with *abl.*, *gen.*, and *ab.* (a) With *abl.*: *Medea animo aegra, amore laevo saucia*, *Enn. ap. Cic. Cael.* 8 (the later edd. *animo aegro*, as *B.* and *K.*): *animus aeger avaritiā*, *Sall. J.* 31: *amore*, *Liv.* 30, 11: *curis*, *Verg. A.* 1, 208 al.—(β) With *gen.* of respect (cf. *Drak.* ad *Liv.* 30, 15, 9; *Rudd.* *II.* p. 73; and *Roby*, *II.* § 1321): *aeger consilii, infirm in purpose*, *Sall. Fragm.* ap. *Arusian.* p. 212 *Lind.*, and *Stat. Th.* 9, 141: *animi*, *Liv.* 1, 58; 2, 36; *Curt.* 4, 3, 11.—*Of cause*: *rerum temere motarum*, *Flor.* 3, 17, 9: *morae*, *Luc.* 7, 240: *delicti*, *Sil.* 13, 52: *pericli*, id. 15, 135: *timoris*, id. 3, 72.—(γ) With *ab*: *A morbo valui, ab animo aeger fui*, *Plaut. Ep.* 1, 2, 26.—**B.** Trop., of a diseased condition of the state, suffering, weak, feeble: *maximo aegra et prope deposita rei publicae pars*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 1, 2: *qui et semper aegri aliquid esse in re publica volunt*, *Liv.* 5, 3; *Flor.* 3, 23 al.—*Of the eyes, evil, envious*: *recentem aliorum felicitatem aegris oculis introspicere*, *Tac. H.* 2, 20 (*Halm* here reads *acribus*).—*Of abstr. things, sad, sorrowful, grievous, unfortunate* (class., but for the most part poet.); *numquam quidquam meo animo fuit aegrius*, *Plaut. Am.* 3, 2, 29 (where *aegrius* may be the *adv.*; v. *aegre* below): *dolores aegri*, *Lucr.* 3, 905: *luctus*, id. 3, 933: *amor*, *Verg. G.* 4, 464: *mors*, id. *ib.* 3, 512: *spes, i. e. faint, slight hope*, *Sil.* 9, 543: *ides, wavering*, id. 2, 392 al.—*As subst.*: **aegrum**, i, n.: plus *aegri* ex habitu viri quam ex adventu voluptatis cepi, *more pain*, *Plaut. Am.* 2, 2, 11: *sed cui nihil accidit aegri*, *Lucr.* 6, 171.—*Adv.*: **aegrē**.—*Lit.* **a.** Object. (a) *Uncomfortably*: *nescio quid meo animo aegre, disturbs my mind, vexes, annoys me*, *Plaut. Merc.* 2, 3, 35; so, *aegre esse alicui*, often in *Plaut.* and *Ter.* (like *bene* or *male esse alicui*); *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 26; id. *Capt.* 3, 5, 43; *Ter. Hec.* 2, 1, 63 al.: cf. *opp. volupe, volup*: *si illis aegrest, mihi quod volup est*, *Plaut. Mll.* 3, 1, 152.—*Absol.*: *aegre est*, *Ter. Ad.* 1, 2, 57.—*Also*: *aegre facere alicui, to vex, hurt*, *Plaut. Cas.* 3, 4, 17; *Ter. Eun.* 5, 5, 31; and: *aegre audire alicui ex aliquo, any thing annoying, disagreeable*, id. *Hec.* 5, 1, 39.—(β) With *difficultly* or *effort* (*opp. facile*): *omnis conglutinatio recens aegre, inveterata facile divellitur*, *Cic. de Sen.* 20, 72; cf.: *inveteratio, ut in corporibus aegrius depellitur quam perturbatio*, id. *Tusc.* 4, 37, 81; and: *omne bellum sumi facile, ceterum aegerrime desinere*, *Sall. J.* 83, 1: *nec magis versutus nec quo ab caveas aegrius*, *Plaut. As.* 1, 1, 106: *aegre rastris terram riantur*, *Verg. G.* 3, 534 al.: *non aegre persequi iter*, *Col.* 9, 8, 9; so, *haud aegre*, *Curt.* 4, 3, 10; 10, 8, 22.—*More freq.*, (γ) = *vix*, *Gr. μόγις, hardly, scarcely*: *aegre nimis risum continui*, *Plaut. As.* 3, 2, 36: *aegre me tenui*, *Cic. Att.* 16, 11: *aegre fero, v. fero*: *aegre abstinere quin, etc.*, *Liv.* 2, 45: *aegre stantes*, *Tac. Agr.* 36 al.—*Hence* often *vix aegreque* in connection, *Plaut. Poen.* 1, 2, 27; *Flor.* 2, 10; *Maer. Somn. Scip.* 1, 7; id. *S.* 1, 7; *App. M.* 1, p. 111.—**b.** *Subjunct.*, with *grief, regret, displeasure, or dislike, unwillingly, reluctantly*: *discessit, aegre ferens, distempered, vexed* (*opp. laetus*), *Cic. Div.* 1, 33 *fin.*: *aegre pati*, *Liv.* 1, 9 et saep.: *aegre tolerare*, *Tac. Agr.* 13: *si alibi plus perdiderim, minus aegre habeam, i. e. feram*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 5, 1, 16: *aegre carere*, *Cic. Imp. Pomp.* 5, 13.—*Comp.*: *quod aegrius patimur*, *Liv.* 7, 13:

aegrius accipere, *Tac. Ann.* 4, 71.—*Sup.*: *aegerrime ferre*, *Sall. J.* 87: *aegerrime pati*, *Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc.* 1, 44, 105.

Aegeria, i, q. *Egeria*, q. v.

1. Aegæus (*dissyll.*), *ēi, m.*, = *Aiγέως*, son of *Pandion*, king of Athens, and father of *Theseus*, *Hyg. Fab.* 37, 41; *Serv. ad Verg. A.* 3, 74; *Ov. M.* 7, 402 sq.; id. *F.* 2, 41 al.

2. Aegæus, a, um (*trisyl.*), *adj.*, i. q. *Aegæus*.

Aegiāle, *cs. f.*, daughter or grand-daughter of *Adrastus*, wife of *Diomedes*, king of Argos, *Stat. S.* 3, 5, 48; cf. *Serv. ad Verg. A.* 8, 9.

Aegiāleus (*quadrissyl.*), *ēi, m.*, = *Aιγιάλευς*. **I.** Son of *Ætes*, brother of *Medea*, commonly called *Absyrtus*; he was cut to pieces by his sister in her flight, and scattered upon the sea-shore, *Pac. ap. Cic. N. D.* 3, 19, 48; *Just.* 43, 3.—**II.** Son of *Adrastus*, one of the *Epigoni* before *Thebes*, slain by *Laodamas*, *Hyg. Fab.* 71.

Aegides, ac, *patr. m.*, = *Aιγείδης*, a descendant of *Ægeus*. **I.** *Theseus*, *Ov. H.* 4, 59; id. *Tr.* 5, 4, 26.—**II.** Descendants in gen., children, grandchildren of *Ægeus*, *Ov. H.* 2, 67.

Aegienses, *ium, v.* *Aegium*.

aegilopa, ac, *f.*, v. *aeglops*.

aegilopium, i, n., = *Aιγιλώπιον*, a disease of the eyes, a lachrymal fistula, an ulcer in the inner corner of the eye, *Plin.* 22, 21, 26, § 54: from

aegilops, *ōpis, m.* and **aegilopa**, ac, *f.*, = *Aιγιλώπ*. **I.** A disease of the eyes, a lachrymal fistula, a tumor in the inner corner of the eye (so called from *aie*, *Aiγίς*, goat, and *ωπ*, eye, since goats are most subject to this disease), *Cels.* 7, 7, 7; *Plin.* 35, 6, 14, § 34; the form *aegilopa*, id. 21, 19, 77, § 132.—**II.** A kind of oak with edible acorns: *Quercus aegilops*, *Linn.*, *Phn.* 16, 6, 8, § 22; 16, 8, 13, § 33.—**III.** A weed or tare among barley: *Avena sterilis*, *Linn.*, or *Aegilops ovata*, *Linn.*, *Plin.* 25, 13, 93, § 146; 18, 17, 44, § 155.—**IV.** A kind of bulbous plant, *Plin.* 19, 5, 30, § 95 (*Sil.* *g.*, *aegilopa*).

Aegimurus, i, f., = *Aιγίμουρος*, an island situated over against Carthage, now *Zawanour* or *Zimbra*, *Plin.* 5, 7, 7, § 42; *Liv.* 30, 24, 9; *Auct. B. Afr.* 44; *Flor.* 2, 2, 30.

Aegina, ac, *f.*, = *Aιγίνα*. **I.** An island in the Saronic gulf, earlier called *Enone* or *Enopia*, now *Eghina*, *Mel.* 2, 7, 10; *Plin.* 4, 12, 19, § 57; *Cic. Off.* 3, 11, 46 al.—*Hence*, **Aeginensis**, e, *adj.*, of *Aegina*.—*Subst.*, a native or an inhabitant of *Aegina*, *Val. Max.* 9, 2, 8 ext.—**Aeginēta**, ac, *m.*, i. q. the preceding, *Cic. Off.* 3, 11.—**Aegneticus**, a, um, *adj.*, pertaining to *Aegina*: *aes*, *Plin.* 34, 2, 3, § 8.—**II.** The mother of *Æacus*, *Ov. M.* 7, 474.

Aeginensis, is, *m.*, an inhabitant of *Aegium* (see the foll. art.), *Liv.* 44, 46, 3.

Aeginium, i, n., = *Aιγίνιον*, a fortress in Thessaly, now *Stagis*, *Caes. B. C.* 3, 79; *Liv.* 32, 16; 36, 13; 44, 46; 45, 27; *Plin.* 4, 10, 17, § 33.

Aegipan, *ānis, or Gr. ānos (dat. plur. Aegipanis, Mart. Cap.* 6, p. 215), *m.*, = *Aιγίπανά*. **I.** Goat-Pan, i. e. goat-shaped Pan, a well-known sylvan deity with goat's feet and rough body, *Hyg. Astr.* 2, 28.—**II.** Acc. to *Mel.* 1, 4, 10; 1, 8, 10; and *Plin.* 5, 8, 46, a kind of goat-shaped men in Africa, perh. the baboon.

Aegira, ac, *f.*, = *Aιγίρα*. **I.** A town in Achaia, *Mel.* 2, 3, 10; *Plin.* 4, 5, 6, § 12.—**II.** Another name of the island *Lesbos*, *Plin.* 5, 31, 39, § 139.

aegis, *idis, f.*, = *Aiγίς*, *idoē*. **I.** The aegis. **A.** The shield of *Jupiter*, *Verg. A.* 8, 354; *Sil.* 12, 720.—**B.** The shield of *Minerva*, with *Medusa's head*, *Verg. A.* 8, 435: *contra sonantem Palladis aegida*, *Hor. C.* 3, 4, 57; so *Ov. M.* 2, 753; 6, 78 al.—*Hence*, **II.** *Transf.* **A.** A shield, defence.—*So* *only* *Ovid* of the jewelry by which maidens try to conceal their ugliness: *decipit hac oculos aegide dives Amor*, *R. Am.* 344.—**B.** In the larch-tree, the wood near the pith, *Plin.* 16, 39, 73, § 187.

* **aegi-sonus**, a, um, *adj.* [*aegis*], sounding with the aegis: *pectus* (of *Pallas*), *Val. Fl.* 3, 88.

Aegisthus, *i. m.*, = Αἰγισθος, the son of Thyestes, who murdered Atreus and Agamemnon, with whose wife, Clytemnestra, he lived in incest, and was finally slain by Orestes, Cic. N. D. 3, 38; Ov. R. Am. 161.—Hence, Pompey called Caesar Aegisthus, on account of his adulterous connection with Marcia, Suet. Caes. 50.

† **aegithus**, *i. m.*, = αἰγίθος, a small bird, considered by some the titmouse, *Parus caeruleus*, Linn.; by others the red linnet, *Fringilla linaria*, Linn., Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 206; cf. Aristot. Hist. An. 9, 15.

Aegium, or **Aegion**, *ii. n.*, a town in Achaia, one of the twelve Achaean cities, situated on the river Selinus, now Yostitza, Mel. 2, 5, 10; Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 13; Lucr. 6, 588; Liv. 38, 30.—Hence, **A. Aegienses**, *ium, m.*, the inhabitants of Achaia, Liv. 38, 30; Tac. A. 4, 13.—**B. Aegius**, *a, um, adj.*, pertaining to Aegium: vitis, a kind of vine, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42.

Aegle, *es, f.*, = αἰγλή (brightness). **I.** A nymph, daughter of Jupiter and Neera: Aegle Naïadum pulcherrima Verg. E. 6, 21.—**II.** One of the Hesperides, daughter of Atlas, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 484.—**III.** A daughter of the Sun, sister of Phaëthon, Hyg. Fab. 154 and 156.

† **aegocéphalos**, *i. m.*, = αἰγοκέφαλος (goat's head), an unknown bird, in Plin. 11, 37, 80, § 204.

† **aegoceras**, *ātis, n.*, = αἰγόκερας (goat's horn), a plant, the fenugreek (in pure Lat.: *siliqua* or *siliqua*): *Trigonella foenum graecum*, Linn., Plin. 24, 19, 120, § 184.

† **aegoceros**, *ōtis, m.*, = αἰγόκερω, the wild goat (in pure Lat. *capricornus*), used only poet. as a sign of the zodiac, Lucr. 5, 615; humidus, Lucr. 9, 536.

Also **aegoceros**, *i. m.*: sedem aegoceri, Caes. Germ. Arat. 213: Aegoceron Cancrumque tenet, Lucr. 10, 213.

† **aegolēthron**, *i. n.*, = αἰγολέθρον (goat's bane), a plant in Pontus, prob. *Azalea pontica*, Linn., injurious to cattle, and esp. to goats, Plin. 21, 13, 44, § 74.

† **aegolios**, *i. m.*, = αἰγάλιος, an unknown bird: acc. to Harduin, a kind of screech owl, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 165.

Aegon, *ōnis, m.*, = Αἰγών. **I.** The Aegean Sea (only in the poets), Stat. Th. 5, 56; Val. Fl. 1, 629; 4, 715.—**II.** The name of a shepherd, Verg. E. 3, 2; 5, 72.

† **aegonychos**, *i. f.*, = αἰγόνυξ (goat's hoof), a plant, usu. called lithospermon, Plin. 27, 11, 74, § 93.

† **aegophthalmos**, *i. m.*, = αἰγόφθαλμος (goat's eye), an unknown gem, Plin. 37, 11, 71, § 187.

Aegōs Flūmen, *n.* [trans. of Αἰγός Ποταμός, *Goat-river*], a river and town in the Thracian Chersonesus, not far from the Hellespont, where Lysander defeated the Athenians, 404 B.C., Nep. Lys. 1; id. Alc. 8; id. Con. 1; Mel. 2, 2, 7; Plin. 2, 58, 59, § 149.

aegrē, *adv.*, v. aeger *fn.*
* **aegrēo**, *ere* [aeger]. *v. n.* to be ill: morbis cum corporis aegret, Lucr. 3, 824; cf. Lachm. and Munro ad h. l., and Prisc. p. 826 P.

aegresco, *ere*, 3, *v. inch. n.* [aegreo], to become ill, to grow sick (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: morbis aegrescit isdem. * Lucr. 5, 349: aegrescut corvi, Plin. 10, 12, 15, § 32.—**II.** Fig. **A.** To grow worse: violentia Turpi exsuperat magis, aegrescitque (i. e. asperior fit) medendo, * Verg. A. 12, 45: in corde sedens aegrescit cura parentis, Stat. Th. 1, 400.—**B.** To be troubled, anxious, afflicted, grieved: rebus lactis, Stat. Th. 2, 18: his anxia mentem Aegrescit curis (mentem, *Gr. acc.*), id. ib. 12, 193: sollicitudine, Tac. A. 15, 25 *fn.*

aegrīmonia, *ae, f.* [aeger; as acrimonia from acer]. Only of the mind, sorrow, anxiety, trouble, etc.: aliquem aegrīmonia afflicere, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 5: dum abscedat a me haec aegrīmonia, id. Rud. 4, 4, 146: ferrem graviter, si novae aegrīmoniae locus esset, * Cic. Att. 12, 38, 2: tristis, Hor. Epod. 17, 73: deformis, id. ib. 13, 18: vetus, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 103. (For its distinction from aerumna, v. that word.)

aegrītudo, *inis, f.* [aeger]. *illness, sickness* (both of body and mind; while aegrotatio denotes only physical disease). **I.** Lit., of the body of men and brutes (only after the Aug. per.): visi sunt (elephant) fessi aegrītudine, Plin. 8, 1, 1, § 3: metu et aegrītudine fessus, Tac. A. 2, 29; so id. ib. 2, 69; Curt. 3, 5; Flor. 4, 7; Eutr. 9, 5 al.—Also of plants: sunt enim quaedam aegrītudines (ficorum) et locorum, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 223.—Far oftener. **II.** Of mind, grief, sorrow, care, etc. (class.; freq. in the Ciceronian philos.), Pac. ap. Non. 322, 18; 13, 29: aegrītudo animam adimit, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 84; so id. Bacch. 5, 1, 24; id. Capt. 4, 2, 2; id. Curc. 2, 1, 9; id. Men. prol. 35; id. Merc. 2, 3, 24 al.: praecare nostri, ut alia multa, molestiam, sollicitudinem, angorem propter similitudinem corporum aegrorum, aegrītudinem nominaverunt; and soon after: ut aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegrītudo in animo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10; so id. ib. 3, 7; 9; 12; 13; 14; 26; 4, 7; 15; id. Fam. 5, 13 *fn.* al.; Sall. J. 84.—In the plur., Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 28; Cic. Tusc. 3, 19; 4, 15; Sen. Ep. 50.

aegror, *ōris, m.* [aeger; as acror from acer], *illness, sickness, disease*, only in Lucr. 6, 1132 (for in id. 6, 1250, the correct read. is *maeror*, v. Lachm. ad h. l.).

aegrotaticius, *a, um, adj.* [aegrotō], that is often ill, Gloss. Isid.

aegrotatio, *ōnis, f.* [aegrotō], *illness, sickness, disease, infirmity*, prop. only of the body, while aegrītudo also desig. that of the mind; much used in the philos. writings of Cic.; ut aegrotatio in corpore, sic aegrītudo in animo, Cic. Tusc. 3, 10: cum sanguis corruptus est, morbi aegrotationesque nasuntur, id. ib. 4, 10: aegrotationes nostras portavit, Vulg. Matt. 8, 17; id. Jer. 16, 4.—The distinction between aegrotatio and morbus Cicero gives as follows: Morbum appellat totius corporis corruptionem, aegrotationem morbum cum imbecillitate, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 29.—Only by catachresis, of the mind, *morbid state or condition, disease*, but never strictly for aegrītudo.—Thus Cicero says, after giving, in the passage above quoted, the distinction between morbus and aegrotatio, in reference to the body: sed in animo tantum modo cogitatione possunt morbum ab aegrotatione sejungere.—So also: nomen insaniae significat mentis aegrotationem et morbum, id est insanitatem et aegrotum animum, quam appellat insaniam, Cic. Tusc. 3, 4; and: aegrotationes animi, qualis est avaritia, gloriae cupiditas, etc., id. ib. 4, 37, 79.—In Pliny, of plants, 17, 24, 37, § 231.

aegrotō, *avi, atum, i, v. n.* [aegrotus], to be ill, sick. **I.** Lit., of men and brutes: vehementer diuque, Cic. Clu. 62: gravissime aegrotans, id. Fin. 2, 13: graviter, id. Tusc. 1, 35: leviter, id. Off. 1, 24: periculose, id. Att. 8, 2: aegrotavit usque ad mortem, Vulg. Isa. 38, 1: aegrotare menti, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 4: morbo, id. S. 1, 6, 30: aegrotare coepit, Vulg. 2 Reg. 13, 6: quia armentum aegrotet in agris, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 6.—Of plants: (vites) aegrotant, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 226: aegrotant poma ipsa per se sine arbore, id. 17, 24, 37, § 224.—**II.** Fig. **A.** Of the mind: ea res, ex qua animus aegrotat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 37, 79: aegrotare animi vitio, Hor. S. 2, 3, 307.—**B.** Of other abstr. things: to languish, etc. (cf. jaceo): in te aegrotant artes, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 34; 1, 1, 8: languent officia, atque aegrotat fama vacillans, duties are neglected, reputation sickens and staggers, * Lucr. 4, 1124.

aegrotūs, *a, um, adj.* [aeger], *ill, sick, diseased* (in Cic. rare). **I.** Prop., of the body: facile omnes, cum valemus, recta consilia aegrotis damus, Ter. And. 2, 1, 9: aegrotō, dum anima est, spes esse dicitur, Cic. Att. 9, 10; id. Fam. 9, 14: cum te aegrotum non videam, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 2, 2; id. Ezecch. 34, 4: corpus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 48: leo, id. ib. 1, 1, 73 al.—**II.** Trop., of the mind: omnibus amicis morbum incies graveu, ita ut te videre audireque aegroti sient, sick of seeing and hearing you, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 39 (for the constr. of the *inf.* here, v. Roby. II. § 1360 sq.); animus, Att. ap. Non. 469, 23; Ter. And. 1, 2, 22; 3, 3, 27; Cic. Tusc. 3, 4.—So of the state: hoc remedium est aegrotae et prope desperatae rei publicae, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 21, 70.

Aegyptiacus, *a, um, adj.*, *Egyptian* (a later form for the class. Aegyptius): libri, Gell. 10, 10: lingua, Vulg. Gen. 41, 45: incantationes, ib. Exod. 7, 11: partes, Cod. Th. 13, 5, 14.—**Adv.**: Aegyptiace, after the Egyptian manner: loqui, Treb. Poll. 30, Tyr. 30.

aegyptilla, *ae, f.*, a precious stone once found in Egypt, prob. a kind of onyx, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 148: Isid. Orig. 16, 11, 3.

† **Aegyptini**: Aethiopes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

Aegyptius, *a, um, adj.*, = Αἰγύπτιος, *Egyptian* (the class word for the later Aegyptiacus in Gell., Plin., and Treb.): rex, Cic. Pis. 21: acetum, a superior kind of vinegar, id. Hortens. ap. Non. 322: bellum, Nep. Dat. 3: litus, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 142: mare, id. 5, 9, 10, § 54: classes, Suet. Caes. 39: vir, Vulg. Gen. 39, 1: ancilla, ib. ib. 16, 1; id. Act. 21, 38 al.—Hence. **II.** Subst.: Aegyptius, *ii, m.*, an Egyptian: quid igitur censes? Apim illum sanctum Aegyptiorum bovem, nonne deum videri Aegyptus? Cic. N. D. 1, 29; id. Rep. 3, 9; Caes. B. C. 3, 110; Vulg. Exod. 2, 14; id. Act. 7, 22 al.

1. Aegyptus, *i, f.*, = Αἴγυπτος, *Egypt*, sometimes reckoned by the ancients as belonging to Asia: Asiae prima pars Aegyptus, Mel. 1, 9: proxima Africae incolitur Aegyptus, etc., Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 48; Cic. Agr. 2, 16; Caes. B. C. 3, 106; Vulg. Gen. 12, 10; id. Matt. 2, 13.

2. Aegyptus, *i, m.*, acc. to the fable, a king of Egypt, son of Belus (acc. to others, of Neptune), and brother of Danaüs. He had fifty sons, to whom the fifty daughters of Danaüs were espoused, Hyg. Fab. 168.

Aelianus, *a, um, adj.*, originating from an Aelius: orationum, composed by the Stoic philosopher L. Aelius, Cic. Brut. 56 *fn.*: studia, of the same, id. de Or. 1, 43, 193: jus, a code of laws, now lost, compiled by Sext. Aelius Pætus, in the sixth century A. U. C., Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 7; cf. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 114.

† **aelinos**, *i, m.*, = αἰλιος (from the interj. *ai* and *lios*; cf. Suid. II. p. 449 Kust.), a song of lament, a dirge: aelinon in silvis idem pater, aelinon, altis dicitur iuvitā concinuisse lyrā, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 23.

Aelius, *a, i.* The name of a Roman gens.—**II.** *Adj.* *Aelian*; hence, **1.** Lex Aelia de comitiis, named after Q. Aelius Pætus, by whom it was proposed, A. U. C. 596, Cic. Sest. 15, 33; id. Vat. 9; id. Pis. 4; id. Att. 2, 9 al.—**2.** Lex Aelia Sentia, proposed by the consul Sext. Aelius and C. Sentius, A. U. C. 757, containing regulations concerning the limitation of manumission; cf. Clp. Fragm. tit. 1; Dig. 40, 2, 12; 15 and 10, etc.; Zimmern, Hist. of Law, 1, 81, and 761 sq.

Aëllō, *ēs, f.*, = Αἰλλός. **I.** The name of a harpy (from αἰλλός, tempest, because she came like it upon her prey); ales Aëllō, Ov. M. 13, 710.—**II.** The name of a swift-running dog, Ov. M. 3, 219.

† **aelurus**, *i, m.*, = αἰλουρος, a cat, Gell. 20, 8; Hyg. Astr. 2, 28; cf. Rupert. Excurs. Juv. 15, 7.

† **aemidium**: tumidum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24, 4 [αἰμια, blood]; cf. aemidius: περιουσιμείνος, Gloss. Labb.

Aemilianus, *a, um, adj.* [Aemilius], relating to the Aemilian gens, Aemilian. Thus Scipio Africanus Minor, the son of Paulus Aemilius, was called Aemilianus, Vell. 1, 10; Flor. 2, 15.—In neut. plur.: Aemiliania (sc. aedificia or loca), a place just out of Rome, not far from the Campus Martius, perh. thus named in honor of Scipio Aemilianus, Varr. R. R. 3, 2. There was also, in the seventh region of the city of Rome, an Aemilian street, Sext. Ruf. de Reg. Urb. Rom. f. rom.

Aemilius, *a, um, adj.* [aemulor], the name of a Roman gens, greatly distinguished for the illustrious men whom it furnished. The most celebrated of them was L. Aemilius Paulus, the conqueror of Perses, and the father of Corn. Scipio Africanus Minor: domus, Manil. 1, 734: tribus, Cic. Att. 2, 14; Liv. 38, 36.—**Aemilia Via**, the name of three several public roads. **1.** One, constructed by M. Aemilius Lepidus, as consul, A. U. C. 567, began at Placentia, and passed

through Parma, Regium, Mutina, Bononia, Forum Corneli, Faventia, Forum Livii, and Caesena to Ariminum, where it joined the Via Flaminia, Liv. 39.—**2.** One, constructed A. U. C. 645, by M. Aemilius Scaurus, as censor, led from Bononia, through Pisa and Luna, to Dertona, Strab. 1, 5.—**3.** One extending from Ariminum to Aquileia (some, however, consider this as the same with the first), Mart. 3, 4.—Sometimes *absol.*
Aemilia, instead of Via Aemilia: in ipsa Aemilia diu pugnatum est. Galba ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30.—From the public way, Martial calls the region between Ariminum and Placentia (commonly Gallia Cispadana) regio Aemilia, Mart. 6, 85.—Aemilius pons, so called after its builder, M. Aemilius Scaurus, Juv. 6, 32 Rupert.—**Poet.**: Aemilia ratis, the ship on which the booty acquired by L. Aemilius Paulus, in the war with Perses, was conveyed to Rome, Prop. 4, 2, 8.—Aemilius ludus, a gladiatorial exhibition introduced by P. Aemilius Lepidus, Hor. A. P. 32.

Aemilius Mäcer, of Verona, a poet, the friend of Virgil and Ovid, who wrote De Serpentina et Volucris (and perh. De Virtutibus Herbarum), of which nothing is extant, Ov. Tr. 4, 10, 43; Serv. ad Verg. E. 5, 1.

Aemōnia, Aemōnides, Aemōnis, Aemōnius, v. Haemonia, etc.

aemulus, v. aemulus.
aemulātor, adv., v. aemulor fin.
aemulatio, ōnis, f. [aemulor], an assiduous striving to equal or excel another in any thing, emulation (it denotes rather the mental effort, while imitatio regards more the mode of action; but rivalitas is a jealous rivalry, and therefore used only in a bad sense, while aemulatio is employed both in a good and bad sense). Cic. Thus explains this word: aemulatio dupliciter illa quidem dicitur, ut et in laude et in vitio nomen hoc sit; nam et imitatio virtutis aegritudo dicitur, ut et est aemulatio aegritudo, si eo, quod concupierit, alius potiarit, ipse cequat, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17. So, **I.** In a good sense, emulation: laudis, Nep. Att. 5; Vell. 1, 17; gloriae, Just. praef.; Tac. A. 2, 44; id. Agr. 21; Suet. Calig. 19; id. Tib. 11; secundum emulationem, in zeal, Vulg. Phil. 3, 6.—**Transf.** of the imitation of nature in painting: pictura fallax est et in aemulatione naturae multum degenerat transcribentium sors varia, Plin. 25, 2, 4, § 8.—**II.** In a bad sense, jealousy, envy, malevolence, ὀνεργία: aemulatio vitiosa, quae rivalitati similis est, Cic. Tusc. 4, 26, 56; infensa, Tac. A. 13, 19; municipalis, id. H. 3, 57; adversariorum, Suet. Ner. 23; cf. id. 33: aemulatio nascitur ex conjunctione, alitur aequalitate, exardescit invidia, cuius finis est odium, Plin. Pan. 84 al.; ad aemulationem eum provocaverunt, i. e. jealousy (said of God), Vulg. Psa. 77, 58; contentiones, aemulationes, rivalitates, id. 2 Cor. 12, 20.

aemulātor, ōnis, m. [id.], a zealous imitator, emulator (in a good sense), ζηλωτής: ejus (sc. Catonis), Cic. Att. 2, 1 fin.; animus aemulator Dei, Sen. Ep. 124 fin.; virtutum aemulator, Just. 6, 3; aemulatores sunt legis, Vulg. Act. 21, 20; 1 Cor. 14, 12.—**Eccles.** of God as jealous of his honor: Deus est aemulator, (the Lord) is a jealous God, Vulg. Exod. 34, 14.

aemulātrix, icis, f. [aemulator], a female emulator (late Lat.), Cassiod. Var. 7, 5.

aemulātus, ōnis, m. Perh. only in Tac. for the class aemulatio, emulation, rivalry, Hist. 3, 66.—**In plur.** Ann. 13, 46. (But in Agr. 46, aemulatu is only a conjecture of Heinsius; Orell. and Halm read similitudine).

* **aemulo**, ōre, v. a. An active form for aemulor (q. v.), App. M. 1, p. 112.

aemulor, ōtis, v. dep. [aemulus], to rival, to endeavor to equal or to excel one, to emulate, vie with, in a good and bad sense, hence (as a consequence of this action), to equal one by emulating. **I.** In a good sense, constr. with acc., v. II.: quoniam aemulari non licet, nunc invides, Plaut. Mil. 3, 2, 20; omnes ejus instituta laudare facilius possunt quam aemulari, Cic. Fl. 26; Nep. Epam. 5; Liv. 1, 18; cf. Tac. H. 3, 81: Pindarum quisquis studet

aemulari, * Hor. C. 4, 2, 1; Quint. 10, 1, 62: severitatem alieujus, Tac. H. 2, 68: virtutes majorum, id. Agr. 15 et saep.—**Transf.** of things: Basilicae uvae Albanum vinum aemulantur, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 30.—**Prov.**: aemulari umbras, to fight shadows, Prop. 3, 32, 19 (cf. Cic. Att. 15, 20: qui umbras timet).—**II.** In a bad sense, to strive after or vie with enviously, to be envious of, be jealous of, ἐπιλοτυπεῖν; constr. with dat., while in the first signif. down to Quint. with acc.; v. Spald. ad Quint. 10, 1, 122; Rudd. II. p. 151: iis aemulemur, qui ea habent, quae nos habere cupimus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 19; cf. 4, 26; Just. 6, 9.—**Also with cum**: ne mecum aemuletur, Liv. 28, 43: inter se, Tac. H. 2, 81.—**With inf.**: aemulabantur corruptissimum quemque pretio illicere, Tac. H. 2, 62.—**Hence**, * **aemulanter**, adv., emulously, Tert. c. Haer. 40.

aemulus, a, um, adj. [cf. ἀμιλλᾶσθαι and ἄμα, imitor, imago, Germ. ahmen (Eng. aim) in nachahmen = to imitate], striving after another earnestly, emulating, rivaling, emulous (cf. aemulatio and aemulor), in a good and bad sense; constr. with dat. or as subst. with gen. **I.** In a good sense, Att. ap. Anct. Her. 2, 26, 42: laudum, Cic. Phil. 2, 12: laudis, id. Caed. 14: aemulus atque imitator studiorum ac laborum, id. Marc. 1: Timagenis aemula lingua, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 15: itinerum Herculis, Liv. 21, 41.—**With ne and subj.**: milites aemuli, ne dissimiles viderentur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 8, 3.—**II.** In a bad sense, both of one who, with a hostile feeling, strives after the possessions of another, and of one who, on account of his strong desire for a thing, envies him who possesses it; envious, jealous, grudging.—**With gen.**: Karthago aemula imperii Romani, Sall. C. 10; Vell. 2, 1: Triton, Verg. A. 6, 173: quem remoto aemulo aequiorem sibi sperabat, Tac. A. 3, 8: Britannici, Suet. Ner. 6.—**III. Subst.**, a rival = rivalis: mihi es aemula, you are my rival (i. e. you have the same desire as I), Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 20; Ter. Eun. 4, 1, 9; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 8: si non tantquam virum, at tantquam aemulum renovisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31: et si nulla subest aemula, languet amor, Ov. A. 2, 436.—**By meton. (eccles.)**, an enemy: videbis aemulum tuum in templo, Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 32: affligebat eam aemula, ib. 1, 6.—**In gen.**, mostly of things without life, eyeing with, rivaling a thing, i. e. comparable to, similar to; with dat.; v. Rudd. II. p. 70 (poet.), and in prose after the Aug. per.): tibia tubae Aemula, Hor. A. P. 203: labra rosis, Mart. 4, 42: Tuscis vina cadis, id. 13, 118; Plin. 9, 17, 29, § 63; id. 15, 18, 19, § 63 al.: Dictator Caesar summis oratoribus aemulus, i. e. acquirandus, Tac. A. 13, 3.

Facta dictaque ejus aemulus for aemulans, Sall. Fragu. Hist. 3 (cf. celatum indagator for indagans in Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 15, unless celatum be here a gen.).

Aenaria, ae, f., an island on the western coast of Campania, the landing-place of Aeneas, now Ischia, Cic. Att. 10, 13; Liv. 8, 22; Suet. Aug. 92; Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

1. Aenea, ae, v. Aeneas.

2. Aenea or **Aenia**, ae, f., = Ἀίνεα, a city of Chalcidice, in Macedonia, opposite Pydna, Liv. 40, 4; 44, 10; 32.—**Hence**, **A. Aeneates**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Aenea, Liv. 40, 4, 4.—**B. Aeneaticus**, a, um, adj., belonging to Aenea: abies, Plin. 16, 39, 76, § 197.

Aeneades, ae (gen. plur. Aeneadum, Lucr. 1, 1; Ov. Tr. 2, 261), patr. m. [Aeneas].

I. A descendant of Aeneas; his son Ascenius, Verg. A. 9, 653 (Aenides, Rib.).—**II.** In gen., those who are related in any manner to Aeneas; hence, **A. A Trojan**, Verg. A. 7, 616; 1, 565; but offender, **B. A Roman**, Verg. A. 8, 648; Ov. M. 15, 682, 695 al.—**C. An adulatory epithet of Augustus**, Ov. P. 1, 1, 35; of Scipio, Sil. 13, 767.

Aeneae Portus, a harbor near Torone and Mount Athos, Liv. 45, 30, 4.

Aeneas, ae, m. (also in the nom. Aenea, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 50 P.; cf. Quint. 1, 5, 61; gen. sometimes Aeneā, Apul. Orth. § 23 Osann.; acc. Aenean often, after the Gr. Αἰνείας, Or. F. 5, 568; id. H. 7, 36; voc. Aeneā, Poët. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 60 Müll.; Ov. H. 7, 9). = Αἰνείας, Aeneas, son of

Venus and Anchises, the hero of Virgil's epic poem, and ancestor of the Romans, worshipped after his death as Jupiter Indiges; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, 207 sq.

Aeneates, ium, v. 2. Aenea, A.

Aeneaticus, a, um, v. 2. Aenea, B.

aeneator, ōnis, m. [aes], one who blows a horn in war, a trumpeter: Aeneatores cornicines dicuntur, id est cornu canentes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.; Suet. Caes. 32.

Aeneis, idis or idos, f. [Aeneas], the Aeneid, Virgil's celebrated epic, the hero of which is Aeneas, the progenitor of the Romans: Aeneidos auctor, Ov. Tr. 2, 533: nec tu divinam Aeneida tenta, Stat. Th. 12 fin.: morbo oppressus (Vergilius) petivit a suis, ut Aeneida quam nondum satis elimavisset, adolere, Gell. 17, 10.

Aeneius, a, um (quadrasyll.), adj. [id.], of or pertaining to Aeneas: nutrix, Verg. A. 7, 1: virtus, Ov. M. 14, 581: pietas, id. F. 4, 799: fata, his death, Stat. S. 5, 3, 37.

aeneolus, a, um, adj. dim. [aeneus], made of bronze: aeneoli piscatores, little figures of fishermen in bronze, Petr. S. 73; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

† **Aenesi**, ōrum, m., the companions of Aeneas, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

aeneus (less freq. ahen-), a, um, adj., of bronze [aes]. **I.** Of copper or bronze: equus, Cic. Off. 3, 9: statua, id. Phil. 9, 6: candelabra, id. Verr. 2, 4, 26: loricae, Nep. Iphicr. 1; Hor. C. 3, 3, 65; 3, 9, 18; 3, 16, 1; id. Ep. 2, 1, 248: aeneae proles, the brazen age, Ov. M. 1, 125: aeneus (quadrasyll.) ut stes, i. e. that a bronze statue may be erected to thee, id. Sat. 2, 3, 183.—**II.** Of the color of bronze: barba, Suet. Ner. 2; cf. Aenobarbus.

Aeniānes, um, m., a people of Thessalia, west of the Sinus Maliacus, Cic. Rep. 2, 4; Liv. 28, 5, 15 (the Evivae of Homer, II. 2, 749).

Aenides, ae, patr. m. **I.** A son of Aeneas, Verg. A. 9, 653.—**II.** A descendant of Aeneas, king on the Propontis.—**In the plur.**, the inhabitants of Cyzicus, because a son of Aeneas was the founder of that city, Val. Fl. 3, 4.

† **aenigmā**, ōnis, n., = αἰνίγμα (dat. and abl. plur. aenigmati, Charis. p. 38 P.), that which is enigmatical or dark in a figurative representation, an allegory; acc. to Quintilian's expl.: allegoria, quae est obscurior, Inst. 8, 6, 52; Cic. de Or. 3, 42.—**II.** Of other things. **A.** That which is dark, obscure, or inexplicable; a riddle, enigma, obscurity: regina Saba venit temptare eum in aenigmatibus, Vulg. 3 Reg. 10, 1: obscuritates et aenigmata somniorum, Cic. Div. 2, 64: aenigma numero Platonis obscurius, id. Att. 7, 13: legum, Just. 8, 50: palam et non per aenigmata Dominum videt, Vulg. Num. 12, 8; 1 Cor. 13, 12.—**B.** A mystery; a mystical tenet or dogma in religion, Arn. 3, p. 109.

aenigmaticus, a, um, adj. [aenigma], like an enigma, obscure, enigmatic: ille clarum esse somnium dixit, et nihil aenigmaticum, nihil dubium continere, Cassiod. H. Eccles. 9, 4.

† **aenigmatista** and **-tes**, ae, m., = αἰνιγματιστής, one that proposes riddles, one that speaks in riddles, an enigmatist, Sid. Ep. 8, 6; Aug. Quaest. in Num. 4, 45.

aenipes or **ahenipes**, ōdis, adj. [aeneus-pes], that has feet of bronze, bronze-footed, χαλκίπους: boves, Ov. H. 6, 32: equi, Prud. adv. Symm. 1, 531.

aenitologium, i, n. In metre, a dactylic verse with an iambic penthemimeris, e. g. Carmina bella magis vellem sonare, Sery. in Centim. 1825 P.

Aenobarbus (earlier, Ahen-), i, m. [aeneus, II., and barba, Red-beard], a family name of the Domitian gens, Suet. Ner. 1 Oud.; Inscr. Orell. 3793.

aenulum, i, n. dim. [aenus], a small bronze vessel, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

1. Aenus or **-os**, i, f., = Ἄενος, a city of Thrace, south-east of the Palus Stentoris, through which one of the mouths of the Hebrus falls into the sea, now Enos, Mel. 2, 2, 8; Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 43; Cic. Fl. 14; Liv. 31, 16, 4.—**Hence**, **II. Aeniū**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Aenus, Liv. 37, 33; 38, 41, 45, 27.

2. Aenus, *i, m., the river Inn*, Tac. H. 3, 5.

3. aënus (trisyll.; less freq. **ähén-**), *a, um, adj.* [aes], of copper or bronze (only poet. for aëneus; yet Hor. uses the latter oftener than the former). **I.** Lit.: signa, the bronze images of the gods, Lucr. 1, 316; aënis in scaphis, id. 6, 1045; falcis, id. 5, 1293; cf. Verg. A. 4, 513; lux, i. e. armorum aëno- rum, id. ib. 2, 470; crateres, id. ib. 9, 165.— Hence, **aënum** (sc. vas), a bronze vessel: litore aëna locant, Verg. A. 1, 213; so Ov. M. 6, 645; Juv. 15, 81 al.; of the bronze vessels in which the purple color was prepared, Ov. F. 3, 822; Sen. Herc. Oct. 663; Stat. S. 1, 2, 131 (hence, aënum).— **II.** Trop. **A.** Firm, invincibile (cf. adamantinus): manius, Hor. C. 1, 35, 18.— **B.** Hard, rigorous, inexorable: corda, Stat. Th. 3, 380.

Aeolus (**Aeolis**, Varr.), *um, m.*, = **Aiolos**, the **Aeolians**, orig. in Thessaly, later in the Peloponnesus, on the coast of Asia Minor, in Lesbos, and other places, Varr. L. L. 5, § 25; 102 Müll.; id. R. R. 3, 1, 6; 3, 12, 6; Cic. Pl. 27. Their more usual name is **Aeoli**; v. **Aeolius**.

Aeolia, *ae, f.*, = **Aiolia**. **I.** A group of islands near Sicily, so called after **Aeolus**, who is said to have once reigned there, now the **Lipari Islands**, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 92 sq.— **II.** In mythol., the abode of **Aeolus**, the god of the winds, Verg. A. 1, 52.— **III.** A country of Asia Minor, Nep. Con. 3.

Aeolicus, *a, um, adj.*, = **Aiolikos**, pertaining to the **Aeolians**. **Aeolian**. **Aeolie**: gens, Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 7; digamma, Quint. 1, 4, 7; littera, id. 1, 7, 27; dicta, id. 8, 3, 59.

Aeolides, *ae, patr. m.*, = **Aiolides**, a male descendant of **Aeolus**: his son **Sisyphus**, Ov. M. 13, 26; **Athamas**, id. ib. 4, 511; **Salmoneus**, Ov. Ib. 473; his grandson **Cephalus**, id. ib. 7, 672; also **Ulysses**, whose mother, **Anticlea**, is said to have had intercourse with **Sisyphus** before her marriage with **Laertes**, Verg. A. 6, 529; also **Phrixus**, Val. Fl. 1, 286.

* **aeolipilae**, *arum, f.* [aeolus-pila], vessels (or instruments) for investigating the nature of the wind, **colipiles**, Vitr. 1, 6.

1. Aeolis, *idis, f.*, = **Aiolis**, a country in Asia Minor, north of **Ionia**, Liv. 33, 38, 3; 37, 8, 12; Plin. 5, 29, 27, § 103.

2. Aeolis, *idis, patr. f.*, = **Aiolis**, a female descendant of **Aeolus**; so his daughters: **Halcione**, Ov. M. 11, 579; **Canace**, id. H. 11, 34.

Aeolius, *a, um, adj.*, = **Aiolios**, pertaining to **Aeolus**, **Aeolia**, or **Aeolis**, **Aeolian**. **I.** Pertaining to **Aeolus**, the god of the winds, or to his posterity: **Euri**, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 29; **veni**, Tib. 4, 1, 58; **aurnm**, the golden fleece (of the ram) on which **Phrixus** and **Helle**, the grandchildren of **Aeolus**, fled, Val. Fl. 8, 79; **virgo**, i. e. **Arne** or **Canace**, Ov. M. 6, 116; **postes**, i. e. **fores domus Athamantis Aeoli filii**, id. ib. 4, 486.

II. Pertaining to **Aeolia** or **Aeolis**: **insulae**, Plin. 36, 21, 42, § 154; **pontes**, Sil. 14, 233.— **Aeolii**, *orum, m.*, = **Aeoles**, the **Aeolians**, the inhabitants of **Aeolia**, in Asia Minor, Vell. 1, 4; **Mela**, 1, 18, 1.— Hence, **III.** Pertaining to the **Aeolians**: **puella**, i. e. **Sappho**, as a Lesbian woman, Hor. C. 4, 9, 12; **carmen**, a **Sapphic** or **Alcaic ode**, id. ib. 4, 3, 12; cf.: **Aeolis** fidibus querentem **Sappho**, id. ib. 2, 13, 24; **lyra**, Ov. H. 15, 200; **plectrum**, Prop. 2, 3, 19.

Aeolus, *i, m.*, = **Aiolos**. **I.** The god of the winds, son of **Jupiter** (or **Hippotas**) and of **Menalippa**, ruler of the islands between Italy and Sicily, where he kept the winds shut up in caverns, and, at the bidding of **Jupiter**, let them loose or recalled them, Verg. A. 1, 52; **Aeolon Hippotaden**, cohibentem carcere ventos, Ov. M. 14, 224.— **II.** A king in Thessaly, son of **Hellen** and **Doreis**, grandson of **Deucalion**, father of **Sisyphus**, **Athamas**, **Salmoneus**, etc., Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 585.

† **aëon**, *onis, m.*, = **aión** (age, eternity). Often used by Tert. adv. Haer. 33; 34; 49, and adv. Valentini, who invented much concerning the Thirty **Aëons**, whom he maintained to be gods.

Aepy, *n.*, = **Aίπυ**, a city of **Elis**, mentioned by **Homer** (Il. 2, 592), Stat. Th. 4, 180.

aequabilis, *e, adj.* [aequo], that can

be made equal, equal, similar, like ("aequalis alterius staturae par; aequabile quod aequari potest," Front. Duffer. 2198 F.); class.; in Cic. very freq. (syn.: aequalis, aequus, planus, par, similis). **I.** Lit.: vis hostilis cum istoc fecit meas opes aequabiles, has made my property equal to his, Plant. Capt. 2, 2, 52; par (sc. est jus), quod in omnes aequabile est, Cic. Inv. 2, 22, 68; praedae partitio, id. Off. 2, 11; in descriptione aequabili sumptus, id. Fl. 14; so id. N. D. 1, 19 et saep.; mixtura vitiorum atque virtutum, Suet. Dom. 3.— **II.** Transf. **A.** Equal, consistent, uniform, equable: ut haec patientia dolorum . . . in omni genere se aequabilem praebet, may appear as constantly equal to itself, Cic. Tusc. 2, 27; motus certus et aequabilis, id. N. D. 2, 9; moderati aequabilisque habitus, id. Fin. 5, 12; flavius, which always continues with the same current, id. Rep. 2, 5; so pulvis, Sall. J. 53; aequabilior limitas, Sen. Ep. 74; ver aequabile, Lact. 2, 11, 2.— Hence, of discourse: aequabile et temperatum orationis genus, even and moderate style (opp. vis dicendi major in orationibus, Cic. Off. 1, 1); tractus orationis lenis et aequabilis, id. de Or. 2, 13, 54; genus orationis fusum atque tractum et cum lenitate quadam aequabile profuens, id. ib. 15, 64.— **B.** In relation to morals, equitable, just, right; constr. with in and acc. or absol.: status rei publicae . . . non in omnes ordines civitatis aequabilis, Cic. Rep. 2, 37; fidus Romanis, aequabilis in suos, Tac. A. 6, 31; jus aequabile, that deals alike with all, Cic. Inv. 1, 2; aequilibrium legum conditor, Aur. Vict. Caes. 20, 23.— **Comp.**, Cic. Att. 5, 20.— **Adv.** **aequaliter**, uniformly, equally, in like manner, Cato. R. R. 103; Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 6; Cic. Off. 2, 11; id. N. D. 2, 45 et saep.— **Comp.**, Sall. C. 2.— **Sup.** does not occur either in the *adj.* or *adv.*

aequabilitas, *atis, f.* [aequabilis], the quality of aequabilis, equality, uniformity, evenness, equability (in the class. per., perh. only in Cic.; Lact. 5, 14). **I.** In gen.: motus, Cic. N. D. 2, 5; universae vitae, tum singularum actionum, id. Off. 1, 31, 111; cf. id. ib. 26.— **II.** Of law, equity, justice, impartiality (cf. aequabilis II. B.): in rebus causisque civium aequabilitatis conservatio, impartiality, Cic. de Or. 1, 42, 188; in laude iustitiae expheandum est quid cum fide, quid cum aequabilitate factum sit, id. ib. 2, 85.— Of the administration of the state, an equal claim or title of all to the same political equality: ipsa aequabilitas est iniqua, cum habeat nullos gradus dignitatis, Cic. Rep. 1, 27.— **III.** Of discourse, uniformity of style (cf. aequabilis II.): elaborant alii in lenitate et aequabilitate et puro quasi quodam et candido genere dicendi, Cic. Or. 16, 53.

aequaliter, *adv.*, v. aequabilis *fn.*

aequaevus, *a, um, adj.* [aequus-aevus], of equal age, just as old, coeval (in gen. only poet.; esp. freq. in Claudian): amicus, Verg. A. 5, 432; so id. ib. 2, 561; aequaevi gregis, Sen. Agam. 673; majestas, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 121; urbs aequaeva polo, id. Bell. Get. 54 et saep.— In prose: lotos aequaeva Urbi intellegitur, Plin. 16, 44, 86, § 236; anditor, Suet. Vit. Pers.

aequalis, *e, adj.* [aequo], that can be put on an equality with; consequ., equal, like; constr. with *dat.*, *absol.* and as *subst.*, with *gen.* (syn.: aequus, aequabilis, planus, par, similis). **I.** Lit.: partem pedis esse aequalem alteri parti, Cic. Or. 56, 188; paupertatem divitiis etiam inter homines aequalem esse, id. Leg. 2, 10, 24; aequalem se faciens Deo, Vulg. Joan. 5, 18; aequales angelis sunt, like, ib. Luc. 20, 36; nec enim aut lingua aut moribus aequales abhorrere (Bastarnas a Scordiscis), Liv. 40, 57, 7; ut sententiae sint membris aequalibus, Quint. 9, 3, 80; aequalis ponderis erunt omnes, Vulg. Exod. 30, 34; ib. Deut. 19, 7; ib. Apoc. 21, 16.— As *subst.*, with *gen.*: Creticus et ejus aequalis Paon, Cic. Or. 64, 215. (Another constr., v. II.)— Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** That can be compared in respect to age, of the same age, equally old. **1.** Of persons. **a.** Of the same age, equal in years: cum neque me aspicere aequales digarent meae, Pac. ap. Non. 470, 20 (Trag. Rel. p. 97 Rib.); patris cognatum atque aequalem, Archimedeidem, nostine? Ter. Eun. 2,

3, 35; adolescens ita dilexi senem, ut aequalem, Cic. Sen. 4, 10; P. Orbis, meus fere aequalis, id. Brut. 48 *init.*: Aristides aequalis fere fuit Themistocli, Nep. Arist. 1 al.— **B.** In gen., contemporary, coeval; and *subst.*, a contemporary, without definite reference to equality in age: Livius (Andronicus) Ennio aequalis fuit, Cic. Brut. 18; Philistus aequalis illorum temporum, id. Div. 1, 20; Liv. 8, 40.— **C.** In the comic poets, esp. in connection with amicus, of the same age: O amice salve mi atque aequalis, ut vales? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 10; 2, 2, 50; Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 8; so id. Ad. 3, 4, 26; ne cuiquam suorum aequalium simplex siet, id. Phorm. 5, 6, 47.— **2.** Of things, coeval, coexistent, etc.: Deiotari benevolentia in populum Romanum est ipsius aequalis aetati, is as old as himself, has grown up with him, Cic. Phil. 11, 13; in memoriam notam et aequalem incurro, i. e. which belongs to our time, id. Brut. 69; id. Leg. 1, 2: ne istud Juppiter sieri urbem in aeternum conditam fragili huic et mortali corpori aequalum esse, i. e. should exist for an equally short time, Liv. 28, 28.— Rarely with *cum*: aequali tecum pubesceret aervo, Verg. A. 3, 491; fuit cum ea cupressus aequalis, Plin. 16, 44, 86, § 236.— **B.** That can be compared in respect to size or form; of equal size, looking alike, resembling, similar: florentes aequali corpore Nymphae, Verg. Cir. 435; chorus aequalis Dryadum, a chorus of Dryads alike, id. G. 4, 460.— **C.** Uniform, equable, unvarying: virtutes sunt inter se aequales et pares, Cic. de Or. 1, 18; 3, 14, 55; nil aequale homini fuit illi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 9; imber lentior aequaliorque, and more uniform, Liv. 24, 46; aequali ictu freta scindere, Ov. M. 11, 463; Euphranor in quocumque genere excellens ac sibi aequalis, always equal to himself, Plin. 35, 11, 37, § 128; opus aequali quadam mediocritate, Quint. 10, 1, 54.— Hence, but rarely, = aequus, of place, equal, uniform, level, smooth, even, plain, both in a horizontal and ascending direction: loca Sall. J. 59; terra, Ov. M. 1, 34; gentes esse sine muribus aequali totius oris planitie, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 187; mons aequali dorso contiguus, Tac. A. 4, 47.— **Comp.** prob. not used.— **Sup.** aequalissima porticus, Tert. Anim. 17.— **Adv.** **aequaliter**, equally, uniformly, in the same manner, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 70; id. Ac. 2, 11; id. Lael. 16, 58; Caes. B. G. 2, 18; Vulg. Deut. 19, 3; ib. 1 Par. 24, 31; ib. Sap. 6, 8.— **Comp.**, Tac. A. 15, 21.— **Sup.** not used.

aequalitas, *atis, f.* [aequalis], equality, similarity, uniformity (syn.: similitudo, planities, aequitas). **I.** In gen.: similitudo aequalitatisque verborum, Cic. Part. Or. 6; fraterna, id. Lig. 12; Vulg. 2 Cor. 8, 13; 14.— **II.** In Tac. freq. of political equality, = *aequitas*: omnes exuta aequalitate jussa principis aspicere, Tac. A. 1, 4; 3, 74; cf. id. ib. 29, and id. H. 2, 38.— **III.** Of equality in age (cf. aequalis II.): et aequalitas vestra et pares honorum gradus, Cic. Brut. 42.— **IV.** The equality, evenness of a place: maris, i. e. mare tranquillum, a calm, γαλήνη, Sen. Ep. 53: (Oecyppum) carnes excrecentes ad aequalitatem reducit, Plin. 30, 13, 39, § 113.

aequaliter, *adv.*, v. aequalis *fn.*

* **aequamen**, *inis, n.* [aequo], an instrument for levelling or smoothing, as explanation of amussis, and syn. to levamentum, Varr. ap. Non. 9, 18.

* **aequamentum**, *i, n.* [id.], an equalizing, requiting, translation of hostimentum, Non. 3, 26.

Aequana, *orum, n.* (sc. Juga), a mountain range near **Sorrentum**, Sil. 5, 466.

† **aequanimis** [aequus-animus], *adj.*, in Vet. Onomast. = **εὐγνώμων**, kind, mild.— **Adv.** **aequanimiter**, calmly, with equanimity (only in later Lat.), Macr. S. 2, 4; Sulp. Dial. 1, 14; Amm. 19, 10; Tert. Patient. 8 al.

aequanimitas, *atis, f.* [aequanimis] (rare for aequus animus). **I.** Before the class. per., favor, good-will (favor et propositus animus, Don. ad Ter. Ad. prol. 24: bonitas vestra atque aequanimitas, Ter. Phorm. prol. 34; id. Ad. prol. 24.— **II.** In the post-Aug. per., calmness, patience, equanimity, Plin. 12, 12, 31, § 123; patien.

na est malorum cum aequanimitate perlatio. Lact. 5, 22, 3.

aequanimiter, adv., v. aequanimis. **aequanimis**, a, um [aequus-animus], adj., even-tempered, patient, composed, calm: aequanimis fiam. Aus. Sept. Sap. 3: nulla fuit res parva umquam aequanimis, id. Idyll. 3, 9.

aequatio, ōnis, f. [aequo], an equalizing, equal distribution: gratiae dignitatis suffragiorum, Cic. Mur. 23; cf. Liv. 34, 31: bonorum, community of goods, communism, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73: juris, Liv. 8, 4, 4.

‡ **aequator monētae**, one who, in the coining of money, examines the equality of its weight, an assizer, Inscr. Orell. 3228.

aequatus, a, um, Part. of aequo.

aequē, adv., v. aequo, fin.

Aequi, grūm, n. **I.** A warlike people of ancient Italy, in the neighborhood of the Latins and Volsci, on both sides of the Anio, whose cities were Alba, Tibur, Praeneste, Carseoli, etc. They were almost entirely destroyed by the dictator Cincinnatus, Cic. Rep. 2, 20: Liv. 1, 9: 4, 30 al.; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, 81.—Hence. **II.** **A. Aequicus**, a, um, adj., *Aequian*: bellum, with the *Aequi*, Liv. 3, 4, 3; 10, 1, 7.—**B.** **Aequiculus**, a, um, adj., *Aequian*: gens, Verg. A. 7, 747: rura, Sil. 8, 371.—Hence, subst.: **Aequiculus**, i, m., one of the *Aequi*: asper, Ov. F. 3, 93; so Suet. Vit. 1.—**C.** **Aequiculāni** = Aequiculi, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.

* **aequicrūrus**, a, um, adj. [aequus-crūrus] = *ισοκρένης*, of equal legs, isosceles, in geom. of the triangle, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 230.

Aequicus, a, um, v. Aequi.

‡ **aequidiale**, is, n. [aequus-dies], old form for aequinoctiale, the equinox: "aequidiale apud antiquos dictum est, quod nunc dicimus aequinoctiale, quia nox diei potius quam dies nocti annumerari debet. Graeci quoque in hoc consentiunt, *ισομερίας*, id est aequidiale, dicentes," Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.

* **aequidians**, a, um, adj. [aequidiale], i. q. aequinoctialis, equinoctial: exortus, App. de Mundo, p. 62 (270 ed. min. Hildebr.).

aequidici (sc. versus) [aequus-dico], verses containing corresponding words or expressions (*ἀντιθέτων*), as (Verg. E. 2, 18): alba ligustra cadunt, vaccinia nigra leguntur: "Albis enim nigra opposuit, ligustris autem vaccinia attribuit, et cadentibus legenda assignavit," Dion. p. 498 P.

aequidistans, antis, adj. [aequus-disto], in math. parallel, equidistant: circuli, Mart. Cap. 3, p. 276.

aequiformis, e, adj. [aequus-forma], uniform: versus, composed of single, unconnected words, as (Verg. A. 7, 171): urbe fuit media Laurentis regia Pici, where no two successive words are connected, Dion. p. 498 P.

aequilanx, lancis [aequus-lanx], with equal scale: tritina aequilance ponderare, Fulg. Cont. Verg.

* **aequilatatio**, ōnis, f. [aequus-latus], the equal distance of two parallel lines from each other, Vit. 9, 8.

* **aequilateralis**, e, adj. [id.], equilateral, Censor. de D. Nat. 8.

aequilaterus, a, um, adj. [id.], in math. equilateral: triangulus, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 229 and 230.

* **aequilatus**, ōris, adj. [id.], in math. equilateral: regula, Aus. Idyll. 11, 50.

‡ **aequilavō**, i, n. [aequus-lavo], a half of the whole; said of wool, when half of the weight remains after washing, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.

* **aequilibratus**, a, um, adj. [aequus-libra], = aequilibris, Tert. c. Hermog. 41.

* **aequilibris**, e, adj. [id.], in perfect equilibrium or equipoise, level, horizontal, Vit. 5, 12.

* **aequilibritas**, atis, f. [aequilibris] (a word coined by Cic. as a transl. of the Epicurean *ἰσοπέδια*), the equal distribution of the powers of nature: confugis ad aequi-

libritatem; sic enim *ἰσοπέδια*, si placet, appellemus, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 109 (cf. id. ib. 19, 50, 1: *ἰσοπέδια* appellat Epicurus, id est, aequabilem distributionem).

aequilibrium, ii, n. [aequilibris], a level or horizontal position, equilibrium: quaedam ligna ad medium submersa ad aequilibrium aquae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25; so Col. Arb. 5, 2.—**II.** Trop., a perfect equality: rumpendi pariter membri, Gell. 20, 1.

Aequimaelium (better than **Aequimel-**), i, n., the open space in Rome below the Capitol, not far from the Carcer, where had stood the house of the turbulent tribune of the people, Sp. Maelius, who was slain by Ahala during the dictatorship of Cincinnatus, now in the *Via di Marforio*: Aequimaelium, quod aequata Maeli (Meli) domus publico, quod regnum occupare voluit is, Varr. L. L. 5, § 157 Müll.; so Liv. 4, 16, 1; 38, 28, 3. In Cicero's time a lamb-market seems to have been there, Cic. Div. 2, 17, 39. Cf. on this locality, Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, 474; Ann. 28; and Becker's Antiq. 1, p. 485 sq.

aequimanus, a, um, adj. [aequus-manus], who can use both hands equally well, ambidextrous, ἀμφότερος, Aus. Idyll. 12; Beta Orth. 2399 P.—Trop., of equal skill in two departments or in two pursuits: ἀμφότερος, Synm. Ep. 9, 101 (110).

aequinocialis, e, adj. [aequinocium], pertaining to the equinox, or the time of equal day and night, equinoctial: circulus, the equator, Varr. L. L. 9, § 24 Müll.: aestus, Sen. Q. N. 3, 28 (cf. aequinocium fin.); horae, Plin. 2, 97, 99; § 216: meridies, Col. 1, 6, 2.

aequinocium, i, n. [aequus-nox], the time of equal days and nights, the equinox, Cic. Att. 12, 28, 3; Caes. B. G. 4, 36; cf. id. ib. 5, 23; Varr. L. L. 6, § 8 Müll.: autumnale, Liv. 31, 47: vernum, id. 33, 3: aestus duobus aequinoctiis maxime tumentes et autumnali amplius quam verno, etc., Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 215.

aequipar, āris, adj. [aequus-par], perfectly alike or equal: only in later writers, e. g. Aus. Idyll. 12; App. Flor. 3.

aequiparabilis (better, **aequipar-**), e, adj. [aequiparo], that may be compared, comparable (perh. only in Plaut.); with *dat.*: diis aequiparabile, Curc. 1, 3, 11.—With *cum*, Trin. 2, 4, 65 (also in Non. 304).

aequiparantia (better, **aequipar-**), ae, f. [id.], a comparison (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Val. 16.

aequiparatio (better, **aequipar-**), ōnis, f. [id.], an equalizing, a comparison: aequiparatio et paritas virtutum inter se consimilium, Gell. 14, 3: rex de aequiparatione aestimanda (whether his army could be put on an equality with) quaesierat, id. 5, 5, 7.

aequipāro (better **aequipēr-**; cf. Dietrich in Zeitschr. für vergl. Sprachf. 1, p. 550), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [aequipar]. **I.** Act., to put a thing on an equality with another thing, to compare, liken; with *ad, cum, or dat.*: suas virtutes ad tuas, Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 11: aequiparata cum P. fratre gloria, Cic. Mur. 14, 31: Jovis Solisque equis dictatorem, Liv. 5, 23: Hadrianus Numae aequiparandus, Frontin. Princ. Hist. p. 317 Rom.—**II.** Neutr., to place one's self on an equality with another in worth, to become equal to, to equal, come up to, attain to (cf. aequo and adaequo); constr. with *dat.*, but more frequently with *acc.*, and *absol.* (a) With *dat.*: nani si qui, quae eventura sunt, provident, aequiparent Jovi, Pac. ap. Gell. 14, 1, 34.—(b) With *acc.*: nemo est qui facis me aequiparare queat, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 49 (Epigr. 8, p. 162 Vahl): urbem dignitate, Nep. Them. 6, 1; so id. Alc. 11, 3; Liv. 37, 55: voce magistrum, Verg. E. 5, 48; Ov. P. 2, 5, 44.—(c) *Absol.*, Pac. ap. Non. 307, 11.

aequipēdus, a, um, and **aequipēs**, edis, adj. [aequus-pēs], having equal feet, isosceles (of a triangle), App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 5, and Dion. p. 472 P.

aequipēro, v. aequiparo.

aequipollens, entis, adj. [aequus-pollēo], of equal value or significance, equiva-

lent, a dialectic word, used several times in App. de Dogm. Plat. 3, p. 36 and 39.

* **aequipondium**, i, n. [aequus-pondus], an equal weight, a counterpoise, Vit. 10, 8.

aequitas, atis, f. [aequus], the quality of being aequus (syn.: aequalitas, jus, justitia, fas). **I.** The uniform relation of one thing to others, equality, conformity, symmetry: portionum aequitate turbata, Sen. Q. N. 3, 10: commoditas et aequitas (proportion, symmetry) membrorum, Suet. Aug. 79.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Just or equitable conduct toward others, justice, equity, fairness, ἐπιείκεια (governed by benevolence, while justitia yields to another only what is strictly due): pro aequitate contra jus dicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 240: belli aequitate sanctissime fetiali jure perscripta est, id. Off. 1, 11, 36: a verbis recedere et aequitate uti, id. Caecin. 13; Nep. Arist. 2, 2, 2; cf. id. Mil. 2; Suet. Claud. 15. But it is sometimes used for justitia: summa bonitas et aequitas causae, Cic. Att. 16, 16: quam habet aequitatem, ut agrum qui nullum habuit, habeat? id. Off. 2, 22, fin.—Eccles., rightness, (a) of men, Vulg. Deut. 9, 5; ib. Mal. 2, 6.—(b) Of God, Vulg. Psa. 9, 9; ib. Act. 17, 31.—**B.** A quiet, tranquil state of mind, evenness of temper, moderation, calmness, tranquillity, repose, equanimity; often with animus: quis hanc animi maximi aequitatem in ipsa morte laudaret, si? etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 97: novi moderationem animi tui et aequitatem, id. de Sen. 1; so id. Agr. 1, 5: ut animi aequitate plebem continerent, Caes. B. G. 6, 22; so Nep. Thras. 4: ubi pax evenerat aequitate, Sall. C. 9, 3.

aequiter, adv., v. aequus fin.

aequiterus, a, um, adj. [aequus-aeternus], equally eternal, coeternal, Claud. Mam. Anim. 2, 4: Sid. Ep. 8, 13.

* **aequi-valēo**, cre, v. a. [aequus], to have equal power, be equivalent, Auct. Carm. de Phil. 6.

aequivocus, a, um, adj. [aequus voco]; in gram.: verba aequivoca, of like significations, ambiguous, equivocal, Isid. Orig. 2, 26; so Mart. Cap. 4, 97.

aequo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. and n. [aequus]. **I.** Act., to make one thing equal to another; constr. with *cum* and (in gen. in the hist.) with *dat.*, and with *cop. conj.* (cf. adaequo). (a) With *cum*: inventum est temperamentum, quo tenuiores cum principibus aequari se putarent, Cic. Leg. 3, 10: cum suas quisque opes cum potentissimis aequari videat, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: numerum (corporum) cum navibus, Verg. A. 1, 193.—(b) With *dat.*: Insedabiliter sitis arida, corpora mersans, Aequabat multum parvis umoribus imbrem, an unquenched, burning thirst... made the most copious stream seem to them as only a few drops, Lucr. 6, 1176: per somnum vinumque dies noctibus aequare, Liv. 31, 41: aequavit togatus arnati gloriam collegae, id. 4, 10, 8: cuius magnitudini semper animum aequavit, id. 33, 21, 3 (but in id. 6, 20, 8, facta dictis aequando, dictis is *abl.*; v. Weissen. ad h. l.); Vell. 2, 127: aequare solo templum, to level with the ground, Tac. A. 1, 51; so domum, Quint. 3, 7, 20, and Aur. Vict. Vir. Illust. 17, 5; and in an extended sense: Scipio Numantiam excisam aequavit solo, Vell. 2, 4.—Hence, trop.: solo aequandae sunt dictaturae consulatusque, entirely abolished, Liv. 6, 18.—(c) With *cop. conj.*: Curios aequare Fabriciosque, Aur. Vict. Caes. 18, 2.—Poet.: si protinus illum Aequasset nocti ludum, had played through the whole night, Verg. A. 9, 338.—Hence also, **B.** In comparison, to place a thing on an equality with, to compare; in Cic. with *cum*; later with *dat.*: aequare et conferre scelera allicujus cum aliis, Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 8: ne aequaveritis Hannibali Philippum, ne Carthaginiensibus Macedonas: Pyrrho certe aequabitur Domino, ib. Psa. 88, 7.—**C.** Of places, to make level, even, or smooth: aequata agri planities, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48; and trop.: aequato discernite, at an equal distance, Lucr. 5, 690: aequato omnium periculo, Caes. B. G. 1, 25: aequato Marte, Liv. 1, 25: aequato jure omnium, id. 2, 3.—Poet.: ibant aequati numero.

divided into equal parts, Verg. A. 7, 698: foedera regum vel Gabis vel cum rigidis aequata Sabinis, i. e. aequis legibus ieta, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 25; cf.: si foedus est, si societas aequatio juris est. . . cur non omnia aequantur? *placed in the same circumstances?* Liv. 8, 4.—**D.** T. t. **1.** Aequare frontem, milit. t., to make an equal front, Liv. 5, 38: aequatis frontibus, Tib. 4, 1, 102; v. frons.—**2.** Aequare sortes, to see that the lots are equal in number to those who draw, of the same material, and each with a different name. The classical passage for this phrase is Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 35: conicite sortes: uxor, aequa (sc. eas); v. the preceding verses. So Cic. Fragm. Or. Corn. 1, p. 449 Orell.: dum sitella defertur, dum aequantur sortes, dum sortitio fit, etc.—**II.** Neutr. or act., to become equal to one, to equal, come up to, attain to (mostly in the hist.); constr. with *dat.*, but oftener with *acc.* (cf. adaequo and aequipero, and Zumpt, § 389, 1): qui jam illis fere aequarunt, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 3; Ov. M. 6, 21: ea arte aequasset superiores reges, ni, etc., Liv. 1, 53; so, cursu equum, id. 31, 35; for which Curtius: cursum alicujus, 4, 1: gloriam alicujus, Suet. Caes. 55: eam picturam imitati sunt multi, aequavit nemo, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 126; Luc. 3, 456.—**P** o e t.: sagitta aequans ventos, like the winds in swiftness, Verg. A. 10, 248: valet nondum munia comparis Aequare (juvenca), i. e. cannot yet draw even with her mate, Hor. C. 2, 5, 2.

aequor, ōris, n. [aequus]. **I.** In gen., an even, level surface (ante-Aug. poet.; only once in Cic. and once in Sallust): speculorum aequor, a plane surface, as of a mirror, Lucr. 4, 106; 291: in summo aequore saxi, upon the polished, smooth marble surface, id. 3, 905: camporum patenium aequora, * Cic. Div. 1, 42: campi, Verg. A. 7, 781; and without campus: Daren ardens agit aequore toto, id. ib. 5, 456: at prius ignotum ferro quam scindimus aequor, id. G. 1, 50; 1, 97; of the desert, id. ib. 2, 105: immensum spatium aequor pulvis, Juv. 8, 61; and once of the heavens: aequora caeli Sensimus sonere, Att. ap. Non. 505, 8 (Trag. Rel. p. 139 Rib.).—**II.** Esp., the even surface of the sea in its quiet state, the calm, smooth sea (aequor mare appellatum, quod aequatum, cum commotum vento non est, Varr. L. L. 7, § 23 Müll.: quid tam planum videtur quam mare? ex quo etiam aequor illud poëtae vocant, Cic. Ac. Fragm. ap. Non. 65, 2 (cf. ἰσότητος πλάγ, Pind. P. 1, 24).—Also, in gen., the sea, even when agitated by storms, Lucr. 1, 719: turbantibus aequora ventis, id. 2, 1: silvaeque et saeva quierant aequora, Verg. A. 4, 523 et saep.: per undosum aequor, id. ib. 313: contracta pices aequora sentiunt, Hor. C. 3, 1, 33: juvenis infectus aequor sanguine Funicio, id. ib. 3, 6, 34 al.—Sometimes pleonast. with mare or pontus: vastum maris aequor arandum, Verg. A. 2, 780: tellus et aequora ponti, id. G. 1, 469.—Of the surface of the Tiber, Verg. A. 3, 89 and 96 (so, mare of the Timavus, id. ib. 1, 246; and unda of rivers, as of the Simois, id. ib. 1, 618).—In prose writers after the Aug. per.: placidum aequor, Tac. A. 2, 23: penetrare aequora, Val. Max. 9, 1, 1; so Curt. 4, 7; Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 76; Mel. 1, 2. Once even in Sallust: aequore et terra, Sall. Fragm. ap. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 13 (p. 390, n. 81 Kritz.) dub.

aequoreus, a, um, adj. [aequor], of or pertaining to the sea (only poet.): rex, Neptune, Ov. M. 8, 604: Britannii, the Britons surrounded by the sea, id. ib. 15, 753: genus, the ocean kind, fish, Verg. G. 3, 243: aquae, Mart. 10, 51 al.

aequus (aequs), Pac. 32 Rib.; Lucr. 5, 1023 Lachm. and Munro; Lucr. 5, 1023 de Bacch. 1, 26), a, um, adj. [formerly referred to ΕΙΚΩ, εἰκος, but Pott connects it with Sanscr. éka = one, as if properly, one and uniform; others consider it as akin to aemulor, q. v.]. **I.** A. Of place, that extends or lies in a horizontal direction, plain, even, level, flat (esp. freq. in the strategic descriptions of the hist.; syn.: planus; aequalis, aequalabilis, par, similis, justus); locus ad libellam aequus, level, Varr. R. R. 1, 6 fin.: aequus et planus locus, Cic. Caec. 17 fin.: in aequum locum se demittere, Caes. B. G. 7, 28: legio, quae

paulo aequiore loco constiterat, id. ib. 7, 51: in aequum locum deducere, Sall. J. 42 (cf. in Gr. εἰς τὸ ἴσον καταβαίνειν, Xen. Anab. 4, 6, 18).—**T** r o p.: sive loquitur ex inferiore loco sive aequo sive ex superiore, i. e. before the judges, sitting on raised seats, or in the Senate, or in the assembly of the people from the rostra, Cic. de Or. 3, 6, 23: meos multos et ex superiore et ex aequo loco sermones habitos cum tuâ summâ laude, from the tribune, and on private matters, id. Fam. 3, 8.—In the hist., sometimes subst.: **aequum**, i, n., with a gen., level ground, a plain: facilem in aequo campi victoriam fore, Liv. 5, 38: ut primum agmen aequo, ceteri per acclive jugum insurgent, Tac. Agr. 35: in aequum digredi, id. ib. 18: in aequo obstare, id. ib. 36; id. H. 4, 23.—Also, an eminence, if it rises without inequalities: dum Romanae cohortes in aequum eniterentur, up the slope, Tac. A. 2, 80.—As a level place is more favorable for military operations than an uneven one, aequus has the signif., **B.** Favorable, convenient, advantageous (as its opp., iniquus, uneven, has that of unfavorable, etc.). **1.** Of place: locum se aequum ad dimicandum dedisse, Caes. B. C. 3, 73: etsi non aequum locum videbat suis, Nep. Milt. 5, 4: non hic silvas nec paludes, sed aequis locis aequos deos, Tac. A. 1, 68.—**2.** Of time: iudicium aequiore tempore fieri oportere, more propitios, Cic. Corn. Fragm. ap. Ascon. p. 72: et tempore et loco aequo, Liv. 26, 3: tempore aequo, Suet. Caes. 35.—**3.** In gen., of persons or things (freq. and class.), favorable, kind, friendly, benevolent, etc.; constr. absol. with *dat.*, or *in* and *acc.* (in poets *in* with *abl.*). (a) Absol.: consequeris, ut eos ipsos, quos contra statuas, aequos placatoque dimittas, Cic. Or. 10, 34: nobilitate inimica, non aequo senatu, id. Q. Fr. 2, 3 med.: meis aequissimis utuntur auribus, id. Fam. 7, 33: oculis aspicere aequis, Verg. A. 4, 372: O dominum aequum et bonum, Suet. Aug. 53: boni et aequi et faciles domini, id. Tib. 29.—(b) With *dat.*: aequa Venus Teucris, Pallas iniqua fuit, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 6; id. A. A. 2, 310.—(c) With *in* and *acc.*: quis hoc statuit, quod aequum sit in Quintium, id. iniquum esse in Maevium, Cic. Quint. 14.—(d) With *in* and *abl.*: victor erat quamvis aequus in hoste fuit, Prop. 4, 18, 28.—Hence.

4. aequus, i, m. subst., a friend: ego ut me tibi amicissimum esse et aequi et iniqui intellegant, curabo, both friends and enemies, Cic. Fam. 3, 6 fin.: aequis iniquisque persuasum erat, Liv. 5, 45.

II. That is equal to another in any quality, equal, like; and of things divided into two equal parts, a half: aequo censu censer, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 92: partis, Lucr. 3, 125; so Aur. Vict. Orig. 19, 1; and Vulg. 1 Reg. 30, 24: aequa erit mensura sagorum, ib. Exod. 26, 8: pondera, ib. Lev. 19, 36: portio, ib. 2 Mach. 8, 30: aequa dementia, Lucr. 1, 705 al.: aequa manu discedere, to come off with equal advantage, Sall. C. 39; so, aequo Marte pugnare, with equal success, Liv. 2, 6; Curt. 4, 15, 29; Flor. 4, 2, 48 al.: urbs erat in summo nubibus aequa jugo, Ov. P. 4, 7, 24: aequum vulnus utrique tulit, id. M. 9, 719 (cf. id. ib. 7, 803: aequales urebant pectora flammæ); sequitur aequo patrem non passibus aequis, Verg. A. 2, 724: pars aequa mundi, Plin. 2, 19, 17, § 81: utinam esset mihi pars aequa amoris tecum, i. e. aequae vicissim amorem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 12: non tertiam portionem verum aequam, Plin. 3, 1, 1, § 5 al.—Hence the adverbial phrases, **1.** Ex aequo, in like manner, in an equal degree, equally (= ἐξ ἴσου, Hdt., Dem.), Lucr. 1, 854: dixit et ex aequo donis formaeque probata, etc., Ov. H. 16, 87; 20, 123; id. Am. 1, 10, 33; id. A. A. 2, 682; id. M. 3, 145; 4, 62: Liv. 36, 37: adversarum rerum ex aequo socii sunt (Fosi Cherusci), cum in secundis minores fuissent, Tac. G. 36 fin.—In aequo esse or stare, to be equal: qui cogit mori nolentem, in aequo est, quique propterantem impedit, Sen. Phoen. 98: ut naturam oderint, quod infra deos sumus, quod non in aequo illis stetitum, id. Ben. 2, 29: in aequo ponere alicuique alicui, to make equal, to put on an equality, to compare: in aequo eum (Philo-poemenem) summis imperatoribus posuerunt, Liv. 39, 50 fin.—**B.** Morally. **1.** Of

persons, fair, equitable, impartial in conduct toward others (diff. from justus, just; v. aequitas, II.); constr. absol., with *dat.*; more rarely with *gen.*: praetor aequus et sapiens, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65; 2, 5, 59: aequissimus aestimator et iudex, id. Fin. 3, 2: praebere se aequum alicui, id. Fam. 2, 1: absentium aequi, praesentibus mobiles, benevolent toward, Tac. A. 6, 36.—**2.** Of things, fair, right, equitable, reasonable: ITA SENATUS AIQVOM CENSUIT, S. C. de Bacch. 1, 26: et aequum et rectum est, Pac. ap. Non. 261, 13 (Trag. Rel. p. 81 Rib.): aequa et honesta postulatio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 2: quod justum est et aequum, servis praestate, just and fair, Vulg. Col. 4, 1: postulo primum id, quod aequissimum est, ut, etc., Cic. Clu. 2: aequa lex et omnibus utilis, id. Balb. 27: aequissimis legibus monere, Aur. Vict. Caes. 9, 5: aequae conditiones, Vell. 2, 25; see Fischer, Gr. II. 611.—Hence, **3. aequum**, i, n. subst., what is fair, equitable, or just; fairness, equity, or justice, etc.: jus atque aequum, Enn. ap. Non. p. 399, 10 (Trag. v. 224 Vahl.): utilitas justae prope mater et aequi, Hor. S. 1, 3, 98: aequi studium, Aur. Vict. Caes. 24, 6.—Often with comparatives, more than is right, proper, reasonable: lamentari amplius aequo, Lucr. 3, 966: injurias gravius aequo habere, to feel too deeply, Sall. C. 50: potus largius aequo, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 215.—Hence, aequum est, it is reasonable, proper, right, etc.; constr. with *acc.* and *inf.*, in good prose also with *dat. pers.* and *ut*, Rudd. II. p. 235, n. 21: nos quiescere aequum est, Enn. ap. Dion. p. 382 P. (Trag. v. 199 Vahl.): quae liberum seire aequum est adulescentem, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 95: significant Imbecillorum esse aequum misererit omnibus, Lucr. 5, 1023: non est aequum nos derelinquere verbum Dei, Vulg. Act. 6, 2: aequus est mori quam auctoritatem imperii foedere, Aur. Vict. Epit. 12, 7: ut peritus? Ut piscatorem aequomst (sc. perire) fame sitique speque, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 7; so, sicut aequum est homini de potestate deorum timide et pauca dicantur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 16, 47.—In Plaut., with *abl.*: plus vidissem quam med atque illo aequo foret, would be becoming in me and him, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 84; id. Rud. prol. 47.—**4.** Aequum as subst. very freq. with bonum = aequitas, equitable conduct toward others, fairness, equity, etc.: neque quidquam neque aequi bonique ab eo impetrare, what is right and just, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 65: cum de iure civili, cum de aequo et bono disputaretur, Cic. Brut. 38: ex aequo et bono, non ex callido versutoque iure rem iudicari oportere, id. Caecin. 23: fit reus magis ex aequo bonoque quam ex iure gentium, in accordance with justice and equity, Sall. J. 35.—Also without *et*: illi dolum malum, illi fidem bonam, illi aequum bonum tradiderunt, Cic. Top. 17.—So also, aequus melius, according to greater equity, Cic. Off. 3, 15; id. Top. 17.—**C.** Of a state of mind, even, unruffled, calm, composed, tranquil, patient, enduring (cf. aequitas, II. B.); esp. freq. with animus or mens: animus aequo optimum est acrumnae condimentum, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 71: concedo et quod animus aequus est et quia necesse est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 50: quod adstamento Componere aequus, Hor. C. 3, 29, 32: tentantem majora, fere praesentibus aequum, id. Ep. 1, 17, 24; and so, aequum memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem, etc., id. C. 2, 3, 1.—Esp. freq. in the *adv. abl.*: aequo (aequiore, aequissimo) animo, with even mind, with equanimity, patiently, calmly, quietly, with forbearance: ego, nisi Bibulus admitteretur de triumpho, aequo animo essem, num vero αἰσχροῦν εἰσπάειν, Cic. Att. 6, 8: carere aequo animo aliqua re, id. Brut. 6: ferre aliquid, Nep. Dion. 6, 7: Aur. Vict. Orig. 6, 3: accipere, Sall. C. 3, 2: tolerare, id. J. 31: quo aequiore animo Germanicus celerem successionem operiretur, Suet. Tib. 25: testem se in iudiciis interrogari aequissimo animo patiebatur, id. Aug. 55.—In eccl. Lat. = bono animo: aequo animo esto, be of good cheer, Vulg. 3 Reg. 21, 7: aequo animo (aliquis) est? Psallit, ib. Jacob. 5, 13.—Hence: aequi bonique facere aliquid, to regard as fair and reasonable (prop., a gen. of value, Roby, § 1191), to put up with, be content with, submit to, acquiesce in, etc.: istuc aequi bonique facio, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 40: tranquillissimus animus meo totum istuc aequi boni

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facit, Cic. Att. 7, 7; Liv. 34, 22 *fn.*: aequi istuc faciam, *it will be all the same to me*, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 189.—So also: aequi bonique dicere, *to propose anything reasonable*, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 32.—Hence, **aeque**, *adv.*, in like manner, equally, just as = ex aequo, pariter, Gr. ἰσως, ὁμοίως (indicating the entire equality of two objects compared, while *similitudo* denotes only likeness): eā (benevolentia) non pariter omnes egemus... honore et gloria fortasse non aequo omnes egent, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 30: non possum ego non aut proxime atque ille aut etiam aequo laborare, id. Fam. 9, 13, 2: universa aequo eveniunt justo et impio, Vulg. Eccl. 9, 2. **1.** In the comic poets with *cum* or the *comp. abl.* (cf. *adaequo*); in Cic. and good class. authors gen. with *et, atque, ac, ac si*; less class. with *quam, ut, quam ut*; in Petr. with *tamquam*. (a) *Aequo*—*cum*: animus advorte, ut aequo mecum haec scias, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 66; id. Poen. prol. 47: novi aequo omnia tecum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 43. But in Plaut. As. 4, 1, 26, tecum una postea aequo pocla potitet, una belongs with tecum to potitet, and aequo is put *absol.* (sc. ut tu).—(β) *Aequo* with *comp. abl.*: nullus est hoc meticulosus aequo, *as this person*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 137: qui me in terra aequo fortunatus erit, id. Curc. 1, 2, 51.—(γ) *Aequo*—*et* or *aeque*—*que* (as in Gr. ἰσως καὶ, ἰσα καὶ, Soph. Oed. Tyr. 611; Thuc. 3, 14): nisi aequo amicos et nosmet ipsos diligamus, *equally as ourselves*, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 67: versus aequo prima et media et extrema pars attenditur, id. de Or. 3, 50, 192; id. Rosc. Com. 1, 2; so id. Mur. 13, 28; id. Clu. 69, 195; id. Tusc. 2, 26, 62 al.: quod Aequo neglectum pueris senibusque nocebit, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 26.—(δ) *Aequo*—*atque*, *—ac*, *—ac si*, *as... as*; *as much as, as*: vide ne, quem tu esse hebetem deutes aequo ac pecus, is, etc., Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: pumex non aequo aridus atque hic est senex, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 18; Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 43; Varr. R. 3, 8, 2: nisi haberes, qui illis aequo ac tu ipse gauderet, Cic. Lael. 6, 22: sed me colit et observat aequo atque patronum stum, id. Fam. 13, 69; 2, 2; so id. Brut. 71, 248; id. Rosc. Am. 40, 116; Cels. 6, 15; Tac. H. 4, 5; Suet. Caes. 12 al.: aequo ac si, with the *subj.*, *just as if, altogether as if*: Egnatius absentis rem ut tuare, aequo a te peto ac si mea negotia essent, Cic. Fam. 13, 43, 3; Auct. Her. 2, 13, 19: quo factum est, ut iumenta aequo nitida ex castellis educeret ac si in campis ca locis habuisset, Nep. Eum. 5, 6; Liv. 10, 7, 4; 22, 5 al.—(e) *Aequo*—*quam* (only in Plaut. and prose writers from the Aug. per.; neither in Cic. nor in Caes.), *as... as, in the same manner as, as well... as, like*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 55: nullum esse agrum aequo feracem quam hic est, id. Epid. 2, 3, 1: nihil aequo eos terruit quam robur et color imperatoris, Liv. 28, 26, 14; 5, 6, 11; so 5, 3, 4; 31, 1, 3: in navibus posita aequo quam in aedificiis, Plin. 2, 81, 83, § 196; so 2, 70, 72, § 180; Tac. A. 14, 38; id. H. 2, 10; 4, 52; Suet. Aug. 64, 89; id. Galb. 4 al.—(ζ) *Aequo*—*ut*; a rare combination, and unworthy of imitation (in authors of the class. per. its reception rests, for the most part, upon false readings for aequo et or aequo ac), *as much as, like*: cui nihil aequo in causis agenda ut brevitas placet, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 1 Keil: accinctus aequo ut discinctus, Vulg. 3 Reg. 20, 11: Possidebitis eam (terram) singuli aequo ut frater suus, ib. Ezech. 47, 14: idemque proficeret aequo ut rosaceum, Plin. 23, 4, 45, § 89, where Jan reads: *proficeret quod rosaceum*.—In Plaut. once aequo—*quasi* for the class. aequo ac: quem videam aequo esse maestum quasi dies si dicta sit, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 11 Fleck.—(η) Sometimes aequo—*aeque*, *as well as, as much as*: aequo pauperibus prodest, locupletibus aequo, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 25: aequo discordiam praepositorum, aequo concordiam subjectis exitiosam, Tac. Agr. 15.—**2.** The comparison is often to be supplied from the whole sentence or context; hence, aequo stands *absol.* for aequo ac, etc. (ante-class. freq.; also in Cic. and Liv.), *equally, as much as, as*: eadem oratio non aequo valet, Enn. ap. Gell. 11, 4 (from Enrip. Hec. 295: λογος... οὐ ταῦτιν σθένει): satin habes, si feminarum nullam quam aequo diligam? Plaut. Am. 2, 3, 11: Aetna mons non aequo altus,

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id. Mil. 4, 2, 78; 4, 7, 10; id. Most. 1, 3, 85, etc.; Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 32; Cic. Fam. 4, 6, 1; so id. ib. 5, 21; id. Fin. 4, 33, 62: aequo sons, Liv. 29, 19, 2; so 29, 19, 4 al.: aequo non est dubium, *it is as little doubtful*, Plin. 2, 15, 13, § 68.—**3.** With omnes, uterque, and definite numerals, to indicate that a thing applies equally to all the objects designated, *equally*: non omnia eadem aequo omnibus suavia esse scito, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 51; Ter. Hec. 2, 1, 2; so Cic. Off. 2, 8, 31; id. Fin. 4, 27, 75 al.: etsi utriusque nostrorum id. Fam. prope aequo gratiae erant (litterae), id. Fam. 13, 18; so id. Quint. 28, 86; Verg. G. 3, 118; Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 33; id. Past. 1, 226: aequo ambo pares, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 60: duae trabeae aequo longae, Caes. B. C. 2, 10; Suet. Aug. 101.—**4.** Sometimes *absol.*, with several substantives, *alike, equally*: Tragicis et comicis Numquam aequo sunt meditati, Plaut. Pers. 4, 2, 4: imperium bonus ignavus aequo sibi exoptant, Sall. C. 11.—**5.** In Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 42, nec est mihi quaequam, melius aequo cui velim, *melius velle* is, perhaps, to be taken together as a phrase, and the comp. considered as used in a restricted sense, as in *melius est*. Others consider the comp. as used for the simple positive; cf. *adaequo*.—**B.** *Justly, with equity*: mihi id aequo factum arbitror, Plaut. Mil. 5, 22, dub. (Ritschl): iureque id factum arbitror.—*Comp.*: ferro quam fame aequo perituros, *more willingly*, Sall. H. Fragm.—*Sup.*: acquissime Jus dicere, Aur. Vinct. Epit. 11, 2: iudicas ut qui acquissime, Sid. 15, Ep. 11.

Aequo—An old adverb. form, **aequiter**, also occurs: praeda per participes aequiter partita est, Liv. Andr. ap. Non. 512, 31; so Pac. ib., Att. ib., and Plaut. acc. to Prisc. 1010 P.

aer, aëris, m. (in Enn. once *fem.*, Gell. 13, 20, 14, as also *āp* in Gr., in the earliest per., was *fem.*; Gr. *gen.* aëros, Stat. Th. 2, 693; Gr. *acc.* aëra, Cic., Sen., Plin.; pure Lat. form, aërem, Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 65; Cato ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 184; Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 3; *plur. nom.* and *acc.* aëres, Vitr. 11; later aëra, Ven. Fort. Carm. 9, 1, 141; *dat.* aëribus, Lucr. 4, 289; 5, 643). = *āp*, the air, properly the lower atmosphere (in distinction from aether, the upper pure air): istic est Jupiter quem dico, quem Graeci vocant Aërem, qui ventus est et nubes, imber postea, Atque ex imbre frigus, ventus post fit, aer denuo, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 65 Müll. (Epicharm. v. 9 Vahl.): terra circumfusa undique est hac animali spirabilique natura, cui nomen est aer, Graecum illud quidem, sed perceptum jam tamen usu a nostris; tritum est enim per Latino, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91: itaque aer et ignis et aqua et terra primae sunt, id. Ac. 1, 7, 26: Anaximenes aëra Deum statuit, id. N. D. 1, 10: aërem in perniciem vertere, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 3 al.—Also in *plur.*: aëribus binis, Lucr. 4, 291: aëres locorum salubres aut pestilentis, Vitr. 1, 1 *fn.*—**II.** *Transf. A.* *Poet.*: aer summus arboris, *the airy summit, for the highest point*, Verg. G. 2, 123; cf. Juv. 6, 99.—**B.** Also *p o e t.* for a cloud, vapor, mist: Venus obscuro gradientes aëre sepsit, Verg. A. 1, 411: are septus, Val. Fl. 5, 401.—**C.** *With limiting adj.* = *the weather*: crassus, Cic. Ac. 2, 25, 81: fusus et extenuatus, id. N. D. 2, 39: purus et tenuis, id. ib. 2, 16: temperatus, id. Div. 2, 42.

1. † aera (dissyll.), *ae, f.*, = *αἶρα*, a weed among grain; *darnel, tare, or cockle*, Lolium temulentum, Linn.; Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 156.

2. aera, ae, f. [from aera, counters; v. aera, 2. E.], later Lat. **I.** In math., a given number, according to which a reckoning or calculation is to be made, Vitruvius (Vetribus) Rufus ap. Salmas. Exerc. 1 p. 483.—**II.** *An item of an account* (for the class. aera, *plur.* of aera, Ruf. Fest. in Breviar. *mit.*). The passage of Lucil. cited by Non. 2, 42, aera perversa, is also *plur.*—**III.** *An era or epoch from which time is reckoned*, Isid. Orig. 5, 36; cf. Inscr. Orell. 11, p. 374.

aeramen, mis, n. [aer], a late form for aera, copper, bronze: aeramen aut marmora, Cod. Th. 15, 1, 37: ferri vult aeraminis purgantia, Theod. Prisc. 1, 9.

aeramentum, i, n. [id.], that is prepared from copper or bronze; hence, a copper or bronze vessel or utensil, Plin. 33, 5, 30, § 94; 35, 15, 51, § 182.

A E R A

aeraria and aerarium, v. aerarius, under B. and C.

aerarius, a, um, adj. [aes]. **I.** That pertains to or is made of copper, bronze, etc.: aerarium metallum, a copper-mine, Vitr. 7, 9; Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 86: fornaces, smelting-furnaces, id. 11, 36, 42, § 119: fabrica, the preparation of copper, id. 7, 56, 57, § 197: faber, a coppersmith, id. 34, 8, 13, 6, § 61 (also aerarius alone; v. below).—**II.** *Of or pertaining to money*: propter aerarium rationem non satis erat in tabulis inspersisse quantum deberetur, on account of the standard of coin, Cic. Quint. 4: hinc dicuntur milites aerarii, ab aere quod stipendia facerent, Varr. L. L. 5, § 181 Müll.: tribunus, who superintended disbursements of the public treasury: aerarii tribuni a tribuendo aere sunt appellati, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll.; or, acc. to Varr.: ab eo, quibus attributa erat pecunia, ut militi reddant, tribuni aerarii dicti, Varr. L. L. 5, § 181 Müll.; v. tribunus.—Hence, *subst.*: **aerarius, i, m.** **1.** (Sc. faber.) *One who works in copper, etc., a coppersmith*: in aerarium officinis, Plin. 16, 6, 8, § 23: aerariorum marculli, Mart. 12, 57, 6; so Inscr. Orell. 4140.—**2.** (Sc. civis.) *A citizen of the lowest class, who paid only a poll-tax (aera pendebat), and had no right of voting*. Other citizens, upon the commission of great crimes, were degraded by the censors into this class, and deprived of all previous dignities. (Cf. Gell. 4, 12 and 29; Drak. ad Liv. 24, 18, 6; Smith's Dict. Antiq., and Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, 63 and 452.) Referre aliquem in aerarios, Cic. Clu. 43: eximere aliquem ex aerariis, id. de Or. 2, 66 *ext.*; Liv. 24, 18: omnes, quos senatu moverunt, quibusque equos ademurunt (censores) aerarios fecerunt et tribu moverunt, id. 42, 10 al.—**B. aeraria, ae, f.** **1.** (Sc. fodina, like argentaria and ferraria, Liv. 34, 21: auraria, Tac. A. 6, 19 al.) *A mine*: multis locis apud eos (sc. Aequanos) aerariae structuraeque sunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 21 Herz.—**2.** (Sc. officina.) *A smelting or refining house*, Varr. L. L. 8, 33.—**3.** (Sc. fornax.) *A smelting-furnace*, Plin. 34, 13, 33, § 128.—**C. aerarium, i, n.** (sc. stabulum), *the place in the temple of Saturn at Rome, where the public treasury was kept*, the treasury: τὸ ταμίειον, τὸ κοινόν: Aetarium sane populus Romanus in aede Saturni habuit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll.; cf. Plin. Pan. 92; referre pecuniam in aerarium, Cic. Agr. 2, 27 (for which deferre is often used in Liv. q. v.): dare alicui pecuniam ex aerario, id. Verr. 2, 3, 70.—Also for the public treasury or finances: C. Gracchus, cum largitiones maximas fecisset, et effudisset aerarium, Cic. Tusc. 3, 20, 48; Nep. Arist. 3, 1; id. Att. 8.—In the time of the emperors the aerarium (public treasury) was distinguished from fiscus (the wealth of the emperor): bona Sejani ablata aerario, ut in fiscu cogerentur, Tac. A. 6, 2; Plin. Pan. 36; Suet. Vesp. 16; v. fiscus.—In the treasury the public archives were kept: factum senatus consultum, ne decuria patrum ante diem decimum ad aerarium deferrentur, Tac. A. 3, 51; cf. id. ib. 13, 28; Suet. Aug. 94; id. Caes. 28; and also the standards: signa ex aerario prompta, Liv. 4, 22.—The Quaestores aerarii (under Augustus and his immediate successors the Praefectores) presided over the aerarium, with whom the Tribuni aerarii were associated as assistants; cf. Quaestor and Tribunus.—The aerarium contained also a fund, established after the invasion of Gaul, and augmented by the immense booty acquired in the wars with Carthage, Macedonia, Corinth, etc., as well as by the tribute of the manumissions, which could be used only in cases of extreme public necessity, hence with the epithet sanctius, Caes. B. C. 1, 24: aurum viethesimarium, quod in sanctiore aerario ad ultimos casus servaretur, promi placuit, Liv. 27, 10; cf. Cic. Att. 7, 21; id. Verr. 2, 4, 63 (of the Syracusans). Hence trop. Quint. 10, 3, 3: aerarium militare, destined by Aug. for defraying the expenses of war, Tac. A. 1, 78; Suet. Aug. 49; Plin. Pan. 92, 1.

aeratus, a, um, P. a. [from aere, 5ro, found in no example, and only mentioned in Priscian: a metallorum quoque nominibus solent nasci verba, ut ab auro, auro, as,

ab aere, aere, as; unde auratus et aeratus, p. 828 P.] I. Furnished or covered with copper or bronze: ratis, Naev. ap. Varr. L. 7, § 23 Müll. (Bell. Punic. v. 59 Vahl.); lecti, having bronze feet, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 26, § 60: naves, Hor. C. 2, 16, 21: porta, Ov. F. 2, 785.—Poet.: acies, armed ranks, Verg. A. 9, 463.—II. Made of bronze: catenae, Prop. 3, 13, 11.—* III. Sarcastic of a rich man: tribuni non tam aerati quam aerarii, Cic. Att. 1, 16, 8.

1. aereus (trisyll.), a, um, adj. [aes]. I. Made of copper: cornua, Verg. A. 7, 615: clavus, Plin. 16, 10, 20, § 51: tabulae, Suet. Vesp. 8: vasa, Vulg. 2 Reg. 8, 10.—II. Furnished or covered with copper or bronze: clipeus, Verg. A. 12, 541; so (with copper) Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 6: puppis, Verg. A. 5, 198 (cf.: aerae naves, Hor. C. 2, 16, 21).—aereus, i, m. (sc. nummus), a bronze coin: aereos signatos constituit, Vit. 3, 1.—aerium, i, n. a copper color, Plin. 8, 52, 78, § 212.

2. aereus, a, um, v. aereus. *aerifer (trisyll.), fēra, fērum, adj. [aes-fero], bearing copper or bronze, i. e. bronze cyballs of the attendants of Bacchus: manus, Ov. F. 3, 740.

aerifice, adv. [aes facio], with the art of the worker in bronze: Musae (i. e. Musarum statuae), quas aerifice duxit, Varr. ap. Non. 69, 30, and 283, 31.

*aerificium: dictum, quod fit ex aere, Non. 69, 28.

aerifodina ae, a false read. in Varr. L. 5, § 7.

aerinus, a, um, adj. [I. aera], of darnel or cockle, Plin. 22, 25, 58, § 125; 24, 11, 59, § 100.

aeri-pes, pēdis, adj. [aes]. I. Bronze-footed (poet.): tauri, Ov. H. 12, 93: cerva, Verg. A. 6, 802 (since, acc. to fable, they had feet of bronze; hence we need not, with Charis. p. 249; Diom. p. 437 P., and Pom. p. 449 Lind., take aeripedes for aeripedes from aer. the air and pes).—II. Metaph., strong of foot: hence, swift of foot, swift-footed (as in Gr. χαλκόμενος sometimes = ἰσχυρόπους): cervi, Aus. Idyll. 11, 14.

aeri-sonus (quadrisyll.), a, um, adj. [aes], sounding with bronze: antra, i. e. in which the Cretes beat their bronze shields, Sil. 2, 93: mons, Val. Fl. 3, 28 al.

aerius (quadrisyll.), more rar. aëreus, a, um, adj. = ἀέριος. I. Pertaining to the air, aerial (a poet. word, which Cic. uses only in higher flights of speech): volucres, Lucr. 5, 825; Cic. Univ. 10: volatus avium atque cantus, id. Top. 20: aërias vias carpere, their way in the air, Ov. A. 2, 44: aërias tentasse domos, the heavens, * Hor. C. 1, 28, 5 al.—Hence aerium mel, because the bee was believed to collect its honey from falling dew, Verg. G. 4, 1.

II. Rising aloft, airy, high.—So esp. of mountains: Alpes, Verg. G. 3, 474; Ov. M. 2, 226: aërio vertice Taurus, Tib. 1, 7, 15 (aetherio, Müll.): cacumen, Cat. 64, 240 al.—Of trees: quercus, Verg. A. 3, 680: ulmus, id. E. 1, 59.—Of other things: arces, Verg. A. 3, 291: (capra) cornibus aëriis, Ov. F. 5, 119.—* B. Aëria spes, airy, i. e. quickly flying away, vain, fleeting, transitory, Arn. 2, p. 86.

*aerizūsa, ae, f., = ἀερίζουσα (Part. from αερίζω, to imitate or resemble air, to be as pure as air), a kind of precious stone, acc. to Salmas., the turquoise, Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 115.

1. aéro, aere, v. aeratus. 2. aéro (also written aëro), ōnis, m., = αἶρω, a braided or wicker basket, hamper: aërones ex ulva palustri facti, Vit. 5, 12: aëronibus harenæ pleniss, Plin. 36, 14, 21, § 96; Dig. 19, 2, 31; cf. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 72.

*aëroidēs, ae, m., = ἀεροιδής, of the color of the air, like air, sky-blue: berylli, Plin. 37, 5, 21, § 77.

*aëromantia, ae, f., = ἀερομαντεία, divination from the state of the air, aëromancy, Isid. Orig. 8, 9.

Aëropē, fēs, and Aëropā, ae, f., = Ἀερόπη, the wife of Aëreus, Ov. Tr. 2, 391; Hyg. Fab. 86, 88.

*aërophōbus, i, m., = ἀεροφόβος, one that fears the air, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 12.

aerōsus, a, um, adj. [aes], full of cop-

per: Cyprus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.: aurum, gold that contains many parts of copper, Plin. 33, 5, 29, § 93: ferrum, id. 34, 14, 41, § 143: pecunia, Dig. 46, 3, 102.

aerūca, ae, f. [aes], a kind of verdigris, Vit. 1, 12.

aerūgino, avi, atom, i, v. n. [aerugo], to become rusty, cankered (eccl.): aurum et argentum vestrum aeruginavit, Vulg. Jac. 5, 3.—II. Trop.: sicut aeramentum, aeruginat nequitia illius, Vulg. Eccl. 12, 10.

aerūginōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of copper-rust, rusty (perh. only in Seneca): manus, Contr. 1, 2 fin.: lamellae, id. Brut. Vit. 12.

aerūgo, inis, f. [aes, as ferrugo from ferrum]. I. Rust of copper: aes Corinthium in aeruginem incidit, * Cic. Tusc. 4, 14; Plin. 15, 8, 8, § 34; 34, 17, 48, § 160.—B. Transf. 1. The verdigris prepared from the same: Aeruginis quoque magnus usus est, Plin. 34, 11, 26, § 110.—2. In gen., rust of gold and silver: aerugo eorum (auri et argenti) in testimonium vobis erit, Vulg. Jac. 5, 3.—3. Poet. (as pars pro toto, and sarcastic.), money, Juv. 13, 60.—II. Trop. A. Envy, jealousy, ill-will (which seek to consume the possessions of a neighbor, as rust corrodes metals): haec est Aerugo mera, Hor. S. 1, 4, 101: versus tincti viridi aerugine, Mart. 10, 33, 5; 2, 61, 5.—B. Avarice, which cleaves to the mind of man like rust: animos aerugo et cura peculi Cum semel imberit, Hor. A. P. 330.

aerumna, ae (pleb. er-), f. [contr. from aegrumonia; as to the suppressed g, cf. Jugumentum from Jugum, Doed. Syn. IV, p. 420. Others explain aerumna (with Paul. ex Fest. s. v. aerumna, p. 24 Müll.) orig. for a frame for carrying burdens upon the back; hence trop., need, want, trouble, toil, hardship, distress, tribulation, calamity, etc. (objectively); while aegrumonia, like aegritudo, denotes, subjectively, the condition of mind, Doed. l. c.; for the most part only ante-class., except in Cic., who uses it several times, in order to designate by one word the many modifications and shades of the condition of mental suffering; in Quintilian's time the word was obsolete, v. Quint. 8, 3, 26): tibi sunt ante ferenda aerumnae, Fnn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 47 Vahl.); cf.: Illa dia nepos, quas erumnas tetulisti, id. ap. Charis. p. 70 P. (Ann. v. 56 ib.); quantis cum aerumnis exantlavi diem, id. ap. Non. 292, 8 (Trag. v. 127 ib.): uno ut labore absolvat aerumnas duas (of the pains of parturition), Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 26: animus aequos optimum est aerumnae condimentum, id. Rud. 2, 3, 71; id. Ep. 2, 1, 10; so, id. Capt. 5, 4, 12; id. Cure. 1, 2, 54; id. Pers. 1, 1, 1: lapit cor cura, aerumna corpus conficit, Pac. ap. Non. 23, 8; Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 8; Lucr. 3, 50: aerumna gravescit, id. 4, 1065: quo pacto adversam aerumnam forant, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 12: macror est aegritudo febilis: aerumna aegritudo laboriosa: dolor aegritudo crucians, Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 18: Hercules aerumnas perpeti: sic enim majores nostri labores non fugiendos tristissimo tamen verbo aerumnas etiam in Deo nominaverunt, id. Fin. 2, 35; cf. id. ib. 5, 32, 95: mors est aerumnarum requies, Sall. C. 51, 20; so id. J. 13, 22: Luculli miles collecta viatica multis Aerumnis, ad assem Perdidit, with much difficulty, * Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 26: multiplicabo aerumnas tuas, Vulg. Gen. 3, 16; in labore et aerumna (fui) ib. 2 Cor. 11, 27.—II. In later Lat. for defeat (of an army), Ann. 15, 4; cf. id. 15, 8 al.

*At a later period, also, erumna was written with short e, Paulin. Petric. Vit. D. Mart. 1, 66. Hence, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 76 P. derives it from erueri (quod mentem eruat). Cf. Doed. Syn. IV, p. 420.

aerumnābilis, e, adj. [aerumna], that may be regarded as wretched or miserable, full of trouble, calamitous, * Lucr. 6, 123; App. M. 1, p. 102; 8, p. 205.

aerumnōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of trouble or misery, suffering, wretched, miserable: salm. Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 28, 67: inopes, aerumnosus, Plaut. Rud. 1, 4, 39; so id. Ep. 4, 1, 32: miseros, afflictos, aerumnosos, calamitosos, Cic. Tusc. 4, 38, 82; so id. Par. 2; id. Att. 3, 28, fin.; once also in his Orations: infelix et aerumnosus, id. Verr. 2, 5, 62: nihil est aerumnosius, Sen. de Ira, 2, 7.—Sup.: non huic aerumnosissi-

mo venenum illud fuisse, Cic. Clu. 71, 201; id. Att. 3, 23.

*aerumnūla, ae, f. dim. [aerumna, q. v.], a traveller's stick for carrying a bundle, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.

*aeruscator, ōris, m. (aerusco), one who roves about the country, and obtains his living by exhibiting sleight-of-hand tricks; an itinerant juggler, Gell. 14, 1, 2.

aerusco, aere, v. a. [aes], to get money by going about and exhibiting tricks of legerdemain, to play the juggler: aeruscare: aera undique, id. est pecunias colligere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.—Esp., of mendicant philosophers, Gell. 9, 2; so Sen. Clem. 2, 7, 2.

aes, aeris (often used in plur. nom. and acc.; abl. aeribus, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll., and Lucr. 2, 636; gen. AERVM, Inscr. Orell. 3551), n. [cf. Germ. Eisen = iron, Erz = copper; Goth. aiz = copper, gold; Angl.-Sax. ar. ær = ore, copper, brass; Eng. iron, ore; Lat. aurum; with the con. notion of brightness; cf. aurora, etc.]. I. Any crude metal dug out of the earth, except gold and silver; esp., a. Aes Cyprium, whence cuprum, copper: scoria aëris, copper dross or scoria, Plin. 34, 11, 24, § 107: aëris flos, flowers of copper, id. 34, 11, 24, § 107: squama aëris, scales of copper, Cels. 2, 12, int.: aes fundere, Plin. 33, 5, 30, § 94: confare et temperare, id. 7, 56, 57, § 197: India neque aes neque plumbum habet, id. 34, 17, 48, § 163: aurum et argentum et aes, Vulg. Ex. 25, 3.—b. An alloy, for the most part of copper and tin, bronze (brass, an alloy of copper and zinc, was hardly known to the ancients. For their bronze coins the Greeks adhered to copper and tin till B. C. 400, after which they added lead. Silver is rare in Greek bronze coins. The Romans admitted lead into their bronze coins, but gradually reduced the quantity, and, under Cidg., Nero, Vesp., and Domit., issued pure copper coins, and then reverted to the mixture of lead. In the bronze mirrors now existing, which are nearly all Etruscan, silver predominated to give a highly reflecting surface. The antique bronze had about 87 parts of copper to 13 of tin. An analysis of several objects has given the following centesimal parts:

	Copper.	Tin.	Lead.	Zinc.
Roman coin, B. C. 500.....	63	7	30	..
Etruscan vessel.....	85	14	..	1
Old Attic coin.....	89	10	1	..
Coin of Alexander, B. C. 335.....	87	13
Coin of Ptolemy IX., B. C. 70.....	85	15
Egyptian dagger.....	85	15
Celtic weapon.....	88	13	1	..
Gallo-Roman axe.....	78	20	1	1

statua ex aere, Cic. Phil. 9, 6: simulacrum ex aere factum, Plin. 34, 4, 9, § 15: valvas ex aere factitavere, id. 34, 3, 7, § 13.—Hence: ducere aliquem ex aere, to cast one's image in bronze, id. 7, 37, 38, § 125; and in the same sense poet.: ducere aera, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 240: aes Corinthium, Plin. 34, 2, 3, §§ 5-8; v. Corinthius.—II. Met on. A. (Esp. in the poets.) For everything made or prepared from copper, bronze, etc. (statues, tables of laws, money), and (as the ancients had the art of hardening and tempering copper and bronze) weapons, armor, utensils of husbandry: aes sonit, frangitur hastae, the trumpet sounds, Enn. ap. Non. 504, 32 (Trag. v. 213 Vahl.): Et prior aëris erat quam ferri cognitus usus: Aere solum terrae tractabant, aëraque belli Miscabant fluctus et vulnera vasta serebant, etc., Lucr. 5, 1287: quae ille in aes incidit, in quo populi jussa perpetuasque leges esse voluit, Cic. Phil. 1, 17; cf. id. Fam. 12, 1; Tac. A. 11, 14; 12, 53; id. H. 4, 40: aere (with the trumpet, horn) cedere viros, Verg. A. 6, 165: non tuba directi, non aëris cornua flexi, Ov. M. 1, 98 (hence also rectum aes, the tuba, in contr. with the crooked buccina, Juv. 2, 118); a brazen prow, Verg. A. 1, 35; in the brazen age, Hor. Epod. 16, 64.—In plur.: aera, Cato ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.; Verg. A. 2, 734: Hor. C. 4, 8, 2 al.—B. Money: the first Roman money consisted of small rude masses of copper, called aes rude, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43; afterwards as coined: aes signatum, Cic. Leg. 3, 3; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 43; so aes alone: si aes habent, dant mercem, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 49: ancilla aere suo empta, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 26: aes circumforaneum, borrowed from the brokers in the forum, Cic. Att. 2, 1: Hic meret aera liber Sostiis, earns them money, Hor. A. P.

345: gravis aere dextra, Verg. E. 1, 36: effusum est aes tuum, Vulg. Ez. 16, 36: neque in zona aes (tollerent), ib. Marc. 6, 8: etiam aureos nummos aes dicimus, Dig. 50, 16, 159.—Hence, **1.** Aes alienum, lit. the money of another; hence, in reference to him who has it, the sum owed, a debt, Plaut. Cure. 3, 1, 2: habere aes alienum, Cic. Fam. 5, 6: aes alienum amicorum suscipere, to take upon one's self, id. Off. 2, 16: contrahere, to run up, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 8: facere, id. Att. 13, 46: conflare, Sall. C. 14, 2; 24, 3: in aes alienum incidere, to fall into debt, Cic. Cat. 2, 9: in aere alieno esse, to be in debt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 4, § 6; so, aere alieno oppressum esse, id. Font. 1; so Vulg. 1 Reg. 22, 2: laborare ex aere alieno, Caes. B. C. 3, 22: liberare se aere alieno, to get quit of, Cic. Att. 6, 2: so, aes alienum dissolvere, id. Sull. 56: aere alieno exire, to get out of, id. Phil. 11, 6.—**2.** In aere meo est, trop., he is, as it were, among my effects, he is my friend (only in the language of common conversation): in animo habui te in aere meo esse propter Lamiac nostri conjunctionem, Cic. Fam. 13, 62; 15, 14.—**3.** Alciurus aere esse, to be of some value, Gell. 18, 5.—**4.** In aere suo censi, to be esteemed according to its own worth, Sen. Ep. 87.—**C.** Sometimes = as, the unit of the standard of money (cf. as); hence, aes grave, the old heavy money (as weighed, not counted out): denis milibus aeris gravis reos condemnavit, Liv. 5, 12: iudicibus dena milia aeris gravis, quae tum ditavit habebantur, data, id. 4, 60; so, aes alone and in the gen. sing., instead of assuui: aere miliens, triens, a hundred millions, three millions, Cic. Rep. 3, 10: qui milibus aeris quinquaginta census fuisse, Liv. 24, 11.—Also for coins that are smaller than an as (quadrans, triens, etc.): nec pucri credunt, nisi qui nondum aere, i. e. quadrante, lavantur (those who bathed paid each a quadrans), Juv. 2, 152 (cf.: dum tu quadrante lavatum Rex ibis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 137).—**D.** Wages, pay. **1.** A soldier's pay = stipendium: negabant danda esse aera militibus, Liv. 5, 4. And soon after: annua aera habes: annuum operam ede.—Hence in plur., = stipendia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13, § 33.—**2.** Reward, payment, in gen., Juv. 6, 125: nullum in bonis numero, quod ad aere exit, that has in view or aims at pay, reward, Sen. Ep. 89.—**E.** In plur.: aera, counters; hence also the items of a computed sum (for which, later, a sing. form aera, ae (q. v.), came into use): si aera singula probati summam, quae ex his confecta sit, non probare? Cic. ap. Non. 3, 18.

Aesacus, i. and Gr. -os, i, m., = Αἰσάκος, a son of Priam, Ov. M. 11, 762.

† **aesalon**, ōnis, m., = αἰσάλων, a species of falcon or hawk; acc. to Billerbeck, the rust-kite, moor-buzzard, Falco aeruginosus, Linn., Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 205.

Aesar, i. A name of God among the Etruscans, Suet. Aug. 97.—**II.** Aesar, ōnis, m., a river in Lower Italy, in the neighborhood of Crotona, now Esaro, Ov. M. 15, 23.—Hence, **Aesareus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to the Aesar, Ov. M. 15, 54.

Aeschines, ōnis, m., = Αἰσχίνης. **I.** A disciple of Socrates, Cic. Inv. 1, 31; Quint. 5, 11, 27.—But more celebrated, **II.** The orator Aeschines, rival to Demosthenes, Cic. de Or. 2, 23; 3, 56; Quint. 2, 1, 17; 10, 1, 22.—**III.** A physician of Athens, Plin. 28, 4, 10, § 44.

† **aeschrolōgia**, ae, f., = αἰσχρολογία, in rhet., an expression improper on account of its ambiguity, Diom. p. 445 P.

Aeschylus, i, m., = Αἰσχύλος. **I.** The first great tragic poet of Greece, the originator of the Greek drama, Hor. A. P. 278; Cic. Tusc. 2, 10.—**II.** A rhetorician of Chios, a contemporary of Cicero, Cic. Brut. 95.

† **aeschynomēne**, ōs, f., = αἰσχυνομένη (ashamed), a plant which shrinks when touched, a sensitive plant, Mimosa pudica, Linn., Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 167.

Aesculānus, i, m., sc. deus [aesc], the god of copper or copper money, Aug. Civ. Dei. 4, 21.

Aesculāpium, i, n., = Ἀσκληπιεῖον and Ἀσκληπιῶν, a temple of Aesculapius, Vitr. 7, praef.—From

Aesculāpius, i, m., = Ἀσκληπιός, acc. to fable, the son of Apollo and the nymph

Coronis, deified after his death on account of his great knowledge of medicine, Cic. N. D. 3, 22; Cels. 1, praef. He had a temple at Rome, on the island in the Tiber. Upon the kind of worship paid to him, and his attributes, v. Festus, p. 82. Huic gallinae immolabantur, id. ib. The principal seat of his worship in Greece was Epidaurus. In his temple there was a magnificent statue of ivory and gold, the work of Thrasymedes, in which he was represented as a noble figure, resembling that of Zeus. He was seated on a throne, holding in one hand a staff, and with the other resting on the head of a dragon (serpent), and by his side lay a dog. There were also other representations, one even as beardless, very common at an earlier period, Mill. Archaeol. d. Kunst, S. 534 and 535. Serpents, prob. as symbols of prudence and renovation, were everywhere connected with his worship; cf. Spreng. Gesch. d. Medic. 1, 205.

Aesc- Adj.: anguis Aesculapius, Plin. 29, 4, 22, § 72. **aesculētum** (not **esc-**), i, n. [aesculus], a forest of winter or Italian oaks, and poet., in gen., an oak-forest, Hor. C. 1, 22, 14.—**II.** **Aesculētum**, i, n., a place in Rome, acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 152 Müll.; Plin. 16, 10, 15, § 37.

aesculēus (not **esc-**), a, um, adj. [id.], of the Italian oak, and poet., in gen., of oak: aesculeae capiebant frondis honorem, i. e. an oaken garland, Ov. M. 1, 449; so Pall. 1, 9.

* **aesculīnus** (not **esc-**), a, um, adj. [id.] = aesculeus, Vitr. 7, 1.

aesculus (not **esc-**), i, f. [may be connected with edo = to eat, as fagus = beech, φηγός = oak, with φαγεῖν, but the diphthong presents a difficulty; v. Curt. p. 187]. the tallest species of oak, the winter or Italian oak (with edible acorns), sacred to Jupiter, Verg. G. 2, 16; 291; cf. Voss. ad h. l.: nec mollior aesculo, Hor. C. 3, 10, 17 al.

Aesernia (**Es-**), ae, f., a town in Samnium, on the river Falturnus, now Isernia, Cic. Att. 8, 11, D. § 2; Vell. 1, 14; Liv. Epit. 72, 73 al.—Hence, **Aeserninus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to or a native of Aesernia: aeger, Liv. 10, 31: turma, id. 44, 40.—Also a surname of M. Marcellus, who was taken prisoner there by the Samnites, Liv. Epit. 73; Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 42.—**Aesernini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Aesernia, Liv. 27, 10, m., Aeserninus was also the name of a renowned gladiator; hence the proverb: Aeserninus cum Pacidiani, one champion against another, when two equally great men are compared together or engaged in mutual conflict, Lucil. ap. Non. 393, 28; Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 4; id. Opt. Gen. Orat. 6 (cf.: cum Bitho Bacchius, Hor. S. 1, 7, 20).

1. Aesis, ōnis, m., a river in Umbria, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 241.

2. Aesis, ōnis, f., a town in Umbria on the river Aesis: COL. AESIS, Inscr. Orell. 3899.—Whence, **I. Aesinas**, ōtis, adj., of or pertaining to Aesis: casus, Plin. 11, 42, 97, § 241.—**II. Aesinates**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Aesis, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113.

Aeson, ōnis, m., = Αἰσών, a Thessalian prince, brother of King Peltas, and father of Jason, who, according to fable, was in extreme old age transformed by the magic arts of Medea into a youth, Ov. M. 7, 2.—Whence, **I. Aesonides**, ae, patr. m., = Αἰσωνίδης, a male descendant of Aeson, i. e. Jason, Ov. M. 7, 164; Phasias Aesoniden, Circe tenuisset Ulixem, id. A. A. 2, 103: mobilis Aesonide, id. H. 6, 109 al.—**II. Aesonius**, a, um, adj., Aesonian: heros, i. e. Jason, Ov. M. 7, 156: domus, id. H. 12, 134.

Aesopicus, a, um, adj. [Aesopus]. Aesopic. Acc. to Isid. Orig. 1, 39, fables are either Aesopic or Libystic (from Libys, a writer of fables mentioned by Hesych.); Aesopic, when brute beasts or things inanimate are represented as discoursing together; Libystic when the discourse is between men and brutes.

Aesopius or **Aesopēus**, a, um, adj. [id.], Aesopic, Aesopian: fabulae, Phaedr. 4, prol.: trimetria, Aus. Ep. 16, 74.

Aesopus, i, m., = Αἰσώπος. **I.** Aesop, the Greek fabulist of Phrygia, in the time of Croesus; cf. Phaedr. 5, prol. The difference

between Aesopic and Libystic fables, v. under Aesopius.—Cf. Quint. 5, 11, 19; Gell. 2, 29.—**II.** A tragic actor, friend of Cicero: noster Aesopus, Cic. Fam. 7, 1; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 82; cf. Cic. Tusc. 4, 25; id. Div. 1, 37.

Aesquiliae, v. Esquiliae.

aestas, ōtis, f. [akin to αἰθω = to burn, Varr. L. L. 6, § 9; cf.: aestus, aether, aethra; Sanscr. indh = to kindle, idhdhas = kindled; O. H. Germ. eiten = to heat; Germ. Hitze = heat], in an extended sense, the summer season, as one half of the year, from March twenty-second to September twenty-second (the other half was hiems, the winter season); cf. Dig. 43, 19: aestas et hiems, nox et dies, Vulg. Gen. 8, 22: in a restricted sense, the summer, the three months from the entrance of the sun into Cancer to the autumnal equinox (the entrance into Libra): Arabes campos et montes hieme et aestate peragrantes, Cic. Div. 1, 42: (formica) parat in aestate cibum sibi, Vulg. Prov. 6, 8: aestate ineunte, at the beginning of summer, Cic. Att. 4, 2: nova, Verg. A. 1, 430: media, midsummer, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: jam adulta, Tac. A. 2, 23; so Aur. Vict. Caes. 32, 3 Arniz.: summa, the height of summer, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 31: exacta, Sall. J. 65: finita, Vulg. Jer. 8, 20: cum affecta jam prope aestate uvae a sole mitescere tempus est, Cic. Oecon. ap. Non. 161, 2.—With anni, summer-time, Gell. 2, 21: aestate anni flagrantissima, id. 19, 5.—Since war among the ancients was carried on only in summer, aestas is sometimes (like θερος in Gr.) used by the histt. for, **II.** A year, Vell. 2, 47; 82: quae duabus aestatibus gesta, Tac. A. 6, 39; so, te jam septuaginta portat omnibus errantem terris aestas, Verg. A. 1, 756.—**B.** Summer air: per aestatem liquidam, Verg. G. 4, 59; id. A. 6, 707.—**C.** Summer heat: ignea, Hor. C. 1, 17, 3.—**D.** Freckles as caused by heat: aestates, Plin. 28, 12, 50, § 185, where Jan. reads testas.

aestifer, ōra, fērum, adj. [aestus-fero], **I.** Act., bringing, causing, or producing heat: ignis, Lucr. 1, 663; 5, 612: camis, Verg. G. 2, 353; Cic. Arat. 111; Sil. 1, 194; 14, 585 al.—**II.** Pass., heated, sultry, hot: Libyum arva, Luc. 1, 206: campi Garamantum, Sil. 17, 448.

Aestii (the correct read., not **Aestui**), ōrum, m., a Germanic people on the south-east or east of the Baltic, the Esthen, Tac. G. 45 Halm.

* **aestimabilis**, e, adj. [aestimo], worthy of estimation, valuable, estimable: aestimabile esse dicitur id., quod . . . aliquod pondus habeat dignum aestimatione, contraque inaeestimabile, quod sit superiorum contrarium, Cic. Fin. 3, 6, 20.

aestimatio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** The estimating a thing according to its extrinsic (money) value, valuation, appraisement: in censu habendo potestas omnis aestimationis habendae censori permittitur, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 53: aestimatio frumenti, the determination of the prator (legate or quaestor), how much ready money one should pay, instead of the corn which he was to furnish, id. ib. 2, 3, 92: erat Athenis reo damnato, si fraus non capitalis esset, quasi poenae aestimatio, i. e. a commutation of corporal punishment for a fine, id. de Or. 1, 54, 232.—So esp. Itis or litium aestimatio, in Roman civil law, an estimating, valuation of the contested matter; in criminal law also, the stating how much the convicted person had to pay, an assessment of damages, Cic. Clu. 41, 116; id. Verr. 2, 2, 18, § 45 (cf. lis aestimata, id. ib. 1, 13): lex de multarum aestimatione, Liv. 4, 30.—After the civil war, Caesar, in order to enable debtors to cancel the demands against them, decreed an aestimatio possessionum, i. e. an estimation or appraisal of real estate, according to the value which it had before the war, and compelled the creditors to take this in payment instead of money; they were also obliged to deduct from the sum demanded any interest that had been paid; v. Caes. B. C. 3, 1; and Suet. Caes. 42. Hence, in aestimationem accipere, to accept or agree to such a valuation, or payment by real estate at a high price: a Marco Liberio C. Albinus praedia in aestimationem accipit, Cic. Fam. 13, 8.—And meton., with an allusion to the law of Caesar: aestimationes

= praedia, the real estate received in payment: quando aestimationes tuas vendere non potes, Cic. Fam. 9, 18. Since the creditor was a loser by this regulation, aestimationem accipere, to suffer injury or loss, id. ib. 16.—II. Trop. **A.** A valuation, i.e. an estimation of a thing according to its intrinsic worth (while existimatio denotes the consideration, regard due to an object on account of its nominal value): bonum hoc est quidem plurimi aestimandum, sed ea aestimatio genere valet, non magnitudine, Cic. Fin. 3, 10, 34; so 3, 13, 44; 3, 6: semper aestimationem arbitriumque ejus honoris penes senatum fuisse, Liv. 3, 63: semper infra aliorum aestimationes se metiens, Vell. 1, 127; 97; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 67: aestimatione recta habebatur, deterius interpretantibus tristor habebatur, Tac. H. 1, 14 al.—**B.** Poet., the worth or value of a thing: Quod me non movet aestimatione, Cat. 12, 12.

aestimātor, ōris, m. [aestimo]. **I.** One that estimates a thing according to its extrinsic value, a valuer, appraiser: frumenti, Cic. Pis. 35 *fn.*: callidi rerum aestimatores prava et areas quasdam magno aestimant, id. Par. 6, 3.—**II.** Trop., an estimator or valuer of a thing according to its intrinsic worth (while existimatio is a judge): nemo erit tam injustus rerum aestimator, qui dubitet, etc., Cic. Marcell. 5: justus rerum aestimator, id. Or. 41: immodicus aestimator sui, Curt. 8, 1 al.

aestimātorius, a, um, adj. [aestimator], regarding a valuer or tazer, only in the jurists: actio, Dig. 19, 3, 1; and *absol.*: **aestimātoria**, ae, Dig. 21, 1, 43, § 6: aestimatorium iudicium, ib. Fragm. 18 al.

aestimātus, ūs, m. [aestimo], = aestimatio: found only in the *abl.*: aetatis, in valuing, considering, the time, Macr. S. 1, 16: in aestimatu est mel e thymo, in value, i.e. much esteemed, Plin. 11, 15, 15, § 38 (cf. in pretio habere, Tac. G. 5).

† **aestimia**, ae, f. [id.], = aestimatio, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll.

aestimium, i, n. [id.], = aestimatio (late Lat.), Hvg. de Limit. p. 152 Goes.; so besides only Front. de Colon. p. 127 ib.

aestimo (arch. **aestu-**). *avi*, ātum, 1, v. a. [from aest. with the termination -tumo, which also appears in autumo; cf. legitimus, finitimus, maritimus; later, legitimus, finitimus, maritimus; compare the Goth. aisljan, to estimate]. **I.** To determine or estimate the extrinsic (money) value of a thing, to value, rate, appraise; constr. with *gen.* or *abl.* (v. of price, Zumpt. §§ 444 and 456): domum emit prope dimidio carius quam aestimabat, Cic. Dom. 44: frumentum III denariis, id. Verr. 2, 3, 92: aliquid tenuissime, id. ib. 2, 4, 16: prava magno, id. Par. 6, 3: perfecti (Aratus) aestimandis possessionibus, ut, etc., id. Off. 2, 23, 82; hence, item alicui or alicuius, to estimate the value of an object in question, and thus determine how much the convicted person shall pay, to estimate or assess the damages; cf. Asc. ad Cic. Verr. 1, 13, 38, and Beier ad Cic. Oratt. Fragm. Exc. IV. p. 265; Cic. Verr. 1, 1.—**II.** Trop., to estimate the intrinsic (moral) worth of a thing, to weigh, value, hold, etc. (while existimare, as a consequence of aestimare, signifies to judge a thing in any way after estimating its value: ex pretio rei iudicare; cf. Burm. ad Phaedr. 3, 4; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 2, 17; Corte and Kritz ad Sall. C. 8, 2; Gronov. ad Liv. 4, 41; 34, 2; and aestimator).—**Constr.** (a) That which serves as a standard by which a thing is estimated with *ex* or the *abl.*: vulgus ex veritate pauca, ex opinione multa aestimant, Cic. Rosc. Com. 10: aliquid ex officio comico, id. ib.: cum in Aquitaniam pervenisset, quae pars, ex tertia parte Galliae est aestimanda, etc., i.e. is to be reckoned as a third part, Caes. B. G. 3, 20: amicitias inimicitiasque non ex re, sed ex commodo, Sall. C. 10, 5.—With *si* *iple* *abl.*: virtutem annis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 48: aliquid vitā, to measure a thing by life, i.e. to hold it as dear as life, Curt. 5, 5: nec Macedonas veteri fama, sed praesentibus veribus aestimandos, Just. 30, 4.—(β) The value attached to a thing in estimating it, in the *gen.* or *abl. pretii* (cf. L.): poet. also with *acc. nihil*: auctoritatem alicuius magni, Cic. Att. 7, 15: quod non minoris aestimamus quam quemlibet triumphum,

Nep. Cat. 1: aliquid unius assis, Cat. 5, 2: aliquid permagno, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 7, § 13: non magno, id. Pin. 3, 3, 11; so id. Tusc. 3, 4, 8: non nihilo aestimandum, id. Fin. 4, 23, 62: magno te aestimaturum, Liv. 40, 55: magno aestimantibus se, id. 40, 41. And with definite numerals which give the price-current for which a thing may be had; cf. Zumpt. § 456; Sall. Fragm. p. 974 Corte: denis in diem assibus animam et corpus aestimari, Tac. A. 1, 17: emori nolo, sed me esse mortuum nihil aestumo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 8, 15.—(γ) Among the histt. with a *rel. clause*: aestimantibus, quanta futuri spe tam magna tacuisset, Tac. Agr. 18 *fn.*: quantopere dilectus sit, facile est aestimare, Suet. Aug. 57 (but in Sall. J. 31, 19, the correct read. is *existumabitis*, Dietsch).

aestiva, ōrum, v. aestivus, II.

aestivālis, e, adj., = aestivus, pertaining to summer, summer-like: circulus, i.e. the tropic of Cancer, Hyg. Astr. 3, 24.

aestive, adv., v. aestivus *fn.*

aestivo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. [aestivus], to spend or pass the summer in a place (like *hiemo*, to pass the winter; so in Gr. *ἐπιζῶ* and *χειμάζω*), Varr. R. R. 2, 1: mihi greges in Apulia hibernabant, qui in Reatinibus montibus aestivabant, id. ib. 2, 2: intra saepe aestivant pastores opacam, Plin. 12, 5, 11, § 22; Suet. Galb. 4; id. Vesp. 24; Stat. S. 4, 4, 22.

aestivus, a, um, adj. [aestas], of or pertaining to summer, summer-like, summer (freq. and class.): Quo pacto aestivis e partibus Aegocerotis Brumalis adeat flexus, turns from the hot region of heaven to the wintry sign of Capricorn, Lucr. 5, 615; so id. 5, 639: aestivos menses rei militari dare, hibernos juris dictioni, Cic. Att. 5, 14: tempora, dies, summer time, summer days, id. Verr. 2, 5, 31: sol, Verg. G. 4, 28: aura, Hor. C. 1, 22, 18: umbra, Ov. M. 13, 793: rus, Mart. 8, 61: per aestivos saltus deviasque calles exercitum ducimus, through woods, where flocks were driven for summer pasture, Liv. 22, 14: aves, summer birds, id. 5, 6: animalia, the insects of summer, Plin. 9, 47, 71, § 154: expeditiones, which were undertaken in summer, Vell. 2, 114: castra, a summer camp (constructed differently from a winter camp), Suet. Claud. 1.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.*: **aestiva**, ōrum, n. **A.** For a summer camp, *τὰ ἔστιά*: dum in aestivis essemus, Cic. Att. 5, 17; id. Fam. 2, 18: aestiva praetoris, of a pleasure-camp, pleasure-house, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37.—**B.** The time appropriate for a campaign (cf. *aestas*); often continuing until December; v. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 2, 7); hence, a campaign, Cic. Pis. 40: aestivis confectis, after the campaign was ended (which did not take place until the Saturnalia, XIV. Kal. Januar.), id. Fam. 3, 9 *fn.*: perducere aestiva in mensem Decembrem, Vell. 2, 105.—**C.** Summer pastures for cattle: per montium aestiva, Plin. 24, 6, 19, § 28.—**M. et on.** for the cattle themselves: Nec singula morbi Corpora corripunt, sed tota aestiva, Verg. G. 3, 472.—Hence, * *adv.*: **aestive**, in a summer-like manner, as in summer: admodum aestive viaticati sumus, we are furnished in a very summer-like manner with money for our journey, i.e. we have but little (the figure taken from the light dress of summer; or, acc. to others, from the scanty provisions which soldiers took with them in summer), Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 30.

* **aestuābundus**, a, um, adj. [aestuo], foaming, fermenting: confectio, Pall. 11, 17.

aestuans, antis, Part. of aestuo.

aestuārium, i, n. [aestus]. **I.** A part of the sea-coast which, during the flood-tide, is overflowed, but at the ebb-tide is left covered with mud or slime, a marsh, *ἀετώριον*: aestuaria sunt omnia, quā mare vicissimum accedit, tum recedit, Gloss. ap. Fest. p. 380 Müll.: pedestria esse itinera concisa aestuaribus, Caes. B. G. 3, 9: adfunditur autem aestuarium e mari flexuoso meatu, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 3; Plin. Ep. 9, 23.—Also, **II.** A channel extending inland from the sea, and only filled with water at flood-tide, a creek, inlet, Varr. R. R. 3, 17: in aestuaria ac paludes, Caes. B. G. 2, 28 Herzing; Tac. A. 2, 8; cf. id. Agr. 22.—**III.** In mining t. t., an air-hole, air-shaft: secundum pu-

teum dextra ac sinistra fodiunt aestuaria, Plin. 31, 3, 28, § 49; cf. Vitr. 8, 7; Pall. 9, 9.

aestuātio, ōnis, f. [aestuo], a boiling up, foaming; trop., trouble or agitation of mind, Plin. 18, 1, 1, § 5, where Jan reads *aestimatione*.

aestuo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n. [aestus], to be in agitation or in violent commotion, to move to and fro, to rage, to toss, to boil up.

I. Lit. **A.** Of fire, to rage, burn: aestuat ut clausis, rapidus fornacibus ignis, as the fire heaves and roars in the closed furnaces, Verg. G. 4, 263: tectus magis aestuat ignis, Ov. M. 4, 64.—Hence **2.** Of the effect of fire, to be warm or hot, to burn, glow; both objectively, I am warm (Fr. *je suis chaud*), and subjectively, it is warm to me, I feel warm (Fr. *j'ai chaud*). **a.** Object: nunc dum occasio est, dum scribitur aestuat (while the cakes are warm) occurrit, Plaut. Poen. prol. 43; Verg. G. 1, 107: torridus aestuat aer, glous, Prop. 3, 24, 3; Luc. 1, 16.

B. Subject., to feel warm or heat (weaker than *sudare*, to sweat, and opp. *algere*, to be cold, to feel cold; v. Doent. Syn. 3, 89): Lycurgi leges erudunt juvenem esurriendo, sitiendo, algendo, aestuando, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: ille cum aestuaret, umbram secutus est, id. Ac. 2, 22: sub pondere, Ov. M. 12, 514; Juv. 3, 103.—**B.** Of the undulating, heaving motion of the sea, to rise in waves or billows (cf. *aestus*): Maura unita, Hor. C. 2, 6, 4: gurgis, Verg. A. 6, 296.—**C.** Of other things, to have an undulating, waving motion, to be tossed, to heave: in ossibus umor, Verg. G. 4, 308: ventis pulsa aestuat arbor, Lucr. 5, 1097; Gell. 17, 11, 5.—Of an agitated crowd, Prud. 11, 228.—**II.** Trop.

A. Of the passions, love, desire, envy, jealousy, etc., to burn with desire, to be in violent, passionate excitement, to be agitated or excited, to be inflamed: quod ubi auditum est, aestuare (hist. inf.) illi, qui dederant pocuniam, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 23: quae cum dies noctesque aestuans agitare, Sall. J. 93: desiderio alicuius, Cic. Fam. 7, 18: invidia, Sall. C. 23: in rebus in corde pudor, Verg. A. 12, 666: at rex Odrusius in illa Aestuato, Ov. M. 6, 490 (cf. *uri* in id. ib. 7, 22; and *ardere* in id. ib. 9, 724); Mart. 9, 23: aestuat (Alexander) infelix angusto limite mundi (the figure is derived from the swelling and raging of the sea when confined), Juv. 10, 169; so Luc. 6, 63.—**B.** Esp. in prose, to waver, to vacillate, to hesitate, to be uncertain or in doubt, to be undecided: dubitatione, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 30: quod petit, spernit; repetit quod nuper omisit; Aestuato et vitae disconvenit ordine toto, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 99: sic anceps inter utranque animus aestuat, Quint. 10, 7, 33; Suet. Claud. 4: aestuante rege, Just. 1, 10.

aestuōsus, a, um, adj. [aestus], full of agitation or heat. **I.** Very hot: aura, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 710 P.: aestuosa et pulverulenta via, Cic. Att. 5, 14; Hor. Epod. 16, 62: auster, Plin. 2, 47, 48, § 119: aestuosissimi dies, id. 34, 12, 28, § 116: Syrtis, the burning Syrtis, Hor. C. 1, 22, 5; hence, Oraclum Jovis inter aestuosi, i.e. of Jupiter Ammon in the Libyan desert, Cat. 7, 5.—**II.** Greatly agitated, in violent ebullition: freta, Hor. C. 2, 7, 16.—Hence, *adv.*: **aestuōsē**, hotly, impetuously, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 67.—**Comp.**, Hor. Epod. 3, 18.—**Sup.** prob. not used.

aestus, ūs (archaic *gen.* aesti, Pac. 97 Rib.; rare form of *nom. plur.* aestuus) m. [kind. with aestas and Gr. *αἴθω*; v. aestas], an undulating, boiling, waving, tossing; a waving, heaving, billowy motion. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of fire; hence, in *gen.*, fire, glow, heat (orig. in relation to its flashing up; while *fervor* denotes a glowing, ardor a burning, and *calor* a warming heat; yet it was early used for warming heat; v. the following example): nam fretus ipse anni permiscet frigus et aestum, heat and cold are blended, Lucr. 6, 364 (for which calor, id. 6, 368, 371 al.): multa aestu victa per agros, id. 5, 1104: exsuperant flammae,urit aestus ad auras, Verg. A. 2, 759: canalicula, Hor. C. 1, 17, 13; so id. Ep. 1, 8, 5: labore et aestu languidus, Sall. J. 51.—In *plur.*: neque frigora neque aestus facile tolerabat, Suet. Aug. 81.—So of midday heat: aestibus at mediis umbrosam exquirere vallem, Verg. G. 3, 331 (cf. Cic. Ac. 2, 22: ille cum aestuaret, umbram secutus est).—And of the heat of disease (of

wounds, fever, inflammation, etc.): ulceris aestus, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 7, 19: homines aegri cum aestu febrigue jactantur, Cic. Cat. 1, 13. — **B.** *The undulating, heaving motion of the sea, the swell, surge*: fervet aestu pelagus, Pac. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 39; hence, meton. for the sea in agitation, waves, billows: delphines aestum secabant, Verg. A. 8, 674: furit aestus harenis, id. ib. 1, 107: aestus totos campos inundaverant, Curt. 9, 9, 18. — In Verg. once of the boiling up of water in a vessel: exsultant aestu latices, Aen. 7, 464. — **C.** Esp. *the periodical flux and reflux or ebb and flow of the sea, the tide* (cf. Varr. L. L. 9, 19; Mel. 3, 1: aestus maris accedere et reciprocare maxime mirum, pluribus quidem modis, sed causa in sole lunaque, Plin. 2, 97, 99); Plaut. As. 1, 3, 6: quid de fretis aut de maris aestibus dicam? quorum accessus et recessus (flow and ebb) lunae motu gubernantur, Cic. Div. 2, 14 fin.: crescens, Plin. 2, 100, 97, § 219: decedens, id. ib.: recedens, id. 2, 98, 101, § 220: secundus, in our favor, Sall. Fragm. ap. Gell. 10, 26, 2: adversus, against us, id. ap. Non. 138, 8. —

II. Trop. **A.** *The passionate ferment or commotion of the mind, the fire, glow, ardor of any (even a good) passion* (cf. aestuo, II. A.): et belli magnos commovit funditus aestus (genus humanum), has stirred up from their very bottom the waves of discord, Lucr. 5, 1434: civilis belli aestus, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 47 (cf. id. C. 2, 7, 15): repente te quasi quidam aestus ingenii tui procul a terra abripuit aequus in altum abstraxit, Cic. de Or. 3, 36: hunc absorbit aestus quidam gloriae, id. Brut. 81: stultorum regum et populorum continet aestus, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 8: perstet et, ut pelagi, sic pectoris adjuvet aestum, the glow of love, Ov. H. 16, 25. — **B.** *A vacillating, irresolute state of mind, doubt, uncertainty, hesitation, trouble, embarrassment, anxiety*: qui tibi aestus, qui error, quae tenebrae, Cic. Div. in Caecin. 14: vario fluctuat aestu, Verg. A. 12, 486: amor magno irarum fluctuat aestu, id. ib. 4, 532; cf. id. ib. 8, 19: aestus curaeque graves, Hor. S. 1, 2, 110. — **C.** In the Epicurean philos. lang. of Lucretius, *the undulatory flow or stream of atoms, atomic efflux*, as the cause of perception (cf. affluo, I.): Perpetuoque fiunt certis ab rebus odores, Frigus at a fluviis, calor ab sole, aestus ab undis Aequoris, excors moerorum litora propter, etc., Lucr. 6, 926; and in id. 6, 1002 sq., *the magnetic fluid* is several times designated by aestus lapidis.

Aesula (Aesöl-), ae. f., a town in the neighborhood of Thur, Hor. C. 3, 29, 6 (Aesula, Müll.); cf. Müll. Rom. Campagn. 1, 272. — Hence, **Aesulanus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Aesula: arx, Liv. 26, 9 Madv.; and subst.: **Aesolani**, orum, m., the inhabitants of Aesula, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 69 Jan.

aetas, atis, f. [contr. from the ante-class. aeitas from aevum, q. v.; Prisc. 595 P.; cf. Welsh oet] (*gen. plur.* aetatum; but freq. also aetatum, Liv. 1, 43; 9, 17; 26, 9; cf. Oud. ad Suet. Aug. 31; Vell. 2, 39; Sen. Brev. Vit. 12, 2; Gell. 14, 1). **I.** *The period of life, time of life, life, age* (divided, acc. to Varr. ap. Censor. 14, into pueritia, from birth to the 15th year; *adulescentia*, from that time to the 30th; *juventus*, to the 45th; the age of the *seniores*, to the 60th; and, finally, *senectus*, from that time till death. Others make a different division, v. Flor. 1 proem.: Isid. Orig. 11, 2; Gell. 10, 28; 15, 20): a primo tempore aetatis, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 13: prima aetas, id. Off. 2, 13: ineuntis aetatis inscientia, id. ib. 1, 34; so 2, 13: flos aetatis, the bloom of life, id. Phil. 2, 2: Liv. 21; Suet. Caes. 49: so, bona aetas, Cic. Sen. 14; and poet. in the plur.: ambo florentes aetatibus, Verg. E. 7, 4: quamquam aetas senet, satis habeo tamen virum, ut te arā arceam, Pac. ap. Prisc. 1, 10; id. ap. Non. 159, 19: mala aetas, old age, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 6; and *absol.*: aetas, aeitas = senectus, old age, si morbus aeitasve vitium esset, Fragm. of the XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25: aetate (through age) non quis obtinerit, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 154; 1, 3, 130; id. Bacch. 3, 3, 5: sed ipse morbo atque aetate confectus, Sall. J. 9: graves aetate, Liv. 7, 39. — Sometimes also *absol.* = *adulescentia, youth*: fui ego illā aetate et feci illa omnia, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 4; id.

Most. 5, 2, 27: damna, dedecora aetas ipsius pertulit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 12: tua autem aetas (of his son), id. Off. 2, 13: (mulier) non formā, non aetate, non opibus maritum invenit, Tac. G. 19: expers belli propter aetatem, Suet. Aug. 8: aetas consularis, the legal age for the consulship, i. e. the 43d year, Cic. Phil. 5, 17: id aetatis jam sumus, we have now reached that time of life, id. Fam. 6, 20, 3. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen. *the lifetime of man, without reference to its different stages; life*, Enn. ap. Gell. 18, 2, 16: aetas acta honeste et splendide, Cic. Tusc. 3, 25: gerere, id. Fam. 4, 5 al.: tempus aetatis, id. Sen. 19: aetatem consumere in studio aliquo, id. Off. 1, 1: conterere in litibus, id. Leg. 1, 20: degere omnem in tranquillitate, id. Fin. 2, 35; cf. id. Rosc. Am. 53 al. — In Ov. M. 12, 188, aetas = centum annos. — **B.** *A space of time, an age, generation, time*: hericae aetates, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: haec aetas, id. ib. 1, 3, 5; id. Rep. 1, 1: alia, id. Lael. 27, 101 Beier: nostra aetate, in our times, Quint. 1, 4, 20: cum primis aetatis suae comparabatur, Nep. Phoc. 1; Vell. 1, 16: incuriosa suorum aetas, Tac. Agr. 1: omnia fert aetas, time, Verg. E. 9, 51; so Hor. C. 4, 9, 10: crastina aetas, the morrow, Stat. Th. 3, 562. — *Of the four ages of the world (the golden age, silver age, etc.)*, Ov. M. 1, 89 sq.; v. aureus, argenteus, etc. — **C.** Abstr. pro concreto, *the time or period of life, for the man himself; the age, for the men living in it* (mostly poet. and in prose after the Aug. per.; cf. saeculum): sibi inimicus magis quam aetati tuae, i. e. tibi, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 1: vae aetati tuae, id. Capt. 4, 2, 105: quid nos dura refugimus Aetas? Hor. C. 1, 35, 34: impia, id. Epod. 16, 9: veniens, Ov. F. 6, 639: omnis aetas currere obviam, Liv. 27, 51: omnis sexus, omnis aetas, Tac. A. 13, 16: innoxiam liberorum aetatem miserarentur, i. e. innocentes liberos, id. H. 3, 68: sexum, aetatem, ordinem omnem, Suet. Calig. 4. — **D.** Also of things without life, e. g. of wine, its age: bibite Falernum hoc: annorum quadraginta est. Bene, inquit, aetatem fert, it keeps well, Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 2, 3; Plin. 23, 1, 20, § 33; 15, 2, 3, § 7. — So of buildings: aetates aedificiorum, Dig. 30, 58. — **E.** Aetatem, a d. verb. (ante-class.). **1.** = semper, perpetuo, through the whole of life, during lifetime, continually: ut aetatem ambo nobis sint obnoxii, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 18: at tu aegrotā, si lubet, per me aetatem quidem, id. Curc. 4, 3, 22: Quid, malum, me aetatem censens velle id adsumularier, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 38. — **2.** = diu, longo tempore, an age, a long time, a long while: an abiit jam a milite? Jamdudum aetatem, Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 8: quod solis vapor aetatem non posse videtur efficere, what the heat of the sun cannot perhaps effect for years, Lucr. 6, 236. —

F. In aetate, a d. verb. (ante-class.). **1.** At times, sometimes, now and then, Plaut. Trin. 1, 1, 2. — **2.** At any time, always, ever, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 61.

aetātula, ae. f. dim. [aetas], a youthful, tender, or effeminate age: in munditiis, mollitibus deliciisque aetātulam agere, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 40: integra, Caecil. ap. Gell. 2, 23, 10 (Com. Rel. p. 52 Rib.): in primis puerorum aetātulis, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55: monuit, ut parcius aetātulae indulgeret, Suet. Claud. 16 (cf. Gajb. 20: cupide fruaris aetate tuā).

aeternābilis, e, adj. [aeterno], that can last forever, everlasting: divitia, Att. ap. Non. 475, 24 (Trag. Rel. p. 143 Rib.): urbs, i. e. Rome, Cod. Th. 11, 20, 3 (cf. aeternus, II. A.).

aeternalis, e, adj. [aeternus], enduring forever, everlasting (often in inscr.): aeternali somno sacrum, i. e. to death, Inscr. Grut. 752, 3: domus, Inscr. Orell. 4518: luctus, ib. 4604: memoria, ib. 200: lex temporalis et aeternalis, Tert. adv. Jud. 6. — *Adv.*: **aeternaliter**, forever (late Lat.), Ad. ad H. Prud. March. p. 245.

aeternitas, atis, f. [id.], eternity. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of the past and future: fuit quaedam ab infinito tempore aeternitas, quam nulla temporum circumscriptione metiebatur, Cic. X. D. 1, 9: Tempus generale, quia nec initium nec finem habet, aeternitas est, quam Graeci a nova appellant, Victorin. in Lib. 1, 26: Tempus est pars quaedam aeternitatis, Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 39: immutabilis aeternitas, id. Tim. 5: deum nihil aliud

in omni aeternitate cogitantem, id. Div. I, 41: haec dicit excelsus et sublimis (Deus) habitans aeternitatem, Vulg. Isa. 57, 15 al. — **B.** Of the past: ex or ab aeternitate, from eternity: hoc est verum ex aeternitate, Cic. Fat. 14: quod semper ex omni aeternitate rerum fuerit, id esse fatum (dictis), id. N. D. 3, 6: si negas esse fortunam et omnia, quae sunt quaeque futura sunt, ex omni aeternitate definita dici esse fataliter, id. Div. 2, 7: ex omni aeternitate fluens veritas, id. ib. 1, 55: si nihil fieri potest, nisi quod ab omni aeternitate certum fuerit, quae potest esse fortuna, id. ib. 2, 7: egressus ejus ab initio, a diebus aeternitatis (fuerunt), Vulg. Mich. 5, 2. — **C.** Of the future: aeternitas animorum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 39 (cf.: immortalitas animorum, id. ib. 50): de aeternitate (animorum) dicere, id. ib. 33, 81: quorum (sc. Herculis, etc.) cum remaneret animi atque aeternitate fruere, rite di habitus sunt, id. N. D. 2, 24, 62; id. Sen. 21: Confer nostram longissimam aetatem cum aeternitate, id. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: in diem aeternitatis, Vulg. 2 Pet. 3, 18; and plur.: in perpetuas aeternitates, ib. Dan. 12, 3: in domum aeternitatis suae, to his everlasting home (of death), ib. Eccl. 12, 5. — **II.** Meton., of the future, duration, durability, immortality: cedri materiae aeternitas, Plin. 13, 5, 11, § 53. —

III. Trop., of the future. **A.** In gen.: mihi populus Romanus aeternitatem immortalitatemque donavit, Cic. Pis. 3; so id. Phil. 14, 13. Quidquid ex Agricola amavit, manet mansurumque est in aeternitate temporum, fama rerum, Tac. Agr. 46: cupido aeternitatis perpetuaeque famae, Suet. Ner. 55 al. — **B.** Spec., in the time of the emperors, a title of the emperor (like divinitas, majestas, and the like), *Eternity*: rogatus per aeternitatem tuam, ut, etc., Plin. Ep. 10, 87 ad Trajan.: adoratus aeternitatem nostram, Imp. Const. Cod. 11, 9, 2: Quae nostra sanxit aeternitas, Nov. 35 fin.

1. aeterno, adv., v. aeternus fin. 3.

2. aeterno, āre, v. a. [aeternus], to perpetuate, to immortalize (rare, perh. extant only in the two foll. exs.): litteris ac laudibus aeternare, Varr. ap. Non. 5: virtutes in aevum, * Hor. C. 4, 14, 5.

aeternus, a, um, adj. [contr. from aeviternus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 11 Müll., from aevum, with the termination -ternus as in sempiternus, hesternus], without beginning or end, eternal (sempiternus denotes what is perpetual, what exists as long as time endures, and keeps even pace with it; aeternus, the eternal, that which is raised above all time, and can be measured only by aeons (aīōves, indefinite periods); for Tempus est pars quaedam aeternitatis, Cic. Inv. 1, 27, 39. Thus the sublimethought, without beginning and end, is more vividly suggested by aeternus than by sempiternus, since the former has more direct reference to the long durat on of the eternal, which has neither beginning nor end. Sempiternus is rather a mathematical. aeternus a metaphysical, designation of eternity, Doed. Syn. I. p. 3). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of the past and future, eternal: deus beatus et aeternus, Cic. Fin. 2, 27, 88: nihil quod ortum sit, aeternum esse potest, id. N. D. 1, 8: O Pater, o hominum rerumque aeterna Potestas, Verg. A. 10, 18: di semper fuerunt, nati nunquam sunt, siquidem aeterni sunt futuri, Cic. N. D. 1, 32, 80: Idem legis perpetuae et aeternae vim Jovem dicit esse, id. ib. 1, 15, 40: nomen Domini Dei aeterni, Vulg. Gen. 21, 33; ib. Rom. 16, 26: aeternum tempus, Lucr. 1, 582: causae immutabiles eaeque aeternae, Cic. Fat. 12, 48. — **B.** Of the future, everlasting, endless, immortal: natura animi . . . neque nata certe est et aeterna est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23: virorum bonorum mentes divinae mihi atque aeternae videntur esse, id. Rab. 29: aeternam timuerunt noctem, Verg. G. 1, 468: Quod semper movetur, aeternum est, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23: Quidquid est illud quod sentit . . . caeleste et divinum ob eamque rem aeternum sit, necesse est, id. ib. 1, 27: ut habeam vitam aeternam, Vulg. Matt. 19, 16; ib. Joan. 3, 15; ib. Rom. 2, 7: in sanguine testamenti aeterni, ib. Heb. 13, 20: tu Juppiter bonorum inimicos aeternus supplicis vivos mortuosque mactabis, Cic. Cat. 2, 13: ibunt in supplicium aeternum, Vulg. Matt. 25, 46;

aeternas poenas in morte timendumst, Lucr. 1, 111: mitti in ignem aeternum, Vulg. Matt. 18, 8.—**C.** Of the past: ex aeterno tempore quaeque Nunc etiam superare necesses corpora rebus, *from eternity*, Lucr. 1, 578: motum animorum nullo a principio, sed ex aeterno tempore intellegi convenire, Cic. Fin. 1, 6.—**D.** Spec. of objects of nature, which the ancients regarded as stable and perpetual, *everlasting, eternal*: aeterna templa caeli, Poet. ap. Varr. L. 1, 6, 11, p. 77 Müll.: aeternam lampadam mundi, Lucr. 5, 402: micant aeterni sidera mundi, id. 5, 514: aeterna domus, i. e. caelum, Cic. Rep. 6, 23: donec veniret desiderium collum aeternorum, the *everlasting hills*, Vulg. Gen. 49, 26; ib. Ps. 75, 5; cf. ib. Ps. 103, 5.—**II.** Meton., of indef. long time. **A.** Of the future, *lasting, enduring, everlasting, perpetual*: aeterni parietes, Plin. 35, 14, 49, § 172: dehinc spero aeternam inter nos gratiam fore, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 33: aeternus lucus, Lucr. 3, 924: dolor, id. 3, 1003: vulnus, id. 2, 369; so Verg. A. 1, 36: aeterna, Cic. Sen. 34: mala, Verg. Cul. 130: bellum, Cic. Cat. 4, 22: dedecus, id. Font. 88: imperium, id. Rab. 33; so Verg. A. 1, 230: versus, Lucr. 1, 121: ignis sacerdotis, Cic. Font. 47: gloria, id. Cat. 4, 21: laus, id. Plac. 26: memoria, id. Verr. 4, 69: non dubitat Lentulum aeternis tenebris vinculis mandare, id. Cat. 4, 10.—**Comic**: spero me ob hunc nuntium aeternum adepturum cibum, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 13. Esp. of Rome: aeterna urbs, the *Eternal City*, Tib. 2, 5, 23; Ov. F. 3, 72; Cod. Th. 10, 16, 1; Symm. Ep. 3, 55; Inscr. Orell. 2, 1140.—**Comp.**: nec est ulli ligno aeternior natura, Plin. 14, 1, 2, § 9: aeterniora mala, Lact. Epit. 9.—**B.** Of the past, of *yore, of old*: aequale corpus allavii aeternisque sordibus squallidum, Curt. 4, 1, 22.—**III.** Adv. phrases. **1. in aeternum.** **A.** Lit., *forever, everlastingly*: et vivat in aeternum, Vulg. Gen. 3, 22: hoc nomen mihi est in aeternum, ib. Exod. 3, 15: Dominus in aeternum permanet, ib. Psa. 9, 8: vivet in aeternum, ib. Joan. 6, 52: Tū es sacerdos in aeternum, ib. Heb. 6: 6: non habebit remissionem in aeternum, ib. Marc. 3, 29.—**B.** Meton., of indef. long time, *forever, always*: urbs in aeternum condita, Liv. 4, 4: leges in aeternum latae, id. 34, 6: (proverbia) durant in aeternum, Quint. 5, 11, 41: delatores non in praesens tantum, sed in aeternum represisti, Plin. Pan. 35: (famulos) possidebitis in aeternum, Vulg. Lev. 25, 46: (servus) serviet tibi usque in aeternum, ib. Deut. 15, 17: ut sceleris memoria maneat in aeternum, Lact. 1, 11.—**2. aeternum.** **A.** Lit., *forever*: sedet aeternumque sedebit Infelix Theseus, Verg. A. 6, 617: ut aeternum illum reciperes, Vulg. Phil. 15 (post. here an adv.).—**B.** Meton., of indef. long time, *forever, always*: serviet aeternum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 41.—**C.** Of what is continually repeated, *constantly, again and again* (as in colloq. Engl., *everlastingly, eternally*): glaucaque versis Aeternum frangenda buxibus, Verg. G. 2, 400: ingens Janitor Aeternum latrans (of Cerberus), id. A. 6, 401.—**3. aeternō,** meton., of indef. long time, *forever, perpetually*: viret aeterno hunc fontem igneum contegens fraxinus, Plin. 2, 107, 111, § 240: BVSTA TVTA AETERNO MANENT, Inscr. Orell. 4517.

aethalus, i, m., = αἰθάλω, a sort of grape in Egypt, the *sour-grape*, Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 74.

aether, crīs (sometimes Gr. gen. aetheros; acc. reg. Gr. aethera; and so Stat. S. 4, 225: id. Th. 3, 525; but poetry and prose of that per. also use aetherem, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 13; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 58: plur. in late Lat. aethera, Ven. Fort. Carm. 3, 9, 7), m., = αἰθήρ [y. aestas], the *upper, pure, bright air; the ether*. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit. (opp. aēr, the lower atmospheric air): restat ultimus omnia cingens et coörens caeli complexus, qui idem aether vocatur, extrema ora et determinatio mundi; in quo cum admirabilitate maxima igneae formae cursus ordinatos definit, Cic. N. D. 2, 40: (astra) oriuntur in ardore caelesti, qui aether vel caelum nominatur, id. ib. 2, 15.—**B.** Transf., in the poets. **1. Heaven**: id, quod nostri caelum memorant, Graii phoenice aethera, Pac. ap. Varr. L. 1, 5, § 17 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 87 Rib.);

famā super aethera notus, Verg. A. 1, 379: rex aetheris altus Juppiter, id. ib. 12, 140: regna profundi aetheros, Stat. Th. 3, 524.—**2.** Air, in gen.: clamor ad caelum volvendus per aethera vagit, Enn. ap. Varr. L. 1, 7, § 104 Müll. (Ann. v. 520 Vahl): ignem ignes procedunt aetheraque aether, Lucr. 2, 1115: femur per liquidum aethera Vates, * Hor. C. 2, 20, 2: nudoque sub aetheris axe, Verg. A. 2, 512; 8, 28: apes liquidum trans aethera vectae, id. ib. 7, 65; Sil. 2, 513 al.—**3.** In opp. to the lower world, the *upper world, the earth*: aethere in alto duros perferre labores, Verg. A. 6, 436.—**4.** The *brightness surrounding a deity*: aethere plena corusco Pallas, Val. Fl. 5, 183.—**II.** Aether per sonified, *son of Chaos, and father of Cadmus*, Cic. N. D. 3, 17 al.; also *Jupiter*, Cic. Ac. 2, 41. So in the poets often: pater Aether, Lucr. 1, 250: pater omnipotens Aether, Verg. G. 2, 525.

aetherius (not aetherēus), a, um, adj., = αἰθέριος [aether], *pertaining to the ether, ethereal*. **I.** Lit.: sidera aetheriis affixa cavoris, Lucr. 4, 391: (truncus) vivit et aetherias vitalis suscipit auras, id. 3, 405: altissima aetheriaque natura, Cic. N. D. 2, 24 fin.: post ignem aetheriā domo Subdudum, * Hor. C. 1, 3, 29.—**II.** Transf. **A.** *Pertaining to heaven, heavenly, celestial*: arces, Ov. M. 15, 858: umbrae, the *shade spread through the heavens*, Cat. 66, 55: pater, Mart. 9, 36: Olympus, id. 9, 4: Taurus mons aethereo vertice, i. e. *which touches heaven*, Tib. 1, 8, 15: aetherios animo conceperat ignes, i. e. *heavenly inspiration* (Gr. ἐνθουσιασμός), Ov. F. 1, 473.—**B.** *Pertaining to the air* in gen.: nubes, Lucr. 4, 182: auras, id. 3, 406: aqua, i. e. *rain*, Ov. F. 1, 682.—**C.** *Pertaining to the upper world*: vesci aurā Aetheriā, Verg. A. 1, 546.—**Comp.**: aetherior, Jul. Val. Res Gest. Alex. M. 3, 63 Mai.

Aethiopia, ae, f. = Αἰθιοπία [v. Aethiops], *Ethiopia, a country in Africa on both sides of the equator*. Its limits cannot be accurately defined; cf. Plin. 6, 30, 35; 6, 5, 8; Vulg. Gen. 2, 13; ib. Isa. 11, 11.—Hence, **Aethiopicus**, a, um, adj., *Ethiopian*, Plin. 6, 30, 55, § 190.

† **aethiōpis**, idis, f. = αἰθιωπίς, a species of sage, prob. Salvia Aethiops, Linn., *Ethiopian sage*, Plin. 27, 4, 3, § 11.

Aethiōpissa, ae, f., an *Ethiopian woman*, Vulg. Num. 12, 1; Hier. ad Eust. Ep. 22, 1; from

Aethiōps (i long, Aethiops, Sid. Carm. 11, 18), opis, m., = Αἰθίοψ [the Gr. geographers derived this word from αἰθω-ωψ, and applied it to all the swarthy, dark-complexioned races above Egypt]. **I.** Subst., an *Ethiopian*, Plin. 2, 78, 80, § 189; Vulg. 2 Par. 12, 3; ib. Act. 8, 7.—**B.** Appel. **1.** A *black man, negro*: deridat Aethiōpium abus, Juv. 2, 23: Aethiōpas videri, Plin. 32, 10, 52, § 141.—**2.** A *coarse, dull, awkward man, a blockhead*: cum hoc homine an cum stipite Aethiōpe, Cic. Sen. 6; Juv. 6, 600; Flor. 4, 7.—**II.** Adj., *Ethiopian*; in the masc.: Aethiōpes lacus, Ov. M. 15, 320: vir Aethiōps, Vulg. Act. 8, 7.

Aethiōpus, i, m., = Aethiops: rhinoceros velut Aethiōpus, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 689 P.

Aethōn, ōnis, m., = αἰθών (burning). In mythology, the name of a horse. **I.** In the chariot of Phoebus, Ov. M. 2, 153.—**II.** In that of Pallas, Verg. A. 11, 89.—**III.** In that of Aurora, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, c.—**IV.** In that of Pluto, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 1 fin.

1. aethra, ae, f. = αἰθήρα [y. aestas], the *upper, pure air, the bright, clear, serene sky*: aetheris splendor, qui sereno caelo conspiciunt, Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 585 (poet.): flammae, Jul. ap. Macr. 6, 4 (Trag. Rel. p. 228 Rib.): sidera, Verg. A. 3, 585.—**II.** Transf., like aether, the *sky, air, heavens*: surgere in aethram, Lucr. 6, 467: volans rubrā ales in aethrā, Verg. A. 12, 247; so Sil. 4, 103; Stat. S. 1, 2, 135 al. (but in Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 42, the correct read. is aethere, B. and K.).

2. Aethra, ae, f. = Αἰθρα. **I.** *Daughter of Oceanus and Telphus, mother of Hyas* (in Hyg. Fab. 192 called Pleione), Ov. F. 5, 171.—**II.** *Daughter of Pithieus and mother*

of Theseus, acc. to Ov. H. 10, 131, and Hyg. Fab. 37.

† **aetiōlōgia**, ae, f. = αἰτιολογία, an *allegation of reasons, a bringing of proofs*, Isid. Orig. 2, 21.

† **aētites**, ae, f. = αἰτίτης (from αἰτός, eagle), a *stone found in the nest of the eagle, eagle-stone*, to us unknown, Plin. 10, 3, 4, § 12; 30, 14, 44, § 130.

† **aētītis**, idis, f. = αἰτίτις, a *precious stone of the color of the eagle*, Plin. 37, 11, 72, § 187.

Aetna, ae (in Gr. form Aetnē, es, in good MSS. of Ov.), f. = Αἴτνη [αἰθω, to burn]. **I.** The *celebrated volcano of Sicily, now Mount Etna or Aetna*, in the interior of which, acc. to fable, was the forge of Vulcan, where the Cyclopes forged thunderbolts for Jupiter, and under which the latter buried the monster Typhoeus.—Form Aetna, Cic. Div. 2, 19; Ov. F. 4, 596: id. Tr. 5, 275.—Form Aetne, Ov. F. 4, 491 Riese.—**II.** A *nymph in Sicily*, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 584.—**III.** A *town at the foot of Mt. Aetna*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 23; 2, 3, 44.

Aetnaeus, a, um, adj. [Aetna]. **I.** *Pertaining to Aetna*: ignes, Cic. N. D. 2, 38: fratres, the *Cyclopes who forged in Mt. Aetna*, Verg. A. 3, 678: fulmen, Prop. 4, 16, 21: Deus, i. e. *Vulcan*, who is said to have had his forge in Mt. Aetna, Val. Fl. 2, 420.—**Subst.**: **Aetnaei**, ōrum, m., *those who dwell on or near Mt. Aetna*, Just. 22, 1.—Hence, **II.** Poet., *pars pro toto, Sicilian*: triumph, Sil. 9, 196.

Aetnensis, e, adj. [id.], *pertaining to the town of Aetna* (at the foot of Mt. Aetna, v. Strab. 6, p. 185): ager, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 18.—Hence, **Aetnenses**, ium, m., the *inhabitants of Aetna*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

Aetolia, ae, f. = Αἰτωλία, a province in Middle Greece, between Locris and Acarnania, south of Thessaly, Cic. Pis. 37.—Hence, **1. Aetolicus**, a, um, adj. *Aetolian*: aper, the *Calymonian boar*, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 3 (cf. Ov. M. 8, 270 sqq.): bellum, Liv. 37, 6.—**2.** **Aetolis**, idis, f. = Αἰτωλίς, an *Aetolian woman*: pulsā Aetolie Dejanira, Ov. H. 9, 131.—**3.** **Aetolius**, a, um, adj., poet. for Aetolicus: heros, i. e. *Diomedes*, who first reigned in Aetolia, Ov. M. 14, 461.—**4.** **Aetolus**, a, um, adj., = Αἰτωλός, *Aetolian*: arma, i. e. of *Diomedes*, who first reigned in Aetolia, Ov. M. 14, 528; so id. R. Am. 159; Sil. 7, 484: urbs, i. e. *Arpi in Apulia*, built by Diomedes, Verg. A. 11, 239; hence: Arpi Aetoli, id. ib. 10, 28: plaga, *hunting-net*, with reference to Meleager and the Calydonian chase, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 46 Schmid.—Hence, **Aetoli**, ōrum, m., the *inhabitants of Aetolia*, Paul. Capt. prol. 24 Fleck.; Liv. 37, 6; Verg. A. 11, 308.

aevitas, aitis, f. [aevum] (an old word, = aetas, which is contr. from it), the *time through which a person lives or a thing lasts, the time of existence*. **I.** Lit.: qua voluptate aevitatis exitum attigit metam aevitas, Varr. ap. Non. p. 193, 7: censores populi aevitates, suboles, familias pecuniasque censento, Cic. Leg. 3, 7: si moribus AEVITASVE VITIVM ESCIT, Leg. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25; Arn. 5, 8.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the future, *time unending, immortality*: sed etiam mortales deos ad aevitatem temporis edidit, for *endless ages, to endure forever*, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, 120.—**B.** Of the past: quid operis aut negotii celebrans annecti temporis decurrerit aevitatem, the *time of yore*, Arn. 2, 22.

aeviternus, = aeternus, q. v.

aevum (archaic aevom), i, n.; but m., Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 14; Lucr. 2, 561; 3, 603 [aiov; cf. aies or aiev, aec. aivōs; Goth. aivs = time, aiv = ever, aivens = everlasting; Germ. ewig, Ewigkeit; Eng. aye, ever]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., *uninterrupted, never-ending time, eternity*: per aevom, Lucr. 1, 634; 1, 950 al.—Hence, of the future: in aevum, for *all time*, Hor. C. 4, 14, 3; so Plin. 35, 2, 2, and Vulg. Eccli. 41, 16: nos peribimus in aevum, ib. Bar. 3, 3.—**B.** Esp. in a more restricted sense of a definite time, period, *lifetime, life, age*: aevom agitare, Enn. ap. Gell. 12, 2, 3 (Ann. v. 308 Vahl); in armis aevom agere, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 49 (Trag. Rel. p. 110 Rib.); so, aevom degeri,

Lucr. 5, 1439: consumere, id. 5, 1430: meum si quis te percantabitur aevum, *my age* or *time of life*, Hor. l. p. 1, 20, 25: aevum omne et breve et fragile est, Plin. Pan. 78, 2: flos aevi, *the bloom of life* (cf. actus, l.) Ov. M. 9, 435: integer aevi, Verg. A. 9, 255: primum aevum, Val. Fl. 7, 338. — Also (like actus, q. v. l.) for *old age*: aevo confectus, Verg. A. 11, 85: obsitus aevo, id. ib. 8, 307: annis aevoque soluti, Ov. M. 8, 712. — **II.** Transf. **A.** *Age or generation*, Ov. P. 1, 3, 83: ter aevo functus (of Nestor), Hor. C. 2, 9, 13: ingenia nostri aevi, Vell. 2, 36: in nostro aevo, Plin. 2, 25, 23, § 92: nostro aevo, id. 2, 13, 10, § 57: simulacrum tot aevi in corruptum, id. 14, 1, 2, § 9. — Hence, **B.** *The men living in the same age* (cf. actus, II. C.): de quibus consensus aevi judicaverit, Plin. 14, 6, § 72. — **C.** In a wider sense, *time*, in gen.: vitata dentibus aevi omnia, Ov. M. 15, 235: quae per tantum aevi occulta, Tac. A. 16, 1.

† Aex = *aix* (Goat), *the name of a rocky island in the Aegean Sea, between Chios and Tenos*: Aex nomine a specie caprae, repente e medio mari exsiliens, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 51.

Afer, fra, frum, *adj.* [v. Africa], *African*: litus, Ov. H. 7, 169: aequora, *the sea between Africa and Sicily*, id. F. 4, 289: avis, i. e. *a Numidian hen*, in high estimation on account of its size and rareness, Hor. Epod. 2, 53: Afro Murice tinctae lanae, i. e. *of Gaetulia*, id. C. 2, 10, 35; cf. id. Ep. 2, 2, 181, and Ov. P. 2, 318. — Hence, *subst.*: **Afer**, *an African*, and **Afri**, *rum, m., Africans*, Cic. Balb. 18: sitientes Afri, Verg. E. 1, 65: discincti, unguerd, i. e. *unwarlike*, id. A. 8, 724: dirus Afer, i. e. *Hannibal*, Hor. C. 4, 4, 42. — Poet.: medius liquor Secernit Europen ab Afro, i. e. *from Africa*, Hor. C. 3, 3, 47.

af-faber (better **adf-**), bra, brum, *adj.* **I.** *Made or prepared ingeniously or with art, ingenious*: affabrum: fabrefactum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll. — Hence, *adv.*: **adfābre**, *ingeniously, skillfully*: adfabre atque antiquo artificio factus, Cic. Verr. 1, 5, 14; Prisc. 1009 P. — **II.** In *act.* sense, *skilled in art, skillful, ingenious*: litteras adfabra rerum vel natura vel industria peperit, Symm. Ep. 3, 17.

affabilis (better **adf-**), e, *adj.* [ad-fari], *that can be easily spoken to, easy of access, courteous, affable, kind, friendly*, Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 8: cum in omni sermone omnibus adfabile esse se vellet, *Cic. Off. 1, 31, 113: affabilis, blandus, Nep. Alcib. 1, 3: nec dictu adfabilis ulli, Verg. A. 3, 621 (cf. Att. ap. Maer. S. 6, 1: quem nec adfari queas): adfabilior, Sen. Ep. 79: adfabilem te facito, Vulg. Eccl. 4, 7. — *Sup.* prob. not used. — *Adv.*: **adfābiliter**, *courteously, kindly*, Maer. S. 7, 2; Spart. ap. Carac. 3: adfabilissime, Gell. 16, 3.

* **affābilitas** (better **adf-**), ātis, *f.* [adfabilis], *the quality of affableness, affability, courtesy, kindness*: comitas adfabilitasque sermonis, Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48.

affābiliter, *adv.*, v. affabilis.

affābrē, *adv.*, v. affaber, I.

* **affābricitatus** (better **adf-**), a, um [Part., as if from adfabricio], *filled or added to by art*: consuetudo quasi adfabricata natura, Aug. Mus. 6, 7.

affāmen (better **adf-**), inis, *n.* [ad-fari], *an accusing, address* (in App. for the usual adfatus): blando adfamime, App. M. 11, p. 260, 23 Elm.; id. ib. 11, p. 272, 39.

affāniae, ārum, *f.* [perh. adfari], *empty, trifling talk, chatter, idle jests*: dicta futillia, gerrae; only in two passages in App.: affanias adblaterare, App. M. 9, p. 221, 25 Elm.: effutire, id. ib. 10, p. 243, 14 ib.

affātim (also **adf-**), *adv.* [Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 123, cites fatim = abundanter; cf.: fatiscor, defatiscor, fatigo; Cors. Auspr. I. p. 158, refers fatim to the same root as χαιρος, χ' pot]. **I.** *To satisfaction, sufficiently, abundantly, enough* (so that one desires no more, therefore subjective; while satis signifies sufficient, so that one needs nothing more, therefore objective, Doed. Syn. I. p. 108 sq.): adfatim edi, bibi, lusi, Liv. Andron. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll., after Hom. Od. 15, 372 (Com. Rel. p. 4 Rib.): edas de alieno quantum velis, usque adfatim, *till you have enough*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 31: miseria una uni quidem homini est adfatim,

id. Trin. 5, 2, 61 (where adfatim, as sometimes also satis, abunde frustra, is constr. as an *adj.*): eisdem seminibus homines adfatim vescuntur, Cic. N. D. 2, 51: adfatim satiare alicui, id. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: adfatim satisfacere alicui, id. Art. 2, 16: parare comitum adfatim, Sall. I. 43: de cytiso adfatim diximus, Plin. 18, 16, 43, § 148. — Acc. to Fest. p. 11, Terence uses it (in a passage not now extant) for ad lassitudinem, *to weariness, satiety*, which may be derived from the etym., above given. — Sometimes, like abunde and satis, as *subst.* with *gen.*; v. Roby, §§ 1294, 1296, and Rudd. II. p. 317: divitiarum adfatim est, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 33: hominum, id. Men. 3, 1, 10: copiarum, Liv. 34, 37: vini, Just. 1, 8. — **II.** In later Lat. before an *adj.* (cf. abunde), *sufficiently, enough*: adfatim obtutus, App. M. 9, p. 221, 31 Elm.: feminas adfatim multas, Amm. 14, 6.

§ 8. The poet and gram. Annianus, in Gell. 7, 7, 1, accented the word adfatim, while at an earlier period it was pronounced adfatim, since it was considered as two words; cf. Doed. Syn. I. p. 110.

1. affātus (better **adf-**), *Part.* of ad-fari.

2. affātus (better **adf-**), ās, *m.* [ad-fari], *a speaking to or addressing, address* (class. only in the poets; later also in prose): quo nunc regnum ambire furentem Audeat adfatu? Verg. A. 4, 284: adfatus redere, Stat. S. 2, 4, 7; Sen. Med. 187: ora solvere ad adfatus, Sil. 17, 340 al. — In prose, Cod. Just. 5, 4, 23; Cod. Imp. Leo. 1, 26, 6 al.

affectatio (better **adf-**), ōnis, *f.* [ad-fectio], *a striving after something* (in a good or bad sense; for the most part only in post-Aug. prose). **I.** In gen.: philosophia sapientiae amor est et adfectatio, Sen. Ep. 89: magna caeli adfectatione comperit, i. e. *persecratione, investigation*, Plin. 2, 20, 18, § 82 (but Jan reads adfectatio): decoris, id. 11, 37, 56, § 154: Nervii circa adfectationem Germanicae originis (in the endeavor to pass for Germans), ultro ambiosi sunt, Tac. G. 28: imperii, *aspiring to the empire*, Suet. Tit. 9. — **II.** Esp. in rhetoric, *a striving to give a certain character or quality to discourse without possessing the ability to do it, also an inordinate desire to say something striking, affectation, conceit*: (ad malam adfectionem) pertinent, quae in oratione sunt tumida, exsilia, praedulcia, abundantia, accessita, exsultantia, Quint. 8, 3, 56: nihil est odiosius adfectione, id. 1, 6, 11; 8, 3, 27; 9, 3, 54; 10, 1, 32; Suet. Gram. 10; id. Trib. 70.

affectator (better **adf-**), ōris, *m.* [id.], *one that strives for something*: justus amoris, Eutr. 10, 7. — In a bad sense: nimius risus, Quint. 6, 3, 3 al.

* **affectatrix** (better **adf-**), fcis, *f.* [adfectator], *she that strives for a thing*: sapientia adfectatrix veritatis, Tert. Praescr. 1, 7.

affectatus (better **adf-**), a, um, *P. a.*, from affecto.

affectē (**adf-**), *adv.*, v. afficio, *P. a. fin.*

affectio (**adf-**), ōnis, *f.* [ad-ficio]. **I.** *The relation to or disposition toward a thing produced in a person by some influence* (in this and the two foll. signif. almost peculiar to the philos. lang. of Cic): comparantur ea, quae aut majora aut minora aut paria dicuntur; in quibus spectantur haec: numerus, species, vis, quaedam etiam ad res aliquas adfectio, *relation*, Cic. Top. 18, 68, and § 70; cf. id. ib. 2, 7. — **II.** **A.** *A change in the state or condition of body or mind, a state or frame of mind, feeling* (only transient, while habitus is lasting): adfectio est animi aut corporis ex tempore aliqua de causa commutatio ut, laetitia, cupiditas, metus, molestia, morbus, debilitas, et alia, quae in eodem genere reperiuntur, Cic. Inv. 1, 25, 36; 1, 2, 5; cf. 1, 2, 5, § 19. In Gellius = adfectus, as transl. of the Gr. πάθος, Gell. 19, 12, 3. — **B.** *A permanent state of mind, a frame of mind, a state of feeling*, Gr. διάθεσις: virtus est adfectio animi constans conveniensque, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34 Kühn (cf. in Gr. διάθεσις φύξις εὐφυΐων αἰσθητῶν, Stob. Ecl. Eth. 2, p. 104); id. Fin. 3, 26, 66 Goer.: non mihi est vita mea utilior quam animi talis adfectio, neminem ut violem commodi mei gratia, id. Off. 2, 6, 29 Beier. — Also of body, as anal-

tion: tu qui definitis summum bonum firma corporis adfectione contineri, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 9, 27. — And metaph. of the stars, *their position in respect to one another*: astrorum, *a constellation*, Cic. Fat. 4: ex qua adfectione caeli primum spiritum duxerit, id. Div. 2, 47 (cf. affectus, a, um, B.). — **C.** *Es p., a favorable disposition toward any one, love, affection, good-will* (post-Aug. prose): simularum generi praecipua erga fetum adfectio, Plin. 8, 54, 80: egit Nero grates patribus lactas inter audientium adfectiones, Tac. A. 4, 15: argentum magis quam aurum sequuntur, nullā adfectione animi, sed quia, etc., id. G. 5; Just. 24, 3: Artemisia Mausolum virum amasse fertur ultra adfectionis humanae fidem, Gell. 10, 18, 1. — **Concr.** *the loved object*: adfectiones, children, Cod. Th. 13, 9, 3. — **D.** In the Lat. of the Pandeets, *ability of willing, will, volition, inclination* (cf. 2 affectus, II. D.): furiosus et pupillus non possunt incipere possidere, quia adfectionem tenendi non habent, Dig. 5, 16, 60.

* **affectiosus** (**adf-**), a, um, *adj.* [affectio], *full of attachment or affection*, Tert. Anim. 19. — *Adv.*: **adfectiosē**, *affectuately*, Serv. ad Verg. E. 9, 27.

affecto (better **adf-**), āvi, ātum, 1, *v.* *freq.* [ad-ficio]; *constr. abiquid. I.* *To strive after a thing, to exert one's self to obtain, to pursue, to aim to do*: adfectare est primum animum ad faciendum habere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll. — So, *adfectare viam* or *iter, trop.*, *to enter on or take a way, in order to arrive at a destined point* (very freq. in Plaut. and Ter.): ut me defraudas, ad eam rem adfectas viam, *you are on your way to this*, Plaut. Men. 4, 3, 12; id. Aul. 3, 6, 39; hi gladiatorio animo ad me adfectant viam, *set upon me*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 71; so id. Heaut. 2, 3, 60: quam viam munitit, quod iter adfectet, videtis, Cic. Rosc. Am. 48. — So in other cases: cur opus adfectas novum? Ov. Am. 1, 1, 14: adfectare spem, *to cling to or cherish*, Liv. 28, 18; cf. Ov. M. 5, 377: navem, *to seize or lay hold of*: verum ubi nulla datur dextra adfectare potestas, *of the giant Polyphemus*, Verg. A. 3, 670. — **II.** *To endeavor to make one's own, to pursue, strive after, aspire to, aim at, desire*: munditiam, non adfluantiam adfectabat, Nep. Att. 13, 5; Cic. Her. 4, 22: diligentiam, Plin. 17, 1, 1: magnificentiam verborum, Quint. 3, 8, 61: elegantiam Graecae orationis verbis Latinis, Gell. 17, 20: artem, Val. Max. 8, 7, n. 1 extr. — *Pass.*: morbo adfectari, *to be seized or attacked by disease*, Liv. 29, 10 init. — **B.** In a bad sense, *to strive after a thing passionately, to aim at or aspire to*: dominationes, Sall. Fragm. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei. 3, 17: caelum, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 51: uniones, Plin. 9, 35, 56: regnum, Liv. 1, 46, 2; 2, 7, 6: imperium in Latinos, id. 1, 50, 4: cruorem alicujus, Stat. Th. 11, 539: immortaltatem, Curt. 4, 7. — Also with *inf.* as object, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 9: non ego sideras adfecto tangere sedes, Ov. A. 2, 39; Stat. Th. 1, 132: Sil. 4, 138; Quint. 5, 10, 27: qui esse docti adfectant, id. 10, 1, 97. — **C.** In the histt., *to seek to draw to one's self, to try to gain over*: civitates formidine adfectare, Sall. J. 66: Gallias, Vell. 2, 39: Galliarum societatem, Tac. H. 4, 17; 1, 23; 4, 66; id. G. 37, 9; Flor. 2, 2, 3. — **D.** *To imitate a thing faultily, or with dissimulation, to affect, feign* (only post-Aug.): crebrum anhelitum, Quint. 11, 3, 56: imitationem antiquitatis, id. 11, 3, 10: famam clementiae, Tac. H. 2, 63: studium carminum, id. A. 14, 16; so Suet. Vesp. 23: Plin. Pan. 20. — Hence, **adfectatus**, a, um, *P. a.*; in rhetoric, *choice, select, or far-fetched; studied*: subtilitas, Quint. 3, 11, 21: scurrilitas, id. 11, 1, 30: (gradatio) apertiorum habet artem et magis adfectatam, id. 9, 3, 54: adfectata et parum naturalia, id. 11, 3, 10 (but in 12, 10, 45 the correct read. is effectus, acc. to Spald.). — *Adv.*: **adfectatō**, *studiously, zealously*, Lampr. Hellog. 17.

affector (**adf-**), ātus, 1, *verb. dep.* [ad-ficio]. * **1.** *To strive eagerly after something*: adfectatus est regnum, Varr. ap. Diom. p. 377 P. — **2.** In later Lat., *to have an inclination for, to become attached to*: ad mulierem, App. Herb. 15.

affectiosus (**adf-**), a, um, *adj.* [affectus], in later Lat., *full of inclination, affection, or love; affectionate, kind*: piam affectuosamque rem fecisse, Maer. S. 2, 11; so

Cassiod. Ep. 5, 2; Tert. c. Marc. 5, 14. — Adv.: **adfectuose**, affectionately, etc., Cassiod. Ep. 3, 4. — Sup., Sid. Ep. 4, 11.

1. affectus (adf-), a, um, P. a., nom. afficio.

2. affectus (adf-), ūs, m. [afficio]. **I.** A state of body, and esp. of mind produced in one by some influence (cf. affectio, I.), a state or disposition of mind, affection, mood: affectuum duae sunt species: alteram Graeci πάθος vocant, alteram ἴθος. Quint. 6, 2, 8: qualis cuiusque animi affectus esset, talem esse hominem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 47: dubiis affectibus errat, Ov. M. 8, 473: mentis, id. Tr. 4, 3, 32: animi, id. ib. 5, 2, 8: diversos affectus exprimere, flentis et gaudentis, Plin. 34, 8, 19, n. 10: affectu concitati, Quint. 6, 2, 8: affectus dulciores, id. 10, 1, 101; 1, 11, 2; 6, 1, 7 al. — Of the body: supersunt alii corporis affectus, Cels. 3, 18; 2, 15. — **II.** Esp. **A.** Love, desire, fondness, good-will, compassion, sympathy (post-Aug.): opes atque inopiam pari affectu concupiscunt, Tac. Agr. 30: si res ampla domi similisque affectibus esset, Juv. 12, 10: parentis, Suet. Tit. 8: adfectu jura corrumpere, Quint. Decl. 6, 11. — **B.** In Lucan and in later prose, meton. for the beloved objects, the dear or loved ones (in plur.); cf. affectio, II. C.): tenuit nostros Lesbos affectus, Luc. Phars. 8, 132: milites, quorum affectus (wives and children) in Albano monte erant, Capitol. Maxim. 23; id. Anton. Phil. 24: hence, affectus publici, the judges as representatives of the people, Quint. Decl. 2, 17 al. — **C.** In Seneca and Pliny, low, ignoble passion or desire: affectus sunt motus animi improbabilis subiti et concitati, Sen. Ep. 75; Plin. Pan. 79, 3. — **D.** In the Latin of the Pandects, ability of willing, will, volition (cf. affectio, II. D.): hoc edicto neque pupillum, neque furiosum teneri constat, quia adfectu carent, Dig. 43, 4, 1; 44, 7, 54; 3, 5, 19; 2 al.

af-fero (better **adf-**), attūli (adt-, better att-), alitūm (adt-), afferre (adf-), v. a.; constr. aliquid ad aliquid or alicui. **I.** In gen., to bring, take, carry or convey a thing to a place (of portable things, while adducere denotes the leading or conducting of men, animals, etc.), lit. and trop. **A.** Lit.: lumen, Enn. Ann. 1, 40: viginti minas, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 78; 1, 3, 87 al.: adtuli hunc. — Quid, adtulisti? — Adduxi volui dicere, id. Ps. 2, 4, 21: tandem bruma nives adfert, Lucr. 5, 746: adlatum est acipenser, Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 12: adfer huc scyphos, Hor. Epod. 9, 33: neccs, Juv. 5, 144: cibum pede ad rostrum veluti manu, Plin. 10, 46, 63; 3, 129: paucillum aquae, Vulg. Gen. 18, 4: caput ejus, ib. Marc. 6, 28. — With de in part. sense: adferre nobis de fructibus terrae, Vulg. Num. 18, 12; ib. Joan. 21, 10 (as lit. rendering of the Greek). — So of letters: adferre litteras, ad aliquid or alicui, Cic. Att. 8, 6; id. Imp. Pomp. 2; Liv. 22, 11 al.: adferre se ad aliquid locum, to betake one's self to a place, to go or come to (opp. afferre se ab aliquid, to withdraw from, to leave, only poet.); huc me adfero, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 6; Ter. And. 4, 5, 12 Bentl. Fatis huc te poscentibus adfers, Verg. A. 8, 477: sese a moenibus, id. ib. 3, 345. — So pass. adferri: urbem adferunt, are driven, come, Verg. A. 7, 217; and adferre pedem: abite illuc, unde malum pedem adtulisti, id. Car. 14, 21. — To bring near, extend, = porrigo (eccl. Lat.): adfer manum tuam, reach hither, Vulg. Joan. 20, 27. — **B.** Trop., to bring to, upon, in a good or bad sense. (a) In bon. part.: pacem ad vos adfero, Plaut. Am. prol. 32: hic Stoicus genus sermonum adfert non liquidum, i. e. makes use of, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159: nihil ostentationis aut imitationis adferre, id. ib. 3, 12, 45: non minus adferret ad dicendum auctoritatis quam facultatis, id. Mur. 2, 4: consulatum in familiam, id. Phil. 9, 2: animum vacuum ad scribendas res difficiles, id. Att. 12, 38: tibi benedictionem, Vulg. Gen. 33, 11: Domino gloriam, ib. 1 Par. 16, 28; ib. Apoc. 21, 26: ignominiam, ib. Osee, 4, 18. — (β) In mal. part.: bellum in patriam, Ov. M. 12, 5: nisi etiam illuc pervenerint (canes), ut in dominum adferant dentes, to use their teeth against their master, Varr. R. R. 2, 9, 9: adferam super eos mala, Vulg. Jer. 23, 12: Quam accusationem adferis adversus hominem hunc? id. Joan. 18, 29: quod gustatum adfert mortem, ib. Job, 6, 6: vinum adferre alicui for inferre, to

use force against or offer violence to one, Cic. Phil. 2, 7; id. Verr. 2, 1, 26; Liv. 9, 16; 42, 29 Drak.; Ov. H. 17, 21 Heins.; id. A. A. 1, 679; Suet. Oth. 12 al.: manus adferre alicui, in a bad sense, to lay hands on, attack, assail (opp.: manus abstinere ab aliquo): pro re quisque manus adfert (sc. ad pugnam), Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26: domino a familia sua manus adlatas esse, id. Quint. 27: intellegimus eum detruere, cui manus adferuntur, id. Caecin. 17: qui sit improbissimus, manus ei adferantur, effodiantur oculi, id. Rep. 3, 17 Creuz. al.: sibi manus, to lay hands on one's self, to commit suicide: Qui quidem manus, quas justus in Lepidi perniciem animasset, sibi adferre conatus est, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 23. — Also of things: manus templo, to rob or plunder, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18: bonis alienis, id. Off. 2, 15: manus suis vulneribus, to tear open, id. Att. 3, 15 (a little before: ne rescindam ipse dolorem meum): manus beneficio suo, to nullify, render worthless, Sen. Ben. 2, 5 ext. — **II.** Esp. **A.** To bring, bear, or carry a thing, as news, to report, announce, inform, publish; constr. alicui or ad aliquid alicui, or acc. with inf. (class.); in the hist., esp. in Livy, very freq.: ea adferam eaque ut nuntiem, etc., Plaut. Am. prol. 9: istud quod adfers, aures expectant meae, id. As. 2, 2, 65; Ter. Phorm. prol. 22: calamitas tanta fuit, ut eam non ex proelio nuntius, sed ex sermone rumor adferret, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 25: si ei subito sit adlatum periculum patriae, id. Off. 1, 43, 154: nihil novi ad nos adferrebat, id. Fam. 2, 14; id. Att. 6, 8: rumores, qui de me adferuntur, Cic. Fil. ap. Cic. Fam. 16, 21: Caesium ad illam adtulisse, se aurum quaerere, id. Cael. 24; so id. Fam. 5, 2 al.: magnum enim, quod adferrebat, videbatur, Caes. B. C. 3, 15 Dint.: cum crebri adferrent nuntii, male rem gerere Darium, Nep. 3, 3: haud vana adtulere, Liv. 4, 37; 6, 31: exploratores missi adtulere quieta omnia apud Gallos esse, id. 8, 17 Drak.: per idem tempus rebellasse Etruscis adlatum est, word was brought, id. 10, 45 al.: idem ex Hispania adlatum, Tac. H. 1, 76: esse, qui magnum nescio quid adferret, Suet. Dom. 16; Luc. 1, 475: scelus adtulit umbris, Val. Fl. 3, 172 al. — So of instruction: doctrinam, Vulg. prol. Eccl. 1; ib. 2 Joan. 10. — **B.** To bring a thing on one, i. e. to cause, occasion, effect, give, impart; esp. of states of mind: aegritudinem alicui, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 2: alicui molestiam, id. Hec. 3, 2, 9: populo Romano pacem, tranquillitatem, otium, concordiam, Cic. Mur. 1: alicui multas lacrimas, magnam cladem, id. N. D. 2, 3, 7: ipsa detractio molestiae consecutionem adfert voluptatis, id. Fin. 1, 11, 37; so, adferre auctoritatem et fidem orationi, id. Phil. 12, 7: metum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 25: dolorem, id. Sull. 1: luctum et egestatem, id. Rosc. Am. 5: consolationem, id. Att. 10, 4: delectationem, id. Fam. 7, 1 al.: detrimentum, Caes. B. C. 2, 82: taedium, Plin. 15, 2, 3; 7: dolorem capitis, id. 23, 1, 18: gaudium, Plin. Ep. 10, 2, 1 al. — **C.** To bring forwards, allege, assert, adduce, as an excuse, reason, etc.: quam causam adferam? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 23: justas causas adfers, Cic. Att. 11, 15; also without causa: rationes quoque, cur hoc ita sit, adferendas puto, id. Fin. 5, 10, 27; cf. id. Fam. 4, 13: idque me non ad meam defensionem adtulisse, id. Caecin. 29, 85: ad ea, quae dixi, adfer, si quid habes, id. Att. 7: nihil igitur adferunt, qui in re gerenda versari senectutem negant, they bring forwards nothing to the purpose, who, etc., id. Sen. 6; id. de Or. 2, 53, 215: quid enim poterit dicere? — an acetatem adferet? i. e. as an excuse, id. ib. 2, 89, 364. — Also absol.: Quid sit enim corpus sentire, quis adferet unquam? — will bring forwards an explanation, Lucr. 3, 354 (cf. reddo absol. in same sense, id. 1, 566): et, cur credam, adferre possum, Cic. Tusc. 1, 29, 70; 3, 23, 55. — **D.** Adferre aliquid = conducere, conferre aliquid, to contribute any thing to a definite object, to be useful in any thing, to help, assist; constr. with ad, with dat., or absol.: quam ad rem magnum adtulimus adjuvmentum hominibus nostris, Cic. Off. 1, 1: negat Epicurus diuturnitatem temporis ad beate vivendum aliquid adferre, id. Fin. 2, 27, 87: quidquid ad rem publicam adtulimus, si modo aliquid adtulimus, id. Off. 1, 44, 155: illa praesidia non adferunt oratori aliquid, ne, etc., id. Mil. 1: aliquid adtuli

mus etiam nos, id. Planc. 10, 24: quid enim oves aliud adferunt, nisi, etc., id. N. D. 2, 63. — **E.** Very rare in class. period, to bring forth as a product, to yield, bear, produce, = fero: agri fertiles, qui multo plus adferunt, quam acceperunt, Cic. Off. 1, 15: herbam adferentem semen, Vulg. Gen. 1, 29: arva non adferent cibum, ib. Hab. 3, 17: lignum adtulit fructum, ib. Joel, 2, 22; ib. Apoc. 22, 2: ager fructum, ib. Luc. 12, 16 al. — **af-ficio** (better **adf-**), affeci (adf-), affectum (adf-), 3, v. a. [afficio], to do something to one, i. e. to exert an influence on body or mind, so that it is brought into such or such a state (used by the poets rarely; by Hor. never). **1.** Aliquem. **A.** Of the body rarely, and then commonly in a bad sense: ut aestus, labor, fames, sitisque corpora adficerent, Liv. 28, 15: contumeliis adficeret corpora sua, Vulg. Rom. 1, 24: non simplex Damasichthons vulnus adficio, Ov. M. 6, 255: aconitum cor adficio, Scrib. Comp. 188: corpus adficeret M. Antonii, Cic. Phil. 3: pulmo totus adficitur, Cels. 4, 7: with abl. of spec.: stomacho et vesica adfici, Scrib. Comp. 180. — In bon. part.: corpus ita adficiendum est, ut oboedire rationi possit, Cic. Off. 1, 23. — **B.** More freq. of the mind: litterae tuae sic me adficerunt, ut, etc., Cic. Att. 14, 3, 2: is terror militis hostes in diversum adficio, Tac. A. 11, 19: varie sum adfectus tuis litteris, Cic. Fam. 16, 2: consules oportere sic adfici, ut, etc., Plin. Pan. 90: adfici a Gratia aut a Voluptate, Cic. Fam. 5, 12; id. Mil. 29, 79: sollicitudo de te duplex nos adficit, id. Brut. 92, 332: uti ei qui adirent, sic adficerentur animis, ut eos adfici vellet orator, id. de Or. 1, 19, 87 B. and K.: adfici animos in diversum habitum, Quint. 1, 10, 25. — **2.** With acc. and abl., to affect a person or (rarely) thing with something; in a good sense, to bestow upon, grace with; in a bad sense, to visit with, inflict upon; or the ablative and verb may be rendered by the verb corresponding to the ablative, and if an adjective accompany the ablative, this adjective becomes an adverb. — Of inanimate things (rare): luce locum adficiens, lighting up the place, Varr. ap. Non. p. 250, 2: adficere medicamine vultum, Ov. Med. Fac. 67: factum non eo nomine adficiendum, designated, Cic. Top. 24, 34: res honore adficere, to honor, id. N. D. 1, 15, 38: non postulo, ut dolorem eidem verbis adficias, quibus Epicurus, etc., id. Tusc. 2, 7, 18. — **3.** Very freq. of persons. (a) In a good sense: Qui praeda atque agro adorea adfeci populares suos, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 38: quem sepultura adficio, buries, Cic. Div. 1, 27, 56: patres adfecerat gloria, id. Tusc. 1, 15, 34: admiratione, id. Off. 2, 10, 37: voluptate, id. Fin. 3, 11, 37: beneficio, id. Agr. 1, 4, 13: honore, id. Rosc. Am. 50, 147: laude, id. Off. 2, 13, 47: nomine regis, to style, id. Deiot. 5, 14: bonis nuntiis, Plaut. Am. prol. 8: muneribus, Cic. Fam. 2, 3; Nep. Ages. 3, 3: praemio, Cic. Mil. 30, 82: pretio, Verg. A. 12, 352: stipendio, Cic. Balb. 27, 61. — (β) In a bad sense: injuria abs te adficio indigna, pater, am wronged unjustly, Enn. ap. Auct. ad Heren. 2, 24, 38; so Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 3: Quanta me cura et sollicitudine adficio Gnatius, id. ib. 2, 4, 1; so Cic. Att. 1, 18: desiderio, id. Fam. 2, 12: timore, to terrify, id. Quint. 2, 6: difficultate, to embarrass, Caes. B. G. 7, 6: molestia, to trouble, Cic. Att. 15, 1: tantis malis, Vulg. Num. 11, 15: macula, Cic. Rosc. Am. 39, 113: ignominia, id. ib. 39, 123: contumeliis, Vulg. Ezech. 22, 7; ib. Luc. 20, 11: rerum et verborum acerbitatibus, Suet. Calig. 2: verberibus, Just. 1, 5: supplicio, Cic. Brut. 1, 16; so Caes. B. G. 1, 27: poena, Nep. Hann. 8, 2: exsilio, to banish, id. Thras. 3, 4, 9: morte, cruciatu, cruce, Cic. Verr. 3, 4, 9: morte, Vulg. Matt. 10, 21: cruce, Suet. Galb. 9: ultimis cruciatibus, Liv. 21, 44: leto, Nep. Regg. 3, 2. — And often in pass.: sollicitudine et inopia consilii, Cic. Att. 3, 6: adfici aegritudine, id. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: doloribus pedum, id. Fam. 6, 19: morbo oculorum, Nep. Hann. 4, 3: inopia rei frumentariae, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: calamitate et injuria, Cic. Att. 11, 2: magna poena, Auct. B. G. 8, 39: vulneribus, Col. R. R. 4, 11: torminibus et inflationibus, Plin. 29, 5, 33; § 103: servitute, Cic. Rep. 1, 44. — Hence, **affectus (adf-)**, a, um, P. a. **I.** In a peculiar sense, that on which we have bestowed labor, that which we are now doing, so that it is nearly at an end; cf.: Adfecta, sicut M. Cicero et

veterum elegantissime locuti sunt, ea proprie dicebantur, quae non ad finem ipsum, sed proxime finem progressa deductave erant, Gell. 3, 16: bellum adfectum videmus et paene confectum, Cic. Prov. Cons. 8, 19: in provinciâ (Caesar) commoratur, ut ea, quae per eum adfecta sunt, perfecta rei publicae tradat, id. ib. 12, 29: cum adfecta prope aestate vivas a sole mitescere tempus, etc., *near the end of summer*, id. ap. Gell. 1. c.: Jamque hieme adfecta mitescere coeperat annus, Sil. 15, 502: in Q. Mucii infirmissimâ valetudine adfectaque jam actate, Cic. de Or. 1, 45, 200; id. Verr. 2, 4, 43, § 95.—**II.** In nearly the same sense as the verb, *absol.* and with *abl.* **A.** *Absol.* (a) Of persons laboring under disease, or not yet quite recovered: Qui cum ita adfectus esset, ut sibi ipse diffideret, *was in such a state*, Cic. Phil. 9, 1, 2: Caesarem Neapoli adfectum graviter videam, *very ill*, id. Att. 14, 17; so Sen. Ep. 101: quem adfectum visurus crederiderat, *ill.* Liv. 28, 26: corpus adfectum, id. 9, 3: adfectae vires corporis, *reduced strength, weakness*, id. 5, 18: puella, Prop. 3, 24, 1: aegra et adfecta mancipia, Suet. Claud. 25: jam quidem adfectum, sed tamen spirantem, id. Tib. 21.—(b) Of things, *weakened, sick, broken, reduced*: partem istam rei publicae male adfectam tueri, Cic. Fam. 13, 68: adfecta res publica, Liv. 5, 67: Quid est enim non ita adfectum, ut non delictum exstinctumque esse fateare? Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 3: sic mihi (Sicilia) adfecta visa est, ut haec terrae solent, in quibus bellum versatum est, id. Verr. 5, 18, 47: adfecta res familiaris, Liv. 5, 10: opem rebus adfectis orare, id. 6, 3; so Tac. H. 2, 69: fides, id. ib. 3, 65: spes, Val. Fl. 4, 60.—(c) Of persons, in gen. sense, *disposed, affected, moved, touched*: Quonam modo, Philomena mea, nunc te offendam adfectam? Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 45: quomodo sim adfectus, e Leptâ poteris cognoscere, Cic. Fam. 14, 17: ut eodem modo erga animum adfecti simus, quo erga nosmetipsos, id. Lael. 16, 56; id. Fin. 1, 20, 68: cum ita simus adfecti, ut non possimus plane simul vivere, id. Att. 13, 23; id. Fin. 5, 9, 24: oculus conturbatus non est probe adfectus ad sumum munus fungendum, *in proper state*, id. Tusc. 3, 7, 15: oculi nimis arguti, quem ad modum animo adfecti simus loquuntur, id. Leg. 1, 9, 27; id. Off. 3, 5, 21; id. Att. 12, 41, 2.—(d) As rhet. t. t.: adfectus *ad, related to, resembling*: Tum ex eis rebus, quae quodam modo adfectae sunt ad, id. de quo quaeritur, Cic. Top. 2, 8 Forcellini.—**II.** With *abl.* chiefly of persons, in indifferent sense, in good or bad sense (cf.: Animi quem ad modum adfecti sint, virtutibus, vitiis, artibus, inertibus, aut quem ad modum commoti, cupiditate, metu, voluptate, molestia, Cic. Part. Or. 10, 35). (a) In indifferent sense, *furnished with, having*: validos hictores ulmeis affectis lentis virgibus, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 29: pari illo similique (corpore) adfecta figura, Lucr. 2, 341: Tantane adfectum quemquam esse hominem audacia! Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 84: omnibus virtutibus, Cic. Planc. 33, 80.—(b) In bad sense: aegritudine, morbo adfectus, Col. R. R. 7, 5, 20: acerrimus omnibus, Lucr. 3, 50: sollicitudine, Caes. B. G. 7, 40: difficultatibus, Cic. Fam. 7, 13: fatigatione, Curt. 7, 11: frigore et penuria, id. 7, 3: adfecta sterilitate terra, Col. R. R. praef. 1, 2: vitiis, Cic. Mur. 6, 13: ignominia, id. Att. 7, 3: supplicio, Tac. A. 15, 54: verberibus, Curt. 7, 11: vulnere corpus adfectum, Liv. 1, 25: morbo, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 6: dolore, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 201: febre, Suet. Vit. 14: pestilentia, Liv. 41, 5: desperatione, Cic. Att. 14, 22: clade, Curt. 10, 6: senectute, Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 68: actate, id. Cat. 2, 20; id. Sen. 14, 47: morte, Serv. ad Cic. Fam. 4, 12.—**Sup.**: remiges inopia adfectissimi, Vell. 2, 64.—(c) In good sense: beneficio adfectus, Cic. Fam. 14, 4: aliquo honore aut imperio, id. Off. 1, 41, 149: valetudine optima, id. Tusc. 4, 37, 81: laetitia, id. Mur. 2, 4, and ad Brut. 1, 4: munere decorum, id. N. D. 3, 26, 67: praemis, id. Pis. 37, 90.—**Adv.** **adfecte** (adv.) with (a strong) affection, deeply: oblectamur et contristamur ad et conterremur in somnis quam adfecte et anxie et passibiliter, Tert. Anim. 45.

* **afflicticus** (adv.) -tus, a, um, adj. [affligo], added to, annexed, Varr. R. R. 3, 12, 1.

afflictus (adv.), a, um, Part., v. affligo.

af-figo (better **adf-**), ixi, ixum, 3, v. a. (affixet for affixisset, Sil. 14, 536), to fix or fasten to or upon, to affix, annex, attach to; constr. with *ad* or *dat.* **I.** Lit.: sidera aetherleis adfixa cavernis, Lucr. 4, 392: corpus, id. 4, 1104; 4, 1238: litteram ad caput, to affix as a brand, Cic. Rosc. Am. 20 fin.: Minerva, cui pinnarum talaria adfingunt, id. N. D. 3, 23: Prometheus adfixus Caucaso, id. Tusc. 5, 3, 8: aliquem patibulo, Sall. Fragn. ap. Non. 4, 355: aliquem cuspidem ad terram, Liv. 4, 19: aliquem cruci adfigere, id. 28, 37: signa Punicis adfixa delubris, Hor. C. 3, 5, 19: lecto te adfixit, id. S. 1, 1, 81 (cf. Sen. Ep. 67: senectus me lectulo adfixit): radicem terrae, Verg. G. 2, 318: flammam lateri (turris), id. A. 9, 536 al.—**II.** Trop., to fix on, imprint or impress on: aliquid animo, to impress upon the mind, Quint. 2, 7, 18, and Sen. Ep. 11: litteras pueris, to imprint on their memory, Quint. 1, 1, 25.—Hence, **adfixus**, a, um, P. a. **A.** Fastened to a person or thing, joined to; constr. *alicui* or *ad rem*: jubes eum mihi esse adfixum tanquam magistro, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 6: me sibi ille adfixum habebit, id. Fam. 1, 8: nos in exigua parte terrae adfixi, id. Rep. 1, 17: anus adfixa foribus, Tib. 1, 6, 61: Tarraconensis adfixa Pyrenaeo, situated close to, Plin. 3, 2, § 6.—Trop., impressed on, fixed to: causa in animo sensuque meo penitus adfixa atque insita, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 53: quae semper adfixa esse videtur ad rem neque ab ea possunt separari, id. Inv. 1, 26 al.—**B.** In the Latin of the Pandects: **adfixa**, grum, n., the appendages or appartenances belonging to a possession: domum instructam legavit cum omnibus adfixis, with all pertaining thereto, all the fixtures, Dig. 33, 7, 18 fin.

* **af-figuro** (better **adf-**), avi, atum, 1, v. a., to form or fashion after the analogy of something else: disciplinosus, consiliolosus, victoriosus, quae M. Cato ita (i. e. like vinosus, formosus, etc.) adfiguravit, Gell. 4, 9, 12.

af-fingo (better **adf-**), inxi, ictum, 3, v. a., to form, fashion, devise, make, or invent a thing as an addition or appendage to another. **I.** Lit. (esp. of artists). (a) With *dat.*: nec ei manus adfixit, Cic. Tim. 6: saepia adfecta villae quae sunt Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 2.—(b) *Absol.*: Nullam partem corporis sine aliqua necessitate adfectam repetietis, Cic. Or. 3, 45, 179.—**II.** Trop., to make up, frame, invent, to add falsely or without grounds: faciam ut intellegatis, quid error adfinxerit, quid invidia confecerit, Cic. Clu. 4: vitium hoc oculis adfingere noli, Lucr. 4, 386: neque vera laus ei detracta oratione nostrâ, neque falsa adfecta esse videatur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 10; so id. Phil. 1, 3; id. Or. 29; id. Tusc. 3, 33: addunt ipsi et adfingunt rumoribus Galli, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: cui crimen adfingere noli, Lucr. 4, 386: neque vera laus ei detracta oratione nostrâ, neque falsa adfecta esse videatur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 4, 10; so id. Phil. 1, 3; id. Or. 29; id. Tusc. 3, 33: addunt ipsi et adfingunt rumoribus Galli, Caes. B. G. 7, 1: cui crimen adfingere noli, Lucr. 4, 386.—**III.** In a general signif. **A.** To add or join to, to annex (always with the accessory idea of forming, fashioning, devising): sint cubilia gallinarum aut exculpta aut adfecta firmiter, Varr. R. R. 3, 9, 7: multa natura aut adfingit (creating, she adds thereto) aut mutat aut detrahit, Cic. Div. 1, 62, 118: tantum alteri adfinxit, de altero limavit, id. de Or. 3, 9, 36.—**B.** To feign, forge: litteras, App. M. 4, 139, 34 Eln.

af-finis (better **adf-**), e, adj. (abl. adfini, Cic. de Or. 1, 15, 66; once adfine, Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 9; cf. Schneid. Gram. II. 222). **I.** Lit., that is neighboring or a neighbor to one (ADFINES: in agris vicini, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll.), bordering on, adjacent, contiguous: gens adfinis Mauris, = confinis, Liv. 28, 17: saevisque adfinis Sarmata Moschis, Luc. 1, 430; also, near by family relationship, allied or related to by marriage, κνηστρεϊς; and subst., a relation by marriage (opp. consanguinei, συγγενεϊς), as explained by Modestini, Dig. 38, 10, 4: adfines dicuntur viri et uxoris cognati. Adfinium autem nomina sunt socer, socrus, gener, nurus, noverca, vitricus, privignus, privigna, glos, levir, etc.: ego ut essem adfinis tibi, tuam petii gnatum, Att. ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. numero, p. 170 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 201 Rib.): Megadorus meus adfinis, my son-in-law, Plaut. Aul. 3, 4, 14; Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 63: tu me, adfinem tuum, repulisti, Cic. Red. in Sen. 7: ex tam multis cognatis et adfini-

bus, id. Clu. 14; id. ad Quir. 5: Caesarem ejus adfinem esse audiebant, Auct. B. Afr. 32: quanto plus propinquorum, quo major adfinium numerus, Tac. G. 20, 9: per propinquos et adfines suos, Suet. Caes. 1: adfinia vincula, Ov. P. 4, 8, 9.—**II.** Fig., partaking, taking part in, priory to, sharing, associated with; constr. with *dat.* or *gen.*; in Tac. with *ad*: qui sese adfines esse ad causandum voluit, Pac. ap. Non. 89, 11 (Trag. Rel. p. 80 Rib.): publicis negotiis adfinis, i. e. implicitus, particeps, taking part in, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 55; Ter. Heaut. 2, 1, 1: duos solos video adfines et turpiditum iudicari, Cic. Clu. 45: huic facinori, id. Cat. 4, 3: culpae, id. Rosc. Am. 7, 18; id. Inv. 2, 44, 129; 2, 10: noxae, Liv. 39, 14.

affinitas (adv.), atis, f. [affinis] (gen. plur. affinitatum, Just. 17, 3), the state or condition of adfinis. **I.** Relationship or alliance by marriage, esp. between a father and son-in-law, Ter. And. 1, 5, 12 Rulink. (cf. affinis): adstringere inter aliquos, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 73: effugere, Ter. And. 1, 5, 12; so id. Hec. 4, 4, 101: caritas generis humani serpit sensim foras, cognationibus primum, tum adfinitatibus, deinde amicitias, post vicinitatibus, Cic. Fin. 5, 23, 68: adfinitate se devincire cum aliquo, id. Brut. 26: cum aliquo adfinitate conjungi, Nep. Paus. 2, 3: in adfinitatem alieujus pervenire, id. Att. 19, 1: contrahere, Vell. 2, 44: facere inter aliquos, id. 2, 65: jungeri cum aliquo, Liv. 1, 1: adfinitate conjunctus, alied by marriage, Suet. Ner. 35: in adfinitatis jura succedit, Just. 7, 3.—Meton., the persons so related, like kindred in Engl.: patriam deserat, cognatos, adfinitatem, amicos, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 75.—**II.** Fig., relationship, affinity, union, connection (rare), Varr. R. R. 1, 16: litterarum, Quint. 1, 6, 24: per adfinitatem litterarum, qui *grop* Graece, Latine fur est, Gell. 1, 18, 5: tanta est adfinitas corporibus hominum mentibusque, id. 4, 13, 4.

affirmanter (adv.), and **affirmatè** (adv.), adv., v. affirmo fin.

affirmatio (adv.), onis, f. [affirmo], an affirmation, declaration, confirmation, or avowal of a fact or assertion: est enim jus jurandum affirmatio religiosa, Cic. Off. 3, 29; so Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21, and Cic. ib. 7: in spem venire alieujus adfimatione de aliqua re, Caes. B. G. 7, 30: constantissima annalium adfimatione, Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 15: multa adfimatione abnuere, Curt. 6, 11.

* **affirmativus** (adv.), a, um, adj. [id.], in gram., affirming, affirmative: species verborum, Dion. p. 390 P.

affirmator (adv.), oris, m. [id.], one who asserts or affirms a thing (only in late Lat.), Dig. 27, 7, 4; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7; Min. Fel. Oct. 31.

af-firmo (better **adf-**), avi, atum, 1, v. a. **I.** To present a thing in words, as fixed, firm, i. e. certain, true; to assert, maintain, aver, declare, asseverate, affirm: dicendum est mihi, sed ita, nihil ut adfirmem, quae omnia, Cic. Div. 2, 3; so id. Att. 13, 23; id. Brut. 1, 1: jure jurando, Liv. 29, 23: quidam plures Deo ortos adfirmant, Tac. G. 2; cf. id. Agr. 10: adfirmavit non daturum se, he protested that he would give nothing, Suet. Aug. 42.—**Impers.**: atque adfirmatur, Tac. H. 2, 49.—Hence, **II.** To give confirmation of the truth of a thing, to strengthen, to confirm, corroborate, sanction: adfirmare spem alicui, Liv. 1, 1: opinionem, id. 32, 35: dicta alieujus, id. 28, 2: aliquid auctoritate sua, id. 28, 24: populi Romani virtutem armis, Tac. H. 4, 73: secuta anceps valetudo iram Deum adfirmavit, id. A. 14, 22.—Hence, * **affirmanter** (adv.), adv. (of the *absol.* P. a. affirmans), with assurance or certainty, assuredly: praedecere aliquid, Gell. 14, 3, 24; and: **affirmatè** (adv.), adv. (of the *absol.* P. a. affirmatus), with asseveration, with assurance, certainly, assuredly, positively: quod adfirmate, quasi Deo teste promiseris, id. tenendum est, Cic. Off. 3, 29.—**Sup.**: adfirmatissime scribere aliquid, Gell. 10, 12, 9.

affixio (adv.), onis, f. [affligo], a joining or fastening to, an addition (only in late Lat.): continua, Non. 1, 327.—Hence, a zealous, ardent attachment to a thing: philologiae, Capell. 1, p. 14.

affixus (adv.), a, um, P. a., from affligo. * **afflagrans** (adv.), antis, P. a. [afflagro], blazing or flaming up; fig.: in tem-

pore adflagranti, i. e. in an unquiet or turbulent time, Amm. 21, 12 fn.

affliator (adf.), ōris, m. [afflō], one who blows on or breathes into (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Herm. 32.

1. afflātus (adf.), a, um, Part., of afflo.

2. afflātus (adf.), ūs, m. [afflō]. **I.** A blowing or breathing on, a breeze, blast, breath, etc., as of the wind, men, or animals: afflatus ex terrā mentem ita movens ut, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 57, 117: adflatu nocent, by the effluvia, Ov. M. 7, 551: ambusti adflatu vaporis, Liv. 28, 23: ignes caelestes adussisse levi adflatu vestimenta, id. 39, 22: Favonii, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 57: noxius, id. 4, 12, 26 al.—Of animals: frondes adflatus (apri) ardent, by his breath, Ov. M. 8, 289: serpentis, Stat. Th. 5, 527: polyopus adflatu terribili canes agebat, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 92.—And of the aspiration in speech: Boeotii sine adflatu vocant collis Tebas, i. e. without the h, Varr. R. 3, 1, 6.—**B.** Esp., a flash or glow of light (cf. afflo, 1): juncturae leni adflatu simulacra refovent, Plin. 36, 15, 22, § 98.—**II.** Fig., affliation of the divine spirit, inspiration: nemo vir magnus sine aliquo adflatu divino unquam fuit, Cic. N. D. 2, 66: sine inflammatione animorum et sine quadam adflatu quasi furoris, id. de Or. 2, 46.

***afflecto** (better **adf.**), exi, 3, v. a., to turn, incline, or direct to or toward: huic si sol adlaxerit axes, Avien. Arat. 734.

afflō (better **adf.**), ēre, v. n., to weep at a thing: ut adflcat, quom ea memoret, Plaut. Pers. 1, 3, 72: ut adfllet! id. Poen. 5, 2, 148: fentibus adflcat Humani voltus, Hor. A. P. 101, where Keller reads *adsunt*.

afflictatio (adf.), ōnis, f. [afflictō], pain, torture, torment of body, acc. to Cicero's explanation: afflictatio (est) aegritudo cum vexatione corporis, Tusc. 4, 8, 18: sollicitudo, molestia, afflictatio, desperatio, id. ib. 7, 16.

afflictator (adf.), ōris, m. [id.], one who causes pain or suffering, a tormentor (late Lat.), Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 16.

***afflictio** (adf.), ōnis, f. [affligo], pain, suffering, torment: irrita, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 10.

afflicto (better **adf.**), ūvi, ūtum, 1, v. a. [ad. intensive], to distress greatly, to agitate, toss, to shatter, damage, harass, injure, lit. and trop. **I.** Lit. (rare): naves tempestas adflabat, Caes. B. G. 4, 29: quod minuentē aestu (naves) in vadis adflactentur, were stranded, id. ib. 3, 12: Batavos, Tac. H. 4, 79.—Far oftener, **II.** Trop., to trouble, disquiet, vex, torment, distress: afflictari amore, * Lucr. 4, 1151: homines aegri febrī jactantur, deinde multo gravius adflactantur, Cic. Cat. 1, 13: so Suet. Tit. 2: adflactatur res publica, id. Har. Resp. 19: equites equosque adflactare, Tac. H. 3, 19: adflactare Italiam luxuriā saevitiāque, id. A. 13, 30.—Hence, afflictatio se or afflictari aliquā re, to grieve, to be greatly troubled in mind about a thing, to be very anxious or uneasy, to afflict one's self: ne te adflactes, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 31: cum se Alcibiades adflactaret, Cic. Tusc. 3, 32: 3, 27: de domesticis rebus acerbissime adflactor, id. Att. 11, 1: mulieres adflactare sese, manus supplices ad caelum tendere, Sall. C. 31, 3.

***afflictor (adf.)**, ōris, m. [affligo], one who strikes a thing to the ground, and trop., one who destroys or overthrows, a subverter: adflactor et perditō dignitatis et auctoritatis (senatus), Cic. Pis. 27 int.

1. afflictus (adf.), a, um, P. a., from affligo.

2. afflictus (adf.), ūs, m. [id.], a striking on or against, a collision: nubes afflictu ignem dant, App. de Mund. p. 63, 36 Elm.

affligo (better **adf.**), ūxi, ūctum, 3, v. a. [afflīxi = affligeret, Front. ad M. Caes. 3, 3]. **I.** Lit., to strike or beat a thing to some point, to cast or throw down or against, to dash somewhere by striking; esp. of ships which are driven or cast away by the wind.—**CONSTR.** with *ad* or *dat.*: te ad terram, scelus, adfigam, I will dash thee to the earth, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 15, and id. Rud. 4, 3, 71: nolo equidem te adfigi, id. Most. 1, 4, 19: statuum, to throw down, overthrow, Cic. Pis. 38; so, monumentum, id. Caes. 32: domum, id. pro Dom. 40: (alces) sicut adflacta casu conciderint, Caes. B. G.

6, 27: infirmas arbores pondere adfligunt, id. ib.: tempestas naves Rhodias adfligit, ita ut, etc., dashed them about, shattered them, id. B. C. 3, 27.—So in descriptions of a battle: equi atque viri adflicti, etc., Sall. J. 101, 11: ubi scalae comminutae, qui supersteterant, adflicti sunt, were thrown down, id. ib. 60, 7: ubi Mars communis et victum saepe erigeret et adfligeret victorem, Liv. 28, 19: imaginem solo, Tac. H. 1, 41: caput saxo, to dash against, id. A. 4, 45: aquila duos corvos adfligit et ad terram dedit, Suet. Aug. 96 Ruhnck.; so id. Dom. 23.—**P. oet.**, Ov. M. 12, 139; 14, 206; Sil. 9, 631.—**II.** Fig. **A.** To ruin, weaken, cast down, prostrate: cum prospero flatu ejus (fortuna) utimur, ad exitum pervenimus optatos; et cum refravit, adfligimur, Cic. Off. 2, 6: virtus nostra nos adfligit, has ruined, id. Fam. 14, 4; id. Sest. 7: Pompeius ipse se adfligit, id. Att. 2, 19: senectus enervat et adfligit homines, id. Sen. 70: opes hostium, Liv. 2, 16: aliquem bello, id. 28, 39: Othonianas partes, Tac. H. 2, 33: amicitias, Suet. Tib. 51; so id. Aug. 66 et saep.—**B.** To reduce, lower, or lessen in value (syn. minuo): hoc oratoris esse maxime proprium, rem augere posse laudando, vituperandoque rursus adfligere, to bring down, Cic. Brut. 12.—**Trop.**, of courage, to cast down, dishearten, to diminish, lessen, impair: animos adfligere et debilitare metu, Cic. Tusc. 4, 15, 34.—**C.** Adfligere causam susceptam, to let a lawsuit which has been undertaken fall through, to give up, abandon, Cic. Sest. 41, 89.—Hence, **afflictus (adf.)**, a, um, P. a. **A.** Cast down, ill used, wretched, miserable, unfortunate, distressed; lit. and trop.: naves, damaged, shattered, Caes. B. G. 4, 31: Graccia perculsa et adflicta et perditā, Cic. Fl. 7: ab adflictā amicitia transigere et ad florentem aliam devolare, id. Quint. 30: non integram fortuna, ad adflicta, id. Sull. 31: adflictum erigere, id. Imp. Pomp. 29.—**Comp.**, adflictiore condicione esse, id. Fam. 6, 1: hence: res adflictae (like accisae and adfectae), disordered, embarrassed, ruined circumstances, affairs in a bad state, ill condition, Sall. J. 76, 6; so Lucr. 1, 496; Just. 4, 5: copiae, Suet. Oth. 9.—**B.** Fig. **1.** Of the mind: cast down, dejected, discouraged, desponding: aegritudine adflictus, debilitatus, Jacens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16: iucunda, id. Phil. 9, 5: macrorum, id. Cat. 2, 1: adflictus vitam in tenebris luctuque traheram, Verg. A. 2, 92; Suet. Oth. 9.—**2.** Of character, like abjectus, abandoned, outcast, depraved, low, mean, base, vile: homo adflictus et perditus, Cic. Phil. 3, 10: nemo tam adflictus est moribus, quin, etc., Maecr. S. 6, 7.—**Sup.** and **adv.** not used.

af-flo (better **adf.**), ūvi, ūtum, 1, v. a. and v. **I.** Lit., to blow or breathe on; constr. with *acc.* or *dat.*—Of the air: udam (fabam) ventus adflavit, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 155: adflantur vineta noto, Stat. S. 5, 1, 146: crinem sparsum cervicibus adflare, Ov. M. 1, 542: adflatus aurā, Suet. Tib. 72.—Also of other things which exert an influence upon bodies, like a current of air; e. g. fire, light, vapor, etc.: et calidum membrīs adflare vaporem, and breathe a glow (lit. a warm vapor) upon our limbs, Lucr. 5, 508: velut illis Canidia adflasset, Hor. S. 2, 8, 95: nos ubi primus equis oriens adflavit anhelis, Verg. G. 1, 250; cf. id. A. 5, 739: ignibus (fulminum) adflari, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 22: adflati incendio, touched, scorched, Liv. 30, 6: flammā ex Aetna monte, id. Fragm. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 472.—So, adflari sidere = siderari, to be seized with torpor or paralysis (v. sideror and sideratio), Plin. 2, 41, 41, § 108: odores, qui adflantur e floribus, were wafted, exhaled, Cic. Sen. 17; Prop. 3, 27, 17.—**II.** Trop., to blow or breathe to or on. **A.** As v. act., to bear or bring to; constr. *alicui* *aliquid*: sperat sibi auram posse aliquam adflari voluntatis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 13: rumoris nescio quid adflaverat, frequentiam non fuisse, id. Att. 16, 5: alicui aliquid mali faucibus adflare, Auct. ad Her. 4, 49.—So poet.: adflare alicui honores, to breathe beauty upon one, i. e. to impart to, Verg. A. 1, 591: indomitis gregibus Venus adflat amores, Tib. 2, 4, 57.—**B.** As v. neutr., to be favorable to, to be friendly or propitious to: Felix, cui placidus leniter adflat Amor, Tib. 2, 1, 80.

affluens (adf.), entis, P. a., of affluo.

affluenter (adf.), adv., v. affluo, P. a. fn.

affluentia (adf.), ae, f. [affluo], a flowing to, Plin. 26, 10, 61, § 94.—**Trop.**, affluence, abundance, copiousness, fulness, profusion: ex hac copia atque rerum omnium affluentia, * Cic. Agr. 2, 35: annonae, Plin. Pan. 29.—Hence also, immoderate pomp or splendor in the management of one's household, extravagance (opp. mundities): munditium, non affluentiam affectabat, Nep. Att. 13, 5.

affluo (better **adf.**), xi, xum, 3, v. a. and n., to flow or run to or toward; with *ad* or *dat.* **I.** Lit., of water: aestus bis adfluunt bisque remeant, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 212: Rhenus ad Gallicam ripam placidior adfluens, Tac. A. 4, 6.—In the lang. of the Epicurean philo., of the flow of atoms from an object, as the cause of perception (cf. aestus, II. C.), Cic. N. D. 1, 19, 49.—**P. oet.**, of time: Maecenas meus adfluens Ordināt annos, flowing on, increasing.—**acrescentes**, Hor. C. 4, 11, 19.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of persons, to come to in haste, to hasten to, to run or flock to or toward (only poet. and in the hist. from the Aug. per.); ingentem comitum adfluxisse Invenio numerum, Verg. A. 2, 796: copiae adfluebant, Liv. 39, 31: adfluentibus auxiliis Gallorum, Tac. H. 4, 25: multitudo adfluens, id. A. 4, 41.—Of food, to flow down: cibo adfluente, Suet. Claud. 44.—**Trop.**, si ea sola voluptas esset, quae ad eos (sensus) enim suaviatē adfluere et inlaberent, Cic. Fin. 1, 11: nihil ex istis locis litterarum adfluxit, id. Q. Fr. 3, 3: incautus amor, Ov. R. A. 148: opes adfluit subito, repente dilabuntur, Val. Max. 6, 9 fin.—**B.** Aliquā re, to flow with a thing in rich abundance, to overflow with, to abound in, to have in abundance (note elevated than *abundo*; hence adfluens in Cic. Oratt. is much more freq. than *abundans*): frumento, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 57: divitiis honore et laude, Lucr. 6, 13: voluptatibus, Cic. Fin. 2, 28, 43; cui cum domi otium atque divitiis adflacere, Sall. C. 36, 4: ubi effuse adfluunt opes, Liv. 3, 26.—Hence, **affluens (adf.)**, entis, P. a., flowing abundantly with a thing, having in abundance or superfluity; abounding in; abundant, rich, copious, numerous: Asiatico ornatu, Liv. Andron. ap. Prisc. 1, 10: unguentis, Cic. Sest. 8: urbs eruditissimis hominibus, liberalissimisque studiis adfluens, id. Arch. 3; so id. Rosc. Com. 10; id. Verr. 2, 5, 54; id. Clu. 66; id. Agr. 2, 30; id. de Or. 3, 15; id. Off. 1, 43; id. Lael. 16 al.: uberores et adfluentes aquae, Vitruv. 8, 1.—**P. oet.**: homo vestitus adfluens, in ample, flowing robes, Phaedr. 5, 1, 22: ex adfluenti in abundance, profusely, Tac. H. 1, 57 al.—**Sup.**, Sol. c. 50; Aug. Conf. 2, 6.—**Adv.**: **affluente (adf.)**, richly, copiously, App. M. 4.—**Comp.**, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6; Nep. Att. 14; Tac. A. 15, 54.

***af-fōdio** (better **adf.**), ēre, v. a., to dig in addition to: vicini caespitem nostrum solo, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 175.

af-for (better **adf.**), ūtus, 1, v. dep. (used only in the pres. indic., but not in first person sing.; in the perf. part., the inf., and in the imper., second person); in gen. only poet.: aliquem, to speak to, to accost, or address one: quem neque ueri contra neque affari queas, Att. ap. Maecr. 6, 1: licet enim versibus eisdem mihi adflari te, Attice, quibus adflatur Flaminium ille, * Cic. Sen. 1: aliquem nomine, id. Brut. 72, 263; so id. ib. 3, 13; Verg. A. 3, 492: hostem supplex adflare superbum, id. ib. 4, 424: aliquem blande, Stat. Achill. 1, 251: ubi me adflami, Curt. 4, 11: adflari deos, to pray to the gods, Att. ap. Non. 111, 27; Verg. A. 2, 700: precando Adfamur Vestam, Ov. F. 6, 303: adflari mortuum, to bid farewell to the dead at the burial, to take the last adieu: sic positum adflati discedite corpus, Verg. A. 2, 644.—**II.** Esp. in augural lang., to fix the limits of the auspices: effari templa dicuntur ad auguribus; adflantur qui in his finis sunt, Varr. L. L. 6, § 53 Müll. (where the pass. use of the word should be observed; cf. App. M. 11, p. 265, 39 Elm.).

affōre (better **adf.**) and **affōrem** (better **adf.**), v. adsum.

***af-formido** (better **adf.**), āre, v. n., to be afraid: magis cura'st magisque adformido, ne is pereat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 10, 3.

af-frango (better **adf.**), ūro (or **ad-**

fringo, ōre, v. a., to strike upon or against something, to break against, break in pieces (very rare, perh. only in Statius): duris adfrangunt postibus unguēs, Stat. Th. 10, 47: plenis parvis uberibus, id. ib. 5, 150: hie-mes bustis, id. S. 5, 1, 36.

af-fremo (better **adf-**), ōre, v. n., to roar, rage, growl, or murmur at (only in post-Aug. poets): adfremit his (Mars), Val. Fl. 1, 528: Boreas stridentibus adfremit alis, Sil. 14, 124.

affricatio (adf-), ōnis, f. [affricō], a rubbing on or against a thing, Cael. Aur. Morb. Acut. praef. n. 131: id. ib. 1, 14, 106.

af-frico (better **adf-**), ōre, v. n., to rub, v. a., to rub on or against a thing: alieui (only in post-Aug. prose). I. Lit.: herbae se adfricans, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 90: so id. 29, 6, 38, § 122: unguedine diu palmulis suis adfricata, App. M. 3, 138 Elm.—II. Trop., to communicate or impart by rubbing: rubignem suam alieui, Sen. Ep. 7.

* **affricatus** (adf-), ōis, m. [affricō], a rubbing on or against: Spuma aquae adfricta verrucas tollit, Plin. 31, 6, 38, § 72.

af-fringo, v. affrango.

* **af-frio** (better **adf-**), ōre, v. a., to rub or crumble to pieces, or to crumble over: alius aliud adfricat aut adspersit, ut Chalcidicam aut Caricam cretam, Varr. R. R. 1, 57.

af-fulgēo (better **adf-**), ulsi, 2, v. n., to shine on a thing (poet., and in the Aug. and post Aug. hist.). I. Lit.: Non Venus adfulsit, non illa Juppiter horā, Ov. Ib. 213: nitenti Adfulsit viuit ridens Venus, Sil. 7, 467: instar vultus tuus Adfulsit, Hor. C. 4, 5, 6.—II. Fig., to shine, dawn, appear: defensurum se urbem prima spes adfulsit, Liv. 27, 28; cf. id. 23, 32: mihi talis fortuna, id. 30, 30: lux civitati, id. 9, 10: Cretensibus nihil praesidiis, Val. Max. 7, 6, 1 ext.: occasio, Flor. 4, 9, 1.

af-fundo (better **adf-**), ōdi, ōsum, 3, v. a. I. To pour to, upon, or into, to sprinkle or scatter on (poet. and in post-Aug. prose). A. Lit.: adfusa eis aqua calida, Plin. 12, 21, 46, § 102: adfuso vino, id. 28, 9, 38, § 144: cf. id. 16, 44, 91, § 242: Rhenum Oceano, Tac. H. 5, 23: adfundere alicui venenum in aquā frigida, id. A. 13, 16.—Hence: amnis adfusus oppidis, that flows by, Plin. 5, 29, 31; and: oppidum adfusum amne, washed by a river, id. 3, 3, 4, § 24.—B. Trop., to add to, to send or despatch to some place in haste: equorum tria milia cornibus adfundere, Tac. Agr. 35: adfundere vitam alicui, to give life, vitality, to, id. A. 6, 28.—II. Adfundere se or adfundi, poet., to cast one's self to the ground: adfusa (stretched out, prostrate) poscere vitam, Ov. M. 9, 605: adfusaque iacent tumulo, prostrate upon the tomb, id. ib. 8, 539; so Stat. Th. 866.—In prose: Cleopatra adfusa genibus Caesaris, throwing herself at, Flor. 4, 2.

af-fore and **af-forem**, for abfore and abforem, v. absum.

Africanus, a, um, adj., name of a Roman gens.—I. As adj.: Afrania fabula, i. e. written by the poet Africanus, Cic. Cael. 30.—II. As subst. A. Lucius Africanus, a celebrated Roman comic poet, contemporary with Terence or a little later, of whose works we possess only a few fragments. Cf. concerning him, Cic. Brut. 45; id. Fin. 1, 3; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 57; Quint. 10, 1, 100; Bähr, Röm. Lit. Gesch. S. 70, and Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 121, 135.—B. Africanus, a general of Pompey in Spain, Cic. Fam. 16, 12; Caes. B. C. 1, 37; Vell. 2, 48.—Hence, **Africanus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Africanus: legio, Auct. B. Hisp. 7.—Subst.: **Africaniani**, ōrum, m., soldiers of Africanus, Caes. B. C. 1, 43.

Afri, ōrum, v. Afēr.

Africa, ae, f. [the Romans received this name from the Carthaginians as designating their country, and in this sense only the Gr. ἡ Ἀφρικὴ occurs]. I. In a restricted sense, designated by the Greeks ἡ Λιβύη, Libya, the territory of Carthage: Nilus Africanam ab Aethiopia dispescens, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53; 5, 4, 3: regio, quae sequitur a promontorio Metagono ad aras Philaenorum, proprie nomen Africae usurpat, Mel. 1, 7; cf. Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, and id. Lig. 7.—II. In an extended sense, the whole of that quarter of the globe south of the Mediterranean Sea, Mel. 1, 4.—By meton. for its in-

habitants: Africa, quae procul a mari incultius agebat, Sall. J. 89, 7 (cf. id. ib. 19, 5: alios incultius vagos agitare).—Hence, I. **Africanus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Africa, African: bellum Africanum, the war of Caesar with the partisans of Pompey in Africa, Cic. Deiot. 9: rumores, of the African war, id. ib.: causa, id. Fam. 6, 13: possessiones, in Africa, Nep. Att. 12: gallina, a guinea-hen, Varr. R. R. 3, 9; cf. Plin. 10, 26, 38, § 74.—Subst.: **Africanæ**, ōrum, sc. ferae, panthers, Liv. 44, 18; so Plin. 8, 17, 24, § 64; Plin. Ep. 6, 34; Suet. Cat. 18; id. Claud. 21 al.—Esp. p., **Africanus**, surname of the two most distinguished Scipios. A. Of P. Cornelius Scipio major, who defeated Hannibal at Zama (201 B.C.).—B. Of his grandson by adoption, P. Cornelius Scipio Aemilianus minor, who conducted the third Punic war, destroyed Carthage (146 B.C.), and subjected the whole Carthaginian territory to the Romans.—2. **Africanus**, a, um, adj., African (mostly poet. for the prose Africanus): terra, Enn. ap. Cic. de Or. 3, 42, 157; so Liv. 29, 23 fin.: bella, Sil. 17, 11: Vicus, a place in Rome, on the Esquiline Hill, where the Carthaginian hostages were held in custody, Varr. R. R. 5, 32, 44.—But esp. freq., **Africanus ventus**, or **subst.**, i. n., the south-west wind, Gr. Λεβ., blowing between Auster and Favonius (Διβωνος and ζεφυρος), opp. Vulturinus (αυλικος), now called, among the Italians, **Affrico** or **gherbino**; cf. Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119, and Sen. Q. N. 5, 16: creberque procellis Africanus, Verg. A. 1, 86: praeceps, Hor. C. 1, 3, 12: iuctans, id. ib. 1, 1, 15: pestilens, id. ib. 3, 23, 5: protervus, id. Epod. 16, 22.—Adj.: procellae, the waves or storms caused by the Africanus, Hor. C. 3, 29, 57.—In Propert., Africanus, as the god of this wind, is called pater, 5, 3, 48, but Müll. here reads Aetheris.

Afri, afuturus, for abf-, v. absum.

Agamēdes, ae, m., = Ἀγαμέδων, a brother of Trophonius, with whom he built the temple to the Delphic Apollo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 114.

Agamemnon, ōnis, m. (nom. Agamemno, Enn. ap. Cic. Att. 13, 47; Cic. Tusc. 4, 8, 17; Stat. Achill. 1, 553). = Ἀγαμέμνων, king of Mycenae, son of Atreus and of Aerope, brother of Menelaus, husband of Clytemnestra, father of Orestes, Iphigenia, and Electra, commander-in-chief of the Grecian forces before Troy, and murdered by his wife, with the aid of Egisthus, her paramour.—Poet., for his time: vixere fortes ante Agamemnona Multi, Hor. C. 4, 9, 25—28.—Hence, I. **Agamemnonides**, ae, patr. m., = Ἀγαμέμνωνιδης, a male descendant of Agamemnon; his son Orestes: par Agamemnonidae crimen, i. e. the matricide of Orestes, Juv. 8, 215.—2. **Agamemnonius**, a, um, adj., = Ἀγαμέμνωνιος, of or pertaining to Agamemnon (poet.): phalanges, i. e. the Grecian troops before Troy, commanded by Agamemnon, Verg. A. 6, 489: Mycenae, ruled by Agamemnon, id. ib. 6, 838: Orestes, son of Agamemnon, id. ib. 4, 471: puella, daughter of Agamemnon, i. e. Iphigenia, Prop. 5, 1, 111.

agamus, a, um, adj., = ἄγαμος, unmarried, Hier. adv. Jovian. 1 and 15.

Aganippe, ōis, f. = Ἀγανίππη. I. A fountain in Boeotia, on Mount Helicon, sacred to the Muses, and giving poetical inspiration: Aonia Aganippe, Verg. E. 10, 12; Claud. Ep. ad Ser. 61.—Hence, I. **Aganippus**, a, um, adj., = Ἀγανίππιος, of or pertaining to the fountain of Aganippe: lyra, i. e. Musarum, Prop. 2, 3, 20; Claud. Land. Ser. 8.—2. * **Aganippis**, idis, f., that is sacred to the Muses: fontes Aganippidos Hippocrenes, Ov. F. 5, 7.—II. The wife of Acrisius and mother of Danaë, Hyg. Fab. 63.

† **agapē**, ōis, f. = ἀγάπη (love). I. Christian love or charity, Tert. ad Martyr. 2.—II. The love-feast of the early Christians, Tert. Apol. 39 fin.

† **agaricum**, i, n., = ἀγαρικόν, larch fungus, tinder fungus, Plin. 25, 9, 57, § 103; 26, 8, 48.

agāso, ōnis, m. [ago, as Sanscr. āgas from ag; v. ago], a driver, but esp. one who drives and takes care of horses, a hostler,

groom, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 11: duo equi cum agasonibus, Liv. 43, 5: agasonem cum equo, Plin. 35, 11, 40, n. 29.—II. Contentiously, a low servant, lackey; si patrum frangat agaso, Hor. S. 2, 8, 72; Pers. 5, 76.

Agathōcles, ōis, m., = Ἀγαθόκλης. I. A king of Sicily, son of a potter, celebrated for his war with the Carthaginians for the possession of the island; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 55; Val. Max. 7, 4, 1 ext.; and esp. Just. 22, 1 sq.—Hence, **Agathōcleus**, a, um, adj., = Ἀγαθόκλειος, of or pertaining to King Agathocles: tropaea, Sil. 14, 652.—II. The author of a history of Cyzicus, Cic. Div. 1, 24.

† **agathōdaemon**, ōnis, m., = ἀγαθόδαιμων (good genius), a kind of serpent in Egypt to which healing power was ascribed, Coluber Aesculapii, Linn. J. Lampr. Heliog. 28.

Agāthyrna, ae, f., = Ἀγάθηρνα, Strab., a town on the northern coast of Sicily, between Tyndaris and Calacta, Liv. 26, 40; 27, 12; Sil. 14, 259; Mel. 2, 5.

Agāthyrsi, ōrum, m., = Ἀγάθηρσοι, a Scythian people (in what is now Transylvania, and the Bannat of Temeswar) who commonly painted their faces and limbs; hence Vergil: picti Agathyrsi, A. 4, 146; cf. Plin. 4, 12, 26; and Mel. 2, 1.

Agavē or **Agauē**, ōis, f., = Ἀγαίη. I. A daughter of Cadmus and Harmonia, wife of Echion, king of Thebes, who tore in pieces with her own hands her son Pentheus, because he cast contempt upon the orgies of Bacchus, Ov. M. 3, 725; Hyg. Fab. 184 and 240.—II. One of the Nereids, Hyg. praef. ad Fab.—III. One of the Amazons, Hyg. Fab. 163.

age and **agēdum**, v. ago, II. 12.

† **agea**, ae, f., a gangway in a ship, so called, acc. to Festus, quod in eā maxime quaeque res agi solet, p. 9 Müll.

† **Agēlastus**, i, m., = ἀγέλαστος (not laughing), a surname of M. Crassus, grandfather of the triumvir of the same name, Plin. 7, 19, 18, § 79; cf. Lucil. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 30, 92, and Tusc. 3, 15, 31.

agellulus, i, m. [a double dim. of ager; cf. ascellulus], a very small field, Symm. Ep. 2, 30.

agellus, i, m. dim. [ager], a small piece of ground, a little field; Agelli est hic sub urbe paulum quod locitas foras, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 26: agellus non sane major jugero uno, Varr. R. R. 3, 16: minora diu neglegunt, neque agellos singulorum nec viticulas persequuntur, Cic. N. D. 3, 35.

† **agema**, ōtis, n., = ἄγμα, in the Macedonian army, a corps or division of soldiers: addita his ala mille ferme equitum: agema eam vocabant, Liv. 37, 40; 42, 51; so id. 42, 58; Curt. 4, 13, 26.

Agedicum, i, n., a town in Gallia Lugdunensis, acc. to the Tabul. Peuting. Agedicum, now Sens, Caes. B. G. 6, 44; 7, 10.

Agēnor, ōris, m., = Ἀγήνωρ, a son of Belus, king of Phoenicia, father of Cadmus and Europa, and ancestor of Dido; hence, poet., Agenoris urbs, i. e. Carthage, Verg. A. 1, 338.—Agenore natus, i. e. Cadmus, Ov. M. 3, 51; 97; 257.—Whence, deriv. I. **Agēnorēus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Agenor: bos, i. e. Jupiter, who, in the form of a bull, carried off Europa, the daughter of Agenor, Ov. F. 6, 712: aēna, Phoenician, Sil. 7, 642; cf. Mart. 10, 16.—Also for Carthaginian (cf. Agenor), Sil. 1, 14: nepotes, i. e. the Carthaginians, id. 17, 404: ductor, i. e. Hannibal, id. 17, 392.—2. **Agēnoridēs**, ae, patr. m., a male descendant of Agenor. I. His son Cadmus, Ov. M. 3, 8; so id. ib. 3, 81; 90; 4, 562; id. P. 1, 3, 77.—II. Perseus, whose grandfather, on the mother's side, Danaüs, was descended from Agenor, Ov. M. 4, 771.

agens, entis, v. ago, P. a.

ager, grī, m. [ἀγρός; Germ. Acker, Eng. acre, Sanscr. agras= surface, floor; Grimm conjectured that it was connected with ago, ἄγω, a peccore agendo, and this was the ancient view; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 34 Müll., and Don. ad Ter. Ad. 3, 47; so the Germ. Trift=pasture, from treiben, to drive]. I. In an extended sense, territory, district, domain, the whole of the soil belonging to a community (syn.: terra, tellus, aruum, solium, rus, humus; opp. terra, which includes

many such possessions taken together; cf Nieb. R. m. Gesch. 2, 694 sq.; Ager Tusculanus . . . non terra, Varr. L. 1, 7, 2, 84: praeda atque agro adfecit familiares suos, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 38: abituros agro Achivos, id. ib. 1, 53, 71: ut melior fundus Hirpinus sit, sive ager Hirpinus (totum enim possidet), quam, etc., Cic. Agr. 3, 2: fundum habet in agro Thurino, id. Fragm. ap. Quint. 4, 2, 131 (pro Tull. 14): Rhenus, qui agrum Helvetium a Germanis dividit, Caes. B. G. 1, 2 Herz.: ager Noricus, id. ib. 1, 5: in agro Troade, Nep. Paus. 3: in agro Aretino, Sall. C. 36, 1: his civitas data agerque, Liv. 2, 16: in agro urbis Jericho, Vulg. Josue, 5, 13.—In the Roman polity: ager Romanus, *the Roman possessions in land* (distinguished from *ager peregrinus*, foreign territory) was divided into ager publicus, *public property, domains*, and ager privatus, *private estates*; v. Smith's Dict. Antiq., and Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 2, 695 and 696; cf. with 153 sq.—**II**. In a more restricted sense. **A**. *Improved or productive land, a field*, whether pasture, arable, nursery ground, or any thing of the kind; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, 7 sq.; 1, 71; Hab. Syn. 68, and Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 7, 13: agrum hunc mercatus sum: hic me exerceo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 94: agrum de nostro patre colendum habebat, id. Phorm. 2, 3, 17: ut ager quamvis fertilis, sine cultura fructuosus esse non potest, Cic. Tusc. 2, 5; id. Fl. 29: agrum colere, id. Rosc. Am. 18: conserere, Verg. E. 1, 73: agrum tuum non seres, Vulg. Lev. 19, 19: (homo) seminavit bonum semen in agro suo, id. Matt. 13, 24; id. Luc. 12, 16.—*Of a piece of ground where vines or trees are planted, a *nursery*: ut ager mundus purusque fiat, ejus arbor atque vitis fecundior, Gell. 19, 12, 8.—Of a place of habitation in the country, *estate, villa*: in tuos ne agros confugiunt, Cic. Att. 3, 15 (so ἀγρός, Hom. Od. 24, 205).—**B**. *The fields, the open country, the country* (as in Gr. ἀγρός or ἄγροϊ), like rus, in opp. to the town, urbs (in prose writers generally only in the *plur.*), Ter. Eun. 5, 5, 2: homines ex agris concurrunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 44: non solum ex urbe, sed etiam ex agris, id. Cat. 2, 4, 8: annus pestilentis urbi agrisque, Liv. 3, 6; id. 3, 32: in civitatem et in agris, Vulg. Marc. 5, 14.—And even in opp. to a village or hamlet, *the open field*: sanum hominem modo ruri esse oportet, modo in urbe, saepiusque in agro, Cels. 1, 1.—**C**. *Poet.*, in opp. to mountains, plain, valley, *champaign*: ignotos montes agrosque salutat, Ov. M. 3, 25.—**D**. *As a measure of length* (opp. *frons, breadth*): mille pedes in fronte, trecentos cippus in agrum hic dabat, in *depth*, Hor. S. 1, 8, 12.

† agērāton, *i. n.*, = ἀγέρων (not growing old), a *plant that does not readily wither*, perhaps Achillea Ageraton, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 4, § 13.—**Ageratos**, *i. m.*, a designation of one of the *Aeons* of Valentinus, Tert. adv. Val. 8.

Agesilaüs, *i. m.*, = Ἀγησίλαος. **I**. *One of the most valiant of the Spartan kings, who conquered the Persian satrap Tissaphernes, and the Athenians and Boeotians at Coronea*. Plutarch and also Nepos wrote his life.—**II**. *An epithet of Pluto* (from his driving (ἀγών) all people into his kingdom), Lact. 1, 11, 31.

agesis, *i. e.* age sis, v. ago, II. 12.

ag-gaudéo (ag-), *ere, v. n.*, to be delighted with, to delight in (late Lat.): ego eram, cui aggaudebat, Lact. 4, 6; transl. of ἐγὼ ἦμαι γη προσέχαρεν, LXX. Prov. 8, 30.

ag-gemo (ag-), *ere, v. n.*, to groan, *wail, lament* at a thing: *absol.* or with *dat.* (only poet.): Adgemit Alcides, Ov. F. 3, 400, where Riese has *El gemit*: Adgemit et nostris ipsa carina maris, id. Tr. 1, 4, 10: uterque loquenti adgemit, Stat. Th. 11, 247.

ag-généro (ag-), *äre, v. a.*, to beget in addition to (late Lat.): alicui, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 19.

aggeniculor (ag-), *äri, v. dep.* [genu, geniculor], to bow the knee before, to kneel before (late Lat.): alicui, Tert. Poen. 9.

agger, *eris, m.* [ad-gero]. **I**. *Things brought to a place in order to form an elevation above a surface or plain, as rubbish, stone, earth, sand, brushwood, materials for a rampart*, etc. (in the hist., esp. Caes., freq.; sometimes in the poets): ab opere revocandi milites, qui paulo longius agge-

ris petendi causa processerant, Caes. B. G. 2, 20: aggere paludem explere, id. ib. 7, 58; cf. id. ib. 7, 86: longius erat agger petendus, id. B. C. 1, 42; 2, 15 al.: superjecto aggere terreno, Suet. Calig. 19; cf. id. ib. 37: implere cavernas aggere, Curt. 8, 10, 27: fossas aggere complere, Verg. A. 9, 567: avis e medio aggere exit, *from the midst of the pile of wood*, Ov. M. 12, 524.—**But far oftener**, **II**. *Esp.* **A**. *The pile formed by masses of rubbish, stone, earth, brushwood, etc., collected together*; acc. to its destination, a *dam, dike, mole, pier*; a *hillock, mound, wall, bulwark, rampart*, etc.; esp. freq. in the hist. of artificial elevations for military purposes: tertium militare sepimentum est fossa et terreus agger, a *clay or mud wall*, Varr. R. R. 1, 14, 2: aggeribus niveis (with snow-drifts) informis Terra, Verg. G. 3, 334: atque ipsis proelia miscent Aggeribus murorum, *pleon.* for muris, id. A. 10, 24; cf. id. ib. 10, 144: ut coctis tollerent aggere opus, of the walls of Babylon, Prop. 4, 10, 22.—**A dike of earth for the protection of a harbor (Ital. *molo*), Vitruv. 5, 12, 122; Ov. M. 14, 445; 15, 690.—**A causeway** through a swamp: aggeres unido paludum et fallacibus campis imponere, Tac. A. 1, 61.—**A heap or pile of arms**: agger armorum, Tac. H. 2, 70.—**Poet.**, for *mountains*: aggeres Alpini, Verg. A. 6, 830; so, Thessalici aggeres, i. e. *Pelion, Ossa, Olympus*, Sen. Herc. Oct. 168.—**A funeral pile of wood**, Ov. M. 9, 234, and Sen. Herc. Fur. 1216.—**A heap of ashes**: ab alto aggere, Luc. 5, 524 Weber.—**A high wave of the sea**: ab alto Aggere deiecit pelagi, Luc. 5, 674: consurgit ingens pontus in vastum aggerem, Sen. Hippol. 1015 (cf.: mons aquae, Verg. A. 1, 105).—**B**. *In milit. lang.* **1**. *A mound erected before the walls of a besieged city, for the purpose of sustaining the battering engines, and which was gradually advanced to the town*; cf. Smith's Dict. Antiq., and Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 2, 12: aggere, vineis, turribus oppidum oppugnare, Cic. Fam. 15, 4; id. Att. 5, 20: esset agger oppugnandae Italiae Graecia, id. Phil. 10, 9: celeriter vineis ad oppidum actis, aggere jacto turribusque constitutis, etc., Caes. B. G. 2, 12: jacere, to *throw up*, Sall. J. 37, 4; so Vulg. Isa. 29, 3: aggerem extruere, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: instruere, id. ib. 8, 41: promovere ad urbem, to *bring near to the city*, Liv. 5, 7.—**Hence, poet.**: stellatis axibus agger Erigitur, geminasque aequantis moenia turres Accipit, a *mound is built provided with wheels* (for moving it forwards), Luc. 3, 455; imitated by Sil. 13, 109.—**Since** such aggeres consisted principally of wood, they could be easily set on fire, Caes. B. C. 2, 14: horae momento simul aggerem ac vineas incendium hausit, Liv. 5, 7.—**Trop.**: Graecia esset vel receptaculum pulso Antonio, vel agger oppugnandae Italiae, *rampart, mound*, Cic. Phil. 10, 4: Agger Tarquini, *the mound raised by Tarquinius Superbus for the defence of the eastern part of the city of Rome, in the neighborhood of the present Porta S. Lorenzo*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 67; cf. id. 36, 15, 24, n. 2; *Hor. S. 1, 8, 15; Juv. 5, 153; so id. 8, 43; Quint. 12, 10, 74.—**Suet.** uses agger for *the Tarpeian rock*: quoad praecipitaretur ex aggere, Calig. 27.—**2**. *The mound raised for the protection of a camp before the trench (fossa), and from earth dug from it, which was secured by a stockade (vallum), consisting of sharpened stakes (valli)*; cf. Hab. Syn. 68, and Smith's Dict. Antiq.: in litore sedes, Castrorum in morem pinnis atque aggere cingit, Verg. A. 7, 159; Plin. 15, 14, 14, § 47.—**3**. *The tribunal, in a camp, formed of turf, from which the general addressed his soldiers*: stetit aggere saltus Cespitis, intrepiditate vultum meruitque timeri, Luc. 5, 317: vix eae turres senex, cum ductor ab aggere coepit, Stat. Th. 7, 374; cf. Tac. A. 1, 18 Lips.—**4**. *A military or public road, commonly graded by embankments of earth* (in the class. per. only in Verg. and Tac., and always in connection with viae, agger alone belonging only to later Lat.): viae depressus in aggere serpens, Verg. A. 5, 273: Aurelius agger, i. e. via Aurelia, Rutil. Itiner. 39: aggerem viae tres praetoriae cohortes obtinuerunt, Tac. H. 2, 24 and 42; 3, 21 and 23.**

* **aggeratim**, *adv.* [agger], in *heaps*, = *acervatim*, App. M. 4, p. 146, 2 Elm.

aggeratio (ag-), *önis, f.* [1. aggero], a *heaping up*; in coner. *that which is heaped up, a mole, dike* (not before the Aug. per.): naves supra adgerationem, quae fuerat sub aqua, sederunt, Vitruv. 10, 22, 263; Just. 2, 1 *fn.*

1. aggero (ag-), *ävi, ätum, 1, v. a.* [agger]. **I**. *Lit.*, to form an agger, or to heap up like an agger; hence, in gen., to heap up, pile up (cf. *cumulare*; only poet. and in post-Aug. prose): aggerat cadavera, Verg. G. 3, 556: Laurentis praemia pugnae aggerat, id. A. 11, 79: ossa disiecta vel aggerata, Tac. A. 1, 61; 1, 63.—**II**. *Transf.* **A**. *To heap up, i. e. to augment, increase*: incenditque animum dictis atque aggerat iras, Verg. A. 4, 197, and 11, 342: omne promissum, Stat. Th. 2, 198.—**B**. *To fill, fill up*: spatium, Curt. 4, 2.—**C**. *Aggerare arborem, in gardening, to heap up earth around a tree in order to protect the roots*, Col. 11, 2, 46.

2. ag-géro (ag-), *gessi, gestum, 3, v. a.* **I**. *To bear, carry, convey, bring to or toward a place; with ad or dat.* (in Plaut. freq.; in the class. per. rare; in Cic. perh. only once; more freq. in Tac.): quom eorum aggerimus bona, quin etiam ultro ipsi aggerunt ad nos, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 16: mihi his aggerunda etiam esse aqua, id. Rud. 2, 5, 27; so id. Cas. 1, 1, 36; Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 6: luta et linum aggerabant, Cic. ap. Non. 212, 16: ingens Aggeritur tumulo tellus, Verg. A. 3, 63: quadrantes patrimonio, Phaedr. 4, 19 (20): aggesta fluminibus terra, Plin. 17, 4, 3, § 28: aggerabat caespes, Tac. A. 1, 19.—**Trop.**, to bring forwards, lay to one's charge: proba, Tac. A. 13, 14: falsa, id. ib. 2, 57.—***II**. *To stick together soft masses*: haec genera (laterum ex terra cretosa factorum) non sunt ponderosa et facilius adgeruntur, Vitruv. 2, 3, 35.

* **aggestim (ag-)**, *adv.* [agger], in *heaps, abundantly*, Vulg. 2 Macc. 13, 5.

aggestio (ag-), *önis, f.* [id.], a bearing to a place, a *heaping up*; in coner., a *mass of mud, heap of sand*, etc., Pall. 2, 13; 12, 15.

1. aggestus (ag-), *üs, m.* [id.], a bearing of carrying to a place, a *collecting, an accumulation, collection* (post-Aug. and rare): pabuli, materiae, lignorum, Tac. A. 1, 35: copiarum, id. H. 3, 60: harenae, Aur. Vict. Ep. 3.

2. aggestus, i, m., or **aggestum (ag-)**, *i, n.* [id.], an elevation formed like a dike or mound: prunas unius aggesti inserere juncturis, Amm. 20, 11; 19, 8.

ag-glóméro (ag-), *ävi, ätum, 1, v. a.*, *lit.*, to wind on (as on a ball): only poet., to add or join to, to amaze, and se, to join one's self to: et (se) lateri adglomerato nostro, Verg. A. 2, 341: cunctis, id. ib. 12, 458: Sigeaque pestis adglomerare fretum, raises it up (as a ball), i. e. *heaps it up*, Val. Fl. 2, 499.

ag-glütino (ag-), *ävi, ätum, 1, v. a.*, to glue, paste, solder, or cement to a thing, to fit closely to, to fasten to. **I**. *Lit.*, tu illud (prooemium) desecabis, hoc adglutinabis, you may remove that introduction, and add this instead of it. *Cic. Att. 10, 6; aliquid fronti, Cels. 6, 6, u. 1; so id. 7, 20, n. 4; Vitruv. 10, 13, 245: adglutinatio auro, Plin. 33, 5, 29, § 93: Fragmenta teporata adglutinantur, id. 36, 26, 67, § 199: adglutinabo pisces fluminum tuorum squamis tuis, Vulg. Ezech. 29, 4.—**II**. *Fig.*: ita mihi ad malum malae res plurimae se adglutinant, Plaut. Aul. 4, 10, 71; id. Men. 2, 2, 67: adglutinavi mihi omnem domum Israel, Vulg. Jer. 13, 11.

ag-grävresco (ag-), *äre, 3, v. inck.*, to become heavy. **I**. *Lit.*: propinquitae parti, Pac. ap. Non. 486, 5 (Trag. Rel. p. 85 Rib.).—**II**. *Fig.*, of sickness, to become violent, severe, dangerous: ne Philumena magis morbus adgravescat, grow worse, be aggravated, Ter. Heec. 3, 2, 2.

ag-grävo (ag-), *ävi, ätum, 1, v. a.* (first used in the Aug. per., and only in prose writers; perh. formed by Livy, who uses it very often), to add to the weight of, to make heavier. **I**. *Lit.*: adgravavit jugum nostrum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 12, 10: compedem meum, ib. Thren. 3, 7.—**II**. *Fig.* **A**. *In gen., to make worse or more dangerous,*

to *aggravate*: quo (bello) si adgravatae res essent, Liv. 4, 12: oder adgravans capita. Plin. 12, 17, 40, § 79: ictus, id. 28, 4, 7, § 37: vulnera, id. 28, 3, 6, § 31: dolorem, Curt. 8, 10: proclium, Vulg. 1 Par. 10, 3: quare aggravis corda vestra? i. e. *harden*, ib. 1 Reg. 6, 6.—**B.** Esp., to *oppress*, to *burden*, *annoy*, *incommode*: sine ope hostis, quae adgravaret, Liv. 44, 7 *fin.*: morbo adgravante (eum), Suet. Caes. 1: beneficia rationes nostras adgravatura, Sen. Ben. 4, 13: argumenta, quae per se nihil reum adgravare videantur, *appear to be without weight*, Quint. 5, 7, 18.

ag-gredio (ag-), ġre (act. form of *aggređior*; cf. *adorio*), 3, v. n., to go to, approach: hoc si adgređias, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 40: scrupula saxea Bacchi templa prope adgređite, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 6 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 97, Ribbeck has *adgređitor*, but proposes *adgređitor*).—*Pass.*: ut adgređer dolis, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 792, 22 P.: facillimis quibusque adgressis, Just. 7, 6.

ag-gredior (ag-), gressus, 3, v. dep. [*grator*] (second pers. pres. *aggređire*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 124; *inf.* *aggređiri*, id. Truc. 2, 5, 7: *aggređrier*, id. Merc. 2, 1, 24, and id. Rud. 3, 1, 9; *part. perf.* *aggređretus*, Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 6 Müll.), to go to or approach a person or thing (coinciding, both in signif. and constr.: with *adire*; Horace never uses *adgređi*: Cic. and the hist. very freq.); constr. with *ad* or *acc.* (cf. Zumpt, § 387). **I.** In gen.: ad hunc Phileniūm adgređimur? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 90: adgređior hominem, id. Curc. 2, 3, 59.—With *loc. adv.*: non enim repellere iudē, quo adgređi cupiet, Cic. de Or. 3, 17, 63.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Aliquem, to go to or approach, for the purpose of conversing or advising with, asking counsel of, entreating or soliciting something of; to *apply to*, *address*, *solicit*, etc.: quoniam hunc adgređior de illā? Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 50: Locustam ego Romae adgređiar atque, ut arbitror, commovebo, *apply to*, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1: Damasippum velim adgređiare, to *solicit*, id. Att. 12, 33: legatos adgređitor, Sall. J. 46, 4: adgređi aliquem pecuniā, i. e. to *attempt to bribe*, to *tamper with*, id. ib. 23, 1: reliquos legatos eādem viā (i. e. pecuniā) adgressus, id. ib. 16, 4: aliquem dictis, to *accost*, Verg. A. 4, 92: aliquem precibus, to *pray one*, Tac. A. 13, 37: animos largitione, id. H. 1, 78: acrius alicuius modestiam, id. A. 2, 26: crudelitate Principis, *spur on*, *stir up*, id. ib. 16, 18.—**B.** To go to or against one in a hostile manner, to *fall on*, *attack*, *assault* (prop. of an open, direct attack, while *adorior* denotes a secret, unexpected approach): quis audeat bene comitatum adgređi? Cic. Phil. 12, 10: milites palantes mermes adgređi, Sall. J. 66, 3: adgressus eum interfecit, Vulg. 3 Reg. 2, 34: aliquem vi, Sall. C. 43, 2: unus adgressus est Hannibalem, Liv. 23, 9: regionem, Vell. 2, 109: somno gravatum ferro, Ov. M. 5, 659; so id. ib. 12, 482; 13, 333: senatum, Suet. Aug. 19; so id. ib. 10; id. Calig. 12; id. Oth. 6; id. Dom. 17: inopinantes adgressus, Just. 2, 8.—**C.** To go to or set about an act or employment, to *undertake*, *begin* (so esp. often in Cic.); constr. with *inf.*, *ad*, or *acc.*—With *inf.*: adgređtus fari, Enn. ap. Fest. p. 6 Müll.: quā de re disserere adgređior, Lucr. 6, 941; so id. 6, 981: quā prius adgređiar quam de re fundere fata, id. 5, 111: quidquam gerere, id. 5, 168; once in Cic. with *inf.*: de quibus dicere adgređior, Off. 2, 1.—With *ad*: si adgređior ad hanc disputationem, Cic. N. D. 3, 3: ad dicendum, id. Brut. 37: ad crimen, id. Clu. 3: ad petitionem consulatūs, id. Mur. 7: ad faciendam injuriam, id. Off. 1, 7 *fin.*—With *acc.*: cum adgređior accipitem causam, Cic. de Or. 2, 44, 186: magnum quid, id. Att. 2, 14: in omnibus negotiis priusquam adgređiare (sc. ea), id. Off. 1, 21, 73: adgređiar igitur (sc. causam), si, etc., id. Acc. 2, 20, 64: aliam rem adgređitor, Sall. J. 92, 4: adgređitorque inde ad pacis longe maximum opus, Liv. 1, 42: opus adgređior opimum casibus, Tac. H. 1, 2: multa magnus ducibus non adgređienda, Liv. 24, 49: ad rem publicam, Vell. 2, 33.—**Poet.**: magnos honores, *enter upon*, Verg. E. 4, 48: fatale adgređi avellerē Palladium, id. A. 2, 165: Jugurtham beneficium vincere adgressus est, Sall. J. 9, 3; so id. ib. 21, 3; 75, 2: Caesarem pellere adgressi sunt, Tac. Or. 17: isthmum perfodere

adgressus, Suet. Ner. 19; id. Calig. 13; id. Claud. 41.

ag-grego (ag-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [*greg*, *grego*]. ***I.** To bring or add to a flock: ADGREGARE: ad gregem ducere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.—Hence, **II.** To add to something; se adgregare, to *attach one's self to*, to *follow* or *adhere to* (more rare than *adungere*, and only in prose, but class.): si secum suos eduxerit, et eodem ceteros naufragos adgregaverit, Cic. Cat. 1, 12: filium eodem indicio ad patris interitum, to *implicate in*, id. Vatin. 10, 25: te semper in nostrum numerum adgregare soleo, to *add to*, *reckon among*, id. Mur. 7, 16: meam voluntatem ad summi viri dignitatem adgregassem, *had shown my zeal for the increase of his reputation*, id. Fam. 1, 9: se ad eorum amicitiam, to *join or ally themselves to*, Caes. B. G. 6, 12; Vell. 2, 91: oppidani adgregant se Amphotero, Curt. 4, 5; and instead of se adgregare, the *pass.*: ne desiccantibus adgregarentur, Suet. Ner. 43.

ag-gressio (ag-), ōnis, f. [*aggređior*]. **I.** A going to or toward a thing (very rare; in the class. per. only in rhet. lang. for a proem, introduction to a speech = *prooemium*): cumque animos primā adgressionē occupaverit, infirmabit excludetque contraria, *Cic. Or. 15, 50.—Also a *rhetorical syllogism*, Gr. ἐπιχειρήματα, Quint. 5, 10, 4; 28, 14, 27.—**II.** An attack, assault (cf. *aggređior*, II. B.); App. M. 8, p. 208, 27 Elm.

ag-gressor (ag-), ōris, m. [*id.*], one that attacks, an *assault*, *aggressor* (only in the Lat. of the Pandects), Dig. 29, 5, 1 *fin.*; also for a *robber*, ib. 48, 9, 7 al.

ag-gressura (ag-), ae, f. [*id.*], an attack, assault (only in App. and in the Pandects), Dig. 49, 16, 5; so ib. 29, 5, 3; App. M. 7, p. 190, 41 Elm.

1. ag-gressus (ag-), a, um, *Part.* of *aggređior*.

2. ag-gressus (ag-), ūs, m. [*aggređior*]. ***I.** An attack, assault (cf. *aggređior*, II. B.), Dig. 36, 1, 17.—**II.** An entering upon, beginning; opp. exitus (cf. *aggređior*, II. C.), Firm. Math. 2, 10.

ag-guberno (ag-), āre, 1, v. a. [*ad*, intensive], to guide, govern, manage. **I.** Lit. adguberno iter pedibus, Flor. 3, 5, 15.—**II.** Trop.: adgubernante fortuna, Flor. 2, 8, 1.

agilis, e, adj. [ago]. **I.** *Pass.*, that can be easily moved, easily movable (mostly poet.; not in Cic.): qui restitissent agili classi navos tormenta machinasque portantes? Liv. 30, 10: haec querulas agili percurrit pollice chordas, Ov. Am. 2, 4, 27: factus inops agili peragit freta caerulea remo, id. H. 15, 65; so, agilis rota, id. P. 2, 10, 34: aēr agilior et tenrior, Sen. Q. N. 2, 10 al.—**II.** Act. **A.** That moves easily or quickly; nimble, agile, quick, rapid: sic tibi secretis agilis dea saltibus adsit, swift or fleet-footed Diana, Ov. H. 4, 169: sic super agilis Cyllenius, swift-flying, id. M. 2, 720.—Also of things, quick, sudden: agilem dari facilemque victoriam, Sisenn. ap. Non. 58, 1: argumentatio agilior et acrior et instantior, Quint. 11, 3, 164 al.—**B.** With the accessory idea of activity, quick, hasty, or precipitate in action; prompt, active, busy (with direct reference to the action, and hence used of inanimate things; while *sedulus*, *diligent*, *assiduous*, regards more the state of mind; both, however, refer to the simple idea of mobility, Doed. Syn. 1, 122; cf. Front. Differ. 2203 P.): Nunc agilis flo et mersor civilibus undis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 16 (= negotiosus, πρακτικός, Schol.): oderunt Sedatum celeres, agilem gnauvumque remissi, id. ib. 1, 18, 90: ipse quid audes? Quae circumvolitas agilis thyma, busy, id. ib. 1, 3, 21: vir navus, agilis, providus, Vell. 2, 105; Ov. F. 2, 516 (opp. ignavus); id. Am. 1, 9, 45: animus agilis et pronus ad motus, Sen. Tranq. 2.—**Comp.**, Sen. Ep. 74.—**Sup.**, as given by Prisc. p. 606 P., and Charis. p. 89, is *agillimus*; but Charis. p. 162, *agillissimus*; both forms, however, are given without examples; cf. Rudd. 1, p. 171, n. 12.—**Adv.**: **agiliter**, Amm. 14, 2; 28, 2.—**Comp.**, Col. 2, 2.

agilitas, ātis, f. [*agilis*], the condition of agilis, mobility, nimbleness, activity, quickness, fleetness, agility. **I.** Lit.: navium,

Liv. 26, 51: rotarum, Curt. 4, 6: cursus et agilitas alicuius, mobility, Quint. 11, 3, 180.—**II.** Trop.: agilitas, ut ita dicam, mollitiaque naturae, *Cic. Att. 1, 17, 4.

agiliter, adv., v. agilis.

agina, ac, f. [ago], the opening in the upper part of a balance, in which the tongue moves (*agitur*), Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll.; cf. also Tert. adv. Herm. 41; Pudic. 9.—Hence, † **aginatores** dieuntur, qui parvo lucro moventur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll.

† **āgipēs, pēdis, m.** [ago-pes], in Lucilius = *pedarius senator*, a senator who silently passes over to him for or with whom he intends to vote, Fest. s. v. *pedarium*, p. 210 Müll.; *agipes* ut vocem mittere coepit, Lucil. p. 145 Müll.

Agis, idis (acc. *Agin*, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 80), m., = Ἄγισ. **I.** A king of Sparta, murdered by his own subjects, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 80; cf. Plut. Agis.—**II.** Brother of Agesilaus and son of Archidamus, Nep. Ages. 1, 4.—**III.** A Lycian, Verg. A. 10, 751.

* **agitabilis, e, adj.** [agito], that can be easily moved, easily movable (as an epithet of orms of the air), light: aēr, Ov. M. 1, 75.

agitatio, ōnis, f. [*id.*], the state of being in motion, motion, movement, agitation (in good class. prose). **I.** Lit.: agitationes fluctuum, Cic. Mur. 17: agitatio et motus linguae, id. N. D. 2, 54: lecticae, Liv. 27, 29: agitatione agitabitur terra, Vulg. Isa. 24, 20.—**II.** Trop. (mostly in philol. lang.), activity: nunquam animus agitatione et motu esse vacuus potest, Cic. Div. 2, 62, 128: adhibenda est actio quaedam, non solum mentis agitatio, contemplation, thought, id. Off. 1, 5 *fin.*: magnarum rerum agitatio et administratio, id. Inv. 2, 54: studiorum, prosecution, id. Sen. 7: opus est sapienti agitatione virtutum, the practice, exercise, Sen. Ep. 109: agitatione rerum ad virtutem capessendam excitari, Val. Max. 7, 2, 1.

agitator, ōris, m. [*id.*], pr. he that puts a thing in motion; used exclusively of those who drive animals (asses, horses, etc.), a driver (cf. *agaso*): agitator aselli, poet. for a peasant, Verg. G. 1, 273: equorum Achillis, i. e. the charioteer, id. A. 2, 476: sustinet currum ut boni saepe agitator equosque, Lucil. p. 154 Müll.—Hence, **II.** Esp., a charioteer, a combatant in the games of the circus, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 50: ego ut agitator callidus priusquam ad finem veniam, equos sustinebo, Cic. Acc. 2, 20; Suet. Calig. 55; so Inscr. Orell. 2593 sq.: agitatores consopiti sunt, Vulg. Nah. 2, 3.

agitatrix, tris, f. [agitator], she that puts a thing in motion (late Lat.): silvarum agitatrix Diana, i. e. huntress, Arn. 4, p. 141.—Trop., App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 6, 15 Elm.

agitatus, ūs, m. [agito], a state of motion, a being in motion, movement, agitation (only ante- and post-class.). **I.** Lit., Varr. L. L. 5, § 12 Müll. dub. (Müll. reads: ubi agitatur); id. ib. 6, § 41 Müll.: anima corpori praestat agitatum, Macr. Sonn. Scip. 2, 12: si agitatu suo aquam movent, id. Sat. 7, 8.—**II.** Trop.: mentis, activity, Varr. L. L. 6, § 42 Müll.

agito, āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. a. [ago], as if the supine were *agito*; cf.: quaero quaerito. **I.** Lit., to put a thing in motion, to drive or impel (mostly poet., or in more elevated prose; from poetry it passed, after the Aug. per., into common prose). **A.** Of cattle, to drive, conduct (cf. ago): calcari quadrupedem agitabo advorsum olivum, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 118: stimulo boves agitat, Vulg. Eccl. 38, 26: hanc in curru bijugos agitare leones, drives her span of lions, Lucr. 2, 602: agitantur quadrigae, Varr. L. L. 6, § 41 Müll.: ad flumina currus, Verg. G. 3, 18: jussit agitari currum suum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 9, 4: lanigeros greges hirtasque capellas, to drive, poet. for to tend, Verg. G. 3, 287: sacros jugales (dracones), Ov. M. 5, 661: quadrigas bigasque et equos desultorios, Suet. Caes. 39.—**B.** Of the motion of other things, to move, impel, shake: tiremen in portu, Nep. Dion. 9, 2: alas, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 21: manibus leves agitavit habenas, id. M. 7, 221: hastam, id. ib. 3, 667: caput, to move the head (in token of assent = annuere), id. ib. 1, 567: arundinem vento agitatum, Vulg. Matt. 11, 7.—Esp., of animals, to hunt, chase, pursue: etiam excitaturus

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non sis nec agitaturs feras. Cic. Off. 3, 17: aquila insectans alias aves atque agitans, id. Div. 2, 70: trepidas columbas, Ov. M. 5, 606; 11, 300: damas, id. ib. 10, 539: cursu timidus onagros, Verg. G. 3, 409 al.—**C.** Of the motion caused by the wind, to drive to and fro, toss about, agitate, disturb: ventus enim fit, ubi est agitando percitus aer, when the air is violently agitated and driven, Lucr. 6, 686: mare ventorum vi agitari atque turbari, Cic. Clu. 49 fin.; id. Univ. 3, 7: freta ponti Incipit agitata tumescere, Verg. G. 1, 357: aristas, Ov. A. A. 1, 553: Zephyris agitata Tempe, Hor. C. 3, 1, 24: ventis agitur pinus, id. ib. 2, 10, 9: veteres agitantur orni, id. ib. 1, 9, 12: agitare aura capillos, id. Epod. 15, 9.—**D.** Of the motion caused by the water: agitata numina Frojae, tossed or driven about upon the sea, Verg. A. 6, 68; Prop. 3, 21, 5.—**E.** In gen., of the motion caused by other things: magnes (lapis) agitat (ferri ramenta) per aes, Lucr. 6, 1054: agitari inter se concurrunt, Cic. N. D. 1, 39: pulsus externo agitari, Macr. Somn. Scip. 9.—**Poet.** of mist, to produce it by motion or agitation: dejectuque (Peneus) gravi tenues agitantia fumos Nubila concludit, and by its impetuous descent (into the valley) raises clouds producing mist, Ov. M. 1, 571.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To rouse up, excite, move, urge, drive, impel one to something: aliquid, sometimes in aliquid (so in Florus very freq.): in furias agitantur equae, are excited to fury, Ov. A. A. 2, 487: agitare plebem, to stir up, rouse, Liv. 3, 11: populum, Flor. 2, 12, 2; so id. 11, 6, 2 al.: agitatus cupiditate regni, id. 3, 1: gens sacratis legibus agitata in exitum urbis, id. 1, 16, 7.—**B.** To disquiet, disturb, to drive hither and thither, to vex, trouble, torment (the fig. taken from the sea agitated by storm; cf. Gernh. and Beier upon Cic. Off. 1, 24, 82): dii deaque te agitant irati, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 115: atra billis agitat hominem, id. Capt. 3, 4, 64; so id. Curc. 1, 1, 92; 2, 1, 24: ut eos agitent furiae, neque usquam consistere patientur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 24 (cf. Verg. A. 3, 331: scelerum furis agitatus Orestes, id. ib. 4, 471): suum quemque scelus agitat amentiaque afficit, id. ib. 24: agitare et insequi potestas, Tac. Or. 4; 25 and 41: multis injuriis jactata atque agitata, Cic. Quint. 2: est magni viri, rebus agitata (= perturbata, Beier) punire fontes, id. Off. 1, 24, 82: agitatur animus inopia rei familiaris et conscientia scelerum, Sall. C. 5, 7: quos conscientia defectionis agitabat, Tac. Agr. 16: commotus metu atque libidine diversus agitabatur, was drawn in different directions, Sall. J. 25, 6; Liv. 22, 12: ne te semper inops agitet vexetque cupido, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 98: quos agitabat timor, Tac. Agr. 16: timore et metu agitati, Vulg. Judith, 15, 1: injuriis agitatus, Flor. 1, 8, 7: seditionibus, Just. 12, 4, 12.—**C.** To assail with reproach, derision, insult; to reprove, blame, scoff, deride, insult, mock: agitat rem militarem, insectatur totam legationem, attacks, ridicules, Cic. Mur. 9, 21; id. Brut. 28, 109: mea saevus agitat fastidia verbis, Hor. Epod. 12, 13; without verbis: agitant expertia frugis, id. A. P. 341: vesanum potam agitant pueri, id. ib. 456.—**D.** In gen., to drive or urge on a thing, to accomplish or do, to drive at, to be employed in, be engaged in, to have, hold, keep, to celebrate; v. ago, II. D. (in the historians, esp. Sallust, very freq.): Haec ego non agitem? should I not drive at? Juv. 1, 52: vigillas, to keep, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 27; so, custodiam, id. Rud. 3, 6, 20; so Tac. A. 11, 18: hoc agitemus convivium vino et sermone suavi, let us celebrate, Plaut. As. 5, 1, 7: Dionysia, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 11; so id. Hec. 1, 2, 18: convivia, Ov. M. 7, 431; Suet. Claud. 32: festa gaudia, Sil. 15, 423: meum natalem, Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 16; so festos dies, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 63: jocos, Ov. M. 3, 319: agraria lex a Flavio tribuno plebis vehementer agitabatur, was powerfully urged, supported, Cic. Att. 1, 19: quae cum praeccepta parentis mei agitare, was striving to comply with, Sall. J. 14, 2 (modestius dictum pro: studere, ut agerem, Curt.), laeti pacem agitabamus, were at peace, enjoyed the delights of peace, id. ib. 14, 10: dicit se missum a consule venisse quaesitum ab eo, pacem an bellum agitaturus foret, id. ib. 109, 2: quoniam deditiois morā induciae agitabatur, there was a truce, id. ib. 29, 4; id. C. 24, 2.—

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Poet.: eeu primas agitant acies, certamina miscunt, as if they formed the front rank, Sil. 9, 330.—Hence of time, esp. life, to pass, spend (cf. ago, II. D. 5): vita hominum sine cupiditate agitabatur, Sall. C. 2, 1: agitare aevum, Verg. G. 4, 154; id. A. 10, 235: festos dies, Tac. H. 3, 78.—In Sall., Tac., Flor., et al., agitare absol., to live, dwell, abide, sojourn, be: hi propius mare Africum agitabant, Sall. J. 18, 9; cf. id. ib. 19, 5; id. Fragm. H. 3, 11; so id. J. 54, 2; 59, 1; 94, 4: lacti Germani agitabant, Tac. A. 1, 50: secretus agitat, id. ib. 11, 21: montium editis sine cultu atque eo ferocibus agitabant, id. ib. 4, 46; Flor. 4, 12, 48.—**E.** Of the mind: agitare aliquid or de aliqua re (in corde, in mente, animo, cum animo, secum, etc.), to drive at a thing in the mind, i. e. to turn over, revolve, to weigh, consider, meditate upon, and with the idea of action to be performed or a conclusion to be made, to deliberate upon, to devise, contrive, plot, to be occupied with, to design, intend, etc.: id ego semper mecum sic agito et comparo, Att. ap. Non. 256, 20: quom eam rem in corde agito, Plaut. Truc. 2, 5, 3: id agitans mecum, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 10; so Sall. J. 113, 3: habet nihil aliud quod agitet in mente, Cic. N. D. 1, 41: est tuum sic agitare animo, ut, etc., id. Fam. 6, 1: quae omnes animo agitabant, Tac. A. 6, 9: provincias secretis imaginationibus agitans, id. ib. 15, 36: in animo bellum, Liv. 21, 2; Vell. 1, 16; Quint. 12, 2, 28.—With inf., as object: ut mente agitaret bellum renovare, Nep. Ham. 1, 4.—**Poet.** aliquid jam dudum invadere magnum Mens agitat milii, Verg. A. 9, 187.—Sometimes also without mente, animo, and the like, agitare aliquid, in the same signif.: quodsi ille hoc unum agitare coeperit, esse, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 96: rem a me saepe deliberatam et multum agitatam requiris, id. Ac. 1, 2: orator omnia quaesita, disputata, tractata, agitata (well considered or weighed) esse debent, id. de Or. 3, 14: fugam, Verg. A. 2, 640.—So esp. freq. in Tac.: Britanni agitare inter se mala servitutis, Agr. 15: bellum adversus patrem agitare, id. H. 4, 86; id. A. 1, 5; 1, 12.—With de: de bello, Tac. H. 2, 1: agitanti de Claudio, id. ib. 15, 50; 1, 12; id. H. 4, 59.—With num: agitare, num Messalinam depellerent amore Silii, Tac. A. 11, 29; id. H. 1, 19.—With ne: agitare placeretne, etc., Tac. H. 3, 1.—With an: an Artaxata pergeret, agitavit, Tac. A. 13, 41.—With quomodo, Tac. A. 2, 12.—With ut (of purpose): ut Neronem pudor caperet, insita spe agitari, Tac. A. 16, 26.—**F.** To treat or speak of or concerning a thing, to confer about, deliberate upon: Romae per omnis locos et conventus de facto consulis agitari (impers., for agitabatur), discussions were had, Sall. J. 30, 1: cum de foedere victor agitare, Liv. 9, 5; 30, 3.—* **G.** Sat agitare, with gen., in Plaut., = sat agere, to have enough to do, to have trouble with: nunc agitas sat tute tuarum rerum, Bacch. 4, 3, 23.

Aglaia (trisyll.), ae, and **Aglaia** or **Aglaie**, f., = Ἀγλαία and Ἀγλαίη (brightness, splendor), one of the graces, Sen. Ben. 1, 3; Verg. Cat. 11, 60.

Aglaophon, ontis, m., = Ἀγλαόφων, a celebrated Greek painter, before Zeuxis, Cic. de Or. 3, 7; Plin. 35, 9, 36; § 60; Quint. 12, 10, 3 Spald.

† **aglaiphōtis**, idis, f., = ἀγλαίφωτις (splendidly bright). **I.** A magic herb of a brilliant color: aglaiphotim herbam, quae admirationem hominum propter eximium colorem acceperit nomen, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 160.—**II.** The peony (Paeonia officinalis, Linn.), App. Herb. 65.

† **aglaspis**, idis, m., = ΑΓΛΑΣΠΗΣ, i. e. ἀγλαυ-όσπις (with a glittering shield), soldiers with bright shields, Liv. 44, 41 (others, as Weissenb. and Madv., perh. more correctly read chalcaspides, with brazen shields).

Aglauros, i, f., a daughter of Cecrops, and sister of Herse and Pandrosos, changed by Mercury into a stone, Ov. M. 2, 560; 739, 819 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 166.

agmen, inis, n. [as if contr. from agmen, from ago; cf. tegimen, tegmen, from tegeo]. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., a train, i. e. a collected multitude in motion or moving forward; of things of any kind, but esp. (so most freq. in prose) of men or animals.

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—Of streams of water, motion, course, current: quod per amoenam urbem leni fluit agmine flumen, Ann. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4: inde super terras fluit agmine dulci, Lucr. 5, 272; cf. id. 6, 638; also, in imitation of Enn., Verg. and Val. Fl.: leni fluit agmine Thybris, Verg. A. 2, 782; cf. Val. Fl. 4, 721.—Of a train or succession of clouds: denso sunt agmine nubes, Lucr. 6, 100.—Of rain: immensus caelo venit agmen aquarum, body, mass, Verg. G. 1, 322.—Of atoms: agmine condensa naturam corporis explent, crowded into a compact mass, Lucr. 1, 607.—Of oars: agmine remorum celeri, with quick plashing of oars, Verg. A. 5, 211.—Of a flock of birds: agmine magno Corvorum, Verg. G. 1, 381.—Of a snake winding onwards: cum mediū nexu extremaeque agmina caudae Solyvorum, Verg. G. 3, 424; cf. id. A. 2, 212.—Of clouds of dust following any thing in rapid motion, as men, animals, etc.: agmina cervi Pulverulenta, Verg. A. 4, 154.—And, as subst. concr., of birds: turba Agminis algeri, of the winged band, Verg. A. 12, 249.—Of ants: frugilegas asperimus agmine longo formicas, Ov. M. 7, 624; so id. ib. 7, 638.—Of the stars: diffugiunt stellae; quarum agmina cogit Lucifer, Ov. M. 2, 114; so id. ib. 1, 97 al.—Esp. of a company of persons, a multitude, troop, crowd, number, band: ut a Brundisio usque Romam agmen perpetuum totius Italiae viderem, Cic. Pis. 22: magno senatorum agmine, Tac. H. 3, 55: ingens mulierum agmen, Liv. 2, 40: muliere et miserabile agmen, Tac. A. 1, 40: numero agmen reorum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9, and Tac. H. 4, 6: Eumenidum agmina, Verg. A. 4, 469.—But particularly, **B.** The train, procession, march, progress of an army: de castris, de agminibus, etc., dicere, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 210: ne miles gregarius in castris, neve in agmine servum aut jumentum haberet, Sall. J. 45, 2: pugnantum saepe directae acie, saepe in agminibus, saepe eruptionibus, Vell. 2, 47: effuso agmine abire, Liv. 44, 39: uno agmine victores cum victis in urbem irrupere, id. 2, 30: uno agmine persequentes, Vulg. Judith, 15, 4 al.—**II.** Transf., concr., an army, and properly considered as in motion, on the march (while exercitus is a disciplined army, and acies an army in battle-array).—As soon as the signal for marching was given, the Extraordinarii and the allies of the right wing, with their baggage, first put themselves in motion, then the legions, and last the allies of the left wing, with a part of the cavalry, which either rode behind the army, ad agmen claudendum or cogendum, to close the train, i. e. to keep it together, or on the side in such an order (composito agmine, non itineri magis apto quam proelio) that it might be easily put into the line of battle, if the enemy ventured to attack it; cf. Sall. J. 46, 6.—An army in close ranks was called agmen justum, Tac. H. 1, 68, or agmen pilatum, Sev. ad Verg. A. 12, 121.—When there was no apprehension of the enemy, less care was taken for the protection of the army: agmine incauto, i. e. minus munito, ut interpacatos, dicebat, sc. consul, Liv. 35, 4.—The order of march was, however, different, according to circumstances and the nature of the ground, Liv. 35, 4; 27, 28; and cf. Smith's Antiq.—Sometimes the army marched in the form of a square, agmen quadratum, with their baggage in the middle, so as to be in battle-array on meeting the enemy; hence agmen quadratum often means the same as acies triplex, an army formed in line of battle, only that the former indicates that they are on the march, and the latter that they are at rest.—Hence, like acies, with the epithet primum, the vanguard, Liv. 34, 28; Tac. Agr. 35: medium, the centre, Liv. 10, 41; Tac. H. 4, 22: extremum, Liv. 34, 28; Tac. H. 2, 100; or, novissimum, the rear, rear-guard, Liv. 44, 33; so, extremi agminis, Vulg. Deut. 25, 18: ut inde agmine quadrato ad urbem accederet, marching in a square, Cic. Phil. 13, 8: pariter atque in conspectu hostium quadrato agmine necedere, Sall. J. 100, 1; cf. id. ib. 46, 6, 7: Hannibal agmine quadrato animum ingressus, Liv. 21, 5; so id. 31, 36; 37, 39: quadrato agmine velut in aciem inquit, Curt. 5, 1, 19 al.—Sometimes, esp. in the poets in the plur., in gen

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sense, = exercitus or copiae, *an army, host, troops*: huic tanto agmini dux defuit, Just. 12, 10: occidit Daci Cotisonis agmen, Hor. C. 3, 8, 18: agmina curru Proferit, Verg. A. 12, 329: barbarorum Claudius agmina diruit, Hor. C. 4, 14, 29: so id. S. 2, 1, 14: id. Epod. 17, 9: Ov. M. 3, 535: 5, 151, 161: 6, 423: Dei agnatum Israel, Vulg. 1 Reg. 17, 45: agmina ejus dispergam, ib. Ezech. 12, 14: 38, 6.—For *military service, warfare*: rudis agnatum Sponsus, Hor. C. 3, 2, 9.—**B.** Trop. **1.** *An army, troop, band, multitude*: educenda dictio est ex hac domesticâ exercitatione et umbratili medium in agmen, in pulverem, in clamorem, in castra, aciemque forenssem, i. e. before the public, Cic. de Or. 1, 34, 157: e Brundisio usque Roman agmen perpetuum totius Italiae, *an unbroken train*, id. Pis. 22, 1: ingens mulierum agmen, Liv. 2, 40: 9, 17: agmina Eumenidum, Verg. A. 4, 469: 6, 572: agmina comitum, Ov. Tr. 14, 30: in angusto fidus comes agmine turbae, Tib. 1, 5, 63: numerosum agmen reorum, Plin. Ep. 3, 9: agmen occupationum, *an army of*, id. ib. 2, 8.—**2.** *March, movement*: agmina fati et volumina, Gell. 6, 2, 5.

agninalis, e, *adj.* [agnem], *pertaining to a mare or train* (only in the Pandects): equi, *pack-horses*, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 21.—*Ab-sol.*: agninalis, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 6.

agninatum, *adv.* [id.], *by troops, in trains, in crowds*, = gregatim (only in late Lat.): elephantii oberrant agninatim, Sol. 25; App. M. 4, p. 151, 35 Elm.—Trop., App. M. p. 146, 2 Elm.

1. agna, ae (*abl. plur.* agnabus, Hier. Retr. 2, 35, 1), *f.* [agnus], *a ewe lamb*, Varr. R. 2, 2, 2; Vulg. Gen. 21, 28: humilis, Hor. C. 2, 17, 32: pulla, id. S. 1, 8, 27: muta, id. ib. 2, 3, 19: nitida, id. ib. 2, 3, 214: novella, Ov. P. 1, 118: pavens, id. M. 6, 527: tenera, Stat. Th. 8, 576.

2. agna, ae, *f.*, *a blade, a straw*, Fest. s. v. pennatus, p. 211 Müll. [kindr. with 2. acus, q. v.; cf. Aufrecht in Zeitschr. für vergl. Sprachf. 1, p. 354].

‡ **Agnalia** (con. Agonalia, q. v.), *num. n.*, *a Roman festival*: Pars putat hic festum priscais Agnalia dictum, Una sit ut proprio litera dempta loco, Ov. F. 1, 325.

agnascor (*adg-*), *natus, 3, v. dep.* [agnascor, nascor]. **1.** *To be born in addition to*; commonly, **A.** *Of children that are not born until after the father has made his will: constat agnascendo rumpi testamentum*, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 241; so id. Caecin. 25; Dig. 25, 3, 3.—*Metaph.*, **B.** *Of adopted children, to accrue by adoption*: qui in adoptionem datur, his, quibus agnascitur, cognatus fit, Paul. Dig. 1, 7, 23; cf. id. ib. 1, 7, 10.—**II.** *Of plants, to grow to, at, or upon something: viscum in quercu agnasci*, Plin. 16, 44, 93, § 245; 27, 11, 73, § 97.—**III.** *Of teeth, to grow afterwards*, Gell. 3, 10.—*Of hair*, Plin. 11, 39, 94, § 231.—*Of limbs: membra animalibus adgnata inutilia sunt*, Plin. 11, 52, 113, § 272.—*Of plants: tubera et cetera quae subito agnascuntur*, Scrib. Comp. 82.—Hence, **agnatus** (*adg-*), *a, um, P. a.* **A.** *Lit., born to, belonging to, or connected with by birth*; and *subst.*, *a blood relation by the father's side* (*father, son, grandson, etc.; brother, brother's son, brother's grandson, etc.; uncle, cousin, second cousin, etc.*); accordingly of more limited signif. than *cognatus*, which includes blood relations on the mother's side; the idea in *gentilis* is still more extended, including all the persons belonging to a gens, and bearing the same gentile name, e. g. the Corneli, Fabii, Aemilii, etc., v. Smith's Dict. Antiq.; Gai. Inst. 1, 156; Ulp. 26, 1, 10, § 2; cf. Zimmerm., Röm. Priv. Rechtsgesch. 1, 507 sq.—Even the XII. Tables mention the Agnati: SI (PATERFAMILIAS) INTENTATO MORITVR, CVL SVVS HERES NEC SIT, ADGNATVS, PROXIMVS, FAMILIAM HABETO, Cic. Inv. 2, 50, and Ulp. Fragm. Tit. 26, § 1: SI ADGNATVS, NEC ESCIT (SIL) GENTILIS, FAMILIAM NANCITOR, Mos. et Rom. Leg. Coll. Tit. 10, § 4: SI PVRIOSVS EST, ADGNATORVM, GENTILIVQVE IN EO, PROXIMAQVE EIVS, POSTESTAS ESTO, Cic. Inv. 2, 5; Auct. ad Her. 1, 13.—Hence, the proverb: ad agnatos et gentiles est deducendus, for a madman or insane person, Varr. R. 1, 2, 8.—**B.** *Agnati, orum, subst., children born after the*

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father has made his will (cf. I. A.): numerum liberorum finire aut quemquam ex agnatis necare flagitium habetur, Tac. G. 19; id. H. 5, 5.

* **agnaticus** (*adg-*) or **-tius**, *a, um, adj.* [agnatus], *pertaining to the agnati: jus, the right of the agnati to enter upon an inheritance*, Cod. Just. 6, 58, 15, § 3.

agnatio (*adg-*), *onis, f.* [id.]. **I.** *The relationship of the agnatus, consanguinity on the father's side* (v. agnatus), Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 23 Creuz; 1, 8, 24: jura agnationum, id. de Or. 1, 38, 173.—**II.** *As a verbal subst. from agnascor, I. A.* **A.** *A being born after the last will or the death of the father*, Dig. 40, 5, 24, § 11; Cod. Just. 3, 8, 1.—**B.** *A growing on or to a thing* (acc. to agnascor, II.), App. Herb. 59.

* **agnellus**, *i. m. dim.* [agnus], *a little lamb, lambskin*, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 77.

agnicellus and **agnicellulus**, *i. m. dim.* [id.], *a lambskin*, Pomp. Gr. p. 105 Lindem.

* **agniculus**, *i. m. dim.* [id.], *a lambskin*, Alu. 7, p. 219.

agninus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *pertaining to a lamb, agnivo*. **I.** *Adj.*: lactes, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 85: exta, id. ib. 1, 3, 95: coagulatum, rennet, Varr. R. 2, 11, 4: pedes, Plin. 30, 8, 21, § 68: jus, *lamb-brath*, Scrib. Comp. 189.—**II.** *Agmina, ae, f.* (sc. caro), *the flesh of a lamb as eaten, lamb* (like porcina, pork, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 69: ferina, venison, Verg. A. 1, 215: vitulina, real, Nep. Ages. 8, 4), Plaut. Aul. 2, 8, 4: et dupla (at double price) agninum danunt, id. Capt. 4, 2, 39 Lind.: patinas cenabat onasi Vilis et agninae, * Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 35.

agnitio, *onis, f.* [agnosco]. **I.** *A recognition, acknowledgment, admission, acceptance*: admissio: bonorum possessionis, Dig. 38, 13, 5 (cf. agnosco, II.); *a recognizing: cadaveris, Plin. 10, 70, 96, § 194: nullus interesset alienus agnitioni mutuae*, Vulg. Gen. 45, 1.—**II.** *A knowing, perceiving, apprehending, knowledge*, in gen.: ad agnitionem animi, *for the knowledge of the nature of mind*, * Cic. N. D. 1, 1 Creuz: ut implemini agnitione, Vulg. Col. 1, 9; Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 8; Cassian. Incarn. 4, 2; Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 155.

agnitionalis, e, *adj.* [agnitio], *that may be recognized, known, cognizable*: forma (Christi), Tert. adv. Val. 27.

agnitor, *oris, m.* [agnosco], *one that recognizes, understands, perceives* (late Lat.): mediocritatis, Auct. Itin. Alex. Magn. 3: cordis, id. Vulg. Eccl. 7, 5.

agnitus (*adg-*), *a, um, Part. of agnosco.*

agnomen (*adn-*), *inis, n.* [gnomen, nomen], *a surname* (this word seems to have been first employed in later Lat. by the gramm. in order to distinguish the surname of individuals, e. g. Africanus, Asiaticus, Cunctator, and the like, from that belonging to all the members of a family (the agnati), e. g. Scipio, Cicero, Cato, and the like; while both these ideas were, through the whole class, per., designated by *cognomen*, q. v.: "proprium nomen quattuor sunt species: Praenomen, Nomen, Cognomen, Agnomen: praenomen est quod nominibus gentilitiis praepohitur, ut Marcus, Publius; nomen proprium est gentilitium, id est, quod originem gentis vel familiae declarat, ut Porcius, Cornelius; cognomen est quod uniuscujusque proprium est et nominibus gentilitiis subjungitur, ut Cato, Scipio; agnomen vero est quod extrinsecus cognominibus adici solet, ex aliqua ratione vel virtute quaesitum, ut est Africanus, Numantinus, et similia." Diom. p. 306 P.; so Prisc. 578 P. al.; Capit. Ver. 3.

* **agnomentum** (*adn-*), *i. n.*, = agnomen: Igitur agnomenta ei duo indita, Charon—Mezentius, App. Mag. p. 310.

agnominatio (*adn-*), *onis, f.*, *the bringing together two words different in meaning, but similar in sound, paronomasia, a rhet. fig.*, = παρονομασία: venit a te antequam Romam venit. Hunc avium dulcedo ducit ad avium. Si lenones tamquam leones vitasset. Videte iudices, utrum homini navo an vano credere malitis, etc., Auct. ad Her. 4, 21; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 66.

† **agnos**, *i. f.*, = ἄγνος (cf. ἄγνος, chaste),

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a tall plant resembling the willow, the chastetree: agnus castus, Plin. 24, 9, 38, § 59.

* **agnoscibilis**, e, *adj.* [agnosco], *that can be known, cognizable*, Tert. adv. Val. 27.

agnosco (*adgn-*; also *adn-*; cf. Wagn. Orthog. Verg. p. 407), *novi, nitum* (like cognitum from cognosco; cf. pejero and dejero from juro), *3, v. a.* [ad, intens. -gnosco, nosco] (*part. perf.* agnōtus, Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 857 P.; *part. fut. act.* agnōturus, Sall. H. Fragm. 2, 31; cf. Diom. 383 P.; class.; used very freq. by Cicero). **I.** *As if to know a person or thing well, as having known it before, to recognize: agnoscere* always denotes a subjective knowledge or recognition; while *cognoscere* designates an objective perception; another distinction v. in II.); in turba Orestii cognitâ agnota est soror, *was r-cognized by Orestes as his sister*, Pac. ap. Prisc. 857 P.: virtus cum se extollit et ostendit suum lumen et idem aspicit agnovitque in alio, *and when she has perceived the same in another, and has recognized it*, Cic. Lael. 27, 100: id facillime accipiunt animi, quod agnoscunt, Quint. 8, 3, 71: cum se collegit (animus) atque recreavit, tum agnoscit illa reminiscendo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 58: quod mihi de filiâ gratularis, agnosco humanitatem tuam, id. Fam. 1, 7 (cf. on the contr. id. ib. 5, 2, where Cic., speaking of himself, says: Cognosce nunc humanitatem meam, *learn from this, etc.*); nomine audito extemplo agnovere virum, Liv. 7, 39: veterem amicum, Verg. A. 3, 82: matrem, id. ib. 1, 405: Figulum in patriam suam venisse atque ibi agnosci, *and is there recognized* (by those who had already known him), Quint. 7, 2, 26: formas quasdam nostrae punitiae agnoscunt, Tac. G. 5: agnoscunt Britannii suam causam, id. Agr. 32: nitorem et altitudinem horum temporum agnoscimus, id. Or. 21: quam (tunicam) cum agnovisset pater, Vulg. Gen. 37, 33.—**B.** *Transf.*, as a result of this knowledge or recognition, *to declare, announce, allow, or admit a thing to be one's own, to acknowledge, own*: qui mihi tantum tribui dicis, quantum ego nec agnosco (*neither can admit as due to me*) nec postulo, Cic. Lael. 9: natum, Nep. Ages. 1, 4: Aeacon agnosci summus prolemque fatetur Jupiter esse suam, Ov. M. 13, 27 (cf. in Pandects, 25, Tit. 3: de agnoscendis vel alienis liberis): an me non agnoscebis ducem? *will you not acknowledge me as your general?* Liv. 6, 7: agnoscere bonorum possessionem, *to declare the property as one's own, to lay claim to it*, Dig. 26, 8, 11 (cf. agnitio, I.): agnoscere aes alienum, ib. 28, 5, 1: facti gloriam, Cic. Mil. 14 fin.: suscipere hoc crimem, agnoscerem, confiterer, id. Rab. Perd. 6: fortasse minus expedit agnoscerem crimen quam abnere, Tac. A. 6, 8: sortilegos, Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132: et ego ipse me non esse verborum admodum inopem agnosco, *and I myself confess, allow, etc.*, id. Fam. 4, 4: id ego agnovi meo jussu esse factum, id. ib. 5, 20, 3: carmina spreta exolescent; si irascere, agnita videntur, Tac. A. 4, 34.—**II.** *To understand, recognize, know, perceive by, from, or through something: ut deum agnoscis ex operibus ejus, sic ex memoria rerum et inventionem, vim divinum mentis agnosco*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 70; id. Planc. 14, 35: ex fructu arbor agnosceitur, Vulg. Matt. 12, 33: inde agnosci potest vis fortunae, Vell. 2, 116, 3.—Also, *absol.*: Augusti laudes agnoscere possis, *you can recognize the praises of Augustus*, * Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 29: accipio agnoscoque deos, Verg. A. 12, 260 (cf. accipio): agni demperere sollicitudinem, Tac. H. 2, 68: Germanicus, quo magis agnosceretur, detraxerat tegmen, id. A. 2, 21: terram non agnoscebant, Vulg. Act. 27, 39.—*In gen.*, *to become acquainted with, to know; to perceive, apprehend, understand, discern, remark, see*: quin puppim fietis, Ulixae, Aurius ut nostros possis agnoscere cantus, Cic. Fin. 5, 18, 49 (as transl. of Hom. Od. 12, 185. Νῆα καθάρσασον, ὅνα νοστήσῃν ἄν' ἄκοιτας): haec dicta sunt subtilis ab Epicuro quam ut quisvis ea possit agnoscere, *understand*, id. N. D. 1, 18, 49; Verg. A. 10, 843; Phaedr. 2, 5, 19: alienis pedibus ambulamus, alienis oculis agnoscimus, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 19.

agnus, *i. m. gen. plur.* agnūm, *Porc. Liem. ap. Gell. 19, 9, 13* [cf. ἄγνος, which

Benfey connects with *āc* = Sanscr. avis; Lith. *āvinas* = sheep, a lamb, usually for sacrifice: *TERTIA. SPOLIA. IANO. QVIRINO. AGNOM. MAREM. CAEDITO*, from an ancient law (of Numa?), in Fest. s. v. *opima*, p. 190: *IVNONI. CRINIBVS. DEMISSIS. AGNAM. FEMINAM. CAEDITO*, from a law of Numa in Gell. 4, 33, and Fest. s. v. *pellices*, p. 121: *jam ego te hic agnum faciam et medium distruncabo*, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 54; Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 4 al.: *agnus absque macula*, Vulg. Exod. 12, 5: *agnos immaculatos*, ib. Lev. 14, 10: *villa abundat porco, haedo, agno*, Cic. Sen. 16, 56; id. Div. 2, 11, 39; Ov. M. 7, 320; Hor. C. 3, 18, 13: *ara avct immolato Spargier agno*, id. ib. 4, 11, 8 al. — *Prov.*: *Agnum lupo enipere velle, to wish to rescue a lamb from a wolf*, i. e. *to wish what is impossible*, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 31. — *Eccl. Lat.*, of Christ: *quasi agni immaculati Christi*, Vulg. 1 Pet. 1, 19: *Ecce Agnus Dei*, ib. Joan. 1, 29: *cecidervt coram Agno*, ib. Apoc. 5, 8 al.

ago, *ēgi*, actum, 3, v. a. (axim = egerim, Pac. ap. Non. 505, 22; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. *axitiosi*, p. 3 Müll.; *axit* = egerit, Paul. Diac. 3, 3; *AGER* = *agi*, Cic. Off. 3, 15; *agendum* = *agendum*, Vule. Gall. Av. Cass. 4, 6) [cf. *āyō*; Sanscr. *āg*, *aghāmi* = to go, to drive; *agmas* = way, train = *āyānos*; *āgis* = *rae*, contest = *āyōv*; perh. also Germ. *jagen*, to drive, to hunt; *to put in motion, to move* (syn.: *agitare*, *pellere*, *urgere*).] **I.** Lit. **A.** Of cattle and other animals, to lead, drive. **Absol.**: *agas asellum*, Scip. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 258: *jumenta agebat*, Liv. 1, 48: *capellas ago*, Verg. E. 1, 13: *Fars quia non veniant pcedes, sed agantur, ab actu e*, Ov. F. 1, 323: *caballum*, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 36. — **b.** With acc. of *place, prep., sup., or inf.*: *agere bovem* Roman. Curt. 1, 45: *equum in hostem*, id. 7, 4: *Germani in amnem aguntur*, Tac. H. 5, 21: *acti ad vallum equo*, id. A. 2, 13: *pecora per calles*, Curt. 7, 11: *per devia rura capellas*, Ov. M. 1, 676: *pecus pastum*, Varr. L. L. 6, 41, p. 88 Müll.: *capellas potum age*, Verg. E. 9, 23: *pecus egit altos Visere montes*, Hor. C. 1, 2, 7. — **B.** Of men, to drive, lead, conduct, impel. **Absol.**: *agmen agens equitum*, Verg. A. 7, 804. — **b.** With *prep., abl., or inf.*: *vincium ante se Thyum agebat*, Nep. Dat. 3: *agitur praepceps exercitus Lydorum in populos*, Sil. 4, 720: *(adulteram) maritus per omnem vicum verberare agit*, Tac. G. 19; Suet. Calig. 27: *captivos prae se agentes*, Curt. 7, 6; Liv. 23, 1: *acti ante suum quisque praedonem catenati*, Quint. 8, 3, 69: *captivos sub curribus agere*, Mart. 8, 26: *agimur anguriis quaerere exilia*, Verg. A. 3, 5; and simple for comp.: *multis milibus armatorum actis ex ea regione = coactis*, Liv. 44, 31. — *In prose*: *agi, to be led, to march, to go*: *quo multitudine omnis consternata agebatur*, Liv. 10, 29: *si citius agi vellet agmen, that the army would move, or march on quicker*, id. 2, 58: *raptim agmine acto*, id. 6, 28; so id. 23, 36; 25, 9. — *Trop.*: *egit sol hiemem sub terras*, Verg. G. 4, 51: *poemata dulcia sunt Et quocumque volent animum auditoris agunto, lead the mind*, Hor. A. P. 100. — *Hence, poet.*: *se agere, to betake one's self, i. e. to go, to come* (in Plaut. very freq.; also in Ter., Verg., etc.): *quo agis te? where are you going?* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 294: *unde agis te?* id. Most. 1, 4, 28; so id. ib. 3, 1, 31; id. Mil. 3, 2, 49; id. Poen. 1, 2, 120; id. Pers. 4, 3, 13; id. Trin. 4, 3, 71: *quo hinc te agis? where are you going*, Ter. And. 4, 2, 25: *Ecce gubernator sese Palinurus agebat, was moving along*, Verg. A. 6, 337: *Aeneas se matutinus agebat, for he strode on in front*, id. ib. 9, 696. — *Also without se*: *Et tu, unde agis?* Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 20: *Quo agis?* id. Pers. 2, 2, 34: *Huc age*, Tib. 2, 5, 2 (unless age is here to be taken with *veni* at the end of the line). — **C.** *To drive or carry off* (animals or men), *to steal, rob, plunder* (usually abigere): *Et redigunt actos in sua rura boves*, Ov. F. 3, 64. — *So esp. freq. of men or animals taken as booty in war, while ferre is used of portable things; hence, ferre et agere* (as in Gr. *āyev kai φέρειν*, Hom. Il. 5, 484; and reversed, *φέρειν kai āyev*, in Hdt. and Xen.; cf.: *rapiunt feruntque*, Verg. A. 2, 374: *rapere et auferre*, Cic. Off. 1, 14), in gen., *to rob, to plunder*: *res sociorum fer-*

ri agique vidit, Liv. 22, 3: *ut ferri agique res suas viderunt*, id. 38, 15; so id. 3, 37; so also: *rapere agereque; ut ex alieno agro raperent agerentque*, Liv. 22, 1, 2; but *portari atque agi* means *to bear and carry, to bring together*, in Caes. B. C. 2, 29 (as *φέρειν kai āyev* in Plat. Phaedr. 279. C): *ne pulcrum praedam agat*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 3: *urbes, agros vastare, praedas agere*, Sall. J. 20, 8; 32, 3: *pecoris et mancipiorum praedas*, id. ib. 44, 5; so eccl. Lat.: *agere praedas de aliquo*, Vulg. Jud. 9, 16; id. 1 Reg. 27, 8; cf. Gron. Obs. 3, 22, 633. — **D.** *To chase, pursue, press animals or men, to drive about or onwards in flight* (for the usual *agitare*). **a.** Of animals: *apros*, Verg. G. 3, 412: *cervum*, id. 7, 481; cf. id. ib. 4, 71: *citios canes*, Ov. H. 5, 20: *feros tauros*, Suet. Claud. 21. — **b.** Of men: *caeteros ruere, agerem*, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 21 (= *prosequer, praemerem*, Don.); *ita perterritos egerunt, ut, etc.*, Caes. B. G. 4, 12: *Demoleos cursu palantis Troas agebat*, Verg. A. 5, 265; cf. id. ib. 1, 574: *aliquem in exsilium*, Liv. 25, 2; so Just. 2, 9, 6; 16, 4, 4; 17, 3, 17; 22, 1, 16 al.: *aliquem in fugam*, id. 16, 2, 3. — **E.** Of inanimate or abstract objects, *to move, impel, push forwards, advance, carry to or toward any point*: *quid si pater cuniculos agat ad aerarium?* *lead, make*, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 90: *egisse huc Alpheum vias, made its way*, Verg. A. 3, 695: *vix leni et tranquillo mari moles agi possunt, carry, build out*, Curt. 4, 2, 8: *cloacam maximam sub terram agebant, to be carried under ground*, Liv. 1, 56; so often in the hist., esp. Caes. and Livy, as t. t., of moving forwards the battering engines: *celeriter vineis ad oppidum actis, pushed forwards, up*, Caes. B. G. 2, 12 Herz.; so id. ib. 3, 21; 7, 17; id. B. C. 2, 1; Liv. 8, 16: *accelerant acta pariter testudine Volsci*, Verg. A. 9, 505 al.: *fugere colles campique videntur, quos agimus praeter navem, i. e. praeter quos agimus navem*, Lucr. 4, 391: *in litos passim naves egerunt, drove the ships ashore*, Liv. 22, 19: *ratem in amnem*, Ov. F. 1, 500: *naves in advorsum amnem*, Tac. H. 4, 22. — *Poet.*: *agere navem, to steer or direct a ship*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 114; so, *agere currum, to drive a chariot*, Ov. M. 2, 62; 2, 388 al. — **F.** *To stir up, to throw out, excite, cause, bring forth* (mostly poet.): *scintillasque agere ac late differre favillam, to throw out sparks and scatter ashes far around*, Lucr. 2, 675: *spumas ore*, Verg. G. 3, 203; so Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66: *paceum Flumen agit*, Verg. A. 9, 814: *qui vocem cubantes sensim excitant, eandemque cum egerunt, etc., when they have brought it forth*, Cic. de Or. 1, 59, 251. — *Hence, animam agere, to expel the breath of life, give up the ghost, expire*: *agens animam* (p. m. t.), Lucr. 3, 493: *anhelans vaga vadit, animam agens*, Cat. 63, 31: *nam et agere animam et efflare dicimus*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19: *Hortensius, cum has litteras scripsit, animam agebat*, id. Fam. 8, 13, 2; so Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13: *eodem tempore et gestum et animam ageres*, Cic. Rosc. Com. 8: *Est tanti habere animam ut agam?* Sen. Ep. 101, 12; and with a play upon words: *semper agis causas et res agis, Attale, semper. Est, non est, quod agas, Attale, semper agis. Si res et causae desunt, agis, Attale, mulas; Attale, ne quod agas desit, agas animam*, Mart. 1, 80. — **G.** *Of plants, to put forth or out, to shoot, extend*: (*salices*) *gemmas agunt*, Varr. R. R. 1, 30: *florem agere coeperit ficus*, Col. R. R. 5, 10, 10: *frondem agere*, Plin. 18, 6, 8, § 45: *se ad auras palmes agit*, Verg. G. 2, 364: (*platanum*) *radices trium et triginta cubitorum egisse*, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 15: *per glebas sensim radicibus actis*, Ov. M. 4, 254; so id. ib. 2, 583: *robora suas radices in profundum agunt*, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 127. — *Metaph.*: *vera gloria radices agit*, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 43: *pluma in cutem radices egerat imas*, Ov. M. 2, 582.

II. Trop. **A.** *Spec., to guide, govern*: *Tros Tyriusque mihi nullo discrimine ager*, Verg. A. 1, 574; cf. Forbig. ad h. l., who considers it the only instance of this use, and compares a similar use of *āyō*; v. L. and S. s. v. II. 2. — **B.** *In gen., to move, impel, excite, urge to a thing, to prompt or induce to*: *si quid ad illa deus te agat*, Hor. S. 2, 7, 24: *una pliga caeteros ad certamen egit*, Liv. 9, 41; 8, 7; 39, 15: *quae te, germane,*

furentem Mens agit in facinus? Ov. M. 5, 14: *totis mentibus acta*, Sil. 10, 191: *in furorem agere*, Quint. 6, 1, 31: *si Agricola in ipsam gloriam praepceps agebatur*, Tac. Agr. 41: *provinciam avaritia in bellum egerat*, id. A. 14, 92. — **C.** *To drive, stir up, excite, agitate, rouse vehemently* (cf. *agito*, II.): *me amor fugat, agit*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 8: *agunt eum praecipitem poenae civium Romanorum*, Cic. Verr. 1, 3: *perpetua naturalis bonitas, quae nullis casibus neque agitur neque minuitur*, Nep. Att. 9, 1 Brem.: *opportunitas, quae etiam mediocre viros spe praedae transvorsos agit, i. e. leads astray*, Sall. J. 6, 3; 14, 20; so Sen. Ep. 8, 3. — *To pursue with hostile intent, to persecute, disturb, vex, to attack, assail* (for the usu. *agitare*; mostly poet.): *regiam Aleto stimulis agit undique Bacchi*, Verg. A. 7, 405: *non res et agerantia (i. e. agitantia, vexantia) verba Lycamben*, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 25: *acerba fata Romanos agunt*, id. Epod. 7, 17: *agis amam vos*, id. ib. 5, 89: *quam deus ultor agebat*, Ov. M. 14, 750: *future mortis agor stimulis*, Luc. 4, 517; cf. Matth. ad Cic. Mur. § 21. — **D.** *To drive at something, to pursue a course of action, i. e. to make something an object of action*; either in the most general sense, like the Engl. *do* and the Gr. *πράττειν*, for every kind of mental or physical employment; or, in a more restricted sense, *to exhibit in external action, to act or perform, to deliver or pronounce*, etc., so that after the act is completed nothing remains permanent, e. g. *a speech, dance, play, etc.* (while *facere*, to make, *ποιεῖν*, denotes the production of an object which continues to exist after the act is completed; and *gerere*, the performance of the duties of an office or calling). — *On these significations*, v. Varr. 6, 6, 62, and 6, 7, 64, and 6, 8, 72. — *For the more restricted signif. v. Quint. 2, 18, 1 sq.; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 7, 12; Hab. Syn. 426.* **1.** *In the most gen. signif., to do, act, labor*, in opp. to rest or idleness. **a.** *With the gen. objects, aliquid, nihil, plus, etc.*: *numquam se plus agere quam nihil cum ageret*, Cic. Rep. 1, 17 (cf. with this, id. Off. 3, 1: *numquam se minus otiosum esse quam cum otiosus esset*; *mihī, quī nihil agit, esse omnino non videtur*, id. N. D. 2, 16, 46: *post satietatem nihil (est) agendum*, Cels. 1. 2. — *Hence, b.* *Without object: aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi*, Cic. N. D. 2, 53, 132; *Juv. 16, 49: agendi tempora*, Tac. H. 3, 40: *industria in agendo, celeritas in conficiendo*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 10, 29. — **c.** *In colloquial lang., to do, to fare, get on*: *quid agis? what are you doing?* M. Tulli, *quid agis?* Cic. Cat. 1, 11: *Quid agis? What's your business?* Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 9; also, *How goes it with you? How are you?* *τι πράττεις*, Plaut. Curc. 2, 1, 20; Cic. Fam. 7, 11 al.; Hor. S. 1, 9, 4: *verecor, quid agat, how he is*, Cic. Att. 9, 17: *ut sciat, quid agam*, Vulg. Ephes. 6, 21: *prospere agit anima tua, fares well*, ib. 3 Joan. 2: *quid agitur? how goes it with you? how do you do? how are you?* Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 17; 1, 5, 42; Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 40: *Quid intus agitur? is going on*, Plaut. Cas. 5, 2, 20; id. Ps. 1, 5, 42 al. — **d.** *With nihil or non multum, to do, i. e. to effect, accomplish, achieve nothing, or not much* (orig. belonging to colloquial lang., but in the class. per. even in oratorical and poet. style): *nihil agit; collum obstrunge homini*, Plaut. Curc. 5, 3, 29: *nihil agis, you effect nothing, it is of no use*, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 12: *nihil agis, dolor!* *quamvis s. s. molestus, numquam te esse confidit malum*, Cic. Tusc. 2, 25, 61 Kühn.; *Matius ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 10: cupis, inquit, abire; sed nihil agis; usque tenebo*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 15: [*nihil agis*] *nihil assequeris*, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 15 B. and K.: *ubi blanditiis agitur nihil*, Ov. M. 6, 685: *egerit non multum, has non done much*, Curt. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 29; cf. Ruhnk. ad Rutil. Lup. p. 120. — **e.** *In certain circumstances, to proceed, do, act, manage* (mostly belonging to familiar style): *Thr. Quid nunc agimus? Gr. Quid redimus, What shall we do now?* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 41: *hei mihi! quid faciam? quid agam? what shall I do? how shall I act?* id. Ad. 5, 3, 3: *quid agam, habeo*, id. And. 3, 2, 18 (= *quid respondeam habeo*, Don.) al.: *sed ita quidam agebat, was so acting*, Cic. Lig. 7, 21: *a Burro immiter actum, Bur-*

rus proceeded to threats, Tac. A. 13, 21.—**2.** *To pursue, do, perform, transact* (the most usual signif. of this word; in all periods; syn.: facere, efficere, transigere, gerere, tractare, curare): cui quod agat institutum nullo negotio id agit, Enn. ap. Gell. 19, 10, 12 (Trag. v. 254 Vahl.): ut quae egi, ago, axim, verruncen bene, Pac. ap. Non. 505, 23 (Trag. Rel. p. 114 Rib.): At nihil est, nisi, dum calet, hoc agitur, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 92: Ut id agam, quod missus huc sum. id. Ps. 2, 2, 44: homines quae agunt vigilantes, agitantque, ea si cui in somno accidunt, minus mirum est, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 45: observabo quam rem agat, *what he is going to do*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 114: id quidem ago, *That is what I am doing*, Verg. E. 9, 37: res vera agitur, Juv. 4, 35: Jam tempus agi res, Verg. A. 5, 638: utilis rebus agendis, Juv. 1, 1, 72: grassator ferro agit rem, *does the business with a dagger*, id. 3, 305; 6, 659 (cf.: gladius geritur res, Liv. 9, 41): nihil ego nunc de istac re ago, *do nothing about that matter*, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 8: postquam id actum est, *after this is accomplished*, id. Am. 1, 1, 72: so, sed quid actum est? id. Ps. 2, 4, 20: nihil aliud agebam nisi eum defenderem, Cic. Sull. 12: ne quid temere ac fortuito, inconsiderate negligenterque agamus, id. Off. 1, 29: agamus quod instat, Verg. E. 9, 66: renuntiaverunt ei omnia, quae egerant, Vulg. Marc. 6, 30; ib. Act. 5, 35: sum negotium agere, *to mind one's business, attend to one's own affairs*, Cic. Off. 1, 9; id. de Or. 3, 55, 211; so, ut vestrum negotium agatis, Vulg. 1 Thess. 4, 11: neque satis Bruto constabat, quid agerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: postquam res in Africa gestas, quoque modo actae forent, fama divulgavit, Sall. J. 30, 1: sed tu delibera, utrum colloqui malis an per litteras agere quae cogitas, Nep. Con. 3, 8 al.—With the spec. idea of completing, finishing; juncendi acti labores, a proverb in Cic. Fin. 2, 32, 105.—**3.** *To pursue in one's mind, to drive at, to revolve, to be occupied with, think upon, have in view, aim at* (cf. agito, II. E., volvo and voluto): nescio quid mens mea majus agit, Ov. H. 12, 212: hoc variis mens ipsa modis agit, Val. Fl. 3, 392: agere fratri proditionem, Tac. H. 2, 26: de intrandâ Britannia, id. Agr. 13.—**4.** With a verbal subst., as a favorite circumlocution for the action indicated by the subst. (cf. in Gr. *αγω* with verbal subst.): rimas agere (sometimes ducere), *to open in cracks, fissures, to crack*, Cic. Att. 14, 9; Ov. M. 2, 211; Luc. 6, 728: vos qui regalis corporis custodias agitis, *keep watch over, guard*, Naev. ap. Non. 323, 1; so Liv. 5, 10: vigiliis agere, Cic. Verr. 4, 43, 93; Nep. Thras. 4; Tac. H. 3, 76: excubias alicui, Ov. F. 3, 245: excubias, Tac. H. 4, 58: pervigilium, Suet. Vit. 10: stationem agere, *to keep guard*, Liv. 35, 29; Tac. H. 1, 28: triumphum agere, *to triumph*, Cic. Fam. 3, 10; Ov. M. 15, 757; Suet. Dom. 6: libera arbitria agere, *to make free decisions, to decide arbitrarily*, Liv. 24, 45; Curt. 6, 1, 19; 8, 1, 4: paenitentiam agere, *to exercise repentance, to repent*, Quint. 9, 3, 12; Petr. S. 132; Tac. Or. 15; Curt. 8, 6, 23; Plin. Ep. 7, 10; Vulg. Lev. 5, 5; ib. Matt. 3, 2; ib. Apoc. 2, 5: silentia agere, *to maintain silence*, Ov. M. 1, 349: pacem agere, Juv. 15, 163: crimen agere, *to bring accusation, to accuse*, Cic. Verr. 4, 22, 43: laborem agere, id. Fin. 2, 32: cursus agere, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 95: dilectum agere, *to make choice, to choose*, Plin. 7, 29, 30, § 107; Quint. 10, 4, 5: experimenta agere, Liv. 9, 14; Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 18: mensuram, id. 15, 3, 4, § 14: curam agere, *to care for*, Ov. H. 15, 302; Quint. 8, proem. 18: curam ejus agit, Vulg. Luc. 10, 34: obliviam agere, *to forget*, Ov. M. 12, 540: nugas agere, *to trifle*, Plaut. Cist. 2, 3, 29; id. As. 1, 1, 78, and often: officinas agere, *to keep shop*, Inscr. Orell. 4266.—So esp.: agere gratias (poet. grates; never in sing. gratiam), *to give thanks, to thank*; Gr. *χαίρει χάριν* (habere gratiam is to be or feel grateful; Gr. *χαίρει εὐνοίαι*; and *referre gratiam*, to return a favor, requite; Gr. *χαίρει ἀποδόσθαι*; cf. Bremi ad Nep. Them. 8, 7): diis gratias pro meritis agere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 25: Haud male agit gratias, id. Aul. 4, 4, 31: Magnas vero agere gratias Thais mihi? Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 1: Dis magnas merito gratias habeo atque ago, id. Phorm. 5, 6, 80: Lentulo nostro egi per litteras tuo nomine

gratias diligenter, Cic. Fam. 1, 10: immortales ago tibi gratias agamque dum vivam; nam relaturum me admirare non possum, id. ib. 10, 11, 1: maximas tibi omnes gratias agimus, C. Caesar; majores etiam habemus, id. Marcell. 11, 33: Trebatio magnas ago gratias, quod, etc., id. Fam. 11, 28, 8: renuntiate gratias regi me agere; referre gratiam aliam nunc non posse quam ut suadam, ne, etc., Liv. 37, 37: grates tibi ago, summe Sol, vobisque, reliqui Caelites, *Cic. Rep. 6, 9: gaudet et invito grates agit inde parenti, Ov. M. 2, 152; so id. ib. 6, 435; 484; 10, 291; 681; 14, 596; Vulg. 2 Reg. 8, 10; ib. Matt. 15, 36 al.; and in connection with this, laudes agere: Jovis fratri laudes ago et grates gratiasque habeo, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 2: Dianae laudes gratesque agam, id. Mil. 2, 5, 2; so, diis immortalibus laudesque et grates agit, Liv. 26, 48: agi sibi gratias passus est, Tac. Agr. 42; so id. H. 2, 71; 4, 51; id. A. 13, 21; but *offener grates* or *gratis* in Tac. Tiberius agit gratis benevolentiae patrum, A. 6, 2: agit grates, id. H. 3, 80; 4, 64; id. A. 2, 38; 2, 86; 3, 18; 3, 24; 4, 15 al.—**5.** Of time, *to pass, spend* (very freq. and class.): Romulus in caelo cum dis agit aevom, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 12, 28; so Pac. id. ib. 2, 21, 49, and Hor. S. 1, 5, 101: tempus, Tac. H. 4, 62; id. A. 3, 16: domi aetatem, Enn. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 6: aetatem in litteris, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 3: senectutem, id. Sen. 3, 7; cf. id. ib. 17, 60: dies festos, id. Verr. 2, 4, 48; Tac. G. 17: otia secura, Verg. G. 3, 377; Ov. F. 1, 68; 4, 926: ruri agere vitam, Liv. 7, 39, and Tac. A. 15, 63: vitam in terris, Verg. G. 2, 538: tranquillam vitam agere, Vulg. 1 Tim. 2, 2: Hunc (aiem) agerem si, Verg. A. 5, 51: ver magnus agebat Orbis, id. G. 2, 338: aestiva agere, *to pass, be in, summer quarters*, Liv. 27, 8; 27, 21; Curt. 5, 8, 24.—*Pass.*: menses jam tibi esse actos vides, Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 2: mensis agitur hic septimus, Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 34, and Ov. M. 7, 700: melior pars acta (est) diei, Verg. A. 9, 156; Juv. 4, 66; Tac. A. 15, 63: acta est per lacrimas nox, Ov. H. 12, 58 Ruhnck.: tunc principium anni agebatur, Liv. 3, 6: actis quindecim annis in regno, Just. 41, 5, 9: Nona aetas agitur, Juv. 13, 28 al.—With *annus* and *an ordinal*, *to be of a certain age, to be so old*: quartum annum ago et octogesimum, *am eighty-four years old*, Cic. Sen. 10, 32: Annus agens sextum decimum patrem amisit, Suet. Caes. 1.—Metaph.: sescentiesimum et quadragiesimum annum urbs nostra agebat, *was in its 640th year*, Tac. G. 37.—Hence also *absol.* (rare), *to pass or spend time, to live, to be, to be somewhere*: civitas laeta agere, *was joyful*, Sall. J. 55, 2: tum Marius apud primos agebat, id. ib. 101, 6: in Africa, qua procul a mari incultius agebatur, id. ib. 89, 7: apud illos homines, qui tum agebant, Tac. A. 3, 19: Thracia discors agebat, id. ib. 3, 38: Juxta Hermunduros Naristi agunt, Tac. G. 42: ultra jugum plurimae gentes agunt, id. ib. 43: Gallos trans Padum agentes, id. H. 3, 34: quibus (annis) exul Rhodi agit, id. A. 1, 4: agere inter homines desinere, id. ib. 15, 74: Vitellius non in ore volgi agere, *was not in the sight of the people*, id. H. 3, 36: ante aciem agere, id. G. 7; and: in armis agere, id. A. 14, 55 = versari.—**6.** In the lang. of offerings, t. l., *to despatch the victim, to kill, slay*. In performing this rite, the sacrificer asked the priest, agone, *shall I do it?* and the latter answered, age or hoc age, *do it*: qui calido strictos tinclurn sanguine cultros semper, Agone? rogat, nec nisi jussus agit, Ov. F. 1, 321 (cf. agonia and agonalia): a tergo Chaeream cervicem (Caligulae) gladio caesim graviter percussisse, praemissa voce, *hoc age*, Suet. Calig. 58; id. Galb. 20.—This call of the priest in act of solemn sacrifice. Hoc age, warned the assembled multitude to be quiet and give attention; hence hoc or id and sometimes haec or istuc agere was used for, *to give attention to, to attend to, to mind, heed*; and followed by *ut* or *ne*, *to pursue a thing, have it in view, aim at, design*, etc.; cf. Ruhnck. ad Ter. And. 1, 2, 15, and Suet. Calig. 58: hoc agite, Plaut. As. prol. *invit.*: Hoc age, Hor. S. 2, 3, 152; id. Ep. 1, 6, 31: Hoc agite, of poetry, Juv. 7, 20: hoc agamus, Sen. Clem. 1, 12: huic agamus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 49: agere hoc possumus, Lucr. 1, 41; 4, 969; Juv. 7,

48: hoccine agis an non? hoc agam, id. ib., Ter. And. 1, 2, 15; 2, 5, 4: nunc istuc age, id. Heaut. 3, 2, 47; id. Phorm. 2, 3, 3 al.: Hoc egit civis Romanus ante te nemo, Cic. Lig. 4, 11: id et agunt et moluntur, id. Mur. 33, 4: (oculi, aures, etc.) quasi fenestrae sunt animi, quibus tamen sentire nihil queat mens, nisi id agat et adsit, id. Tusc. 1, 20, 46: qui id egerunt, ut gentem . . . collocarent, *aimed at this, that, etc.*, id. Cat. 4, 6, 12: qui cum maxime fallunt, id agunt, ut viri boni esse videantur, *keep it in view, that*, id. Off. 1, 13, 41: idne agebas, ut tibi cum sceleratis, an ut cum bonis civibus conveniret? id. Lig. 6, 18: Hoc agit, ut doleas, Juv. 5, 157: Hoc age, ne mutata retrorsum te ferat aura, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 88: Quid tuus ille restrictus gladius agebat? *have in view, mean*, Cic. Leg. 3, 9: Quid aliud egimus nisi ut, quod hic potest, nos possemus? id. ib. 4, 10: Sin autem id actum est, ut homines postremi pecuniis alienis locupletarentur, id. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: certioreum eum fecit, id agi, ut pons dissolveretur, Nep. Them. 5, 1: ego id semper egi, ne bellis interessem, Cic. Fam. 4, 7.—Also, the opp.: alias res or aliud agere, *not to attend to, heed, or observe, to pursue secondary or subordinate objects*: Ch. Alias res agis. Pa. Istuc ago equidem, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 57; id. Hec. 5, 3, 28: usque eo animadverti eum jocari atque alias res agere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22: atqui vides, quam alias res agamus, id. de Or. 3, 14, 51; id. Brut. 66, 239: aliud agens ac nihil ejusmodi cogitans, id. Clu. 64.—**7.** In relation to public affairs, *to conduct, manage, carry on, administer*: agere bellum, *to carry on or wage war* (embracing the whole theory and practice of war, while *bellum gerere* designates the bodily and mental effort, and the bearing of the necessary burdens; and *bellum facere*, the actual outbreak of hostile feelings, v. Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 28): qui longe alia ratione ac reliqui Galli bellum agere instituerunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: Antiochus si tam in agendo bello parere voluisset consilii ejus (Hannibalis) quam in suscipiendis instituerat etc., Nep. Hann. 8, 3; Curt. 4, 10, 29: aliena bella mercedibus agere, Mel. 1, 16: Belloque non puero tractat agenda puer, Ov. A. A. 1, 182 (also in id. Tr. 2, 230, Gron. Observ. 2, 3, 227, for the usu. *obit*, with one MS., reads *agit*; so Merkel).—Poet.: Martem pro bellum, Luc. 4, 2: agere proelium, *to give battle* (very rare); levibus proeliiis eum Gallis actis, Liv. 22, 9.—Of offices, employments, etc., *to conduct, exercise, administer, hold*: forum agere, *to hold court*, Cic. Fam. 8, 6; and: conventus agere, *to hold the assizes*, id. Verr. 5, 11, 28; Caes. B. G. 1, 54; 6, 44; used of the governors of provinces: judicium agere, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 120: vivorum coctus agere, *to make assemblies of, to assemble*, Tac. A. 16, 34: censum agere, Liv. 3, 22; Tac. A. 14, 46; Suet. Aug. 27: recensum agere, id. Caes. 41: potestatem agere, Flor. 1, 7, 2: honorem agere, Liv. 8, 26: regnum, Flor. 1, 6, 2: rem publicam, Dig. 4, 6, 35, § 8: consulatum, Quint. 12, 1, 16: praefecturam, Suet. Tib. 6: centurionatum, Tac. A. 1, 44: senatum, Suet. Caes. 88: fiscum agere, *to have charge of the treasury*, id. Dom. 12: publicum agere, *to collect the taxes*, id. Vesp. 1: inquisitionem agere, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 18: curam alicujus rei agere, *to have the management of, to manage*, Liv. 6, 15; Suet. Claud. 18: rei publicae curationem agens, Liv. 4, 13: dilectum agere, *to make a levy, to levy* (post-Aug. for dilectum habere, Cic., Caes., Sall.), Quint. 12, 3, 5; Tac. A. 2, 16; id. Agr. 7 and 10; id. H. 2, 16, 12; Suet. Calig. 43.—**8.** Of civil and political transactions in the senate, the forum, before tribunals of justice, etc., *to manage or transact, to do, to discuss, plead, speak, deliberate*; constr. *aliquid* or *de aliqua re*: velim recordere, quae ego de te in senatu egerim, quae in contionibus dixerim, Cic. Fam. 5, 2; 1, 9: de condicionibus pacis, Liv. 8, 37: de summâ re publica, Suet. Caes. 28: cum de Catilinae conjuratione ageretur in curia, id. Aug. 94: de poena alicujus, Liv. 5, 36: de agro plebis, id. 1, 46.—Hence the phrase: agere cum populo, of magistrates, *to address the people in a public assembly, for the purpose of obtaining their approval or rejection of a thing* (while

agere ad populum significat *to propose, to bring before the people*: cum populo agere est rogare quid populum, quod suffragiis suis aut jubeat aut vetet. Gall. 13, 15, 10; agere cum populo de re publicâ. Cic. Verr. 1, 1, 12; id. Lael. 25, 96: neu quis de his postea ad senatum referat neve cum populo agat. Sall. C. 51, 43.—So also *absol.*: hic locus (rostra) ad agendum amplexissimus. Cic. Imp. Pomp. 1: Metellus cum agere coepisset, tertio quoque verbo orationis suae me appellabat, id. Fam. 5, 2.—Transf. to common life. **a.** Agere cum aliquo, de aliquo ore re ut, *to treat, deal, negotiate, confer, talk with one about a person or thing; to endeavor to persuade or move one, that, etc.*: nihil ago tecum (sc. cum odore vini); ubi est ipsum (vini lepos)? *I have nothing to do with you*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 11: Quae (patricia) tecum, Catilina, sic agit, *thus pleads*, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 18: algae Inquisitores agerent cum renigie nudo. Juv. 4, 49: haec inter se dubis de rebus agebant, *thus treated together*, Verg. A. 11, 446: de quo et praesens tecum egi diligenter, et scripsi ad te accurate antea, Cic. Fam. 13, 75: egi cum Claudia et cum vestra sorore Mucia, ut eum ab illa injuria dederent, id. ib. 5, 2: misi ad Metellum communes amicos, qui agerent cum eo, ut de illa mente desisteret, id. ib. 5, 2: Caelias quidam egi cum Chimone, ut eam (Elpiniocem) sibi uxorem daret, Nep. Cim. 1, 3.—Also *absol.*: Alebiades praesente vulgo agere coepit, Nep. Alc. 8, 2: si qua Caesares obtinendae Armeniae egerant, Tac. A. 15, 14: ut Lucretius agere varie, rogando alternis suadendoque coepit, Liv. 2, 2.—In Suet. once agere cum senatu, with *acc.* and *inf.* *to propose or state to the Senate*: Tiberius egi cum senatu non debere talia praemia tribui, Suet. Tib. 54.—**b.** With the *advv. bene, praeclare, male, etc.*, *to deal well or ill with one, to treat or use well or ill*: facile est bene agere cum eis, etc., Cic. Phil. 14, 11: bene egiissent Athenienses cum Miltiade, si, etc., Val. Max. 5, 3, 3 *ext.*; Vulg. Jud. 9, 16: praeclare cum aliquo agere, Cic. Sest. 23: Male agis mecum, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 21: qui cum creditoribus suis male agat, Cic. Quint. 84; and: tu contra me male agis, Vulg. Jud. 11, 27.—Freq. in *pass.*, *to be or go well or ill with one, to be well or badly off*: intellegit secum actum esse pessime, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 50: praeclare mecum actum puto, id. Fam. 9, 24; so id. ib. 5, 18: exstat quidam non insecutus jocus bene agi potuisse cum rebus humanis, si Domitius patrem talem habuisset uxorem, *it would have gone well with human affairs, been well for mankind, if, etc.*, Suet. Ner. 28.—Also *absol.* without *cum*: agitur praeclare, si nosmet ipsos regere possumus, *it is well done if, etc., it is a splendid thing if, etc.*, Cic. Fam. 4, 14: vivitur cum eis, in quibus praeclare agitur si sunt simulacra virtutis, id. Off. 1, 15: bene agitur pro noxia, Plaut. Mil. 5, 23.—**9.** Of transactions before a court or tribunal. **a.** Aliquid agere ex jure, ex syngraphâ, ex sponso, or simply the *abl. jure, lege, litibus, obsignatis tabellis, causa, to bring an action or suit, to manage a cause, to plead a case*: ex jure civili et praetorio agere, Cic. Caecin. 12: tamquam ex syngraphâ agere cum populo, *to litigate*, id. Mur. 17: ex sponso egi, id. Quint. 9: *Ph.* Una injuriast Tecum. *Ch.* Lege agito ergo, *Go to law, then*, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 90: agere lege in hereditatem, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 175; Ov. F. 1, 48; Liv. 9, 46: cum illo se lege agere dicebat, Nep. Tim. 5: summo jure agere, *to assert or claim one's right to the full extent of the law*, Cic. Off. 1, 11: non enim gladiis mecum, sed litibus agetur, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4: causa quam vi agere malle, Tac. A. 13, 37: tabellis obsignatis agis mecum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 11, 33: Jure, ut opinor, agat, jure increpat incitque, *with right would bring her charge*, Lucr. 3, 963: so, Castrensis jurisdictio plura manu agens, *settles more cases by force*, Tac. Agr. 9: ubi manu agitur, *when the case is settled by violent hands*, id. G. 36.—**b.** Causam or rem agere, *to try or plead a case*; with *apud, ad, or absol.*: causam apud centumvirov egi, Cic. Caecin. 24: Caesar cum ageret apud censor, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 10; so with *adversus*: egi causam adversus magistrat, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 13, 11: orator agere dicitur causam, Varr. L. L. 6, 42: causam isto modo agere,

Cic. Lig. 4, 10; Tac. Or. 5; 11; 14; Juv. 2, 51; 14, 132: agit causas liberales, Cic. Fam. 8, 9: qui ad rem agendam adsunt, M. Cael. ap. Quint. 11, 1, 51: cum (M. Tullius) et ipsam se rem agere diceret, Quint. 12, 10, 45: Græpe, accede luc; tua res agitur, *is being tried*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 104; Quint. 8, 3, 13; and extra-judicially: rogo ad Caesarem meam causam agas, Cic. Fam. 5, 10: Una (factio) populi causam agebat, altera optimatum, Nep. Phoc. 3; so, agere, *absol.*, *to plead*: ad judicem sic agi solet, Cic. Lig. 10: tam solute agere, tam leniter, id. Brut. 80: tu istuc nisi flingeres, sic ageres? id. ib. 80; Juv. 7, 149 and 144; 14, 32.—Transf. to common life; with *de* or *acc.*, *to discuss, treat, speak of*: Sed estne hic ipse, de quo agebam? *of whom I was speaking*, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 53: causa non solum exponenda, sed etiam graviter copioseque agenda est, *to be discussed*, Cic. Div. in Cæcil. 12; id. Verr. 1, 13, 37: Sannitium bella, quae agimus, *are treating of*, Liv. 10, 31.—Hence, **c.** Agere aliquem rem, *to proceed against one as accused, to accuse one*, Liv. 4, 42; 24, 25; Tac. A. 14, 18: reus agitur, id. ib. 15, 20; 3, 13; and with the *gen. of the crime*, with which one is charged: agere furti, *to accuse of theft*, Cic. Fam. 7, 22: adulterii cum aliquo, Quint. 4, 4, 8: injuriarum, id. 3, 6, 19; and often in the *Pandects*.—**d.** *Pass.* of the thing which is the subject of accusation, *to be in suit or in question; it concerns or affects, is about, etc.*: non nunc pecunia, sed illud agitur, quomodo, etc., Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 67: non capitis ei res agitur, sed pecuniae, *the point in dispute*, id. Phorm. 4, 3, 26: aguntur injuriarum sociorum, agitur vis legum, agitur existimatio, veritasque judiciorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 51: si magna res, magna hereditas agitur, id. Fin. 2, 17: quæ de re agitur, *what the point of dispute or litigation is*, id. Brut. 79.—Hence, *tróp.* (a) Res agitur, *the case is on trial, i. e. something is at stake or at hazard, in peril, or in danger*: at nos, quarum res agitur, aliter auctores sumus, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 72: quasi istic mea res minor agatur quam tua, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 113: agitur populi Romani gloria, agitur salus sociorum atque amicorum, aguntur certissima populi Romani vectigalia et maxima, aguntur bona multorum civium, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2, 6: in quibus eorum aut caput agatur aut fama, id. Lael. 17, 61; Nep. Att. 15, 2: non libertas solum agebatur, Liv. 28, 19; Sen. Clem. 1, 20 al.: nam tua res agitur, paries cum proximus ardet, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 84 (= in periculo versatur, Lambin.); agitur pars tertia mundi, *is at stake, I am in danger of losing*, Ov. M. 5, 372.—(b) Res acta est, *the case is over (and done for)*: acta haec res est; perii, *this matter is ended*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 3: hence, actum est de aliquo or aliqua re, *it is all over with a person or thing*: actum hodie est de me, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 63: jam de Servio actum, Liv. 1, 47: actum est de collo meo, Plaut. Trin. 3, 4, 194.—So also *absol.*: actumst, *ilicet me infelicem*, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 17: si animus hominem pepulit, actumst, id. Trin. 2, 2, 27; Ter. And. 3, 1, 7; Cic. Att. 5, 15: actumst, *ilicet, peristi*, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 9: periimus; actumst, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 3.—(c) Rem actam agere, *to plead a case already finished, i. e. to act to no purpose*: rem actam agis, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 27; id. Cist. 4, 2, 36; Liv. 28, 40; so, actum or acta agere: actum, aiunt, ne agas, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 72; Cic. Att. 9, 18: acta agimus, id. Am. 22.—**10.** *To represent by external action, to perform, pronounce, deliver, etc.* **a.** Of an orator, Cic. de Or. 1, 31, 142; cf. id. ib. 2, 19, 79: quae sic ab illo acta esse constabat oculis, voce, gestu, inimici ut lacrimas tenere non possent, id. ib. 3, 56, 214: agere fortius et audentius volo, Tac. Or. 18; 39.—**b.** Of an actor, *to represent, play, act*: Ipse hanc acturust Juppiter comœdiam, Plaut. Am. prol. 88; so, fabulam, Ter. Ad. prol. 12; id. Hec. prol. 22: dum haec agitur fabula, Plaut. Men. prol. 72 al.: partus, *to have a part in a play*, Ter. Phorm. prol. 27: Ballionem illum cum agit, agit Chaeream, Cic. Rosc. Com. 7: gestum agere in scenâ, id. de Or. 2, 57: dicitur canticum egisse aliquanto magis vigente motu, Liv. 7, 2 al.—Transf. to other relations, *to represent or personate one, to act the part of, to act as, behave like*: has

partes lenitatis semper egi, Cic. Mur. 3: egi illos omnes adulescentes, quos ille acitit, id. Fam. 2, 9: amicum imperatoris, Tac. H. 1, 30: exulem, id. A. 1, 4: socium magis imperii quam ministrum, id. H. 2, 83: senatorem, Tac. A. 16, 28.—So of things poetically: utrinque prora frontem agit, *serves as a bow*, Tac. G. 44.—**11.** Se agere = se gerere, *to carry one's self, to behave, deport one's self*: tantâ mobilitate sese Numidae agunt, Sall. J. 56, 5: quanto ferocius ante se egerint, Tac. H. 3, 2 Halm: qui se pro equitibus Romanis agerent, Suet. Claud. 25: non principem se, sed ministrum egit, id. ib. 29: neglegenter se et avare agere, Eutr. 6, 9: prudenter se agebat, Vulg. 1 Reg. 18, 5: sapienter se agebat, id. 4 Reg. 18, 7.—Also *absol.*: seditiose, Tac. Agr. 7: facile justaque, id. ib. 9: superbe, id. H. 2, 27: ex aequo, id. ib. 4, 64: anxius et intentus agebat, id. Agr. 5.—**12.** Imper.: age, agite, Ter., Tib., Lucr., Hor., Ov., never using *agite*, and Catull. never age, with which compare the Gr. ἀγε, ἀγετε (also accompanied by the particles *dum, etia, en, ergo, igitur, jam, modo, nuncjam, porro, quare, quin, sane, vero, verum, and by sis*); as an exclamation. **a.** In encouragement, exhortation, *come! come on!* (old Engl. *go to it!*) up! *on! quick!* (cf. 1. B. *fu*). (a) In the *sing.*: age, adsta, mane, audi, Eunn. ap. Delr. Synt. 1, 99: age i tu secundum, *come, follow me!* Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 1: age, perage, quaevo, id. Cist. 2, 3, 12: age, da veniam filio, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 14: age, age, nunc experiamur, id. ib. 5, 4, 23: age sis tu... delude, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 89; id. Ep. 3, 4, 39; Cic. Tusc. 2, 18; id. Rosc. Am. 16: quanto ferocius ante se egerint, agedum eam solve estulam, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 151; id. Capt. 3, 4, 39: Agedum vicissim dic, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 69; id. Eun. 4, 4, 27: agedum humanis concede, Lucr. 3, 962: age modo hodie sero, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 103: age nuncjam, id. And. 5, 2, 25: En age, quid cessas, Tib. 2, 2, 10: Quare age, Verg. A. 7, 429: Verum age, id. ib. 12, 832: Quin age, id. G. 4, 329: en, age, Rumpemoras, id. ib. 3, 43: eia age, id. A. 4, 569.—(b) In the *plur.*: agite, pugni, *up, fists, and at 'em!* Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 146: agite bibite, id. Curc. 1, 1, 88; id. Stich. 1, 3, 68: agite in modum dicite, Cat. 61, 38: Quare agite... conjungite, id. 64, 372; Verg. A. 1, 627: vos agite... volvite, Val. Fl. 3, 311: agite nunc, divites, plorate, Vulg. Jac. 5, 1: agitedum, Liv. 3, 62.—Also age in the *sing.*, with a *verb* in the *plur.* (cf. ἀγε τάρμετε, Hom. Od. 3, 332; ἀγε δὴ τραπεζόμεν, id. Il. 3, 441): age igitur, intro abite, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 54: En agedum convertite, Prop. 1, 1, 21: mitte, agedum, legatos, Liv. 38, 47: Ile age, Stat. Th. 10, 33: Huc age adeste, Sil. 11, 169.—**b.** In transitions in discourse, *well then! well now! well!* (esp. in Cic. Or. very freq.). So in Plaut. for resuming discourse that has been interrupted: age, tu interea huic somnium narra, Curc. 2, 2, 5: nunc age, res quoniam docui non posse creari, etc., *well now, since I have taught, etc.*, Lucr. 1, 266: nunc age, quod superest, cognosce et clarius audi, id. 1, 920; so id. 1, 952; 2, 62; 333; 730; 3, 418; 4, 109 al.: age porro, tu, qui existimari te voluisti interpretem foederum, cur, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 22; so id. Rosc. Am. 16; id. Part. 12; id. Att. 8, 3.—And age (as in a.) with a *verb* in the *plur.*: age vero, ceteris in rebus qualis sit temperantia considera-te, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 14; so id. Sull. 26; id. Mil. 21; id. Rosc. Am. 37.—**c.** As a sign of assent, *well! very well! good! right!* Age, age, mansero, Plaut. As. 2, 61: age, age, jam ducat; dabo, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 57: Age, veniam, id. And. 4, 2, 30: age, sit ita factum, Cic. Mil. 19: age sane, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 27; Cic. Fin. 2, 35, 119.

AGON

32, 3; 2, 11, 22; 3, 4, 1.—So also in prose (very rarely): Mittite aegedum, Liv. 35, 47: procedat aegedum ad pugnam, id. 7, 9.—**II.** It is often separated from such verb: age me huc adspice, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 118; id. Capt. 5, 2, 1: Age... instiga, Ter. And. 4, 2, 10; 5, 6, 11: Quare agite... conjungite, Cat. 64, 372: Huc age... veni, Tib. 2, 5, 2: Ergo age cervici imponere nostrae, Verg. A. 2, 707: en age segnis Rumpae moras, id. G. 3, 42: age te procellae Crede, Hor. C. 3, 27, 62: Age jam... cond. sec. id. ib. 4, 11, 31; id. S. 2, 7, 4.—Hence, **1. agens, entis, f. a. A. Adj.** **1. Efficient, effective, powerful** (only in the rhet. lang. of Cic.): utendum est imaginibus agentibus, acribus, insignitis, Cic. de Or. 2, 87, 358: acre orator, incensus et agens, id. Brut. 92, 317.—*Comp. and sup. not used.*

2. Agentia verba, in the grammarians, for verba activa, Gell. 18, 12.—B. Subst.: agentes, ium, a. Under the emperors, a kind of secret police (also called *frumentarii* and *curiosi*), Aur. Vict. Caes. 39 *fin.*; Dig. 1, 12, 1, 20; 21, 22, 23, etc.; Amm. 15, 3; 14, 11 *al.*—**b.** For agrimensores, land-surveyors, Hyg. Lim. p. 179.—**2. actus, a, um, P. a. Lit., that has been transacted** in the Senate, in the forum, before the courts of justice, etc.; hence, **A. actum, i, n.**, a public transaction in the Senate, before the people, or before a single magistrate: actum ejus, qui in re publica cum imperio versatus sit, Cic. Phil. 1, 7: acta Caesaris servanda censeo, id. ib. 1, 7: acta tui praecleari tribunatus, id. Dom. 31.—**B. acta publica, or absol.: acta, orum, n.**, the register of public acts, records, journal. Julius Caesar, in his consulship, ordered that the doings of the Senate (diurna acta) should be made public. Suet. Caes. 20; cf. Ernest. Exc. 1; but Augustus again prohibited it, Suet. Aug. 36. Still the acts of the Senate were written down, and, under the succeeding emperors certain senators were appointed to this office (actis vel commentariis Senatūs conficiendis), Tac. A. 5, 4. They had also public registers of the transactions of the assemblies of the people, and of the different courts of justice; also of births and deaths, marriages, divorces, etc., which were preserved as sources of future history.—Hence, diurna urbis acta, the city journal, Tac. A. 13, 31: acta populi, Suet. Caes. 20: acta publica, Tac. A. 12, 24; Suet. Tib. 8; Plin. Ep. 7, 33: urbana, id. ib. 9, 15; which were all comprehended under the gen. name acta. **1. With the time added:** acta eorum temporum, Plin. 7, 13, 11, § 60: illius temporis, Acon. Mil. 44, 16: ejus anni, Plin. 2, 56, 57, § 147.—**2. Absol., Cic. Fam. 12, 8; 22, 1; 28, 3; Sen. Ben. 2, 10; 3, 16; Suet. Calig. 8; Quint. 9, 3; Juv. 2, 136:** Quis dabit historico, quantum daret acta legenti, i. e. to the actuary, q. v., id. 7, 104; cf. Bähr's Rom. Lit. Gesch. 303.—**C. acta triumphorum, the public record of triumphs, fuller than the Fasti triumphales, Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 12.—D. acta fori** (v. Inscr. Grut. 445, 10), the records, **a.** Of strictly historical transactions, Amm. 22, 3, 4; Dig. 4, 6, 33, § 1.—**b.** Of matters of private right, as wills, gifts, bonds (acta ad jus privatorum pertinentia, Dig. 49, 14, 45, § 4), Fragm. Vat. §§ 249, 266, 268, 317.—**E. acta militaria, the daily records of the movements of a legion, Veg. R. R. 2, 19.**

Agoe, es, f. a town in *Aethiopia*, on the borders of Egypt, Plin. 6, 29, 35, § 179.

† **agogae, arum, f.**, = ἀγοαί (or -οί) (a conduit or aqueduct), in mines, channels or passages for drawing off water, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 76, v. Silhig ad h. l.

† **agolam, i, n.** (from ago, as cingulum from cingo), a shepherd's staff or crook: pastorale baculum, quo pecudes aguntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll.

† **agōn, ōnis, m.**, = ἀγών, gen. ἄνωρ, a contest or combat in the public games: gymnicius, Plin. Ep. 4, 22: non esse restituendum Viennensibus agona, id. ib. 4, 22 *fin.*: musicus, Suet. Ner. 22; so id. ib. 23.—Hence, prov.: nunc demum agōn est = νῦν γὰρ ἔστ' ἄγῶν, now we must act, now is the time for action, Suet. Ner. 45.

AGRA

Agōnalia, ium or ōrum (like Saturnalia, Parentalia, etc.), *n.*, a festival in honor of Janus, celebrated in Rome on the 9th of Jan. (v. Id. Jan.) and 21st of May (XII. Kal. Jun.).—Different derivations of the word were given by the ancients, concerning which see Ov. F. 1, 319–332. Ovid, in l. c., derives it from agonia, q. v. For other etym., v. the foll. art., and under agonium.

Agōnalis, e, adj., pertaining to the Agonalia (cf. preced. art.): dies Agonales, per quos rex in regiā arietem immolat; dicti ab Agone (the leader, the chief), eo quod interrogatur a principe civitatis et princeps gregis immolatur, Varr. L. L. 6, § 12 Müll.: Janus Agonali luce piandus erit, Ov. F. 1, 318.

† **Agōnensis, e, adj. I.** Porta Agonensis, one of the gates of Rome, also called Collina and Quirinalis, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Agonium, p. 10 Müll.: cf. Smith's Dict. Antiq.—**II.** Salii Agonenses, the priests who officiated upon the Quirinalis (also called Agonus; v. Agonium), Varr. L. L. 6, § 14 Müll.

† **agonia, ae, f. I.** A victim, v. agonium.—**II.** = Agonalia, Ov. F. 5, 721; cf. agonium.

† **agonistā, ae, m.**, = ἀγωνιστής, a combatant for a prize, Aug. Sermon. 343 *fin.*

†† **agonistarcha, ae, m.**, = ἀγωνιστάρχης, the superintendent of public games, Inscr. Grut. 38, 5.

† **agonium, ii, n.**: dies appellabatur, quo rex (sacrificulus) hostiam immolabat. Hostiam enim antiqui agoniam vocabant. Agonium etiam putabant deum dici praesidentem rebus aeguidis; Agonalia ejus festivitatem, sive quia agones dicebant montes. Agonia sacrificia, quae fiebant in monte. Hinc Romae mons Quirinalis Agonus et Collina Agonensis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll.; and immediately foll., id. ib.: Agonium id est ludum, ob hoc dictum, quia locus, in quo ludi initio facti sunt, fuerit sine angulo; cujus festa Agonalia dicebantur; Agonium Martiale, Masurius ap. Macr. S. 1, 4.

agōnōthētā and agōnōthētēs, ae, m., = ἀγωνοθέτης, the superintendent of public games, Spart. Hadr. 13; Tert. Mart. 3 al.

† **Agōnus, v.** agonium.

† **agoranōmus, i, m.**, = ἀγορανόμος (clerk of the market), a Grecian magistrate, who had the inspection of provisions, and their purchase and sale; the Aedilis plebis of the Romans, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 43; so id. Cure. 2, 3, 6.

Agragantinus, a, um, adj., i. q. Agragantinus and Agrigentinus, v. Acragas.

Agragas, antis, i, q. Acragas, q. v., and Agrigentum.

* **agrālis, e, adj.** = agrarius: vocabula, Front. de Colon. *fin.*

† **agrammātos, i, m.**, = ἀγράμματος, illiterate: non debet esse architectus grammaticus, sed non agrammātos, Vitruv. 1, 1, 13.

agrārius, a, um, adj. [ager], of or pertaining to land; hence, **I. Adj.**: cum operario agrario, Vulg. Eccl. 37, 13.—But in class. Lat. a legal term: Agrariae leges, agrarian laws, relating to the division of public lands among the poorer citizens, first proposed about 268 A. U. C., Liv. 2, 41; 4, 36; 48; 6, 11; Tac. A. 4, 32 al.; v. Smith's Dict. Antiq., and cf. Nieb. Rom. Hist. 2, 188; 197; 482; 490 al.; with particular appellations from their authors, Flamini, Sempronius, Thoria, Rullii, Flavii, Philippi, Plotia, Caesaris Julia, etc.—Hence, agrariam rem tentare, to urge a division of public lands, Cic. Off. 2, 22, 78: Triumvir agrarius, superintendent of the division of public lands, Liv. 27, 21: agrariae stationes, in milit. lang., outposts, Amm. 14, 3; Veg. Mil. 1, 3.—In the Pandects: agraria via, a way through the fields, private way, Dig. 43, 8, 2.—**II. Subst.:** **agrārii, ōrum, m.**, those who urged the agrarian laws, and sought the possession of public land, the partisans of the agrarian laws: Gracchus, qui agrarios concitare conatus est, Cic. Cat. 4, 2; id. Phil. 7, 6; Liv. 3, 1.

AGRI

* **agraticum, i, n.** [ager], a revenue from land, a land-tax, Cod. Th. 7, 20, 11.

agrestis, e, adj. [id.]. **I. Lit., pertaining to land, fields, or the country, country, rural, rustic, wild.** ἀγριος: Musa, Lucr. 5, 1397: te in Arpinati videbimus et hospitio agresti accipiemus, Cic. Att. 2, 16 *fin.*: vestitus, Nep. Fel. 2, 5: falx, Tib. 2, 5, 28 al.: poma, Verg. A. 7, 111: cum lactucis agrestibus, Vulg. Exod. 12, 8: ligna non sunt pomifera, sed agrestia, ib. Deut. 20, 20: herbas agrestes, ib. 4 Reg. 4, 39.—**Subst.:** **agrestis, is** (gen. plur. agrestium, Ov. M. 14, 635), a countryman, rustic, farmer, peasant, Lucr. 5, 1382: non est haec oratio habenda aut cum imperitia multitudo aut in aliquo conventu agrestium, Cic. Mur. 29: collectos armat agrestes, Verg. A. 9, 11: Fictilia antiquus primum sibi fecit agrestis Pocula, Tib. 1, 1, 39: facinus admissum a quodam agresti, Tac. A. 4, 45: inopes agrestes, id. H. 2, 13; 4, 50.—**II. Transf., and in mal. part. A. Rustic, in opp.** to the refined citizen (urbanius, as ἀγριος is opp. to ἀστικός), boorish, clownish, rude, uncultivated, coarse, wild, savage, barbarous, of persons and things: sunt quidam vultu motuque corporis vasti atque agrestes, Cic. de Or. 1, 25, 115: O rem dignam, in qua non modo docti, verum etiam agrestes erubescant, id. Leg. 1, 14, 41: aborigines, genus hominum agreste, Sall. C. 6, 1: Ego ille agrestis, saevos, tristes, parcos, truculentus, tenax Duxi uxorem, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 12: quis nostrum tam animo agresti ac duro fuit, ut, etc., Cic. Arch. 8: dominus agrestis et furiosus, id. Sen. 14: exulto animo nihil agreste, nihil inhumanum est, id. Att. 13, 45; so Ov. M. 11, 767: rustica vox et agrestis, Cic. de Or. 2, 11; 2, 3.—Hence, agrestiores Musae, ruder, of the language of the bar, in opp. to more refined and polished eloquence, Cic. Or. 3, 11.—**B. Wild, brutish:** vultus, Ov. M. 9, 96: agrestem detraxit ab ore figuram Juppiter (of Io), Prop. 3, 31, 13.—**Comp.** v. above.—* *Sup.* agrestissimus, Cassiod. Ep. 7, 4.—* *Adv. comp. neutr.* agrestius, Spart. Hadr. 3.

1. agricola, ae, m. (Lucr. has gen. plur. agricolium in 4, 586, but reg. form in 2, 1161; 6, 1260) [ager-colo], a cultivator of land, in the widest sense, a husbandman, agriculturist (including even the vine-dresser, gardener; also one who takes pleasure in agriculture, etc.); or in a more limited sense, a farmer, ploughman, countryman, boor, peasant. **I.** Prop.: bonum agricolam laudabant, Cato, R. R. 1, 2: agricolae assidui, Cic. Rosc. Am. 16: (Deiotarus) optimus paterfamilias et diligentissimus agricola et pecuarius, devoted to agriculture and cattle-breeding, id. Deiot. 9: sed venio ad agricolas, the farmers, id. Sen. 16: agricolam laudat juris peritus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 9: inivium agricolis sidus, id. ib. 1, 7, 26: sollers, Nep. Cat. 3: peritissimus, Col. R. R. 1, 11, 1: fortunati, Verg. G. 2, 468: indomiti, id. A. 7, 521: parvo beati, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 139: negotiosi, Col. R. R. 9, 2, 5: severi, Lucr. 5, 1356: miseri, Verg. A. 12, 292; Vulg. Gen. 4, 2; ib. Jacob. 5, 7.—Of the vine-dresser, keeper of a vineyard: locavit eam (vineam) agricolis, Vulg. Matt. 21, 33; ib. Joan. 15, 1.—Hence, **II.** Meton., of the gods, patrons, tutelary deities of agriculture, as Ceres, Bacchus, Faunus, etc.: agricolarum duces di, Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 4: Redditi agricolis gratia caelstitibus, Tib. 2, 1, 36.

2. Agricola, ae, m., a Roman proper name: Cn. Julius, a celebrated Roman commander, father-in-law of Tacitus, who wrote his life, v. Tac. Agr.

agricolaris, e, adj. [i. agricola], relating to farmers: opus, Pall. Inscr. 3.

agricolatio, ōnis, f. [agricolor], = agri cultura, agriculture, husbandry, Col. 1, 1, 1; 1, 1, 12 al.

* **agricolor, āri, v. dep.** [i. agricola], to cultivate land, to pursue agriculture, Capitol. Alb. 11 *fin.*

agricultio, ōnis, f., better separately, **agri cultio, husbandry** (only twice in Cic.): si agri cultionem sustulerit, Verr. 2, 3, 97: qui se agri cultione oblectabant, id. Sen. 16.

agricultor, ōris, m., better separately, **agri cultor**, an agriculturist, farmer, husbandman (in class. per. very rare): servos agri cultores rem publicam abduxisse, Liv. 26, 35; so Dig. 22, 3, 25, § 1.

agricultūra, ae, f., better separately, **agri cultura**, agriculture. **I.** Lit.: in-itiones, quibus nihil inveniit agri cultura sollertius, Cic. Sen. 15; id. Off. 1, 42: agri culturae studere, Caes. B. G. 6, 22: homo agri culturae deditus, Vulg. 2 Par. 26, 10.—**II.** Trop. (eccl. Lat.): Dei agri cultura estis, God's husbandry, Vulg. 1 Cor. 3, 9.

Agrigentum, i, n., one of the largest and richest cities on the south coast of Sicily, near Cape Pachynum, acc. to the Greek (Ἀκράγας) sometimes called Acragas or Agragas, now *Girgenti*.—Here was the temple of Juno Lucina, so renowned in antiquity, whose ruins are still to be seen: oppidum Acragas, quod Agrigentum nostri dicere, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 89: alia iudicia Lilybaei, alia Agrigenti restituta sunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 26.—Hence, **Agrigentinus**, a, um, adj., of or from Agrigentum: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 85.—Subst.: **Agrigentini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Agrigentum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 50.

agri-mensor, ōris, m. [ager], a land-surveyor, Amm. 19, 11; Cassiod. Var. 3, 52.

(**agrimōnia**), ae, a false read. for argemōnia, Plin. 25, 9, 56, § 102 Jan.)

* **agriophyllon**, i, n., = ἀγριοφύλλον, an herb, otherwise called pucedanum (OF-US) = πευκέδανον (OF-US), hog's-fennel, sulphurwort, App. Herb. 95.

agripeta, ae, m. [ager-peto], one who strives for the possession of land, either honorably or dishonorably (only in Cic.), N. D. 1, 26; id. Att. 15, 29; 16, 1.

Agrippa, ae, m., a Roman family name. **I.** Menenius Agrippa, who related to the people upon Mons Sacer the fable of the Belly and the Limbs, Liv. 2, 32.—**II.** Vipsianus Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus, husband of Julia, and father of Agrippina, Tac. A. 4, 40; v. Frandsen, Life of M. Vipsianus Agrippa, Alton, 1836.—**III.** The name of a king in Judaea, Tac. A. 12, 23.

Agrippina, ae, f., the name of several Roman women. **I.** The wife of the emperor Tiberius, granddaughter of Atticus, Suet. Tib. 7.—**II.** A daughter of Vipsianus Agrippa and Julia, granddaughter of Augustus, wife of Germanicus, and mother of the emperor Caligula, Tac. A. 2, 54.—**III.** Daughter of the preced. and Germanicus, wife of Cn. Domitius Aenobarbus, and mother of the emperor Nero, Tac. A. 4, 75. From her a colony planted on the Rhine received the name Colonia Agrippina, Tac. A. 12, 27, or Agrippinensis, id. H. 1, 57; 4, 55 (now Cologne); and its inhabitants were called Agrippinenses, id. G. 28.

† **1. agrius**, a, um, adj., = ἀγριος, wild: (nitrum) sordidum terra, a qua appellatur agrium, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 106.

2. Agrius (-os), i, m., son of Parthaon, and father of Thersites, Ov. H. 9, 153.

† **agrostis**, is, f., = ἀγροστis, couch-grass, quitch-grass, App. Herb. 77.

* **agrosus**, a, um, adj. [ager], rich in land, Varr. L. L. 5, § 13 Müll.

† **agrypnia**, ae, f., = ἀγρυνία, sleeplessness: in pure Lat., insomnia or vigilia, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 27.

† **Agyieus**, = Ἀγυειός (trisyl.), ♂ or eos, an epithet of Apollo, as guardian deity of the streets (ἀγυιαί), since his statues stood in them: Iovis Agyieus, Hor. C. 4, 6, 27.

Agylla, ae, f., a town in Etruria, called later Caere, now Cervetri, Verg. A. 8, 479; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 51.—Hence, **Agyllini**, inhabitants of Agylla, Verg. A. 12, 281.

Agyrium, i, n., a very old town in Sicily, not far from Enna, the birthplace of Diodorus Siculus, now S. Filippo d'Argiro, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28.—Hence, **Agyrinenses**, ium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 28; or **Agyrini**, ōrum, inhabitants of Agyrium, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 91.

ah or ā (v. Neue, Formenl. II. 812), interj.

[acc. to Prisc. 570 P. contract. from aha], ah! alas! ha! ah me! an exclamation. **I.** Of pain or grief, Gr. αἰ, αἰ: ah, nescis quam doleam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 61; Verg. E. 1, 15.—**II.** Of entreaty to avert an evil: ah! noli, do noi, I pray! Plaut. Am. 1, 3, 22.—**III.** Of indignation or reproach: ah stulte, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 6: ah, rogatas? id. And. 5, 1, 9; 3, 1, 11.—**IV.** Of admonition: ah, ne me obsecra, Ter. And. 3, 3, 11: ah desine, id. ib. 5, 6, 8.—**V.** Of consolation: quid? ah volet, certo scio, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 50.—**VI.** Of railery or joy, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 39.

ahā, interj. [acc. to Prisc. 570 P., primitive of the preced., but more rare], aha! ah! haha! an exclamation. **I.** Of reproof or denial: aha, tace, Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 36; id. Rud. 2, 4, 6: aha, minime, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 54.—**II.** Of laughter, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 11.

Ahāla, ae, m., a Roman family name, e. g. C. Servilius Ahala, who slew the turbulent Maclius, Cic. Cat. 1, 1, 3; id. Sen. 16, 56.

Aharna, ae, f., a town in Etruria, Liv. 10, 25.

ahēnator, v. aēnator.

ahēnēus, ahēnipes, etc., v. aēn.

1. ai, in old Lat., corresponding to ae: AITILIS, CAISAR, AITERNOS, for Aedilis, Caesar, aeternus; also, still later, sometimes in the poets in the termination of the genitive of the first decl.; but, as in Enn. and Lucr., per diaeresin always dissyl. with long penult: furit intus aquae, Verg. A. 7, 464: aurā simplicis ignem, id. ib. 6, 747: terrā frugiferā, Mart. 11, 91, 5; cf. Quint. 1, 7, 18; Spauld. Prisc. 728; Prob. 1438; Vel. Long. 2222; Mart. Vict. 2460 P.—In prim. syllables, as in voc. Gal, ai could not be changed to ae if i was an ending; but i was changed to e cons., when the word received accession, e. g. Gaius.—When a consonant followed ai, as in CNAIVOS for ΓΝΑΙΦΟΣ (v. the Epitaphs of the Scipios), ae was written at a later per., as Gnaeus; hence from Γραῖος both Graecus and Grauius; from Αἰακος, Aeacus, and Aiax, for Aias, were formed; just as Achaeus or Achivus with Achaius or Achaicus was used.

2. * ai = aī, interj., denoting grief, ah! alas! Ov. M. 10, 215.

3. ai, imper. from aio.

aiens, v. aio fin.

* **aientia**, ae, f. [aio], an affirmation (opp. negatio), Mart. Cap. 4, p. 75 Vulc.

aio, verb. defect. The forms in use are: pres. indic. aio, ais, ait—aiunt; subj. aias, aiāt—aiant; imperf. indic. throughout, aiebam, aiebas, etc.; imper. ai, rare; part. pres. aiens, rare; once in App. M. 6, p. 178 Elm.; and once as P. a. in Cic. Top. 11, 49, v. below. Cic. wrote the pres. aio, acc. to Quint. 1, 4, 11.—From ais with the interrog. part. ne, ain is used in colloquial language. For imperf. also aibas, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 28; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 22: aibat, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 33; 5, 2, 16: aibant, id. ib. 1, 2, 175; 4, 2, 102; Ter. And. 3, 3, 3; ai is dissyl., but in the imper. also monosyl., Plaut. Truc. 5, 49; cf. Bentl. ad Ter. Ad. 4, 6, 5. Acc. to Prisc. 818 P., the pres. ait seems to take the place of a perf., but acc. to Val. Prob. 1482 P., there was a real perf. ai, aisti, ait; as aisti, Aug. Ep. 54 and 174: aierunt, Tert. Fuga in Persec. 6; the pres. inf. aiere is found in Aug. Trin. 9, 10 [cf. nui = I say; Sanscr. perf. 3d sing. āha = he spake; adagium, adagio; negare for neigare; Umbr. aitu = dicito; Engl. aye = yea, yes, and Germ. ja], to say yes, to assent (opp. nego, to say no; with the ending -tumo, aiutumo; contract. autumo; opp. negumo; v. autumo). **I.** In gen.: vel ai vel nega, Naev. ap. Prisc. 473 P.: vel tu mihi aias vel neges, Plaut. Rud. 2, 4, 14: negat quicquid nego. Ait? aio, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 21: Diogenes ait, Antipater negat, Cic. Off. 3, 23: quasi ego id curem, quod ille aiat aut neget, id. Fin. 2, 22; so id. Rab. Post. 12, 34.—**II.** Esp. **A.** To say, affirm, or assert something (while dicere signifies to speak in order to inform, and affirmare, to speak in affirmation, Doed. Syn. 4, 6 sq.—Therefore different from inquam, I say, I reply, since

aio is commonly used in indirect, and inquam in direct discourse; cf. Doed. as cited above; Herz. ad Sall. C. 48, 3; and Ramsh. Gr. 800). **a.** In indirect discourse: insanam autem illam (sc. esse) aiunt, quia, etc., Pac. ap. Cic. Her. 2, 23, 36; Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 3: Ch. Hodie uxorem ducis? Pa. Aiunt, they say so, id. ib. 2, 1, 21: ait hac laetitia Deiotarum elatum vino se obruisse, Cic. Deiot. 9: debere eum aiebat, etc., id. Verr. 2, 1, 18: Tarquinium a Cicerone immisum aiebat, Sall. C. 48, 8: Vos sapere et solos aie bene vivere, Hor. Ep. 1, 15, 45; id. S. 1, 2, 121; id. Ep. 1, 1, 88; 1, 7, 22.—

b. In direct discourse: Ennio delector, ait quispiam, quod non discedit a communi more verborum; Pacuvio, inquit alius, Cic. Or. 11, 36: Vos o, quibus integer aevi sanguis, ait, solidaeque, etc., Verg. A. 2, 639; 6, 630; 7, 121; 12, 156: O fortunati mercatores! gravis annis Miles ait, Hor. S. 1, 1, 4; id. Ep. 1, 15, 40; 1, 16, 47; id. S. 2, 7, 72; 1, 3, 22.—**c.** With acc.: Causa optumast, Nisi quid pater ait aliud, Ter. And. 5, 4, 47: Admirans ait haec, Cat. 5, 3, 4; 63, 84: Haec ait, Verg. A. 1, 297; v. B.—**B.** Simply to speak, and esp. in the form of transition, sic ait, thus he speaks or says (cf. the Hom. ὡς φησὶ): Sic ait, et dicto citius tumida aequora placat, Verg. A. 1, 142; 5, 365; 9, 749.—Also of what follows: Sic ait in proli fixa toro cubitum: "Tandem," etc., Prop. 1, 3, 34.—**C.** Ut ait quispiam (regularly in this order in Cic.), in quoting an unusual expression, as one says: ut ait Statius noster in Synephebis, Cic. Sen. 7: ut ait Homerus, id. ib. 10: ut ait Theophrastus, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 45: ut ait Thucydides, Nep. Them. 2: ut ait Cicero, Quint. 7, 1, 51; 8, 6, 73; 9, 4, 40; 9, 56, 60: ut Cicero ait, id. 10, 7, 14; 12, 3, 11: ut Demosthenes ait, id. 11, 2, 22: ut rumor ait, Prop. 5, 4, 47: ut mi vester ait, Hor. S. 2, 7, 79.—So without def. subject: ut ait in Synephebis, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31.—

D. Aiunt, ut aiunt, quemadmodum or quod aiunt, in quoting a proverbial or technical phrase, as they say, as is said, as the saying is (Gr. τὸ λεγόμενον, ὡς φασί; Fr. on dit; Germ. man sagt), either placed after it or interposed: eum rem fidemque perdere aiunt, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 18: ut quimus, aiunt; quando, ut volumus, non licet, Ter. And. 4, 5, 10: docebo sus, ut aiunt, oratorem eum, Cic. de Or. 2, 67: Iste claudus, quemadmodum aiunt, pilam, id. Pis. 28 B. and K.—Also in telling an anecdote: conspexit, ut aiunt, Adrasum quandam vacuā tonsoris in umbrā, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 49; 1, 17, 18.—**E.** In judic. lang.: ait lex, ait praetor, etc., the law, the praetor says, i. e. prescribes, commands: ut ait lex Julia, Dig. 24, 3, 64: Praetor ait, in eadem causā eum exhibere, etc., ib. 2, 9, 1: Aiunt aediles, qui mancipia vendunt, etc., ib. 21, 1, 1: Ait oratio, fas esse eum, etc., ib. 24, 1, 32 al.—**F.** Ain? = ains? also often strengthened: ain tu? ain tute? ain tandem? ain vero? in conversational lang., a form of interrogation which includes the idea of surprise or wonder, sometimes also of reproof or sorrow, do you really mean so? indeed? really? is it possible? often only an emphatic what? Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 73: Merc. Servus esne an liber? Sos. Utumque animo conlubitumst meo. Merc. Ain vero? Sos. Aio enim vero, id. ib. 3, 4, 188; id. Am. 1, 1, 128: Phil. Pater, inquam, aderit jam hic meus. Coll. Ain tu, pater? id. Most. 2, 1, 36; id. Ep. 5, 2, 33; id. Aul. 2, 2, 9; id. Curc. 2, 3, 44; Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 1; id. Eun. 3, 5, 19 al.: Ain tu? Scipio hic Metellus proavum suum nescit censorem non fuisse? Cic. Att. 6, 1; 4, 5 al.: ain tute, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 90: ain tandem ita esse, ut dicis? id. Aul. 2, 4, 19; so id. As. 5, 2, 47; id. Trin. 4, 2, 145; Ter. And. 5, 3, 4: ain tandem? insanire tibi videris, quod, etc., Cic. Fam. 9, 21 Manut.; id. Att. 6, 2.—Also with a plur. verb. (cf. age with plur. verb. s. v. ago, IV. a.): ain tandem? inquit, num castra vallata non habetis? Liv. 10, 25.—**G.** Quid ais? (as in conversation).—

a. With the idea of surprise, astonishment, τί λέγεις (cf. Quid dixisti? Ter. And. 3, 4, 14; id. Eun. 5, 6, 16. Tí εἶπας; what do you say? what? Merc. Quis herus est igitur tibi? Sos. Amphitruo, quicum nuptast Alcumena. Merc. Quid ais? Quid nomen tibi? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 208; so Ter. And. 4, 1, 42; id. Heaut. 5, 1, 27.—**b.** When one asks



another for his meaning, opinion, or judgment, *what do you mean? what do you say or think?* Th. Ita me di ament, honestust. Pa. Quid tu ais, Gnatho? Num quid habes, quod contemnas? Quid tu autem, Thraso? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 21: Hunc ais? Do you mean this man? (= dicis, q. v., II.) Pers. 4, 27.—C. When one wishes to try or prove another, *what is your opinion? what do you say?* Sed quid ais? quid Amphitruoni [dono] a Telebois datumst? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 262.—Hence, * **aiens**, entis, *P. a., affirming, affirmative* (usu. affirmativus): negantia contraria aientibus, Cic. Top. 11, 49.

ain = aïsne, v. aio, II. F.
† **aiñhales**, *n.*, = αἰθάλεις (evergreen), a plant, also called Alizon, houseleek, App. Herb. 123.

Aius Lōquens or **Aius Lōcūtius**, a deity among the Romans, who made the announcement to them, *The Gauls are coming!* Varr. ap. Gell. 16, 17, 2: Aius iste Lōquens, quando, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 32, 69; cf. id. ib. 2, 1, 45: templum in Novā Viā Aio Locutio fieri, Liv. 5, 50; cf. id. 5, 32; cf. Becker, Antiq. vol. 4, p. 35.

† **aiζōōn**, *i, n.*, = αἰζῶων (ever-living), an evergreen plant. **I.** Majus, live-forever, houseleek: Sempervivum tectorum, Linn.; Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.—**II.** Minus or minusculum, stone-crop: Sedum album, Linn.; Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.

Ajāx, ācis, *m.*, = Ἄϊαξ, the name of two Greeks renowned for their bravery. **I.** Ajax Telamonius, son of Telamon, who contended with Ulysses for the possession of the arms of Achilles, and, when the former obtained them, became insane and killed himself. From his blood the hyacinth sprang up, Ov. M. 13, 395.—**II.** Ajax Oileus, son of Oileus, king of the Locri, who violated Cassandra, Verg. A. 1, 41; Cic. de Or. 2, 66.—**III.** The title of an unfinished tragedy of the emperor Augustus, Suet. Aug. 85.

ajūga, abiga, Scrib. 167; cf. Rhod. Lex. **ala**, *ae, f.* [for axla, contr. from axilla, Cic. Or. 45, 153; cf. ἄχος = ἄμος (Hesych.) = shoulder — O. H. Germ. Ahsala; Germ. Achsel]. **I.** Lit., a wing, as of a bird: galli plausu premit alas, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 26; Verg. A. 3, 226 al.: Me. Vox mihi ad auris advolatit. So. Ne ego homo infelix fui, quoniam alas intervelli, *that I did not pluck off its wings*, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 170.—**Poet.** of the gods: Mors atris circumvolat alas, Hor. S. 2, 1, 58: volucris Fati Tardavit alas, id. C. 2, 17, 25: bubulae Cupidinis alae, Ov. A. A. 1, 233: furvis circumdatis alis Somnus, Tib. 2, 1, 89: me jocundis Sopor impulit alas, Prop. 1, 3, 45: Madidis Notus evolat alas, Ov. M. 1, 264.—**Of sails:** velorum pandimus alas, Verg. A. 3, 520.—**Of oars:** classis contentis remiget alas, Prop. 4, 6, 47: remigium alarum, Verg. A. 1, 301 (cf. Hom. Od. 11, 125); so inversely remi is used of wings: super fuctus alarum insistere remis, Ov. M. 5, 558 (cf. περὶ οἰς ἐπέσει, Eur. Iphig. Taur. 289; Aeschyl. Agam. 52; and cf. Lucr. 6, 743).—**Of wind and lightning:** Nisus Emicat et ventis et fulminis oclor alis, Verg. A. 5, 319 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In man, the upper and under part of the arm, where it unites with the shoulder; the armpit, Liv. 9, 41; 30, 34: aliquid sub ala portare, Hor. Ep. 1, 13, 12: hirsutinae, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 51: hirsutiae, Hor. Epod. 12, 5: halitus oris et alarum vitia, Plin. 21, 20, 83, § 142: virus alarum et sudores, id. 35, 15, 52, § 185: sudor alarum, Petr. 128 (many Romans were accustomed to pluck out the hair from the armpits, Sen. Ep. 114; Juv. 11, 157; v. alipilus).—**B.** In animals, the hollow where the foreleg is joined to the shoulder; the shoulder-blade.—**Of elephants**, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 324.—**Of frogs**, Plin. 9, 51, 74, § 159.—**C.** In trees and plants, the hollow where the branch unites with the stem, Plin. 16, 7, 10, § 29; so id. 22, 18, 21, § 45; 25, 5, 18, § 38 al.—**D.** In buildings, the wings, the side apartments on the right and left of the court, the side halls or porches, the colonnades; called also in Gr. πτερά, Vitruv. 6, 4, 137; 4, 7, 92.—**E.** In milit. lang., the wing of an army (thus conceived of as a bird of prey), commonly composed of the Roman cavalry and the troops of the allies, esp. their horsemen; hence, *alaris*

in contrast with *legionarii*, and separated from them in enumeration, also having a leader, called praefectus alae, Tac. H. 2, 59 al.; cf. Lips. de Milit. Rom. 1, 10 Manut.; Cic. Pam. 2, 17 fin.; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 1, 51; Smith, Dict. Antiq.; Cincius ap. Gell. 16, 4, 6; cf. Gell. 10, 9, 1: Alae, equites: ob hoc alae dicti, quia pedites tegunt alarum vice. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 121: pediatu, equitibus atque alis cum hostium legionibus pugnavit, Cato ap. Gell. 15, 9, 5: Cic. Off. 2, 13, 45: dextera ala (in alas divisum socilem exercitum habebat) in primā acie locata est, Liv. 31, 21; Vell. 2, 117 al.—An ala, as a military division, usu. consisted of about 500 men, Liv. 10, 29.

Such alae gave names to several towns, since they were either levied from them, quartered in them, or, after the expiration of their time of service, received the lands of such towns.—So, Ala Flaviana, Ala Nova, et saep. (cf. castrum, II. I. fin.).

Alābanda, *grum, n.* and *ae, f.*, a city in the interior of Caria, distinguished for its wealth and luxury, founded by Alabandus, who was honored by the inhabitants as a deity; now Arab-Hissar; plur. form, Cic. N. D. 3, 15; 3, 19; Liv. 33, 13; 38, 13; Juv. 3, 70; sing. form, Plin. Ep. 5, 29.—Hence, **Alābandenses**, Cic. N. D. 3, 19; Liv. 38, 13; or **Alābandeni**, the inhabitants of Alabanda, Liv. 45, 25.—**Alābandeus** (four syll.), *a, um, adj.*, of Alabanda: Hierocles, Cic. Brut. 95; Vitruv. 7, 5.—**Alābandicus**, *a, um, adj.*, pertaining to Alabanda, Plin. 19, 9, 56, § 174; 21, 4, 10, § 16 al.—Also, **Alābandinus**, *a, um*: gemma, a precious stone, named after Alabanda, Isid. Orig. 16, 13.

alābarches and **alābarchia**, *ae, v.* arabarches, arabarchia.

† **alābaster**, *tri, m.* (plur. also **alābastera**, *n.*), = ἀλάβαστρος, plur. -*pa*. **I.** A box or casket for perfumes, tapering to a point at the top, a box for unguents: alabaster plenus unguenti, *Cic. Ac. Post. ap. Non. 545, 15: mulier habens alabastrum unguenti, Vulg. Matt. 26, 7; ib. Marc. 14, 3; ib. Luc. 7, 37: redolent alabastra, Mart. 11, 8, 9; Plin. 13, 2, 3, § 19.—Hence, **II.** The form of a rose-bud, pointed at the top: in viridibus alabastris fastigato, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 14.

† **alābastrites**, *ae, m.*, = ἀλαβαστρίτης. **I.** A stone, composed of carbonate of lime (not of gypsum, like the modern alabaster), alabaster-stone; also called onyx and onychites, from which unguent and perfume boxes were made, Plin. 36, 8, 12, § 60.—**II.** A precious stone found in the region of the Egyptian town Alabastron, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 143.

Alābastron oppidum (Ἀλαβαστρον πόλις, Ptol.), a city of Egypt in the Thebais, Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 61.

† **alābeta**, *ae, m.*, = ἀλαβή, a fish found in the Nile: Silurus anguillariss, Linn.; Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51.

Alābis, *is, m.*, a river in Sicily, Sil. 14, 228.

alācer, *cris, e, adj.* (also in masc. alacris, Enn., v. below; Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13, and Verg. A. 5, 380; cf. Charis. p. 63 P.—In more ancient times, alacer comm.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 685, and 2 acer) [perh. akin to alere = to nourish, and olere = to grow; cf. Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 17; Auct. ad Her. 2, 19, 29], lively, brisk, quick, eager, active; glad, happy, cheerful (opp. languidus; cf. Doed. Syn. 3, 247, and 4, 450.—In the class. per., esp. in Cicero, with the access. idea of joyous activity). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of men: ignotus juvenum coetus, alterna vice inibat alacris, Bacchio insultans modo, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 214 P.: quid tu es tristis? quidve es alacris? why are you so disturbed? or why so excited? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 13 (= incitatus, commotus, Ruhnck.): videbant Catilinam alacrem atque laetum, active and joyous, Cic. Mur. 24, 49: valentes imbecillum, alacres perterritum superare, id. Cael. 28: Aman laetus et alacer, Vulg. Esth. 5, 9: alacres animo sumus, are eager in mind, Cic. Fam. 5, 12 fin. Manut.; Verg. A. 6, 685 al.—With ad: alacriores ad reliquum periculiendum, Auct. ad Her. 2, 31: ad maleficia, id. ib. 2, 30: ad bella suscipienda alacer et promptus animus, Caes. B. G. 3, 19;

so Sall. C. 21, 5: ad rem gerendam, Nep. Paus. 2, 6.—With super: alacri corde super omnibus, Vulg. 3 Reg. 8, 66.—In Sall. once for nimble, active: cum alacribus saltu, cum velocibus cursu certabat, Fragn. 62, p. 248 Gerl.—**B.** Of animals: equus, Cic. Div. 33, 73: bestiae, Auct. ad Her. 2, 19.—**II.** Transf., poet., of concrete and abstract things: alacris voluptas, a lively pleasure, Verg. E. 6, 58; so, alacres enses, quick, ready to cut, Claud. Eutr. 2, 280: involant (in pugnam) impetu alacri, with a spirited, vigorous onset, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 90.—Sup. not used; cf. Charis. 88 P.; Rudd. I. p. 177, n. 48.—Adv.: **alacriter**, briskly, eagerly, Amm. 14, 2.—Comp., Just. 1, 6, 10.

alācritas, ātis, *f.* [alacer], the condition or quality of alacer, liveliness, ardor, briskness, alacrity, eagerness, promptness, joy, gladness: alacritas rei publicae defendendae, Cic. Phil. 4, 1: mirā sum alacritate ad litigandum, Cic. Att. 2, 7; so id. ib. 16, 3: alacritas studiumque pugnavit, Caes. B. G. 1, 46: animi incitatio atque alacritas, id. B. C. 3, 92: alacritas animae suae, Vulg. Eccl. 45, 29: finem orationis ingens alacritas consecuta est, Tac. Agr. 35: (naves) citae remis augebantur alacritate militum in speciem ac terrorem, id. A. 2, 6.—Of animals: canum in venando, Cic. N. D. 2, 63.—Of a joyous state of mind as made known by external demeanor, transport, rapture, ecstasy: inanis alacritas, id est laetitia gestiens, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 36: vir temperatus, constans, sine metu, sine aegritudine, sine alacritate ullā, sine libidine, id. ib. 5, 16, 48.—With obj. gen., joy on account of something: clamor Romanorum alacritate perfecti operis sublatus, Liv. 2, 10 med.—* In plur.: vigores quidam mentium et alacritates, Gell. 19, 12, 4.

alacriter, adv., v. alacer fin.
Alāmānni, v. Alemanni.
Alānus, *a, um, adj.*, of or pertaining to the Alani; = Ἀλανοί, a very warlike Scythian nation upon the Tanais and Patus Mavoris; gens Alana, Claud. B. Get. 583.—Subst.: **Alānus**, *i, m.*, one of the Alani, Luc. 10, 454.—Com. plur.: **Alani**, *orum, m.* Alani, Plin. 4, 12, 25, § 80; Sen. Thyest. 629; Lucr. 8, 223; Val. Fl. 642.
alāpa, *ae, f.* [akin to -cello, to smite, as if calapa; cf. κόλαφος], a stroke or blow upon the cheek with the open hand, a box on the ear: ducere gravem alepam alicui, to give, Phaedr. 5, 3: ministri eum alipsis caedebant, Vulg. Marc. 14, 65, ib. Joan. 18, 22; 19, 3; esp. among actors, for the purpose of exciting a laugh among their auditors, *Juv. 8, 192; *Mart. 5, 61, 11.—When a slave was emancipated, his master gave him an alapa; hence, poet.: multo majoris alapae mecum veneunt, i. e. with me freedom is much more dearly purchased, Phaedr. 2, 5, 25.

† **alāpus**, *i, m.* [alapa], a parasite, who submitted to the box on the ear for gold, Gloss. Isid.; cf. Barth. Advers. 19, 22.

Alāricus, *i, m.*, Alaric, a king of the Goths, Claud. B. Get. 431.

alārius, *a, um* (less freq. alāris, e), *adj.* [ala].—In milit. lang., that is upon the wing (of an army), of the wing (opp. legionarii, v. ala, II. E.): cohortes alariae et legionariae, i. e. of the allies, Caes. B. C. 1, 73: cum cohortibus alariis, Liv. 10, 40 Weissenb.: alarii equites, id. 40, 40; so Tac. A. 3, 39; 4, 73; 12, 27 al.—Subst., the form alārius, *Cic. Fam. 2, 17: ut ad speciem alariis uteretur, auxiliaries, allies, Caes. B. G. 1, 51.—The form alāris, e: inter legionarios aut alares, Tac. H. 2, 94: alares Pannonii, id. A. 15, 10: alares exterruit, id. ib. 15, 11.

Alasi, *orum, m.*, a tribe of Libya, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 37.

† **Alāstor**, *ōris, m.* = ἀλάστωρ (a tormentor). **I.** One of the companions of Sarpidon, king of Lycia, killed by Ulysses before Troy, Ov. M. 13, 257.—**II.** Name of one of the four horses in the chariot of Pluto, Claud. R. Pros. 1, 284.

alāternus, *i, f.* [perh. akin to Germ. Erle; Engl. alder], a shrub: Rhamnus Alaternus, Linn.; Col. 7, 6; Plin. 16, 26, 45, § 108.

ALBA

alātus, a, um, *adj.* [ala], furnished with wings, winged (only poet.).—Of Mercury: *planta*, *Verg. A. 4, 259; pes, *Ov. F.* 5, 666; Phoebus alatis aethera carpit equis, *id. ib.* 3, 416.

Alauda, ae, *f.* [Celtic; lit. great song-stress, from al, high, great, and end, song; cf. the Fr. *alouette*; Breton, al' choueder; v. Dieffenbach in *Zeitschriften für vergl. Sprachf.* IV, p. 391]. **I.** The lark, *Plin.* 11, 37, 44, § 121.—**II.** **Alauda**, the name of a legion raised by Caesar, in Gaul, at his own expense (prob. so called from the decoration of their helmet): unam (legionem) ex Transalpinis conscriptam, vocabulo quoque Gallico (Alauda enim appellabatur) civitate donavit, *Suet. Caes.* 24; cum legione Alaudarum ad urbem pergit, *Cic. Att.* 16, 8: Huc accedunt Alaudae ceterique veterani, *id. Phil.* 13, 2.

* **alausa**, ae, *f.* [Fr. *alose*], a small fish in the Moselle, the shad: Culpea alosa, *Linn.*; *Aus. Mos.* 127.

† **alazon**, ōnis, *m.*, = ἀλαζών (boasting), a braggart, boaster, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 8.

Alazon, ōnos, *m.*, a river in Albania, now *Ataman*, *Plin.* 6, 10, 11, § 29; *Val. Fl.* 6, 102.

* **alba**, ae, *f.* [albus], a white precious stone, the pearl, *Lampr. Hel.* 21.

Alba or **Alba Longa**, ae, *f.* [v. albus]. **I.** The mother city of Rome, built by Ascanius, the son of Aeneas, upon the broad, rocky margin which lies between the Alban Lake and Mons Albanus; destroyed by Tullius Hostilius, the third king of Rome, and never rebuilt, *Enn. Ann.* 1, 34, 88; *Verg. A.* 1, 277; 8, 48; *Liv.* 1, 27–30; cf. *Nieb. Rom. Hist.* 1, 220 sq.; *Müll. Roms Camp.* 2, 97 sq.—**II.** The name of several other towns. **A.** **Alba Fucentina**, or *absol. Alba*, a town north-west of Lacus Fucinus, on the borders of the Marsi, now *Colle di Albe*, *Caes. B. C.* 1, 15; *Cic. Att.* 9, 6; *Pomp. ap. Cic. Att.* 8 post. ep. 12; *Plin.* 3, 12, 17, § 106.—**B.** **Alba Pompeia**, in Liguria, on the river Tanarus, now *Alba*, *Plin.* 3, 5, 7, § 49.—**C.** **Alba Helvia** or **Alba Helvorum**, in Gallia Narbonensis, now *Viviers*, *Plin.* 3, 4, 5, § 36.

Alba, ae, *m.*, the name of a king in Alba Longa, *Ov. M.* 14, 612; *id. F.* 4, 43.

Alba Aemilia, *m.*, a confidant of C. Verres, *Cic. Verr.* 3, 62, 145.

Alba, ae, *m.*, a river in Hispania Tarraconensis, *Plin.* 2, 3, § 22; v. *Albis*.

albamētus, i, n, [albus], the white of the egg = album, *Ovi. Apic.* 5, 3; *id.* 6, 9.

Albana, ae, *f.* (see via), a road leading to Capua, *Cic. Agr.* 2, 34, 94; *Val. Max.* 9, 1.

Albania, ae, *f.*, a province on the coast of the Caspian Sea, now *Daghestan* and *Lesghistan*, *Plin.* 6, 13, 15, § 36; *Gell.* 9, 4; *Sol.* 25.

Albānus, a, um, *adj.* [Alba]. **I. A.** Pertaining to the town of Alba, Alban: exercitus, *Liv.* 1, 28; pax, the peace between the Romans and Albans, *id.* 1, 27.—**B.** Pertaining to Albania: mare Albanum, *Plin.* 6, 13, 15, § 38; ora, *Val. Fl.* 5, 460.—**II.** Hence, **Albani**, ōrum, *m.* **A.** The Albans, the inhabitants of Alba Longa, *Liv.* 1, 29.—**B.** The Albanians, the inhabitants of Albania, on the Caspian Sea, *Plin.* 6, 13, 15, § 38.—**Esp.** **Lacus Albānus**, a deep lake in Latium, south of Rome, and on the west side of old Alba, now *Lago di Albano*, *Liv.* 5, 15.—**Mons Albānus**, a rocky mountain in Latium, now *Monte Cavo*, lying eastward from the Alban Lake, 2500 feet above the surface of the Tyrrhene Sea, on whose western declivity, extending to the lake, was the old Alba Longa. Upon its summit, which afforded a noble view, stood the splendid temple of Jupiter Latiaris, up to which was a paved way, still in part existing, for the festive processions in the holidays of the Latins (feriae Latinae), as well as for the ovations of the Roman generals, of *Müll. Roms Camp.* 2, 139–146.—**Lapis Albānus**, the kind of stone heven from Mount Alba, called in Ital. *peperino* or *piperno*, *Vitr.* 2, 7; hence, *Albanae columnae*, made of such stone, *Cic. Scaur.* 2, 45.—**Albanum**, i, n, an estate at Alba, *Cic. Att.* 7, 5; *Quint.* 5, 13, 40; *Suet. Aug.* 72.

ALBI

albaris, e, *adj.*, v. the foll.

albarius, a, um, *adj.* [albo], only in archit., pertaining to the whitening of walls.—Hence, **albarium opus**, or *absol. albarum*, white stucco, a mortar composed of lime, gypsum, and a little fine river sand, with which walls were covered and made white, *Vitr.* 5, 2, 10; 7, 2, 3; *Plin.* 35, 16, 56, § 194; 36, 24, 59, § 183; also, with the form **albaris**, c: OPVS ALBARE, *Inscr. Orell.* 4239.—**albarius tector**, a worker in stucco, a plasterer, *Tert. Idol.* 8; or *absol. albarius*, *Cod. Th.* 13, 4, 2, and *Inscr. Orell.* 4142.

albātus, a, um, *adj.* [from albus, as atratus front ater], clothed in white: cum ipse epuli dominus albatu esset, **Cic. Vat.* 13; **Hor. S.* 2, 2, 61; so *Suet. Dom.* 12.—In the Cretan games, one party, which was clothed in white, was called *albatu*, *Plin.* 8, 42, 65, § 160 *Hard.* (cf. *russtus*, *Juv.* 7, 114).

albēdo, inis, *f.* [id.], white color, whiteness; only in eccl. Lat.; *Sev. Sulp. H. Sacr.* 1, 16; *Cassiod. Ep.* 12, 4.

albeo, ēre, v. n. [id.], to be white (rare and orig. poet., esp. often in *Ovid*; but also in post-Aug. prose): campi ossibus, **Verg. A.* 12, 36; caput canis capillis, *Ov. H.* 13, 161.—**Esp.** in the *part. pres.*: albent, white: albentes rosae, *Ov. A. A.* 3, 182; spumae, *id. M.* 15, 519; vitta, *id. ib.* 5, 110 al.; in prose: equi, **Plin. Pan.* 22; in *Tac.* several times: ossa, *A.* 1, 61; spitumae, *id. ib.* 6, 37; in pallorem membra, *id. ib.* 15, 64.—The poet. expression, albente caelo, at daybreak, at the dawn, was used (acc. to *Caecilius* in *Quint.* 8, 3, 35) in prose first by the hist. *Sisenna* (about 30 years before *Caes.*), and after him by *Caes.* and the author of the *Bell. Afric.*; **Caes. B. C.* 1, 68; *Auct. Bell. Afric.* 11; *id.* 80; cf. *albesco*.

albesco, ēre, v. *incho.* [albeo], to become white (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; once in *Cic.*), **Lucr.* 2, 773; so *Verg. A.* 7, 528; albescens capillus, **Hor. C.* 3, 14, 25; maturis messis aristas, *Ov. F.* 5, 357; aquilarum pennae, *Plin.* 10, 3, 4, § 13; flammularum tractus, *Verg. G.* 1, 367; mare, quia a sole collucet, albescit et vibrat, **Cic. Ac.* 2, 33, 105.—Hence, of the appearance of daylight, of daybreak (cf. *albeo*), to dawn: lux, *Verg. A.* 4, 586; albescente caelo, *Paul. Dig.* 28, 2, 25.

† **albesia** (for albensia), ium, *n.*, a large shield used by the Albenses, a people of the *Marsian* race, *Paul. ex Fest.* p. 4 *Müll.*

Albiānus, a, um, *adj.* [Albius], pertaining to Albius; only in *Cic.*: iudicium, *Caccia.* 10; pecunia, *Clu.* 30.

* **albicascō**, ēre, v. *incho.* [albeo], to become white, to grow clear: albicascit Phoebus, *Matius ap. Gell.* 15, 25 *Hertz.*

albicēris, e, or **albicērus**, a, um, also **albicēratu**, a, um, *adj.* [albus-cera], prop. wax-white, i. e. light yellow: olea albicēris, *Cato. R. R.* 6, and *Varr. R. R.* 1, 24; olea albicera, *Cat. ap. Plin.* 15, 5, 6, § 20; albicērata ficus, *Plin.* 15, 18 *in it.*; cf. *Col.* 10, 417.

albicō, ēre, v. a. and n. [albus]. ***I.** Act., to make white: rivus offensus a scopulo albicat, becomes white, foamy, *Plin.* ap. *Non.* 75, 21.—**II.** *Neutr.*, to be white (rare; poet. or in post-Aug. prose): prata canis pruinis, **Hor. C.* 1, 4, 4; albicans litus, *Cat.* 63, 87; ex nigro albicare incipit, *Plin.* 27, 5, 23, § 40; colos, *id.* 25, 8, 50, § 89; albicans cauda, *id.* 10, 3, 3, § 6.—Hence, * **albicantius**, adv. comp., somewhat in the way of white: (hyacinthus lapis) albicantius in aquaticum eliquescit, *Sol.* 30.

* **albicōlor**, ōris, *adj.* [albus-color], of a white color: cāmpus, *Coripp.* 1, 429.

* **albicōmus**, a, um, *adj.* [albus-coma], white-haired; hence of flowers, having white fibres, *Ven.* 4, 2.

* **albidūlus**, a, um, *adj.* dim. [albidus], whitish: color, *Pall.* 3, 25, 12.

albidus, a, um, *adj.* [albus], white (very rare) spuma, **Ov. M.* 3, 74; granum, *Col. R. R.* 2, 9, 13; ulcus, *Cels.* 5, 26; pus albidus, *id.* 5, 28, n. 4; pus albidissimum, *id.* 5, 26, n. 20; color caeruleo albidior, *Plin.* *Ep.* 8, 20, 4.—*Adv.* not used.

* **albīneus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], white: color (equorum), *Pall.* 4, 13.

ALBU

Albinus, ii, *m.*, the name of a Roman gens: C. Albinus, *Cic. Sest.* 3, 6.—Hence, **Albinianus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to an Albinus.—*Subst.*: **Albiniani**, ōrum, *m.*, adherents of Albinus, *Spart. Sev.* 10; *Tert. ad Scap.* 2.

Albinovanus, i, *m.*, a Roman proper name. **I.** C. Iulio Albinovanus, a contemporary and friend of *Ovid* (v. *Pont.* 4, 10), an epic poet, of whose greater epic, which had for its subject the deeds of Germanicus, we have only a fragment remaining, under the title: De navigatione Germanici per Oceanum Septentrionalem, in *Sen. Suas.* 1, p. 11.—See *Quint.* 10, 1, 90; *Crinit. Poët. Lat.* c. 64; *Bähr's Lit. Gesch.* 83; 217 and 218; *Weich. Poët. Lat.* 382.—**II.** **Celsus Albinovanus**, a contemporary of *Horace*, to whom the latter addresses one of his epistles (*Ep.* 1, 8, v. *Schmid. Einl.*).

* **albinus**, i, *m.*, = albarius, one who covers walls with stucco or plaster, a plasterer: albinus, quos Graeci kovāras appellant, *Cod. Const.* 10, 64, 1.

Albinus, i, *m.*, a Roman family name. **I.** The name of a Roman usurer, *Hor. A. P.* 327.—**II.** A. Postumius Albinus, censor, A. U. C. 580; *Cic. Verr.* 1, 41, 105; *Liv.* 41, 27.—**III.** *Esp.*: A. Postumius Albinus, who was consul with *Lucullus* a short time before the third Punic war, 603 A. U. C., and the author of a Roman Hist. in Greek, of *Cic. Brut.* 21, 81; *id. Ac.* 2, 45, 137; *Gell.* 11, 8; *Maec. S. praef.*

Albion, ōnis, *f.* [v. albus], an ancient name for Britain, in *Ptol.* Ἀλβιον, *Plin.* 4, 16, 30, § 102.

Albion, ōnis, *m.*, a son of Neptune, *Mel.* 2, 6, 4.

Albiona ager trans Tiberim dicitur a Iulco Albionarum: quo loco bos alba sacrificabatur, *Paul. ex Fest.* p. 4 *Müll.*

Albis, is, *m.* [v. albus], a river of Germany, now the *Elbe*, *Tac. G.* 41; *id. A.* 4, 44; *Albin* hucere *Chemsci.* *Claud. IV. Cons. Hon.* 452.—Also **Alba**, ae, *m.*, *Vop. Prob.* 13.

albitudo, inis, *f.* [albus], white color, whiteness: capitis, *Plaut. Trin.* 4, 2, 32, v. *Non.* 73, 5; *furfuris*, *App. Herb.* 20.

Albius, ii, *m.*, [id.]; cf. *Varr. L. L.* 8, § 80 *Müll.*, the name of a Roman gens.—**Albius Tibullus**, the Roman elegiac poet, v. *Tibullus*.

* **albo**, ēre, v. a. [id.], to make white: hoc albat gurgite nigras (lunas), *Prisc. Perieg.* 431.

† **albgalērus**, i, *m.* [albus galerus], the white hat of the *Flamen Dialis*, *Fest.* p. 10; cf. *Varr. ap. Gell.* 10, 15 *fin.*

* **albgilvus**, a, um, *adj.* [albus-gilvus], whitish yellow, *Serv. ad Verg. G.* 3, 82, also *in Liburnia*.

Albana, ae, *f.*, a town in Liburnia.

albor, ōris, *m.* [albus]. **I.** Whiteness, white color (eccl. Lat.): si (cari) versa fuerit in alborem, *Vulg. Lev.* 13, 16; 13, 25; 13, 29.—**II.** The white of an egg, = albumen (post class.): ovorum, *Pall.* 11, 14, 9; *Ap. c.* 1, 6; *ovi*, *Scrib. Comp.* 24.

albus, i, *m.* **I.** The bulb of the asphodel, *Plin.* 21, 17, 68, § 109.—**II.** The plant itself, *App. Herb.* 32.

albuēlis, is, *f.*, a kind of vine, *Cels.* ap. *Col.* 3, 2, 24, and *Plin.* 14, 2, 4, § 31.

albugō, inis, *f.* [albus] (perh. only in *Pliny*). **I.** A white spot, a disease of the eye; *fin. albugo*, *Plin.* 32, 7, 24, § 70; oculorum albugines, *id.* 24, 5, 11, § 19; pupillarum, *id.* 29, 6, 38, § 117; habere in oculo, *Vulg. Lev.* 21, 20.—**II.** In the plur., scurf upon the head, *Plin.* 26, 15, 90, § 160.

Albula, ae, *f.* [albulus], sc. aqua. **I.** An earlier name for the river Tiber, in Middle Italy: amittit verum vetus Albula nomen, *Verg. A.* 8, 332; *Ov. F.* 4, 68.—**II.** **Albula**, ae, or **Albulae**, ōrum, sc. aquae, several sulphur springs near Tibur, mentioned in *Strabo* and *Pausanias*, which were beneficial to invalids both for bathing and drinking. Only three now remain, which form three small lakes, called *Bagni di Tibullii*: Canaque sulfureae albula fumat aqua, *Mart.* 1, 13; *Plin.* 31, 2, 6, § 10; so *Suet. Aug.* 82; *id. Ner.* 31; cf. *Müll. Roms Camp.* 1, 161 sq.

albulus, a, um, *adj.* dim. [albus], whit-

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ish: columbus. Cat. 29, 8; esp. of the white color of water: freta. Mart. 12, 99, 4.

album, i. n. v. abus. III.
* **albūmen**, inis, n. [abus], *the white of an egg*, albumen: ovi, Plin. 28, 6, 18, § 66.
albumentum, i. n. [id.], *the white of an egg*: ovi, Veg. Vet. 2, 57.

Albūnea, a, also **Albūna**, ae, f. [v. albus], *a fountain at Tibur gushing up between steep rocks* (or poet., *the nymph who dwelt there*), near to which was the villa of Horace: domus Albūneae resonantis, *Hor. C. 1, 7, 12; *Verg. A. 7, 83; cf. Müll. Roms Camp. 1, 238 and 239.—**2.** *A sibil worshipped in a grove at Tibur*, Lact. 1, 6, 12: Albūna, Tib. 2, 5, 69, where now Müll. reads *Amēna*.

* **alburnum**, i. n. [abus], *the soft, thin, white layer between the bark and wood of trees*, sap-wood, alburnum, Plin. 16, 38, 72, § 182.

* **1. alburnus**, i. m. [id.], *a white fish*, prob. *the blak or blay*, Aus. Mos. 126.

2. Alburnus, i. m., *a mountain in Lucania, not far from the river Silarus, now Monte di Postiglione*, *Verg. G. 3, 146.—Also worshipped as a deity, Tert. contr. Marc. 1, 18.

albus, a, um, adj. [cf. Umbr. alfu and S. alb. albus = white; ἀλφός = white rash; O. H. Germ. Elbiz = a swan; to this have been referred also Alba Longa, Albūnea, Alpes from their snowy summits (Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.). Albion from its chalky cliffs, *Ἀλφειός, and Albis = Elbe], *white* (properly *dead white*, not shining; e. g. hair, complexion, garments, etc.). opp. *ater*. black that is without lustre; while *caudatus* denotes a glistering, dazzling white, opp. *niger*, shining black.—Hence, trop., *albus* and *ater*, a symbol of good or ill fortune; or the other hand, *candidus* and *niger* of moral worth or unworthiness; cf. Doed. Syn. III. 193 sq.—So Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 82: aliud est candidum, i. e. quadam nitenti luce perfusum esse; aliud album, quod pallori constat esse vicinum; cf. Verg. E. 7, 38: Candidior cyenis, hederā formosior albā, with id. ib. 3, 39: diffusos hederā vestit pallente corymbos; but this distinction is freq. disregarded by the poets).

I. Lit. A. In gen.: barba, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 15: corpus, id. Capt. 3, 4, 105: color albus praecipue decorus deo est, maxime in textili, Cic. Leg. 2, 18, 45: albus calculus, *the small white stone used in voting*, as a sign of acceding to the opinion of any one, or of the acquittal of one who is under accusation (opp. *ater* calculus; v. calculus).—Hence, trop.: alci rei album calculum adicere, *to allow, approve of, authorize*, Plin. Ep. 1, 2, 5.—In Enn. an epithet of the sun and moon: sol. Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 92 Vahl.); jubar Hyperionis, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 658 P. (Ann. v. 547 ib.).—The following are examples of the opposition of *albus* and *niger* (instead of *ater*) as exceptions to the gen. rule: so always in Lucr. (who also uses *albus* and *candidus* or *caudens* promiscuously), 2, 810; 822 sq.; 731 sq.; 790; 767–771. Once in Cic.: quae alba sint, quae nigra dicere, Div. 2, 3; so Phaedr. 3, 15, 10; Ov. M. 2, 541; cf. with id. ib. 2, 534 and 535; also id. ib. 12, 403; 15, 46; id. H. 15, 37 al.: albi et nigri velle-rius, Vulg. Gen. 30, 35: non potes unum capillum album facere aut nigrum, ib. Matt. 5, 36.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *Pale*, from sickness, terror, care, and the like: aqueus albo Corpore languor, of dropsical persons, Hor. C. 2, 2, 15: pallor, id. Epod. 7, 15: vivat et urbanis albus in officiis, *pale from the cares of his public office*, Mart. 1, 56 fin. et saep.—**2.** *Of clothing, white*: alba decent Cere-rem; vestes Cerealis albas Sumite, Ov. F. 4, 619: vidit duos Angelos in albis, Vulg. Joan. 20, 12; ib. Apoc. 3, 4.—Hence, poet. transf. to the person, *clothed in white*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 36: pedibus qui venerat albis, *who had come with white feet*, i. e. marked with chalk, as for sale, Juv. 1, 111 (cf. gypsatus and also Plin. 35, 17, 58, §§ 199–201; Mayor ad l. l.).—**3.** *Pro v. phrases*. **a.** *lentibus albis deridere, to deride one by laughing so as to show the teeth*, for *to deride much*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 48 (cf. id. Capt. 3, 1, 26).—**b.** *Albus an ater sit, nescio or non curo, I know not, care not whether he is white or black*, i. e. *he is entirely indif-*

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ferent to me: vide, quam te amārit is, qui albus aerve fueris ignorans, fratris filium praeripit, Cic. Phil. 2, 16: unde illa scivit, ater an albus nasceret, Phaedr. 3, 15, 10; Cat. 93, 2; cf. Quint. 11, 1, 38.—**C.** *Albo rete aliquid oppugnare, to attack or seize upon something with a white net*, i. e. *in a delicate, skilful manner*: qui hic albo rete ali-ena oppugnat bona, Plant. Pers. 1, 2, 22 (so the passage seems to be more simply explained than acc. to the opinion of Gron.: qui albo (by the register of the praetor) tamquam rete, which omission of the tamquam is a Horatian, but not a Plautinian idiom).

—**d.** *Albā lineā aliquid signare, to make a white line upon a white ground*, i. e. *to make no distinction*: et amabat omnes, nam ut discrimen non facit... signat lineā albā, Lucil. ap. Non. 292, 28 (where the common editions have neque before signare, which gives the expression a directly opposite sense): albā, ut dicitur, lineā sine curā discriminis convertentem, Gell. praef. II.—**e.** *Alba avis, a white sparrow, for something rare, uncommon, strange*: quasi avem albā videntur bene sentientem civem viderē, Cic. Fam. 7, 28 (quasi novum quiddam; proverbiū ab eo natum, quia rarae aves albae, Manut. ad l. l.).—**f.** *Filius albae gallinae, fortune's favorite child*, Juv. 13, 141, prob. an allusion to the miracle that happened to Livia in regard to a white hen, v. Plin. 15, 30, 40; Suet. Galb. 1 (Rupert ad h. l. refers this expression to the unfruitfulness of a white hen, and compares Col. R. 8, 2, 7).—**g.** *Equis albis praecurrere aliquem, to excel, surpass one*, Hor. S. 1, 7, 8 (the figure being drawn from the white horses attached to a triumphal chariot; cf. Suet. Ner. 25; id. Dom. 2).—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Favorable, fortunate, propitious*: simul alba nautis Stella refulsit, i. e. *the twin-star Castor, favorable to sailors*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 27: dies, Sil. 15, 53: sint omnia pro-
tinus alba, Pers. 1, 110.—**B.** *Poet. and act.*, of the wind, *making clear or bright, dispersing the clouds*; hence, *dry*: Notus, Hor. C. 1, 7, 15 (as a transl. of the Gr. λευκόντονος): iapyx, id. ib. 3, 27, 19 (cf. clarus aquilo, Verg. G. 1, 460).—Whence, **III. album**, i. n., *whiteness*. **A.** *White color, white*: maculis insignis et albo, Verg. G. 3, 56: sparsis pelibus albo, id. E. 2, 41: columnas polire albo, *to make white, whiten*, Liv. 40, 51.—Hence, **2.** Esp., **a.** *The white of the eye*: oculorum, Cels. 2, 6; so id. 7, 7, n. 6 and 12.—**b.** *The white of an egg*: ovi, Cels. 6, 6, n. 7.—**c.** In Col. 6, 17, 7, *a white spot on the eye*, i. e. a disease of it, = *albugo*.—**B.** In the lang. of poli-tic life, *a white tablet, on which any thing is inscribed* (like λευκώμα in Gr.). **1.** *The tablets on which the Pontifex Maximus registered the principal events of the year*, the Annales maximi (v. annales): in album referre, *to enter or record in*, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 52; Liv. 1, 32, 2.—**2.** *The tablets of the praetor, on which his edicts were written*, and which were posted up in some public place, Paul. Sent. l. 1, t. 14.—Hence, sedere ad album, *to be employed with the edicts of the praetor*, Sen. Ep. 48: se ad album transferre, Quint. 12, 3, 11 Spald.—**3.** Esp., *a list of names, a register*, e. g. Album senatorium, *the tablet on which the names of the senators were enrolled, the roll, register*, which, by the order of Augustus, was to be posted up annually in the senate-house, Dion. 55, 3, and Fragm. 137: aliquem albo senatorio eradere, Tac. A. 4, 42 fin.—Also, *the list of the judges chosen by the quaestors*: aliquem albo iudicium eradere, Suet. Claud. 16; so id. Dom. 8.—And transf. to other catalogues of names: citharodorum, Suet. Ner. 21.

Alcaeus, i. m., = Ἀλκαῖος, *a renowned lyric poet of Mitylene, contemporary with Sappho*, 610 B. C., *inventor of the metre which bears his name, and which was imitated by the Latin poets, esp. by Horace*; v. Hor. C. 2, 13, 27; 4, 9, 7; id. Ep. 1, 19, 29; 2, 2, 99; Ov. H. 15, 29 sq.; Quint. 10, 1, 63.—Hence, **Alcaicus**, a, um, adj., = Ἀλκαῖ-κός, *of or pertaining to Alcaeus*: versus, the *Alcaic verse*; cf. Dion. 510 P.; Grotef. Gr. II. 107; Zumpt, Gr. § 866.

Alcámenes, is, m., = Ἀλκαμένης, *a Greek sculptor of the school of Phidias*, C. N. D. 1, 30; Val. Max. 8, 11; Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 72.

ALCI

Alcander, ri, m. **I.** *A Trojan*, Ov. M. 13, 258.—**II.** *A companion of Aeneas*, Verg. A. 10, 338.

Alcāthōē, es, f., = Ἀλκαθῶν, *the castle of Megara*, named after Alcathous; poet. for Megara, Ov. M. 7, 443 (cf. Paus. Attic. p. 98).

Alcāthōus, i. m., = Ἀλκαίθωος, *son of Pelops, founder of Megara*, which was hence called Alcathou urbs, Ov. M. 8, 8.

Alcē, es, f., *a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, now Alcazar de S. Juan*, Liv. 40, 48; 49.

† **alcēa**, ae, f., = ἀλκεία, *a species of mallows*: Malva alcea, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 6, § 21.

alcēdo (**halc-**), inis, later † **alcyon** (**halc-**), inis, f., = ἀλκυών (O. H. Germ. alacra: the forms halcedo, halcyon arose from a fancied connection with ἄλκx = the sea), *the kingfisher, halcyon*: Alcedo hispida, Linn.; Alcedo dicebatur ab antiquis pro alcyone, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.: haec avis nunc Graeco dicitur ἀλκυών, a nostris halcedo; sed hieme quod pullos dicitur tranquillo mari facere, eos dies halcyonibus pro-pellant (Gr. ἀλκυωνίδες ἡμέραι, Aristoph. Av. 1594 Bergk), *halcyon-days*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 88 Müll.; Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 142; cf. Plin. 10, 32, 47.

alcēdōnia (**halc-**), grum, n. [alcedo], *the fourteen winter days during which the kingfisher broods and the sea is calm*, v. alcedo.—Hence, trop., *a deep calm, profound tranquillity*: ludi sunt, tranquillum est, alcedonia sunt circum forunt, Plaut. Cas. prol. 26: mare ipsum aiunt, ubi alcedonia sint, fieri feriatum, Front. Fer. Alc. 3.

alces, is, f. [ἀλκx], O. H. Germ. Elaho; Nor.-e. elgr; Engl. elk], *the elk*, living in the northern regions: Cervus alces, Linn.; Caes. B. G. 6, 27; Plin. 8, 15, 16, § 39.

Alcestis, is, or **Alcestē**, es, f., = Ἀλκίστις, *daughter of Pelias, and wife of Admetus, king of Phæra*, for the preservation of whose life she resigned her own, but was afterwards brought back from the lower world by Hercules, and restored to her husband, v. Hyg. Fab. 51 and 251; Mart. 4, 75; Juv. 6, 652.—Also, *a play of Nævius*, Gell. 19, 7.

Alceus (dissyl.), ti and eos, m., = Ἀλκεύς, *father of Amphitryo and grandfather of Hercules*, who was named Alcides from him, Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 392.

Alcibiades, is, m. (gen. Alcibiadi, Arn. adv. Gent. 6, p. 198; voc. Gr. Alcibiadē, Liv. 39, 36), = Ἀλκιβιάδης, *An Athenian general in the time of the Peloponnesian war*, distinguished for his beauty, wealth, and natural endowments, as well as for his changing fortunes and want of fixed principle, Cic. de Or. 2, 22; id. Tusc. 3, 22 (his life, v. in Plut., Nep., and Just.).—Hence, * **Alcibiadēus**, a, um, adj., *pertaining to him*, Arn. 6, p. 198.—**II.** *The name of a later Greek in the time of the war with the Romans*, Liv. 33, 36.

Alcidēmos, i, f., v. 1. Alcis.

Alcides, ae, m., = Ἀλκείδης, *a male descendant of Alceus*; usu. *his grandson Hercules*, Verg. E. 7, 61; id. A. 8, 203; 10, 321: quid memorem Alciden? id. ib. 6, 123; so Hor. C. 1, 12, 25; Tib. 4, 1, 12; Prop. 1, 20, 49: non fugis Alcide, Ov. H. 9, 75; voc. also Alcida, Sen. Herc. Fur. 1343.

Alcimachus, i, m., = Ἀλκιμαχος, *a famous Greek painter*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 139.

Alcimēde, es, f., = Ἀλκιμένη, *a daughter of Autolycus, wife of Eson, and mother of Jason*, Ov. H. 6, 105; Hyg. Fab. 14; Val. Fl. 1, 317; Stat. Th. 5, 236.

Alcimēdon, ontis, m., *the name of an artist in wood-carving, of whom nothing more is known; perh. contemporary with Vergil*, Verg. E. 3, 37 and 44; ubi v. Wagn.

Alcinous, i, m., = Ἀλκίνοος, *a king of the Phæacians, by whom Ulysses, in his wanderings, was entertained as guest*, Ov. P. 2, 9, 42; Prop. 1, 14, 24; Hyg. Fab. 23, 125. On account of the luxury that prevailed at his court, Horace called luxurious young men juvenus Alcinou, *volutu-uaris*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 29 (cf. the words of Alcinous in Hom. Od. 8, 248). His love for horticulture (cf. Hom. Od. 7, 112 sq.) was also proverbial: pomaque et Alcinou silvae,

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fruit-trees, Verg. G. 2, 87: Alcinoo pomaria, Stat. S. 1, 3, 81.—Hence, Alcinoo dare poma, of any thing superfluous (as in silvam ligna ferre, Hor. S. 1, 10, 34, and in Gr. γλαυκὴ εἰς Ἀθήνας), Ov. P. 4, 2, 10; Mart. 7, 41.

† **1. Aleis**, idis, f., = Ἀλεῖς [from ἀλή, strength], an appellation of Minerva among the Macedonians: Minervae, quam vocant Aleidem, Liv. 42, 51, where Weissenb. reads Alcideion.

* **2. Aleis**, m. [acc. to some fr. the Gr. ἀλή; acc. to others, the Old Germ. Elk = force], a deity of the Naharvati, Tac. G. 43; cf. Ruperti ad h. l.

Alcisthene, es, f., = Ἀλκισθένη, a Greek female painter, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 147.

Alcithoë, es, f., = Ἀλκίθων, one of the daughters of Minyas in Thebes, changed into a bat for ridiculing the orgies of Bacchus, Ov. M. 4, 1; 274; 389 sq.; cf. O. Müll. Gesch. Hellen. Stämme, 1, 167 sq.

1. Alcmæon, Alcmæon, ðnis, and **Alcmæus**, i, m. (Alcmæo, Cic. Ac. 2, 28; Alcmæus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 30), = Ἀλκμῆων, a son of Amphiarus and Eriphyle; in obedience to the command of his father he killed his mother, and on this account was pursued by the Furies, Hyg. Fab. 71; 73 and 245; Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11.—Hence, * **Alcmæonius**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Alcmæon: Furiae, Prop. 4, 4, 41.

2. Alcmæo, ðnis, m., a Pythagorean philosopher of Croton, Cic. N. D. 1, 27.

Alcmænum metrum, the kind of verse named after the Greek poet Alcmæon, Alcmæonian; or the Hexapodia anapaestica catalectica, Serv. 1818 P.; cf. Grotef. Gr. II. 110 and 142; Munk, Metres, p. 102.

Alcmæna or Alcmæna, ae, also **Alcmæne**, es, f. (always Alcmæna in Plaut. Am.: Alcmene, Ov. M. 9, 276; gen., Gr. Dor. Alcmænās, Plaut. Am. Argum.; Alcmenes, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1825), = Ἀλκμῆνη, daughter of Electryon, wife of Amphitryon, and mother of Hercules by Jupiter, and of his twin-brother Iphicles by Amphitryon, Plaut. Am.; Hyg. Fab. 29 al.

alcyon, v. alcedo.

Alcyonë (Halc-), es, f., = Ἀλκυώνη, a daughter of Æolus, who, from love to her husband Ceyx, who had suffered shipwreck, threw herself into the sea and was changed into a kingfisher (ἀλκυών; v. alcedo), Ov. M. 11, 384; 710 sq.

alcyonëus and -nius (halc-), a, um, adj. [Alcyone], pertaining to Alcyone or alcyon (v. alcedo). **a.** Alcyonei dies = alcedonia (q. v.), Col. 11, 2.—**b.** Alcyoneum medicamen, or absol. **alcyonëum**, i, n., or even **alcyonium**, sea-foam, used as a remedy for spots on the face: alcyoneo utuntur ad oculorum cicatrices, Plin. 32, 8, 27; § 86; cf. Cels. 5, 6, 18, n. 26.

† **alcyonides (halc-)** dies = ἀλκυονίδες ἡμέραι, the same as alcedonia (cf. also alcedo), Plin. 10, 32, 47, § 90.

alëa, ae, f. [of uncertain origin; Curtius asserts an obscure connection with the words for bone; Sanscr. asthi; Zend, acti; Gr. ὀστέον; Lat. os (ossis)]. **1.** A game with dice, and in gen., a game of hazard or chance. There were among the Romans two kinds of dice, tesserae and tali, Cic. Sen. 16, 58. The tesserae had six sides, which were marked with I. II. III. IV. V. VI.; the tali were rounded on two sides, and marked only on the other four. Upon one side there was one point, unit, an ace, like the ace on cards, called canis; on the opp. side, six points called senio, six, sice; on the two other sides, three and four points, ternio and quaternio. In playing, four tali were used, but only three tesserae. They were put into a box made in the form of a tower, with a strait neck, and wider below than above, called fritillus, turris, turricula, etc. This box was shaken, and the dice were thrown upon the gaming-board. The highest or most fortunate throw, called Venus, jactus Veneris or basilicus, was, of the tesserae, three sixes, and of the tali when they all came out with different numbers. The worst or lowest throw, called jactus pessimus or damnosus, canis or canicula, was, of the tesserae, three aces, and of the tali when they were all the same. The other throws were valued acc. to the num-

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bers. When one of the tali fell upon the end (in caput) it was said rectus cadere, or assistere, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 54, and the throw was repeated. While throwing the dice, it was customary for a person to express his wishes, to repeat the name of his mistress, and the like. Games of chance were prohibited by the Lex Titia et Publicia et Cornelia (cf. Hor. C. 3, 24, 58), except in the month of December, during the Saturnalia, Mart. 4, 14, 7; 5, 85; 14, 1; Suet. Aug. 71; Dig. 11, 5. The character of gamblers, aleatores or aleones, was held as infamous in the time of Cicero, cf. Cic. Cat. 2, 5, 10; id. Phil. 2, 23, although there was much playing with alea, and old men were esp. fond of this game, because it required little physical exertion, Cic. Sen. 16, 58; Suet. Aug. 71; Juv. 14, 4; cf. Jahn, Ov. Tr. 2, 471; Rupert. ad Tac. G. 24, 5: provocat me in aleam, ut ego ludam, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 75.—Ludere alea or aleam, also sometimes in alea: in foro alea ludere, Cic. Phil. 2, 23, 56; Dig. 11, 5, 1: ludit assidue aleam, Poët. ap. Suet. Aug. 70: aleam studiosissime lusi, Suet. Claud. 33; so id. Ner. 30; Juv. 8, 10: repetitio ejus, quod in alea lusum est, Dig. 11, 5, 4.—Hence, in alea aliquid perdere, Cic. Phil. 2, 13: exercere aleam, Tac. G. 24: indulgere aleae, Suet. Aug. 70: oblectare se alea, id. Dom. 21: prospere alea uti, to play fortunately, id. Calig. 41.—Trop.: Jacta alea esto, Let the die be cast! Let the game be ventured! the memorable exclamation of Cæsar when, at the Rubicon, after long hesitation, he finally decided to march to Rome, Suet. Cæs. 32, ubi v. Casaub. and Ruhnck.—**II.** Tr a n s f., any thing uncertain or contingent, an accident, chance, hazard, venture, risk: alea domini vitae ac rei familiaris, Varr. R. R. 1, 4: sequentes non aleam, sed rationem aliquam, id. ib. 1, 18: aleam inesse hostiis deligendis, Cic. Div. 2, 15: dare summam rerum in aleam, to risk, Liv. 42, 59: in dubiam imperii servitutiq. aleam ire, fortune, chance, id. 1, 23: alea belli, id. 37, 36: talibus admissis alea grandis inest, Ov. A. A. 1, 376: periculosae plenum opta aleae, Hor. C. 2, 1, 6: M. Tullius extra omnem ingenii aleam positus, raised above all doubt of his talents, Plin. praet. § 7: emere aleam, in the Pandects, to purchase any thing uncertain, contingent, e. g. a draught of fishes, Dig. 18, 1, 8; so ib. 18, 4, 7.

alëaris, e, adj. [alea], of or pertaining to a game of chance: tabula, Cael. Aur. Chron. 2, 1.

* **alëarius**, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to a game of chance: amicitiae, formed at the gaming-table, Amm. 28, 4, 21.

alëator, ðris, m. [id.], a player with dice, also a gambler in gen., Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 29; Cic. Cat. 2, 10, 23; id. Phil. 2, 27: aleatoris castra, id. Verr. 2, 5, 13; so Sid. Ep. 5, 17; Dig. 11, 5; Cod. 3, 43.

alëatorius, a, um, adj. [aleator], pertaining to a gambler: aleatoria damna, in gaming, *Cic. Phil. 2, 27: aleatorium forum calfeimus, gaming-board, August. ap. Suet. Aug. 71: ritu, Gell. 18, 13.—Hence, **alëatorium**, ði, n., the place where games of chance are played, a gaming-house, Sid. Ep. 2, 2.

Alëbas, v. Alënas.

† **alëbria**, jum, n. [alo], nourishing food, = bene alentia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.

alëc (better, **allec**; **hallec** also in MSS.), ècis, n., or **alëx (hâl-)**, ècis, f. and m. (v. Rudd. I. p. 17, n. 93; Schneid. Gr. 2, 110 and 128), acc. to Plin. 31, 8, 44, § 95, the sediment of a costly fish-sauce, garum; and in gen. the sauce prepared from small fish, fish-pickle, fish-brine: alëc danunt, *Plaut. Fragm. ap. Non. 2, 395; 120, 3: faeceni et alëc, Hor. S. 2, 4, 73; 2, 8, 9 K. and H.: putri cepas halëce natantes, Mart. 3, 77 Schneid.—The plur. not in use, v. Prisc. p. 686 P.

Alecto, es, f., = Ἀλεκτώ, οὐς (found only in nom. and acc.), the name of one of the three Furies, Verg. A. 7, 341: Alecto torvam faciem Exiit, id. ib. 7, 415: Iuctificam Alecto ciet, id. ib. 7, 324.

* **alëctorius**, a, um, adj., pertaining to a cock (ἀλεκτορ): gemma, a gem found in the maw of a cock, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144.

† **alëctorolophos**, i, f., = ἀλεκτορολόφος, an herb good for a cough, cock's-comb: Rhinanthus crista galli, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 23, § 40.

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alëcula, ae, f. dim. [alec], fish-sauce, Col. 8, 17; 6, 8.

Alelus, a, um, adj., = Ἀλέλιος, of or pertaining to Ale in Lycia: Aleii campi, where Belerophon, having been thrown from Pegasus, and blinded by the lightning of Jupiter, wandered and perished, Hyg. Fab. 57; Ov. Ib. 259: qui miser in campis mærens errabat Aleis (per synaeresin for Aleis), Cic. Tusc. 3, 26, 63 (as transl. of Ἡτοῖ οὐκ ἔστι πεδῖον τὸ Ἀλεῖον οὐκ ἄλατο, Hom. II. 6, 201; cf. Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 91).

Alemanni (Alamanni and Alāmani), ðrum, m. [= Alle-Manner], the Alemanni, German tribes who (as their name indicates) formed a confederation on the Upper Rhine and Danube, from whom the Gauls transferred the name to the whole German nation; cf. Aur. Vict. Cæs. 21; Claud. II. Cons. Stil. 17; Sid. 5, 375.—**II.** Derivv. **1. Alemannia (Alām-)**, ae, f. [cf. Fr. Allemagne; Ital. Alemagna], the country of the Alemanni, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 234.—**2. Alemannicus (Alām-)**, a, um, adj., Alemannic, pertaining to the Alemanni: tentoria, Amm. 27, 2.—Hence, a surname of Caracalla, on account of his victory over the Alemanni, Spart. Carac. 10.—**3. Alemannus (Alām-)**, i, m., a surname of the emperor Gratian, on account of his victory over the Alemanni, Aur. Vict. Epit. 47.

Alëmon, ðnis, m. [ἀλήμων, a wanderer], a Greek; father of Myscelus, who built Crotona in Lower Italy, Ov. M. 15, 18.

* **Alëmona (Alīm-)**, ae, f. [alo], a tutelary goddess of the fætus, Tert. Anim. 37.

Alëmonidës, ae, m. patr., the son of Alëmon, i. e. Myscelus, who founded Crotona in Lower Italy, Ov. M. 15, 26.

alëo, ðnis, m. (rare, for the class. aleator), a gambler, Naev. ap. Fest. 24: impudicus et vorax et aleo, Cat. 29, 2; 6, 11; Tert. Fug. ap. Pers. 13.

Alëria, ae, f., = Ἀλέρια, the oldest town of the island Corsica, captured by M. Scipio: HEC CEPIT CORSICA(M). ALERIA(M) QVE VRBE(M), the second epithet of the Scipios in Grotef. 4, 298; cf. Wordsw. p. 160; Mannert. Ital. 2, 516 sq.

alës, alitis (abl. aliti, Sen. Med. 1014; gen. plur. alitum, Mart. 13, 6, and lengthened alituum, Lucr. 2, 928; 5, 801; 1039; 1078; 6, 1216; Verg. A. 8, 27; Stat. S. 1, 2, 184; Manil. 5, 370; Amm. 19, 2) [ala-ire, as comes, eques, etc., acc. to some; but cf. Corss. Ausspr. II. p. 209], adj. and subst. (poet. and post-Aug. prose). **I.** Adj. winged, angues, Pac. ap. Cic. Inv. 1, 13; cf. Moes. Cic. Rep. 3, 9: ales avis, Cic. N. D. 2, 44 (as transl. of the Gr. ἀέλας ὄρνις, Arist. Phaen. 275); equus, i. e. Pegasus, Ov. Am. 3, 12, 24; deus Mercury, id. M. 2, 714; so also Stat. Th. 4, 605: currus, Sen. Med. 1024: fama, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 2, 408.—And with a trope common in all languages, quick, fleet, rapid, swift: rutili tris ignis et alitis Austri, Verg. A. 8, 430: passus, Ov. M. 10, 587: harundo, the swift arrow, Prud. Psych. 323.—**II.** Subst. com. gen., a fowl, a bird (only of large birds, while volucris includes also insects that fly). **A.** Com. gen.: pennis delata, Lucr. 5, 822: exterrita pennis, id. 5, 506: argentea, i. e. the raven before its metamorphosis, Ov. M. 2, 536: superba, the peacock, Mart. 14, 67; 9, 56: longæva, the phoenix, Claud. 35, 83: famelica, the pigeon-hawk, Plin. 10, 10, 12, § 28.—On the contr., masc.: Phœbeus, the raven, Ov. M. 2, 544: albus, the swan, Hor. C. 2, 20, 10: cristatus, the cock, Ov. F. 1, 455 al.—**B.** Fem., as referring to a female bird: Dauidas ales = philomela, Ov. H. 15, 154: exterrita = columba, Verg. A. 5, 505. But ales, i. e. aquila, as the bird of Jove, is sometimes masc.: fulvus Jovis ales, the eagle, id. ib. 12, 247; called also: minister fulminis, Hor. C. 4, 4, 1: flamiger, Stat. Th. 8, 675.—Also fem.: aetheria lapsa plagâ Jovis ales, Verg. A. 1, 384: regia ales, Ov. M. 4, 362: ales digna Jove, Manil. 1, 443.—**C.** For a deity as winged, masc.: Cyllenius ales, i. e. Mercury, Claud. 33, 77; or even for men: aureus ales, Persius, Stat. Th. 1, 544.—**D.** Ales canorus, a swan, for a poet, Hor. C. 2, 20, 15.—Also absol. ales: Maeonii carminis ales, of the singer of a Maeonian (Homeric) song,

Hor. C. 1, 6, 2 Jahn. (In Ov. M. 5, 298, if ales erant is read, ales is collect.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 240; but the *sing.* seems to be more in accordance with the preceding hominem putat locutum, she supposing that she heard a man, but it was a bird, and Merkel here reads *Ales erat.*)—**E.** In the lang. of augury, alites are birds that gave omens by their flight, as the buteo, sanqualis, aquila, etc. (but oscines, by their voice, as the corvus, cornix, and noctua), Fest. p. 193 (cf. id. p. 3); Cic. N. D. 2, 64, 160: tum huc, tum illic volent alites: tum a dextra, tum a sinistra parte canant oscines. id. Div. 1, 53, 120; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 6, 6, p. 394; Plin. 10, 19, 22, § 43; Arn. adv. G. 7, 59.—Hence, poet.: ales, augury, omen, sign: cum bonâ nubit alite, Cat. 61, 20: malâ soluta navis exit alite, Hor. Epod. 10, 1: secundâ alite, id. ib. 16, 23. **Alesia**, v. Halesia.

Alesco, ĩre, v. *inch.* n. [alo], to grow up, increase (only ante-class.), Varr. R. R. 1, 44, 4, 2, 4, 19: alescendi cacumen, *Lucr. 2, 1130.

Alesia, ae. f., = Ἀλεσία, Diod. Sic., a city of the Mandubii in Celtic Gaul, now Aise in the Dép. de la Côte d'Or, Caes. B. G. 7, 68; id. B. C. 3, 47; Vell. 2, 47.—Also, **Alexia**, ae. f., = Ἀλεξία Strabo, Flor. 2, 2; cf. Mannert Gall. 175.

Alesus, v. Halesus.

Alethia, ae. f., = Ἀλήθεια (truth), one of the *Æons* of Valentinus, Tert. Valent. 12.

Aletinus, i. m., an inhabitant of the town Aletium, in the land of the Hērpinii, now Calitri (*acc. to others, Lecce), Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105.

Aletium, i. n., a town in Latium, now Alatri; whence, **A. Aletinas**, ātis, *adj.*, pertaining to Aletrium, Cic. Clu. 16.

—**Aletrinae**, the inhabitants of Aletrium, Cic. Clu. 20; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.—**B.** Also, **Aletrincensis**, e, the same: foederatus, Cic. Balb. 22 dub.

† **alētudo**, ĩnis, f. [alo], fatness, = corporis pinguedo, Fest. p. 23.

Aleuas, ae. m., = Ἀλευός, **I.** A tyrant of Larissa, slain by his own servants, Ov. Ib. 321 and 509 Merk.—**II.** A worker in bronze, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 86.

1. Aleus, another reading for Alius, = Elius, Plaut. Capt.; v. 1. Alius.

* **2. Aleus**, a, um, *adj.*: Alea Minerva, the Alean or Ate Minerva, so called either from Aleus, king of Arcadia, or from Alea, a town in that country, Stat. Th. 4, 288.

alex, v. alex.

Alexamenus, i. m., = Ἀλεξαμενός, a leader of the *Ætolians*, Liv. 35, 24.

Alexander, dri, m. [Ἀλέξανδρος], hence, Charis. 64 P. asserts that there is also a *nom.* Alexander, but gives no example, the name of many persons of antiquity; among whom, **I.** The most renowned is Alexander, son of Philip and Olympia, surnamed Magnus, the founder of the great Macedonian monarchy extending from Macedonia to the Indus (v. his life in Plut. and Curt.).—**II.** Alexander, son of Perseus, king of Macedonia, Liv. 42, 52; 45, 39.—**III.** A tyrant of Phœre, in Thessaly; hence also sometimes called Phœreus, Cic. Div. 1, 25; id. Inv. 2, 49; id. Off. 2, 7; Nep. Pelop. 5, 1.—**IV.** A king of Epirus, Liv. 8, 3.—**V.** Another name of Paris, son of Priam, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 96; Cic. Fat. 15; Auct. ad Her. 4, 30; hence sometimes, Alexander Paris, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 76 al.

Alexandrea (the form of Cicero's time, Cic. Phil. 2, 19; id. Fin. 5, 19; Prop. 4, 10, 33 (Alexandria, Müll.); Hor. C. 4, 14, 35 K. and H.; also Alexandria under the Empire; so, Antiochia and Antiochia; cf. Prisc. p. 588 P., Oclsn. Eclog. 143, and Osann ad Cic. Rep. p. 467), ae. f., = Ἀλεξάνδρεια, a name of several towns of antiquity; among which, **I.** The most distinguished is the city built by Alexander the Great, after the destruction of Tyre, upon the north coast of Egypt, the residence of the Ptolemies, and the emporium of Eastern trade during the Middle Ages, sometimes with the appellation Magna, now Iskenderieh or Alexandria, Plin. 5, 10, 11, § 62.—**II.** A town in Troas, now Eski Stamboul, sometimes called Alexandria, Cic. Ac. 2, 4; Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 124; and sometimes Alexandria Troas, Liv. 35, 42;

37, 35; Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 128.—**III.** A town in Aria, also called Alexandria Arion (i. e. Arionum), now Herat, Plin. 6, 17, 21, § 61; 6, 23, 25, § 93.—Hence, **Alexandrinus**, a, um, *adj.*, pertaining to Alexandria, **A.** In Egypt: vita atque licentia, a luxurious and licentious life, like that of Alexandria, at that time a centre of luxury, Caes. B. C. 3, 110; Petr. 31; Quint. 1, 2, 7 Spald.: Alexandria navis, an Alexandrian merchant-ship, Suet. Aug. 98; id. Ner. 45; id. Galb. 10: Bellum Alexandrinum, the history of the expedition of Caesar into Egypt, after the battle at Pharsalus, Auct. B. Alex. 1.—**B.** In Troas, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 131; 23, 8, 80, § 158.—*Subst.*: **Alexandri**, ōrum, m., inhabitants of Alexandria (in Egypt): ad Alexandrinos istos revertamur, Cic. Rab. Post. 12, 34; id. Pis. 21, 49.

† **alexipharmacōn**, i. n., = ἀλεξίφάρμακον, an antidote for poison, only in Plin. 21, 20, 84, § 146.

alga, ae. f. [from ligo, qs. alliga, as binding, entwining, Van.], sea-weed, comprising several kinds, of which one (Fucus vesiculosus, Linn.) was used for coloring red, Plin. 26, 10, 66; 32, 6, 22, § 66. Freq. in the poets, Hor. C. 3, 17, 10; Verg. A. 7, 590; so Mart. 10, 16, 5; Val. Fl. 1, 252; Claud. Ruf. 1, 387. In prose, Auct. B. Afr. 24 fin.—Hence also for a thing of little worth: vilior algâ, Hor. S. 2, 5, 8: projecta vilior algâ, Verg. E. 7, 42.

* **algensis**, e, *adj.* [alga], that supports itself on sea-weed, lives upon it, Plin. 9, 37, 91, § 131.

algeo, alsis, 2, v. n. [acc. to Fest. from ἀλγος = to feel pain; cf. ἀλγος, alger, and algius, to be cold, to feel cold; cf. Consent. 2051 P. (opp. aestuare; accordingly a subjective coldness; while frigere, opp. calere, is objective, Doed. Syn. 3, 89): si algēbis, tremes, Naev. ap. Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 286: eruditum Juventutem, algendo, aestuando, Cic. Tusc. 2, 14, 34: sudavit et alsit, Hor. A. P. 413: algēntis manus est calcificanda sinu, Ov. A. A. 2, 214.—*P. o. t.*: algēntes togæ, i. e. so torn to pieces, that those who wear them must suffer from cold, Mart. 12, 36.—*T. r. o. p.*: prohibas laudatur et alget, virtus is praised, and yet freezes, i. e. is not cherished, is neglected, Juv. 1, 74.—Hence, **algens**, P. a, in the post-Aug. per., = algidus and frigidus, cold: pruinæ, Stat. Th. 3, 469: loca, Cat. 63, 70, 10, 19, § 46.

algescō, alsis, 3, v. *inch.* n. [algeo]. **I.** To catch cold: ne ille alserit, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 11 (cf.: frigus colligere, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 13, and perfrigescere, Juv. 7, 194).—**2.** Post-Aug. (cf. algens) of things, to become cold: (vites) aegrotant et cum alseri, laesis uredine atonsarum oculis, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 226: rabies flammaram, Prud. Apoth. 142.

* **Algidensis**, e, *adj.* [2. Algidus], growing upon Mount Algidus, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 81.

Algidum, v. Algidus.

1. algidus, a, um, *adj.* [algeo], cold: algida, sc. regio, Naev. ap. Cic. Or. 45, 152: loca, Cat. 63, 70.—Whence,

2. Algidus, i. m., a high snow-capped mountain, and the forest upon it, south-east of Rome, between Tuscanum and Velitris, now Monte Comptri, Liv. 26, 9, 12; Plin. 18, 13, 34, § 130: gelidus, Hor. C. 1, 21, 6: nivalis, id. ib. 3, 23, 9; id. C. S. 69.—Hence, **I. Algidum**, i. n., a town upon it, now Fava, Flor. 1, 11.—**II. Adj.**: **Algidus**, a, um, pertaining to Algidum: terra, Ov. F. 6, 722: secessus, Mart. 10, 30.

* **algificus**, a, um, *adj.* [algius-facio], that makes cold, chilling: quod timor omnis sit algificus, Gell. 19, 4.

algor, ōris, m. [cf. algeo], cold (that is felt), coldness (class., for the ante-class. algus or algi; acc. to Charis. 23 P., even in Cic.), Plaut. Rud. 1, 3, 33: Prodit hiemps, sequitur crepitans hanc dentibus albor, Lucr. 5, 746 Lachm.: obest praegnantibus, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 10: corpus patiens mediae, vigiliae, algoris, *Sall. C. 5, 3 (cf. Cic. Cat. 1, 10, 20: illam praeclaram tuam patientiam famis, frigoris, inopiae rerum omnium): confectus algore, *Tac. H. 3, 22. In Pliny for cold in gen. (even in the *plur.*): vites algore intereunt, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 217; 8, 39, 59, § 139: corpus contra algores munire, Plin. 15, 4, 5, § 19.

algosus, a, um, *adj.* [alga], abounding in sea-weed: vivunt in algosis, sc. locis, Plin. 32, 9, 31, § 95: litus, Aus. Ep. 7, 42.

algius, ūs, m., acc. to Prisc. p. 699 P.; Rudd. I. p. 122, or **algiu**, n., acc. to Charis. 23; 98 P.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, 342 sq. [algeo], the feeling of cold (subjective), coldness (usu. only in the *abl.*; hence the form of the *nom.* is uncertain; ante-class. for the class. algor). **I. Masc.**: algum, famem, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 699 P.—**II. Unc.** gen.: interficere aliquem fame atque algi, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 36: perire algi, id. Rud. 2, 7, 24; Att. ap. Non. 72, 9; Lucil. ib. 72, 9; Lucr. 3, 732.

aliâ, adv., v. alius, adv. B.

Aliacmon, v. Haliacmon.

alias, adv., v. alius, adv. C.

alibi, adv. [contr. from alibi; alius-ibi], elsewhere, I. A. Elsewhere, elsewhere, somewhere else, in or at another place, = alio loco, ἀλλοθι (very freq. in the post-Aug. per., esp. in Pliny; in Cic. only twice, and then in connection with nusquam and nec usquam. Never in Hor. or Juv.; in the other poets rare): St. Hiccome nus habitare censes? Ch. Ubiam ego alibi censem? Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 72: scio equidem alibi jam animum tuum, id. Truc. 4, 4, 13: alibi gentium et civitatum, App. Flor. p. 356, 6; cf. id. ib. 360, 4.—Hence, **B.** Esp. **1.** Alibi... alibi (even several times), in one place... in another; here... there = hic... illic; hence also sometimes hic or illic... alibi: alibi pavorem, alibi gaudium ingens fati, Liv. 3, 18; 8, 32; Sen. Ep. 98 al.: exercitus, trifariam dissipatus, alibi primum, alibi postremum agmen, alibi impedimenta, inter vepres delituit, Liv. 38, 46; Plin. 2, 3, 3, § 8; so id. 5, 27, 27, § 99 al.: hic segetes, illic veniunt felicius uvæ, Arborei fetus alibi, Verg. G. 1, 54; Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 146. Once alibi... deinde, Curt. 7, 4, 26.—**2.** Joined with words of the same origin (alius; v. alius, aliter, etc.): alibi alius or aliter, one here, another there; one in this, the other in that manner: esse alios alibi congressus material, Quis hic est, that matter has elsewhere other combinations, similar to that of the world, Lucr. 3, 1065: exprobrantes suam quisque alius alibi militiam, Liv. 2, 23: pecora diversos alium alibi pascere jubet, id. 9, 2; so id. 44, 33: alius alibi projectus, Vulg. Sap. 18, 18: medium spatium torrentis, alibi aliter cavati, Liv. 44, 35.—**3.** Alibi atque alibi, at one time here, at another there; now here, now there (cf. alibi, B.): haec (aliqua) alibi atque alibi utri nobilitavit loca gloriae ferri, Plin. 34, 14, 41, § 144.—**4.** With negatives, nec, non, nusquam, nec usquam: nec tam praesentes alibi cognoscere divos, Verg. E. 1, 42: asperrima in hac parte dimicatio est, nec alibi dixeris magis mucrone pugnari, Quint. 6, 4, 4: nusquam alibi, Cic. Ac. 2, 32, 103: omnis armatorum copia dextra sinistra ad equum, nec usquam alibi, id. Att. 13, 52. And instead of a negative, an interrogation implying it: num alibi quam in Capitolio? Liv. 5, 52.—**5.** Alibi quam, indicating comparison, elsewhere than, commonly with a neg., non, nusquam, etc., nowhere else than: qui et alibi quam in Nilo nascitur, Plin. 32, 10, 43, § 125: posse principem alibi quam Romae fieri, Tac. H. 1, 4; id. A. 15, 20: faciliusque laudes vestras alibi gentium quam apud vos praedicarim, App. Flor. p. 360, 4: nusquam alibi quam in Macedonia, Liv. 43, 9: ne alibi quam in armis animum haberent, id. 10, 20; Tac. A. 1, 77: nec alibi quam in Germania, *Suet. Aug. 23; so Col. R. R. 8, 11, 8.—**II.** Transf. from place to other objects. **A.** Otherwise, in something else, in other things, in other respects: si alibi plus perdidit, minus aegre habeam, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 16: neque istic neque alibi tibi erit usquam in me mora, Ter. And. 2, 5, 9; id. Heaut. 2, 3, 38: nec spern salutis alibi quam in pace, Liv. 30, 35, 11: alibi quam in innocentia spem habere, id. 7, 41: alibi quam mos permisit, otherwise, in other things, than custom allows, Quint. 11, 1, 47; 4, 1, 53.—**B.** Of persons, elsewhere, with some other one (very rare): priusquam hanc uxorem dixi, habebam alibi (sc. apud meretricem) animum amori deditum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 14: Quantum militum transportatum sit, apud auctores discrepat: alibi decem milia peditum, duo milia du-

centos equites, alibi parte plus dimidia rem auctam invenio, Liv. 29, 25: interdum alibi est hereditas, alibi tutela, Dig. 26, 4, 1; so, in designating another place in an author, Quint. 4, 2, 110; 8, 3, 21 al.—**C.** In post-Aug. prose sometimes, like alias (v. that word), for aliqui, otherwise: rhinocerotus quoque, rarum alibi animal, in iisdem montibus erant, an animal otherwise rare, Curt. 9, 1, 5: nemus opacum arboribus alibi inusitatis, with trees else rare, id. 9, 1, 13.

alibilis, e, adj. [alo], affording nourishment, nutritious, nourishing (perh. only in Varr.): lac, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 2: casei, id. ib. 2, 11, 2, § 3.—**Pass.** of that which readily grows or fattens: ita pulli alibiliores sunt, Varr. R. R. 3, 9.

alica, ae, f. [from alo, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.; akin to ἀλίω, ἀλαί acc. to Doed.], orig. adj., nourishing, sc. farina. **I.** A kind of grain, spelt, Cato, R. R. 76 init.; Plin. 18, 7, 10, § 50.—**II.** Grits prepared from it, spelt-grits, Gr. χονδρος, later ἀλίε, Cels. 6, 6; Plin. 22, 25, 61, § 128.—**III.** A drink prepared from these grits, Mart. 13, 6.

alicarius, a, um, adj. [alica], of or pertaining to spelt; hence, **alicarius**, i, m., one who grinds spelt: nemo est alicarius posterior te, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 75 P.; and **alicaria**, ae, f., a prostitute (as frequenting the place of the spelt-mills): alicariae meretricis appellabatur in Campania (where the best spelt-grits were prepared, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 109), Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.: pistorum amicas, reliquias alicarias, *Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 54.

alicastrum, i, n., sc. frumentum [id.], a kind of spelt, summer-spelt (i. e. sown in the spring), Col. 2, 6; 2, 9; cf. Isid. Aug. 17, 3.

alicubi (earlier written **aliquobi**, like *neutrobi*, acc. to Cassiod. Orth. 2314 P.; cf. Schneid. Gr. 1, 29), adv. [aliquis-ubi], somewhere, anywhere, at any place, or in any thing (inter alicubi et usquam hoc interest, quod alicubi absolute profertur, ut alicubi finitus. i. e. in aliquo loco; usquam autem ad omnia loca refertur, Prisc. p. 1058 P.; very rare): si salvus sit Pompeius et constitit alicubi, hanc *vevnia* relinquit, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10. **I.** In gen.: tu si alicubi fueris, dicces hic porcos cotos ambulare, if you shall be anywhere, i. e. wherever you may be, Petr. 45.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Alicubi . . . alicubi, repeated, in one place . . . in another, here . . . there, like alius, alias, alibi, etc.: ut alicubi obstes tibi, alicubi irascaris, alicubi in-stes gravis, Sen. Tranq. 2, 2: tecta alicubi imposita montibus, alicubi ex plano in altitudinem montium eucta, id. Ep. 89, 21 (in both passages some read *alibi*; v. Fieckert).—**B.** Strengthened by other definite words: utinam hic prope adesset alicubi, somewhere here, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 7: hic alicubi in Crustumino, Cic. Fl. 29, 71: in quibus (scriptis) et suum alicubi reperiri nomen, Suet. Gram. 7.

alícula, ae, f. [ala], a light upper garment (quod alas nobis injecta contineat, Vel. Long. 2230 P., but better acc. to Ferrar. de Re Vest. 2, 3, c. 1, from the collar or cape upon it), *Mart. 12, 82: alícula subornatus polimita, a light hunting-dress, Petr. 40, 5; a child's coat, Dig. 34, 2, 24.

alicunde, adv., of place [aliquis-unde], from somewhere = ab aliquo loco, Gr. ἀπόθεν. **I.** Lit.: tu mihi aliquid aliquo modo alicunde ab aliquibus blatis, Plaut. Ep. 3, 1, 13; cf. verse 10: venit meditatus alicunde ex solo loco, Ter. And. 2, 4, 3: alicunde fluens alicunde extrinsecus air, streaming from some part from another source, *Lucr. 5, 522: praecipitaur alicunde, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31; so id. Caccin. 16, 46.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of persons: alicunde exora mutum, Plaut. Pers. 1, 1, 44: non quaesivit procul alicunde, Cic. Verr. 2, 20, 48.—**Hence**, alicunde corraderet, to scrape together from some source, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 34, and alicunde sumeret, to get from somebody, i. e. to borrow from some one, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 70.—**B.** Of things: nos omnes, quibus est alicunde aliquis objectus labor, from any thing, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 6. (In Cic. Att. 10, 1, 3, B. and K. read *abunde* for *alicunde*.)

alid for **aliud**, v. 2. alius init.

* **Alidensis**, e, adj., of or pertaining to Alida or Alinda, a town in Caria, where splendid garments were manufactured; hence, **alidense** (sc. vestimentum), a full dress, court-dress, Lucr. 4, 1130; where Lachmann read *alidensia*, a word not elsewhere found in Latin or Greek, and Munro now reads *indusia*; v. indusium.

alienatio, ōnis, f. [alieno]. **I.** Act, the transferring of the possession of a thing to another, so as to make it his property: Alienatio tum fit, cum dominium ad alium transferimus, D. g. 18, 1, 67; Sen. Ben. 5, 10. So, alienatio sacrorum, a transfer of the sacred rites (sacra) of one family (gens) to another, Cic. Or. 42, 134; so id. Leg. 3, 20, 48.—**II.** Neutr., the transferring of one's self, i. e. the going over to another; hence, **A.** Trop., a separation, desertion, aversion, dislike, alienation (the internal separating or withdrawing of the feeling of good-will, friendship, and the like; while *disjunctio* designates merely an external separation): tuam me alienationem commendationem tibi ad impios cives fore, Cic. Phil. 2, 1: alienatio consulum, id. Q. Fr. 1, 4: alienatio disjunctioque amicitiae, id. Lael. 21, 76: alienatio exercitus (opp. benevolentia), Caes. B. C. 2, 31: in Vitellium alienatio, Tac. H. 2, 60: alienatio patris, id. A. 2, 43: Numquid non perditio est iniquo, et alienatio operantibus injustitiam, Vulg. Job. 31, 3.—**B.** In medic. lang.: alienatio mentis, aberration of mind, loss of reason, delirium, Cels. 4, 2; so Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 155: continua, Dig. 1, 18, 14: also without *mentis*: alienatio saporque, Sen. Ep. 78: alienationis in commoda, Firm. 4, 1.

alienigena, ae, m. (also, **alienigēnus**, a, um, adj.; cf. Prisc. p. 677 P., and *advena* [alienus gigno], born in a foreign land; hence, **I.** In gen., foreign, alien; and *subst.*, a stranger, a foreigner, an alien. **A.** Of persons (very freq. in Cic., esp. in his orations): homo longinquus et alienigena, Cic. Deiot. 3: alienigenae hostes, id. Cat. 4, 10; cf. Liv. 26, 13: testes, Cic. Font. 10: dil, id. Leg. 2, 10: mulieres, Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 1.—**Subst.**: quid alienigenae de vobis loqui soleant, Cic. Fl. 27: si ipse alienigena summi imperii potiretur, Nep. Eum. 7, 1: Curt. 5, 11; 6, 3: Vulg. Lev. 22, 10; ib. Luc. 17, 18.—**B.** Of things: vino alienigena utere, Gell. 2, 24; and with the *adv.* form:

alienigenus, a, um, pisces alienigeni, Col. 8, 16, 9: fetus, id. 8, 5, 10: semina, id. 3, 4, 1: ALIENIGENVM CORPVS, Inscr. Orell. 5048: ne alienigenae iustitiae oblitivideamur, Val. Max. 6, 5, 1 ext.: exempla, id. 1, 5, 1 ext.: studia, id. 2, 1 fin.: sanguis, id. 6, 2, 1 ext.: conversationis, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 13.—**II.** In Lucr., produced from different materials, heterogeneous: scire licet nobis venas et sanguen et ossa [et nervos alienigenis ex partibus esse], Lucr. 1, 860; 1, 865; 1, 869; 1, 874; 5, 880.

alienigenus, a, um, v. the preced.
alieniloquium, ii, n. [alienus-loqui], the talk of crazy persons, Varr. Sent. Mor. p. 28 Devit.; cf.: aliena loqui s. v. alienus, B.

alienitas, ūtis, f. [alienus]. In medic. lang., **I.** The causes or materials of disease in the human system, which are extraneous to it: afferre alienitatem, Cael. Aur. Tard. 5, 4: alienitatis obtrusio, id. ib. 5, 64: manens alienitas, id. Acut. 3, 20.—**II.** For alienatio (q. v. B.): mentis, Cael. Aur. Acut. 2, 39.

alieno, ōni, ūti, i, v. a. [id.] (purely prosaic, but class.). **I.** Orig., to make one person or thing another: facere, ut aliquis alius sit. Thus, in Plaut., Sosia says to Mercury, who represented himself as Sosia: certe edepol tu me alienabis numquam, quin noster siem, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 243. So also Phny: scapoenium, quod apud nos gignitur, in totum transmarino alienatur, is entirely other than, different from, the transmarine one, Plin. 20, 18, 75, § 197.—**Hence**, of things, a t. in the Roman lang. of business, to make something the property of another, to alienate, to transfer by sale (in the jurid. sense, diff. from *vendere*: *Alienatum non proprie dicitur, quod adhuc in dominio venditoris manet; venditum tamen recte dicitur*, Dig. 50, 16, 67; the former, therefore, includes the idea of a complete

transfer of the thing sold): pretio parvo ea, quae accepissent a majoribus, vendidisse atque alienasse, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 60: venire vestras res proprias atque in perpetuum a vobis alienari, id. Agr. 2, 21, 54: vectigalia (opp. frui), id. ib. 2, 13, 33; so Varr. R. R. 2, 1; Dig. 4, 7, 4.—**Esp.**, to remove, separate, make foreign: urbs maxuma alienata, Sall. J. 48, 1.—**II.** Transf. to mental objects, and with esp. reference to that from which any person or thing is separated or removed, to cast off, to alienate, estrange, set at variance, render averse, make enemies (*Abalienatus* dicitur, quem quis a se removerit; *alienatus*, qui alienus est factus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.; class., esp. freq. in the part. *alienatus*). **A.** In gen.: eum omnibus eadem res publica reconciliavit, quae alienarat, Cic. Prov. Cons. 9: legati alienati, id. Pis. 96: alienati sunt peccatores, Vulg. Psa. 51, 4; ib. Col. 1, 21: alienari a Senatu, Cic. Att. 1, 14: studium ab aliquo, id. Pis. 76: si alienatus fuerit a me, Vulg. Ezech. 14, 7: alienati a viâ Dei, ib. Eph. 4, 18: voluntatem ab aliquo, Cic. Phil. 2, 38; id. Fam. 3, 6: tanta contumeliâ acceptâ omnium suorum voluntates alienare (sc. a se), Caes. B. G. 7, 10: voluntate alienati, Sall. J. 66, 2; Nep. Alcib. 5, 1: falsa suspitione alienatum esse, neglectâ, discardâ, Sall. C. 35, 3: animos eorum alienare a causâ, Cic. Prov. Cons. 21: a dictatore animos, Liv. 8, 35: sibi animum alicuius, Vell. 2, 112; Tac. H. 1, 59; Just. 1, 7, 18.—**B.** Esp. **1.** Mentem alienare alicui, to take away or deprive of reason, to make crazy, insane, to drive mad (not before the Aug. per., perh. first by Livy): erat opinio Flaccum minus compotem fuisse sui: vulgo Jannonis iram alienasse mentem ferebant, Liv. 42, 28: signum alienatae mentis, of insanity, Suet. Aug. 99: alienata mens, Sall. Rep. Ord. 2, 12, 6 (cf. Liv. 25, 39: alienatus sensibus).—**And absol.**: odor sulfuris saepius haustus alienat, deprives of reason, Sen. Q. N. 2, 53.—**Hence, pass.**: alienari mente, to be insane, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 93: ita alienatus mente Antiochenus (erat), Vulg. 2 Macc. 5, 17.—**2.** In medic. lang.: alienari, of parts of the body, to die, perish: interstina momento alienantur, Cels. 7, 16; 8, 10; 5, 26, n. 23: in corpore alienato, Sen. Ep. 89: (spodium) alienata explet, Plin. 23, 4, 38, § 76.—**3.** Alienari ab aliquo re, to keep at a distance from something, i. e. to be disinclined to, have an aversion for, to avoid = abhorere (only in Cic.): a falsâ assensione magis nos alienatos esse quam a ceteris rebus, Cic. F. n. 3, 5, 18: alienari ab interitu isque rebus, quae interitum videantur afferre, id. ib. 3, 5, 16.

alienus, a, um [2. alius]. **I.** Adj. **A.** In gen., that belongs to another person, place, object, etc., not one's own, another's, of another, foreign, alien (opp. suus): NEVE ALIENAM SEGETEM PELLEXERIS, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Plin. 28, 2, and Serv. ad Verg. E. 8, 99: plus ex alieno jecore sapunt quam ex suo, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 57; Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 111; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 88, and Lind. ib. 2, 3, 3: quom sciet alienum puerum (the child of another) tolli pro suo, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 61: in aedis inruit Athenas, id. Ad. 1, 2, 9; id. And. 1, 1, 125: alienae partes anni, Lucr. 1, 182; so Verg. G. 2, 149: pecunis alienis locupletari, Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 137: cura rerum alienarum, id. Off. 1, 9, 30; 2, 23, 83: alienos mores ad suos referre, Nep. Epam. 1, 1: in altissimo gradu alienis opibus poni, Cic. Sest. 20: semper regibus aliena virtus formidolosa est, Sall. C. 7, 2: amissis bonis alienas opes expectare, id. ib. 58, 10 Herz.: aliena mulier, another man's wife, Cic. Cacl. 37: mulier alieni viri sermonibus assuefacta, of another woman's husband, Liv. 1, 46: virtutem et bonum alienum oderunt, id. 35, 43: alienis pedibus ambulamus, alienis oculis agnoscimus, alienâ memoriâ salutamus, alieno operâ vivimus, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 19: oportet enim omnia aut ad alienum arbitrium aut ad suum facere, Plin. Ep. 6, 14; so Suet. Claud. 2: alienum cursum alienumque rectorem, velut captâ nave, sequi, Plin. Fan. 82, 3; Tac. A. 15, 1 fin.: pudicitiae neque sua neque alienae pepercit, Suet. Calig. 36: epistolae orationesque et edicta alieno formabat ingenio, i. e. caused to be written by another, id. Dom. 20: te conjux aliena capit, Hor. S. 2, 7, 46; 1, 1, 110; so id. ib. 1, 3, 116: vulnus, intended for another, Verg. A. 10, 781: aliena

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expressed), *otherwise*, *else* (cf. *aliter*, b. 7); vidistine aliquando Clitumnum fontem? si nondum (et puto nondum: aliqui narrasses mihi), Plin. Ep. 8, 8; 1, 20: Nec, si pugnent inter se, qui idem didicerunt. Idcirco ars, quae utriusque tradita est, non erit; aliqui nec armorum, etc., Quint. 2, 17, 33; so id. 4, 2, 23: non inornata debet esse brevitatis, aliqui sit inducta, id. 4, 2, 46: Da mihi liberos, aliqui non moriar, Vulg. Gen. 30, 1; ib. Matt. 6, 1; ib. Heb. 9, 17: languescet aliqui industria, si nullus ex se metus aut spes, Tac. A. 2, 38.—**D.** (Eccl. Lat.) As an *advers. conj.*, but (cf. ceterum and the Gr. ἀλλὰ): aliquin mitte manum tuam et tange os ejus et carnem, Vulg. Job, 2, 5. Cf. Hand, Turs. I. pp. 234-241.

aliorum or **aliosus**, also twice not contr. **alio-vorsum** and **alio-versus**, *adv.* **I.** Lit., directed to another place (*other men, objects*; cf. *alias*, *alibi*, *alio*, etc.), in another direction, *elsewhere*, *elsewhere* (Aliorum et illorum sicut introrsum dixit Cato, Paul. ex. Fest. p. 27 Müll.; only ante- and post-class.). **A.** Of place: mater ancillas jubet... aliam aliorum ire, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 47 (where aliam aliorum is like alius alio, etc.): jumentum aliorum grassante, Gell. 7, 15: lupi aliorum grassantes, App. M. 8, p. 209.—**B.** Of persons: infantis aliorum dati facta amolitione, Gell. 12, 1.—**C.** Of things: sed id aliorum pertinet, Gell. 17, 1.—**II.** Fig., = in aliam partem or rationem, in another manner, in a different sense; so in Terence: aliorum aliquid accipere, to receive something in another manner or otherwise, to take it differently: vereor, ne aliorum atque ego feci acceperit, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 1; cf. Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 8, atqui ego istuc, Antrax. aliovorsum dixeram, with another design, in a different sense: alioversus, uncontr. in Lact. 1, 17, 1. Cf. Hand, Turs. I. pp. 241 and 242.

alioversus, v. the preced.

alipes, *edis, adj.* (*abl.* alipedi, Val. Fl. 5, 612: lico aliti from *ales*) [*ala-pes*] (poet. and rare; never in Hor.). **I.** Lit., with wings on the feet, wing-footed.—As an epithet of Mercury: sacra alipedis dei, Ov. F. 5, 109; id. M. 11, 312; also simply Alipes for Mercurius: mactatur vacca Alinervae, Alipedi vitulus, id. ib. 4, 754.—So of the horses in the chariot of the Sun, Ov. M. 2, 48.—Hence, **II.** Transf., swift, fleet, quick (cf. *ales*, I.): cervi, *Lucr. 6, 766; equi, Verg. A. 12, 484: also alipes, *absol.* for equus, id. ib. 7, 277: alipedi curru, Val. Fl. 5, 612; Sil. 7, 700.

Aliphae and **Aliphānus**, v. Allifae.

Aliphēra or **Aliphira**, *ae, f.*, = Ἀλιφῆρα, Paus. Ἀλιφῆρα, Polyb., a town in Arcadia, Cic. Att. 6, 2, 3; Liv. 28, 8; 32, 5; its inhabitants: **Aliphiraei**, *orum, m.*, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 22.

alipilus, *m.* [*ala*-1. pilus], a slave who plucked the hair from the armpits of the bathers (cf. *ala*, II.): alipilum cogita tenuem et stridulam vocem, Sen. Ep. 56, 2: m. octavivus primigenivus alipilus a tritone, Inscr. Grut. 812, 6 (cf. Inscr. Orell. 4302).

† **alipletes alipta**, *ae, m.*, = ἀλειπτήρας, the manager in the school for wrestlers, who took care that the wrestlers anointed their bodies with unguents, in order to give them the necessary suppleness, and exercised them in the ring, master of wrestling, or of the ring: ut aliptae, virium et coloris rationem habere, *Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 15: Geometres, pictor, aliptes, Juv. 3, 76: aliptā egere, Cels. 1, 1 Daremb.

aliquā, *adv.*, v. aliquis, *adv.* **D.**

aliquam, *adv.*, v. aliquis, *adv.* **C.**

aliquamdiu, v. aliquis, *adv.* **C.** **I.**

aliquando, *temp. adv.* [*aliquis*; Corsen, Aüsspr. II. p. 856, regards the affix in this word and in quando as from an earlier -da = dies]. **I. A.** In opp. to a definite, fixed point of time, at some time or other, *once*; at any time, ever (i. e. at an indefinite, undetermined time, of the past, present, and future; mostly in affirmative clauses, while unquam is only used of past and future time, and in negative clauses or those implying doubt; cf. Beier ad Cic. Off. 2, 14, 51).—Of the past: neque ego unquam fuisse tale monstrum in terris illum puto: quis clarioribus viris quodam tempore jucundior? quis turpioribus con-

junctor: quis civis meliorum partium aliquando? Cic. Cael. 5, 12: Ad quem angelorum dixit aliquando, Sede etc., Vulg. Heb. 1, 13.—Of the future: erit illud profecto tempus et illucescet aliquando ille dies, etc., Cic. Mil. 26, 69: cave, ne aliquando peccato consentias, Vulg. Tob. 4, 6: huic utinam aliquando gratiam referre possimus! Habebimus quidem semper, Cic. Fam. 14, 4: ne posset aliquando ad bellum faciendum locus ipse adhortari, id. Off. 1, 11, 35.—Of the present: de rationibus et de controversiis societatis vulti judicari. Sero: verum aliquando tamen, but yet *once*, in opp. to *not at all, never*, Cic. Quint. 13, 43.—**B.** With *non, nec* (eccl. Lat.): non peccabitis aliquando, Vulg. 2 Pet. 1, 10: nec aliquando defuit quidquam iis, ib. 1 Reg. 25, 7; 25, 15; ib. Dan. 14, 6; ib. 1 Thess. 2, 5.—**C.** In connection with *ultus*, and *ostener*, esp. in Cic., with *aliquis*: quaerere ea num vel e Philone vel ex ulio Academico audivisset aliquando, Cic. Ac. 2, 4, 11: Forsitan aliquis aliquando ejusmodi quidpiam fecerit, id. Verr. 2, 32, 78: ego quia dico aliquid aliquando, et quia, ut fit, in multis exit aliquando aliquid, etc., id. Plane. 14, 35: non despero fore aliquando aliquando, id. de Or. 1, 21, 95: docendo etiam aliquid aliquando, id. Or. 42, 144: Nam aut erit hic aliquid aliquando, etc., id. Fam. 7, 11, 2.—So with *quisquis*: nec quidquam aliquando perit, Vulg. 1 Reg. 25, 15; 25, 7.—**D.** Si forte aliquando or si aliquando, *if at any time, if ever*; or of a distant, but undefined, point of time, *if once, at one time, or one day*: si quid hujus simile forte aliquando evenerit, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 40: quod si aliquando manus ista plus valuerit quam vestra ac rei publicae dignitas, etc., Cic. Cat. 4, 10, 20: ampla domus decore saepe domino fit, et maxime si aliquando alio domino solita est frequentari, *once, i. e. at a former time*, id. Off. 1, 39, 139.—**E.** It is often used (opp. in praesentia, nunc, adhuc) of an indefinite, past, or future time = olim, quondam, *once, formerly*; in future time, *hereafter*: quod sit in praesentia de honestate delibatum, virtute aliquando et industria recuperetur, Cic. Inv. 2, 58, 174: aliquando nobis libertatis tempus fuisse, quod pacis vobiscum non fuerit: nunc certe, etc., Liv. 25, 29: Iol ad mare, aliquando ignobilis, nunc illustis, Mel. 1, 6: Qui aliquando non populus, nunc autem populus Dei, Vulg. 1 Pet. 2, 10; ib. Philem. 11: quam concedis adhuc artem omnino non esse, sed aliquando, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 58, 246.—Sometimes the point of time in contrast can be determined only from the context: quaerere num e Philone audivisset aliquando, Cic. Ac. Pr. 2, 4, 11: veritus sum deesse Pompeii salutem, cum ille aliquando non defuisset meae, id. Fam. 6, 6, 10: aut quisquam nostri misereri potest, qui aliquando vobis hostis fuit? Sall. J. 14, 17: Zacyanthus aliquando appellata Hyrie, Plin. 4, 12, 19, § 54; Plin. Ep. 6, 10: quae aliquando viderat, Vulg. Gen. 42, 9; ib. 1 Pet. 3, 20.—**II.** Of that which at times happens, in contrast with that which never or seldom occurs, *sometimes, now and then* = non nunquam, interdum (opp. = nunquam, raro; semper, saepe). **A.** Te non nunquam a me alienarunt, et me aliquando immutarunt tibi, Cic. Fam. 5, 8, 2: liceret ei dicere utilitatem aliquando cum honestate pugnare, id. Off. 3, 3, 12: sitne aliquando mentiri boni viri? id. de Or. 3, 29, 113; Quint. 5, 13, 31: multa proelia et aliquando non eruenta, Tac. Agr. 17; Suet. Aug. 43.—**B.** With *numquam, raro; semper, saepe, saepius*, *modo* in another clause: convertit se aliquando ad timorem, numquam ad sanitatem, Cic. Sull. 5, 17: senatumque et populum nunquam obscura nomina, etiam si aliquando obumbrentur, Tac. H. 2, 32: quod non saepe, atque haud scio an unquam, in aliqua parte eluceat aliquando, Cic. Or. 2, 7: raro, sed aliquando tamen, ex metu delirium nascitur, Cels. 3, 18; so id. 8, 4; 1 praef.: aliquando... semper, Liv. 45, 23, 8: aliquando fortuna, semper animo maximus, Vell. 2, 18: Haud semper errat fama, aliquando et elegit, Tac. Agr. 9: aliquando... saepe, Cels. 1 praef.: nec tamen ubique cerni, aliquando propter nebula, saepius globo terrae obstante, Plin. 2, 13, 10, § 56; so Tac. A. 3, 27; id. Agr. 38.—**C.** In partitive clauses, twice, or even several times, like *modo—modo*, sometimes also alternating

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with *non nunquam* or *modo* (so only in the post-Aug. per.), *at one time... at another, now... now*: confirmatio aliquando totius causae est, aliquando partium, Quint. 5, 13, 58; Plin. 17, 28, 47, § 262; Sen. Q. N. 2, 36, 2: aliquando emicat stella, aliquando ardores sunt, aliquando fixi et haerentes, non nunquam volubiles, id. ib. 1, 14; cf. Suet. Caig. 52: Vespasianus modo in spem erectus, aliquando adversa reputabat, Tac. H. 2, 74: id. A. 16, 10.—**D.** In colloquial lang., to indicate that there is occasion for a certain thing, *once, for once, on this occasion, now*: aliquando osculando melius est, uxor, pausam fieri, Plaut. Rud. 4, 6, 1: sed si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, et nostro *now* aliquando, non rhetorico loquamur, *now in our own way*, Cic. de Or. 1, 29, 133: sed ne plura: dicendum enim aliquando est, Pomponium Atticum sic amo, ut alterum fratrem, *I must for once say it*, id. Fam. 13, 1, 14.—**E.** In commands, exhortations, or wishes, = tandem, at length, *now at last*: audite quaeso, iudices, et aliquando miserimini sociorum, Cic. Verr. 1, 28, 72: modo scribe aliquando ad nos, quid agas, id. Fam. 7, 12, 2: stulti, aliquando sapite, Vulg. Psa. 93, 8: ipse agat, ut orbitura patres aliquando fulvi non ponat, Ov. M. 2, 391: Aliquando isti principes sibi populi Romani auctoritatis parendum esse fateantur, id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64; id. Verr. 4, 37, 81; Sall. J. 14, 21; Ov. M. 2, 390: et velim aliquando, cum erit tuum commodum, Lentulum puerum visas, Cic. Att. 12, 28.—Hence, **F.** Of that which happens after long expectation or delay, freq. in connection with *tandem, finally, at length, now at last*: quibus (questionibus) finem aliquando amicum auctoritas fecit, Cic. Clu. 67, 191: (dii) placati jam vel satiati aliquando, id. Marcell. 6, 18: collegi me aliquando, id. Clu. 18, 51: aliquando idque sero usum loquendi populo concessi, *finally, i. e. after I have for a long time spoken in another manner*, id. Or. 48, 160: te aliquando collaudare possum, quod jam, etc., id. Fam. 7, 17; Suet. Aug. 70: diu expectaverant, dum retia extraherentur: aliquando extractis piscis nullus infuit, id. Clar. Rhet. 1.—With *tandem*: aliquando tandem huc animum ut adducas tuum, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 61: spes est et hunc aliquando tandem posse consistere, Cic. Quint. 30, 94: tandem aliquando L. Catilinam ex urbe ejecimus, id. Cat. 2, 1: ut tandem aliquando timere desinam, id. ib. 1, 7, 18; id. Quint. 30, 94: servus tandem aliquando mihi a te expectatissimas litteras reddidit, id. Fam. 16, 9: tandem aliquando refluistis, Vulg. Phil. 4, 10.—With *jam*: utile esse te aliquando jam rem transigere, *now at length*, Cic. Att. 1, 4.

* **aliquantillum**, *i. n. adj. doub. dim.* [*aliquantulus*], a very little indeed, a little bit: foris aliquantillum gusto, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 28.

aliquantisper, *adv. temp.* [*aliquantus-per*; analog. to *paulisper*], for a moderate period of time (neither too long nor too short), for a while, for a time, for some time (ante-class. and post-Aug.): concedere aliquantisper hinc mihi intro libet, *Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 158: Quor non ludo hunc aliquantisper? Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 5: concedas aliquo ab ore eorum aliquantisper, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 11: si illi egestate aliquantisper facti forent, Caecil. ap. Non. 511, 27; Flor. 2, 18, 14: sed ille simulato timore diu continuit se, et insultare Parthos aliquantisper passus est, Just. 42, 4, 8; so id. 1, 8, 3.

aliquantō and **aliquantum**, *adv.*, v. aliquantus.

aliquantorsum, *adv. of place* [*aliquanto-versum*], somewhat toward (a place): Perlati aliquantorsum longius, quam sperabamus, pergamus ad reliqua, *on somewhat*, Amm. 22, 8, 48.

aliquantulum, *adv.*, v. aliquantulus.

aliquantulus, *a, um, adj. dim.* [*aliquantulus*], little, small: aliquantulus frumenti numerus, Hirt. B. Afr. 21.—In the neut. as subst. with partit. gen., a little: aeris alieni, Cic. Quint. 4, 15: suspitionis, id. Inv. 2, 9: mmi, Liv. 21, 12: agri, id. 21, 31: aquae tepidae, Suet. Ner. 48.—Hence, **aliquantulum**, and *once, aliquantulo*, *adv., somewhat, a little*: passam aliquantulum, Plaut. Merc. 3, 4, 55: quaeso tandem aliquantulum tibi parce,

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Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 111: subtristis visus esse al quantum mihi, id. And. 2, 6, 16: auri navem evertat gubernator an palaeae, in re al quantum, in gubernatoris inscitia nihil interest, *something* (ironic, for aliquid, multum), Cic. Par. 3, 1: deflexit jam aliquantum de spatio curriculoque consuetudo majorum, id. Lael. 12, 40: aliquantum progredi, id. Div. 1, 33, 73: a proposito declinare, id. Or. 40, 138.—With *comp.*: stadia aliquantum breviora, Gell. 1, 1: aliquantulo tristior, Vop. Aur. 38 Gruter.

aliquantus, a, um, *adj.* [alius quantus; v. aliquis], somewhat, some, moderate, tolerable; considerable, not a little (designating the medium between much and little; cf. Ernest. ad Suet. Caes. 87; Wolf ad Suet. Caes. 10; Hotting ad Cic. Div. 2, 1; Herz ad Caes. B. G. 3, 13; 5, 10; Brut. ad Nep. Dion. 3, 3; Kritz ad Sall. C. 8, 2). **I.** In gen.: *M.* sed quaero, utrum aliquid actum superioribus diebus, an nihil arbitremur. *A.* Actum vero et aliquid quidem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 15: Romani signorum et armorum aliquid numero, hostium paucorum potiti, Sall. J. 74, 3: timor aliquantus, sed spes amplior, id. ib. 105, 4: spatium, Liv. 38, 27: iter, id. 25, 35: pecunia, App. Mag. p. 320, 1.—**II.** Esp. **A.** In the *neutr.* as *subst.*: ad quos aliquantum ex cotidianis sumptibus redundet, Cic. Caes. 57: Alienus ex ea facultate, si quam habet, aliquantum detracturus est, somewhat, id. Div. in Caecil. 15: ut aliquantum se arbitrentur adeptos ad dicendum, id. Off. 1, 1; id. Phil. 8, 27; and esp. with *partit. gen.*, *some part, some*: aliquantum agri, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33: numerum aliquantum et auri, id. Clu. 179: temporis, id. Quint. 22: animi, id. Att. 7, 13 *fin.*: noctis, id. Fam. 7, 25 *fin.*: aliquid negotii sustinere, id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 7: itineris, Caes. B. G. 5, 10 Herz: equorum et armorum, Sall. J. 62, 5: famae et auctoritatis, Liv. 44, 33; 21, 28; 30, 8; 41, 16 al.; Suet. Caes. 81.—**B.** The *plur.* rare, and only in later Lat.: aliquanti in caelestium numerum referuntur, Aur. Vict. Caes. 33: aliqua oppida, Eutr. 4 *fin.*: Spart. Hadr. 7 *fin.*: aliquantis diebus, Pall. 1, 19.—Whence, **aliquantum** and **aliquanto**, *adv.* (on the proportionate use of these forms with the *posit* and *comp.* v. Beier ad Cic. Off. 3, 9, 36; Herz ad Caes. B. G. 5, 10; Web. ad Luc. 2, 225; Zumpt, Gr. § 488), somewhat, in some degree, a little, rather; considerably, not a little (cf. aliquantus). **1.** In gen. (*a*) *Aliquantum*: *Ba.* Nam ut in navi vecta es, credo timida es. *So.* Aliquantum, soror, somewhat so, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 73: quae (consolatio) mihi quidem ipsi sane aliquantum medetur, ceteris item multum illam profuturam puto, Cic. Div. 2, 1, 3: item qui processit aliquantum ad virtutis aditum (has come somewhat near), nihilominus, etc., id. Fin. 3, 14, 48: aliquantum commoveri, id. Clu. 140: quod nisi meo adventu illius conatus aliquantum repressissem, id. Verr. 2, 64: movit aliquantum oratio regis legatos, Liv. 39, 29; so id. 5, 23 al.: huc concede aliquantum (a little), Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 116: aliquantum ventriosus, id. As. 2, 3, 20: quale sit, non tam definitione intellegi potest (quamquam aliquantum potest), quam, etc., *to some extent, in some degree*, Cic. Fin. 2, 14, 45: litteris lectis aliquantum acquievi, id. Fam. 4, 6: adjutus aliquantum, Suet. Tib. 13.—(*β*) *Alquanto*: non modo non contra legem, sed etiam intra legem et quidem alquanto, not a little, considerably so, Cic. Fam. 9, 26, 9: terra etsi alquanto specie differt, etc., Tac. G. 5.—**2.** Esp. with *comp.* it has greater or less force, acc. to the context, much more or a little more, somewhat more (the latter sometimes ironic, instead of the former; cf. Quint. 1, 12, 4 Spald.; in class. prose very freq.; most freq. prob. in Suet.; but never perh. in poetry, except in the examples from the ante-class. per.). (*a*) With *aliquanto*: *Ch.* Abeamus intro hinc ad me. *St.* Atque aliquanto lubentius quam abs te sum egressus, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 43: alquanto amplius, id. As. 3, 3, 2; so Cic. Verr. 2, 1: alquanto plus, id. ib. 2, 1: minus alquanto, id. Div. in Caecil. 18: melius alquanto, id. Brut. 78, 270: sed certe idem melius alquanto dicentis, si, etc., id. de Or. 2, 24, 109. *carinae* alquanto planiores quam nostrarum navium, much flatter, Caes. B. G. 3, 13

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Herz.: so, aliquanto crudelior esse coepit. Nep. Dion. 3, 3: cum majore aliquanto numero quam decretum erat, Sall. J. 86, 4; so id. C. 8, 2; id. J. 73, 4: aliquanto superior, Liv. 5, 26, 6; ad majus aliquanto certamen redit, Liv. 5, 29, 5; so id. 27, 36, 7; Quint. 1, 12, 4; Suet. Caes. 10; 86; id. Tib. 62 al.: soluta est navis aliquanto prius, some time before, Plaut. Stich. 3, 1, 15: maturius aliquanto lupinus seritur, Pall. R. R. 10, 5: aliquanto serius quam per aetatem hceret, Cic. Agr. 2, 3.—So with *ante* and *post*: aliquanto ante in provinciam proficiscitur, quam, Cic. Verr. 1, 149; 3, 44: ante aliquanto quam est mortuus, id. ib. 2, 46; id. Vatin. 25: ad illos aliquanto post venit, id. Verr. 4, 85: porticum post aliquanto Q. Catulus fecit, id. Dom. 102: atque ille primo quidem negavit; post autem alquanto (but some time afterwards) surrexit, id. Cat. 3, 11: postea alquanto, id. Inv. 2, 51, 154.—(*β*) With *aliquantum*: aliquantum ad rem est avidior, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51: fortasse aliquantum iniquior erat, id. Heaut. 1, 2, 27: aliquantum amplior augustiorque, Liv. 1, 7, 9: aliquantum tectior, Val. Max. 5, 9, 3: Garumna aliquantum plenior, Mel. 3, 2, 5.

aliquatenus, *adv.* [aliqua tenus] (post-Aug.). **I.** Of place, for a certain distance, some way: procedere, Mel. 1, 2: Paudus aliquatenus exilis et macer, id. 2, 4, 4.—**II.** Of actions. **A.** To a certain degree or extent, in some measure, somewhat: aliquatenus, inquit, dolere, aliquatenus timere permittit: sed illore aliquatenus longe producit, Sen. Ep. 116, 4: aliquatenus se confirmare, Col. 4, 3, 4; Symm. Ep. 6, 59.—**B.** In some respects, partly: sed istud (dicendi genus) defenditur aliquatenus aetate, dignitate, auctoritate (dicentium), Quint. 11, 1, 28; 11, 3, 78: hoc quoque Aristoteles aliquatenus novat, id. 3, 9, 5: Philistus, ut multo inferior, ita aliquatenus lucidior, id. 10, 1, 74: caules aliquatenus rubentes, Plin. 21, 12, 80, § 150: aliquatenus culpae reus est, Dig. 44, 7, 5, § 6; so ib. 1, 5, 14; Inst. 1, 68.

aliqui, aliqua, aliquod; *plur.* aliqui, aliqua, aliqua [alius-qui; v. aliquis] (the *nom. fem. sing.* and *neutr. plur.* were originally aliqua, analogous to the simple quae, from qui: tam quam aliqua res Verberet, Lucr. 4, 263, and Cic. Fam. 6, 20, 2 MS.; but the *adj. signif.* of the word caused the change into aliqua; on the other hand, a change of the *gen.* and *dat. fem. sing.* aliquid and aliquid into aliqua, Charis. 133 P., seems to have been little imitated.—Alcui, trisyl., Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 7.—*Dat. and abl. plur.* aliquibus, Mel. 2, 5; oftener aliquis, Liv. 24, 42; 45, 32; Plin. 2, 12, 9, § 55; cf. aliquis), *indef. adj.*, some, any (designating an object acc. to its properties or attributes; while by aliquis, aliquid, as *subst. pron.*, an object is designated individually by name; cf. Jahn in his Jahrb. 1831, 111, 73, and the commentators on the passages below). **I.** In opp. to a definite object: quod certe, si est aliquid sensus in morte praeclearorum virorum, etc., Cic. Sest. 62, 131 B. and K.: nisi qui deus vel casus aliquid subvenit, id. Fam. 16, 12, 1 *id.*: si forte aliquid inter dicendum effulserit extemporale color, Quint. 10, 6, 5 Halm: ex hoc enim populo deligitur aliquid dux, Cic. Rep. 1, 44, 68 B. and K.: si ab eâ deus aliquid requirat, id. Ac. Pr. 2, 7, 19 *id.*: an tibi erit quaerendus anularius aliquid? id. ib. 2, 26, 86 *id.*: tertia (persona) adjungitur, quam casus aliquid aut tempus imponit, id. Off. 1, 32, 115 *id.*; so id. ib. 3, 7, 33 *id.*: lapis aliquid, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 56, § 147 Zumpt: harum sententiarum quae vera sit, deus aliquid viderit, id. Tusc. 1, 11, 23 B. and K.: aliquid talis terror, id. ib. 4, 16, 35, and 5, 21, 62 *id.*: si te dolor aliquid corporis, etc., id. Fam. 7, 1 *id.*; and many other passages, where transcribers or editors have ignorantly substituted aliquis; cf. also Heind. ad Cic. N. D. 3, 38, 91: Ut aliqua pars laboris minuatur mihi, Ter. Heaut. prol. 42 Fleck.: in quo aliqua significatio virtutis adparet, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46 B. and K.: Cum repetes a proximo tuo rem aliquam, Vulg. Dent. 24, 10: numquam id sine aliqua iusta causa existimarem te fecisse, Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 7: aliqua laudes, aliqua pars, id. ib. 9, 14: aliqua mulieres, Vulg. Luc. 8, 2: aliquid rasum ar-

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gentium, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 33: rasum acutum aliquid, id. ib. 1, 1, 34: evadet in aliquid magnum malum, Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 64: qui appropinquans aliquid malum metuit, Cic. Tusc. 4, 16, 35: esse in mentibus hominum tamquam oraculum aliquid, id. Div. 2, 48, 100: si habuerit aliquid juramentum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 8, 31: sive plura sunt, sive aliquid unum, or some one only, Cic. de Or. 2, 72, 292: ne aliquis suscipiam molestias, id. Am. 13, 48; id. Off. 1, 36: necubi aut motus aliquid aut fulgor armorum fraudem detegeret, Liv. 22, 28, 8: ne illa pergrinatio detrimentum aliquid afferret, Nep. Att. 2, 3: me credit aliquam sibi fallaciam portare, Ter. And. 2, 6, 1: qui alieni rei est (sc. aptus), who is fitted for something, id. Ad. 3, 3, 4: demonstrativum genus est, quod tribuitur in aliquid certae personae laudem aut vituperationem, *to the praise or blame of some particular person*, Cic. Inv. 1, 7: aliquid Graeculo otioso, id. de Or. 1, 22, 102: totiens aliquid chartae sua vincula dempsi, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 7: invenies aliquo cum percussore jacentem, Juv. 8, 173 al.—**II.** In opp. to *no. none, some*: exorabo aliquo modo, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 41: ut huic malo aliquam producant moram, Ter. And. 3, 5, 9: oim quom ita animum induxti tuum, Quod cuperes, aliquid pacto efficiendum tibi, id. ib. 5, 3, 13 (= quooquo modo, Dom.): haec enim ille aliquid ex parte habebat, in some degree, Cic. Clu. 24 *fin.*; so id. Fin. 5, 14, 38, and id. Lael. 23, 86: nihil (te habere), quod aut hoc aut aliquid rei publicae statui timeas, in any condition whatever, id. Fam. 6, 2: nec dubitare, quin aut aliquid te publica sis futurus, qui esse debes; aut perditâ, non afflictione conditione quam ceteri, id. ib. 6, 1 *fin.*: gesta res expectatur, quam quidem aut jam esse aliquam aut appropinquare confido, id. Fam. 12, 10, 2: intelleges te aliquid habere, quod speras; nihil quod timeas, id. ib. 6, 2: Morbus est animi, in magno pretio habere in aliquid habenda vel in nullo, Sen. Ep. 75, 10: quin ejus facti si non bonam, at aliquam rationem afferre solent, Cic. Verr. 3, 85, 195; so id. Off. 1, 11, 35; si liberos bonâ aut denique aliqua re publica perdidissent, id. Fam. 5, 16, 3.—**III.** With *nom. meque, and non...* sed: si non fecero *aliquid* male aliquid pacto, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 23: si haec non ad aliquos amicos conquiere vellem, Cic. Verr. 5, 71: non vidistis aliquam similitudinem, Vulg. Deut. 4, 15; id. Luc. 11, 30; id. Col. 2, 23: quod tu neque negare posses nec cum defensione aliqua coulteri, Cic. Verr. 1, 55, 154; 4, 7, 14; id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6; Caes. B. C. 1, 85, 5: neque figuras aliquid facietis vobis, Vulg. Lev. 18, 28; id. 2 Par. 22, 9: sceleri tuo non movetur aliquid tuum, sed fortunam populi Romani obtinuisse, Cic. Cat. 1, 6; so id. Balb. 28, 64; Tac. Or. 6.—**IV.** With numerals, as in Gr. *τις*, and Engl. *some*, to express an indefinite sum or number: aliquos viginti dies, some twenty days, Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 47: quadringentos aliquos milites, Cato, Orig. ap. Gell. 3, 7, 6, and Non. 187, 24: aliqua quinque folia, Cato, R. R. 156, quoted in Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 28: introductis quibusdam septem testibus, App. Miles. 2: tres aliquid aut quattuor, Cic. Fin. 2, 19, 62 (cf. in Gr. *ἐς διακοσίων μὲν τῶν αὐτῶν ἀπέκτειναν*, Thuc. 3, 111; v. Sturtz, Lex. Xen. s. v. *τις*, and Shifer, Appar. ad Demosth. III, p. 269).—**V.** **A.** Sometimes with alius, any other (cf. aliquis, II. A.): quae non habent caput aut aliquam aliam partem, Varr. L. L. 9, 46, 147: dum aliud aliquid flagiti conficiat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 5: hoc alienum est aut cum alii aliquid arte est commune, Cic. de Or. 2, 9: aliunde est aliquid improbis civibus peculiaris populus, id. Sest. 58, 125 B. and K.; id. Inv. 1, 11, 15.—**B.** With alius implied (cf. aliquis, II. B.): dubitas ire in aliquas terras, some other lands, Cic. Cat. 1, 8: Judicant aut spe aut timore aut aliqua permotione mentis, id. de Or. 2, 42; id. Tusc. 3, 14, 30; id. Tim. 5: cum mercaturas facerent aut aliquam ob causam navigarent, id. Verr. 3, 28, 72, id. Rep. 3, 14, 23.

(**aliquipiam**, a false read. in Cic. Sest. 29, 63, and id. Tusc. 3, 9, 19, for alius quispiam, B. and K.)

aliquis, aliquid; *plur.* aliqui [alius-quis; cf. Engl. somebody or other, i. e. some person

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adj.; so in Gr. τι), *somewhat, in something, in some degree, to some extent*: illud veror, ne tibi illum succensere aliquid suspicere, Cic. Deiot. 13, 35; si in me aliquid offendistis, *at all, in any respect*, id. Mil. 36, 99: quos tamen aliquid usus ac disciplina sublevarent, *somewhat*, Caes. B. G. 1. 40: Philippi regnum officere aliquid videtur libertati vestrae, Liv. 31, 29: Nos aliquid Rutulos contra Juvissae nefandum est? Verg. A. 10, 84: neque circumcisio aliquid valet, Vulg. Gal. 6, 15: perlicens jam aliquid, incerta tamen lux, Liv. 41, 2: aliquid et spatio fessus, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 54; cf. Hand, Turs. 1. p. 259; Ellenöt ad Cic. de Or. 1. 9, 35.—**B. aliquo** (from aliquo), *old dat.* denoting direction whither; cf. eo, quo, alio, etc.). **1.** *Somewhat* (arch.), *to some place, somewhere*; in the comic poets sometimes also with a *subst.* added, which designates the place more definitely: ut aliquo ex urbe amoveas, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 94: aliquo abicere, Ter. Ad. 4, 7, 26: concludere, id. Eun. 4, 3, 25 (cf. id. Ad. 4, 2, 13, in cellam aliquam concludere); ab eorum oculis aliquo concedere, Cic. Cat. 1, 17: demigrandum potius aliquo est quam, etc., id. Dom. 100: aliquem aliquo impellere, id. Vat. 15: aliquo exire, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1: aliquo advenire vel sciende discedere, Suet. Calig. 4; Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 51; id. Men. 5, 1, 3: in angulum Aliquo abire, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10; 3, 3, 6: aliquem rus aliquo educere, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 3.—With a *gen.*, like *quo, ubi*, etc.: migrandum Rhodum aut aliquo terrarum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 1, 5.—**2.** With the idea of alio implied: = alio quo, *somewhere else, to some other place* (cf. aliquis, II. B.): dum profisciscor aliquo, Ter. And. 2, 1, 28: at certe ut hinc concedas aliquo, id. Heaut. 3, 3, 11: si te parentes timent atque odissent tui, ab eorum oculis aliquo concederes, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17; cf. Hand, Turs. 1. p. 265.—**C. aliquam**, *adv.* (prop. *acc. fem.*): = in aliquam partem, *in some degree*; only in connection with *div, multus, and plures*. **1.** Aliquam *div* (B. and K.), or together aliquamdiu (Madv., Halm, Dietsch), *awhile, for a while, for some time*; also *pregn.* for some considerable time (most freq. in the hist., esp. Caes. and Livy; also in Cic.). **2.** *Absol.*: ut non aliquando condemnatum esse Oppianicum, sed aliquando *div* (vultum) fuisse mirumini, Cic. Clu. 9, 25: Aristum Athenis auditum aliquando *div*, id. Ac. 1, 3, 12: in vincula conjectus est in quibus aliquamdiu fuit, Nep. Con. 5, 3; id. Dion. 3, 1: qua in parte res affuit, ibi aliquamdiu certatum, Sall. J. 74, 3; Liv. 3, 70, 4.—**B.** Often followed by *deinde, postea, postremo, tandem*, etc.: pugnam aliquamdiu pari contentione: deinde, etc., Auct. B. G. 8, 19, 3: cunctati aliquamdiu sunt: pudor deinde commovit aciem, Liv. 2, 10, 9; so id. 1, 16: quos aliquamdiu inermes tumissent, hos postea armatos superasset, Caes. B. G. 1, 40, 6: controversia aliquamdiu fuit: postremo, etc., Liv. 3, 32, 7; 25, 15, 14; 45, 6, 6: ibi aliquamdiu atrox pugna stetit: tandem, etc., Liv. 29, 2, 15; 34, 28, 4 and 11; Suet. Ner. 6.—**C.** With *donec*, as a more definite limitation of time, *some time . . . until, a considerable time . . . until*: examinis aliquamdiu jacuit, *donec*, etc., Suet. Caes. 82.—**D.** *Me to n.*, for a long distance; most freq. of rivers: Rhodanus aliquamdiu Galias dirimit, Mel. 2, 5, 5; so id. 3, 5, 6; 3, 9, 8 al.—Of the Corycian cave in Cilicia: deinde aliquamdiu perspicuus, mox et quo magis subitur, obscurior, Mel. 1, 13.—**2.** Aliquam multi, or aliquamulti, *somewhat many, considerable in number or quantity* (mostly post-class.): sunt vestrum aliquam multi, qui L. Pisonem cognorunt, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 56 B. and K.: aliquam multos non comparuisse, *Gell. 3, 10, 17 Hertz: aliquam multis diebus decumbo, App. Mag. p. 320, 10.—Also *adv.*: aliquam multum, *something much, to a considerable distance, considerably*: sed haec defensio, ut dixi, aliquam multum a me remota est, App. Mag. p. 276, 7 dub.—And *comp.* *aliquam plures, *somewhat more, considerably more*: aliquam pluribus et amarioribus perorantem, Tert. Apol. 12 dub.; cf. Hand, Turs. 1. p. 243.—**D. aliqua**, *adv.* (prop. *abl. fem.*). **1.** *Somewhere* (like mod. Engl. *somewhere for something*): antevenit aliquam aliquos, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 66: aliqua evola-

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re si posset, *Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 26, § 67: si qua evasisset aliqua, Liv. 26, 27, 12.—**2.** *Transf.* to action, *in some way or other, in some manner*: = aliquo modo: aliquid aliqua sentire, Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 69: evadere aliqua, Lucil. ap. Non. 293, 1: aliquid aliqua resciscere, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 19, and 4, 1, 19: aliqua nocere, *Verg. E. 3, 15: aliqua obesse, App. Mag. p. 295, 17.—**E. aliqui**, *adv.* (prop. *abl.* = aliquo modo), *in some way, somehow*: Quamquam ego tibi videor stultus, gaudere me aliqui volo, Plaut. Truc. 5, 30 (but in this and like cases, aliqui may be treated as the *abl. subst.*; cf. supra, I. A.); cf. Hand, Turs. 1. p. 242.—**F.** The forms aliqua, *neutr. plur.*, and aliquam, *acc.*, and aliqua, *abl.*, used adverbially, may also be referred to the *adv.* **aliqui, aliqua, aliquod**. **aliquis-quam, aliquidquam**, *pron. indef. subst.*, *any one whatever, any thing whatever* (perh. only in the two foll. examples: qui negat, aliquidquam deos nec aliquid curare nec sui, Cic. Div. 2, 50, 104, where B. and K. now read *quicquam*: nec ullos alienquam in servitutem dari placere, Liv. 41, 6 *fin.* Gron., where Weissenb. now reads *aliquicquam*). **aliquot**, *v.* aliquis, *adv.* B. **aliquot**, *indef. indef. num.* [aliquis-quot; cf. aliquis], *some, several, a few, not many* (undefined in number; while *nonnulli* indicates an indeterminate selection from several persons, Caes. B. G. 3, 2; cf. Wolf ad Suet. Caes. 10); dies, Ter. And. 2, 1, 13; Vulg. Jud. 14, 8; 1b Act. 9, 19; 10, 48: liberae, Ter. And. 4, 4, 32: amici, id. Phorm. 2, 1, 82: saecula, Cic. Univ. 1: epistulae, id. Fam. 7, 18: aliquot abacorum, id. Verr. 4, 57: aliquot de causis, Caes. B. G. 3, 2 al.—Without *subst.*: aliquot me adierunt, Ter. And. 3, 3, 2: ex qua aliquot praetorio imperio occiderunt, Cic. Pis. 38: ille non aliquot occidit, multos ferro, etc., id. Sex. Rose. 100. ***aliquotfarium**, *adv.* [prop. *acc. fem.*; cf. bi-quadrif. multi-omni-farium], *in some or several places*: In eo (Picentium) agro aliquotfarium in singula jugera dena cullea vini fiunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 7. **aliquoties** (better **aliquotiens**), *adv.* [aliquot], *several times, at different times* (now and then in Cic.; elsewhere rare): aliquotiens causam agere, Cic. Quint. 1: audire, id. Font. 11: ferre, id. Prov. Cons. 46: mittere, id. Verr. 2, 171: postulare, id. Sex. Rose. 77: domi esse, id. Caecin. 58: tangere locum, id. Leg. 2, 4, 9: defensio aliquotiens liberatus discesserat, Nep. Phoc. 2; so Vulg. 1 Macc. 16, 2: neque detrusus aliquotiens terretur, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. 1015 P.: aliquotiens usque ad mortem periclitatus sum, Vulg. Eccl. 34, 13: in campum descendere, Liv. 7, 18; Suet. Calig. 11; cf. Lion ad Gell. 1, 18, 2. ***aliquo-vorsum**, *adv.* [vorto, vorto], *toward some place, one way or other*: istam jam aliquo-vorsum tragulam decidero, Plaut. Cas. 2, 4, 18. **1. alis**, old form for alius; v. 2. alius *uncl.* **2. Alis**, *idis, f.*, = Elis, Ἐλισ, Doric for Ἠλίας (only in Plaut. Capt.) a town in Achaia: eum vendidit in Alide, Plaut. Capt. prol. 9; 25—*Its inhabitants, Alii*, *orum, m.*, Plaut. Capt. prol. 24. **Alisales**, *ium, m.*, a tribe of Spain, Inscr. Orell. 156. † **alisma**, *itis, n.*, = ἀλίσμα, an aquatic plant, water-plantain: Alisma plantago, Linn.; Plin. 25, 10, 77, § 124. **Aliso** or **Alison**, *onis, m.*, = Ἀλίσσον, Ptolem., a fortress built by Drusus near the present Wesel, now Liesborn, Vell. 2, 120; Tac. A. 2, 7; cf. Mann. Germ. 81; 433. **Alisontia**, *ae, f.*, a tributary of the Moselle, now the Eltz, or more prob. the Alsit, Aus. Mos. 371. **aliter**, v. 2. alius, *adv.* D. † **alitudo**, *inis, f.* [alo], in Gloss. Gr. Lat. as a transl. of τροφή, *nourishment*. ***alitura**, *ae, f.* [id.], a *nourishing, rearing*: Maro alituram feram et saevam criminatus est, Gell. 12, 1, 20. **1. alitus**, *Part. of alo*. **2. alitus**, *us, m.* [alo], *nourishment,*

ALIUM

sustenance: Parentibus quotannis aurum ad abundantem alium mittebat, support, Don. Vit. Verg. 6, 25. **alubi**, *adv.* [2. alius-ubi], a rare form for the *contr.* alibi, *elsewhere* (once in Varr.; in Plin. far less freq. than alibi; never in connection with the negatives *non, nec, nec usquam*; a few times in Seneca and in the Dig.). **I.** Velat hoc alubi vent, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 14; so id. 13, 4, 7, § 28; 1, 2, 2, § 16.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Repeated in different clauses: alubi . . . alubi, *in one place . . . in another; here . . . there* (cf. alibi): alubi cum decimo redeat, alubi cum quinto decimo, Varr. R. R. 1, 44: alubi pro aqua, alubi pro pabulo pendunt, Plin. 12, 14, 32, § 65; so id. 22, 18, 21, § 43; 34, 14, 41, § 145; Sen. Ben. 1, 5, 5.—**B.** Alubi atque alubi, *here and there, now here, now there*: Mutatio voluntatis indicat animum natate, alubi atque alubi appareat, prout tulit ventus, Sen. Ep. 35 *fin.*: alubi atque alubi diversa poena est, in different places, id. Ben. 3, 6, 2: eadem aequilibrium genera alubi atque alubi meliora, Plin. 9, 54, 79, § 168. **alium**, *i, n.*, v. allium. **aliunde**, *adv.* [2. alius-unde]. **I.** From another place, person, or thing, from a different place, person, or thing, ἀλλοθεν (most freq. in Cic.): sive aliunde ipsi porro (nomen) traxere, from some other place, Lucr. 3, 133; so id. 5, 522; 6, 1020: cum assumpto aliunde uti bono, Cic. de Or. 2, 10, 39: ascendit aliunde (Gr. ἀλλογέθει), Vulg. Joan. 10, 1.—**II.** Esp. **A.** With *verbs* which are regularly constr. with *ab* or *ex*, like pendere, mutuari, sumere, stare, etc.: non aliunde pendere, Cic. Fam. 5, 13, 2; id. Or. 24, 80: aliunde mutuati sumus, id. Att. 11, 13: audire aliunde, id. Lig. 1, 1: aliunde dicendi copiam petere, id. de Or. 2, 9, 38; Cat. 61, 149; Plin. 33, 8, 40, § 118: nec aliunde magis sues crassescunt, id. 13, 18, 32, § 110: Radice (thyi) nihil crispus nec aliunde pretiosiora opera, id. 13, 16, 30, § 102: adeo ut totum opus non aliunde constet, of nothing else, id. 30, 1, 2, § 5.—**B.** Repeated: aliunde . . . aliunde, from one place, etc. . . . from another: qui aliunde stet semper, aliunde sentiat, i. e. to be on one side and take part with the other, Liv. 24, 45: Sardonychus e ternis glutinantur gemmis aliunde nigro, aliunde candido, aliunde minio, etc., Plin. 37, 12, 75, § 197.—**C.** With the kindred words *aluis, alio, aliter*, etc.: alius aliunde est periculum, danger threatens one from one source, another from another, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 19: qui alii aliunde coibant, Liv. 44, 12, 3: aliunde enim alio transfugunt, from one place to another, Sen. Brev. Vit. 16, 2: aliunde alio immigratio est, id. Cons. ad Helv. 6, 6: aliunde alio transiens, from one subject to another, id. Ep. 64, 1.—**D.** With *quam*: nec fere aliunde (invehitur ad nos) quam ex Hispania, from any place except, Plin. 33, 8, 40, § 118: sideri assidue aliunde quam pridie exorienti, id. 2, 97, 99, § 213: cum populatio morum atque luxuria non aliunde major quam e concharum genere proveniat, id. 9, 34, 53, § 104.—With a somewhat changed expression in Cic.: itaque aliunde mihi quaerendum est, ut et esse deos et quales sint di, discere possim, quam quales tu eos esse vis, for quam a te, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 64. **1. Alius** (better **Aleus**), *a, um, adj.*, = Elis (v. Alis and Elis), *Elitian; subst.*, a native of Elis, a town in Achaia (only a few times in Plaut. Capt.); postquam belligerant Aetoli cum Aleis, Plaut. Capt. prol. 24; 27; 2, 2, 30. **2. alius**, *a, ud, adj.* and *subst.* (old form, alis, alid, after the analogy of quis, quid: alis rare, Cat. 66, 28; Sall. ap. Charis. 2, p. 133; Inscr. Orell. 2488: alid more freq., Lucr. 1, 263; 5, 257; 5, 1305; 5, 1456; Cat. 29, 15; cf. Prisc. 13, p. 959.—*Gen. sing. masc.*: alius, rare, and not used by Tac.; for which alterius is com. used (v. alter); also alii, Cato and Licin. ap. Prisc. 194 P.; Varr. R. R. 1, 2.—*Fem. gen.*: aliae, Lucr. 3, 918; Cic. Div. 2, 13, 30; Liv. 24, 27, 8; Gell. 2, 28, 1; Capito ap. Gell. 4, 10, 8.—*Masc. dat.*: alii, Lucr. 6, 1226: alio, Plaut. Stich. 1, 2, 13.—*Fem. dat.*: aliae, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 207; Gell. 9, 4, 8) [cf. ἄλλος; Osc. alio (*nom. sing. fem.*); Goth. alis; Erse, aile; O. H. Germ. alles, elles (*conj.*); Engl. else], *another*

er, other (i. e. of many, whereas alter is one of two, v. except, under II. G.); freq. with the *indef. pronn.* aliquis, quis, aliqui, qui, quidam, and the *interrog.* quis, qui, etc. **I.** **A.** In gen.: eorum sectam sequuntur multi mortales... eorum alii ex Troia strenui viri, Naev. Bell. Pun. 1, 16; alios multos, Vulg. Matt. 15, 30; ib. Marc. 7, 4; plures alios, ib. ib. 12, 5; cum aliis pluribus, ib. Act. 15, 35; an ita dissolvit, ut omnes alii dissolverent? Cic. Font. 1; Tac. H. 5, 5: dum aliud ali- quid flagiti conficiat, Ter. Phorm. 5, 2, 5; nec nobis praeter me alius quisquam est servos Sossia, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 244; nec quisquam alius affuit, id. ib. 1, 269; panem vel aliud quiddam, Vulg. 2 Reg. 3, 35; utrum hanc actionem habebis an aliam quampiam, Cic. Caecin. 37; quidquid aliud dare, Vulg. Lev. 22, 25; ALIUS NE POTESO, Inscr. Orell. 2488: datum mi esse ab dis aliis, Plaut. Am. prol. 12: adulescentulo in alio occupato amore, Ter. And. 5, 1, 10; aut aliae ejus desiderium insidat rei, Lucr. 3, 918; ne quam aliam quaerat copiam, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 54; nisi quid pater ait aliud, id. And. 5, 4, 47; si verum est, Q. Fabium Labeonem seu quem alium arbitrum a senatu datum, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33; quodcumque aliud auget, Lucr. 5, 257; Est alius quidam, parasitaster paululus, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 4; so Vulg. Luc. 22, 59: tuo (judicio) etabis, si aliud quoddam est tuum, Cic. Or. 71, 237; L. Aemilius alius vir erat, Liv. 44, 18; Genus ecce aliud discriminis audi, Juv. 12, 24; alius, ne condemnaretur, pecuniam dedit, Cic. Verr. 5, 117; Tac. Agr. 39: nemo alius, Cic. Pis. 94; Vulg. Joan. 15, 24; alius nemo, Cic. Quint. 76: plus alimenti est in pane quam in alio alio, Cels. 2, 18; aliud esse causae suspicamus, Cic. Fl. 39: Anne aliud tunc praefecti? Juv. 4, 78; estne viris reliqui aliud, Sall. Fragm. 187, 19; aliud auxilii, Tac. A. 5, 8; aliud subsidii, id. ib. 12, 46; alia honorum, id. ib. 1, 9; alia sumptuum, id. ib. 15, 15; sunt alia quae magis timeam, Cic. Phil. 5, 29; Facete is quidem, sicut alia, many other things, id. Fin. 1, 3, 7; Madv.: haec aliaque, Tac. H. 3, 51 al.—Hence, alio die, i. e. of the soothsayer, when he wished the Comitia postponed to another day, on the pretence of unfavorable omens: quid gravius quam rem susceptam dirimi, si unus augur alio die dixerit? Cic. Leg. 2, 12, 31; id. Phil. 2, 33, 83 and 84 Wernsd. Perh. there is a reference to the same thing in Plaut. Poen. 2, 52: Ita res divina mihi fuit: res serias omnes extollo ex hoc die in alium diem.—With *aliquis, quisquam, or ullus* implied (cf. aliqui, V. B., and aliqui, II. B.): ut, etiam si aliud melius fuit, tamen legatorum reditum expectetis, Cic. Phil. 6, 6; utar post alio, si invenero melius, something else, id. Tusc. 1, 7, 14; so, si in aliud tempus differetur, Caes. B. C. 1, 86: an alium expectamus? Vulg. Matt. 11, 3; ib. Marc. 4, 36; siti magis quam alia re accenditur, Sall. J. 89, 5; neque sex legiones alia de causa missas in Hispaniam, Caes. B. C. 1, 85; neque creatura alia poterit nos separare, Vulg. Rom. 8, 39.

B. Instances of the rare *gen. alius*: alius generis bestiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 123; Varr. L. 1, 9, 40, 67 dub.; alius ingenii, Liv. 1, 56, 7 Madv. by conj.; alius ordinis, Amm. 30, 5, 10; artificis aliusve, Front. Controv. Agr. 2, 40, 27; alius coloris, Non. p. 450: nomine vel ejus pro quo... aut alius qui, etc., Dig. 39, 2, 24, § 6; v. aliusmodi.—**C.** In comparisons, with *atque, ac, or et*, more rarely with *nisi* and *quam*; with the latter, in good class. authors, only when preceded by a neg. clause, or by an interrog. implying a neg.; cf. Rulink. ad Ter. And. 3, 3, 13; instead of *quam, the comp. abl. or praeter*, and similar words, sometimes appear, *other than, different from*, etc. (a) With *atque, ac, or et*: illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 35; alium esse censens nunc me atque olm quom dabam? Ter. And. 3, 3, 13; potest non solum alium mihi ac tibi, sed mihi ipsi aliud alias videri, Cic. Or. 71, 237; longe alia nobis ac tu scripseras nuntiantur, id. Att. 11, 10; res alio modo est ac putatur, id. Inv. 2, 6, 21 B. and K.; qui longe alia ratione ac reliqui Galli bellum gerere coeperunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 28; non alius essem atque nunc sum, Cic. Fam. 1, 9; longe aliam esse navigationem in concluso mari atque in vastissimo atque apertissimo Oceano perspiciebant, Caes. B. G. 3, 9; aliud (se) esse facturum ac pronuntiasset, Nep.

Ages. 3, 4: alia atque antea sentiret, id. Hann. 2, 2; lux longe alia est solis et lychnorum, is very different, Cic. Cael. 28.—(β) With *nisi* or *quam* (the latter is suspicious in Cic.; cf. Ochs. Eclog. 252; Orell. ad Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75); amare autem nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, nothing else than, only, Cic. Lael. 27, 100; neque ulla fuit causa intermissionis epistularum nisi quod, etc., id. Fam. 7, 13; erat historia nihil aliud nisi annalium confectio, id. de Or. 2, 12; Quid est aliud tumultus nisi perturbatio tanta, ut, etc.? id. Phil. 8, 3; nihil aliud agerem, nisi eum, qui accusatus esset, defenderem, id. Sull. 12; id. Att. 5, 10; quid est aliud Gigantum modo bellare cum dis nisi naturae repugnare? id. Sen. 2, 5; id. Sex. Rosc. 19, 54; id. Rosc. Am. 5, 13; id. Leg. 1, 8, 25; pinaster nihil aliud est quam pinus silvestris, Plin. 16, 10; Nep. Arist. 2, 5; id. Paus. 1, 4; Lysander nihil aliud molitus est quam ut omnes civitates in sua teneret potestate, id. Lys. 1, 4; neque aliud huic defuit quam generosa stirps, id. Eum. 1, 2; Nullo quippe alio vincis discrimine quam quod illi marmoreum caput est, etc., Juv. 8, 54.—Hence, nihil aliud nisi or quam, = οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἢ, followed by *finite verb, nothing else than, nothing but, only* (after these words, *factum* est may be supplied, or the phraseology changed to nullā aliā re facta; cf. Matth. Gr. 903; Hoogev. ad Vig. p. 475; Kühn. Gr. Gr. II. p. 825); tribunatus P. Sestii nihil aliud nisi meum nomen causamque sustinuit, Cic. Sest. 6, 13; ut nihil aliud nisi de hoste ac de laude cogit, id. Imp. Pomp. 22, 64; Liv. 2, 8; et hostes quidem nihil aliud (i. e. nullā aliā re facta) quam perfusis vano timore Romanis citato agmine abeunt, id. 2, 63; 31, 24; sed ab hictore nihil aliud quam preheudere prohibito, cum conversus in Patres impetus esset, id. 2, 29; ut domo abditus nihil aliud quam per oedicta obnuntiaret, Suet. Caes. 20; mox nihil aliud quam vectabatur et deambulabat, id. Aug. 83.—So, quid aliud quam? what other thing than? what else than? quibus aliud aliud quam admonemus cives nos eorum esse, Liv. 4, 3; quid aliud quam ad bellum vocabantur? Flor. 3, 23 med.; so, Quid Tullius? Anne aliud quam sidus? Juv. 7, 199.—In affirmative clauses rare, and only post-Aug.: te alia omnia, quam quae velis, agere, moleste ferrent, Plin. Ep. 7, 15, 2; quod alium quam se copriasset, Suet. Ner. 2 al.—So, with the simple interrogative, quis alius? quid aliud? Qui, malum, alii? Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 10; Quid te aliud sollicitat? id. ib. 1, 2, 82; Quid aliud tibi vis? id. Heaut. 2, 3, 90; Numquid vis aliud? id. Eum. 1, 2, 111; Sed quis nunc alius audeat praeferre? etc., Juv. 12, 48; Quid enim est aliud Antonius? Cic. Phil. 2, 70; Quid est aliud furere? id. Pis. 47; Quid est alia sinistra liberalitas? Cat. 29, 15 al.—(γ) With *comp. abl.* (cf. in Gr. ἄλλα τῶν δικαιοῦν, Xen. Mem. 4, 4, 25); qui quaerit alia his, malum videtur quaerere, other than, Plaut. Poen. prol. 22; quod est aliud melle, Varr. R. R. 3, 16; nec quidquam aliud libertate communis quaesisset, nothing else but, Brut. et Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 2; neve putes alium sapiente bonoque beatum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 20; alius Lysippo, id. ib. 2, 1, 240; accusator alius Sejano, Phaedr. 3, prol. 41.—(δ) With *praeter*: nec nobis praeter me alius quisquam est servos Sossia, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 249; nec quidquam aliud est philosophia praeter studium sapientiae, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 5; non est alius praeter eum, Vulg. Marc. 12, 32; rogavit numquid aliud ferret praeter arcam? Cic. de Or. 2, 69; Num quid igitur aliud in illis iudiciis versatum est praeter hasce insidias? id. Clu. 62; nec jam tela alia habebant praeter gladios, Liv. 38, 21, 5.—(e) With *extra* (eccl. Lat.): neque est alius extra te, Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 2; ib. Soph. 2, 15.—(ζ) With *absque* (eccl. Lat.): non est alius Deus absque te, Vulg. 1 Par. 17, 20.—(η) With *praeterquam*: cum aliud, praeterquam de quo retulissent, decemviri dicere prohiberent, Liv. 3, 40.

II. Esp. **A.** In distributive-clauses repeated even several times, and also interchanged with non nulli, quidam, ceteri, pars, partim, etc., the one... the other; plur., some... others: quid potes dicere cur alia vendendas, alia non cures? Cic. Phil. 2, 111; latera tegentes alios, alios praegredientes amicos, id. ib. 13, 4; cum alii fos-

sas compleverit, alii defensores vallo depellerent, Caes. B. G. 3, 25; id. B. C. 1, 55; alii experimentorum notitiam necessariam esse contendunt, alii non satis potentem usum esse proponunt, Cels. proem.: quae minus tuta erant, alia fossis, alia vallis, alia turribus muniebat, Liv. 32, 5; so Vulg. Matt. 13, 5 sqq.; ib. 1 Cor. 12, 10; Cels. 3, 3, enumerating the different kinds of fever, repeats aliae seventeen times; cum aliis Q. Frater legatus, alius C. Pomptinus reliquus M. Anneius legatus etc., Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8; proferebant alii purpuram, tus alii gemmas alii, vina non nulli Graeca, id. Verr. 2, 5, 56, § 146; alias bestias nantes, alias volucres, serpentes quasdam, quasdam esse gradientes; earum ipsarum partim solivagas, partim congregatas; immanes alias, quasdam autem cicures, non nullas abditas, id. Tusc. 5, 13, 38; principes partim interfererunt, alios in exilium eiecerunt, Nep. Pelop. 1, 4; nos alii ibimus Afros, pars Scythiam veniemus, Verg. E. 1, 65; alii superstantes proeliarentur, pars occulti muros subruerent, Tac. H. 4, 23.—Sometimes alius is omitted in one clause: Helvetii ea spe dejecti navibus junctis, alii vadis Rhodani, etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 8; Veientes ignari in partem praedae suae vocatos decos, alios votis ex urbe sua evocatos, etc., Liv. 5, 21; Plin. 2, 43, 44, § 114; castra metari placuit, ut opus et alii proelium inciperent, Tac. A. 1, 63.—Also with aliquis: alia sunt tamquam sibi nata, ut oculi, ut aures; aliqua etiam ceterorum membrorum usum adjuvant, Cic. Fin. 3, 19, 63; [putat aliquis esse voluptatem bonum; alius autem pecuniam] id. Tusc. 5, 28, 60 B. and K.; cf. Goer. ad Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 20.—Sometimes aliud... aliud designate merely a distinction between two objects contrasted, one thing... another: Numquam aliud natura, aliud sapientia dicit, Juv. 14, 321; Fuit tempus, quo alia adversa, alia secunda principi, Plin. Pan. 72; aliud est male dicere, aliud accusare, Cic. Cael. 3; id. Lig. 16; Quint. 10, 1, 53; aliud est servum esse, aliud servire, id. 5, 10, 60 al.; jam sciunt longe aliud esse virgines rapere, aliud pugnare cum viris, Liv. 1, 12; cf. infra, E.—**B.** Alius repeated in another case, or with its derivatives, alter, alios, alio, alibi, aliunde, etc. (but never with its derivatives in Tac.), in imitation of the Greek (cf. L. and S. s. v. ἄλλος, and Ochs. Eclog. 110); simul alia aliud aliunde ruminant inter se, Naev. ap. Fest. pp. 125 and 225; cf. Botlie. Fragm. Comic. p. 25; alius alium percontantur, cuja est navis? one another, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 46; falacia alia aliam tradit, Ter. And. 4, 4, 40; fecerunt alii quidem alia quam multa, Cic. Phil. 3, 20, 6; signa et ornamenta alia alio in loco intuebantur, some in one place and some in another, id. Verr. 2, 1, 22; alius in alia est re magis utilis, id. Sex. Rosc. 111; alius ex alia parte, id. Verr. 1, 66; dies alios alio dedit ordine Luna felices operum, Verg. G. 1, 276; ut ipsi inter se alii alios professe possent, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 22; id. Leg. 1, 12, 33; ideo multa conjecta sunt, aliud alio tempore, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 7; habes Sarcos venales, alium alio nequiores, one worse than another, id. Fam. 7, 24; quo facto cum alius alii subsidium ferrent, one to another, Fr., Pun. à l'autre, Caes. B. G. 2, 26 Herz.; legiones aliae alia in parte resistunt, id. ib. 2, 22; alius alia causa illata, id. ib. 1, 39; cum ceteros alii alium alia de causa inprobarent, Suet. Vesp. 6; alius alii subsidium ferunt, Caes. B. G. 2, 26; alius alio more viventes, each in a different way, Sall. C. 6, 2; alius alii tanti facinoris conscii, id. ib. 22, 2; so id. ib. 52, 28; id. J. 53, 8; Curt. 10, 5, 16; Just. 15, 2; alii autem aliud clamabant, Vulg. Act. 19, 32; Illi alias aliud isdem de rebus sentiunt, now this, now that, Cic. de Or. 2, 7 fin.; alter ab aliis digeruntur, id. ib. 2, 19; Vulg. 3 Reg. 22, 20; equites alii alia dilapsi sunt, some in this way, some in that, Liv. 44, 49; cum alii alio mitterentur, id. 7, 39; Alis alibi stantes, omnes tamen adversis volneribus conderunt, Sall. ap. Charis. 2, p. 193; jussit alios alibi fodere, Liv. 44, 33; Vulg. Sap. 18, 18.—**C.** Alius ex alio, super alium, post alium, one after another; so often of the connection between ideas: ut alud ex alio incidit, occurrit, etc., Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 37; aliud ex alio succurrit mihi, Cic. Fragm. C. 12; aliud ex alio reficit natura, Lucr. 1, 263; 5, 1305; 5, 1456; sed,

ut aliud ex alio, mihi non est dubium, quin, etc. Cic. Att. 16, 14; Plin. Pan. 18, 1: ex alio in aliud vicissitudo atque mutatio. Cic. Tusc. 5, 24, 69: alias ex aliis nectendo moras. Liv. 7, 39: aliam ex aliâ prolem, Verg. G. 3, 65; id. Cir. 364: nos alia ex aliis in fata vocamur, id. A. 3, 494: quae imple per biennium alia super alia es ausus, Liv. 3, 56; 23, 36: aliud super aliud scelus, id. 30, 26; Plin. Ep. 7, 8; Suet. Ner. 49: deinde ab eo magistratu alium post alium sibi perierit. Sall. J. 63, 5.—**D.** Alius atque alius or alius aliisque, *the one and the other; now this, now that; different*: eadem res saepe aut probatur aut recitatur, alio atque alio elata verbo, Cic. Or. 22, 72: alio atque alio loco quiescere, in *different places*, Sall. J. 72, 2: inchoata res aliis atque aliis de causis dilata erat, Liv. 8, 23: aliud ejus subinde atque aliud facientes initium, Sen. Ep. 32, 2: cum alia atque alia appetendo loca munitur, Liv. 1, 8: milites trans fumen aliis atque aliis locis traieciabant, id. 2, 2: luna alio atque alio loco exoritur, Plin. 2, 10: febres aliae aliaque subinde oriuntur, Cels. 3, 3: cancer aliis aliisque signis discernitur, id. 5, 26: aliis atque aliis causis, Suet. Aug. 97.—In Sall. also alius deinde alius or alius post alius: saepe tentantes agros alia deinde alia loca petiverant, J. 18, 7: alia deinde alia morae causas facere, id. ib. 36, 2: aliis post aliis munitur, id. ib. 55, 8.—**E.** *Of another kind or nature, i. e. different*: licentia, alium facere, *to make different, to change, transform*; and alium fieri, *to become different, to be wholly changed*: nunc haec dies aliam vitam affert, alios mores postulat, Ter. And. 1, 2, 18 (aliam vitam pro diversam, contrariam, Don.): alium nunc censens esse me atque olim cum dabam, id. ib. 3, 3, 13: Huic aliud mercedis erit, Verg. E. 6, 26: longe aliam mihi mens est, Sall. C. 52, 2: Vos aliam potatis aquam, Juv. 5, 52: lectus non alius cumquam, id. 8, 178: ensensus est in aliâ effigie, Vulg. Marc. 16, 12: ib. Rom. 7, 23; ib. Gal. 1, 6; ib. Jac. 2, 25: alium fecisti me, alius ad te veneram, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 123: alius nunc fieri volo, id. Poen. prol. *fin.*: homines alii facti sunt, Cic. Fam. 11, 12: mutaberis in virum alium, Vulg. 1 Reg. 10, 6: cf. supra, II. A. *fin.*—Hence, in alia omnia ire, transire, or discedere, *se. vota, to differ from the thing proposed*; and in gen., *to reject or oppose it, to go over to the opposite side*: qui hoc censentis, illic transite; qui alia omnia, in hanc partem: his verbis praet omnis videlicet causa, ne dicat: qui non censetis, Fest. p. 221: Plin. Ep. 8, 14, 19: frequens eum senatus reliquit et in alia omnia discessit, Cic. Fam. 10, 12: de tribus legatis frequentes ierunt in alia omnia, id. ib. 1, 2 Manut.: cum prima M. Marcelli sententia pronuntiat esset, frequens senatus in alia omnia iit, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 13: discessionem faciente Marcello, senatus frequens in alia omnia transiit, Hirt. B. G. 8, 53: aliud or alias res agere, v. ago, III. 7.—**F.** *Of that which remains of a whole, = reliquus, ceteri, the rest, the remainder*: Divitiaco ex aliis Gallis maximam fidem habebat, Caes. B. G. 1, 41: inter primos atrox proelium fuit, alia multitudo terga vertit, Liv. 7, 26: vulgus aliud trucidatum, id. 7, 19; 2, 23; so id. 24, 1: legiones in testudinem glomerabant et alii tela inieciabant, Tac. H. 3, 31; id. A. 1, 30; 3, 42: cum alios accessus hostis clausisset, unum reliquum aestas impediret, id. ib. 6, 33 al.—**G.** Like *alter, one of two, the other of two*: huic fuerunt alii nati duo, alium servus surripuit, etc., Plaut. Capt. prol. 8; cf. id. ib. arg. 2 and 9: eis genus, aetas, eloquentia prope aequalia fuerunt; magnitudo animi par, item gloria, sed alia alii, Sall. C. 54, 1 Kritz: duo Romani super alium alium corruerunt, *one upon the other*, Liv. 1, 28, 5: ita duo deinceps reges, alius aliâ viâ, civitatem auferunt, *each in a different way*, id. 1, 21, 6; 24, 27: marique alio Nicopolim ingressus, Tac. A. 5, 10 (Ionio, Halm); so, alias partes fovere, *the other side*, id. H. 1, 8.—Also in the enumeration of the parts of any thing: Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, quarum unam incolunt Belgae, aliam Aquitani, tertiam Celtae, Caes. B. G. 1, 1 Herz: classium item duo genera sunt: unum liburnarum, aliud lusoriarum, Veg. 2, 1 (cf. in Gr. *μεινάντες δὲ ταῦτην τὴν ἡμέραν, τῇ ἄλλῃ ἐπορεύοντο, Xen.*

Anab. 3, 4, 1; and so the Vulg.: Aliâ die profecti, *the next day*, Act. 21, 8).—Hence, alius with a proper name used as an appell. (cf. *alter*): ne quis alius Aristovistus regno Galliarum potiretur, a *second Aristovistus*, Tac. H. 4, 73 *fin.*: alius Nero, Suet. Tit. 7.—**H.** A peculiar enhancement of the idea is produced by alius with a *neg.* and the *comp.*: mulier, quâ mulier alia nulla est pulchrior, *than whom no other woman is more beautiful, to whom no other woman is equal in beauty*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 100: facinus, quo non fortius ausit alis, Cat. 66, 28: Fama malum quâ non aliud velocius ullum, Verg. A. 4, 174: quo neque melius neque amplius aliud in naturâ mortalium est, Sall. J. 2, 4: quo non aliud atrocius visum, Tac. A. 6, 24: (Sulla) neque consilio neque manu priorem alium pati, Sall. J. 96, 3: neque majus aliud neque praestabilius invenias, id. ib. 1, 2; Liv. 1, 24: non alia ante Romana pugna atrocior fuit, id. 1, 27; 2, 31; Tac. A. 6, 7 al.; cf. under *alter*, 2, b. *ζ*.—Hence the *adv.* **A. aliò, adv.** (an old *dat.* form, designating direction to a place; cf.: eo, quo), *elsewhither* (arch.), *elsewhere, to another place, person, or thing*, ἀλλοσε (class., esp. among poets; but not found in Lucr. or Juv.). **1.** In gen. **a.** *Of place*: fortasse tu profectus alio fueras, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 49: ut ab Norbâ alio tradererentur, Liv. 32, 2: translatus alio maeribus amores, Hor. Epod. 13, 23: decurrens alio, id. S. 2, 1, 32: nam frustra vitium vitaveris illud, si te alio pravum detorseris, id. ib. 2, 2, 55.—With *quo*: Arpinumne mihi eundem sit, an quo alio, *to some other place*, Cic. Att. 9, 17: si quando Roman aliòve quo mitterent legatos, Liv. 38, 30.—**b.** *Of persons or things* (cf. *alias*, alibi, aliunde, etc.): illi sumum animum alio conferunt, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 10 (cf. Plaut. Merc. 2, 2, 62: ne ad illam me animum adiecisse sentiat): ne quando iratus tu alio conferas, id. Eun. 3, 1, 60 Don.: hi narrata ferunt alio, Ov. M. 12, 57: tamen vocat me alio (*to another subject*) jam dudum tacita vestra expectatio, Cic. Clu. 23, 63; id. Verr. 2, 1, 53, § 139: sed, si placet, sermonem alio transferamus, id. de Or. 1, 29, 133: quoniam alio preparare tempus monet, Sall. J. 19, 2; so Tac. A. 1, 18 al.—**c.** *Of purpose or design*: appellet haec desideria naturae: cupiditatis nomen servet alio, *for another purpose*, Cic. Fin. 2, 9, 27: hoc longe alio spectabat, *looked quite elsewhere, had a far different design*, Nep. Them. 6, 3.—**2. a.** *Alio . . . alio, in one way . . . in another; hither . . . thither*.—huc . . . illic: hic (i. e. in eâ re) alio res familiaris, alio ducit humanitas, Cic. Off. 3, 23, 89: alio atque alio, *in one way and another*: nihil alio atque alio spargitur, Sen. Brev. Vit. 11, 2.—**b.** *Alius alio, each in a different way, one in one way, another in another*: et ceteri quidem alius alio, Cic. Off. 3, 20, 80: aliud alio dissipavit, id. Div. 1, 34, 76; so Liv. 2, 54, 9; 7, 39.—So, aliunde alio, *from one place to another*: quassatione terrae aliunde alio (aquae) transferuntur, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11, 1; cf. aliunde.—**c.** Like *alius* or *aliter* with a *negative* and the particles of comparison *quam* or *atque*; in questions with *nisi*: plebem nusquam alio natam quam ad servendum, *for nothing but*, Liv. 7, 18, 7: non alio datam summam quam in emptionem, etc., *Suet. Aug. 98 Ruhnck.: quo alio nisi ad nos confugerent? Liv. 39, 36, 11; cf. Hand, Turs. 1. pp. 232-234.—**B. alia, adv.** (sc. viâ), *in another way, in a different manner* (in the whole ante-class. and class. per. dub.); for in Plaut. Rud. prol. 10, *aliuta* has been proposed; in Lucr. 6, 986, Lachm. reads *alio*; in Liv. 21, 56, 2, Weissenb. *alibi*; and in id. 44, 43, 2, viâ may be supplied from the preced. context; certain only in Don. ad Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 5; cf. Hand, Turs. 1. p. 219.—**C. alias, adv.** (acc. to Prisc. 1014 P., and Corss. Ausspr. 1. p. 769, an acc. form like *foras*; but acc. to Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 5, 57, and Hab. Syn. 79, old gen. like *paterfamilias*, Alcmenas, etc. In the ante-class. per. rare: only once in Plaut. twice in Ter., twice in Varro; in the class. per. most freq. in Cic., but only three times in his orations; also in Plin.). **1.** *Of time, at a time other than the present*, whether it be in the past or (more freq.) in the future. **a.** *At another time, at other times, on another occasion* (alias: temporis

adverbium, quod Graeci ἀλλοτε, aliter ἀλλοτε, Capitol. Orth. 2242 P.; cf. Herz. and Hab., as cited above): alias ut i, 2, 4; so id. And. 3, 2, 49 (alias = alio tempore, Don.); sed alias jocabimur, Cic. Fam. 7, 13, 2: sed plura scribemus alias, id. ib. 7, 6: et alias et in consulatûs petitione vinci, id. Planc. 18: nil oriturum alias, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 17.—In the future, freq. in contrast with *nunc*, in praesentiâ, tum, hactenus: recte secusne, alias viderimus, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135: Hactenus haec: alias justum sit necne poema, Nunc, etc., Hor. S. 1, 4, 63: sed haec alias pluribus; nunc, etc., Cic. Div. 2, 2 *fin.*; Liv. 44, 36 *fin.*: quare placeat, alias ostendemus; in praesentiâ, etc., Auct. ad Her. 3, 16, 28.—In the past: gubernatores alias imperare soliti, tum metu mortis jussa exsequantur, Curt. 4, 3, 18: alias bellare inter se solitos, tunc periculi societas junxerat, id. 9, 4, 15.—Freq. with *adv.* of time; as numquam, umquam, and the like: si umquam in dicendo fuimus aliquid, aut etiam si numquam alias fuimus, tum profecto, etc., Cic. Att. 4, 2, 2: consilio numquam alias dato, Hor. C. 3, 5, 45: numquam ante alias, Liv. 2, 22, 7: non umquam alias ante tantus terror senatum invasit, id. 2, 9, 5; 1, 28, 4: si quando umquam ante alias, id. 32, 5 (where the four *adv.* of time are to be taken together): Saturnalibus et si quando alias libuisset, modo munera dividebat, Suet. Aug. 75.—**b.** *Alias . . . alias, as in Gr. ἀλλοτε . . . ἀλλοτε; ἀλλοτε μὲν . . . ἀλλοτε δέ, at one time . . . at another; once . . . another time; sometimes . . . sometimes; now . . . now*: Alias me poscit pro illâ triginta minas, Alias talentum magnum, Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 63; so Varr. L. L. 8, § 76 Müll.; id. R. 2, 1, 15; Cic. Verr. 1, 46, 120: nec potest quisquam alias beatus esse, alias miser, id. Fin. 2, 27, 87: contentius alias, alias summissus, id. de Or. 3, 55, 212: cum alias bellum inferrent, alias inlatum defendenter, Caes. B. G. 2, 29; so id. ib. 5, 57 al.; it occurs four times in successive clauses in Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 99.—Sometimes plerumque, saepe, aliquando, interdum stand in corresponding clauses: nec umquam sine usura reddit (terra), quod accepit, sed alias minore, plerumque majore cum fœnore, Cic. Sen. 15, 51: geminatio verborum habet interdum vim, leporem alias, id. de Or. 3, 54, 206: hoc alias fastidio, alias contumaciâ, saepius imbecillitate, evenit, Plin. 16, 32, 58, § 134; 7, 15, 13, § 63.—Sometimes one alias is omitted: illi eruptione tentatâ alias cuniculis ad aggerem actis, etc., Caes. B. G. 3, 21; Plin. 26, 3, 7, § 13.—**c.** *Alias aliter, alias alius, etc.* (cf. *alius*), *at one time in one way . . . at another in another; now so . . . now otherwise; now this . . . now that*: et alias aliter haec in utramque partem causae solent convenire, Cic. Inv. 2, 13, 45: alii enim sunt, alias nostrigue familiares fere demortui, id. Att. 16, 11 (Madv. interprets this of time): illi alias aliud isidem de rebus judicant, id. de Or. 2, 7, 30; id. Or. 59, 200: (deos) non semper eosdem atque alias alios solemus venerari, id. Red. in Sen. 30: ut isdem versus alius in aliam rem posse accommodari viderentur, id. Div. 2, 54, 111.—**d.** *Saepe alias or alias saepe . . . nunc, nuper, quondam, etc.*: also: cum saepe alias . . . tum, etc. (very common in Cic.): quod cum saepe alias tum nuper, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 7: fecimus et alias saepe et nuper in Tusculano, id. ib. 5, 4, 11: quibus de rebus et alias saepe . . . et quondam in Hortensii villâ, id. Ac. 2, 3, 9: quorum pater et saepe alias et maxime censor salutis rei publicae fuit, id. de Or. 1, 9, 38: cum saepe alias, tum apud centumvros, id. Brut. 39, 144: cum saepe alias, tum Pyrrhi bello, id. Off. 3, 22, 86; 3, 11, 47: neque tum solum, sed saepe alias, Nep. Hann. 11, 7.—In comparative sentences rare: nunc tamen libentius quam saepe alias, Symm. Ep. 1, 90.—So, **e.** *Semper alias, always at other times or in other cases* (apparently only post-Aug.); et super cenam autem et semper alias communissimus, multa joco transigebat, Suet. Vesp. 22; id. Tib. 18; Gell. 15, 1.—**f.** *Raro alias, rarely at other times, on other occasions*: ut raro alias quisquam tanto favore est auditus, Liv. 45, 20; 3, 69; Tac. H. 1, 89.—**g.** *Non alias, at no other time, never, = numquam* (a choice poet. expression, often imitated by

the hist.): non alias caelo ceciderunt plura sereno Fulgura, *never at any other time did so much lightning fall from a clear sky*, Verg. G. 1, 487: non alias militi familiarior dux fuit, Liv. 7, 33; 45, 7: non alias majore mole concursum, Tac. A. 2, 46; 4, 69; 11, 31: non sane alias exercitator Britannia fuit, id. Agr. 5: haud alias intentior populus plus vocis permisit, id. A. 3, 11, and 15, 46; Suet. Tit. 8; Flor. 3, 6.—2. *Of place, at another place, elsewhere; or in respect of other things, in other circumstances, otherwise* (only post-Aug.; v. *Madv.* ad Cic. Fin. 1, 3, 7): Idaeus rubus appellatus est, quoniam in Idā, non alias, nascitur, Plin. 24, 14, 75, § 123 (Jan. *alius*): nusquam alias tam torrens fretum, *Just. 4, 1, 9: sicut vir alias doctissimus Cornutus existimat, Macr. S. 5, 19.—3. *Alias for aliqui* (only post-Aug.), to indicate that something is in a different condition in one instance, not in others, *except that, for the rest, otherwise*: in Silaro non virgulta modo immer-sa, verum et folia lapidescent, alias salubri potu ejus aquae, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 224; so id. 18, 6, 7, § 37; 19, 8, 48, § 163; 25, 2, 6, § 16 al.—4. *Non alias quam, for no other reason, on no other condition, in no other circumstances than, not other than; and non alias nisi, on no other condition, not otherwise, except* (prob. taken from the lang. of common life): non alias magis indoluisse Caesarem ferunt quam quod, etc., Tac. A. 3, 73: debilitatum vulnere jacuisse non alias quam simulatione mortis tuorem, *by nothing softer than by feigning death*, Curt. 8, 1, 24; 8, 14, 16; Dig. 29, 7, 6, § 2: non alias (on no other condition) existet heres ex substitutione nisi, etc., ib. 28, 6, 8; 23, 3, 37; 23, 3, 29.—5. *Alias like aliter, in another manner; first in the Lat. of the jurists* (cf. Suet. Tib. 71 Oud.; Liv. 21, 56, 2 Drak.; Ter. And. 3, 2, 49 Ruhnck.), Dig. 33, 8, 8, § 8; cf. Hand. Turs. 1, pp. 219-227.—**D.** *Aliter, adv.* [alis; v. *alius* *imit.*], *otherwise, in another manner*, ἀλλῶς. **1.** *With comparative-clause expressed; constr. both affirm. and neg. without distinction.* **a.** *With atque, ac, quam, and rarely ut, otherwise than, different from what, etc.*, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 23: sed aliter atque ostenderam facio, Cic. Fam. 2, 3, 4; Ter. Ad. 4, 3, 6: aliter ac nos vellemus, Cic. Mil. 9, 23: de quo tu aliter sentias atque ego, id. Fin. 4, 22, 60; id. Att. 6, 3: si aliter nos faciant quam aequum est, Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 42: si aliter quippiam coacti faciant quam libere, Cic. Rab. Post. 11, 29; id. Verr. 2, 1, 19, § 24; id. Inv. 2, 22, 66: Sed si aliter ut dixi accidisset, qui possem queri? id. Rep. 1, 4, 7.—**b.** *Non (or haud) aliter, not otherwise* (per litoten).—*just as; with quam si, ac si, quam cum, quam, exactly, just as if*: Non aliter quam si ruat omnis Karthago, Verg. A. 4, 669: dividor haud aliter quam si mea membra relinquam, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 73: nihil in senatu actu aliter quam si, etc., Liv. 23, 4; 21, 63, 9: illi negabant se aliter ituros quam si, etc., id. 3, 51, 12: nec aliter quam si mihi tradatur, etc., Quint. prooem. 5: ut non aliter ratio constet quam si uni reddatur, Tac. A. 1, 6; 1, 49: Non aliter quam si fecisset Juno maritum Insanum, Juv. 6, 619; Suet. Aug. 40: non aliter quam cum, etc., Ov. F. 2, 209; so id. M. 2, 623; 4, 348; 6, 516 al.: nec scripsi aliter ac si, etc., Cic. Att. 13, 51; Suet. Oth. 6; Col. 2, 14 (15), 8: Non aliter quam qui leinbum subigit, Verg. G. 1, 201: non aliter praeformidat quam qui ferrum medicis, priusquam curetur, aspexit, Quint. 4, 5, 5; so id. 4, 5, 22; 2, 5, 11: neque aliter quam illi, qui traduntur, etc., id. 5, 8, 1: patere inde aliquid decrescere, non aliter quam Institor hibernae tegetis, Juv. 7, 220: successorem non aliter quam indicium mortis accepturum, Tac. A. 6, 30.—**c.** *Aliter ab aliquo* (analog. to *alius* with the *abl.*, and *alienus* with *ab*), *differently from any one: cultores regionum multo aliter a ceteris agunt*, Mel. 1, 9, 6.—**d.** *Non aliter n si, by no other means, on no other condition, not otherwise, except*: qui aliter obsistere fato fatetur se non potuisse, etc., Cic. Pat. 20, 48; id. Fam. 1, 9: non pati C. Caesarem consulem aliter fieri, nisi exercitum et provincias traderit, Caes. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 14; so Lentulus ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14, 18; Liv. 35, 39; 45, 11; 38: Tac. Or. 32; Just. 12, 14, 7; Suet. Ner. 36; Dig. 37, 9, 6; 48, 18, 9.—**e.** *Non aliter quam ut, on no other con-*

dition than that: neque aliter poterit palos, ad quos perducitur, pertingere, quam ut diffuat, Col. Arb. 7, 5; so Suet. Tib. 15; 24; id. Galb. 8; Curt. 9, 5, 23.—2. *Without a comparative clause expressed.* **a.** *In gen., otherwise, in another manner, in other respects; and in the poets: haud aliter* (per litoten), *just so: vale atque salve, etsi aliter ut dicam meres, though you deserve that I speak differently*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 86 Brix: tu si aliter existimes, nihil errabis, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 16: ut eadem ab utrisque dicantur, aliter dicuntur, *in a different sense*, Plin. Pan. 72, 7: Si quis aliter docet, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 3: quae aliter se habent, ib. ib. 5, 25: Quique aliter tunc vivebant homines, Juv. 6, 11: quod uterque nostrum his etiam ex studiis notus, quibus aliter ignotus est, *otherwise, i. e. personally, unknown*, Plin. Ep. 9, 23, 3.—*With negatives: non fuit faciendum aliter*, Cic. Att. 6, 9; Tac. A. 15, 68: Ergo non aliter poterit dormire? Juv. 3, 281: aliter haud facile eos ad tantum negotium impelli posse, Sall. C. 44, 1; Curt. 8, 10, 27: haud aliter Rutulo muros et castra tuenti Ignescunt irae (the comparison of the wolf precedes), Verg. A. 9, 65: haud aliter (i. e. like a wild beast) juvenis medios moriturus in hostes Irruit, id. ib. 9, 554 al.; Ov. M. 8, 473; 9, 642: non aliter (i. e. than) I Samio dicunt arsisse Bathyllo Anaeronta Teium, Hor. Epod. 14, 10: neque Mordaces aliter (i. e. than by means of wine) dilugiunt sollicitudines, id. C. 1, 18, 4: neque exercitum Romanum aliter transmissurum, Tac. H. 5, 19: nec aliter expiari potest, Vulg. Num. 35, 33.—*So, fieri aliter non potest or fieri non potest aliter* (not fieri non aliter potest): nihil agitur; Fieri aliter non potest, Ter. Ad. 5, 6, 13: agitur; fieri non potuit aliter, Cic. Att. 6, 6.—**b.** *Esp. (a) P. Reg. otherwise, in the contrary manner: P. Servos Epidicus dixit mihi. Ph. Quid si servo aliter visum est? i. e. if he does not speak the truth? Plaut. Ep. 4, 2, 29: verum aliter evenire multo intellegit, Ter. And. prol. 4 (aliter autem contra significat, Don.); amplius cornibus et nigris potius quam aliter, Varr. R. R. 1, 20, 1: ne aliter quid eveniat, providere debet, otherwise than harmonously, Sall. J. 10, 7: dis aliter visum, Verg. A. 2, 428: sin aliter tibi videtur, Vulg. Num. 11, 15; ad-versi... saevaque circuitu curvantem brachia longo Scorpion atque aliter (in the opposite direction) curvantem brachia Cancrum, Ov. M. 2, 83: aliterque (and in the opposite course) secante jam pelagus rostro, Luc. 8, 197.—*Hence, aliter fecerit, who will not do that: neu quis de his postea ad senatum referat, neve cum populo agat: qui aliter fecerit, etc.*, Sall. C. 51, 43; Just. 6, 6, 1; cf. Brissou. de Form. p. 200, and de Verb. Signif. p. 66.—(β) Aliter esse, to be of a different nature, differently constituted or disposed: sed longe aliter est amicus atque amator, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 70: ego huic esse aliter credidi: iste me fefellerit; ego isti nihilo sum aliter ac fui, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 44; id. Ad. 3, 4, 46; Cic. Rosc. Am. 47, 137.—(γ) For aliqui (q. v. II. C.), otherwise, else, in any other case: jus enim semper est quaesitum aequabile: neque enim aliter esset jus (and just after: nam aliter justitia non esset), Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42; 1, 39, 139; id. Lael. 20, 74: si suos legatos recipere velent, quos Athenas miserant, se remitterent, aliter illos numquam in patriam essent recepturi, Nep. Them. 7 *fm.*: aliter sine populi jussu nulli earum rerum consuli jus est, Sall. C. 29, 3 Krutz: aliter non viribus ullis Vincere poteris, Verg. A. 6, 147: veniam ostentantes, si praesentia sequerentur, aliter nihil spei, Tac. H. 4, 59: quoniam aliter non possem, Vulg. Sap. 8, 21.—(δ) Like *alius* (q. v. II. A.) repeated even several times in a distributive manner, *in one way... in another: sed aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astutias*, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68; so id. ib. 1, 12, 38; id. Lael. 24, 89; id. Fam. 13, 21, 6: aliter ultimor propriis, aliter commodatis, Tac. Or. 32: Aliter catuli longe olent, aliter Philoni, Chrysippo aliter placet, id. Ac. 2, 47, 143: idem illud aliter Caesar, aliter Cicero, aliter Cato suadere debet, Quint. 3, 8, 49: Et aliter acutis morbis medendum, aliter vetustis; aliter inerscentibus, aliter subsistentibus, aliter jam ad sanitatem inclinatis, Cels. prooem. p. 10.—(ε) With *alius* or its*

derivatives, *one in one way, another in another* (v. *alius*, II. B.): quoniam aliter ab aliis digeruntur, Cic. de Or. 2, 19, 79; id. Att. 7, 8; Liv. 2, 21; so id. 99, 53: hoc ex locorum occasione aliter alibi decemitur, Plin. 18, 5, 6, § 30; so id. 25, 4, 10, § 29.—(ζ) *Non aliter, analog. to non alius* (v. *alius*, II. H.) with a *comp.* (only in Plin.): non aliter utilius id fieri putare quam, etc., Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 28: idque non aliter clarior intellegi potest, id. 37, 4, 15, § 59; so id. 22, 22, 36, § 78; 24, 11, 50, § 85; 28, 9, 41, § 148; cf. Hand. Turs. 1, pp. 267-270.—**alius-mōdi** (better written separately) [2. *alius-modus*], *of another kind: res alius modi est ac purator*, *Cic. Inv. 2, 6, 21 (*alio modo*, B. and K.); quem alius modi atque omnes natura finxit, Caes. ap. Prisc. 694 P.: alius modi isti sunt, Geil. 17, 5, 14.—(*alius-vis*, a false read. for *alium* his, Cic. Att. 8, 4, 1 B. and K.)—**aliuta**, *adv.* (orig. *acc. plur.* of *alutium*, a lengthened form for *alud*; like *acutum*, *astutus*, etc.; cf. Sanscr. *anyathā*, *aliter*), *in another manner, otherwise: aliuta antiqui dicebant pro aliter... Hinc est alud in legibus Numae Pompilii: sei. qvis. ALIUTA. FAXIT.*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 6 Müll. (ad Plaut. Rud. prol. 10, v. Fleck.).—**al-labor** (*adl-*), lapsus, 3, v. *dep.*, *to glide to or toward something, to come to, to fly, fall, flow, slide, and the like; constr. with dat. or acc.* (poet.—oftenest in Verg.—or in more elevated prose): viro adlapsa sagitta est, Verg. A. 12, 319: fama adlabitur auris, id. ib. 9, 474: Curetum adlabitur oris, *we land upon, etc.*, id. ib. 3, 131; cf. id. ib. 3, 569: mare crescenti adlabitur aestu, *rolls up with increasing wave*, id. ib. 10, 292: adlapsus genibus, *falling down at his knees*, Sen. Hippol. 666.—*In prose: umor adlapsus extrinsecus*, *Cic. Div. 2, 27, 58: angues duo ex occulto adlapsi, Liv. 25, 16.—**al-laboro** (*adl-*), avi, ātum, 1, v. *a.* (only twice in Hor.), *to labor or toil at a thing: ore adlaborandum est tibi*, Hor. Epod. 8, 20.—*And with dat., to add to with labor or pains: simplici myrto nihil adlabores*, Hor. C. 1, 38, 5.—**al-lācrimo** (*adl-*), also **allācrymo**, āre, or as *dep.* -or, āri, *to weep at a thing* (only in the two foll. exs.): Juno adlacrimans, Verg. A. 10, 628: ubertim adlacrimans, App. M. 10, p. 239 Elm.—**allaeco**, v. 2. *alveo*.—**al-lambo** (*adl-*), cre, v. *a.* (only post-class.), *to lick at or on a thing, to lick: virides adlambunt ora cerastae*, Prud. Ham. 135; Mart. Cap. 4, p. 63.—*Trop. to touch, come in contact with, Aus. Mos. 359: adlabentes flammae*, Quint. Decl. 10, 4.—**1. allapsus** (*adl-*), a, um, *Part.* of *al-labor*.—**2. allapsus** (*adl-*), ī. s. m. [allabor], *a gliding to, a silent or steady approach: serpentium*, Hor. Epod. 1, 20: fontis, App. M. 5.—**al-lātro** (*adl-*), avi, ātum, 1, v. *a.*, *lit., to bark at; not used before the Aug. per., and trop. of persons, to assault with harsh words, to revile, rail at; and of the sea, to break upon, or dash against, the shore* (the simple verb seems to be used for this in the lit. sense, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 64; Hor. Epod. 5, 59; id. Ep. 1, 2, 66; Aur. Vict. Vir. Ill. 49, 2; v. *latro*): Cato adlatrare Africani magnitudinem solitus erat, Liv. 38, 54; cf. Quint. 8, 6, 9: adlatres licet usque nos, Mart. 5, 61; so id. 2, 61; Sil. 8, 292: oram tot maria adlatrant, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 19; so id. 2, 68, 68, § 173.—**allātus** (*adl-*), a, um, *Part.* of *adfero*.—**al-laudabilis** (*adl-*), e, *adj.* [al-laudo], *worthy of praise: dedisti operam adlaudabilem*, Plaut. Pers. 4, 5, 1 dub.—**allaudo** (*adl-*), āre, v. *a.*, *to extol, to praise much: ingenium adlaudat meum*, Plaut. Merc. prol. 84.—**allectatio** (*adl-*), ōnis, *f.* [allecto], *an enticing, alluring: Chrysippus nutrium illi quae adhibetur infantibus adlectioni suum carmen* (a nursery song) assignat, Quint. 1, 10, 32 Halm (Ruhnck. proposed lallationi; cf. Spald. ad h. l.).—**allectio** (*adl-*), ōnis, *f.* [allicio] (late Lat.). **I.** *A choice or election for something, esp. a levying of troops, Capitol. M. Anton. Phil. 11; Tert. Monog. 12; Capell. 1, p. 2.—***II.** *In the lang. of civilians, a promotion to*

a higher office before one has performed the duties of a lower: adlectionis quaerendus est honos, Cod. Th. 6, 4, 10; so Symm. Ep. 7, 97.

allecto (adl-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. freq. [id.], to allure, to entice (prob. only in the foll. exs.): ad agrum fructum non modo non retardat, verum etiam invitat atque adlectat senectus, Cic. Sen. 16 fin.; id. Lael. 26, 98: boves sibilio, Col. 2, 3, 2.

1. allector (adl-), ōris, m. [id.], one that entices or allures: turdi quasi adlectores sint captivorum, *Col. 8, 10, 1.

‡ **2. allector**, ōris, m. [2. all'go]. **I.** One that chooses others into a college, Inscr. Orell. 779; 2406.—**II.** A deputy under the emperors, who collected the taxes in the provinces, Inscr. Orell. 369; 3654.

‡ **allectura**, ae, f. [id.], the office of an allector, Inscr. Grut. 375, 3.

1. allectus, a, um, Part. of 2. all'go.

2. allectus, a, um, Part. of allicio.

allegatio (adl-), ōnis, f. [1. all'go]. **I.** L. i. t., a sending or despatching to any one (in the class per, only twice in Cic.): cum sibi omnes ad istum adlegationes difficiles viderent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 51, § 136; and in a pun: quibus adlegationibus illam sibi legationem expugnavit, id. ib. 17.—**II.** Fig. **A.** In gen., an alleging or advancing by way of proof, excuse, and the like: si maritus uxorem ream faciat, an lenocinii allegatio repellat maritum ab accusatione? Dig. 48, 5, 2; so ib. 4, 17; 23, 2, 60; App. M. 10, p. 241, 26.—**B.** Es p., in the Lat. of the jurists, an imperial rescript, Cod. Th. 16, 5, 37.

allegatus (adl-), ōis, m. [id.], an investigating to a deceit or fraud (cf. 1. allego, I. B.): meo adlegato venit, Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 18; cf. Gell. 13, 20, 19.

1. al-lego (adl-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** To send one away with a commission or charge, to despatch, depute, commission (of private business, while legare is used in a similar signifi. of State affairs; most freq. in Plaut.; elsewhere rare, but class.): ne illi aliquid adlegent, qui mi os occillet, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 28 (cf. delegare, id. ib. prol. 67 and 83); so id. Cas. prol. 52; 3, 4, 14; id. Ps. 4, 7, 66; 135; id. Stich. 5, 3, 8: ego si adlegassem aliquid ad hoc negotium, id. Ep. 3, 3, 46: alium ego isti rei adlegabo, id. Am. 2, 2, 42: amicos adlegat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 57, § 149: homines nobiles adlegat iis, qui petenter, ne, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 9: adlegare te ad illos, qui, etc., id. Fam. 15, 10; so id. ib. 4 fin.: cum patrem primo adlegando, deinde coram ipse rogando fatigasset, first by the friends sent, and then by personal entreaties, etc., Liv. 36, 11, 1 Gron.—Hence, **allegati** (adl-), ōrum, m., deputies: inter adlegatos Oppianici, Cic. Clu. 13, 39; id. Q. Fr. 2, 3.—**B.** Sometimes in the sense of subornare, to instigate or incite one to an act of fraud or deceit: eum adlegaverunt, suum qui servum diceret cum auro esse apud me, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 28: ut ne credas a me adlegatum hunc senem, *Ter. And. 5, 3, 28 Rubnk.; cf. allegatus.—**II.** To bring forward, to relate, recount, mention, adduce (post-Aug.): exemplum, Plin. Ep. 3, 15: hoc senatui adlegandum putasti, id. Pan. 70: decreta, id. ib. 70 fin.: merita, Suet. Aug. 47; so id. ib. 5: priorem se petitum ab Alexandro adlegat, Just. 16, 1; Stat. Achill. 2, 224.—And in a zeugma: (legati) muneribus, preces, mandata regis sui adlegant, they bring or offer the gifts, entreaties, and mandates, Tac. H. 4, 84; cf.: orationem et per incensum deprecationem adlegans, Vulg. Sap. 18, 21: adlegare se ex servitute in ingenuitatem, a legal phrase, to release one's self from servitude by adducing reasons, proofs, etc., Dig. 40, 12, 27.

2. al-lēgo (adl-), ōgi, ectum, 3, v. a., to select for one's self, to choose (qs. ad se legere: like adimere, = ad se emere); to admit by election, to elect to a thing, or into (a corporation), in the class. per, generally only in the hist.): Druidibus praestitimus hoc mortuo, si sunt plures pares, suffragio Druidum adlegatur, *Caes. B. C. 6, 13 Herz. (Dinter here omits adlegatur): augures de plebe inter illos 6: octo praetoribus adlecti duo, Vell. 2, 89: aliquem in sui custodiam, Suet. Aug. 49; so, in senatum, id. Claud. 24: inter patricios, id. Vit. 1: in cle-

rum, Hier. adv. Jov. 1, n. 34 al.—Poet.: adlegi caelo, Sen. Agam. 804.—Hence, **allectus** (adl-), a, um, P. a. Subst., **A.** A member chosen into any corporation (collegium): collegae, qui unā lecti, et qui in eorum locum suppositi subiecti; additi Adlecti, Varr. L. L. 6, § 66 Müll.—**B.** Those who were added to the Senate from the equestrian order, on account of the small number of the Senators, were called adlecti, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.; cf. Suet. Caes. 41; id. Vesp. 9.

† **allegōria**, ae, f., = ἀλληγορία, an allegory, i. e. a figurative representation of a thought or of an abstract truth, under an image carried through to the end: continuus (usus comparationis) in allegoriam et aenigmata exit, Quint. 8, 6, 14; so id. 8, 6, 52: quae sunt per allegoriam dicta, are spoken allegorically, Vulg. Gal. 4, 24: allegoriarum explanationes, Arn. 5, p. 186 (in Cic. written in Greek, Or. 27, 94; id. Att. 2, 20).

† **allegōricus**, a, um, adj., = ἀλληγορικός, allegorical: lex, Arn. 5, p. 183: ambages, id. 5, p. 186.—Adv.: **allegōricē**, allegorically, Arn. 5, p. 183; Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5 fin.; Aug. ad Genes. tit. 4, 28.

allegōrizo, āvi, āre, v. n., = ἀλληγορέω, to allegorize, to speak in allegories, Tert. Res. Carn. 27; Hier. Ep. 61 ad Pamm. 3.

al-lēlūja, interj. [Heb. הַלְלֵי יְהוָה = praise ye Jehovah] (the sec. syll. is short in Sid. Ep. 2, 10; Prud. Cath. 4, 72), Vulg. Psa. 104, 1; ib. Apoc. 19, 1 al.

* **al-lenimentum** (adl-), i, n. [lenio], a soothing remedy: tumultus, Amm. 27, 3, 9.

* **allevāmentum** (adl-), i, n. [1. allēvo], a means of alleviating, alleviation: sine ullo remedio atque allevamento, Cic. Sull. 23 fin.

allevatio (adl-), ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** A raising up, elevating: umerorum adlevatio atque contractio, Quint. 11, 3.—**II.** Trop., an alleviating, assuaging, easing: ut (doloris) diuturnitatem adlevatio consoletur, Cic. Fin. 1, 12, 40: nullam adlevationem, id. Fam. 9, 1.

* **allevator** (adl-), ōris, m. [id.], one who lifts or raises up: humilium, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 36 (after the Heb. מְרַבֵּי שְׁפָלִים).

al-lēvio (adl-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [lōvis], = allēvo, to make light, to lighten. **I.** L. i. t.: ut (navis) alleviaretur ab eis, Vulg. Jonas, 1, 5; ib. Act. 27, 38.—**II.** Trop., to raise up, relieve: alleviabit eum Dominus, Vulg. Jac. 5, 15: curas abest, Just. Nov. Const. 13.—Spec.: alleviata est terra Zabulon, is dealt lightly, leniently with, Vulg. Isa. 9, 1.

1. al-lēvo (adl-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [lōvo]. **I.** L. i. t., to lift up, to raise on high, to raise, set up (in the ante-Aug. per. very rare, perh. only twice in Sall. and Hirt.; later often, esp. in Quint. and the hist.): quibus (laqueis) adlevati milites facilius ascenderent, *Sall. J. 94, 2: pauci elevati scutis, borne up on their shields (others: adlevatis scutis, with uplifted shields, viz. for protection against the darts of the enemy), Auct. B. Alex. 20: gelidos complexibus adlevat artus, Ov. M. 6, 249: cubito adlevat artus, id. ib. 7, 343: naves turribus atque tabulatis adlevatae, Flor. 4, 11, 5: supercilia adlevare, Quint. 11, 3, 79 (cf. the Gr. τὰς ὀφθαλμοὺς ἀναστῆναι); so, brachium, id. 11, 3, 41: pollicem, id. 11, 3, 142: manum, id. 11, 3, 94; Vulg. Eccli. 36, 3: oculos, Curt. 8, 14: faciem alicujus manu, Suet. Calig. 36: adlevavit eum, lifted him up (of the lame man), Vulg. Act. 3, 7 al.—**II.** Trop. **A.** To lighten, alleviate, mitigate physical or mental troubles: or, referring to the individual who suffers, to lift up, sustain, comfort, console (class.): alorum aerumnarum dictis adlevans, old poet in Cic. Tusc. 3, 29, 71 (cf. Sophocl. Fragm. ap. Brunck. p. 588: Καλῶς κακῶς πρόσσωπι ἀναπαυρίσκει): ubi se adlevat, ibi me adlevat, *Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 3: Allevat Dominus omnes, qui corrumpunt, Vulg. Psa. 144, 14: dejectionis eos, dum adlevarentur, ib. ib. 72, 18: onus, aliquā ex parte, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4, 10: sollicitudines, id. Brnt. 3, 12: adlevor cum loquor tecum absens, id. Att. 12, 39: adlevare corpus, id.

ib. 7, 1; Ov. Tr. 3, 8, 31: adlevor animum (poet.), Tac. A. 6, 43.—**B.** To diminish the force or weight of a thing, to lessen, lighten: adversariorum confirmatio diluitur aut infirmatur aut adlevatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 42, 78: adlevatae notae, removed, Tac. H. 1, 52.—**C.** To raise up, i. e. to make distinguished; pass. to be or become distinguished: C. Caesar eloquentia et spiritu et jam consulatu adlevabatur, Flor. 4, 2, 10.

2. al-lēvo (adl-), less correctly **al-laevo**, āre, v. a., to make smooth, to smooth off or over (only in Col.): nodos et cicatrices adlevare, Col. 3, 15, 3: vitem ferro, id. 4, 24, 4: ea plaga uno vestigio adlevatur, id. 4, 24, 6.

* **1. allex**, icis, m., acc. to Isid. Gloss., the great toe; hence, in derision, of a little man: tunc hic amator aude esse, allex viri? thou thumb of a man, thumbling? Plaut. Poen. 5, 5, 31.

2. allex = alec, q. v.

Allia (more correct than **Alia**; cf. Wagner, Orthogr. Vergil. p. 415 sq.) ae, f., a little river eleven miles northwards from Rome, near Crustumium, in the country of the Sabines, passing through a wide plain (cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 529; Müll. Roms Camp. 1, 138; 141 sq.); it was made memorable by the terrible defeat of the Romans by the Gauls A. U. C. 365, XV. Kal. Sextil. (18 July).—Hence, **Alliensis**, e, adj., of or pertaining to Allia: dies, of this battle, considered ever after as a dies nefastus, Liv. 5, 37-39; 6, 1; Cic. Att. 9, 5; Verg. A. 7, 717; Luc. 7, 408; Suet. Vit. 11; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.

* **alliātum**, i, n. [allium], orig. adj., sc. edulium, a kind of food composed of, or seasoned with, garlic: sine me alliatio fungi fortunata meas, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 45.

allicefacio (adl-), āre, v. a. [allicio-facio], = allicio, to allure (only in the two foll. exs.): quod invitat ad se et adlicefacio, Sen. Ep. 118 dub.: viros ad societatem imperii adlicefactos, Suet. Vit. 14.

al-licio (adl-), lexi, lectum, 3 (acc. to Charis. 217, and Diom. 364 P., also adlicco, āre, perf. allicui, Piso ap. Prisc. 877 P., and Hyg. Astr. 2, 7), v. a. [lacio]. **I.** L. i. t., to draw to one's self, to attract (in Cic. freq., elsewhere rare; never in Ter. Hor., or Juv.): Si magnetem lapidem dicam, qui ferrum ad se adliciat et attrahat, Cic. Div. 1, 39, 86.—**II.** Trop.: rex sum, si ego illum hodie hominem ad me adlexero, *Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 58: adlicat auris, *Lucr. 6, 183 (Lachm. here reads adlicat): adlicere ad misericordiam, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 9, 24: nostris officiis benevolentiam, id. Verr. 2, 5, 71, § 182; so id. Mur. 35, 74; id. Planc. 4, 11: adlicere hominum mentes dicendo, id. Orat. 1, 8, 30: quae adliciant animum, *Vulg. Deut. 17, 17; Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48; id. Tusc. 1, 3, 6; id. Div. 1, 39, 86; id. Lael. 8, 28; id. Fam. 1, 9; 2, 15 al.: adlicenti omnibus tempus motusque merumque, Ov. F. 6, 681: comibus est oculis adlicendius amor, id. A. A. 3, 510: gelidas nocturno frigore pestes, Luc. 9, 844: Gallias, Tac. H. 1, 61; 2, 5.

al-lido (adl-), si, sum, 3, v. a. [laedo], to strike or dash one thing upon or against another. **I.** L. i. t.: tetra ad saxa adlidere, Att. ap. Non. 488, 14: ut si quis, prius arida quam sit Cretes persona, adlidat pileave trabive, who dashes an image of clay against a post, etc., Lucr. 4, 298; so id. 4, 572: (remigum) pars ad scopulos adlida, Caes. B. C. 3, 27; so Vulg. Psa. 136, 9: in latus adlisis clupeus, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 627.—Absol., Col. 1, 3, 9; cf. Schneid. ad h. l.; Vulg. Psa. 101, 11; ib. Marc. 9, 17.—**II.** Trop., to bring into danger; pass., to suffer damage (the figure taken from a shipwreck; cf. affligo): in quibus (damnationibus) Servius adlisis est, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 6, 30; so Sen. Tranq. 3 fin.: dixerunt, si fundus praevalcat, adlidi dominum, Col. 1, 3, 9.

Alliensis, e, v. Allia.

Allifae (Aliphae, Alliphae), ārum, also **Alifa**, ae, f., = Ἄλιφαι, a town of Samnium, in a pleasant valley, near the left bank of the Volturnus, early colonized by the Romans, now **Alife**: Tria oppida in potestatem venerunt, Allifae, Callifae, Rubrum, Liv. 8, 25; 9, 42; 9, 38; 22, 18; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 789.—Hence, **Allifanus** (Aliph-), a, um, adj., of or pertaining to 93

Allifæ: ager Allifanus, Cic. Agr. 2, 25: vinum (in high estimation among the Romans), Sil. 12, 526.—**Allifani**, ōrum, m. (sc. calices), or **Allifana**, ōrum, n. (sc. pocula), large-sized drinking-cups made there, Hor. S. 2, 8, 39.—**Allifani**, ōrum, the inhabitants of *Allifæ*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.

alligamentum (adl-), i, n. [alligo], = alligatora: pisces habent inter se alligamentum luteum continens usque ad priores pedes, Schol. ad Germ. Arat. 240; v. Hygin. Astronom. 3, 29.

alligatio (adl-), ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** A binding or tying to (only in the foll. exs.): arborum, Col. 11, 2.—Hence, **II.** Abstr. pro coner, a *band*, Vitr. 8, 7 med.; so id. 7, 3.

alligātor (adl-), ōris, m. [id.], one who binds to (only in Col.): adligatoris cura, Col. 4, 13, 1; so id. 4, 17, 5; 4, 20, 1; 4, 26, 4.

alligātura (adl-), ae, f. [id.], a band or tie (very rare), Col. Arb. 8, 3; Scrib. Comp. 209; Vulg. 2 Reg. 16, 1; ib. Eccli. 6, 31.

al-ligo (adl-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** Lit., to bind to something: ad statuum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42, § 90: ad palum, id. ib. 2, 5, 28, § 71; so in the witticism of Cic.: Quis generum meum ad gladium adligavit? Macr. S. 2, 3: leones adligati, Sen. Brev. Vit. 13.—In Col. of binding the vine to trees or other supports, 4, 13; so id. 4, 20.—**B.** In gen., to bind, to bind up, bind round: clovia, Cato, R. R. 39. So of the binding up of wounds: vulnus, Poët. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39: adligatum vulnus, Liv. 7, 24: oculus adligatus, Cic. Div. 1, 54, 123.—Of the binding of the hands, feet, etc.: adliga, inquam, colliga, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 26: cum adligasset Isaac filium, Vulg. Gen. 22, 9; ib. Act. 21, 11: adligari se ac venire patitur, Tac. G. 24: adligetur vinculo ferreo, Vulg. Dan. 4, 12: catenis, ib. Act. 21, 33.—Hence, **alligati** (adl- (sc. servi), slaves that are fettered, Col. 1, 9.—Of other things: adligare caput lanæ, Mart. 12, 91: adligat (naves) ancora, makes or holds fast, Verg. A. 1, 169.—In Plin. of fixing colors, to fix, make fast: (alga) ita colorem adligans, ut elui postea non possit, 32, 6, 22, § 66; 9, 38, 62, § 134.—Poët.: lac adligatum, *cadet*, Mart. 8, 64.—**II.** Trop., to bind, to hold fast, to hinder, detain; or in a moral sense to bind, to oblige, lay under obligation (cf. oblige; very freq., but in the class. per. for the most part only in more elevated prose): caput suum, Plaut. Ep. 3, 2, 35: iure jurando adligare aliquem, id. Rud. prol. 46; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 58: hic furti se adligat, shows himself guilty, id. Eun. 4, 7, 39 [stringit, illaqueat, et obnoxium facit, Don.]; cf. Plaut. Poen. 3, 4, 27: homo furti se astringet, Cic. Fl. 17; for this gen. cf. Roby, § 1324: adligare se scelere, Cic. Plane. 33: adligatus sponsu, Varr. L. L. 6, 7 med.: nuptiis adligari, Cic. Clu. 179: lex omnes mortales adligat, id. ib. 54: non modo beneficio sed etiam benevolentiae significatione adligari, id. Plane. 33, 81: stipulatione adligari, id. Q. Rosc. 34: more majorem, id. Sest. 16: ne existiment ita se adligatos, ut, etc., id. Lael. 12, 42: ne forte quæ re impediatur et adliger, id. Att. 8, 16 al.—With *dat.* (eccl. Lat.): adligatus es uxori, Vulg. 1 Cor. 7, 27; legi, ib. Rom. 7, 2; ib. 1 Cor. 7, 39 (= lege).—* Adligatus calculus, in games of chess: a piece that cannot be moved, Sen. Ep. 17 fin.

al-lino (adl-), lvi, litum, 3, v. a. (upon the formation of the perf. v. Struve, p. 254 sq.; inf. adlinire, Pall. 1, 41 fin.; Febr. tit. 35; Maj. tit. 8, 1). **I.** Lit., to besmear, cover over, bedaub, = ἀλειψαι (very rare): schedam, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 77.—**II.** Trop., to draw over, to attach to, impart to: nulla nota, nullae sordes videbantur his sententiis adlini posse, *Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 17: incomptis (versibus) adlinet atrum signum, *Hor. A. P. 446: adlinere alteri vitia sua, Sen. Ep. 7.

Alliphæe, v. Allifæe.

allisio (adl-), ōnis, f. [allido], a dashing against, a striking upon: digitorum, Treb. XXX. Tyrann. 8.

allisus (adl-), a, um, Part. of allido.

allium (better **alium**); v. Plaut. Most. 48 Ritschl. and Corp. Ins. tit. iv. 2070), i, n. [cf. ἀλλας, seasoned meat], garlic (much used for food among the poor). **I.** Lit.: obolusti alium, Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 38; so id.

Poen. 5, 5, 34 al.; Hor. Epod. 3, 3; Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 101.—*Plur.* alia, Verg. E. 2, 11.—**II.** Trop.: atavi nostri cum alium ac saepe eorum verba olerent, tamen optime animati erant, Varr. ap. Non. 201, 6 (where the double trope olere . . . animati is worthy of notice).

‡ **allivescit** (adl-): livere incipit, hoc est lividum fieri. Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

Allöbrox, -gis, and plur. **Allöbrōges**, um, m. (acc. sing. Allobroga, Juv. 1, 214), the Allobroges, in Ptol. Ἀλλόβρογες, a warlike people in Gallia Narbonensis, on the east side of the Rhone, and to the north of *l'Isère*, now *Savoie*, Dep. de l'Isère, and a part of the Dep. de l'Ain, Caes. B. G. 1, 6 al.; Cic. Div. 1, 12, 21; Liv. 21, 31; Flor. 3, 2; cf. Mann. Gall. 57 and 91.—The sing. is found only in the poets. Hor. Epod. 16, 6: qui totiens Ciceronem Allobroga (i. e. barbare loquentem) dixit, Juv. 7, 214.—Hence, deriv. adj.: **Allöbrōgicus**, a, um, Allobrogian: vinum, Cels. 4, 5: vitis, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 3 al.—Hence, a surname of Q. Fabius Maximus, as conqueror of the Allobroges, Vell. 2, 10.

allöcutio (adl-), ōnis, f. [alloquor] (post-Aug.). **I.** A speaking to, an accosting, an address: veritū adlocutionem, Plin. Ep. 2, 20, 8: inchoatā adlocutione, Suet. Tib. 23.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Like the Gr. παραμυθία, a consoling, consolation, comforting, comfort: quā solatus es adlocutione? consoling words, Cat. 38, 5; so Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 1: nec (habebunt) in die agnitionis adlocutionem, Vulg. Sap. 3, 18, 8, 9; 19, 12.—**B.** An inciting to the conflict; only upon coins, v. Eckh. D. N. V. 6, p. 268.

allöcutus (adl-), a, um, Part. of alloquor.

† **allöphylus**, a, um, adj., = ἀλλόφυλος, of another stock or race, foreign (the orig. long y is shortened in the poets): invenit eum allophylū, Vulg. Psa. 55, 1: conjugium allophyorum, Tert. Pud. 7; so Hier. Ep. ad Eust. 27 al.: tyrannus, Prud. Ham. 502; Paul. Nol. de S. Fel. Nat. Carm. 8, 23, 70; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 37.

alloquium (adl-), ii, n. [alloquor], a speaking to, addressing, an address, exhortation, encouragement, consolation, etc. (post-Aug.): adloquio leni pellicere homines ad dedendam urbem, Liv. 25, 24: fortunam benigno adloquio adjuvabat, id. 1, 34: blandioribus adloquiis prosequi, Plin. Ep. 1, 8: adloquio militem firmare, Tac. H. 3, 36; Ov. Tr. 1, 8, 18; *Hor. Epod. 13, 18 al.—In Lucr., in gen., colloquium, conversation: longis producere noctem adloquiis, 10, 174.

al-löquor (adl-), cütus, 3, v. dep. a.: aliquem, to speak to, to address, esp. used in greeting, admonishing, consoling, etc.; hence also, to salute; to exhort, rouse; to console (cf. in Gr. παραμυθίζω); in the ante-class. and class. per. rare; in Cic. only twice; more freq. from the time of the Aug. poets). **I.** To speak to, to address: quem ore finestō adloquar? Att. ap. Non. 281, 6: admones et adloqueris, Vulg. Sap. 12, 2: hominem blande adloqui, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 22; so id. And. 2, 2, 6: quem nemo adloqui vellet, Cic. Clu. 61; so Auct. ad Her. 4, 15, 22; Ov. M. 15, 22; 8, 728; 11, 283; 13, 739; Verg. A. 6, 466 al.: senatum, compositā in magnificentiam oratione, adlocutus, Tac. H. 3, 37; so id. A. 16, 91; id. Agr. 35: adlocutus est (eis) linguā Hebraicā, Vulg. Act. 21, 40; 28, 20.—**II.** Esp. **A.** To address the gods in thanksgiving and prayer: dis gratias age re atque adloqui, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 26; 1, 1, 292; so, patriam adlocuta maecistas ita voce miseriter, Cat. 63, 49.—**B.** To address, as a general his troops, to exhort, to rouse: quae ubi consul accepit, sibimetipsi circumeundos adloquendosque milites ratus, Liv. 10, 35: (Alexander) variā oratione milites adloquebatur, Curt. 3, 10, 4: neque milites adlocuturo etc., Suet. Galb. 18; id. Caes. 33.—**C.** In consolation, to speak to, to console, to comfort: adlocutum mulieres ire aiunt, cum eunt ad aliquam locutum consolandi causa, Varr. L. L. 6, 7, 66: adlocuti in luctu, Sen. Troad. 619: adlocutum adloqui caput, id. Oedip. 1029 P. and R.

* **al-lübentia** (adl-), ae, f. [lubet], a liking or inclination to, a fondness for: jam adlubentia proclivis est sermonis et joci, et scitum est cavillum, i. e. voluntas

loquendi et jocandi, App. M. 1, p. 105, 12: Elm.

al-lübescō (adl-), ěre, v. inch. [lubet]. **I.** With *dat.*, to be pleasing to (post-class.): illa basiare volenti promptis saeviolis adlubescebat, App. M. 7, p. 192, 40; Mart. Cap. 1, p. 10.—* **II.** Absol.: Hercle vero jam adlubescit (femina) primum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 14: adlubescere aquis, to find pleasure in, to drink with pleasure, App. M. 9, p. 218, 27.

al-lüceō (adl-), xi, 2, v. n., to shine upon (very rare); in the lit. signif. only post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: nisi aliqui igniculus adluserit, Sen. Ep. 92: nobis adluserit, Suet. Vit. 8: adluserunt fulgura ejus orbi terrae, Vulg. Psa. 97, 4 al.—**II.** Trop., as v. a.: faculam adlucere alicujus rei, to light a torch for something, to give an opportunity for, *Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 46.

allucinatio, allucinator, v. aluc-.

al-luctor (adl-), āri, v. dep., to struggle with or against (only in App.): dein adluctari et etiam saltare (me) perdecuit, App. M. 10, p. 247: adluctantem mihi saevissimam fortunam superāram, id. ib. 11.

al-lüdio, āre (a less emphatic form of alludo), to play, to jest with; only twice in Plaut.: quando adhibero, adludiabo, Stich. 2, 2, 58; and of dogs, to caress: Ad. Etiam me meae latrant canes? Ag. At tu hercle adludiato, Poen. 5, 4, 64.

al-lüdo (adl-), üsi, üsum, 3, v. a. and n. **I.** To play or sport with anything, to joke, jest, to do a thing sportively; with *ad* or *dat.* (most freq. after the Aug. per.; never in Plaut.: and in Ter. and in Cic. only once), *Ter. Eun. 3, 1, 34: Galba autem adludens (discoursing in jests) varie et copiose multas similitudines adferre, Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 240: occupato, Phaedr. 3, 19 fin.; Ov. M. 2, 864: nec plura ludens, Verg. A. 7, 117: Cicero Trebatio adludens, jesting with, Quint. 3, 11, 18 Spald. Halm; so Suet. Caes. 22 al.—**II.** Trop., of the motion, **A.** Of the waves, to sport with, to play against, dash upon: mare terram appetens litorebus adludit, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: solebat Aquillus, quid esset litus, ita definire, quā fluctus adluderet (B. and K. read *eluderet*; v. eludo), id. Top. 7, 32; cf. Quint. 5, 14, 34: in adludentibus undis, Ov. M. 4, 342.—With *acc.*: omnia, quae . . . fluctus salis adludent, Cat. 64, 68.—**B.** Of the wind, to play with: summa cacumina silvae lenibus adludit fabris levis Auster, Val. Fl. 6, 664: tremens Adludit patulis arbor hiatibus, Sen. Thyest. 157.

al-lüo (adl-), üi, 3, v. n., to flow near to, to wash against, to bathe, of the sea, the waves, etc. (perh. not used before the Cic. per.). **I.** Lit.: non adluatur a mari moenia, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 37, § 96; ita jactantur fluctibus, ut nunquam adluant, id. Sex. Rosc. 72: fluvius latera haec adluit, id. Leg. 2, 3, 6: flumen quo adluit oppidum, Plin. 6, 4; Verg. A. 8, 149: amnis ora vicina adluens, Sen. Hippol. 1232: adluit gentes Maëotis, id. Oedip. 475.—**II.** Fig.: (Massilia) cincta Gallorum genibus barbariae fluctibus adludit, Cic. Fl. 26, 63.

‡ **allus**, i, m.: pollex scandens proximum digitum, quod velut insulsiue in alium videtur, quod Graece ἀλλεσθαι dicitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.; kindr. with allex, q. v.

* **allusio** (adl-), ōnis, f. [alludo], a playing or sporting with, Arn. 7, p. 229.

alluvies (adl-), ei, f. [alluo]. **I.** A pool of water occasioned by the overflowing of the sea or a river: in proxima adluvie pueros exponunt, *Liv. 1, 4.—**II.** Land formed by overflow, alluvial land: fluminum adluvie, *Col. 3, 11, 8.—In the plur.: mare quietas adluvies temperabat, App. M. 11, p. 260, 29 Elm.

allüvio (adl-), ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** In gen., a washing upon, an overflowing, an inundation: adluvie paulatim terra consumitur, Vulg. Job, 14, 19: terra aquarum saepe adluvionibus mersa, App. Mund. p. 67, 41.—**II.** In the jurists, an accession of land gradually washed to the shore by the flowing of water, alluvial land: quod per adluvionem agro nostro flumen adiecit, jure gentium nobis adquiritur, Dig. 41, 1, 7; 19, 1, 13.—Hence, jura adluvionum et circumluvionum, Cic. de Or. 1, 38, 173; cf. Dig. 41, 1, 12.

* **allüvius** (adl-), a, um, adj. [id.], alluvial: ager, Auct. Var. Lim. p. 293 Goes.

† **almities** [almus], *benignity, kind behavior*: habitus almarum rerum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.; cf. Charis. p. 25 P.: ALMITIES, ALMITI: *εὐπρέπεια*.

Almo, ònis, m., a *small stream, almost entirely dry in summer, on the south side of Rome, which, crossing the Via Appia and Via Ostiensis, flows into the Tiber (now the Aquataccia)*. In it the priests of Cybele annually washed the image and sacred implements of the temple of that goddess; v. Ov. F. 4, 337; 6, 340; Mart. 3, 47; Luc. 1, 600; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 588; Müll. Roms Campagn. 2, 400 sq.—As a river-god, father of the nymph Lara, Ov. 1, 2, 601.

almus, a, um, adj. [alo], *nourishing, affording nourishment, cherishing* (poet. epithet of Ceres, Venus, and other patron deities of the earth, of light, day, wine, etc.; cf. Bentl. ad Hor. S. 2, 4, 13).—Hence, *genial, restoring, reviving, kind, propitious, indulgent, bountiful*, etc.: O Fides alma, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 3, 29, 104 (Trag. v. 410 Vahl.); nutritrix, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 79; Venus, Lucr. 1, 2; Hor. C. 4, 15, 31; mater terra, Lucr. 2, 992; 5, 231 al.; Ceres, Verg. G. 1, 7; Phoebe, id. A. 10, 215; Cybele, id. ib. 10, 220; ager, id. G. 2, 330; vites, *refreshing*, id. ib. 2, 233 al.; Faustitas, Hor. C. 4, 5, 18; Maia, id. ib. 1, 2, 42; Musae, id. ib. 3, 4, 42; dies, id. ib. 4, 7, 7; sol, id. C. S. 9; adorea, i. e. gloria, quae virtutem nutrit, id. C. 4, 4, 41; Pales, Ov. F. 4, 722; sacerdos, Prop. 5, 9, 51; ubera, Stat. Achill. 2, 383 al.

almeus, a, um, adj. [almus], *of or made of alder*: palus, Vitr. 5, 12, 3, 3.

alnus, i, f. [akin to Swed. al; A. S. aler; Germ. Eller; Engl. alder, elder], *the alder, which flourishes in moist places*: Betula alnus, Linn.; cf. Plin. 16, 40, 79, § 218; Cat. 17, 18; Verg. G. 2, 110; alnum umbracula, Cic. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4.—Poet., any thing made of alder-wood; so esp. a ship, since it was much used in ship-building: tunc alnos primum fluvii sensere cavatas, Verg. G. 1, 136; so id. ib. 2, 451; Luc. 2, 426; amica fretis, Stat. Th. 6, 106 al.; and of pales or posts, Luc. 2, 486; 4, 422.—The sisters of Phaëton, while bewailing his death, were changed to alders, acc. to Verg. E. 6, 62; cf. with it id. A. 10, 190; Claud. Fescenn. Nupt. Hon. 14.

alo, ãlŕi, altum, and ãlitum, 3, v. a. (the ante-class. and class. form of the part. perf. from *Plautus* until after *Livy* is *altus* (in Cic. four times); *altus* seems to have been first used in the post-Aug. per. to distinguish it from *altus*, the adj. *Altus* is found in *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 36; *Varr. ap. Non.* 237, 15; *Cic. Planc.* 33, 81; *id. Brut.* 10, 39; *id. N. D.* 2, 46, 118; *id. Fam.* 6, 1; *Sall. J.* 63, 3; on the contrary, *altus*, *Liv.* 30, 28; *Curt.* 8, 10, 8; *Val. Max.* 3, 4, 4; 5, 4, 7; 7, 4; 9, 3, 8; *Sen. Contr.* 3, praef. 10; *Just.* 44, 4, 12; *Dig.* 27, 3, 1; cf. *Prisc.* 897; *Dion.* 371; *Charis.* 220 P.; *Wund.* ad *Cic. Planc.* p. 201) [cf. *ἀ-αλος* = insatiabilis, *ἀλεος* = growth (of wood), 1. ad-oleo, ad-olesco, elementum; Goth. alan = to bring up; Germ. alt = old; Engl. old, elder, and alderman], *to feed, to nourish, support, sustain, maintain* (in gen. without designating the means, while *nutrire* denotes sustenance by animal food; cf. Herz. ad *Caes.* B. G. 1, 18; 7, 32; *Doed. Syn.* II, p. 99). **I.** Lit.: quem ego nefrendem alui, *Liv.* And. ap. *Fest.* s. v. nefrendes, p. 163 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 5 Rib.); Athenis natus altsueque, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 36; alebat eos, *Vulg. Gen.* 47, 12; esurientes alebat, *ib. Tob.* 1, 20.—With natus, educatus, or a similar word, several times: Alui, educavi, *Att. ap. Non.* 422, 14 (Trag. Rel. p. 150 Rib.); cum Hannibale alto atque educato inter arma, *Liv.* 30, 28 (cf. II. infra); aut equos Alere aut canes ad venandum, *Ter. And.* 1, 1, 30; *id. Hec.* 4, 4, 49; alere nolunt hominem edacem, *id. Phorm.* 2, 2, 21: quoniam cibus auget corpus altique, *Lucr.* 1, 859; 5, 221 al.: quae etiam aleret adolescentes, *Cic. Cael.* 38; milites, *id. Verr.* 5, 80; nautas, *id. ib.* 5, 87; exercitum, *id. Deiot.* 24; magnum numerum equitatus, *Caes.* B. G. 1, 18; cum agellus eum non satis aleret, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 26, 72; so *Nep. Phoc.* 1, 4; locus ille, ubi altus aut doctus est, *Cic. Planc.* 33, 81: quibus animantes aluntur, *id. N. D.* 2, 19; (animus) aletur et sustentabitur isdem rebus, quibus astra sustentantur et aluntur, *id. Tusc.* 1, 19, 43

al.: latrocinii se suosque alebat, *Caes.* B. G. 8, 47; 1, 18: quos manus aut lingua perjurio aut sanguine civili alebat, *Sall.* C. 14, 3; cf. *Kritz ad Sall.* C. 37, 3; *Nep. Arist.* 3 *fin.*: ut nepotem elephantos alere prohiberet, *Cic. Phil.* 9, 4; canes, *id. Sex. Rosc.* 56: quod alerentur regiones eorum ab illo, *Vulg. Act.* 12, 20: velut amnis imbres quem super notas alere ripas, *have swollen*, *Hor.* C. 4, 2, 5: rhombos aequora alebant, *id. S.* 2, 2, 48 al.; *Ov. M.* 9, 339; 3, 411; and in a paradoxical phrase: infelix minuendo corpus alebat, *and sustained his body by consuming it*, i. e. *nourished himself by his own flesh*, *id. ib.* 8, 878 al.—Hence in *pass.* with the *abl.* = *vesci*, *to be nourished or sustained with or by something, to live or feed upon*: panico vetere atque hordeo corrupto omnes alebantur, *Caes.* B. C. 2, 22: quia viperinis carnibus alantur, *Plin.* 7, 2, 2, § 27: locustis eos alit, etc., *id. ib.* 7, 2, 2, § 29: hoc cibo aliti sunt, *Vulg. Exod.* 16, 35.—**II.** Fig., *to nourish, cherish, promote, increase, strengthen*: honos alit artes, *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 2, 4: in eâ ipsa urbe, in qua et nata et alta sit eloquentia, *id. Brut.* 10, 39: hominis mens alitur studio adolescentiam alunt, *id. Arch.* 7, 16; cf. *Ochs.* *Ecl.* 134 al.: civitas, quam ipse super aluisset, i. e. *whose prosperity he had always promoted*, *Caes.* B. G. 7, 33: vires, *id. ib.* 4, 1: nolo meis impensis illorum alii augerique luxuriam, *Nep. Phoc.* 1 *fin.*: alere morbum, *id. Att.* 21 *fin.*: insita hominibus libido alendi de industria rumores, *Liv.* 28, 24: regina Vulnus alit venis, *Verg.* A. 4, 2: divitiis alitur luxuriosus amor, *Ov. R. Am.* 746: alitur diutius controversia, *Caes.* B. G. 7, 32: quid alit formetque poetam, *Hor.* A. P. 307 al.—Hence, **altus**, a, um, P. a., lit., *grown or become great, great* (altus ab alendo dicitur, *Paul. ex Fest.* p. 7 Müll.; cf. the *Germ. gross* with the *Engl. grow*), a polar word meaning both *high* and *deep*. **A.** Seen from below upwards, *high*. **I.** Lit.: IN ALTOD MARID PVCANODD, etc., *Colurna Dullii*; so, maria alta, *Liv. Andron.* ap. *Macr.* S. 6, 5, 10; *id. ib.* ap. *Prisc.* p. 725 P.: aequor, *Pac. ap. Varr.* L. L. 7, § 23 Müll.: parietes, *Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc.* 3, 19, 44: sub ramis arboris altae, *Lucr.* 2, 30: acervus, *id.* 3, 198 al.: columellam tribus cubitis ne altiorem, *Cic. Leg.* 2, 26, 66: altiŕ illis Ipsa dea est colloque tenus supereminet omnes, *taller*, *Ov. M.* 3, 181: altis de montibus, *Verg. E.* 1, 83: umbras Altorum nemorum, *Ov. M.* 1, 591 al.—With the *acc.* of measure: clausi lateribus pedem altis, *a foot high*, *Sall. H. Fragm.* 4, 39 Gerl.; cf. *Lind. C. Gr.* I, p. 215.—With *gen.*: triglyphi alti unius et dimidiati moduli lati in fronte unius moduli, *Vitr.* 4, 3: majorem turrim altam cubitorum CXX., *id.* 10, 5: alta novem pedum, *Col.* 8, 14, 1: singula latera pedum lata tricenum, *alta* quinquagenum, *Plin.* 36, 19, § 4.—**II.** Trop., *high, lofty, elevated, great, magnanimous, high-minded, noble, august*, etc.: altissimus dignitatis gradus, *Cic. Phil.* 1, 6, 14; so *id. Clu.* 55; *id. Dom.* 37.—Of mind or thought: te natura excelsum quendam videbat et altum et humana despicientem genitum, *Cic. Tusc.* 2, 4, 11: homo sapiens et alta mente praeditus, *high-minded*, *id. Mil.* 8: qui altiŕe animo sunt, *id. Fin.* 5, 20, 57 al.—So of gods, or persons elevated in birth, rank, etc.; also of things personified: rex aetheris altus Juppiter, *Verg. A.* 12, 140: Apollo, *id. ib.* 10, 875; *Caesar*, *Hor.* C. 3, 4, 37: Aeneas, i. e. dea natus, *id. S.* 2, 5, 62: Roma, *Ov. Tr.* 1, 3, 33: Carthago, *Prop.* 2, 1, 23 al.—Of the voice, *high, shrill, loud, clear*: Conclamate iterum altiŕe voce, *Cat.* 42, 18: haec fatus alta voce, *Sen. Troad.* 196: altissimus sonus, *Quint.* 11, 3, 23 (cf.: vox magna, *Ov. Tr.* 4, 9, 24; *Juv.* 4, 32).—**Subst.**: altum, i, n., *a height*: sic est hic ordo (senatorum) quasi propositus atque editus in altum, *on high*, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 3, 41, § 98: aedificia in altum edita, *Tac. H.* 3, 71: quiddam in altum Fortuna tulit, *ruitura levat*, *Sen. Agam.* 100.—E s p. (a) (Sc. caelum.) *The height of heaven, high heaven, the heavens*: ex alto volavit avis, *Enn. Ann.* 1, 108: haec ait, et Maia genitum demisit ab alto, *Verg. A.* 1, 297.—Still more freq., (β) (Sc. mare.) *The high sea, the deep, the sea*: rapit ex alto navis velivolans, *Enn. ap. Serv.* ad *Verg. A.* 1, 224: ubi sumus propecti in altum, capiunt praedones navem illam, ubi vectus fui, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 1, 39; so

id. Men. 1, 2, 2; *id. Rud. prol.* 66; 2, 3, 64: terris jactatus et alto, *Verg. A.* 1, 3: in altum Vela dabant, *id. ib.* 1, 34: collectae ex alto nubes, *id. G.* 1, 324: urget ab alto Notus, *id. ib.* 1, 443 al.: alto mersâ classe, *Sil.* 6, 665: ab illa parte urbis navibus additus ex alto est, *Cic. Verr.* 2, 5, 32: in alto jactari, *id. Inv.* 2, 31, 95: naves nisi in alto constitui non poterant, *Caes.* B. G. 4, 24: naves in altum provectae, *id. ib.* 4, 28: scapha in altum navigat, *Sall. Fragm.*—So in the *plur.*: alta petens, *Verg. A.* 7, 362.—Trop.: quam magis te in altum capestis, tam aestus te in portum refert, *Plaut.* As. 1, 3, 6: imbecillitas... in altum provehitur imprudens, *Cic. Tusc.* 4, 18, 42: te quasi quidam aestus ingenii tui in altum abstraxit, *id. de Or.* 3, 36, 145.—**B.** Seen from above downwards, *deep, profound*. **I.** Lit. (hence sometimes opp. *summus*): Acherusia templa alta, *Orcl.* salvet, *Enn. ap. Varr.* L. L. 7, 2, 81; *Cic. Tusc.* 1, 21, 48: quom ex alto puteo sursum ad summum escenderis, *Plaut. Mil.* 4, 4, 14: altissimae radices, *Cic. Phil.* 4, 5: altae stirpes, *id. Tusc.* 3, 6, 13: altissima flumina, *Caes.* B. C. 3, 77: altiŕ aqua, *id. ib.* 1, 25: alta theatri Fundamenta, *Verg. A.* 1, 427: gurgite in alto, *in the deep whirlpool*, *id. E.* 6, 76: altum vulnus, *id. A.* 10, 857; *Petr.* 136; *Sen. Troad.* 48: altum totâ metitur cuspidem pectus, *Sil.* 4, 992; so *id.* 6, 580 al.: unde altiŕ esset Casus, *Juv.* 10, 106.—With the *abl.* of measure: faciemus (scrobes) tribus pedibus altas, *Pall.* Jan. 10, 3.—**II.** Trop. (more freq. in and after the *Aug. per.*), *deep, profound*: somno quibus est opus alto, *Hor.* S. 2, 1, 8; so *Liv.* 7, 35: sopor, *Verg. A.* 8, 27: quies, *id. ib.* 6, 522: silentium, *id. ib.* 10, 63; *Quint.* 10, 3, 22: altissima tranquillitas, *Plin.* Ep. 2, 1: altissima eruditio, *id. ib.* 4, 30: altiŕes artes, *Quint.* 8, 3, 2.—**Subst.**: altum, i, n., *the depth*, i. e. *what is deep or far removed*: ex alto dissimulare, *Ov. Am.* 2, 4, 16: non ex alto venire nequitiam, sed summo, quod aiunt, animo inhaerere, *Sen. Ira.* 1, 16 *med.*—Hence, *ex alto* repetere, or petere, in discourse, *to bring from far*; as *P. a.*, *far-fetched*: quae de nostris officis scriperim, quoniam ex alto repetita sunt, *Cic. Fam.* 3, 5: quid causas petis ex alto? *Verg. A.* 8, 395 (cf.: alte repetere in the same sense, *Cic. Sest.* 13; *id. Rep.* 4, 4, and v. al. infra).—**C.** Poet., in reference to a distant (past) time: cur vetera tam ex alto appetissis discidia, *Agamemno?* *Att.* ap. *Non.* 237, 22 (altum: vetus antiquum, *Non.*); cf. *Verg. G.* 4, 285.—With the *access.* idea of venerable (cf. *antiquus*), *ancient, old*: genus alto a sanguine Teucri, *Verg. A.* 6, 500: Thebanâ de matre nothum Sarpedonis alti, *id. ib.* 9, 697: genus Claudio referebat ab alto, *Ov. F.* 4, 305: altâ gente satus, *Val. Fl.* 3, 202: altis incilium titulis genus, *Sen. Herc. Fur.* 338.—**Adv.**: altè, and very rarely altum, *high, deep* (v. supra, *altus*, P. a. *imit.*). **A.** High, on high, high up, from on high, from above (v. *altus*, P. a., A.). **I.** Lit.: alte ex tuto prospectum accupo, *Att. Trag. Rel.* p. 188 Rib.: colomen alte geminis aptum cornibus, *id. ib.* p. 221: alte jubatas angues, *Naev.* *ib.* p. 9: jubar erigere alte, *Lucr.* 4, 404: rosâ sol alte lampade lucens, *id.* 5, 610: in vineâ ficos subradito alte, ne eas vitis scandat, *Cato, R. R.* 50: creumentum alte extollens pugionem, *Cic. Phil.* 2, 12, 28: non animadvertiss cetarios escendere in malum alte, ut perspiciant pisces? *Varr. ap. Non.* 49, 15: (air) tollit se ac rectis ita faucibus eicit alte, *Lucr.* 6, 689: dextram Entellus alte extulit, *Verg. A.* 5, 443: alte suras vincire cothurno, *high up*, *id. ib.* 1, 337: puer alte cinctus, *Hor. S.* 2, 8, 10, and *Sen. Ep.* 92: unda alte subjectat arenam, *Verg. G.* 3, 240: Nihil tam alte natura constituit, quo virtus non possit eniti, *Curt.* 7, 11, 10: alte maesti in terram cecidimus, *from on high*, *Varr.* ap. *Non.* 79, 16: eo calcem cribro succretam indito alte digitos duo, *to the height of two fingers*, *Cato, R. R.* 18, 7; so *Col. R. R.* 5, 6, 6.—**Comp.**: quae sunt humiliora neque se tollere a terrâ altius possunt, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 13, 37: tollam altius tectum, *id. Har. Resp.* 15, 33: altius praecincti, *Hor. S.* 1, 5, 5: pulvis in arvis altius ingreditur, *Verg. G.* 3, 75: caput altius effert, *id. ib.* 3, 553: altius atque cadant imbres, *id. E.* 6, 38 ubi v. *Forb.*: altius aliquid tenere, *Sen. Q. N.* 1, 5.—**Sup.**:

cum altissime volasset (aquila). Suet. Aug. 94. — **II.** Trop.: alte natus, Albin. 1, 379 (cf.: altus Aeneas, supra, P. a., A. II.): alte enim cadere non potest, Cic. Or. 28, 98: video te alte spectare, id. Tusc. 1, 34, 82; id. Rep. 6, 23, 25. — **Comp.**: altius se efferre, Cic. Rep. 6, 23, 25; 3, 3, 4: altius irae surgunt ductori, Verg. A. 10, 813: altius aliquid agitatur, Cels. 1 prooem.: attollitur vox altius, Quint. 11, 3, 65: verbis altius atque altius insurgentibus, id. 8, 4, 27. — **Sup.**: Ille dies virtutem Catonis altissime illuminavit, Vell. 2, 35: ingenium altissime adsurgit, Plin. Ep. 8, 4. — **B.** Deep, deeply (v. altus, P. a. B.). **I.** Lit.: ablaqueato ficus non alte, Cato, R. R. 36: ferrum haud alte in corpus descendere, Liv. 1, 41: alte vulnus adactum, Verg. A. 10, 850: Ov. M. 6, 266; Curt. 4, 6, 18; Cels. 5, 26, 30: timidum caput abdidit alte, Verg. G. 3, 422: alte consternunt terram frondes, deeply strewn, id. A. 4, 443: ut petivit Susprium alte! Plant. Cist. 1, 1, 58 (cf.: ingentem gemitum dat pectore ab imo, Verg. A. 1, 485): inter cupam pertundito alte digitos primoris tres, Cato, R. R. 21, 2: minimum alte pedem, Col. de Arb. 30. — **Comp.**: ne radices altius agant, Col. 5, 6, 8: terra altius effossa, Quint. 10, 3, 2: cum sulcus altius esset impressus, Cic. Div. 2, 23, 50: frigidus imber Altius ad vivum persedit, Verg. G. 3, 441: tracti altius gemitus, Sen. Ira, 3, 4, 2. — **Sup.**: (latromibus gladium) altissime demergit, App. M. 2, 32. — **II.** Trop., deeply, profoundly, far, from afar: privatus ut altum Dormiret, Juv. 1, 16: alte terminus haerens, Lucr. 1, 77: longo et alte petito prooemio respondere, Cic. Clu. 21, 58: ratio alte petita, Quint. 11, 1, 62: alte et a capite repetis, quod quaerimus, Cic. Leg. 1, 6, 18; id. Rep. 4, 4, 4; id. Sest. 13, 31. — **Comp.**: qui altius perspiciebant, had a deeper insight, Cic. Verr. 1, 7, 19: quae principia sint, repetendum altius videtur, must be sought out more deeply, id. Off. 1, 16: altius repetitae causae, Quint. 11, 1, 62: de quo si paulo altius ordiri ac repetere memoriam religionis videbor, Cic. Verr. 4, 105: Hisce tibi in rebus latest atque videndum, Lucr. 6, 647: altius suppressere iram, Curt. 6, 7, 35: altius aliquem percellere, Tac. A. 4, 54: altius metuere, id. ib. 4, 41: altius animis maerere, id. ib. 2, 82: cum verbum aliquod altius transferatur, Cic. Or. 25, 82: Altius omnem Expediam primam repetens ab origine famam, Verg. G. 4, 285; so, Tac. H. 4, 12: altius aliquid persequi, Plin. 2, 23, 31, § 35: hinc altius cura serpit, id. 4, 11, 13, § 87. — **Sup.**: qui vir et quantus esset, altissime inspexi, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 5.

† **alōe**, *es. f.* (n. in Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 14, 5; 1, 45, 5), = *άλωη*, the aloe, Plin. 27, 4, 5; used as a medicine, Cels. 1, 3, 2, 12; as a perfume, Vulg. Prov. 7, 17; ib. Cant. 4, 14; in embalming, ib. Joan. 19, 39. — On account of its bitterness, trop.: plus aloës quam mellis habet, * Juv. 6, 180.

Aloeus (trisyll.), *is* and *ēos, m.*, = *Ἄλωειος*, the name of a giant, father of Otus and Ephialtes, Hyg. Fab. 28; Luc. 6, 410; Claud. B. G. 68.

† **alōgia**, *ae. f.*, = *ἀλογία*. **I.** Irrational conduct or action, folly: ne tibi alogias excutiam, Sen. Mort. Claud. 7. — **II.** Dumbness, muteness, Aug. Ep. 86.

† **alōgnus**, *a, um, adj.*, = *ἀλογος*. **I.** In general, destitute of reason, irrational: animalia, Aug. Ep. 86. — **II.** Esp. **A.** In math.: aloga linea, one that does not correspond with another, Capitol. 6 fin. — **B.** In verse: alogus pes, irregular, which corresponds with no kind of measure, Capitol. 9, p. 329.

Alōidae, *arum, m.*, = *Ἀλωεΐδαι*, the sons of Aloeus, i. e. Otus and Ephialtes, Verg. A. 6, 582; Ov. M. 6, 117; Claud. B. G. 73.

Alōnē (Hal-), *es. f.* **I.** An island between Teos and Lebedas, Plin. 2, 87, 89, § 202. — **II.** An island in the Propontis, Plin. 5, 32, 44, § 151. — **III.** A colony of Massilia in Hisp. Tarrae, Mel. 2, 6, 6. — **IV.** A town in Britannia, Itin. Ant.

Alōni, *orum, m.*, a people of Mesopotamia, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 118.

Alōpe, *es. f.*, = *Ἀλωπη*. **I.** Daughter of Cercyon, and mother of Hippothoüs by Nephele, who changed her into a fountain, Hyg. Fab. 187. — **II.** A town in Locris, Liv. 42, 56; Plin. 4, 7, 12.

† **alōpēcia**, *ae. f.*, = *ἀλωπεκία*, the fox-sickness, in which the hair falls off, the fox-mange, a disease common among foxes (usu. in plur.), Plin. 20, 22, 87, § 239; 20, 5, 20, § 41.

† **alōpēcis**, *idis, f.*, = *ἀλωπεκίς*, a kind of vine which produces clusters resembling the tail of a fox: caudas volpium imitata alopecis, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42.

† **alōpēcūros**, *i, f.*, = *ἀλωπέκουρος* (fox-tail), a kind of plant, acc. to Sprengel, Saccharum cylindricum, Plin. 21, 17, 61, § 101.

† **alōpex**, *ecis, f.*, = *ἀλωπεκίας*, a kind of shark, also called, in pure Lat., volpes marina, sea-fox, thresher-shark: squalus vulpes, Cuv.; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145; cf.: volpes marinae simili in periculo glutunt, id. 9, 43, 67, § 145.

alōsa, *v. alausa*.

Alpes, *ium* (rare in sing., **Alpis**, *is*, = *Ἄλπεις*; cf. Rudd. I. p. 157, n. 78), *f.* = *αἱ Ἄλπεις* [v. albus], High mountains; and *κατ' ἐξοχήν*, the high mountains of Switzerland, the Alps, unknown to the Romans, in their whole extent, until the time of Augustus. The three principal ranges, running S.W. and N.E., are **I.** The western division between Italy and France, **A.** Alpes Maritimae, the Maritime Alps, extending from the sources of the Var, in a S.E. direction to the sea, between the present Nice and Piedmont. North of these are **B.** Alpes Cottiae (so called from Cottius, a prefect in that region under Augustus), the Cottian Alps, west of Augusta Taurinorum, whose highest peak was Alpis Cottia, now *Mont Genevre*. Next to these, on the north, **C.** Alpes Graiae (Graiae, a Celtic word of uncertain signif., sometimes falsely referred to Hercules Graus, Nep. Hann. 3, 4), the Graian Alps, extending to Mont Blanc (Alpis Graia is the Little St. Bernard). — **II.** East of these, the middle division, as the northern boundary of Italy, **A.** Alpes Penninae (so called from the deity Penninus, worshipped there; acc. to some, with the orthog. Poennae, erroneously, with reference to Hannibal), the Pennine or Vallisian Alps, between Vallais and Upper Italy, whose highest peak, Mons Penninus, the Great St. Bernard, seems to have been but little known even in the time of Caesar; v. Caes. B. G. 3, 1. Connected with these on the N.E. are, **B.** Alpes Lepontinae, the Lepontine Alps, the eastern continuation of which are **C.** Alpes Rhaeticae, the Rhaetic or Tyrolese Alps, extending to the Great Glockner. — **III.** The eastern division, **A.** Alpes Noricae, the Noric or Salzburg Alps. — **B.** Alpes Carnicae, the Carnic Alps. — **C.** Alpes Juliae (prob. so called from the Forum Julii, situated near), the Julian Alps, extending to the Adriatic Sea and Illyria. — Cf. Mann. Ital. 1. p. 31 sq.; 1. p. 263; 1. p. 271; 1. p. 192; 1. p. 189; id. Germ. p. 548: Alpes aenae, Verg. G. 3, 474: hibernae, Hor. S. 2, 5, 41; gelidae, Luc. 1, 183: saevae, Juv. 10, 166 al. — In sing.: quot in Alpe ferre, Ov. A. 3, 150: Alpis nubiferae colles, Luc. 1, 688: opposuit natura Alpinaeque nivemque, Juv. 10, 152: emissus ab Alpe, Claud. B. Gild. 82; id. Cons. Stil. 3, 285. — **IV.** Appel. for any high mountain (only poet.): genuinae Alpes, the Alps and Pyrenees, Sil. 2, 333; Sid. Apol. 5, 593; Prud. c. 3, 538. — Of Athos, Sid. Apol. 2, 510; 9, 43.

† **alpha**, *n. indecl.*, = *ἄλφα*, the Greek name of the first letter of the alphabet: hoc discont ante alpha et beta, before their letters, before they learn to read, Juv. 14, 209. — Hence, prov., the first in any thing (as beta was the second): alpha paenulorum... beta togatorum, Mart. 5, 26; so by character instead of name: Ego sum *α*, et *ω*, principium et finis, Vulg. Apoc. 1, 8; 21, 6; 22, 13.

alphābetum, *i, n.*, = *ἄλφα-βήτα*, the alphabet, Tert. Haeret. 50; Hier. Ep. 125.

* **Alphēias**, *idis, f.*, = *Ἀλφειάς* (sc. nympha), the nymph and fountain Arethusa, which unites its waters with the river Alpheus, Ov. M. 5, 487.

* **Alphēisiboea**, *ae. f.*, = *Ἀλφεισιβοία*, daughter of the Arcadian king Phegeus, and

wife of Alcmaon, who afterwards left her and married Callirrhoe. When her brothers slew him on this account, she, from anger at the murder, killed them, Prop. 1, 15, 19.

Alphēus (trisyll.) or **Alphēōs**, *i, m.*, = *Ἀλφειός*, the chief river in the Peloponnesus, now *Ryfia*. It rises in the southern part of Arcadia, not far from Asea, unites with the Eurotas, and then losing itself under ground, makes its appearance again in Megalopolis. It afterwards flows, in a north-west direction, through Arcadia to Elis, and then turns west from Olympia, and falls into the Ionian Sea. At its mouth there was a grove consecrated to Diana or Alpheus (Mann. Greece, 467 sq. 563). Its disappearance under ground gives occasion for the fable that it flows under the sea, and appearing again in Sicily, mingles with the waters of Arethusa. — Hence personified as the lover of the nymph Arethusa, Ov. M. 2, 250; 5, 599; id. Am. 3, 6, 29 (cf. Verg. E. 10, 1 sqq.). — Hence, **Alphēus**, *a, um, adj.*, = *Ἀλφειός*, of or pertaining to the Alpheus: Alpheae Pisae, founded by a colony from Pisa, in Elis, on the river Alpheus, Verg. A. 10, 179: Alpheae ripae, Claud. B. Get. 575.

† **alphus**, *i, m.*, = *ἀλφός*, a white spot upon the skin, Cels. 5, 28, 19; Prisc. de Diaceta, 15.

Alpicus, *a, um, adj.* [Alpes], a rare form for Alpinus. **Alpine**: PER MONTES ALPICOS, Inscr. Orell. 1613. — **Subst. plur.** the inhabitants of the Alpine regions: Alpicos conantes prohibere transtrum concidit, Nep. Hann. 3, 4.

Alpinus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], of or pertaining to the Alps. **Alpine**: rigor, Ov. M. 14, 794: nives, Verg. E. 10, 47: Padus, which rises among the Alps, Valgius ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 457: gentes, dwelling upon the Alps, Alpine people, Liv. 21, 43: Alpinus hostis, the Gauls who crossed the Alps and invaded Italy, Ov. F. 6, 358: Alpini mures, marmots, Plin. 8, 37, 55, § 132. — Horace, on account of a bombastic line of the poet M. Furius Bibaculus, in relation to the Alps (Juppiter hibernas cana nive conspuit Alpes), calls him jestingly Alpinus, S. 1, 10, 36; cf. id. 2, 5, 41; Weich. Poët. Latin. 334 sq.

Alpis, *v. Alpes*.

alsidena, a kind of onion: Caepae generā apud Graecos alsidena, Plin. 19, 6, 32, § 101.

alsiēnsis, *e, adj.* [v. 2. Alsius], of or pertaining to the city of Atinum: in Alsiensi (sc. agro), Cic. Mil. 20: populus, Liv. 27, 38.

† **alsine**, *es, f.* = *ἄλσινη*, a luxuriant plant, perh. chickweed: Stellaria nemorum, Linn.: Alsine, quam quidam myosoton appellant, nascitur in lucis, unde et alsine dicta est, Plin. 27, 4, 3, § 23.

alsiōsus, *a, um, adj.* [1. alsius], easily freezing, susceptible to cold: pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 3, 6: Alsiosa (Habrotonum et Adonium) admodum sunt, Plin. 21, 10, 34, § 60.

1. alsius or **alsus**, *a, um, adj.* [algeo], chilly, cold, cool (only once in Lucr. and twice in Cic.): alsia corpora, cold bodies, Lucr. 5, 1015. — The form alsus only in the comp. neutr.: Antio nihil quietius, nihil alsius, nihil amoenius, Cic. Att. 4, 8: Jam ἀποδνησιώ nihil alsius, nihil muscosius, id. Q. Fr. 3, 1; cf. Rudd. I. p. 179, n. 52.

2. Alsius, *a, um, adj.*, belonging to the maritime city Alsiuum, in Etruria (Vell. 1, 14; cf. Mann. Ital. 1. p. 380): litus, Sil. 8, 476: tellus, Rutil. Itin. Anton. p. 300.

altānus, *i, m.*, a south-southwest wind, between the Africus and Libonotus, Vitr. 1, 3, 10; cf. Plin. 2, 43, 44, § 114 (acc. to Isid. Orig. 13, 11, and Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 27, the sea winds were so called quod ab alto spirant).

altar and **altāre**, *aris, n.*, v. altaria.

altaria, *ium, n.* (ante-class. and class. only in plur.; later in sing., in three forms: **altāre**, *is, n.*, Fest. s. v. adulescit, p. 5; Isid. Orig. 15, 4: **altar**, *aris, n.*, Prud. c. 3, 5; Vincent. 2, 515, and 9, 212; and **altarium**, *ii, n.*, Inscr. Crel. 2519; Hier. Ep. 69. — **Abt.** altari, Petr. 135; Vulg. Gen. 33, 20; ib. Matt. 23, 20 al.) [cf. adoleo, adoleo, as sacrificial terms, Paul. ex Fest. p. 5 Müll., or altu-

from its height, id. ib. p. 29; Serv. ad Verg. E. 5, 66. **I.** That which was placed upon the altar proper (ara) for the burning of the victim (altaria sunt, in quibus igne adoletur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 5 Müll.; cf. id. ib. p. 29): celeres urunt altaria flammae, Tib. 4, 6, 17: structae diuis altariibus arae, Luc. 3, 404: aris altaria imponere, Quint. Decl. 12, 26; Sol. 9.—Hence, **II.** Poet. (pars protota), a high altar (built and ornamented with more splendor than the ara; cf. Voss ad Verg. E. 5, 66; Hab. Syn. 129): Conspersit aras adolentque altaria donis, Lucr. 4, 1237: en quattuor aras; Ecce duas tibi, Daphni, duas altaria Phoebae, two high altars to Phoebus, Verg. E. 5, 66 (ubi v. Wagn. and Voss): inter aras et altaria, i. e. in Capitolio, Plin. Pan. 1, 5: altaria thymiamatis, Vulg. Exod. 30, 27; ib. Rom. 11, 3 al.—Sng. (eccl. Lat.); aedificabit ibi altare Domino, Vulg. Gen. 12, 7; ib. Psa. 25, 6; ib. Matt. 5, 23: altare de terrâ facere, ib. Exod. 20, 24: altare lapideum, ib. ib. 20, 25: altare aureum, ib. Num. 4, 11; ib. Apoc. 8, 3 al. persaepe.—Also plur. of a single altar: a cuius altariibus, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, fin.: ab altariibus fugas, id. Har. Resp. 5: amoveri ab altariibus juvenem jussisset, Liv. 2, 12: Hannibalem altariibus admotum, id. 21, 1: altaria et aram complexa, Tac. A. 16, 31: sumptis in manus altariibus, Just. 24, 2; Suet. Aug. 94.

altarium, *ii. n., v. altaria iuit.*
alte, *adv., v. alo. P. a. fn.*
*** altégradus (altigr.)**, *a. um, adj.*, = alte gradus, walking erect, Tert. Vel. Virg. 17.

Altellus, *i. m., a surname of Romulus*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.

alter, *tera, tērum, adj.* (the measure of the gen. *sing.* altērius as paco primus is supported in good Latin only by examples from dactylic verse (but see alterius in trochaic measure, Plant. Capt. 2, 2, 56), in which ipsiūs, illiūs, istiūs, ūniūs, etc., are used as dactyls; on the contr., the regular measure altērius, as ditrochaicus, is sufficiently confirmed by the foll. verses of Enn., Ter., and Ter. Maur.: mox cum alterius abŷurgias bona, Enn. ap. Donat. ad Ter. Phoc. 2, 2, 25 (Sat. 29 Vahl.): alterius sna comparent commoda? ah! Ter. And. 4, 1, 4: nec alterius indigēns opis veni, Ter. Maur. p. 2432 P.; and sescuplō vel una vincet alterius singulum, id. ib. p. 2412 ib.; Prisc. p. 695 ib.; alterius is also commonly used as the gen. of alius, as alius is little used (v. h. v. *fn.*).—*Dat. sing. f.*: alterae, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 45; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 30; Caes. B. G. 5, 27; Nep. Eum. 1, 6; Col. 5, 11, 10 [a comp. form of al-ius; cf. Sanscr. antara = alius; Goth. anthar; Lith. antras = secundus; Germ. ander; Gr. ἄλλος; Engl. either, other; also Sanscr. itara = alius], the other of two, one of two, the other, ὁ ἄλλος. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: nam huic alterae patria quae sit, profecto nescio, Plant. Rud. 3, 4, 45: necesse est enim sit alterum de duobus, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 97: altera ex duobus legionibus, Caes. B. C. 2, 20: mihi cum viris ambobus est amicitia; cum altero vero magnus usus, Cic. Clu. 42, 117: alter consulum, Liv. 40, 59: alter ex censoribus, id. 40, 52: in altera parte fluminis legatum reliquit, on the other side, Caes. B. G. 2, 5; id. B. C. 3, 54: si quis te percuŷerit in dextera maxillam tuam, praecbe illi et alteram, Vulg. Matt. 5, 39; 28, 1.—Hence: alter above, one or both; commonly in the abbreviation: A. A. S. E. V. = alter ambove si eis videretur: utique C. Pansa. A. Hirtius consules alter ambove S. E. V. rationem agri habeant, Cic. Phil. 5 *fn.* Wermsd.; cf. id. ib. 8, 11; 9, 7 *fn.*; 14, 14 *fn.*; cf. Brison. Form. pp. 218 and 219: absente consulum altero ambobusve, Liv. 30, 23: ambo alterve, S. C. ap. Front. Aquaed. 100 *fn.*—**B.** Esp. **1.** **a.** In distributive clauses: alter... alter, the one... the other (cf. alius, II. A.): ὁ ἄλλος... ὁ ἄλλος: Si duobus praefueris coeques, lacuna nihil opus erit. Cum cinere eruto opus erit, altero praefurnio eruito, in altero ignis erit, Cato, R. R. 38, 9: alteram ille amat sororem, ego alteram, Plant. Bacch. 4, 4, 68; id. Am. 1, 2, 19; 1, 2, 20; Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 50: quorum alter exercitum perdidit, alter vendidit, Cic. Planc. 95; so id. Rose. Am. 6, 16: namque altera ex parte Bellovacii instabant; alteram Camulogenus tenebat, Caes. B. G. 7, 59

Herz.: conjunxit alteram (cortinam) alteri, Vulg. Exod. 36, 10; 36, 22; ib. Joan. 13, 14; ib. Rom. 12, 5.—**b.** In same sense, unus... alter, one... the other, as in later Gr. εἷς μὲν... ἕτερος δέ: vitis insitio una est per ver, altera est cum uva floret; ea optima est, Cato, R. R. 41, 1: Phorm. Una injuria est tecum. Chrem. Lege agito ergo. Phorm. Altera est tecum, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 90: uni epistolae respondi; venio ad alteram, Cic. Fam. 2, 17, 6: nomen uni Ada, et nomen alteri Sella, Vulg. Gen. 4, 19; ib. Matt. 6, 24: Erant duae factiones, quarum una populi causam agebat, altera optimatum, Nep. Phoc. 3, 1; Liv. 31, 21: consules coepere duo creari, ut si unus malus esse voluisset, alter eum coŷceret, Eutr. 1, 8: Duo homines ascenderunt in templum, unus pbarisaeus et alter publicanus, Vulg. Luc. 18, 10 al.—**c.** Sometimes a subst., or hic, ille, etc., stands in the place of the second alter: Epaminondas... Leonidas: quorum alter, etc... Leonidas autem, etc. Cic. Fin. 2, 30, 97; so Vell. 2, 71, 3: alter gladiator habetur, hic autem, etc., Cic. Rose. Am. 6, 17: quorum alteri Capioni cognomen est, iste, qui adest, magnus vocatur, id. ib. alter: corporis aegritudo, illum, etc., Flor. 4, 7.—Sometimes (a) one alter is entirely omitted (cf. alius, II. A.); ἕτερος, L. and S. I. 2.): duae turmae haesere: altera metu dedita hosti, pertinacior (sc. altera), etc., Liv. 29, 33: hujus lateris alter angulus ad orientem solem, inferior ad meridiem spectat, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: or (β) the form changed; dialecticam adiungunt et physicam, alteram quod habet rationem... Physicam quoque etc., Cic. Fin. 3, 21, 72, and 3, 22, 73.—Sometimes a further distributive word is added: alter adulescens decessit, alter senex, alius praeter hos infans, Sen. Ep. 66, 39: alter in vincula ducitur, alter insperatae praeficitur potestati, alius etc., Amm. 14, 11.—**d.** In plur.: nec ad vivos pertinet, nec ad mortuos; alteri nulli sunt, alteros non attingit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 38, 91: alteri dimicant, alteri victorem timent, id. Fam. 6, 3: binas a te accipi litteras; quarum alteris mihi gratulabare... alteris dicebas etc., in one of which... in the other, id. ib. 4, 14: quorum alteri adjuvabant, alteri etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 17: duplices similitudines, una rerum, alterae verborum, Auct. ad Her. 3, 20.—**e.** The second alter in a different case; alter alterius ova frangit, Cic. N. D. 2, 49: uterque numerus plenus, alter altera de causa habetur, Macr. Sann. Sc. p. 2: qui noxi ambo, alter in alterum causam conferant, Liv. 5, 11: alteri alteros aliquantum attriverant, Sall. J. 79, 4; so id. ib. 42, 4; 53, 7 al.—Also with alteruter: ne alteruter praecoŷpant, Nep. Dion. 4, 1.—With unus: quom inter nos sorderemus unus alteri, Plant. Truc. 2, 4, 30: dicunt unus ad alterum, Vulg. Ez. 33, 30: ne unus adversus alterum infleat pro alio, ib. 1 Cor. 4, 6.—With uterque: uterque suo studio delectatus contempsit alterum, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 4: utriusque alteris freti fimitibus sub imperium suum coigere, Sall. J. 18, 12.—With nemo, nullus, neuter: ut nemo sit alteri similis, Quint. 2, 9, 2: cum tot saeculis nulla referta sit causa, quae esset tota alteri similis, id. 7, prooem. 4: neutrum eorum contra alterum juvare, Caes. B. C. 1, 1, 3; ut neutra alteri officiat, Quint. 1, 1, 3.—After two subst., the first alter generally refers to the first subst., and the second to the second: Philippum rebus gestis superatum a filio, facilitate vi deo superiorem fuisse. Itaque alter semper magnus, alter saepe turpissimus, Cic. Off. 1, 26; cf. Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 21, Brem. ad Suet. Claud. 90.—Sometimes the order is reversed: contra nos (suum gratia et eloquentia) faciunt in hoc tempore: quarum alteram (i. e. eloquentiam) vereor, alteram (i. e. gratiam) metuo, Cic. Quinct. 1; so id. Off. 3, 18; 1, 12; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 9, 2, 6.—**2.** As a numeral = secundus, the second, the next, ὁ ἄλλος: primo die, alter dies, tertius dies, deinde reliquis diebus etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7: proximo, altero, tertio, reliquis consecutis diebus non intermittebas etc., id. Phil. 1, 13 Wermsd.; quadriennio post alterum consulatum, id. Sen. 4: die altero, Vulg. Jos. 10, 32: alteris Te mensis adhibet detum, i. e. at the dessert (= mensa secundâ), Hor. G. 4, 5, 31.—So, altera die, the next day, τῇ ἄλλῃ ἡμέρᾳ, τῇ ἑτέρᾳ; se altera die ad colloquium venturum, Caes. B. C. 3, 19;

Vulg. Gen. 19, 34; ib. Matt. 27, 62: die altero, ib. Num. 11, 32; ib. Jos. 5, 11 al.—So in comparative sense: altera die quam a Brundisio solvit, in Macedonia trajecit, Liv. 31, 14; Suet. Vit. 3: intermittere diem alterum quemque oportet, every other day, Cels. 3, 23; 3, 13; 4, 12: Olea non continuis annis, sed fere altero quoque fructum adfert, Col. R. R. 5, 8.—With *prapp.*: qui (Ptolemaeus) tum regnabat alter post Alexandream conditam, next after, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 82; so, fortunate puer, tu nunc eris alter ab illo, the second or next after him, Verg. E. 5, 49: alter ab undecimo jam tum me ceperat annus, id. ib. 8, 39.—Hence, **b.** Also with tens, hundreds, etc.: accipi tuas litteras, quas mihi Cornificus altero viciesimo die reddidit, on the twenty-second day, Cic. Fam. 12, 25 Manut.: anno trecentesimo altero quam condita Roma erat, in the three hundred and second year, Liv. 3, 33: viciesima et altera laedit, Manil. 4, 466—**c.** So of a number collectively: a rebbibus pedum XII, alteros pedum X, a second ten, Cato, R. R. 12, 2: ad Bratum hos libros alteros quinque mittemus, Cic. Tusc. 5, 41, 121: basia mille, deinde centum, dem mille altero, deum secunda centum, Cat. 5, 7.—So with the numeral understood: aurea mala decem misi; cras altera (sc. decem) mittam, a second ten, Verg. E. 3, 71.—Hence, **d.** Unus et alter, unus atque alter, unus alter, the one and the other. (a) For two (as in Gr. εἷς καὶ ἕτερος): unus et alter dies intercesserat, Cic. Clu. 26: adductus sum tuis unus et alteris litteris, id. Att. 14, 18: et sub eâ versus unus et alter erunt, Ov. H. 15, 182; so Suet. Tib. 63; id. Calg. 56; id. Claud. 12 (cf. id. Gram. 24: unum vel alterum, vel, cum plurimos, tres aut quattuor admittere).—(β) More freq. of an indef. number, one and another; and: unus alter, one or two: Unus et item alter, Ter. And. 1, 1, 50: mora si quem tibi item unum alterutrum diem abstulerit, Cic. Fam. 3, 9; so id. Clu. 13, 38; 13, 26: versus paulo concinnior unus et alter, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 74; so id. S. 1, 6, 102; 2, 5, 24; id. A. P. 15: ex illis unus et alter ait, Ov. F. 2, 394; id. Am. 2, 5, 22; Petr. 108; Plin. Pan. 45 Schwarz; cf. id. ib. 52, 2; Suet. Caes. 20; id. Galb. 14 al.: paucis loricae, vix uni alterive cassis aut galeae, Tac. G. 6.—**e.** Alterum tantum, as much more or again, twice as much (cf. Gr. ἕτερον τοσοῦτον or ἕτερον ποσούτῳ): etiam si alterum tantum perdundum est, perdam potiusquam sinam, etc., Plant. Ep. 3, 4, 81; so id. Bacch. 5, 2, 65: altero tanto aut sesqui major, Cic. Or. 56, 188: altero tanto longior, Nep. Eum. 8, 5; so Dig. 28, 2, 13: numero tantum alterum adiecit, Liv. 1, 36; so id. 10, 46: Auct. B. Hisp. 30; Dig. 49, 14, 3 al.—**f.** Alteri totidem, as many more: de alteris totidem scribere incipiamus, Varr. L. L. 8, 24 Müll.—**g.** To mark the similarity of one object to another in qualities, etc., a second, another (as in English, a second father, my second self, and the like). So, (a) With a proper name, used as an appellative (cf. alius, II. G.): Verres, alter Orcus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 50: alterum se Verrem putabat, id. ib. 5, 33 *fn.*; Hamilcar, Mars alter, Liv. 21, 10.—(β) With a com. noun: me sicut alterum parentem observat, Cic. Fam. 5, 8: altera patria, Flor. 2, 6, 42 al.—(γ) Alter ego, a second self, of very intimate friends (in the class, perhaps, only in Cic. Ep.; cf. ὁ ἑταῖρος, ἑτερος ἑγώ, Clem. Al. 450): vide quam mihi persuaserim te me esse alterum, Cic. Fam. 7, 5: me alterum se fore dixit, id. Att. 4, 1: quoniam alterum me reliquisset, id. Fam. 2, 15; Aus. praef. 2, 15.—(δ) Alter idem, a second self, like ἕτεροι αὐτοὶ, Arist. Eth. M. 8, 12, 3 (on account of the singularity of the expression, introduced by tamquam): amicus est tamquam alter idem, Cic. Lael. 21, 82.—**3.** The one of two, either of two, without a more precise designation, for alteruter: non uterque sed alter, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132: fortasse utrumque, alterum certo, id. Att. 11, 18: melius peribimus quam sine alteris vestrum vivemus, Liv. 1, 13: nec rogarem, ut mea de vobis altera amica foret, Ov. A. A. 3, 520: ex duobus quorum alterum petis, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 7, 3: ex duobus (quorum necesse est alterum verum), etc., Quint. 5, 10, 69: ac si necesse est in alterum errare partem, maluerim etc., id. 10, 1, 26; 1, 4, 24; 9, 3, 6 al.—Once also with a negative, neither of two: hos, tamquam ne-

dios, nec in alterius favorem inclinatos, miserat rex, Liv. 40, 20, 4.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Another of a class = alius (as opp. to one's self, to another); subst., another, a neighbor, a fellow-creature, ὁ πῆλας (so sometimes ἑτέρος, Xen. Cyr. 2, 3, 17); cf. Ochs. Eclog. 90 and 458 (alter designates the similarity of two objects; alius a difference in the objects contrasted): si INVIAM FAXIT ALTERUM, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Gell. 20, 1. qui alterum incusat probrum, cum ipsum se inveni oportet, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 58; id. Am. prol. 84: mox dum alterius abiguras bona, quid censes dominis esse animi? Enn. ap. Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25: ut malis gaudeant atque ex incommodis Alterius sua ut comparent commoda, Ter. And. 4, 1, 3; qui alteris exitium parat, etc., Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 39: qui nihil alterius causa facit et metitur suis commodis omnia, Cic. Leg. 1, 14: ut aequae quisque altero delectetur ac se ipso, id. Off. 1, 17, 56; 1, 2, 4: scientem in errore alterum inducere, id. ib. 3, 13, 55 et saep.: cave ne portus occupet alter, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 32 Schmid.: nil obstat tibi, dum ne sit te ditior alter, id. S. 1, 1, 40; 1, 5, 33: canis parvulus cum rogasset alterum, ut etc., Phaedr. 1, 19: nec patientem sessoris alterius (equum) primus ascendit, Suet. Caes. 61; id. Tib. 58: in quo judicium alterum, te ipsum condemnas, Vulg. Rom. 2, 1: nemo quod suum est quaerat, sed quod alterius, ib. 1 Cor. 10, 24; 14, 17: sic in se met ipso tantum gloriam habebit et non in altero, ib. Gal. 6, 4 al.—Hence, alter with a neg. or neg. question and comp., as an emphatic expression (mostly ante-class.; cf. alius, II. H.): scelestiorem nullum illucere alterum, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 22: scelestiorem in terra nullam esse alteram, id. Cist. 4, 1, 8: qui me alter audacior est homo? id. Am. 1, 1, 1; id. Ep. 1, 1, 24.—**B.** The other, the opposite: alterius factionis principes, the leaders of the opposite party, Nep. Pelop. 1, 4 (cf. id. ib. 1, 2: adversariae factioni): studiosiorem partis alterius, Suet. Tib. 11.—**C.** In gen., different: quotiens te speculo videris alterum, Hor. C. 4, 10, 6: abeunt post carmen alteram (Gr. ἑτέρος, q. v. L. and S. III.), Vulg. Jud. 7.—**D.** In the lang. of augury, euphem. for infaustus, unfavorable, unpropitious, Fest. p. 6 (V. L. and S. Gr. Lex. s. v. ἑτέρος, III. 2.).

ALTE The gen. alterius commonly serves as gen. of alius instead of alius, Cic. Fam. 15, 1, 1; id. Att. 1, 5, 1; 1, 20, 2; Caes. B. G. 1, 36, 1; Sall. C. 52, 8; Liv. 21, 13, 3; 22, 14, 4; 26, 8, 2; 28, 37, 6 al.; Col. 8, 17, 2; 11, 2, 87; 12, 22, 2; Sen. Ep. 72, 10; 102, 3; id. Ben. 4, 3, 1; id. Ot. Sap. 4, 1; id. Brev. Vit. 16, 2; id. Q. N. 2, 34, 1 al.; Quint. 7, 9, 8; 8, 3, 73 al.; Tac. A. 15, 25; id. H. 2, 90; Plin. Ep. 10, 114, 2; Suet. Caes. 61; id. Tib. 58 al.; Gell. 2, 28 al.—It also stands as correlative to alius: alius inter cenandum solutus est, alterius continuata mors somno sed, Sen. Ep. 66, 39: cum inventum sit ex veris (gemmis) generis alterius in aliud falsas traducere, Plin. 37, 12, 75, § 197; Plin. Pan. 2, 6 (Neue, Formeln. II. p. 216).

ALTE **ALTE**, adv. [alter], for alias, acc. to Paul. ex. Fest. p. 27 Müll.

ALTE **ALTE**, e. adj. [altercor], quarrelsome, contentious: sermo, Arn. 5, p. 156.

ALTE **ALTE**, ōnis, f. [id.], a strife or contest in words, a dispute, debate; either with or without passion: ἀγοστῶν λόγος, Gloss. Philox. (perh. not entirely dignified, since Cic. uses it several times in his Epist. and philol. writings; but in his Orat. disceptatio and contentio generally take its place). **I.** In gen.: in pauciores avidos altercatio est, *Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 11: dies consumptus est altercatione Lentuli consulis et Caninii tribuni plebis, Cic. Fam. 1, 2: redeo ad altercationem, id. Att. 1, 16 med.; so id. ib. 4, 13: oritur mihi magna de re altercatio cum Velleio, id. N. D. 1, 6, 15; Liv. 4, 6: magna ibi non disceptatio modo, sed etiam altercatio fuit, id. 38, 32; 1, 7, 10, 40; 35, 17: Cn. Domitius collegae suo altercatione ortā obiect, quod etc., Val. Max. 9, 1, 4; Tac. H. 4, 7: verborum altercatio, Scrib. Comp. 181: in altercatione barbam invadere, Suet. Caes. 71.—**II.** Esp., in rhet., an altercation; a kind of discourse in a court of justice, which is not continuous, but where one seeks to vanquish his opponent by interposed questions, sometimes

mingled with abuse (cf. Quint. 6, 3, 4; 4, 1, 28, and altercor, II.), Cic. Brut. 44, 164.

ALTE **ALTE**, ōnis, m. [altercor], an orator who strives to conquer his antagonist by interrogatories, a disputant (cf. altercatio, II.): bonus alterator vitio iracundiae caret, Quint. 6, 4, 10; so id. 6, 4, 15; Front. Ver. Imper. 1.

ALTE **ALTE**, are, act. form for altercor (ante and post-class.), to wrangle, quarrel: cum patre altercasti, *Ter. And. 4, 1, 28.—**Pass.**: ne, dum de his alteratur, ipsius negotii disceptatio proteletur, Inst. Just. 4, 13, 10.

ALTE **ALTE**, ōnis, 1, c. dep. [alter], to have a discussion or difference with another, to dispute; to wrangle, quarrel, etc. (constr. cum aliquo, inter se, and aliquid with acc. and absol.). **I.** In gen.: cur illa hic mecum altercata est? Pac. ap. Non. 470, 7: Labienus altercari cum Valinio incipit, Caes. B. C. 3, 19: mulierum ritu inter nos altercantes, Liv. 3, 68.—Once with acc.: dum hunc et hujusmodi sermonem altercamur, App. M. 2, p. 115, 40: nimium altercando veritas amittitur, P. Syr. ap. Gell. 17, 14.—**II.** Esp., in rhet. lang., to strive to gain the victory over an opponent in a court of justice by putting questions for him to answer (cf. altercatio, II.): Crassus in altercando invenit parem neminem, in cross-examining, Cic. Brut. 43.—Hence poet., in gen. to contend, struggle with: altercante libidinibus pavore, *Hor. S. 2, 7, 57.

ALTE **ALTE**, ōnis, f. [alter], a herb, hennbane: quae (herba) Apollinaris, apud Arabas altercum sive altercaegenum, apud Graecos vero hyoscyamus appellatur, Plin. 25, 4, 17, § 35; Scrib. Comp. 181.—Form **ALTE** **ALTE**, App. Herb. 4.

ALTE **ALTE**, adv., conjectured by Ritschl in Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 123, after the analogy of illum, istum, utrumque, olim, v. Ritschl ad h. l.

ALTE **ALTE**, i, n., = alternatio, alternation, change: aëris, Claud. Mam. Stat. Anim. 3, 8.

ALTE **ALTE**, adv. [alternatus], alternately, by turns: gaudium atque aegritudinem alternatim sequi, Claud. Quadrig. Ann. ap. Non. 76, 11; so Amm. 29, 2 fin.

ALTE **ALTE**, ōnis, f. [alternō], an interchange, an alternation (post-class.). **I.** In gen.: per vices successio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.; id. Gen. S. 7, 5: pedes incertis alternationibus commovere, App. M. 10, p. 243, 12.—**II.** Esp., t. t. in the jurists, an alternation, this or that, Dig. 47, 10, 7; 13, 4, 2; 11, 3, 9.

ALTE **ALTE**, alternis, and alternā, adv. v. alternus fin.

ALTE **ALTE**, ōni, ōni, 1, v. a. and n. [alternus]: aliquid, to do one thing and then another; to do a thing by turns to interchange with something, to alternate (first in the poets of the Aug. per., later most freq. in Pliny): alternare vices, Ov. M. 15, 409: alternant spesque timorque fidem, make it at one time credible, at another not, id. H. 6, 38: hirundines in fetu summa aequitate alternant cibum, i. e. give to the young their food in succession, Plin. 10, 33, 49, § 92; so id. 15, 3, 3, § 12; 29, 4, 20, § 68; Col. 5, 6, 4; Sil. 1, 554; 2, 354; 11, 60; *Suet. Ner. 1.—Without an obj.: haec alternanti potior sententia visa est, hesitating, Verg. A. 4, 287: alternantes proelia miscent, fight by turns, id. G. 3, 220: arborum fertilitas omnium fere alternat, alternates, i. e. they bear every other year, Plin. 16, 6, 7, § 18; so id. 31, 3, 23, § 40; 37, 10, 60, § 167.—With cum: cum symphoniā alternasse, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 84.

ALTE **ALTE**, a, um, adj. [alter], one after the other, by turns, interchangeable, alternate (class. and also poet.). **I.** In gen.: (Sem)ynis. ALTERNI. ADVOCAPIT. CONCTOS (i. e. Semones alterni advocate cunctos), Carm. Fr. Arv. 36 (v. advoco fin.): alternā vice inire, Enn. ap. Charis. p. 214 P. (Trag. v. 151 Vahl.): alternae arbores, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 138: Alterno tenebras et lucem tempore signi, Lucr. 5, 978: ex duabus orationibus capita alterna recitare, Cic. Clu. 51, 140: alternis trabibus ac saxis, with beams and stones regularly interchanged, Caes. B. G. 7, 23 Herz.: (bibere) alternis diebus modo aquam, modo vinum, Cels. 3, 2: Alterno terram quantum pede, Hor. C. 1, 4, 7: per alternas vices, Ov. P. 4, 2, 6: vix hostem, alterni si congregiamur, habemus, Verg. A. 12, 233; 6, 121: alternum

foedus amicitiae, Cat. 109, 6: alternus motus, mutual or reciprocal fear, Liv. 26, 25; cf. id. 23, 26: alternas servant praetoria ripas, the opposite, Stat. S. 1, 3, 25: aves, the eagles which stand opposite to each other, Claud. Mall. Theod. prol. 16 (v. the passage in its connection): alternis paene verbis T. Manlii factum laudans, with almost every other word, Liv. 8, 30: alternis dicetis; amant alterna Camenae, responsive song, Verg. E. 3, 59: versusus alternis, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 146: alternis apud sermonibus, alternate discourse, i. e. dialogue, id. A. P. 81.—Of verses: interchanging between hexameter and pentameter, elegiac: pedes alternos esse oportebit, Cic. de Or. 3, 50, 193: epigramma alternis versusus longiusculis, id. Arch. 10, 25; Ov. H. 15, 5: canere alterno carmine, id. F. 2, 121; so id. Tr. 3, 1, 11; 3, 1, 56; 3, 7, 10 (cf. modos impares, id. ib. 2, 220).—**II.** Esp., in the Roman courts of justice the accused, and afterwards the accuser, could alternately reject all the judges appointed by the praetor; hence, alterna consilia or alternos iudices reicere, to reject by turns, Cic. Vatin. 11, 27; id. Planc. 15, 36: cum alternae civitates rejectae sunt, id. Verr. 2, 2, 13.—Comp. and sup. are not used.—Adv. (only in post.). **A.** Form **ALTE** **ALTE**, alternately, only in Sen. Q. N. 7, 12 med.

ALTE **ALTE**, alternis (abl. plur.; sc. vicibus), alternately, by turns (poet. and prose; freq. in Lucr.; not in Cic.), Lucr. 1, 524; 1, 768; 1, 1011; 1, 1066; 3, 373; 4, 790; 6, 570; Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 9; Verg. E. 3, 59; id. G. 1, 71; 1, 79; Liv. 2, 2 med.; Sen. Ep. 120 fin.; Plin. Ep. 18, 2.—**C.** Form **ALTE** **ALTE**, neutr. plur., Plin. 11, 37, 51, § 138 Jan; App. M. 10, p. 247, 8 Elm.

ALTE **ALTE**, plicis: duplex, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.

ALTE **ALTE**, alterutra, Paul. ex Fest. p. 7 Müll.

ALTE **ALTE**, alterūter, alterūtra (more freq. than altera utra), alterūtrum (more freq. than alterum utrum), adv. (in the obliq. cas. arch. alterutrius, alterutri, etc.; cf. Prisc. p. 667; 693 P.; gen. and dat. f. alterutrius, Charis. p. 132 ib.). **I.** One of two, the one or the other, either, no matter which (rare but class.): AD. ALTEUTRYUM. SIBI. REDDIDERUNT, Carm. Fr. Arv. 28: videro esse recessu alterutrum, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 18: si in alterutro peccandum sit, malo videri nimis timidum quam parum prudens, id. Marcell. 7; so id. Fam. 6, 3, 9, 6; id. Att. 10, 1; Caes. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8, 3 fin.: Alterutrum velox victoria fronde coronat, *Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 64; Nep. Dion. 4, 1.—With both parts declined (prob. only in the two foll. exs.): alteriusutrius causa, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 693 P.: longitudo alterius utrius, Cic. Prof. Fragn. ib.—**II.** = uterque, both: necessarium fuit alterutrum foris et sub dio esse, Col. praef. 12.

ALTE **ALTE**, v. the foll. art.

ALTE **ALTE**, adv., on both sides, in both cases: in causa alterutrimquedus est, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 64, where Jan reads alterutrāque.

ALTE **ALTE**, ae, f., = ἀλθαία, wild mallows, marsh-mallows, = hibiscum: Althaea officinalis, Linn.; Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 222; Pall. Oct. 14, 11; App. Herb. 38.

ALTE **ALTE**, ae, f., = Ἀλθαία, daughter of Thestius, wife of Aeneas, king of Calydon, and mother of Meleager, whom, in revenge for the death of her brothers slain by him in the Calydonian hunt, she killed, by burning the brand on the preservation of which his life depended, Ov. M. 8, 446; 8, 511; 8, 531; cf. Hyg. Fab. 171.

ALTE **ALTE**, a, um, adj. [alte-cinctus], high girded, i. e. active, busy (cf. accingo, II. B.): ex alticinctis unus atriensibus, Phaedr. 2, 5, 11.

ALTE **ALTE**, a, um, adj. [alte-coma]; of trees, having foliage high up or on the top: cupressus, Tert. Jud. Dom. c. 8.

ALTE **ALTE**, a, um, adj. [alte-jugum], that has a lofty summit: montes, Paul. Nol. Nat. XIII. S. Fel. 660 Mur.

ALTE **ALTE**, a, um, adj. [alte-lana], of deep, thick wool: BERBECKS, ARISTES, Fragn. Fr. Arv. ap. Marin. p. 145 and Inscr. Orell. 1798; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 170.

ALTE **ALTE**, ii, m. [altitilis], one that fattens birds, esp. fowls, Inscr. Orell. 2866; In-

scr. Murat. 906, 9; cf. altiliaris: ἄρπιθο-
 ρόφος. Gloss. Philox.

altis, e. *adj.* [alo]. **I. Pass.** **A.** *Fat-
 tened*, esp. of domestic animals (syn. sagi-
 natus): boves, Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 20: cochleae,
 Plin. 9, 56, 56, § 174: avium altitium, Vulg.
 3 Reg. 4, 23. — Hence, *absol.*: altis (sc.
 avis), a *fattened bird*, esp. of fowls: satur
 altitium, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 35: minor altis, Juv.
 5, 168; 5, 115: carnes altitium, Vulg. Ez. 39,
 18; and *neutr.*: altitia: tauri mei et altitia
 occisa sunt, ib. Matt. 22, 4. — **B.** *Fat, full,
 large*: gallina, Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 139; so id.
 17, 24, 37, § 220; Auct. Priap. 32. — Of plants:
 asparagi, Plin. 19, 4, 19, § 2. — Of athleteae:
 homines, Tert. Spect. 18. — **C.** In Plaut.
 once trop. for *rich, abundant*: divitiis maxi-
 mis, dote altiti atque opimā, a *fat and rich
 dowry*. Plaut. Cist. Fragm. ap. Non. 72, 18;
 cf. id. Capt. 2, 2, 31. — **II.** *Act., nutritive,
 nourishing*: sanguis, Macr. S. 7, 4.

Altinum, i, n., = Ἀλτινον, a town in
 the north of Italy, near Venice, at the mouth
 of the river Siliis, upon the shore of the Adri-
 atic Sea, distinguished for its fat sheep and
 magnificent villas; now *Altino*, Mart. 14,
 155; Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 118; 3, 18, 22, § 126;
 cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 85, 86. — Hence, **Altinus**,
 a, um, *adj.*, pertaining to Altinum, Col. 6,
 24. — **Altinas**, atis, the same, Col. 7, 2, 3.
 — **Altinates**, ium, m., *its inhabitants*,
 Plin. Ep. 3, 2.

altipendulus, a, um, *adj.* [alte-pen-
 do], *hanging high*: aliquot reliquimus al-
 tipendulos vindemiae superstites, M. Aur.
 Ant. ap. Front. Ep. ad M. Caes. 4, 6.

altipeta, ae, *adj.* *comm.* [alte-peto],
aspiring, high flying: levitas, Paul. Nol.
 Ep. 12 *med.*

altipotens, ntis, *adj.* [alte-potens], *of
 high power, very mighty*, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 32.

altisonus, a, um, *adj.* [alte-sonus]. **I.**
High-sounding, sounding from on high (very
 rare and only poet.): cardo, Enn. ap. Cic.
 Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. Rel. p. 25 Rib.); in alti-
 sono caeli clupei, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, § 19
 Müll.; Juppiter, Cic. Carm. Div. 1, 47: pa-
 rens, Sen. Herc. Oet. 530: maritus, *Claud.
 Ep. 2, 27. — **II.** *Trop., high, sublime*: Maro,
 *Juv. 11, 179.

altispec, spicis, m. [alte-specio], *look-
 ing down from a height*, Att. ap. Non. 357, 7
 dub.

altitōnans, antis, *adj.* [alte-tonans],
thundering from on high: Juppiter, Enn.
 Ann. 2, 6: pater altitonans, i. e. *Jupiter*,
 Cic. Carm. Div. 1, 12. — Hence, in gen., of
 wind, *loud-roaring*: Voltumnus, *Lucr. 5,
 745.

altitōnus, a, um, *adj.* [alte-tonus], =
 altitonans: flammæe zonæ, Varr. ap. Prob.
 ad Verg. E. 6, 31.

altitudo, dinis, f. [altus], *height or depth*
 (cf. alo, p. a. *mit.*). **I.** *Height, altitude* (syn.:
 altum, cacumen, culmen, vertex, apex). **A.**
 Lit.: altitudinem temperato, Calo, R. R. 22,
 23: altitudo aedium, Cic. Off. 3, 16: monti-
 um, id. Agr. 2, 19; Vulg. Isa. 37, 24: in hac
 immensitate altitudinum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20:
 navis, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: muri, Nep. Them.
 6, 5: moenium, Tac. H. 3, 20; so *absol.*: fore
 altitudines, quas cepissent hostes (sc. mon-
 tium), heights, Liv. 27, 18. — **B.** *Trop., height,
 loftiness*: elatio atque altitudo orationis,
 Cic. Brut. 17: fortunæ et gloriae, id. Rab.
 Post. 16: animi, greatness of soul, nobleness
 of mind, id. Fam. 4, 13, 7; so Liv. 4, 6 *fin.*,
 Gell. 17, 2 et saep. — **II.** *Depth* (syn.: altum,
 profundum). **A.** Lit.: spelunca infinita alti-
 tudine, Cic. Ver. 2, 4, 48; so id. ib. 2, 5, 27;
 id. Div. 1, 43: fuminis, Caes. B. G. 4, 17:
 maris, id. ib. 4, 25: terrae, Vulg. Matt. 13,
 5; ib. Marc. 4, 5: plagae, Cels. 7, 7, § 9. — **B.**
Trop., depth, extent (eccl. Lat.): O altitudo
 divitiarum sapientiae et scientiae Dei,
 Vulg. Rom. 11, 33. — **SPEC.** *depth of soul,
 secrecy, reserve*, Gr. βαβυρῆς: exercenda est
 facilitas et altitudo animi, quae dicitur, i. e.
 a *serenity or calmness that conceals the real
 feelings*, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 88. — In mal. part.:
 ad simulanda negotia altitudo ingenii in-
 credibilis, Sall. J. 95, 3: per illos dies egit
 altitudine animi, Tac. A. 3, 44; id. H. 4, 86:
 altitudines Satanae, deep plots, Vulg. Apoc.
 2, 24.

altisculē, adv., v. altiusculus.
altiusculus, a, um, *adj. dim.* [altus],
rather high, a little too high (only in the foll.

exs.): usus est calcamentis altiusculis,
 *Suet. Aug. 73. — *Adv.*: **altiusculē**, some-
 what highly, App. M. 8 *fin.*; 2, p. 117, 34
 Elm.

altivolans, antis, *adj.* [alte-volans],
flying high, soaring: genus antivolantum
 (i. e. aves), Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann.
 v. 84 Vahl.): altivolans solis rota, *Lucr. 5,
 433.

altivólus, a, um, *adj.* [alte-volo], *flying
 high, soaring*: aves, Plin. 10, 19, 21,
 § 42.

alto, are, v. a. [altus], *to make high, to
 raise, elevate* (only in the foll. exs.), Sid. Ep.
 8, 9: sol altatus, id. ib. 2, 2.

altor, oris, m. [alo]. **I.** *Subst., a nour-
 isher, sustainer, foster-father*: omnium re-
 rum educator et altor, *Cic. N. D. 2, 34: al-
 tore recepto, Ov. M. 11, 101: Curetes altores
 Jovis, *Sall. ap. Lact. 1, 21 *fin.*; so *Tac.
 A. 6, 37: Sen. Herc. Fur. 1247; *Stat. S. 2,
 1, 69. — Worshipped as a god, Varr. Fragm.
 p. 226 Bip.; cf. Aug. Civ. Dei, 23 *fin.* — **II.**
Adj., nutritious: suci altores, Nemes. Cyn.
 257.

altrínsecus, adv. [for alterim-secus
 from alter-secus] (ante- and post-class.;
 ante-class. only in Plaut. in the foll. exs.).

I. *At or on the other side*: quid, malum, ad-
 stas? quin retines altrínsecus? Plaut. Mil.
 2, 5, 36; so id. Ps. 3, 2, 73; 1, 3, 123; id.
 Rud. 4, 4, 114; id. Merc. 5, 4, 16: fenestrae,
 quae foris (outwardly) urbem prospiciunt,
 et altrínsecus (within) fores, etc., App. M.
 1, p. 111, 41; so id. ib. 2, p. 122, 39. — With
 gen.: aedium, App. M. 3, p. 137, 2. — **II.** (Post-
 class.) *From or on both sides*, = ab utraque
 parte: venientes altrínsecus, Lact. 8, 6; so
 Amm. 25, 7; Treb. Poll. Gall. p. 309; Fulg.
 Prisc. Serm. p. 560, 9: utraque partes con-
 tra se altrínsecus posuit, over against each
 other on each side, Vulg. Gen. 15, 10: brach-
 ioli duo altrínsecus (fecit), stays on each
 side, ib. 2 Par. 9, 18. — Cf. Hand, Turs. I.
 pp. 282-284.

altrix, icis, f. [altor], a female nourish-
 er, cherisher, sustainer (mostly poet.; cf.
 alumnus); Calydonia altrix terra exsue-
 rantum virum, Pac. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 18
 Müll.: eorum eadem terra parens, altrix,
 patria dicitur, Cic. Fl. 26; id. Tim. 10: al-
 tricem Ulixi, Verg. A. 3, 273. — Without ter-
 ra: altricis extra limen Apuliae, *Hor. C.
 3, 4, 10; so once in Cic.: Romani nominis,
 Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 12, 20: Idā altrice relic-
 tā (since Hermaphroditus had been brought
 up there), Ov. M. 4, 293: Sanguinis altricem
 non pudet esse lupanem, *Prop. 5, 1, 38: bel-
 lorum bellatorumque virorum, Sil. 1, 218.
 — Esp. of a wet-nurse, Ov. M. 11, 683; so
 Stat. Th. 1, 602; Sil. 2, 1, 96; Sen. Hippol.
 251; id. Herc. Oet. 450; Gell. 12, 20.

altrovorsum, contr. **altrosursus**,
adv. [alter-versum], *on the other side*, = ab
 altera parte: rerum altrovorsum quom-
 meam mecum rationem puto, *Plaut. Cas.
 3, 2, 25: pudicissimā illā uxore altrosursus
 discusā, App. M. 9, p. 230, 7.

altum, i, n., v. altus, p. a. from alo.

1. altus, a, um, p. a. from alo.

2. altus, us, m. [alo], a *nourishing,
 support*: terrae altu, Macr. S. 1, 20 *fin.*
alucinatio (all- or hall-), onis, f.
 [alucinor], a *wandering of mind, dreami-
 ness, reverie* (acc. to Non. 121, 20, used even
 by the old writers (veteres); but, except in
 the passage quoted by him from an author
 not named, it is found only in the foll. exs.),
 Sen. Vit. Beat. 26; Arn. 4, p. 152, and 6,
 p. 194.

***alucinātor** (all- or hall-), oris, m.
 [id.], *one who is wandering in mind, a
 dreamer, a silly fellow*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 75
 Müll.

alūcinor (better than all- or hall-;
 cf. Gron. ad Gell. 16, 12, 3), ātus, i, v. *dep.*
 [prob. from ἀλῦω, ἀλῦσω; ἀλῆ, ἀλῆκη; cf.
 Gell. 16, 12, 3], *to wander in mind, to talk
 idly, prate, dream* (syn.: aberro, deliro, des-
 ipeo, insanio): alucinari: aberrare et non
 consistere, atque dissolvi et obstupesceri at-
 que tardari, Non. 121, 20 (apparently not
 used before the time of Cic., yet cf. aluci-
 natio): quae Epicurus oscitans alucinatus
 est, Cic. N. D. 1, 26, 72: suspicor hunc aluci-
 nari, id. Att. 15, 29; Gell. 16, 12, 3: indi-
 cium vagi animi et alucinantis, id. 4, 20, 8:
 epistolae nostrae debent interdum aluci-

nari, to follow no definite train of thought,
 to digress freely, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 9: alucinans
 pastor, Col. 7, 3, 26.

***alucita**, ae, f.; acc. to Fulg., a *gnat*
 = culex: vernalis me alucitae molestia
 bant, Petr. ap. Fulg. p. 566, 25 Lips.

alum (hal-), n., or **alus**, i, f., a *plant*.
I. *Camfrey*: Symphytum officinale, Linn.;
 Plin. 27, 6, 24, § 41; 26, 7, 26, § 42: App.
 Herb. 59. — **II.** *A kind of garlic*, Plin. 19,
 6, 34, § 116.

alūmen, inis, n. [Doed., Syn. VI. p. 16,
 compares ἀλῦμα ἀλειμμα = unguent, alūm,
 Cels. 5, 5; 5, 6; Plin. 35, 15, 52, § 183 sqq.;
 Col. 6, 13, 1; Vit. 2, 6; 8, 3; cf. Gell. 15, 1,
 § 59; Marc. Emp. 25.
Alumento, Alumento (Lindem.),
 for Laomedon, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 18
 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.

alūminatūs, a, um, *adj.* [alumen],
tinctured with alūm: aqua, Plin. 31, 6, 32,
 § 59; Marc. Emp. 25.

alūminōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *alumi-
 nous, full of alūm*; only in Vit. 8, 3; Plin.
 31, 3, 28, § 48.

alūma, ae, v. alumnus, i. B.

alūmno, are, v. a. [qs. contr. of alūmo,
 from alo], *to nourish, bring up, educate*
 (post-class.): puellam prodidit vicinis alū-
 mandam, App. M. 10, p. 249, 41; so id. ib. 6,
 p. 182, 36; Mart. Cap. 9, p. 302. — In a *dep.*
 form: canes rabidos, quos ad tutelae praes-
 idia curiose fuerant alūmatī, App. M. 8,
 p. 209, 8 Elm.

alūmnus, a, um, *adj.* [qs. contr. of alū-
 menos, from alo]. **I.** *That is nourished,
 brought up*; for the most part *subst.*

A. *alūmnus*, i, m., a *nursling, a pupil, fos-
 ter-son*. **1.** Lit. (most freq. in the poets):
 desiderio alūmnūm (= alūmorum), Pac.
 ap. Non. 243, 6 (Trag. Rel. p. 116 Rib.); erus
 alūmnus tuus sum, Plaut. Merc. 4,
 5, 7: quid vocat dulci nutricula majus
 alūmno? Hor. Ep. 1, 4, 8; Verg. A. 11, 33:
 Tityon terrae omniparentis alūmnus, id.
 ib. 6, 595; so Ov. M. 4, 524; cf. with 421:
 legionum alūmnus, i. e. *brought up in the
 camp*, Tac. A. 1, 44; cf. id. 1, 41: Vatinius
 sutrinae tabernae alūmnus, id. ib. 15, 34:
 suum flevit alūmnus, Val. Fl. 8, 94: alū-
 mni hominum peccatorum, *Vulg. Num. 32,
 14. — Of the inhabitants of a country (cf.
 altrix): Italia alūmnus suum summo sup-
 plicio fluxum videret, Cic. Ver. 2, 5, 66;
 of cattle: Faune, abeas parvis Aequus alū-
 mnus, Hor. C. 3, 13, 3; so id. ib. 3, 23, 7. —

2. *Trop.*: ego itaque pacis, ut ita dicam,
 alūmnus, Cic. Phil. 7, 3: alūmnus fortunæ,
 a *child of fortune*, Plin. 7, 7, 5, § 43. — Hence,
 of pupils: Platonis alūmnus, pupil, disciple,
 Cic. Fin. 4, 26: alūmnus disciplinae meae,
 id. Fam. 9, 14. — **B.** *alūma*, ae, f., a *fos-
 ter-daughter, a pupil*: nostra haec alūma,
 Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 96: Italia omnium terra-
 rum alūma eadem et parens (i. e. quae ab
 aliis terris alitur), Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 39: ali-
 quam filiam et alūmam praedicare, Suet.
 Claud. 39: trepidam hortatur alūmam,
 Val. Fl. 5, 358. — Of frogs: aqual dulcis
 alūmae, Poët. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15. — *Trop.*:
 cana veritas Atticae philosophiae alūma,
truth, the foster-child of Attic philosophy,
 Varr. ap. Non. 243, 2: jam bene constitutae
 civitatis quasi alūma quaedam, eloquentia,
 the *foster-child of an already well-ordered
 state*, *Cic. Brut. 12, 45: cliens et
 alūma Urbis Ostia (as a colony of the
 same), Flor. 3, 21. — **C.** *The neutr.*: numen
 alūmnus, Ov. M. 4, 421. — **II.** In late Lat.,
act., nourishing; or *subst., nourisher, one
 who brings up or educates*: cygnus alūma
 stagna petierat, Mart. Cap. 1, p. 11. — Hence
 Isidorus: et qui alit et alitur, alūmnus dicit
 potest, Orig. 10, 1.

Aluntium (Hal-), i, n., = Ἀλούντιον,
 Dion. Hal., Ἀλόντιον Ptol., a town in the
 northern part of Sicily, not far from the
 coast, now S. *Philadelpho*, Plin. 3, 8, 14, § 90;
 cf. Mann. Ital. 2, 410. — Hence, **Aluntinus**
 (Hal-), a, um, *adj.*, of Aluntium: civitas,
 Cic. Ver. 2, 3, 43.

alūta, ae, f., orig. *adj.* (sc. pellis) [prob.
 from alumen], a *kind of soft leather, prob.
 prepared by means of alūm*. **I.** Lit.: alū-
 tae tenuiter confectae, *Caes. B. G. 3, 13:
 nigra, Mart. 7, 35. — Hence, **II.** *That which
 is made of it*. **A.** *A shoe*: nivea, Ov. A. A.
 3, 271: nigra, Juv. 7, 192: rupta, Mart. 12,
 26. — **B.** *A purse or pouch*: tumida super-

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bus alutā, Juv. 14, 282.—**C.** A patch put on the face for ornament, Ov. A. 3, 202.
alutācius, a, um, adj. [aluta], pertaining to soft leather: pellis, Marc. Emp. 23 *fn.*; so id. 26 (not used elsewhere).
*** alutarius**, a, um, adj. [id.] = alutācius: emplastrum, a plaster made of soft leather, Marc. Emp. 15 *med.*
alvearium, ī, n. (in Col. four times) swelling out in the middle.—Hence, **I.** A beehive: seu luto fuerint alvearia (four syl. per synacresin) vimine texta, Verg. G. 4, 33; * Cic. Oecon. Fragm. ap. Charis. p. 82 P.; Plin. 12, 20, 43, § 98.—**II.** A beehouse, apiary: circum villam totam alvearium facere, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 12.—**III.** A kneading-trough, Tert. adv. Val. 31.
*** alveatus**, a, um, adj. [id.], hollowed out like a trough or tray: sulcus, Cato, R. R. 43, 1 Schneid.
*** alveolatus**, a, um, adj. [alveolus], hollowed out like a little tray, channelled: stylobata, Vitr. 3, 3.
alveolus, ī, m. *dim.* [alveus], a small hollow or cavity. **I.** A tray, trough, basin: alveolus ligneus, Phaedr. 2, 5; * Liv. 28, 45; so Juv. 5, 88; Col. 8, 5, 13; intriverat panes in alveolo, * Vulg. Dan. 13, 32.—**II.** (In Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll., as neutr.): alveolum: tabula alearoria. A small gaming-board, upon which the dice were thrown (cf. alveus, C.), Varr. ap. Gell. 1, 20; alveolum poscere, * Cic. Fin. 5, 20.—**III.** The small channel of a river, Curt. 6, 4.—**IV.** And from its shape, a weaver's shuttle (cf. Germ. Schiff), Hier. Ep. 130.
alveus, ī, m. (alveum, n., ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. naustibulum, p. 169 Müll.) *a hollow, a cavity.* **I.** In gen.: virtuosae illicis alveo, Verg. G. 2, 453.—**II.** Esp. **A.** A hollow, deep vessel, a basket, trough, tray; also, a deep cavity, excavation, Cato, R. R. 11, 5; in alveo, id. ib. 11, 81; fuitans alveus, Liv. 1, 4; Plin. 11, 10, 10, § 22; alveus scrobis, Col. 4, 4, 2 al.—**B.** The hold or hull of a ship: alveus navium, Sall. J. 18, 5; alvei navium quassati, Liv. 23, 34.—Hence (pars pro toto), a small ship, a boat, skiff: cavatus ex materiā alveus, Vell. 2, 107; accipit. alveo Aeneam, Verg. A. 6, 412.—**C.** A hollowed gaming-board, Varr. ap. Non. 108, 33; alveus cum tesseriis lusorius, Plin. 37, 2, 6, § 13; Suet. Claud. 33; alveo et calculus vacare, Val. Max. 8, 8, n. 2.—**D.** = alveus and alvearium, a beehive (in Pliny, alvus (Jan), q. v. II. C.): gens universa totius alvei consumitur, Col. 9, 4, 3; so id. 9, 4, 1; 9, 9, 4; App. M. 4, p. 150, 37.—**E.** A bathing tub: in balneum venit... ut in alveum descenderet, etc., Auct. ad Her. 4, 10; Cic. Cael. 28.—**F.** The channel or bed of a river: fluminis alveo, Verg. A. 7, 33; id. G. 1, 203; fluminis Ritu feruntur, nunc medio alveo Cum pace delabentis etc., Hor. C. 3, 29, 34; nec ququam citus aequae Tusco denatata alveo, id. ib. 3, 7, 28 Müll. (not elsewhere); pleno alveo fluere, Quint. 2, 1, 4; alveo navigabile perferdere angustias, i. e. a canal, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 10; per crepidinem alvei, Vulg. Exod. 2, 5; reversae sunt aquae in alveum suum, ib. Jos. 4, 18 al.
alvus, ī, f. (m., Att. ap. Prisc. p. 654 P.; 718 ib. and Non. 193, 26; Calv., Ael. Cin., and Laber. ap. Charis. p. 61 P.) [for alvus from alo: venter feminae ab alendo dicta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll. and so Varr.; acc. to others kindr. with Sanscr. ulvam = uterus, and this again connected with vulva, volvo; ἄλωσις αἰώσι; Sanscr. val = to turn; O. H. Germ. wallen = to roll, the belly, the paunch, the bowels. **I.** Lit.: purgatio alvi, Cic. N. D. 3, 22; forsitan purgat alvum, Vulg. Jud. 3, 24; § 22; cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 50; solvere, Cels. 1, 3; exonerare, Plin. 10, 44, 61, § 126; inanire, id. 20, 3, 8, § 14 et saep.: non descendit alvus, is costiae, Cels. 2, 7; cui satis alvus reddit cotidie, id. 9, 12, n. 2; alvus citra, active, id. 1, 6; alvum bonam facere, Cato, R. R. 114; movere, id. ib. 115; citare, Col. 7, 9, 9; adstringere alvum, to make costiae, Cels. 1, 3; so also: cohibere, comprimere, suppressere, firmare, sistere, inhibere, etc., to bind, constipate, etc.—In plur.: ad eliciendas alvos, Plin. 19, 5, 26, § 2.—Hence, for excrement: alvus varia, Cels. 2, 6; alvus liquida, nigra, pallida, pinguis, id. ib.; and for flux, diarrhoea: alvus corpus ac vires

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carpit, Col. 6, 7.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The womb: in alvo gestare, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 5; twice in Cic.: cum praegnans Dionysium alvo contineret, Cic. Div. 1, 20; spes in alvo commendata, id. Clu. 12; so Hor. C. 4, 6, 20; id. A. P. 340 al.—**B.** The stomach, the digestive organs, Cic. N. D. 2, 54; so id. ib. 2, 50; Ov. M. 6, 651.—**C.** A beehive (very freq.): mediā alvo, quā introeant apes, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 15; alvi melle plenae, Plin. 21, 12, 43, § 73; si plenae alvi fuerint, id. 11, 15, 15, § 40; (apes) alvo se continent, id. 11, 16, 15, § 43; Col. 9, 8, 1; 9, 14, 7; so id. 9, 15, 11.—**D.** Of the basin of the molten sea in the J-wish temple: (hovs) alvum maris circuibant, Vulg. 2 Par. 4, 3.
Allyattes, is or ci, m., = Ἀλυάττης, a king of Lydia, father of Crassus, Plin. 2, 12, 19, § 53: regnum Allyattei, * Hor. C. 3, 16, 41.
Allymon, ōnis, m., = Ἀλύμων, father of Iphimachia, Ov. H. 19, 133.
† allypon, ī, n., = ἄλυπον, a plant: acc. to Spreng., Globularia allyponi, Linn.; herb terrible, Plin. 27, 4, 7, § 22.
† allysson, ī, n. [ἄλυσσος, curing (cannine) madness], a plant used for the bite of a mad dog, madwort, Plin. 24, 11, 57, § 95.
† alytarcha and **-es**, ae, m., = ἄλυτάρχης, a magistrate who superintended religious exhibitions, Cod. Th. 10, 1, 12.—Hence, **alytarchia**, ae, f., the office of such magistrate, Cod. Just. 1, 36, 1.
Alyzia or **Alyzea**, ae, f., = Ἀλυζία, Thuc. and Strabo; Ἀλυζία, Steph. Byz., a small town in Acarnania with a temple dedicated to Hercules, now Kandili: ad Alyziam accesseramus, Cic. Fam. 16, 2; Acarnanum urbes, Alyzia, Stratos etc., Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5; cf. Mann. Graecae, 76 and 77.
am- and **am-**, prep., v. ambi.
ama, ae, f., v. hama.
amabilis, e, adj. [amo], that deserves to be loved, worthy of love, lovely, amiable (class.): nimis bella es atque amabilis, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 84; so id. Stich. 5, 4, 54; nec sine to (sc. Venere) fit laetum neque amabile quicquam, without thee nothing lovely is obtained, * Lucr. 1, 23; filiolam tuam et amo et amabilem esse corto scio, Cic. Att. 5, 19; se ipsum amabilem facit, Vulg. 2 Reg. 1, 23; ib. Prov. 18, 24; amabilior mihi Venia fuit, Cic. Fam. 7, 20; amabilissimum nodum amicitiae tollere, id. Lael. 14, 51; amabilis insania, Hor. C. 3, 4, 5; so, frigus, id. ib. 3, 13, 10; chori, id. ib. 4, 3, 14; seu condis amabile carmen, or dost build the lovely rhyme, id. Ep. 1, 3, 24; vocavit ejus nomen Amabilis - Domino, i. e. Jeditiah, Vulg. 2 Reg. 12, 25 al.—**Adv.**: **amabiliter**; in act. signif., lovingly, amiably: si amabiliter in me cogitav. vis, Cic. Att. 14, 13; spectet amabilis juvenem, Ov. A. 3, 675; iust. pleasantly, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 148; Petr. 112.
amabilitas, atis, f. [amabilis], loveliness, amiableness (only ante- and post-class.): si amabilitas nostra tibi placet, Plaut. Stich. 5, 4, 58; qui amabilitati animum adiceret, devoted himself to loveliness, id. Poen. 5, 4, 1.—Hence in late Latin as a term of endearment: ad amabilitatem tuam litteras mitto, to your Amiability, Symm. 7, 3.
amabiliter, atē, v. amabilis *fin.*
Amalthea, ae, f., = Ἀμάλθεια. **I.** A nymph, daughter of Melissus, king of Crete, who fed Jupiter with goat's milk, Hyg. Fab. 139.—Acc. to others, Amalthea is the name of the goat itself, one of whose horns, accidentally broken off, was placed among the stars as the Cornu Amaltheae, or Cornu copiae, Hyg. Astr. 2, 13; 3, 12. From this horn nectar and ambrosia are said to have flowed; hence, it was the emblem of plenty, Ov. F. 5, 121; Hor. C. 1, 17, 14; id. C. S. 59; id. Ep. 1, 12, 28.—Hence, meton.: **Amalthea**, ae, f., or **Amaltheum**, ī, n.; in Cic., the name of a library (acc. to others, an old sanctuary of Amalthea near the villa of Atticus, in Epirus, adorned with inscriptions, etc., by Atticus, in imitation of which Cicero made a similar one at Arpinum): Amalthea mea te expectat, Cic. Att. 2, 1 *fn.*; 1, 16 *fn.*—**II.** The name of the Cymæan sibyl: Quidquid Amalthea dixit, Tib. 2, 5, 67; cf. Lact. 1, 6; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6,

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* **amandatio**, ōnis, f. [amando], a sending away: relegatio atque amandatio, Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44.
ā-mando, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a., to send forth or away, to remove (commonly with the access. idea of contempt; in the ante-Aug. per. only in Cic., and freq.): an amandatum hunc? Cic. Rosc. Am. 15, 44 Matth.: amandat hominem quo? Lilybaeum, id. Verr. 2, 5, 27; amandati et repudiati coloni, id. Scaur. Fragm. p. 205 Beier; so id. Dom. 25; id. Quir. 4 *fn.*; id. N. D. 2, 56 *fn.*; id. Att. 7, 13; Tac. H. 4, 56; Gell. 12, 1 *fn.*
*** Amānienses**, ium, m. [Amanus], the inhabitants of the mountain Amanus, Cic. Fam. 2, 10.
amans, P. a. and subst., v. amo.
amanter, atē, v. amo, P. a.
Amantia, ae, f., = Ἀμαντία, Ptol., name of two towns of Illyricum, one inland, and the other on the coast, now Neritza, Cic. Phil. 11, 11; Caes. B. C. 3, 40.—Its inhabitants, **Amantiani**, ōrum, m., Caes. B. C. 3, 12.—**Amantini**, ōrum, m., Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.—**Amantes**, um, m., Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145.
amāniensis, is, m. [ab manus], a clerk, secretary, a man's servant (cf. ab. II. B. 2 p.), only in Suet. Tib. 3 and Ner. 44.
Amānus, ī, m., = Ἀμανός, a mountain range, running from N. E. to S. W., between Syria and Cilicia, now Jawar Dagh; **Amānicæ pylae**, the passes of Amanus, Cic. Att. 5, 20; id. Fam. 2, 10; Plin. 5, 22, 18, § 80; Luc. 3, 244 al.
amarācinus, a, um, adj. [amaracus], of marjoram: oleum, Plin. 21, 22, 93, § 163; unguentum, id. 13, 1, 2, § 3; also absol.: **amarācinum**, ī, n. (sc. unguentum), marjoram ointment, Lucr. 2, 847; 4, 1173; odious to swine, id. 6, 974; hence the proverb: nihil cum amaracino sulci, of people who will have nothing to do with a thing, Gell. praef. 19.
† amarācus, ī, comm. and **amarācum**, ī, n., = ἀμαράκος, and -ov, marjoram: Origani majorana, Linn.; Plin. 21, 11, 39, § 67; 21, 22, 93, § 163; 13, 1, 2, § 14; suave olens, Cat. 61, 7; mollis, Verg. A. 1, 693.
† amarantus, ī, m., = ἀμάραντος (unfading), amaranth: Celosia cristata, Linn.; Plin. 21, 8, 23, § 47; Tib. 3, 4, 33; Ov. F. 4, 430.
amārē, atē, v. amarus.
*** amāresco**, cre, v. inch. [as if from amareo; amarus], to become bitter, Pall. Jan. 15, 9.
amārīco, āvi, ātum, āre, v. a. [amarus], to make bitter (eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: (liber) faciet amaricari ventrem tuum, Vulg. Apoc. 10, 9; 10, 10.—**II.** Trop., to excite, to irritate: ecce repulsi sunt, qui amaricant, Aug. Enn. in Psa. 65, n. 15.
*** amāritas**, atis, f. [amarus], bitterness: suci Vitr. 2, 9 *med.*
amāritē, atē, v. amarus.
*** amārities**, ēi, f. [amarus], bitterness: dulcem curis miscet amaritatem, Cat. 68, 18.
amāritudo, inis, f. [id.], bitterness. **I.** Lit., of taste (opp. dulcedo): not in Cic. or the poets, Varr. R. R. 1, 66; so Plin. 21, 21, 92, § 16; 24, 14, 77, § 125; 24, 11, 64, § 105; Mara, id. est, Amaritudinem, Vulg. Exod. 15, 23.—**II.** Trop., bitterness, severity, acriminousness; sadness, sorrow, trouble: ne in blem et amaritudinem vertat injuria, Plin. Ep. 6, 8; quantum illis (versibus) leporis, dulcedinis, amaritudinis, amoris! id. ib. 1, 16, 5; vocis, Quint. 11, 3, 169 Spald.; in amaritudine animi meae, Vulg. Isa 38, 15; ib. Thren. 1, 4.—In plur.: divitiarum frons hilaris, multis intus amaritudinibus (i. e. miseris) referta, Val. Max. 4, 4; Vulg. Job. 9, 18; ib. Jer. 31, 21 et saep.
amāror, cris, m. [id.], bitterness (poet. for the preced.; rare), Lucr. 4, 224; 6, 930; * Verg. G. 2, 247; cf. Gell. 1, 21.
amāruentus, a, um, adj. [id.], very bitter, full of bitterness.—Trop., Timon, Gell. 3, 17, 4: diacritas, Macr. S. 1, 7 *fn.*
amārus, a, um, adj. [cf. ἄμωσι; Sanscr. āmas = raw, amlas = sour; Germ. Ampfer = sorrel, Curtius; cf. Heb. מָר mar = bitter], bitter (syn. acerbus). **I.** Lit., of taste (opp. dulcis): absinthii latex, Lucr. 1, 941; 4,

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15: amara atque aspera, id. 2, 404: sensus iudicial dulcis, amarum. Cic. Fin. 2, 12; so id. N. D. 3, 13: salices *pingui*, Verg. E. 1, 79: Doris amara, *brackish*, i. e. *the sea*, id. ib. 10, 5: *os, bitter taste in the mouth*, Cels. 1, 3: calices amariores, i. e. *harsh wine*, Cat. 27, 2: aquae amarissimae, Vulg. Num. 5, 18.—**B.** Transf. **1.** Of the hearing, *rough, sharp, shrill* (cf. acer): sonitus, Stat. Th. 10, 553, and **2.** Of smell, *disagreeable, offensive*: fructus amarum odore, Plin. 18, 12, 30, § 22.—**II.** Trop. **A.** *Calamitous, unpleasant, sad* (mostly poet.): amara dies et noctis amariora umbra, Tib. 2, 4, 11: casus, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 15; so. amara mors, Vulg. I. Reg. 1, 32: amores dulces aut amari, Verg. E. 3, 110: amarissimae leges necessitatis, Val. Max. 7, 6: amaritudo mea amarissima, Vulg. Isa. 38, 17.—*Subst. plur.* *bitterness, bitter things*: et amara licet Temperet risu, Hor. C. 2, 16, 26: amara curarum, id. ib. 4, 12, 19.—**B.** Of speech, *bitter, biting, acrimonious, sarcastic, caustic, severe*: dictis amaris, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 31; so, scriptis, id. P. 4, 14, 37: hostis, Verg. A. 10, 900: sales, Quint. 10, 1, 117.—**C.** Of conduct, *morose, ill-natured, sour, irritable*: mulieres, *Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 88: amariorem me senectus facit, Cic. Att. 14, 21.—*Adv.* *bitingly*, in three forms: **a.** *amare*, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 78; Sen. Ben. 5, 23; Vulg. Isa. 22, 4: ib. Matt. 26, 75.—*Comp.*, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 1.—*Sup.*, Suet. Tib. 54.—**b.** *amari-* *mer*, Hier. Ep. 23.—**c.** *amarum*, App. M. 6, p. 178, 26; Amm. 21, 9, fin.

Amaryllydā, idis or idos, *f.* (acc. Amaryllyda: voc. Amaryllydi). = Ἀμαρυλλίς, name of a shepherdess, Verg. E. 1, 31; 1, 37 al.

Amārynthus, idis, *f.* [Amārynthus], an epithet of Diana; v. the foll. art.

Amārynthus, *i. f.* = Ἀμαρυνθος, a village of Euboea, with a temple of Diana; hence called Amārynthis, IAv. 35, 38; cf. Mann. Graec. 261.

‡ **amasco**, ēre, *v. inch.* [amo], to begin to love, Diom. p. 334 P.

Amāsēnus, *i. m.*, a small river in Latium, eastward from the Pontine Marshes, now Amaseno, Verg. A. 7, 686; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 626; Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 235.

Amāsia, ae, *f.* = Ἀμασία, a town in Pontus, on the river Iris, the birthplace of Strabo, Plin. 6, 3, 3, § 8; 6, 3, 4, § 10; cf. Mann. Asia Minor, 2, 461 sq.

amāsio, ōnis, *m.*, = amasius, a lover (only post-class.), App. M. 7, p. 197, 20 Elm.; Prud. περ. στυγ. 10, 181.

Amasis, is, *m.* = Ἀμασις, a king of Egypt, Luc. 9, 155; Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 60.

amasiuncūlus, *a. m.* and *f. dim.* [amasio], a fond lover, Petr. 45, 7; 45, 75. (Not found elsewhere.)

amāsius, ii, *m.* [amo], a lover (syn. amator), Plaut. Truc. 3, 1, 13; id. Cas. 3, 3, 27; Gell. 7, 8; 19, 9.

Amāstris, is, *f.* = Ἀμαστρίς, a town in Paphlagonia, on the shore of the Pontus Euxinus, orig. called Sesamum, now Amasrah, Cat. 4, 13; Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 5; cf. Mann. Asia Minor, 3, 25 sq.—Hence, **Amāstriacus**, *a. um, adj.*, of Amāstris, Ov. Ib. 331.—**Amāstriani**, ōrum, *m.*, the inhabitants of Amāstris, Plin. Ep. 10, 99.

Amāta, ae, *f.* **I.** The wife of King Latinus, and mother of Lavinia, Verg. A. 7, 343.—**II.** The name of a vestal virgin, Gell. 1, 12, 19.

Amāthūs, untis, *f.* = Ἀμαθούς (acc. Gr. amathunta, Ov. M. 10, 220), a town in the southern part of Cyprus, consisting of two parts, one on the coast, now Old Limasou, and the other on a hill inland, now Agios Tychanos, Verg. A. 10, 51; Ov. M. 10, 220; sacred to Venus, who is hence called **Amāthūsia**, Ov. Am. 3, 15, 15; Cat. 68, 51; Tac. A. 3, 62.—Hence, **Amāthūsia-cus**, *a. um, of Amathus*: bidentis, Ov. M. 10, 227. Merk. (Heins. reads Amathusiadas, from Amathusias, ōdis.)

amātio, ōnis, *f.* [amo], love, caressing, fondling (perh. only in Plaut.): tua mihi odiosa est amatio, Plaut. Cas. 2, 5, 20; so id. Poen. 5, 2, 136; id. Rud. 4, 5, 14: neque in hac (fabula) amatio, intrigue, id. Capt. epil. 2.—In *plur.*, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 53.

amātor, ōris, *m.* [id.]. **I.** A lover, a friend, in an honorable sense (syn.: amans, amicus, studiosus): vir bonus amatorque

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noster, Cic. Att. 1, 20: urbis, Ruris, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 1; so, sapientiae, Cic. Tim. fin.: pacis, id. Att. 14, 10: antiquitatis, Nep. Att. 18: amatores Catoni desunt, i. e. *readers of his writings*, Cic. Brut. 17, 66 (cf. just before: Catonem quis nostrorum oratorum legit?).—**II.** In a dishonorable sense, a lover, paramour, gallant, Plaut. Rud. 2, 1, 23; so id. ib. 2, 1, 30: amator mulierum, id. Men. 2, 1, 43: Philocomasio amator (dat. for Philocomasio), id. Mil. 5, 38: adulter an amator, Cic. Cael. 20: aliud est amatorem esse, aliud amantem, id. Tusc. 4, 12, 27; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 38 al.—*Used as *adj.*: amatores oculi, App. M. 5, p. 169 med.

* **amātorculus**, *i. m. dim.* [amator], a little, sorry lover, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 27.

amātorie, *adv.*, v. amatorius.

amātorius, *a. um, adj.* [amator], loving, amorous, relating to love (sensual), amatory: frui voluptate amatoria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 34, 73: Anacreontis tota poesis amatoria est, id. ib. 4, 33, 71: virus, a love-potion, Plin. 8, 22, 34, § 83; cf. id. 9, 25, 41, § 79; so, medicamentum, Suet. Calig. 50, and absol.: **amātorium**, *i. n.*, a means of exciting love, a puffer, φούραρον, Plin. 13, 25, 52, § 142; 28, § 27, § 106: ego tibi monstrabo amatorium: si vis amari, ama, Sen. Ep. 9; Quint. 7, 8, 2 al.—*Adv.*: **amātorie**, amoroſe, *Plaut. Merc. 3, 3, 20; *Cic. Phil. 2, 31, 77.

amātrix, icis, *f.* [id.], a female lover, in an honorable and a dishonorable sense, a mistress, sweetheart (syn.: amans, amica): Sappho amatrix, Mart. 7, 69, 9: dicacula, Plaut. As. 3, 1, 8; id. Poen. 5, 5, 25.—Used as *adj.*: amatrices aquae, amoroſus, Mart. 7, 15; 10, 4.

‡ **amātūrio**, ire, *verb. desid.* [amo], to wish to love, acc. to Diom. p. 336 and Prisc. p. 825 P.

Amāzon, ōnis, *f.* = Ἀμαζών, plur. Amazones [a Scythian word of dub. signif.; acc. to an etymological fancy, as if from ἄμαζος, without breast; Just. 2, 4, relates that their right breast was removed in childhood, to enable them to handle the bow more conveniently]. an Amazon; and plur., Amazons, warrior women, who dwelt on the river Thermodon. **I.** Lit.: Threiciae Amazones, Verg. A. 11, 659: exsultat Amazon, id. ib. 11, 648: Amazon Mavortia, Val. Fl. 5, 89: peltata, Sen. Agam. 218 al.—**II.** Metaph., a heroine of love, Ov. A. A. 2, 743; 3, 1.—Hence, **a.** **Amāzōnicus**, *a. um, Amazonian*, Mel. 1, 19, 13; Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 43; Suet. Ner. 44.—**b.** **Amāzōnis**, idis, *f.*, = Amazon, an Amazon: Amazonidum argmina, Verg. A. 1, 490: Amazonidum gens, Val. Fl. 4, 602: Amazonidum turba, Prop. 4, 13, 13.—Also, title of a poem composed by a poet named Marsus, Mart. 4, 29, 8.—**c.** **Amāzōnius**, *a. um, poet.* for Amazonicus, Amazonian: securis, Hor. C. 4, 4, 20, and Ov. P. 3, 1, 97: genus, Sen. Hippol. 237: vir Amazonius, i. e. Hippolytus, the son of an Amazon by Theseus, Ov. H. 4, 2.

amb, *v. ambi*.

ambactus, *i. m.* [Celt. amb; Goth. andbaht = service; andbahts = servant], a vassal, a dependent upon a lord: ambactus apud Ennium lingua Gallica servus appellatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.: plurimos circum se ambactos clientesque habent, Caes. B. G. 6, 15; cf. Grimm, Gram. 2, p. 211; id. Antiq. p. 304.

amb-ad-cdo, ēre, *v. a.*, to eat or gnaw around, to eat up entirely: uxoris dotem ambadedisse, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 15 and 17.

ambāges, is, *f.* (nom. and gen. sing. dub., though meant one) in Charis. p. 25 P. and found in Tac. H. 5, 13 MS.; but found in *abl. sing.*: ambage, Ov. H. 7, 149; Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 41; Val. Fl. 1, 227; also, ambagine, Manil. 4, 304; the plur. is complete, gen. ambagum, Ov. M. 7, 761; cf. Schneid. Gr. II. p. 403 [ambi-ago], a going round, a roundabout way (poet.; in prose only post-Aug.; syn.: ambago, sinus, flexus, circuitus). **I.** Lit.: variarum ambage viarum (of the windings of the labyrinth), Ov. M. 8, 161; cf.: dolos tecti ambagesque resolvit, Verg. A. 6, 29: (Luna) multiformi ambage torsit ingenia contemplantium, Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 41: itinerum ambages, id. 36, 13, 19, § 2: longis ambagibus, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 226.—**II.** Of speech. **A.** *Circumlocu-*

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tion, evasion, digression: ambages mitte, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 81; so id. Ps. 5, 1, 10 (not elsewh. in Plaut.); ambages mihi Narrare occipit, *Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 77: per ambages et longa exorsa tener, Verg. G. 2, 46; Liv. 9, 11 fin.: ne te longis ambagibus, without circumlocution, directly, id. S. 2, 5, 9; Ov. M. 3, 692; 10, 19.—**B.** *Obscurity, ambiguity* (as kindr. with ambiguus).—So of the Theban Sphinx: immemor ambagum, Ov. M. 7, 761; id. F. 4, 261.—Of the lang. of oracles: ambage nexa Arcana tegere, Sen. Oedip. 218: eā ambage Chalcedoni monstrabantur, Tac. A. 12, 63; 2, 54.—Also transf. to actions: per ambages, in an obscure, enigmatical manner, Liv. 1, 56; 1, 54; Plin. 19, 8, 53, § 169.

* **ambāgiōsus**, *a. um, adj.* [ambages], full of windings or digressions: lubrica atque ambagiōsa conjectatio, Gell. 14, 1, 33.

* **ambāgo**, ōnis, *f.*, = ambages: rerum, Manil. 4, 303; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 297.

‡ **ambarvālis**, *e, adj.* [ambi-ary], that goes around the fields: ambarvales hostiae dicebantur, quae pro arvis a duobus fratribus sacrificabantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 5 Müll.; cf. Macr. S. 3, 5: ambarvale sacrificium dicitur, quod arva ambiat victima, Serv. ad Verg. E. 3, 77; cf. arvalis.

‡ **ambaxio**: catervatim, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll. [amb-ago].

* **ambēcisus**, ōis, *m.* [ambi-caedo], a cutting around, a rounding off: ancilla dicta ab ambecisu, Varr. L. L. 7, § 43 Müll.

ambe-, insepar. *prep.*, v. ambi.

amb-ēdo, ēdi, ēsum, *3* (pres. 3d pers. ambest, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.), *v. a.*, to eat or gnaw around, and with an extension of the idea (cf.: adedo, aduro, accido), to waste, consume (very rare; not in Lucr. 5, 396, where the correct read. is *lambens*; v. Lachm. ad h. l.): flammis ambesa Robora, Verg. A. 5, 752: ambesas absumere menses, id. ib. 3, 257: vis locustarum ambederat quiddid herbudum, Tac. A. 15, 5; so Dig. 41, 1, 38.

* **ambestrix**, icis, *f.* [ambedo], a female consumer, waster: ursae saevae hominis ambestrices, Amm. 29, 3.

ambēsus, Part. of ambedo.

ambi-(ambe-, Varr. L. L. 7, § 30 Müll.), abbrev. **amb-, am-, an-, I.** insepar. *prep.* [Osc. ambi-; Umb. am-, an-, ampr-; Gr. ἀμφι-; old Sax. wmbi; old Germ. umpp-; mod. Germ. um=around; Sanscr. abhi=around], around, round about; used only in composition; before vowels usually amb: ambages, ambedo, ambigo, ambio, amburo; but amicio (for amicio); once also amp: ampulla: before consonants, ambi: ambidens, ambifarium, ambivivum: am-: ampletor, amputo, amsegetes, amtermini; or amp-: ampsanctus; but before c, q, k, f, t, an-: anceps, ancisus, anquo, anheho (q-v.), anhelus, anfractus, etc.—**II.** Also **am, an**, arch. *prep.*, round, around: am finis, am segetes, Charis. 2, p. 205 P.: an terminum, Cato, Orig. ap. Macr. 1, 14, 5; cf. Schneid. Gr. I. p. 535 sq.; Kühner, Ausf. Gr. § 210, 8; Hand. Turs. I. pp. 284 sq.

‡ **ambi-dens**, a sheep which has both upper and lower teeth, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.

* **ambīenter**, *adv.* [as if from ambicens, which is not in use], with zeal, eagerly: expetere, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

ambifariam, *adv.*, v. the foll. fin.

ambifariū, *a. um, adj.* [cf. the Gr. δι-φάριος, τρι-φάριος, and v. aliquot-farium], that has two sides, of double meaning, ambiguous (only post-class.): fabulae, Arn. p. 181: obtentio, id. p. 182.—Hence, **1.** **ambifariē**, *adv.*, ambiguously, Mamerst. Stat. Anim. 1, 3.—**2.** **ambifariam**, *adv.* (orig. acc. fem. sc. partem), on two sides, in two ways, ambiguously, = in utramque partem, App. Flor. 4, 18, p. 360, 25; so id. Mag. p. 276, 2.

ambi-formiter, *adv.* [forma], = ambigue, ambifarie, ambiguously, Arn. p. 183.

ambiga, ae, *f.* [ἀμφι-, ἴκος], the cap of a still (post-class.), Apic. 6, 7; in Caes. Aur. Tard. 4, 7, it is written as Greek.

amb-igo, ēre (perf. tense not used), *v. n.* [ago]. **I.** Lit., to go about or around: ambigens pitriam et declinans, Tac. A. 6,

15 *fn.* — **II.** Trop., to wander about; to waver, hesitate, be undecided, to doubt, be in suspense (syn. dubito; class., but mostly in prose). — In this sense in Cic. either *impers.* or *pass.* **A.** *Impers.*: Quale quid sit, ambitur, *is uncertain*, Cic. de Or. 2, 26: omnis res eandem habet naturam ambigendi, de qua disputari potest, i. e. *admits of arguments for and against*, id. ib. 3, 29: ambitur, quotiens uter utro sit prior, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 55: de nomine ipso ambigi video, Plin. 33, 1, 4, § 10: adspici aliquando eam volucrum, non ambitur, *it cannot be doubted*, Tac. A. 6, 28. — **B.** *Personal*: cui rei primum occurreret, ambigebat, Just. 29, 4: Alexandrum regnum Asiae occupaturum haud ambigere, Curt. 3, 3: Tac. A. 12, 65: causa, de qua tu ambigis, Gell. 14, 2: ambigebant de illis, Vulg. Act. 5, 24. — **C.** *Pass.*: ambitur status, in quo etc., Lucr. 3, 1074: in eo iure, quod ambitur inter peritissimos, *of which there is a doubt*, Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 2, 24: in eis causis, quae propter scriptum ambiguntur, id. ib. 2, 26. — **III.** *Transf.* **A.** *To argue, debate about something*: ut inter eos, qui ambigunt, conveniat, quid sit id, de quo agatur, Cic. Fin. 2, 2: ambigere de vero, id. Or. 36. — **B.** *To contend, dispute, wrangle, etc.*: vicini nostri ambigunt de finibus, * Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 90: ambigunt agnati cum eo, qui est heres, Cic. Inv. 2, 42: de fundo, id. Caecin. 8: de hereditate, id. Verr. 2, 1, 45. — *de regno*, Liv. 40, 15.

ambigūe, *adv.*, v. ambiguis *fn.*
ambiguitas, *ātis*, *f.* [ambiguis], *equivocality, double sense, ambiguity, uncertainty*: sed nobis ambiguitas nominis, Cic. Inv. 1, 40: verbi, Liv. 41, 18: in ambiguitate incidere, Sen. Ep. 9: so Quint. 5, 10, 106; 6, 3, 47; 7, 9, 3: omne quod (vir) loquitur, sine ambiguitate venit, *cometh to pass without uncertainty, surely*, * Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 6 al. — *In plur.*: relictis ambiguitatibus, Sen. Ep. 108; Quint. 1, 10, 5.

ambiguis, *a, um, adj.* [ambigo], *going about, hither and thither*. **I.** *Lit.*: per ambiguum favorem gratiam victoris spectare, i. e. *in that they show equal friendliness to both sides*, Liv. 21, 52: ambiguis Proteus, *who sometimes takes one form, sometimes another, changeable*, Ov. M. 2, 9: ambiguis fuerit, modo vir, modo femina, Scythion, id. ib. 4, 280: Inque virum soliti vultus mutare ferinos Ambigui prosecta lupi, *they sometimes assume the form of a wolf and sometimes that of a man*, id. ib. 7, 271: promisit Ambiguum Salamina, h. l. — *alteram, a second Salamis*, Hor. C. 1, 7, 29. — **II.** *Transf.* **A.** *Uncertain, doubtful* (syn.: dubius, incertus): ambiguum est quod in ambas agi partes animo potest. Huiusmodi apud Graecos ἀμφίβολα dicuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.: quidquid incerti mihi in animo prius aut ambiguum fuit, Nunc liquet, nunc defecatum est, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 69: etiam si dudum fuerat ambiguum hoc mihi, * Ter. Heec. 4, 4, 26: difficile et ambiguum, Vulg. Deut. 17, 8: haud ambiguis rex, i. e. sine dubio rex futurus, Liv. 40, 8. — **Subst.**: **ambiguum**, *i, n., doubt, uncertainty*: in ambiguo est, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 193: in ambiguo relinquere, Lucr. 4, 1133: non habui ambiguum, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 11: servet in ambiguo Juppiter, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 28: non sane alias magis in ambiguo Britannia fuit, Tac. Agr. 5. — *Also in acc. absol.* in the Gr. manner: Ambiguum Clymene precibus Phacynthontis an irā Mota magis, *it being uncertain whether*, etc., Ov. M. 1, 765 (so, incertum, Tac. Agr. 7: dubium, id. A. 1, 5). — **B.** *Of discourse, obscure, dark, ambiguous*: scriptum, Cic. Top. 25: verba ambigua distinctimus, id. Or. 29, 102: oracula, id. Div. 2, 56: responsa, Suet. Tib. 24: divinitatio, Vulg. Ezech. 12, 24. — **Subst.**: **ambiguum**, *i, n., an obscure, dark saying*: ambiguum complura sunt genera, Cic. de Or. 2, 26, 111; 2, 61, 250; Auct. ad Her. 1, 6; 1, 12 al.: voces, Verg. A. 2, 98. — **C.** *Trop., uncertain, wavering; not to be relied on, untrustworthy*. — *So of moral conduct*: esse ambigūa fide, Liv. 6, 2: puer acris ingenii sed ambigui, Plin. Ep. 4, 2: femina bonis atque honestis moribus, non ambigūa pudicitia, Gell. 3, 16: per ambiguis vias, Ov. H. 10, 62: domum timet ambiguum Tyrosque bilinguis, Verg. A. 1, 661. — *Of fortune, changing, fluctuat-*

ing: ambiguarum rerum sciens, Tac. A. 1, 64. — **In Tac.** with *gen.*: ambiguis imperandi, *irresolute*, Tac. A. 1, 7: pudoris ac metus, *wavering between shame and fear*, id. ib. 2, 40: futuri, id. H. 3, 43. — **Adv.**: **ambigūe**, *doubtfully, ambiguously*, Cic. de Or. 2, 26; id. N. D. 1, 31; Aur. Vict. 35: pugnare, *with doubtful success*, Tac. A. 2, 21 al.

amb-īo, *īvi*, and *ii*, *ītum*, *4, v. n.* and *a.* (although from the root eo, it is regularly conjugated throughout: hence *part. perf.* ambitus; but ambitio and 2. ambitus follow the quantity of the simple verb, eo, itum; in the *imperf.* ambiebat; also ambibat, Ov. M. 5, 361; cf. Prisc. p. 910 P.; Zumpt, Gram. § 215). **I.** *Lit.*: aliquid, *to go round or about a thing* (syn. circumeo): ut terram lunae cursus proxime ambiret, Cic. Tim. 9: ambibat Siculae cautus fundamina terrae, Ov. M. 5, 361: jubet urbem ambiri, Luc. 1, 592. — **II.** *Transf.* **A.** *To surround, encircle, encompass* (syn.: circumdo, cingo): insula, quam annis Euphrates ambiebat, Vell. 2, 101: ambitae litora terrae, Ov. M. 1, 37: Thracam nec purior ambiat Hebrus, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 13; Verg. A. 6, 550 (cf. Sen. Ben. 4, 5): flumina campos cingentia; v. ambitus, I.): funiculus ambiebat gyrum ejus, Vulg. 2 Par. 4, 2: muros praecaltum mare ambiebat, Curt. 4, 2; so Tac. A. 1, 68; 15, 43; Suet. Aug. 95: (clipei) oras ambiit auro, Verg. A. 10, 243: ambiente (gemmam) circulo coloris aurei, Plin. 37, 10, 60; § 166: Judam suo ambiebat exercitu, Vulg. 2 Par. 13, 13. — **B.** *T. t.* to designate the manner in which candidates for office sought to procure votes (v. ambitio), *to go round after, to solicit, canvass for votes* (syn. peto): virtute ambire oportet, non fautoribus, Plaut. Am. prol. 18: quod si comitia placet in senatu habere, petamus, ambiamus, Cic. Phil. 11, 8: ambiuntur, rogantur, id. Rep. 1, 31; id. Planc. 4: singulos ex senatu ambiundo nitentantur, ne etc., Sall. J. 13, 8. — *With acc. of the office*: magistratum sibi, Plaut. Am. prol. 74. — **C.** *In gen.*, *to solicit one for something, for his favor, friendship, etc., to strive for, seek to gain* (syn.: peto, sector): qui ambissent palmam histrionibus, Plaut. Am. prol. 69: nisi senis amicos oras, ambis, * Ter. And. 2, 2, 36: reginam ambire allatu, Verg. A. 4, 284: conubis ambire Latunum, id. ib. 7, 333: te pauper ambit sollicita prece Ruris colonus, Hor. C. 1, 35, 5: ambiebat Jason summum sacerdotium, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 7. — *With ut or ne*: ambient, ut legibus solveretur, Suet. Caes. 18: ambient multi, ne filias in sortem darent, id. Aug. 31. — *With inf.*: donec ultro ambiretur consulatum accipere, Tac. A. 2, 43: pauci, qui ob nobilitatem plurimus nuptis ambiuntur, Tac. G. 18.

Ambiōrix, *igis, m., chief of the Eburones in Gallia Belgica*, Caes. B. G. 5, 26 sq.; 5, 38 sq.; Flor. 3, 10.

ambitio, *ōnis, f.* [ambio], *a going round*. **I.** *In the time of the republic, t. t.* (v. ambio, II. B.), *the going about of candidates for office in Rome, and the soliciting of individual citizens for their vote, a canvassing, suing for office* (by just and lawful means; while ambitus denotes unlawful means, s. bribery, threats, etc.): quid de nostris ambitionibus loquar? Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 62: mea me ambitio ab omni illa cogitatione abstrahabat, id. Sull. 4: cum ambitionis nostrae tempora postulabant, id. Planc. 18, 45: si infinitus forensium rerum labor et ambitionis occupatio decursu honorum etiam aetatis flexu constitisset, id. de Or. 1, 1, 1: hic magistratus a populo summa ambitione contenditur, id. Verr. 2, 53, 131: tanta exarsit ambitio, ut primores civitatis pressarent homines, Liv. 3, 35, 1 et saep. — **II.** *In gen., a striving for one's favor or good-will; an excessive desire to please, flattery, adulation*: ambitione labi, Cic. Brut. 69, 244: sive aliqua suspitione sive ambitione adducti, id. Clu. 28, 76: in Scipione ambitio maior, vita tristior, id. Off. 1, 30, 108 Heus., Beyer, and Gernh.: Dionysius Platonem magnā ambitione Syracusas perduxit, *in an ostentatious manner, for the purpose of securing his favor*, Nep. Dion. 2, 2 Br. and Dahn.: ambitio (i. e. studium Fabii placendi) obstabat, Liv. 5, 36: ambitione relegata, *without flattery*, Hor. S. I, 10, 84: am-

bitionem scriptoris facile averseris, obrectatio et livor pronis auribus accipiuntur, Tac. H. 1, 1: nullo officii aut ambitionis genere omisso, i. e. nullis blanditiis, Suet. Oth. 4: coronas quam parcissime et sine ambitione tribuit, id. Aug. 25 et saep. — *Hence, also partiality*: jus sibi per ambitionem dictum non esse, Liv. 3, 47. — **B.** *With the predom. idea of the purpose or end, a desire for honor, popularity, power, display, etc.; in bon. part., ambition; in mal. part., vanity*. — *So in Lucr. of the ambitious efforts of men*: Angustum per iter luctantes ambitionis, *struggling to press through the narrow way of ambition*, Lucr. 5, 1132: me ambitio quaedam ad honorum studium duxit, Cic. Att. 1, 17: Miserrima omnino est ambitio honorumque contentio, id. Off. 1, 4, 26: a quo incepto studioque me ambitio mala detinuerat, Sall. C. 4, 2: aut ab avaritia aut misera ambitione laborat, Hor. S. 1, 4, 26: Vita solorum misera ambitione gravique, id. ib. 1, 6, 129; so id. ib. 2, 3, 78; 2, 6, 18: inanis, id. Ep. 2, 2, 207: levis, Ov. F. 1, 103 al.: licet ipsa vitium sit ambitio, tamen frequenter causa virtutum est, Quint. 1, 2, 22: perversa, id. 10, 7, 20: funerum nulla ambitio, *no display, pomp*, Tac. G. 27. — **C.** *Great exertion*: cum admitti magnā ambitione aegre obtinisset, Just. 1, 3. — **D.** *That which surrounds (v. ambio, 2.; post-class. for ambitus)*: vimineos alveos circumdant ambitione tergorum bubulorum, *with a wrapping of cowhide*, Sol. 22: fuliginem ambitio extimae cutis cohibet, id. 35: Ita assedimus, ut me ex tribus nequium lateris ambitione protegerent, M. Oct. 4.

ambitiōsus, *a, um, adj.* [ambitio], **I.** (Very rare and mostly poet.) *Going round, encompassing; poet., embracing, twining round*: lascivis hederis ambitiosus, Hor. C. 1, 36, 20 (cf. undique ambientibus ramis, Curt. 4, 7, 16). — *Of a river, making circuits, having many windings*: Jordanes amnis ambitiosus, Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71. — *Of oratorical ornament, excessive, superfluous*: vir bonus ambitiōsus recidit Ornamentum, Hor. A. P. 447. — **II.** *Transf.* **A.** *That asks for a thing fawningly; esp., that solicits the favor, good-will, etc., of any one, in a good and bad sense, honor-loving, ambitious, courting favor; vain, vainglorious, conceited, etc.*: qui ita sit ambitiosus, ut omnes vos nosque cotidie persaluet, Cic. Fl. 18: homo minime ambitiosus, minime in rogando molestus, id. Fam. 13, 1: ne forte me in Graecos tam ambitiosum factum esse mirere, *desirous of the favor of the Greeks*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2: pro nostris ut sis ambitiosa malis, Ov. P. 3, 1, 84: pro nato caerulea mater Ambitiosa suo fuit, i. e. *begs fawningly of Vulcan for weapons for her son*, id. M. 13, 289: malis artibus ambitiosus, *seeking to ingratiate one's self*, Tac. H. 2, 57: salubris magis princeps quam ambitiosus, Suet. Aug. 42 al. — **B.** *Pass.*, *that is willingly solicited or entreated, ambitious; much sought, honored, admired*: ambitiosus et qui ambit et qui ambitur, Gell. 9, 12: turba caelestes ambitiosa sumus, Ov. F. 5, 298: sexus muliebris saevus, ambitiosus, potestatis avidus, Tac. A. 3, 33: si locuples hostis est, avari; si pauper, ambitiosi, id. Agr. 30: nota quidem sed non ambitiosa domus, *not sought after*, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 18 Jahn: ambitiosae pulchritudinis scortum, Just. 30, 2. — **C.** *Of things, vain, ostentatious*: amicitiae, *founded merely on the desire to please, interested*, Cic. Att. 1, 18: rogationes, id. Fam. 6, 12; so id. ib. 6, 6: gloriandi genus, Quint. 11, 1, 22: preces, *urgent*, Tac. H. 2, 49: sententiae, Suet. Dom. 8: mors, *ambitious, i. e. to obtain fame*, Tac. Agr. 42: medicina ars, *boastful*, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 20: et quaesitorum pelago terraque ciborum Ambitiosa fames, Luc. 4, 376: atria, *splendid, gorgeous*, Mart. 12, 69: ambitiosus utilia praefere, Quint. 1, 2, 27: ambitiosus id existans quam domi suae majestas postulare, *more condescending, submissive*, Suet. Aug. 25. — **D.** *In rhet.*: orator ambitiosus, *who seeks to rouse attention by obsolete or unusual expressions*: antigerio nemo nisi ambitiosus utetur, Quint. 8, 3, 26. — *Hence, adv.*: **ambitiōse**, *ambitiously, ostentatiously, etc.*: de triumpho ambitiose agere, Cic. Att. 15, 1: ambitiose regnum petere, Liv. 1, 35: amicitias ambitiose colere, Tac.

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H. 1, 10 al.—*Comp.*, Cic. Fam. 3, 7.—*Sup.*, Quint. 6, 3, 68.

ambitor, oris, m. [ambio]. **I.** Lit., a *candidatus* (post-class.), Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28.—**II.** Trop. p. aeternae laudis, Paul. Nol. Ep. 13, 16.

ambitudo, inis, f. [2. ambitus], *period of revolution*: reditūs, App. Trism. 31, p. 258.

Ambitui, ōrum, m., a *people in Galatia*, Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146.

1. ambitus, a, um, *Part.* of ambio.

2. ambitus, ōs, m. [ambio]. **I.** Lit.

A *going round, a moving round about, a revolution*: cum se octo ambitus ad idem caput retulerint, Cic. Tim. 9: aquae per amoenos ambitus agros, Hor. A. P. 17 (cf. ambio, II. A.): alligata mutuo ambitu (i. e. amplexu) corpora, Petr. 132: ambitu brevi-or luna curri quam sol, Plin. 2, 23, 21, § 86: saeculorum, Tac. A. 6, 28: verborum (i. e. ambages), Suet. Tib. 71.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Abstr. pro concr., a *circuit, circle, circumfere[n]ce, periphery, edge* of a circular object: ambitus parvae, Plin. 36, 5, 4, § 4: folia ambitu serrata, id. 25, 6, 30, § 66: castra lato ambitu, Tac. A. 1, 61; 4, 49: ambitus lacus, Suet. Claud. 21.—**Trop.**, of discourse, *periphrasis, circumlocution*, = ambages: multos circa unam rem ambitus facere, Liv. 27, 27.—**Hence, the open space left round a house**: ambitus est quod circumme-undo tertitur, Varr. L. 5, § 92 Müll.: P. Scaevola id solum esse ambitus aedium dixit, quo etc., Cic. Top. 4: ambitus proprie dicitur inter vicinorum aedificia locus duorum pedum et semipedis ad circumme[n]di facultatem relictus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.—**Also, the small space around sepulchres**, Dig. 47, 12, 5.—**B.** An *unlawful striving for posts of honor, or canvassing for office*, esp. by bribery (cf. ambitio, I.), prohibited by the Lex Calpurnia, Caecilia, Fabia, Julia, Licinia, Tullia de ambitu, *against bribery, corruption*, etc.: legem ambitus flagitasti, Cic. Mur. 23: punire ambitum, id. ib. 32, 67; cf. Sall. C. 18, 2 Kritz: accusare aliquem ambitu, Cic. Clu. 41: deferre nomen alicujus de ambitu, id. Cael. 31: interrogare aliquem legibus ambitus, Sall. C. 18, 2: damnatus ambitus, Cic. Clu. 41: condemnare de ambitu, Suet. Caes. 41 al.: efflu-ens ambitus largitiones, Nep. Att. 6.—**C.** In gen., *the desire to make a display, ostentation, vanity, show, parade*: relinque ambitum: tumida res est vana, ventosa, Sen. Ep. 84: proprius quidam intellegendi ambitus, Quint. 12, 10, 3.—**Of speech, bombastic fulness, parade**: imagine et ambitu re-um, Quint. 10, 1, 16 Fr.: id. Decl. 4 fin.—**D.** In rhet., a *period*: comprehensio et ambitus ille verborum (si sic periodum appellari placet), Cic. Brut. 44, 162; id. Or. 12; so id. ib. 50.

Ambivarēti, Ambilarēti, or Amb-luārēti, ōrum, m., a *people of Gallia Celtaica, in the neighborhood of the Ambarri*, Caes. B. G. 7, 75; 7, 90.

Ambivariti, ōrum, m., a *people of Gallia Belgica, near the Meuse, in the region of the present Breda*, Caes. B. G. 4, 9.

* **ambi-vium**, ii, n. [via], a *double way, a place where two roads meet*: hic in ambivio navem conscendimus palustrem, Varr. ap. Non. 451, 2.

Ambivivus, ii, m., L. Turpio. **I.** A *very distinguished actor in the time of Terence, in most of whose pieces he acted*, v. Didascal. Fab. And., Eun., Heaut. Hec., and Phorm.; cf. Cic. Sen. 14: Varr. L. L. 7, 30; Symm. Ep. 1, 25.—**II.** **Ambivivus**, ii, m., a *keeper of a restaurant*, Cic. Clu. 59, 163; perh. also Col. 12, 4, 2.

ambō, bae, bo, num. (*nom. plur.* ambo for ambae, Plaut. Merc. 2, 1, 7; *acc. plur.* orig. ambo, analog. to the Gr. ἀμφοί, but from the adj. use of the word ambo arose; *acc. ambo* is found in Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 8; 5, 1, 67; id. As. 3, 3, 121; id. Cure. 5, 3, 14; id. Cist. 2, 1, 49; id. Ep. 2, 2, 19; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 19; 5, 2, 69; id. Most. 3, 2, 140; id. Rud. 3, 5, 7; Afran. ap. Charis. p. 96 P.; Cic. (who never uses ambo) Fam. 5, 8; 9, 13; Caes. (who never uses ambo) B. C. 1, 48; Verg. (who never uses ambo) E. 6, 18; id. G. 4, 88; id. A. 12, 342; Hor. (who never uses ambo) S. 2, 3, 180; 2, 7, 62; Liv. 3, 62; 7, 19; 26, 7; 26, 26; 27, 27; 30, 14; 35, 22; 38, 53; 40, 46; 41, 18; 45, 19; Mart. 7, 40; Sil-

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4, 175; 17, 427 al.: ambo is found in Afran. Com. Rel. p. 194 Rib. bis; Plaut. Bacch. 5, 1, 29; id. Ps. 1, 3, 21; Ter. (who never uses ambo) Eun. 5, 8, 39; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 33; 5, 2, 42; id. Ad. 1, 2, 51; 5, 9, 5; Prop. 3, 13, 18; Liv. 2, 10, 6; 22, 34, 10; Sall. (who never uses ambo) J. 21, 4; id. Fragm. 4, 19, 5 Kritz; Ov. (who never uses ambo) H. 10, 51; Tac. (who never uses ambo) A. 13, 54; Vulg. Tob. 3, 25; ib. Eph. 2, 16; cf. Charis. p. 95; Prisc. p. 744 P.; Rudd. I. p. 57; Kühn. ad Cic. Tusc. 1, 46, 110; Neue, Formenl. II. p. 145 sqq.) [ἀμφοί, ἀμφοτέροι, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.; kindr. with Sanscr. ubhau, dual nom. = ambo; Zend. uba; Slav. oba; Lith. abū; Goth. bai, bajōths; Germ. beide; Engl. both], *both* (of two objects whose duality is assumed as already known; when not already known, they are designated by duo). The difference between *ambo* and *uterque* is thus given by Charis. p. 49 P.: Ambo non est dicendum, nisi de his, qui uno tempore quid faciunt, utpote reges Eteocles et Poly-nices ambo perierunt quasi una; Romulus autem et Africanus non ambo triumpharunt, sed uterque: quia diverso tempore). **I.** Of objects naturally in pairs, as the parts of the body, *both*: manusque ambas, Verg. A. 6, 496; 10, 868: ambas palmas, id. ib. 5, 425; 10, 844: tinnient ambae aures ejus, Vulg. 1 Reg. 3, 11; ib. 4 Reg. 21, 12: circum unum ambove genua, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 59 (but even here we find duo: sumes duos renes [vituli] et adpenn. Vulg. Exod. 29, 13; 29, 22: duas manus, ib. Matt. 18, 8 bis; 18, 9: duae palmae manuum ejus, ib. 1 Reg. 5, 4: duorum luminum, of both eyes, ib. Jud. 16, 28; so Shakspr. her two eyes. Love's Lab. Lost, iv. 3; Hamlet, i. 4).—**So** of other things: Tristis illa Terra sub ambobus non jacet ulla polis, Ov. P. 2, 7, 64: Atridas Priamum-que, et saevum ambobus Achillen, angry with both parties, id. ib. 1, 458.—**II.** In gen., of two objects and no more, *the two, both*: QVOM. PERORANT. AMBO. PRAESENTES. (i. e. actor et reus), Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Geil. 17, 2, 10: consules, alter ambove, si eis videretur, Cic. Phil. 5, 19, 53: ambo accusandi estis, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 67: jam hisce ambo, et servos et era, frustra sunt duo, Plaut. Am. 3, 3, 19: erroris ambo complebo, id. ib. 1, 2, 8: emit hosce ambo, id. Capt. prol. 34: ut eos ambo fallam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 33; so Vulg. Tob. 3, 25: hic, qui utrumque probat, ambobus debuit uti, Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 20: una salus ambobus erit, Verg. A. 2, 710: plebscitus cautum, ne quis duos magistratus uno anno gereret, utique liceret consu-les ambo plebeis creari, Liv. 7, 42: Caesar atque Pompeius diversa sibi ambo consilia capiunt... eodemque die uterque eorum ex castris exercitum educunt, Caes. B. C. 3, 30: amborum verba, Tac. A. 3, 35: civitate Romana ambo donavit, id. ib. 13, 54: ambo occisi, Suet. Aug. 11: errant autem ambo senes, Vulg. Gen. 18, 11; ib. Matt. 15, 14: applicuit ambo ad eum, ib. Gen. 48, 13; ib. Eph. 2, 16.—**III.** Poet. = duo: partis ubi se via findit in ambas, into two, Verg. A. 6, 640.

Ambrācia, ac, f. = Ἀμβρακία. **I.** A *town in the south of Epirus, upon the gulf of the same name*, now Arta, Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4; Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 6; Caes. B. C. 3, 36; Liv. 38, 4.—**Hence, II. A. Ambraciensis**, e, adj., *Ambracian*, Liv. 38, 43.—**Subst. plur.**, the inhabitants of Ambracia, Liv. 38, 43.—**† B. Ambraciotes**, ae, m., = Ἀμβρακιώτης, *Ambracian*; hence, vinum... Ambraciotes (v. abrotonites), Plin. 14, 7, 9, § 76.—**C. Ambracius**, a, um, adj., *Ambracian* (more freq. than Ambraciensis), Ov. H. 15, 164; Plin. 4, 1, 1, § 4: Sinus Ambracius, Liv. 38, 4; Mel. 2, 3, in which Octavius conquerer Antony and Cleopatra in a naval engagement: Ambraciae frondes, i. e. the laurel crown of the victors in the Actian games (v. Actium and Actiacus), Stat. S. 2, 2, 8.

† **ambrices**: regulae, quae transver-sae asseribus et tegulis interponuntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

† **1. ambrosia**, ac, f. = ἄμβροσια. **I.** Lit., *ambrosia, the food of the gods* (as nectar was their drink): non enim ambrosia deos aut nectare lactari arbitror, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65; Ov. P. 1, 10, 11: Suaviolium dulci dulcius ambrosia, Cat. 99, 2.—**Hence**: orator ambrosia alendus, prov. once in Cic., qs. a

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god among orators, of a distinguished orator (opp. faenum esse), Cic. de Or. 2, 57.—**Also food for the steeds of the gods**: equos ambrosiae succo saturatos, Ov. M. 2, 120; 4, 215 (acc. to Hom. II. 5, 363 and 369).—**II.** Transf. **A.** *The unguent of the gods* (so, ἀμβροσία, Hom. II. 14, 170; 16, 670): ambrosia cum dulci nectare mixta Contigit os, Ov. M. 14, 606: liquidum ambrosiae diffundit odorem, Verg. G. 4, 415; id. A. 12, 419.—**B.** *The name of several plants*, esp. of the botrys or artemisia, *Turkish mugwort*: Choeno-podium botrys, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 11, § 28.—**Another plant of this name**, Plin. 27, 8, 31, § 55.—**C.** *An antidote to poison*, Cels. 5, 23.

2. Ambrōsia, v. Ambrosie.

* **ambrosiacus**, a, um, adj. [ambrosia], *ambrosial*: ambrosiaca vitis, on account of the sweetness of its grapes, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 40.

Ambrosiē, ēs, or -a, ae, f. = Ἀμβροσία, *Ambrosia, daughter of Atlas and Pleione, one of the Hyades*, Hyg. Fab. 182 and 192; id. poet. Astr. 2, 21.

† **1. ambrosius**, a, um, adj. = ἄμβροσιος, *immortal, divine, ambrosial* (syn.: immortalis, divinus), in gen., all that pertains to the gods, and their prerogatives and endowments; hence, an epithet for every thing lovely, pleasant, sweet, etc. (in gen. only poet.): comae, Verg. A. 1, 403; so Stat. Th. 9, 731: dapes, Mart. 8, 39; Suet. Sil. 7, 210; Col. 10, 408: sinus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 110: corpus, App. M. 8, p. 205, 26: pedes, id. ib. 11, p. 258, 39: color, id. ib. 10, p. 254, 4: nectar, Prud. Symm. 1, 276.

2. Ambrōsius, i, m., a *celebrated Church father of the fourth century, archbishop of Milan*.

Ambrŷsus or Ambrŷssus, i, f., = Ἀμβρῦσος or Ἀμβρῦσσος, a *small town in Thracia, now Dhislomo*, Liv. 32, 18; Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 8.

ambūbāia, ae, usu. in the plur., **ambūbāiae**, ārum, f. [from Syr. אַמְבַּאִיָּא, plur. אַמְבַּאִיָּא = tibia, Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 7], a *class of Syrian girls in Rome, who supported themselves by their music and immorality*: ambubajarum collegia, * Hor. S. 1, 2, 1: ambubajarum ministeria, Suet. Ner. 27.—**In sing.**, Petr. 7, 13.

ambubeia, ae, f., *wild succory or endive*, Cels. 2, 30; Plin. 20, 8, 29, § 73; cf. id. 20, 8, 29, 1 ind. 20, 30, p. 68 Sillig.

ambulacrum, i, n. [ambulo], a *walk planted with trees, commonly near a house* (only ante- and post-class. for the class. ambulatio), Fest. p. 18: senex Gynaecium aedificare volt hic in suis Et balineas et ambulacrum et porticum, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 69: longa et mollia ambulacra, * Geil. 1, 2, 2; Pall. 1, 18, 2.

* **ambulātīlis**, e, adj. [id.], *walking about*; hence, *movable*, Vitruv. 10, 13.

ambulatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a *walking about, a walk* (only in prose, oftenest in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: ambulationem pomeridianam conficere in Academia, Cic. Fin. 5, 1: compitaliciae, id. Att. 2, 3: ventum est in ambulationem, id. de Or. 1, 7, 26: recta, flexuosa, Cels. 1, 2.—**Of the orator on the platform**: conveniet etiam ambulatio quaedam propter immodicas laudationum moras, Quint. 11, 3, 126.—**Hence, II.** Transf., *concr. a walk, a place for walking, a promenade* (usu. near a dwelling; either covered or open): ambulatio sub dio pedes lata de-nos, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9; so Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; 3, 1, 2; Vitr. 5, 9; Col. 1, 6, 2; Plin. 36, 12, 18, § 83.

ambulātīuncula, ae, dim. f. [ambulatīo], a *short walk* (perh. only in the foll. passages of Cic.). **I.** Lit., Cic. Fam. 2, 12.—**And, II.** *concr., a small place for walking*: tecta, Cic. Att. 13, 29.

ambulātor, ōnis, m. [ambulo], *one that walks about, i. e.*, **I.** An idler, loungeur: villicus ne sit ambulatur, Cato. R. R. 5, 2 (cf. id. ib. 5, 2: minus hiebit ambulare); Col. 1, 8, 7.—**II.** A *pedlar, hawkler*: Transtiberinus, Mart. 1, 42 (not found elsewhere).

ambulātorius, a, um, adj. [ambulātor], *that moves about* (rare; never in Cic.); hence, **I.** Of machines which can be moved to and fro, *movable*: praeterea alias (sc. turres) ambulatorias totidem tabulatorum

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confiterant, movable towers with an equal number of stories, Auct. B. Alex. 2 Moeb. Vitr. 10, 19; Plin. 21, 14, 47, § 80.—Hence, trop. of the will, wavering, fickle, changeable: voluntas, Dig. 24, 1, 32; and of other things: actio, a cause that passes from one to another, Cod. Just. 6, 2, 22.—* **II**, Suitable for walking in: porticus, Dig. 8, 5, 8.

* **ambulatrix**, icis, f. [ambulator], she that walks about, a female loungee, etc.: villica ne ambulatrix siet, Cato, R. R. 143, 1.

ambulatura, ae, f. [ambulo], a walking, a pace, step, amble; only of horses (Fr. P'amble; Ital. ambio, ambiadura), Veg. 6, 6, 6; 6, 6, 7; 2, 5, 2.

* **ambulatus**, ūs, m. [id.], walking: Christus scitur ambulatum dedisse contractis, i. e. power to walk, Arn. 1, p. 23.

ambulo, āvi, ātum, i, v. n. [regarded by Doed. as a sort of dim. of ambio, but better regarded as comp. of am- and the root of *baiva*, beto, -bito, baculum = βακτρον, vado, venio; Sanscr. gā = go; Germ. gehen; Engl. go. Curtius]. **I**, Lit. **A**. In gen., to go about, to walk: cum illā neque cubat neque ambulat, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 56; si non ubi sedes locus est, est ubi ambules, id. Capt. prol. 12; quem ad modum quis ambulet, sedeat, Cic. Fin. 5, 17, 47; sedetur, ambulatur, Varr. L. L. 6, 1, p. 72 Müll.: ambulatum est, Cic. Leg. 2, 1, 1; Sen. Ep. 113, 15; cum sedetur, ambuletur, discumbatur, Gell. 2, 2; standi ambulandi vices, Quint. 11, 3, 44; ambulans aut jacens, Plin. Ep. 9, 36; Gell. 2, 9; cum ambulantis Thiberii genua advolveretur, Tac. A. 1, 13; aves aliquae ambulant, ut cornices; aliae salunt, ut passerres, walk, Plin. 10, 38, 54, § 111: Aegyptii mures bipedes ambulant, id. 10, 64, 55, § 186; claudi ambulant, Vulg. Matt. 11, 5; ib. Joan. 1, 36; ib. Apoc. 2, 1; 9, 20.—Hence, **B**, Esp., to walk for recreation, to take a walk: abilit ambulatum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 96; visus sum mihi cum Gabiā ambulare, Cic. Ac. 2, 10, 51; cum in sole ambulem, etiamsi aliam ob causam ambulem, etc., id. de Or. 2, 14, 60; pedibus ambulare, Suet. Dom. 19.—**C**, To go, to travel, to journey (class.). Plaut. Capt. prol. 12; quo ambulas tu? id. Am. 1, 1, 185; Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 17; biduo aut triduo septingenta milia passuum ambulare, Cic. Quint. 25; id. Att. 9, 4 *fin.*: eo modo Caesar ambulat, ut, etc., id. ib. 8, 14 et saep.—Hence, in the comic poets, bene ambula, farewell, a good journey to you, a form oft. used at the departure of any one: bene ambula et redambula, farewell and farewell back, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 120; *Ty*. Bene ambulo. *Pn.* Bene vale, id. ib. 2, 3, 92; and *absol.*: ambula, go, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 139; ambulare in jus, to go into court, go to law: ambula in jus, Plaut. Curc. 5, 2, 23; Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 43.—**D**, To walk about with a certain gravity or importance: licet superbus ambules pecuniā, Hor. Epod. 4, 5; id. S. 1, 2, 25; 1, 4, 66.—**E**, Of inanimate things: amnis, quā naves ambulant, Cato, R. R. 1, 3; Nilus immenso longitudo spatio ambulans, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 51; velut intus ambulantem (lucem), id. 37, 9, 47, § 131.—Trop. (only post-Aug.): quod deinde caput translatum per omnes leges ambulavit, was afterwards added to all laws, Plin. 10, 50, 71, § 139; Dig. 4, 4, 15: ambulat cum domino bonorum possessio, ib. 37, 11, 2.—**F**, Act., esp. with cognate objects, as iter, via, etc., to navigate, sail, pass over, etc.: cum Xerxes tantis classibus tantisque copiis maria ambulavisset terramque navigasset, Cic. Fin. 2, 34; perpetuas ambulat illa vias, Ov. F. 1, 122 (cf.: ire iter, viam, etc., Burm. ad Prop. 2, 19, 50).—*Pass.*: si bina stadia ambulentur, Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 26.—**G**, In milit. lang. t. t., to march: ut ter in mense tam equites quam pedites educantur ambulatum, Veg. Mil. 1, 27.—**H**, In the jurists in opp. to ire: iter est jus eundi ambulandi hominis, of one going and coming, Dig. 3, 8, 1.—**II**, Trop. very freq. in eccl. Lat. (like Heb. *הִלְכְתִּי* and N. T. Gr. *περιπατέω*), to walk, in the sense of to live, with an adjunct of manner or circumstances: ambulavit Henoch cum Deo, Vulg. Gen. 5, 22; ut ambules in viis ejus (Dei), ib. Deut. 10, 12; qui ambulat in lege Domini, ib. Psa. 118, 1; in circuitu impij ambulat, ib. ib. 11, 9; fraudulentē ambu-

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lare, ib. Prov. 11, 13.—So also very freq. in N. T., but only once in this sense in the Gospels: quare discipuli tui non ambulat juxta traditionem seniorum? Vulg. Marc. 7, 5; qui non secundum carnem ambulat, ib. Rom. 8, 1; in carne ambulantes, ib. 2 Cor. 10, 3; honeste ambulare, ib. Rom. 13, 13; ut ambuletis digne Deo, ib. Col. 1, 10; quod non recte ambularent, ib. Gal. 2, 14 et persaepe.

amburbāle, is, n. (sc. sacrificium), i. q. amburbium, Serv. ad Verg. E. 3, 77; cf. the two foll. articles.

† **amburbiales** hostiae, the victims which were led round the city of Rome, Paul. ex Fest. p. 5 Müll.

amb-urbium, ii, n. [urbs], the expiatory procession round the city of Rome, at which sacrifices were offered (v. the preced.); Serv. ad Verg. E. 3, 77; Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.: lustrata urbs, cantata carmina, amburbium celebratum, ambarvalia promissa, Vop. Aur. 20 (described in Luc. 1, 592 sq.).

amb-ūro, ussi, ustum, 3, v. a., to burn around, to scorch (opp. exurere, to burn entirely up); also, with an extension of the idea, to burn wholly up, to consume (most freq. in *part. perf.*; class.). **I**, Lit. **A**. Hadrianus vivus exustus est: Verres sociorum ambustus incendio, tamēn ex illā flammā periculoque evasit, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 27; Herclius corpus ambustum, id. Sest. 68, 143; terret ambustus Placitōn avaras spes, Hor. C. 4, 11, 25 al.—So Cicero jestingly calls the tribune of the people Munacius Plancus, at whose suggestion the enraged populace set fire to the senate house, tribunus ambustus, the singed tribune of the people, Cic. Mil. 5, 12 Moeb.—Of those whom the lightning had struck, but not killed: Sen. Agam. 537: tot circa me jactis fulminibus quasi ambustus, Plin. Ep. 3, 11, 3; so Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 9; id. Mil. 3, 2, 22; Cassius, quem fama est esse libris Ambustum propriis, Hor. S. 1, 10, 64; magna vis frumenti ambusta, Tac. H. 5, 12; ambustum theatrum, Suet. Claud. 21 al.—Hence, **ambustum**, i, n., in medic. lang., a burn: inflammatio recentis ambusti, Plin. 24, 8, 35, § 51; sedare ambusta, id. 24, 4, 5, § 10; ambusta sanare, id. 20, 82, § 217; ambusta igne vel frigore, id. 24, 8, 29, § 45 al.—**B**, From the similarity of effect, to injure by cold, to nip, benumb (cf. aduro): ambusti multorum artus vi frigidioris, Tac. A. 13, 35; ambusta pruinis lumina, i. e. oculi, Val. Fl. 4, 50.—**II**, Trop. **A**, Of property: ambustas fortunarum mearum reliquias, the charred remains, Cic. Dom. 43.—**B**, Of one who, when tried for an offence, comes off with great trouble: qui damnatione collegae et suā prope ambustus evaserat, had come off scorched, Liv. 22, 35.

* **ambustio**, omis, f. [amburo] = ambustum, a burn: eruptionibus, ambustionibus (medetur myrtem oleum), Plin. 23, 4, 44, § 87.

* **ambustulatus**, a, um, adj. [id.], burned or scorched around, roasted: Teque ambustulatum obicium magnis avibus pabulum, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 65.

† **amēci** and **amēcae** (a different orthography for amici and amicae), Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.

Amelas, a town in Lycia, Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 101.

amellus, i, m., the purple Italian starwort: Aster amellus, Linn.; Verg. G. 4, 271 (cf. Serv. ad h. l.); Col. 9, 4, 4.

āmēn [אָמֵן; Gr. ἀμήν] (eccl. Lat.). **I**, Adj., true, faithful: (tu Deus) fecisti mirabilia, cogitationes fideles, amen (Heb. אָמֵן = verity), Vulg. Isa. 25, 1.—**II**, Subst., truth, faithfulness: qui benedictus est, benediceur in Deo amen, in the God of faithfulness, Vulg. Isa. 65, 16; haec dicit Amen (Gr. ὁ Ἀμήν), He that is True, ib. Apoc. 3, 14.—**III**, Most freq. adv. **A**, Prop., to confirm words spoken by one's self or another, So be it; Fr. *Ainsi soit-il*; LXX. γένοιτο, Amen: et respondebit omnis populus, Amen, Vulg. Deut. 27, 15; 5, 22 et saep.: Gratia vobiscum, Amen, ib. 2 Tim. 4, 21; cui (Deo) honor et gloria in saecula saeculorum, Amen, ib. Rom. 16, 27 et saep.—**B**, In gen., truly, surely, verily; very freq. in the phrase, Amen dico vobis, Vulg.

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Matt. 5, 18 al.; ib. Marc. 3, 28 al.; ib. Luc. 4, 24 al.; and in St. John: Amen, amen dico vobis, ib. Joan. 1, 51 al. (The *a* is long in Aus. Eph. ap. Orat. *fin.*, and Prud. Cath. 4, 72, but short in Paul. Nol. Poēm. 17 ad Nicet. 117.)

Amēnānus, i, m., = Ἀμένανος, a river in Sicily, at the southern declivity of *Ālna*, Ov. M. 15, 279.—Also adj.: **Amēnānus**, a, um: Amenana flumina, Ov. F. 4, 467.

ā-mens, mentis, adj. **I**, Lit., out of one's senses, beside one's self, senseless, mad, insane, frantic, distracted (of every kind of passionate excitement; while *insanus* designates one diseased in mind; and *excors* or *excors*, one that is without mind; and *excors* the poets a favorite word with Verg. and Ov.): incepto est amentium, haud amantium, Ter. And. 1, 3, 13; homo amentissimus atque in omnibus consiliis praecipuus, Cic. Phil. 5, 13; o vecors et amens, id. Pis. 9; arma amens capio, Verg. A. 2, 314; in dies amentior, Suet. Aug. 65; Ne trepidus caeli divisus partibus amens, that thou tremble not senselessly at the divided heavens, Lucr. 6, 86; lugubris et amens, Ov. M. 2, 334; cursuque amens, Verg. A. 2, 321; ad spectu amens, id. ib. 4, 279; so id. ib. 12, 776; and with *gen.*: amens animi, id. ib. 4, 203 (cf. Rudd. II. p. 73); dolore amens, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 92; terrore amens, Liv. 32, 12; amens invidia, id. 8, 31; amens metu, id. 23, 9; 1, 48; periculi magnitudine amens et attonitus, Curt. 6, 9.—**II**, Meton., foolish, stupid: homo audacissimus atque amentissimus, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 7 (cf. a little before: quod cum incredibilem ejus audacia singularis stultitia conjuncta est).—Of things: amentissimum consilium, Cic. Att. 7, 10; cogor amanti caeca furorē, Cat. 64, 197; impetus amens, Luc. 4, 279 al.—*Adv.* not used.

amentatus, a, um, Part. of amento.

amentia, ae, f. [amens], the being out of one's senses, beside one's self, madness, insanity. **I**, Lit., animi adfectionem lumine mentis carentem nominaverunt amentiam eandemque demencia, Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 10; Di monerit melioris atque amentiam averuncassint tuam, Pac. ap. Varr. L. 7, § 102 Müll., and in Paul. ex Fest. p. 373 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 90 Rib.); heu cor ira fervit caecum, amentia rapior ferociter, Att. ap. Non. 503, 7 (Trag. Rel. p. 194 Rib.); Quor. meam senectutem hujus sollicito amentia, Ter. And. 5, 3, 16; Quae istast pravitatis Quaeve amentianst... id. Heaut. 5, 2, 21; id. Hec. 4, 4, 50 (not elsewhere in Ter.); flagrare cupiditate amentia, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 34; amentia atque audacia praeditus, id. ib. 2, 2, 42; Ov. M. 5, 511: tanta vis amentiae verus quam amoris mentem turbaverat, Liv. 3, 47; 23, 9; Periclitante Dominus amentia, Vulg. Deut. 28, 28; ib. Zach. 12, 4.—**II**, Meton., stupidity (cf. amens, II.): si enim amentia verset, Hor. S. 2, 3, 249.—**B**, Malice, malignity (eccl. Lat.): propter multitudinem amentiae (tuae), Vulg. Os. 9, 7.

āmento, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [amentum]. **I**, Lit., to furnish with a strap or thong; esp. of the javelin, to the middle of which a strap was fastened, so that it might be thrown with greater force (very rare: only twice in Cic.): hastae amentatae, Cic. Brut. 78, 271.—Trop., of discourse: amentatae hastae (i. e. apta et parata argumenta), Cic. de Or. 1, 57, 242 (so Juv. sagittae et jaculator, q. v.).—Hence, **II**, Transf., poet., to hurl or dart the javelin by means of a thong: cum jaculum parvā Libys amentavit habenā, * Luc. 6, 221.—And of the wind, which gives an impetus to motion, as a thong to the dart: amentante Note, Sil. 14, 422.

āmentum, i, n. [ἀμμη, ἄπρω: v. apo], a strap or thong, esp. upon missile weapons, by means of which they were thrown with greater force (cf. amento): amenta, quibus, ut mitti possint, vinciuntur jacula sine solearum lora, Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll.: epistola ad amentum deligata, Caes. B. G. 5, 48 Herz.; inserit amento digitos, Ov. M. 12, 321; amenta torquent, Verg. A. 9, 665; umor jaculorum amenta emollierat, Liv. 37, 41 al.—Rarely, a shoe-string: soleae sine amento, Plin. 34, 6, 14, § 31.

Amēria, ae, f., = Ἀμερία, a very ancient town in Umbria (acc. to Cato, built

before the Trojan war), now *Amelia*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 114; Cic. Rosc. Am. 7 al.—Hence, **Amērinus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or pertaining to *Amēria*: *municipes*, Cic. Rosc. Am. 6; *corbulae*, Cato, R. R. 1, 15; *salix*, Plin. 24, 9, 37, § 58; Verg. G. 1, 265; Col. 4, 30 al.—**Amērinī**, ōrum, *m.*, the inhabitants of *Amēria*, Plin. 3, 14, 19, § 113.—**Amērina**, ōrum, *n.* (sc. mala or pira), *Amerian fruit*, Stat. S. 1, 16, 18.

† **amērimnōn**, i, *n.* [ἀμείμνονος, care-dispeller], *housecock*, also called *azoon* *maius*. Plin. 25, 13, 102, § 160.
amēs, itis, *prob. m.* [cf. *amentum*], a *pole* or *fork*, esp. for holding and spreading bird-nets: *amites*: *periticae* *acupales*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll.: *aut amite levi rara tendit retia*, *Hor. Epod. 2, 33; Pall. Sept. 12.—Also for bearing a litter or sedan: *amites* *bastermarum*, Pall. Jun. 2, 3.

Amēstratus, i, *f.*, a town on the north coast of Sicily, mentioned only by Cic. and Steph. B., now *Mistretta*, is prob. the same place as the *Amastra* of Sil. 14, 267; Cic. Verr. 3, 39, 43; Steph. B. s. v.—Hence, **Amēstratini**, ōrum, *m.*, the inhabitants of *Amēstratus*, Cic. Verr. 3, 39, 89.

amēthystinātus, a, um, *adj.* [qs. from *amethystino*], that wears a dress of the color of *amethyst*, i. e. violet-blue, Mart. 2, 57.

amēthystinus, a, um, *adj.* [amethystus], *I.* of the color of *amethyst*: *vestes*, Mart. 1, 97, 7.—Also *absol.*: *amethystina* (sc. *vestimenta*), *Juv. 7, 136.—*II.* Set or adorned with *amethyst*: *trientes*, Mart. 10, 49.

† **amēthystizōn**, ontis, *adj.*, *m.*, = ἀμειθυστιζων, resembling the *amethyst* in color: *carbunculi*, *prob. our violet ruby*, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 93.

† **amēthystus**, i, *f.*, = ἀμειθυστος. *I.* The *amethyst*, a precious stone of violet-blue color, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 121 sqq.; Vulg. Exod. 28, 19; ib. Apoc. 21, 20.—*II.* A kind of vine, Col. 3, 2, 24; cf. Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 31.

† **amētor**, ōris, *comm.*, = ἀμειτωρ, motherless, Tert. Praescr. cap. 53.

* **amflectus**, a, um, *Part.* [qs. from *amflecto*], bent or curved round: *ora grandi circuitu amflecta*, Mel. 3, 2, 1.

amfractus, v. *anfr.*

† **amīa**, ae, *f.*, and **amīas**, ae, *m.*, = ἀμια, the *tunny*, a sea-fish: (*pisces*) *amīam* *vocant* *ocjus* etc., Plin. 9, 15, 19, § 49.—The form *amīas*: acc. *amīan*, Lucil. ap. Varr. L. 7, § 47 Müll.; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 ib.

† **amīantus**, i, *m.*, = ἀμιαντος (unspotted, pure), the *amiant*, a stone which may be separated into threads and spun, and is incombustible by fire; *asbestos*, *earth-flax*, Plin. 36, 19, 31, § 139.

amīca, v. 2. *amicus*.

amīcābilis, e, *adj.* [amicus], friendly, *amicable* (post-class. and rare), Firm. Math. 5, 5.—*Adv.*: **amīcābiliter**, in a friendly manner, Jul. Epit. Nov. 63, § 211.

amīcalis, e, *adj.* [id.], friendly (post-class.): *affectio*, Dig. 17, 1, 10, § 7: *transactio*, Cod. 6, 53, 15, § 5: *Deus hospitalis*, *amīcalis*, App. de Mundo, p. 75, 9.

† **amīcārius**, i, *m.* [amīca], one that procures a *mistress*, a *procurer*, Diom. p. 313 P.

amīcē, *adv.*, v. 1. *amicus fin.*

amīcimen, inis, *n.* [amīcio], a garment, = *amicus* (only post-class.): *candidum*, App. M. 11, p. 261, 9: *rude*, id. ib. 11, p. 268, 32.

† **amīcinum**, i, *n.*, the neck of a wine-sack, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll. (*neutr.* by mistake; cf. *amicinus*: δασκὸς στάμνα, Gloss).

amīcio, icul, or icul, *ictum*, 4, v. a. (*fut.* *amicibor*, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 6; *perf.* only in *exs.* below; *inf. perf.* *amicisse*, Front.) [jacio], to throw round, to wrap about (cf. ἀμφιβάλλω); exclusively of upper garments (on the contr. *induere* of clothes put or drawn on; *vestire* of those for the protection or ornament of the body): *esse amīcio* or *pass.* *amiciri*, to throw round, *veil one's self*. *I.* Lit.: *amicus* *epitroco*, Naev. ap. Var. 7, 3, 92: *palliolatim* *amicinus*, Plaut. Ps. 5, 1, 29: *amicibor* *glorioso*, id. Pers. 2, 5, 6: *pallium*, quo *amicus*, *soccus*, quibus *indutus* *esset*, Cic. de Or. 3, 32: *amicus* *est pallio*, Vulg. 1 Reg.

28, 14: *amicus togā purpureā*, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: *qui te togā praetextā amicit, Brut.* ap. Diom. p. 364 P.: *celerius mater amicit, Varr. ib.*: *dum calceabat ipse sese et amicit*, Suet. Vesp. 21 al.—*Poet.*: *nube umeros* (Gr. acc.) *amicus*, Hor. C. 1. 2. 31; Verg. A. 1, 516: *amicus nube*, Vulg. Apoc. 10, 1: *lumine*, ib. Ps. 103, 2: *mulier amicta sole*, ib. ib. 12, 1; so, (rex) *amicietur terrā Aegypti*, sicut *amicitur pastor pallio suo*, ib. Jer. 43, 12.—*II.* Trop. of other things, to cover, clothe, wrap up: *nive amicta loca*, Cat. 63, 70: *colus amicta lanā*, id. 64, 311: *amicitur vitibus ulmus*, Ov. P. 3, 8, 13: *et piper et quidquid chartis amicitur ineptis*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 270: *amicta ossa luridā pelle*, id. Epod. 17, 22: *amicti vitibus montes*, Flor. 1, 16: *partem alteram luce, alteram tenebris amictisse Jovem*, Fronto, Fer. Als. p. 188.

amīciter, *adv.*, v. 1. *amicus fin.*
amīcitiā, ae, *f.* (*gen. sing.* *amicitiā*), Lucr. 3, 83; acc. *amicitiem*, id. 5, 1019 Lachm.; cf. Charis. p. 94 P., and Neue, Formenl. 1. p. 372) [amicus], friendship (very freq. in Cic. occurring more than 200 times). *I.* Lit.: *Est autem amicitia nihil aliud nisi omnium divinarum humanarumque rerum cum benevolentia et caritate summa consensio*, Cic. Am. 6: *eo ego ingenio natus sum: amicitiam atque inimicitiam in frontem promptam gerō*, Enn. ap. Non. 129, 26: *jam diu ego huic bene et hic mihi volumus, et amicitia est antiqua*, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 4: *Per te deos oro et nostram amicitiam*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 6: *sperata voluptas Suavis amicitiae*, Lucr. 1, 142: *vincula amicitia*, id. 3, 83. The expressions usually connected with it are: *amicitiā incipere*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 7: *amicitia nascitur*, Cic. Am. 9, 29: *amicitia exardescit*, id. ib. 27, 100: *est mihi amicitia cum aliquo*, id. Clu. 42: *amicitia est inter aliquos*, id. Planc. 33: *esse in amicitia cum aliquo*, Nep. Hann. 2, 4: *in amicitiam recipere*, Cic. Att. 2, 20: *amicitiā colere*, id. Fam. 15, 14: *contrahere*, id. Am. 14: *gerere*, id. Fam. 3, 8, and Nep. Dat. 10, 3: *tuere*, Cic. Fin. 1, 29: *jungerē*, Lucr. 5, 1019: Cic. Deiot. 9: *Vulg. Exod. 34, 12: expetere*, Cic. Am. 13: *comparare*, id. Rosc. Am. 38: *parere*, Nep. Alcib. 7, 5: *conferre se ad amicitiam alicujus*, Cic. Brut. 81: *dedere se amicitiae alicujus*, Caes. B. G. 3, 22: *accedere ad amicitiam alicujus*, Nep. Eum. 1, 4: *in amicitias incidere*, Cic. Am. 12, 42: *amicitiā alicujus uti*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 43: *pervenire in intimam amicitiam alicujus*, Nep. Alcib. 5, 3: *manere in amicitia*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 32: *amicitiā violare*, Liv. 34, 31: *deserere jura amicitiae*, Cic. Am. 10: *funditus evertere*, id. Fin. 2, 25: *dissociare*, id. Am. 20: *dimittere*, *dissuadere*, id. ib. 21: *dirumpere*, id. ib. 22 *fin.*: *dissolvere*, Vulg. Eccli. 22, 5: *deficere* *ad amicitia alicujus*, Nep. Con. 2, 2: *reputare amicitiam alicujus*, Cic. Planc. 19: *renunciare amicitiam alicui*, Liv. 42, 25.—*II.* Transf. **A.** In the hist., a league of friendship, an alliance between different nations, = *foedus*: *Ubi, qui amicitiam fecerant*, Caes. B. G. 4, 16: *amicitiā populi Romani colere*, Sall. J. 8, 2: *in amicitiam Populi Romani venire*, Liv. 22, 37: *reges bello victos in amicitiam recipere*, Sall. J. 14, 5: *foedus et amicitia*, id. ib. 104, 5: *amicitia et foedus*, id. ib. 104, 4: *amicitia ac societates*, Liv. 7, 31: *amicitiae foedus*, id. 42, 12: *amicitiā petere*, id. 38, 18: *quae urbes in amicitia permanserant*, id. 43, 21; 10, 45: *amicitiā cum aliquo facere*, Vulg. 2 Reg. 31, 2: *cum aliquo inire*, ib. 2 Par. 20, 35 al.—**B.** In botany, of plants, *sympathy*: *rutae cum fico*, Plin. 19, 8, 45, § 156: *inter has vitium amicitia accipitur ulmus*, id. 16, 17, 29, § 72.—**C.** In post-Aug. Lat., *abstr. pro concr.* = *amici*: *hospitem nisi ex amicitia domini quam rarissime recipiat*, Col. 11, 1, 23 (cf. before: *hospitem nisi amicum familiarēque domini necessarium receperit*): *quin et parte ejusdem epistolae increpuit amicitias muliebres*, Tac. A. 5, 2: *omnes amicitias et familiaritates intra breve tempus adflixit*, Suet. Tib. 51.

* **amicities**, ēl, *f.*, v. the preced. art.

* **amico**, are, v. a. [amicus], to make friendly to one's self: *Oeclides solitā prece nomen amicat*, Stat. Th. 3, 470.

† **amicōsus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], rich or abounding in friends, Diom. p. 313 P.

amīctōrius, a, um, *adj.* [amīcio], suitable for throwing about one: *lintheamen*, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 48, § 1.—Hence, *subst.*: **amīctōrium**, i, *n.*, a garment which is thrown about or over one, a light, loose garment, esp. of women, a scarf, a tie for the neck, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 48; Hier. ad Isa. 2, 3, v. 23.

1. amīctus, a, um, *Part.* of *amicio*.

2. amīctus, ūs, *m.* [amīcio], orig. a throwing about or on one of a garment; hence, *I.* The manner of dressing, fashion: *amicium imitari alicujus*, Cic. de Or. 2, 22, 91 (cf. Plin. Ep. 2, 3, 2): *est aliquid in amictu*, Quint. 11, 3, 156.—*II.* Meton., *abstr. pro concr.*, the garment itself that is thrown about or on, any clothing, a mantle, cloak, etc.: *quam (statuam) esse ejusdem, status, amictus anulus, imago ipsa declarat*, Cic. Att. 6, 1, 17: *frustra jam vestes, frustra mutatur amictus*, Tib. 1, 9, 13: *velut amictum mutabis eos*, Vulg. Heb. 1, 12: *duplex, made of a double texture*, Verg. A. 5, 421: *Tyrii*, Ov. A. A. 2, 297: *amicus corporis*, Vulg. Eccli. 19, 27: *nec amictu ora velabis*, id. Ez. 24, 17: *gloriam dedit sanctitatis amictum, the garment of holiness*, i. e. the sacred vestment, ib. Eccli. 50, 12 and saep.—**B.** Trop.

1. For other kinds of covering: *caeli mitemus amictum, the air which surrounds us*, i. e. to go into another region, *Lucr. 6, 1133: *Phrygius*, Verg. A. 3, 545: *nebulae amictus*, id. ib. 1, 412; Stat. Th. 1, 631: *caecus*, Sil. 12, 613: *jam virides lacerate comas, jam scindite amictum, i. e. the herbage that clothes the ground*, *weeds*, Col. 10, 70.—**2.** *Prov.*: *quem mater amictum dedit, sollicito custodire, i. e. not to give up the habits formed in early youth*, Quint. 5, 14, 31.

amīcula, v. *amiculus*.

amīculum, i, *n.* [amīcio], a garment that one throws about or on him, a mantle, cloak: *amiculum genus est vestimenti, a circumjecto dictum*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.: *amicae amictus amiculo*, Cic. Div. 2, 69: *agreste duplex amiculum*, Nep. Dat. 3, 2: *cum aliquem videret minus bene vestitum, suum amiculum dedit*, id. Cim. 4, 2: *toga pieta puerumque amiculo eret accumbenti*, Sall. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 2, 9: *matrem familiae tuam purpureum amiculum habere non sines?* Liv. 34, 7, 27, 4.—*Trop.*: *novissimum homini sapientiam colenti amiculum est gloriae cupidio*, Fronto, Eloquent. p. 78 Nieb.

amīculus, i, *m. dim.* [amicus], a dear friend: *quid de Docimo amiculo meo?* *Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 34: *te nil miseret, dure, tui dulcis amiculi?* Cat. 30, 2; *Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 3.—Hence, **amīcula**, ae, *f.*, a dear (female) friend: *de amīculā rixatus*, *Cic. de Or. 2, 59, 244; so Plin. Ep. 3, 9, 13; Suet. Calig. 33.

1. amīcus (old form **amēcus**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.), a, um, *adj.* [amo], friendly, kind, amicable, favorable, inclined to, liking; *constr. with dat.*: *Zumpt*, Gram. § 410: *animo esse amico ergo aliquem*, Ter. Heec. 3, 3, 29; Cic. Fam. 1, 7, 3: *tribuni sunt nobis amici*, id. Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2 *fin.*: *homo amicus nobis jam inde a puero*, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 86: *Pompeium tibi valde amicum esse cognovi*, Cic. Fam. 1, 8, 5; id. Att. 9, 5: *amicus non magis tyranno quam tyrannidi*, Nep. Dion. 3, 2; id. Att. 9: *male nomen amicum*, Verg. A. 2, 735; Ov. F. 3, 834: (*Fortuna*) *amica varietati constantiam respuit*, Cic. N. D. 2, 16: *amica luto sus, fond of*, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 26.—*Comp.*: *mibi nemo est amīcior Attico*, Cic. Att. 16, 16: *amīcior Cicerum aeriis quam nostro*, id. ib. 7, 1, 6; id. Fam. 3, 2, 1.—*Sup.*: *Deiotarum, fidelissimum regem atque amicissimum rei publicae nostrae*, Cic. Att. 15, 2, 2: *cum summi viri, tum amicissimi*, id. Am. 2, 8: *amicissimi viri*, Suet. Caes. 1: *successor conjunctissimus et amicissimus*, Cic. Fam. 3, 3: *hoc libro ad amicum amicissimum de amicitia scripsi*, id. Am. 1, 5; 23, 88 (but the *comp.* and *sup.* may sometimes be rendered as belonging to 2. *amicus*, a greater friend, the greatest friend, as in Cic. Att. 16, 16, and Am. 1, 5; so in Gr. *βασιλεύς* etc.).—**B.** Of things, kindly, pleasing (mostly poet.): *so Cic. rarely*: *nihil homini amīcior est oportuno amīcior*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 44: *secundum te nihil est mihi amīcior solitudine*, Cic. Att. 12, 15: *portus intramus amīcior*, Verg. A. 5, 57: *fessos opibus solatur amīcior*, id.

AMIC

ib. 5, 410: vento amico ferri, Ov. Tr. 1, 5, 17; per amica silentia lunae, Verg. A. 2, 255; amici imbres, id. G. 4, 115; sidus amicum, Hor. Epod. 10, 9: sol amicum tempus agens, *bringing the welcome hour*, id. C. 3, 6, 43: tempus fraudibus amicum, Stat. S. 5, 2, 39: brevitatis postulat, qui mihi met ipsi amicissima est, Cic. Quinct. 34.—***C.** Amicum est mihi (after the Gr. φίλος ἐστὶ μοι; in pure Lat. mihi cordi est, etc.); with *inf.*, it pleases me, it accords with my feelings: nec dis amicum est nec mihi te prius Obire, Hor. C. 2, 17, 2.—Hence, *adv.*, in a friendly manner, kindly, amicably. **a.** Old form **amiciter**, Pac. ap. Non. 510, 26; Plaut. Pers. 2, 3, 3.—**b.** Class. form **amicē**; facis amice, Cic. Am. 2, 9: haec accipienda amice, id. ib. 24, 88; id. Fin. 1, 10; id. Off. 1, 26.—***Comp.**, Front. ad M. Caes. 1, 6.—*Sup.*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 9; Caes. B. C. 2, 17.

2. amicus, *m.*, [from amo, as φίλος from φιλέω, and ἄνθρωπος from ἀνθρῶν] (*gen. plur.* amicūm, Ter. Heaut. prol. 24). **A.** A friend; constr. with *gen.* or *poss. adj.*, v. Zumpt, Gram. § 410: est is (amicus) tamquam alter idem, Cic. Am. 21, 80 (cf. id. ib. 25, 92; id. Off. 1, 17): amicum qui intuetur, tamquam exemplar partem sui, id. Am. 7, 23: Non tam utilitas partem amicum, quam amici amor ipse delectat, id. ib. 14, 51: Amicus certus in re incertā ceritur, Enn. ap. Cic. ib. 17, 64: boni improbis, improbi bonis amici esse non possunt, Cic. ib. 20, 74: ex omnibus saeculis vix tria aut quatuor nominantur paria amicorum, id. ib. 4, 15: tu ex amicis certis mi es certissimus, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 54 and 57: vetus verbum hoc est, Communia esse amicorum inter se omnia, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 18: Respicis antiquum lassus in rebus amicum, Ov. P. 2, 3, 93: Alba tuus antiquissimus non solum amicus, verum etiam amator, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 63 *fn.*: hospitis et amici mei M. Pacuvii fabula, id. Am. 7, 24: suis incommodis graviter angē non amicum sed se ipsum amantem est, of one loving not his friend, but himself, id. ib. 3, 10: ad amica honesta petere, amicorum causā honesta facere, id. ib. 13, 44: paternus amicus ac pernecessarius, id. Pl. 6, 14: amicus novus, id. Am. 19, 67: vetus, id. ib.; Verg. A. 3, 82; Hor. S. 2, 6, 81; Ov. P. 1, 6, 55: amici ac familiares veteres, Suet. Tib. 55: aequaeque, Verg. A. 5, 452: ardens, id. ib. 9, 198: dulcis, Hor. S. 1, 3, 69; Ov. P. 1, 8, 31: carus, Hor. C. 4, 9, 51; Ov. Tr. 3, 6, 7: jucundus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 93: amici jucundissimi et omnium horum, Suet. Tib. 42: amicus propior, Hor. Ep. 1, 9, 5: fidelis, id. ib. 2, 2, 1; Vulg. Eccl. 6, 14: fidus, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 24: verus, Cic. Am. 21, 82; Vulg. Eccl. 25, 12: mendax, Hor. A. P. 425: discernere blandum amicum a vero, Cic. Am. 25, 95: memor, Ov. Tr. 5, 9, 33: summus, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 1: primus, Vulg. 1 Macc. 10, 65: amici tristes, Hor. C. 1, 7, 24: maesti, Ov. Tr. 1, 9, 5: dives, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 24: inops, id. S. 1, 2, 5: inferioris ordinis amici, Cic. Am. 19, 69: communes amici, id. Fam. 5, 2: amice, salve! Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 12; so Cat. 56, 7; Verg. A. 6, 507; Hor. C. 2, 14, 6; and Vulg. Matt. 20, 13: magnanimi veritatis amici, Cic. Off. 1, 19: amicos parare, Ter. And. 1, 1, 39: amicos parare optimam vitae, ut ita dicam, supellectilem, Cic. Am. 15, 55: minus amicorum habens, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 22: me unum atque unicum amicum habuit, Cat. 73, 6: amicos habere, Cic. Am. 11, 36; so Vulg. Prov. 22, 11: nos sibi amicos junget, Ter. Hec. 5, 2, 32; Hor. S. 1, 3, 54: amicum servare, id. ib.: amicum servare per durum tempus, Ov. P. 2, 6, 29: aliquo uti amico, to have one as a friend, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62; Hor. S. 1, 4, 96: sibi amicum facere, Vulg. Luc. 16, 9: amicum diligere, Verg. A. 9, 430; Vulg. Deut. 13, 6: amico inservire, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 8: amico parcere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 35: et monendi amici saepe sunt et oburgandi, Cic. Am. 24, 88: amico ignoscere, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 110: augorem pro amico capere, Cic. Am. 13, 48: amici jacentem animum excitare, id. ib. 16, 59: amicum consolari, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 41: amico orbatu, Cic. Am. 3, 10: amicum offendere, Hor. S. 1, 3, 73: non paucis munitus amicis, Ov. P. 2, 3, 25.—Also for patronus, patron, protector; so Horace of Mæcenas, Epod. 1, 2: amicus potens, powerful friend, id. C. 2, 18, 12; so, magnus, Juv. 3, 57; 6, 313; Suet.

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Aug. 56: valentissimi, id. ib. 35.—And for socius, companion: trepido fugam exprobravit amico, Ov. M. 13, 69.—**B.** In polit. relations, a friend of the State (who was not always socius, an ally, but the socius was always amicus; cf. amicitia): Denotatus ex animo amicus, unus fidelis populo Romano, Cic. Phil. 11, 13: socio atque amico regi Liv. 37, 54: 7, 30 et saep.; Suet. Caes. 11.—**C.** In and after the Aug. per., a counsellor, courtier, minister of a prince, Nep. Milt. 3, 2 Dahn: fuerunt multi reges ex amicus Alexandri Magni, id. Reg. 3, 1; so Suet. Caes. 70, 72; 70, 79; id. Aug. 16; 17; 35; 56; 66; id. Calig. 19; id. Ner. 5; id. Galb. 7 al.; cf. Ernest. ad Suet. Excurs. XV.—Hence, **amica**, ac, *f.* **A.** In bon. part., a female friend (very rare; cf. ἑταῖρα in Hom., Aristoph., Plato): amicae, cognatae, Ter. Hec. 4, 2, 16: at haec amicae erunt, ubi, etc., id. ib. 5, 2, 24: Me (laedit) soror et cum quae dormit amica simul, Prop. 2, 6, 12: ibit ad adfectam, quae non languebit, amicam Visere, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 21; cf. Juv. 3, 12; 6, 353; 6, 455; 6, 481; so Inscr. Grut. 865, 17; 891, 4.—**B.** In mal. part., = meretrix, a concubine, mistress, courtesan (esp. freq. in the comic poets; so in Gr. ἑταῖρα com. in Att. usage): eum suus pater ab amica abduxit, Naev. ap. Gell. 6, 8: mulierem pejo rem quam haec amica est Phaedromi non vidi, Plaut. Curc. 5, 1, 3; so id. Trin. 3, 2, 25; 3, 4, 22; id. Cist. 2, 3, 28; id. Ep. 5, 2, 36; 5, 2, 39 al.: sive ista uxor sive amica est, Ter. And. 1, 3, 11; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 52; 1, 2, 15; 3, 3, 6; 4, 6, 15 et saep.; Cic. Att. 10, 10; Dig. 50, 16, 144.

Amilcar, v. Hamilcar.

Aminaeus (-ēus), *a, um, adj.*, = Ἀμιναιός, of or pertaining to Aminaea, a region in the country of the Piceni, distinguished for the culture of the vine: vites, Verg. G. 2, 97; so Cato, R. R. 6, 4; 7, 2; Varr. R. R. 1, 25 Schneid.; Col. 3, 2, 7; 3, 9, 3; Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 8; Pall. Febr. 9, 4; Inscr. Orell. 3678.

Amisia, *ae, i, Masc.*, a river in Germany, now the Ems, Tac. A. 1, 60; 1, 63; 2, 23; in Plin. 4, 14, 28, § 100, and Mel. 3, 3, called **Amisius**, *ii*; cf. Mann. Germ. 419.

—**II.** *Fem.*, a fortress built by the Romans upon the Ems (near the Fort Delf Zyl, in West Friesland), Tac. A. 2, 8; cf. Mann. Germ. 82.

amissibilis, *e, adj.* [amitto], that may be lost (only in eccl. Lat.), Aug. Trin. 5, 4; so id. ib. 15, 13 al.

amissio, *onis, f.* [id.], a losing, a loss (several times in Cic., elsewh. rare): oppidorum, Cic. Pis. 17, 40: dignitatis, id. ib. 18, 43: omnium rerum, id. Fam. 4, 3: foliorum, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 12: boni, rei, Sen. Ep. 4: duorum luminum, of (my) two eyes, Vulg. Jud. 16, 28: nullius animae, ib. Act. 27, 22; ib. Rom. 11, 15.

1. amissus, *a, um, Part.* of amitto.

* **2. amissus**, *ūs, m.*, for amissio, a loss: Siciliae, Nep. Alcib. 6, 2.

Amisus, *i, f.*, = Ἀμισός, a town in Pontus, now Samsoun, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8; Plin. 37, 8, 37, § 115; Mel. 1, 19.—**Amisum**, *i, n.*, Plin. 6, 2, 2, § 7. Cf. Mann. Asia Min. 2, 448 sq.—**Amiseni**, *orum, m.*, the inhabitants of Amisus, Plin. Ep. 10, 93.

amita, *ac, f.* [cf. abba, avus, and Engl. aunt] (so the mother's sister is called matertera, from mater; cf. Dig. 38, 10, 10): a father's sister, a paternal aunt, Cic. Clu. 10; Liv. 39, 11; Tac. A. 12, 64; 27, 16; Vulg. Lev. 20, 19 et saep.—**II.** Hence, **A.** Amita magna, a sister of a grandfather (avi), a great-aunt, Tac. A. 2, 27; Paul. 1. c.—**B.** Amita major, an aunt of a grandfather, Paul. 1. c. and Fest. s. v. Major, p. 98.—**C.** Amita maxima, an aunt of a great-grandfather, also called abamita, Paul. 1. c. and Fest. s. v. Major, p. 98.

Amiternum, *i, n.* [acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, 5, 12, from am- = amb- and Aternus] = Ἀμῑτερνόν, a very ancient town built by the Aborigines, in the Sabine country, now San Vittorino; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 509; the birthplace of the historian Sallust.—Deriv. v. **A. Amiterninus**, *a, um, adj.*, belonging to Amiternum, Col. 10, 422.—**Amiternini**, *orum, m. subst.*, its inhabitants, Varr. L. L. 5, 28, p. 11 Müll.; Liv. 28, 45, 19; Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107.—**B. Amiternus**, *a,*

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um, adj., poet. for Amiterninus: cohors, Verg. A. 7, 710: ager, Mart. 13, 20.

Amitinum, *i, n.*, a town in Latium, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68.

amitinus, *a, um, adj.* [amita], descended from a father's sister; hence, **amitini**, *orum, m.*, and **amitinae**, *arum, f.*, cousins, cousins-german, Dig. 38, 10, 1 and 10.

ā-mitto, *misi, missum, 3, v. a.* (amisti, *sync.* = amissisti, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 10; id. Hec. 2, 2, 9: amissis, *sync.* = amiseris, Plaut. Bacch. 5, 2, 70). **I. 1. A.** In gen., to send away from one's self, to dismiss (this, anto-class., freq. in Plaut. and Ter.): quod nos dicimus dimittere, antiqui etiam dicebant amittere, Don. ad Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 71: Att. ap. Non. 75, 32: stulte feci, qui hunc (servum) amisi, Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 66; id. ib. 4, 5, 25; so id. ib. 4, 5, 28: quo pacto hic servos suum erum hinc amittat domum, id. Capt. prol. 36; et te et hunc amittam hinc, id. ib. 2, 2, 82; so id. Most. 2, 2, 2; id. Men. 5, 8, 6 al.: ut neque mi jus sit amittendi nec retinendi copia, Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 24; 5, 8, 27; id. And. 5, 3, 27; id. Heaut. 4, 8, 17 al.: testis mecum est anulus, quem amiserat, which he had sent away, id. Ad. 3, 2, 49; Varr. ap. Non. 83, 12.—**B.** *S. p. ec.*, to let go, let slip: praedā de manibus amissā, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20.—With simple *abl.*: praedam ex oculis manibusque amittere, Liv. 30, 24, 29, 32 et saep.: Scieledre, manibus amissis praedam, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 47 Ritschl.—**2. Trop. A.** In gen.: istam rem certum est non amittere, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 217: tibi hanc amittam noxiam unam, to remit, to pardon, id. Poen. 1, 2, 191: occasionem amittere, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 58; so Cic. Caecin. 5, 15; id. Att. 15, 11; Caes. B. G. 3, 18 al. (opp. occasionem raptare, Cic.: arripere, Liv.: complecti, Plin. Min.: intellegere, Tac.): servire tempori et non amittere tempus cum sit datum, Cic. Att. 8, 3, 6: fidem amittere, to break their word given on oath, Nep. Eun. 10, 2 Dahn; Ov. M. 15, 556 al.—**B.** Of trees, to let go, let fall, to drop, lose: amica florem amittit, Plin. 16, 26, 46; 109: pyrus et amygdala amittunt florem et primos fructus, id. ib.: occisime salix amittit semen, id. 16, 26, 46; § 110.—**II.** *Esp.*, to lose (commonly without criminality; by mistake, accident, etc.; while perdere usually designates a losing through one's own fault; and amittere, to allow a thing to pass by or over, which one might have obtained): Decius amisit vitam; at non perdidit: dedit vitam, accepit patriam: amisit animam, potius est gloria, Auct. ad Her. 4, 44, 57: Multa amittuntur tarditie et socordia, Att. ap. Non. 181, 21 (Trag. Rel. p. 73 Rib.): Simul consilium cum re amisi, Ter. Eun. 2, 10: amittit vitam sensumque prorem, Lucr. 3, 769 et saep.: imperii jus amittere, Cic. Phil. 10, 5 *fn.*: ut totam hanc ut obtineamus aut amittamus, id. Rose. Com. 4, 10: classes optimaē amissae et perditae, id. Verr. 1, 5, 13: filium amisit (se per mortem), id. Fam. 4, 6; so Tac. Agr. 6; Suet. Verr. 3; id. Calig. 12: oppidum Capsam et magnam pecuniam amiserat, Sall. J. 97, 1: patriam amissis, id. C. 37, 5: amittere optimates, i. e. favorem, animum eorum, Nep. Dion. 7, 2 Dahn: patriam, Liv. 5, 53: exercitum, id. 8, 33: opera amissa (sc. incendio) restituit, id. 5, 7; so Suet. Claud. 6: si reperire vocas amittere certius, i. e. to know more certainly that she is lost, Ov. M. 5, 519: colores, Hor. C. 3, 5, 27; so id. S. 1, 1, 60: 2, 5, 2 (not elsewh. in Hor.).

† **ammi** (**ami**) and **ammium** (**ammium**), *i, n.*, = ἄμμι and ἄμμιον, *ammi*, an umbelliferous plant: est cymbo similimum quod Graeci vocant ami, Plin. 20, 15, 58, § 183; 20, 24, 100, § 264 Jan. (al. *ammium*): ammium, Scrib. Comp. 121 est.

Ammianus Marcellinus, *i, m.*, a Latin historian of the 4th century. Of his work, Rerum gestarum libri XXXI., which extended from the beginning of the reign of Nerva (91 A. D.) to the death of Valens (378), the first thirteen books are lost; cf., concerning him, Bähr. Lit. Gesch. 349 sq., and Teuffel. Rom. Lit. § 421, 1-5.

Ammineus, *i, g.* Aminaevs.

ammiror and **ammitto**, *v.* admiror, etc.

ammium, *v.* ammi.

† **ammōchrysus**, *i, m.*, = ἀμμόχρυσος

(gold sand), a precious stone unknown to us, perh. golden mica, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 188.

† **ammodytēs**, ae, m., = ἀμμοδύτης (sand-burrower), a kind of serpent in Africa, *Luc. 9. 716; Sol. 27 al.

Ammon, better **Hammon**, ōnis, m. [Egypt. Amun], = Ἄμμων, a name of Jupiter, worshipped in Africa under the form of a ram (on the present oasis Siwah). Connected with his temple was an oracle often consulted by the ancients; cf. Cat. 7, 5 sqq.; Curt. 4, 7; Luc. 9, 511 al.—Whence Ammonis cornu, a gold-colored precious stone of the shape of a ram's horn, ammonite, Plin. 37, 10, 60, § 167.—Hence, **II. Ammoniācus**, a, m, belonging to Ammon (Africa, Libya): sal, Plin. 31, 7, 39, § 79; Col. 6, 17, 7; Ov. Med. Fac. 94.—**Ammoniācium**, i, n, subst., a resinous gum, which distils from a tree near the temple of Jupiter Ammon: Ammoniāci lacrima, Plin. 12, 23, 49, § 107: Ammoniāci lacrimae, id. 20, 18, 75, § 197: Ammoniāci guttae, Scrib. Comp. 28, 35; Cels. 5, 5.

ammōneō and **ammōnītrix**, v. ad-moneo, etc.

† **ammōnītrum** (ham-), i, n., = ἀμμοσίτρον, natron mingled with sand, Plin. 36, 26, 26, § 194.

amniacum, i, n., an herbaceous plant, pellitory, Plin. 21, 30, 104, § 176.

† **amnenses** or **amnēsēs**, ium, f. [amnīs], towns situated near a river, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.

† **amnestia**, ae, f., = ἀμνηστία (a forgetting), an amnesty, a forgiving or pardoning of a state crime: haec oblivio, quoniam Athenienses ἀμνηστίας vocant, Vop. Aur. 39 (Nep. Thras. 3, 2, uses for it oblivio; cf. venia et oblivio, Suet. Claud. 11: abolitio facti, id. Tib. 4).

* **amnicola**, ae, comm. [amnīs-colo], that dwells upon or grows by a river: salices, Ov. M. 10, 96.

* **amniculus**, i, m. dim. [amnīs], a small river, rivulet, brook, Liv. 36, 22, fin.

amnicus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to a river (only post-class.): calami, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 166: insula Metubaris amnicarum maxima, i. e. of those formed by rivers, id. 3, 25, 28, § 148: calami, id. 16, 36, 66, § 166: pisces, Sol. 37: terga, Aus. Mos. 205.

amniġēna, ae [amnīs-gigno]. **I.** Born in a river: pisces, Aus. Mos. 116.—**II.** Born of a river-god: Choespes, Val. Fl. 5, 602.

amnis, is, m. (fem.), Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 18; Naev. and Att. ap. Non. 191, 33; Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 9; cf. Prisc. pp. 652 and 658 P.; Rudd. I. p. 26, n. 37; Schneid. Gram. 2, 98; abl. regularly amine; but freq. amni in the poets, Verg. G. 1, 203; 3, 447; Hor. S. 1, 10, 62; Col. R. R. 10, 136; also in prose, Liv. 21, 5; 21, 27 al.; cf. Prisc. p. 766; Rhem. Pal. 1374 P.; Rudd. I. p. 85, n. 85) [qs. for apnis from Sanscr. ap = water; n. plur. āpas, Van.; v. aqua], orig. any broad and deep-flowing, rapid water; a stream, torrent, river (hence, esp. in the poets, sometimes for a rapidly-flowing stream or a torrent rushing down from a mountain = torrents; sometimes for a large river, opp. fluvius (a common river); sometimes also for the ocean as flowing round the land; it most nearly corresponds with our stream: in prose not often used before the histt. of the Aug. per.; in Cic. only in Aratus and in his more elevated prose; never in his Epist.). **I.** Lit.: acervos altā in amni, Att., Trag. Rel. p. 178 Rib.: apud abundantem antiquam amnem et rapidas undas Inachi, Att. ap. Non. 192, 4 (Trag. Rel. p. 175 Rib.): Sic quasi amnis celeris rapit, sed tamen inflexu flecitur, Naev. Trag. Rel. p. 12 Rib.: Plaut. Poen. 3, 3, 15: molibus incurrit validis cum viribus amnis, Lucr. 1, 288 (v. the whole magnificent description, l. 282-290): Nilus unicus in terris, Aegypti totius amnis, id. 6, 714: ruunt de montibus amnes, Verg. A. 4, 164: amnes magnitudinis vastae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 19.—Also in distinction from the sea: cum pontus et amnes cuncti invicem comment, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2.—On the contr. of the ocean, acc. to the Gr. Ὠκεανός ποταμός (Hom. Od. 11, 639): Oceani amnis, the ocean-stream, Verg. G. 4, 233: quā fluitantibus undis Solis anhelantes albit amnis equos, Tib. 2, 5, 60: Nox Mundum caeru-

leo laverat amne rotas, id. 3, 4, 18 al.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., of the constellation Eridanus: Eridanum cernes funestum magnis cum viribus amnem, Cic. Arat. 145 (as a transl. of the Gr. λείψανον Ἠριδανοῖο, πολυκλαύστου ποταμοῖο, Arat. Phaenom. 360): Scorpions exoriens cum clarus fugerit amnis, Germanic. Arat. 648; cf. id. ib. 362.—**B.** Also poet. and in post-class. prose, any thing flowing, liquid, Verg. A. 12, 417; 7, 465: amnis musti, Pall. 11, 14, 18.—**C.** Of a writer, whose eloquence is thus compared to a flowing stream (v. flumen, II. B. and fluo, II. 2. B. 1.): alter (Herodotus) sine ullis salebris quasi sedatus amnis (i. e. a noiseless stream flowing on in majestic size and fulness) fluit; alter (Thucydides) incitator fertur, Cic. Or. 12, 39.—**D.** Like flumen, as abstr., a current, stream: secundo amni, down or with the stream, Verg. G. 3, 447: adverso amne, up the stream, Curt. 10, 1 al.

Amnon, a river in Arabia Felix, Plin. 6, 28, 32, § 151.

āmo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (amāsō = amavero, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 23; id. Curc. 4, 4, 22; id. Mil. 4, 2, 16; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.: amāsō = amavisse, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 11: amantum = amantium, Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 4; Lucr. 4, 1077; Ov. A. A. 1, 439) [cf. Sanscr. kam = to love; āma = Sanscr. sam = Germ. sammt; Engl. same, Lat. similis; with the radical notion of likeness, union], to like, to love, ἐπίω, φιλέω (both in the higher and the lower sense, opp. odisse; while diligere (ἀγαπᾶω) designates esteem, regard; opp. negligere or spernere; cf. Doed. Syn. IV. p. 97; in the high sense in the philos. writings and Epp. of Cicero; often in the low sense, esp. in the comic poets. In the Vulg. amo and amor are comparatively little used, prob. from their bad associations, amo being used 51 times and amor 20. Instead of these words, diligo, dilectio and caritas were used. Diligo (incl. dilectus) occurs 422 times, and dilectio and caritas 144 times in all; dilectio 43 and caritas 101 times). **I.** In gen.: quid autem est amare, nisi velle bonis aliquid adfici, quam maximis, etiamsi ad se ex his nihil redeat, Cic. Fin. 2, 24: amare autem nihil aliud est, nisi eum ipsum diligere, quem ames, nulla indigentia, nulla utilitate quaesita, id. Am. 27, 100: videas corde amare (eos) inter se, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 60; Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 42: liberi amare patrem atque matrem videntur, Gell. 12, 1, 23: qui amat patrem aut matrem, Vulg. Matt. 6, 5: ipse Pater amat vos, h. l. used of God, ib. Joan. 16, 27: Cicerones pueri amant inter se, love each other, Cic. Att. 6, 1: magis te quam oculos nunc amo meos, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 67: quem omnes amare meritissimo debemus, Cic. de Or. 1, 55, 234.—So, amare aliquid ex animo, to love with all one's heart, Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: unice patriam et civis, id. Cat. 3, 5: aliquid amore singulari, id. Fam. 15, 20: sicut mater unicum amat filium suum, Vulg. 2 Reg. 1, 26: dignus amari, Verg. E. 5, 89.—Amare in contr. with diligere, as stronger, more affectionate: Clodius valde me diligit, vel ut ἐμπατικώτερον dicam, valde me amat, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 1; id. Fam. 9, 14: eum a me non diligi solum, verum etiam amari, id. ib. 13, 47; id. Fragm. ap. Non. 421, 30 (Orell. IV. 2, p. 466); Plin. Ep. 3, 9.—But diligere, as indicative of esteem, is more emph. than amare, which denotes an instinctive or affectionate love: non quo quemquam plus amem, aut plus diligam, Eo feci, sed, etc., Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 16: homo nobilis, qui a suis et amari et diligi vellet, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23: te semper amavi dilexique, have loved and esteemed, id. Fam. 15, 7: diligis (ἀγαπᾶς) me plus his? Etiam, Domine, tu scis quia amo (φιλέω) te, Vulg. Joan. 21, 15 sqq., ubi v. Alford, Gr. Test. al.—Hence in asseverations: ita (sic) me dii (bene) ament or amabunt, so may the gods love me, by the love of the gods, most assuredly: ita me di amabunt, etc., Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 30 (v. the pass. in its connection): ita me di ament, credo, Ter. And. 5, 4, 44: non, ita me di bene ament, id. Hec. 2, 1, 9: sic me di amabunt, ut, etc., id. Heaut. 3, 1, 54.—Hence also ellipt.: ita me Jupiter! (sc. amet or amabit), Plaut. Poen. 1, 3, 31 (so in Engl. with different ellipsis, bless me! sc. God).—And as a salutation: Me. Salvus atque fortunatus,

Euclio, semper sies. Eu. Di te ament, Megadore, the gods bless you! Plaut. Aul. 2, 2, 6 al.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Amare se, of vain men, to be in love with, to be pleased with one's self, also, to be selfish (used mostly by Cic.): quam se ipse amans sine rivali! Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 8: nisi nosmet ipsos valde amabimus, id. Off. 1, 9, 29; so id. Att. 4, 16 med.; id. Har. Resp. 9: homines se ipsos amantes, Vulg. 2 Tim. 3, 2.—**B.** Of unlawful love, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 30: ut videas eam medullitus me amare! id. Most. 1, 3, 36 et saep.: meum gnatum rumor est amare, Ter. And. 1, 2, 14; 1, 2, 20 al.: ibi primum insuevit exercitus populi Romani amare, potare, etc., Sall. C. 11, 6: quae (via) eo me solvat amantem, Verg. A. 4, 479: non aequo foedere amare, id. ib. 4, 520; Hor. S. 2, 3, 260 Heind.: Vulg. Jud. 16, 4; ib. 2 Reg. 13, 4 al.—**C.** Trop., to love a thing, to like, to be fond of, to find pleasure in, delight in: nomen, orationem, vultum, incensum aliquid amare, Cic. Sest. 49, 105: amavi amorem tuum, id. Fam. 9, 16: Alexidis manum amabam, id. Att. 7, 2: amabat litteras, Nep. Att. 1, 2: ea, quae res secundae amant, lascivii atque superbia incessere, Sall. J. 41, 3: amare nemus et fugere urbem, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 77: amat bonus otia Daphnis, Verg. E. 5, 61: non omnes eadem mirantur amantque, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 58: mira diversitate naturā, cum idem homines sic ament inertiam et oderint quietem, Tac. G. 15: pax et quies tunc tantum amata, id. ib. 40: qui amant vitem et pinguis, Vulg. Prov. 21, 17: amant salutationes in foro, ib. Luc. 20, 46: amat Janna Iimen, loves to remain shut, i. e. is constantly closed, Hor. C. 1, 25, 3; so, Nilus amat alveum suum, keep to its bed, Plin. Pan. 31, 4 al.—With inf. as object: hic ames dici pater atque princeps, Hor. C. 1, 2, 50: amant in synagogis orare, Vulg. Matt. 6, 5.—**D.** Amare aliquid de or in aliqua re, quod, etc., to like one for something, to be obliged to one for something, to be under obligation, to be thankful. **a.** With de: eequid nos amas De fidicōnā istac? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 3: de rauduculo multum te amo, Cic. Att. 7, 2, 7.—**b.** With in: et in Attilii negotio te amavi, Cic. Fam. 13, 62.—**c.** With quod: te multum amamus, quod, etc., Cic. Att. 1, 3: amas me, quod te non vidi? Domit. Afer. ap. Quint. 6, 3, 93.—Also without prep. or quod: soror, parce, amabo. Anter. Quiesco. Adelp. Ergo amo te, I like you, am much obliged to you, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 40: bene facis: Merito te amo, Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 23.—Hence in the ellipt. lang. of conversation, amabo or amabo te (never amabo vos, etc.), lit. I shall like you (if you say, do, etc., that for me).—Hence in entreaties = oro, quaeso, precor (with ut or ne foll.), be so good, I pray, entreat you (in Plaut. and Ter. very freq.; in the latter always amabo without te; in Cic. only in Epist.): quis hic, amabo, est, qui, etc., Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 26: qui, amabo? id. Bacch. 1, 1, 19: quid, amabo, obticisti? id. ib. 1, 1, 28 et saep.: id, amabo, adjuva me, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 70: id agite, amabo, id. ib. 1, 2, 50 al.; Cat. 32, 1: id, amabo te, huic caveas, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 1, 10; id. Men. 4, 3, 4: amabo te, advola, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 10: cura, amabo te, Ciceronem nostrum, id. Att. 2, 2.—With ut or ne foll.: scin quid te amabo ut facias? Plaut. Men. 2, 3, 71; 3, 3, 1: amabo, ut illic transeas, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 31: amabo te, ne improbitati meae assignes, etc., Cic. Q. Fr. 1, 4.—**E.** With inf., to do a thing willingly, to be wont or accustomed to (cf. φιλέω; mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): clamore, vultu, saepe impetu, atque alius omnibus, quae ira fieri amat, delights to have done, is wont to do, Sall. J. 34, 1; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 17: aurum per medios ire satellites Et perrumpere amat saxa potentius lectu fulmineo, Hor. C. 3, 16, 9; so id. ib. 2, 3, 9; id. Epod. 8, 15; Plin. 13, 4, 7, § 28; Tac. A. 4, 9.—Hence, **amans**, antis, P. a., with gen. or absol. **A.** Fond, loving, kind, feeling kindly to, benevolent, pleasing; and subst., a friend, patron: continentem, amantem uxoris maxime, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 7: veterem amicum suum studiosum, amantem, observantem sui, Cic. Rab. Post. 16: homines amantes tui, id. Fam. 9, 6: civis amantes patriae, id. Att. 9, 19; id. Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: amans crurios, Ov. P. 2, 9, 46: ad nos amantissimos tui veni, Cic. Fam. 16, 7: Amantissimus Domini habitabit in eo, Vulg. Deut. 33, 12; ib. Amos, 5, 11: amantissima eorum non proderunt his, their most

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pleasant things, ib. Isa. 44, 9; so ib. Os. 9, 16. — B. Trop., of things, friendly, affectionate: nomen amantium indulgentiusque, Cic. Clu. 5: lenissimis et amantissimis verbis utens, id. Fam. 5, 15 al. — C. Sometimes in a bad sense = amator or amica, a paramour; cf. Wolf ad Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 38: quis fallere possit amantem, Verg. A. 4, 296; 4, 429: amantium irae amoris integratio est, Ter. And. 3, 3, 23: oblitus famae melioris amantis, Verg. A. 4, 221: perjuria amantium, Ov. A. 1, 633. — Hence, amanter, adv. lovingly, affectionately, Cic. Fam. 5, 19; id. Att. 2, 4. — Comp., Tac. A. 1, 43. — Sup., Cic. Am. 1.

amōdo (better, separately), adv. [formed after the Greek; v. examples], from this time forward, henceforth, = ἀπό τούτου (only in eccl. Lat.): a modo et usque in sempiternum (Gr. ἀπό τοῦ νῦν), Vulg. Isa. 9, 7; so ib. ib. 59, 21: non me videbitis a modo, donec etc. (Gr. ἄρ' ἄρτι), ib. Matt. 23, 39; so ib. ib. 26, 29; ib. Joan. 13, 19 al.; Hier. Vit. Hil. 51, p. 157 Franc.; Paul. Nol. 8, 28; cf. Hand. Turs. 1, p. 286.

amōbaeus, a, um, adj., = ἀμοιβαῖος, alternate (pure Lat. alternus); hence, amōbaeum carmen = ἄσμα ἀμοιβαῖον, a responsive song. Fest.; Serv. ad Verg. E. 3, 28, 59, 66 al. — Hence in metre, pes amōbaeus: ex duabus longis et totidem brevibus et longis, Dion. p. 478 P. (e. g. incredibiles; opp. antamōbaeus, q. v.).

Amōbeus (trigly.), ἄμ, m., = Ἀμοιβεύς, a distinguished Athenian harp-player, Ov. A. 3, 399.

amōnē, adv., v. amoenus fin.

amōnitas, ātis, f. [amoenus], pleasantness, delightfulness, loveliness. I. Lit. of places (as scenery, a garden, river, etc.; in the poets, except Plaut., rare; never in Ter., Lucr., or Hor.); nunc domus suppeditat mihi hortorum amoenitatem, Cic. Q. Fr. 3, 1, 4: fluminis, id. ib. 3, 1, 1: amoenitates orarum et liturum, id. N. D. 2, 39; so id. Leg. 2, 1; id. Rep. 2, 4; Nep. Att. 13; Col. 1, 4, 8; Flor. 2, 11, 4 al. — II. Metaph.

A. Of other things (so in Plaut. and the prose-writers of the post-Aug. per., but not in Cic.): amoenitates omnium venerum atque venustatum, Plaut. Stich. 2, 1, 5: hic me amoenitate amōna amoenus oneravit dies, id. Capt. 4, 1, 7: amoenitates studiorum, Plin. praef.: vitae, Tac. A. 5, 2: verborum, Gell. 12, 1 fin.: orationis, id. 10, 3 al. — B. As a term of endearment: uxor mea, mea amoenitas, quid tu agis? my delight, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3, 13: mea vita, mea amoenitas, meus ocellus, id. Poen. 1, 2, 152.

amōniter, adv., v. amoenus fin.

amōno, āre, v. a. [amoenus], late Lat. I. Lit. of places, to make pleasant: regio aut consita pomis aut amoenata lucis, Salv. Gub. Dei, 7 med. — II. Trop., to please, delight: amoenare oculos, Cypr. Ep. 2, 1: amoenare felices animas, Cassiod. Ep. 2, 40 al.

amōnensus, a, um, adj. [amo; some comp. quēnō], lovely, delightful, pleasant, charming (in gen. of objects affecting the sense of sight only; as a beautiful landscape, gardens, rivers, pictures, etc.: amœna loca, . . . quod solum amorem praestent et ad se amanda adduciant, Varr. ap. Isid. Orig. 14: amœna sunt loca solius voluptatis plena, Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 734; and while jucundus is used both in a phys. and mental sense; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 36; class. in prose and poetry). I. Lit.: amœna salicta, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 29, 40 (Ann. v. 40 Vahl.); Ennius, qui primus amœno Deulit ex Helicone perenni (tronde coronam, who first from the charming Helicon, etc., Lucr. 1, 117; fons, id. 4, 1024: locus, Cic. de Or. 2, 71, 290: praediola, id. Att. 16, 3, 4: loca amœna voluptaria, Sall. C. II, 5 Kritz: amœna piorum Concilia, Verg. A. 5, 734: Devenere locos lactos et amœna vincta Fortunatorum nemorum, sedesque beatas, id. ib. 6, 638: rus, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 6: aquae, aurae, id. C. 3, 4, 7: hae latebrae dulces, aquae, si credis, amœnae, delightful to me (subjectively), but also in and of themselves (objectively) pleasant, id. Ep. 1, 16, 15 Schmid; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 35: amœnae Farfarius umbrae, Ov. M. 14, 390, where Merkel, opacae Farfarus undae: amœnissima aedificia, Tac. H. 3, 30: pictura, Plin. 35, 10, 37 fin. — In reproach: cultus amoenior, too

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showy, coquetting, Liv. 4, 44, 11. — As subst., amœna, ōrum, n. (cf. abditus, etc.), pleasant places: per amœna Asiae atque Achaiae, Tac. A. 3, 7: amœna litorum, id. H. 3, 76. — II. Transf. to other things (rare, and for the most part only post-Aug.): vita, Tac. A. 15, 55: ingenium, id. ib. 2, 64; so id. ib. 13, 3: animus, i. e. amœnitatibus deditus, Aur. Vict. Epit. 1: amœnissima verba, Gell. 2, 26; 16, 3; 18, 5 al. — Hence, adv. * a. Old form amœniter: hilarare atque amœniter vindemiam agitare, joyfully and delightfully, Gell. 20, 8. — B. Usa. form amœnē; * in respect to smell, sweetly, fragrantly, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2; of a dwelling, pleasantly (in sup.), Plin. Ep. 4, 23; of discourse (in comp.), Gell. 14, 1, 32.

amōlior, itus, 4, v. dep., to remove a person or thing from a place (with effort or difficulty), to move or carry away: amoliri dicuntur ea, quae cum magna difficultate et molimine summoventur et tolluntur e medio, Don. ad Ter. And. 4, 2, 24 (never in Cic. or Hor.). I. Lit., Att. ap. Non. 75, 31: amoliri omnia, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 67; so id. Most. 2, 1, 44: impedimentum omne, Sisen. ap. Non. 73, 15: omnia e medio, Tac. A. 11, 10, 10, § 25: obstantia silvarum, Tac. A. 1, 50: onus, Luc. 5, 354. — Hence, amoliri se (ante-class.), to take one's self away, to go away: non tu te e conspectu hinc amolire? Pac. ap. Non. 73, 13; Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 68; so id. Ps. 1, 5, 144: hinc vos amolimini, begone, Ter. And. 4, 2, 24. — II. Trop., to put away, avert; in rhet. to refute, repel: religiosum id gestamen amolendiis periculis arbitrantur, Plin. 32, 2, 11, § 23: invidiam crimenque ab aliquo, Tac. H. 3, 75: dedecus, id. A. 14, 14: amolior et amoveo nomen meum, i. e. omitto, I pass over, lay no stress on, Liv. 28, 28: videndum etiam, simul nobis plura aggerienda sint, an amolenda singula, i. e. refutanda, to be refuted, rebutted, Quint. 5, 13, 11; so id. 4, 1, 29; 4, 2, 27 al.

Pass.: Jube haec hinc omnia amolirier, Plaut. Most. 2, 1, 24: cum amolita obiecta onera armatis dedissent viam, Liv. 25, 36.

* amolitiō, ōnis, f. [amolior], a removing, putting away: ubi infantis aliorum dati facta ex oculis amolitiost, Gell. 12, 1, 22.

amōlitus, Part., of amolior.

amōmitis, idis, f., = ἀμωμῖς, a plant similar to the genuine amomum, but inferior in fragrance. Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 49.

amōmum or -on, n., = ἀμωμον, an aromatic shrub, from which the Romans prepared a costly, fragrant balsam: Cissus vitiginea, Linn.; Plin. 12, 13, 28, § 48; 16, 32, 59, § 135: Assyrium vulgo nascetur amomum, Verg. E. 4, 25; so id. ib. 3, 89; Ov. P. 1, 9, 52; Mart. 5, 65; Pers. 3, 104.

amor (old form amōs, like bonos, labos, colos, etc., Plaut. Cur. 1, 2, 2; v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 170), ōris, m. [amo], love (to friends, parents, etc.); and also in a low sense; hence in gen. like amo, while caritas, like diligere, is esteem, regard, etc.; hence amor is used also of brutes, but caritas only of men; v. amo init.). Amicitiae caritate et amore ceruntur. Nam cum deorum, tum parentum, patriaque cultus, eorumque hominum, qui aut sapientiā aut opibus excellunt, ad caritatem referri solet. Conjuges autem et liberi et fratres et alii, quos usus familiaritasque conjunxit, quamquam etiam caritate ipsa, (tamen amore maxime continentur, Cic. Part. Or. 25, 88; cf. id. ib. 16, 56; Doed. Syn. IV. p. 100 (but amor is related to benevolentia as the cause to the effect, since benevolentia designates only an external, friendly treatment; but amor a real, internal love): amor, ex quo amicitia nominata, princeps est ad benevolentiam conjungendum, Cic. Am. 8, 26: nihil enim est, quod studio et benevolentia, vel amore potius effecti non possit, id. Fam. 3, 9; cf. Doed. Syn. IV. p. 105 (very freq. in all periods, and in every kind of style; in a low sense most freq. in the com. and eleg. poets, Petron., and similar authors; v. amo init.); constr. with in, erga, or the obj. gen. (with the gen. of the gerund, never in Cic., and perh. in no prose writer; but it is so found in Lucr., Ovid., and Hor.). I. Lit.: ab his ininitis noster in te amor profectus,

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Cic. Fam. 13, 29: si quid in te residet amoris erga me, id. ib. 5, 5; amoris nostro (i. e. quo a te amamur) plusculum etiam, quam concedit veritas, largiare, id. ib. 5, 12; Postquam primus amor deceptam morte fefellit, Verg. A. 4, 17: amabilis super amorem mulierum, Vulg. 2 Reg. 1, 26; in paternitatis amore, brotherly love (Gr. φιλadelphία), ib. 1 Pet. 1, 22; ib. 2 Pet. 1, 7 bis: amplecti aliquem amore, Cic. Att. 7, 1: habere amorem erga aliquem, id. ib. 9, 14: respondere amori amore, id. ib. 15, 21: conciliare amorem alicui, id. de Or. 2, 51 et saep. — Of sexual love, whether lawful or unlawful: Medea amore saevo saucia, Enn. Med. ap. Anct. ad Her. 2, 22 (as a transl. of the Gr. ἐρωτικὴ θυμὸν ἐκπλαγεία 'Ιάσονος, Eur. Med. prol. 8): videbantur illi (septem anni) pauci dies prae amoris magnitudine, Vulg. Gen. 29, 20; 29, 30: is amore projectionem illam deperit, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 43: amore perditā est, id. Mil. 4, 6, 38: in amore haec omnia sunt vitia, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 14: aeterno devictus volnere amoris, Lucr. 1, 35: qui vitat amorem, id. 4, 1069: Nec te noster amor tenet? Verg. A. 4, 307; 4, 395; Ov. M. 4, 256: ne sit ancillae tibi amor pudori, Hor. C. 2, 4, 1: meretricis amore sollicitus, id. S. 2, 3, 252: ut majus esset odium amore, qui ante dilexerat, Vulg. 2 Reg. 13, 15: ambo vulnerati amore ejus, ib. Dan. 13, 10 al. — In both significations also in the plur.: amores hominum in te, Cic. Att. 5, 10: amores sancti, id. Fin. 3, 20, 68; cf. id. Tusc. 4, 34, 72: Ille meos, primus qui me sibi junxit, amores Abstulit, Verg. A. 4, 28: est mihi in amoribus, i. e. valde a me amatur, Cic. Fam. 7, 32: meos amores eloquat, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 2: meretricii amores, Ter. And. 5, 4, 10: quem amore venerio dilexerat, Nep. Paus. 4, 1: amores et hae deliciae, quae vocantur, Cic. Cael. 19: quando Dido tantos rumpi non speret amores, Verg. A. 4, 292: Tabuit ex illo dementer amoribus usa, Ov. M. 4, 259: insanos fateamur amores, id. ib. 9, 519 et saep.; Hor. C. 3, 21, 3 et saep. — II. Meton. A. For the beloved object itself: amores et deliciae tuae, Cic. Div. 1, 36: Pompeius, nostri amores, id. Att. 2, 19; 16, 6; and ironic: sed redeo ad amores deliciasque nostras, L. Antonium, id. Phil. 6, 5: Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 79; Ov. M. 1, 617; 4, 137 al. — B. Personified: Amor, the god of love, Love, Cupid, Ἔρως: O praeclearam emendatricem vitae poetiam, quae Amorem fragitii et levitatis auctorem in concilio deorum collocaudum putet, Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69: Deum esse Amorem turpis et vitio favens finxit libido, Sen. Phaedr. 195: Illum conjugem, quem Amor dederat, qui plus pollet potiorque est patre, vet. poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 4, 32, 69: Omnia v. necit Amor, et nos cedamus Amori, Verg. E. 10, 69: Improbe Amor, quid non mortalia corpora cogis? id. A. 4, 412: Paret Amor dictis carae genetricis, id. ib. 1, 689: Amor non talia curat, id. E. 10, 28: nec quid Amor curat, Ov. M. 1, 480: Amori dare ludum, Hor. C. 3, 12, 1; Prop. 1, 2, 8: non tot sagittis, Spicula quot nostro pectore fixit Amor, id. 3, 4, 2: pharetratus, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 22: Notaque purpurens tela resumit Amor, id. Am. 2, 9, 34: movit Amor gemmatas aureas alas, id. R. Am. 39 et saep. — Also in the plur., Cupido, Loves: corpora nudorum Amorum, Ov. M. 10, 516: lascivi Amores, Hor. C. 2, 11, 7: parvi Amores, Prop. 3, 1, 11: Amores volucres, Ov. Ep. 16, 201: pharetrati, id. R. Am. 519 al. — C. A strong, passionate longing for something, desire, lust: consulatus amor, Cic. Sull. 26, 73: gloriae, id. Arch. 11, 28: amicitiae, id. Tusc. 4, 33, 70: lactis, Verg. G. 3, 394: vini, Liv. 9, 18: auri, Verg. A. 1, 349: argenti, Hor. S. 2, 3, 78: nummi, Juv. 14, 138: laudum, Verg. A. 9, 197 et saep.: cognitionis, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 18. — With gerund: edundi, Lucr. 4, 870: habendi, Ov. M. 1, 131, and Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 85: scribendi, id. S. 2, 1, 10. — Poet., with inf.: si tantus amor casus cognoscere nostros, Verg. A. 2, 10: seu rure pudico Castaliae flavos amor est tibi mergere crines, Stat. Th. 1, 698. — * D. Poet., a love-charm, philtre: quae fitur et nascentis equi de fronte revolvit Etri matri praereptus amor, Verg. A. 4, 516; upon which passage Serv. remarks: Secundum Plinium, qui dicit in Naturali Historia (8, 42, 66, § 163 sqq.) pullos equinos habere in fronte quandam carnem, quam si eis statim natis admittit mater; quam si quis fortiter

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praeripuierit, odit pullum et lac ei denegat; v. hippomanes.

* **amorābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [amor], *loving, amorous*: Laberius in Lacu Averno mulierem anantem verbo inusitatus ficto amorabundam dixit, Gell. 11, 15, 1.

Amorgus or **-ōs**, i, f., = 'Αμοργος, *one of the Sporades in the Aegean Sea, the birthplace of the poet Simonides*; under the Roman emperors, a place for the banishment of criminals; now *Amorgo*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 70; Tac. A. 4, 30; v. Mann. Gr. 734 sq.

* **amorifer**, ra, ōrum, *adj.* [amor-fero], *producing, or awakening love*: sagittae, Ven. 6, 2, 13.

* **amorficus**, a, um, *adj.* [amor-facio], *causing love*, App. Herb. 123.

amos, v. amor.

amosio; annuo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll. (very dub.).

amotio, ōnis, f. [amoveo], *a removing, removal* (rare; only twice in Cic.): doloris, Cic. Fin. 1, 11, 37; 2, 3, 9: ordinis, Dig. 47, 10, 43.

amōtus, a, um, *Part.* of amoveo.

amōveo, mōvi, mōtum, 2, v. a., *to remove, from, to put or take away, to withdraw* (esp. with effort or trouble; syn.: dimoveo, abluco, averto, arceo, repello): proprie amovetur saxum de loco, Don. ad Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 14; cf.: amoveamus lapidem de ore putei, Vulg. Gen. 29, 8; v. amolior. **I.** In gen. (class.): me exinde amovit loco, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 64: Ubi erit empta, ut ahiquo ex urbe (eam) amoveas, id. Ep. 2, 2, 94: testem hanc quom abs te amoveris, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 72: Age, tamen ego hunc amovebo, id. Ad. 4, 2, 14: illum ex istis locis amove, Cic. Att. 1, 12: juvenes amoverunt eum, Vulg. Act. 5, 6: lex Porcia virgas ab omnium civium corpore amovit, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4, 12: Ille est amotus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 64: amoto custode, Prop. 1, 11, 15: amotis longius ceteris, Curt. 7, 1: alia amovimus ab hostium oculis, Liv. 5, 51: imagines ex bibliothecis amovere, Suet. Calig. 34; id. Caes. 68; id. Ner. 47. — Hence: se amovere, *to retire, withdraw*: to hinc amove, *off with you!* Ter. Phorm. 3, 3, 33: e coetu se amovissent, Liv. 3, 38: qui memet finibus umquam amōrim Ausoniae, Sil. 17, 224: statuit repente recedere sequē e medio quam longissime amovere, Suet. Tib. 10. — Trop. of abstract ideas, *to put away, cast off*, etc.: segnitiam amove, Plaut. As. 2, 1, 6: suspicionem ab aliquo, id. Trin. 3, 3, 54: socordiamque ex pectore, id. Ps. 1, 2, 11; so, crapulam, id. ib. 5, 1, 35: amoto metu, Ter. And. 1, 2, 10: qui istum amorem ex animo amoveas, id. ib. 2, 1, 7: opinionem, id. ib. 3, 2, 30: misericordiam, Vulg. 2 Macc. 6, 16: amove malitiam a carne, ib. Eccl. 11, 10: bellum, Liv. 5, 35: amoto quaeramus seria ludo, *jesting aside*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 27 al. — Poet., of time, *to take with itself*: quaecumque vetustate amovet aetas, Lucr. 1, 225. — **II.** Esp. **A.** In and after the Aug. per., *to take away by stealth, to steal* (euphemist. for furari, furtum facere): boves Per dolum amotas, Hor. C. 1, 10, 10: si filia familiares res amoverit, Dig. 25, 2, 3: aliquid ex hereditate, ib. 29, 2, 70 al. — **B.** In post-Aug. prose (perh. only in Tac.), *to banish*: amotus Cercinam quattuordecim annis exilium toleravit, Tac. A. 1, 53: in insulam, id. ib. 4, 31: Cretam, id. ib. 4, 21: aemulationis suspectos per nomen obsidum amovere, id. ib. 13, 9; 14, 57.

† **ampelinus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀμπέλινος, *of the vine*, Caecil. ap. Non. 548, 15.

† **ampelitis**, idis, f., = ἀμπελίτις, *a kind of bituminous earth, with which the vine was sprinkled in order to keep off worms*, Plin. 35, 16, 56, § 194.

† **ampelodesmōs**, i, m., = ἀμπελοδέσμος, *a plant used for tying up vines*, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 209.

† **ampeloleuce**, es, f., = ἀμπελολείκη (*white vine*), *the white vine, bryony*: Bryonia alba, Linn.; Plin. 22, 1, 16, § 21.

ampeloprasōn, i, n., = ἀμπελοπρασόν, *a plant, probably field-garlic*, Plin. 24, 15, 86, § 136.

1. ampelōs, i, f., = ἄμπελος, *a vine, grape-vine* (used technically; in pure Lat. vitis). **I.** Ampelos Agria, *wild vine* (in pure Lat. labrusca), Plin. 23, 1, 14, § 19. — **II.**

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Ampelos chironia, *greasewort*; in pure Lat. vitis nigra or bryonia, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 27; 24, 4, 16, § 34.

2. Ampelōs, i, f. **I.** *A city of Macedonia*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37. — **II.** *A headland and town in Crete*, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59.

3. Ampelōs, i, m., *a beautiful youth, loved by Bacchus*, Ov. F. 3, 409.

† **ampendices**, appendages, so called by the ancients, acc. to Festus, quod circumpendenter, quos nunc appendices appellamus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.

† **amphemerinos**, a, on, *adj.*, = ἀμφημερινός, *daily* (in pure Lat. cotidianus): genus februm, *not intermittent*, Plin. 28, 16, 66, § 228.

Amphiaraus, i, m., = Ἀμφιάραος, *a distinguished Grecian seer, father of Alcmæon and Amphilocheus*. Knowing that he was doomed to lose his life in the Theban war, he concealed himself in his house; but his wife, Eriphyle, was prevailed upon to betray him by the offer of a golden necklace, and he was compelled by Polyneices to accompany him to the war, where he was swallowed up, with his chariot, in the earth, Cic. Div. 1, 40: Ov. P. 3, 1, 52. — **II.** Der. vv. **A. Amphiareus** (five syll.), a, um, *adj.*, *Amphiarui*: quadrigae Amphiarie, Prop. 3, 32, 39. — **B. Amphiaræides**, ae, m., *a male descendant of Amphiarus*, i. e. Alcmæon, Ov. F. 2, 43 (al. Amphiaræides).

† **amphibolia** (**amphibologia**), in Charis. p. 243 P.: Diom. p. 444; Isid. Orig. 1, 33), ae, f., = ἀμφιβολία (*ἀμφιβολογία*); in rhet., *ambiguity, double-meaning*, Cic. Div. 2, 56, 116; id. Fam. 7, 32; Auct. ad Her. 2, 11; Quint. 7, 9, 1 al.

† **amphibolus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀμφιβολος, *ambiguous*, Mart. Cap. 5, 149.

† **amphibrachys**, yos, m., = ἀμφίβραχος (*short before and after*); in metre, *the foot* — —. Quint. 9, 4, 82 (later gramm. sometimes give the word the Latin ending, amphibrachus; cf. Quint. 9, 4, 105).

* **amphibrevis**, is, m., = ἀμφίβραχος, *Diom. p. 475 P.*

Amphictyōnes, um (acc. Gr. -ῆς; v. infra), m., = Ἀμφικτυόνες, *the political and religious assembly of the confederated Greek States at Thermopylae, later at Delphi, the Amphictyons* (cf. 311m. Amphict. Bund. Heeren Ideen. 3, 196): Thebani accusantur apud Amphictyōnes, Cic. Inv. 2, 23; Quint. 6, 10, 111: decreto Amphictyonum, Tac. A. 4, 14.

Amphidamas, antis, m., = Ἀμφιδάμας, *one of the Argonauts, son of Alceus, from Arcadia*, Hyg. Fab. 14; Val. Fl. 1, 376.

Amphilochia, ae, f., = Ἀμφιλοχία, *a small province in Acarnania*, Cic. Pis. 40; Mann. Gr. 62 sq. — Hence. **Amphilochius** or **Amphilochicus**, a, um, *adj.* *Amphilochian*: Argos Amphilochium, Liv. 38, 10: Argos Amphilochicum, Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 5. — **Amphilochi**, ōrum, m., *the inhabitants of Amphilochia*, Liv. 38, 3.

Amphilochus, i, m., = Ἀμφιλοχος. **I.** *Son of Amphiaraus, founder of Argos Amphilochium in Epirus*, Plin. 4, 1, 2, § 3. — **II.** *Son of Alcmæon and Manto, who, as a seer, had a temple at Oropus, in Attica*, Liv. 45, 27.

† **amphimacrus**, i, m., = ἀμφίμακρος (*long before and after*), *an amphimacer, the poetical foot* — — (also called Creticus), Quint. 9, 4, 81.

† **amphimallum**, i, n., = ἀμφίμαλλον (*hairy on both sides*), *woollen cloth, which was hairy or shaggy on both sides*, Varr. L. 5, § 167 Müll.; Plin. 8, 48, 73, § 193.

Amphimedon, ontis, m., = Ἀμφιμέδων, *a Libyan who, while fighting for Cephæus against Perseus, was slain by the latter*, Ov. M. 5, 75.

Amphinomus, i, m., = Ἀμφινόμος, *a youth of Catania who, with his brother Anapsis, saved his parents upon his shoulders from the flames of Ætna; on account of which monuments were erected to both of them by their fellow-citizens*, Sen. Ben. 3, 37; Sil. 14, 197; Val. Max. 5, 4, ext. 4.

Amphion, ōnis, m., = Ἀμφίων, *son of Antiope by Jupiter, king of Thebes, and husband of Niobe; renowned for his music,*

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by the magical power of which the stones came together for the building of the walls of Thebes, Hyg. Fab. 6 and 7; Hor. A. P. 394. He killed himself on account of grief for the loss of his children, who had been slain by the arrows of Apollo and Diana, Ov. M. 6, 221; 6, 271; 6, 402: Amphionis arces, i. e. Thebes, id. ib. 15, 427. — Whence.

Amphionius, a, um, *adj.*, *Amphionian*: Amphioniae Lyrae, Prop. 1, 9, 10.

Amphipolis, is, f., = Ἀμφίπολις, *a distinguished city in Macedonia, now Neokhorio*, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38; Liv. 45, 9; 45, 29. —

II. Der. vv. **A. Amphipolites**, ae, m., = Ἀμφιπολίτης, *an Amphipolitan*, Varr. R. R. 1, 1. — **B. Amphipolitanus**, a, um, *adj.*, *belonging to Amphipolis*, Just. 14 fin.

† **amphiprostylos**, i, m., = ἀμφιπρόστυλος (*with pillars before and behind*), *a temple which had pillars in front and rear, but not at the sides*, Vitruv. 3, 1.

† **amphisbaena**, ae, f., = ἀμφίσβαινα, *a kind of serpent in Libya which can move either backwards or forwards*, Plin. 8, 23, 35, § 85; Lucr. 9, 719.

Amphissa, ae, f., = Ἀμφίσσα. **I.** *The ancient chief town in Locri Ozola, near Phocis, now Salona*, Lucr. 3, 172; cf. Mann. Gr. 125. — **II.** *A promontory of Locri Epizephyrii, in Lower Italy*; whence. **Amphissius**, a, um, *adj.*, *of Amphissa*: Amphissia saxa, Ov. M. 15, 703 Riese, where Merkel reads *Amphrisia*, the designation of a place now unknown.

Amphissus or **-ōs**, i, m., *son of Apollo and Dryope, builder of the town Æta, at the foot of Mt. Æta*, Ov. M. 9, 356.

amphitanē, es, f., *a kind of precious stone, also called chrysocolla, perh. a magnetic pyrites*, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 147.

† **amphitapa**, ae, f., = ἀμφιτάπη, *a coverlet, shaggy on both sides*: dormire super amphitapa bene mollī, Varr. ap. Non. 540, 30; Lucil. ib.; Dig. 34, 2, 24.

† **amphithalamōs**, i, m., = ἀμφιθάλαμος, *an antechamber*: quorum (cubiculorum) unum thalamos, alterum amphithalamos dicitur, Vitruv. 6, 10, 10 and Müll. (al. antithalamus, a chamber opp. to the sleeping chamber).

amphithētralis, e, *adj.* [amphitheatrum], *of or pertaining to the amphitheatre, amphitheatrical*: spectaculum, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 84; magistri, Mart. 11, 70: pompa, Claud. Cons. Mall. Theod. 293.

amphithētricus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *i. q. amphitheatralis*: charta, *made near the amphitheatre, of little value*, Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 75: spectaculum, Symm. Ep. 4, 8.

† **amphithētrum**, i, n., = ἀμφιθέατρον, *an amphitheatre, a circular or oval building in which each successive seat, raised above the last, furnished an unobstructed view*. From its shape it was sometimes called circus. In Rome it was used for public spectacles: for combats of wild beasts and of ships, but most frequently for gladiatorial shows. It was at first built of wood, but afterwards of stone, and with great splendor. The largest one, designed by Augustus, but begun by Vespasian and finished by Titus, was called the *Amphitheatrum Florium*, or, since the time of Bede, the *Colosseum* or *Coliseum*, perhaps from the Colossus of Nero, which stood close by. This s said to have held eighty seven thousand spectators, Plin. 19, 1, 6, § 24; Tac. A. 4, 62; id. H. 2, 67; Suet. Aug. 29; id. Calig. 18; id. Vesp. 9; id. Tit. 7; id. Tib. 40; id. Ner. 12; Isid. 15, 2, 35, p. 471 al.; cf. Smith, Class. Dict.

Amphitrite, es, f., = Ἀμφιτρίτη, *Amphitrite, the wife of Neptune, and goddess of the Sea*, Col. 10, 201; hence an appel for the sea, Ov. M. 1, 14; Cat. 64, 11.

Amphitryo (-tio) or **ōn**, ōnis, m., = Ἀμφιτρυών. **I.** *Son of Alceus and Hipponome, king of Thebes, and husband of Alcmæne*, Ov. M. 6, 112. — Hence. **Amphitryoniades**, ae, patr. m., *a male descendant of Amphitryo*, i. e. Hercules, Cat. 68, 112; Ov. M. 9, 149; 15, 49; Verg. A. 8, 214. — **II.** *The name of a comedy of Plautus*.

amphōra, ae (gen. plur. as a measure, usually amphōrum, v. infra. II.; cf. Charia.

p. 41 P.), *f.*, = ἀμφορέας, a vessel, usually made of clay, with two handles or ears; for liquids, esp. wine, a *stagon*, pitcher, flask, bottle, jar, etc.; cf. Smith, Dict. Antiq. **I.** Lit.: amphoras implere, Cato, R. R. 113, 2: amphora coepit Institui, Hor. A. P. 22; so id. C. 3, 8, 11; 3, 16, 34; Petr. 34 al. — Also for holding wine: amphora vini, Vulg. 1 Reg. 1, 24; ib. Dan. 14, 2; oil: amphorae oleariae, Cato, R. R. 10, 2; honey: aut pressa puris mella condit amphoris, Hor. Epod. 2, 15; water: amphoram aquae portans, Vulg. Luc. 22, 10. — Poet. for the wine contained therein, Hor. C. 3, 28, 8. — **II.** Transf. **A.** A measure for liquids (also called quadrantal; cf. Fest. p. 258 Müll.), = 2 urnae, or 8 congii, etc. = 6 gals. 7 pts. in singulis vini amphoras, Cic. Font. 5, 9; Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 93. Since such a measure was kept as a standard at the Capitolium, amphora Capitolina signifies an amphora of the full measure, Capitol. Max. 4. — **B.** The measure of a ship (as the ton with us): naves, quarum minor nulla erat duum milium amphorum, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 15, 2; Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 82: naves, quae plus quam CCC amphorum esset, Liv. 21, 63.

* **amphoralis**, *e*, *adj.* [amphora], containing the measure of an amphora: vas, Plin. 37, 2, 10, § 27.

amphorarius, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.], contained in the amphora: vinum, kept therein, Dig. 33, 6, 16.

Amphrysus, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, *v.* Amphissas, *II.*

Amphrysus or **-ōs**, *i*, *m.*, = Ἀμφρυσιός, a small river in the Thessalian province of Phthiotis, near which Apollo fed the flocks of Admetus, Ov. M. 1, 580; 7, 229; Verg. G. 3, 2. — **II.** Deriv. **A.** **Amphrysianus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, belonging to Amphrysus, or, poet. transf., to Apollo: vates, i. e. the Sibyl, Verg. A. 6, 398. — **B.** **Amphrysiacus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.*, the same: gramen, Stat. S. 1, 4, 105.

amplē, *adv.*, *v.* amplius *fin.*

am-plexor (old form **am-plexor**, Prisc. p. 552, 39 P.), *exus* 3, *v. dep.* (act. form **am-plexo**, Liv. And. Od. ap. Diom. p. 379 P.; cf. Prisc. p. 797 P.; Struve, 114. — In *pass.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 27; Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.). **I.** **A.** Lit., to wind or twine round a person or thing (aliquem, πλέκεσθαι ἀμφι τινά; hence with reference to the other object; cf. animo), to surround, encompass, encircle; of living beings, to embrace (class. in prose and poetry): genua amplectens, Liv. And. Od. ap. Diom. p. 379 P. (as transl. of Hom. Od. 6, 142: γούνων λαβών): amplectimur tibi genua, Plaut. Rud. 1, 5, 16; so id. Cist. 2, 3, 25: exsanguem (patrem) amplectus, Tac. H. 3, 25: effigiem Augusti amplecti, id. A. 4, 67: magnam Herculis aram, id. ib. 12, 24: serpens arboris amplectens stirpem, Lucr. 5, 34: quorum tellus amplectitur ossa, id. 1, 135: manibus saxa, to grasp, Liv. 5, 47: munimento amplecti, id. 35, 28; so id. 41, 5 et saep.: amplectitur intra se insulam, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 3: amplexa jugerum soli quercus, id. 16, 31, 56, § 130: et molli circum est ansas amplexus acantho, Verg. E. 3, 45: urbes amplecti muro, Hor. A. P. 209 et saep.: visue ego te ac tute me amplectare? Plaut. Most. 1, 4, 9; *Ter. And. 2, 5, 19: ille me amplexus atque osculans fieri prohibebat, Cic. Somn. Scip. 3 (id. Rep. 6, 14, where Orell reads *complexus*). — **B.** Of space, to embrace: spatium amplexus ad vim remigii, Tac. A. 12, 56: quattuor milia passuum ambitu amplexus est, id. ib. 4, 49: domus naturae amplectens pontum terrasque jacentes, Manil. 1, 536. — **II.** Trop. **A.** To embrace in mind or knowledge, i. e. to comprehend, to understand: animo rei magnitudinem amplecti, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 19: Quas (artes) si quis unus complexus omnes, id. ib. 1, 17, 76: quae si iudex non amplectetur omnia consilio, non animo ac mente circumspecti, id. Font. 7; also simply to reflect upon, to consider: cogitationem toto pectore amplecti, id. Att. 12, 35. — **B.** In discourse, to comprehend, i. e. to discuss, to handle, treat: quod ego argumentum pluribus verbis amplecter, Cic. Rosc. Com. 12: actio verbi causam et rationem juris amplectitur, id. Caecin. 14, 40: omnes res per scripturam amplecti, id. Inv. 2, 50: non ego

cuncta meis amplecti verbis opto, Verg. G. 2, 42: totius Ponti forma brevis amplectenda est, ut facilius partes noscantur, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 75. — Also of a name, to comprehend under: quod idem interdum virtutis nomine amplectimur, Cic. Tusc. 2, 13, 30; cf.: si quis universam et propriam oratoris vim definire complexique vult, to define the peculiar function of the orator and include the whole of it, id. de Or. 1, 15, 64; so of a law, to include: sed neque haec (verba) in principem aut principis parentem, quos lex majestatis amplectitur, Tac. A. 4, 34. — **C.** Of study, learning, to include, embrace: neque eam tamen scientiam, quam adjungis oratori, complexus es, but yet have not included in your attainments that knowledge which, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 17, 77: Quod si tantam rerum maximam arte sua rhetorici illi doctores complexerentur, id. ib. 1, 19, 86. — **D.** To embrace in heart, i. e. to love, favor, cherish: quem mihi videtur amplecti res publica, Cic. Cat. 4, 3: nimis amplecti plebem videbatur, id. Mil. 72: aliquem anticepsime, id. Fam. 6, 6 *fin.*; Sall. J. 7, 6: hoc se amplectitur uno, i. e. se amat, esteems himself, Hor. S. 1, 2, 53: qui tanto amore possessiones suas amplexi tenebant, Cic. Sull. 20; opp. repudiare, id. de Or. 1, 24; opp. removere, id. Cat. 4, 7: amplecti virtutem, id. Phil. 10, 4: nobilitatem et dignitates hominum amplecti, id. Fam. 4, 8: mens hominis amplectitur maxime cognitionem, delights in understanding, id. Ac. pr. 2, 10, 31: (episcopum) amplectentem eum fidelem sermonem, *Vulg. Tit. 1, 9: amplexus civitates (sc. animo), having fixed his mind on, i. e. intending to attack, seize, Tac. Agr. 25: causam rei publicae amplecti, Cic. Sest. 93; and so playfully of one who robs the State treasury: rem publicam nimium amplecti, id. Fl. 18. — **E.** In circumlocution: magnam Brigantium partem aut victoria amplexus est aut bello, embraced in conquest, i. e. conquered, Tac. Agr. 17.

amplexor, *ātus*, *1*, *v. dep. freq.* (act. form **am-plexo**, analog. to am-plexo, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 60; Att. ap. Non. 470, 11; Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.; Petr. 63) [am-plexor], to embrace, encircle (more rare than the simple verb; for the most part only ante-class., and in Cic. and eccl. Lat.). **I.** Lit.: aram amplexantes, Plaut. Rud. 3, 3, 33: tenebit praedam et amplexabitur, keep it fast, Vulg. Isa. 5, 29. — Esp., in love, at greeting, parting, etc., Plaut. Truc. 5, 33; id. Mil. 5, 40: mitto jam osculari atque amplexari, *Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 27: inimicum meum, sic amplexabantur, sic fovebant, sic osculabantur, Cic. Fam. 1, 9: Arsinoë corpore suo puerorum corpora amplexata protexit, Just. 24, 3: amplexatus est eum, Vulg. Gen. 33, 4; 45, 14; ib. Jud. 19, 4. — **II.** Trop., to love, honor, cherish, esteem: Appius totum me amplexatur, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 12: otium, id. Sest. 45, 98; so id. Clu. 44; id. de Or. 3, 17; id. Fin. 4, 14: species (i. e. idēas) mirifice Plato erat amplexatus, i. e. adamarat, suas fecerat, id. Ac. 1, 9 al.; quae amplexamini, Sall. C. 52, 5.

1. amplexus, *a*, *um*, *Part.* of am-plexor.

2. amplexus, *ūs*, *m.* [am-plexor], an embracing, encircling, surrounding (mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose). **I.** In gen.: amplexu terrarum, *Lucr. 5, 319: serpentis amplexu, *Cic. Div. 1, 36: exiit amplexus, my embrace, Ov. M. 9, 52: occupat (serpens) hos morsu, longis amplexibus illos, id. ib. 3, 48: oceanus, qui orbem terrarum amplexu finit, Liv. 36, 17; so Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 48; Stat. Th. 6, 255 al. — **II.** Esp. **A.** A loving embrace, caress (mostly in *plur.*): cum dabit amplexus atque oscula dulcia figet, Verg. A. 1, 687; Vulg. Prov. 7, 18: inter amplexus flevit, ib. Gen. 46, 29: aliquem impedire amplexu, Ov. M. 2, 433: dum petis amplexus, id. H. 14, 69 Ruhnck.; Sen. Thyest. 522; also: amplexu petere aliquem, Ov. M. 6, 605: longe fieri ab amplexibus, Vulg. Eccl. 3, 5: circumfusus amplexibus Tiberi sui, Vell. 2, 123: tenere aliquem amplexu, Tac. A. 12, 68: in amplexu alicujus ruere, id. ib. 16, 32: in amplexu ejus effusus, id. ib. 12, 47. — **B.** Euphemist., Ov. M. 4, 184; Juv. 6, 64; Sil. 11, 399 Drak.

ampliatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [amplio], * **I.** An extending, enlarging: addita est sacramen-

to, Tert. Bap. 13. — **II.** In law t. t., a deferring of the decision of the judge: ampliata est et ipsa ampliatio, Sen. Contr. 1, 3 *fin.*; v. Pseudo-Ascon. ad Cic. Verr. p. 164 Bait.; cf. amplio, *II.*

amplificatio, *ōnis*, *f.* [amplifico], a widening; hence, **I.** An extending, enlarging, increasing (perh. only in Cic.); pecuniae, Cic. Div. 2, 14, 33: rei familiaris, id. Off. 1, 8, 25. — Trop.: honoris et gloriae, Cic. Off. 2, 12, 42. — **II.** In rhet. t. t., an exaggerated description of an object, an amplification, Auct. ad Her. 2, 30; Cic. Part. Or. 15; Quint. 2, 5, 9; 5, 10, 99; v. amplifico, *II.*

amplificator, *ōris*, *m.* [id.], he who enlarges, an amplifier (very rare): rerum, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10: ΜΥΣΤΗΡΙΩΝ, Inscr. Orell. 1025: VRBIS ROMAE, Inscr. Grut. 282, 3. — Trop.: dignitatis, Cic. Fam. 10, 12.

* **amplificatrix**, *icis*, *f.* [amplificator], she that enlarges or amplifies: amplificatrix veri vetustas, Pacat. Pan. Theod. 8.

* **amplificē**, *adv.*, *v.* amplificus.

amplifico, *āvī*, *ātum*, *1*, *v. a.* [amplificatio], to make wide, to widen, extend, enlarge, increase (class., but mostly in prose). **I.** In gen.: ingressum domūs et aram amplificavit, Vulg. Eccl. 50, 5: dolorem, Tac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50: divitiās, Cic. Rep. 3, 12: fortunam, id. Am. 16, 59: sonum, to strengthen, increase, id. N. D. 2, 57: urbem, id. Cat. 3, 1; Liv. 1, 44: rem publicam, Cic. N. D. 2, 3: civitatem, Vulg. Eccl. 50, 5. — Trop.: auctoritas amplificata, Cic. Inup. Pomp. 16: Aeduoorum auctoritatem apud omnes Belgas, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: Amplificet Deus nomen Salomonis, Vulg. 3 Reg. 1, 47. — Aliquem aliquā re: (eos) festinatis honoribus amplificat atque auget, Plin. Pan. 69: honore et gloria amplificati, Cic. Leg. 3, 14: amplificatus auro et argento, Vulg. 1 Macc. 2, 18. — **II.** Esp., in rhet. t. t., to place a subject in some way in a clearer light, to amplify, dilate upon, enlarge upon: summa laus eloquentiae est amplificare rem orando, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 104; cf. id. ib. 1, 51, 221; id. Ac. 2, 2 al.; v. amplificatio.

* **amplificus**, *a*, *um*, *adj.* [id.], splendid, Fronto, Or. 21. Fragn. 3, p. 259 Francon.

— Hence, * *adv.*: **amplificē**, *splenditū*: amplifice vestis decorata, Cat. 64, 265.

amplio, *āvī*, *ātum*, *1*, *v. a.* [amplius], to make wider, to extend, enlarge, increase, amplify (rare, esp. before the Aug. per.; mostly in prose). **I.** In gen.: amplianda scapello plaga est, Cels. 7, 5: rem (familiarem), *Hor. S. 1, 4, 32: de ampliando numero, Plin. Pan. 54, 4; so Suet. Ner. 22: orbem, Luc. 3, 276: servitū, Tac. H. 2, 78: ampliata vetere Apollinis templo, Suet. Aug. 18 al. — **B.** Trop.: nomen, to render glorious, to ennoble, Mart. 8, 66: Hannibalis bellicis laudibus ampliatur virtus Scipionis, Quint. 8, 4, 20: pulcritudinem, Vulg. Judith. 10, 4. — **II.** Esp., judic. t. t., to delay judgment or decision, to adjourn, in order to make further investigation (since the judges in such cases employed the expression *amplius* or *non liquet*, v. amplius, c. and Rupert. ad Tac. Or. 38, 1, p. 455). **A.** *Absol.*: potestas ampliandi, Cic. Caecin. 10: lex ampliandi facit potestatem, id. Verr. 2, 1, 9, § 26. — **B.** With *acc. of pers.*, to defer his business: istum hominem nefarium ampliaveritis, Auct. ad Her. 4, 36: virginem, Liv. 4, 44: bis ampliatus reus tertio absolutus est, id. 43, 2. — **C.** With *acc. of thing*: causam, Val. Max. 8, 1, 16: poenam, Sen. Contr. 1, 3; cf. ampliatio and comperendinatio.

ampliter, *adv.*, *v.* amplius *fin.*

amplitudo, *inis*, *f.* [amplius], in space, wide extent, breadth, width, amplitude, size, bulk (class., but only in prose). **I.** Lit.: membrorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 3: simulacrum modicā amplitudine, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: urbis, Liv. 7, 30: oppidum stadiorum LXX. amplitudine, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 119: platanus adulescit in amplitudinem, id. 12, 1, 3, § 7: corporis, Plin. Ep. 6, 16, 3: Apollo amplitudinis et artis eximia, Suet. Tib. 74: margaritarum, id. Caes. 47: valli, Tac. H. 4, 22: numeri, Gell. 19, 8, 12 al. — In *plur.*: amplitudines honorum, Cic. Fin. 4, 7, 18. — **II.** Trop. **A.** With *gen.*, greatness: animi, Cic. Tusc. 2, 26, 64: harum rerum splendor, amplitudo, id. Off. 1, 20, 67: rerum gestarum, Nep. Att. 18: fortunae, Plin. praef. 3:

Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 103; 9, 5, 4, § 10.—And very rarely placed after the numeral: qui septingentos jam annos amplius pumquam multis legibus vivunt, Cic. Fl. 65; pugnatum duas amplius horas, Liv. 25, 19, 15 Weissenb.; duo haud amplius milia peditum effugerunt, id. 28, 2: decem amplius versus perdidimus, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 12: tris pateat caeli spatium non amplius ulnas, Verg. E. 3, 105.—(p) With the *comp. abl.* (rare but class.): cum jam amplius horis sex continenter pugnaretur, Caes. B. G. 3, 5; 4, 37: pugnatum amplius duabus horis est, Liv. 27, 12: neque triennio amplius supervixit, Suet. Caes. 89: ut non amplius quis aut senis milibus passuum interesset, Caes. B. G. 1, 15; 1, 23; 2, 7; 6, 29: non amplius patet milibus quinque et triginta, Sall. Fragm. Hist. 4, 1, 34 Kritz: est ab capite paulo amplius mille passibus locus, Plin. Ep. 10, 90, 1: ab Capsa non amplius duum milium intervallo, Sall. J. 91, 3: (Catalina) cum initio non amplius duobus milibus (militum) habuisset, id. C. 56, 2; so. denas alii, alii plures (uxores) habeat, set reges eo amplius, id. J. 80, 7.—And prob. the following ambiguous cases: cum mille non amplius equitibus, Sall. J. 105, 3: oppidum non amplius mille passuum abesse, id. ib. 68, 3.—(?) With *quam* (post-Aug. and ecll.): non amplius, cum plurimum, quam septem horas dormiebat, Suet. Aug. 78: hoc amplius quam septem et viginti dies Brutus commoratus, id. ib. 17: Toto triennio semel omnino eam nec amplius quam uno die paucissimis vidit horis, id. Tib. 51: demoratur dies non amplius quam octo aut decem, Vulg. Act. 25, 6: ut non amplius apud te quam quarta (pars) remaneat, Plin. Ep. 5, 19: ut vexillum veteranorum, non amplius quam quingentis numero, copias fuderint, Tac. A. 3, 21: haud amplius quam ducentos misit, id. ib. 14, 32: insidiatur ei ex his viri amplius quam quadraginta, Vulg. Act. 23, 21.—**d.** (a) Amplius, t. of judges when they deferred an important case for future examination: Amplius adeo prolixum temporis spatium significat, ut iudices quotienscumque significarent, adhuc se audire velle, amplius dicebant. Itaque negotium differere, unde bodieque amplius iudicium differri dicitur, Charis. 176 P.; so Don. ad Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 39; cf. also *amplio* and *ampliatio*: cum consules re audita amplius de consilii sententia pronuntiavissent, Cic. Brut. 22, 86: antea vel iudicari primo poterat vel amplius pronuntiari, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26: ut de Philodamo amplius pronuntiaretur, id. ib. 2, 1, 29.—And metaph. : ego amplius deliberandum censeo, Ter. Phorm. 2, 4, 17.—(b) Amplius non petere, judicial t. phr. to bring no further action, to make no further claim: quid ita satis non dedit, AMPLIVS [A SE] NEMINEM PETITURVM? Cic. Rosc. Com. 12, 35: Tibi ego, Brute, non solvam, nisi prius a te cavero amplius eo nomine neminem, cuius petitio sit, petiturum, id. Brut. 5, 18: sunt duo, quae te rogo: primum, ut si quid satis dandum erit, AMPLIVS EO NOMINE NON PETI, curas etc., id. Fam. 13, 28 A: quod ille recusant satis dare amplius abs te non peti, id. Att. 1, 8, 1.—(?) Hoc amplius, beside the general use given above (II. *Comp.* b. a.), as t. phr. of senators when they approved a measure, but amended it by addition: Servilio adsentior et hoc AMPLIVS CENSO, magnum Pompeium fecisse etc., Cic. Phil. 12, 21, 50: cui cum essem adsensus, decrevi hoc AMPLIVS, ut etc., id. ad Brut. 1, 5, 1; so Seneca: fortasse et post omnes citatis nihil improbo ex his, quae priores decreverunt, et dicam hoc AMPLIVS CENSO, Vit. Beat. 3, 2: Quaedam ex istis sunt, quibus adsentire possumus, sed hoc AMPLIVS CENSO, id. Q. N. 3, 15, 1.—(d) To this may be added the elliptical phrases, nihil amplius and si nihil amplius: nihil amplius, denoting that there is nothing further than has been declared: sese ipsum abs te repetit. Nihil amplius, Cic. Verr. 5, 49, 128: (res publica) ultra suas injurias est per vos interitu tyranni. Nihil amplius, id. Fam. 12, 1, 2; and, si nihil amplius, marking a limit, if nothing more, at least: excedam tectis? An, si nihil amplius, obstem? Ov. M. 9, 148.

am- The form *amplius* has the ambiguity of the Engl. word *more*, which is sometimes an *adv.*, sometimes a *subst.*, and sometimes an *adv.*, and some of the above examples would admit of different classifications; as,

non amplius dicere, *not to speak further* (adv.) or *not to say more* (subst.), I. Imit. As. 1, 3, 51; but some of them would admit of only one explanation; as, ne quos amplius Rhenum transire pateretur, Caes. B. G. 1, 43. **Sup.**: **amplissime**, I. Lit., *very largely, most abundantly*: ut quibus militibus amplissime (agri) dati adsignati essent, in the largest shares, Cic. Phil. 5, 53: duumviri (deos) tribus quam amplissime tum apparari poterat stratis lectis placaverunt, Liv. 5, 13, 6 Weissenb.—II. Fig., *most generously, most handsomely*: qui amplissime de salute mea decreverunt, Cic. Dom. 44: amplissime laudare, in the handsomest style, Plin. 18, 3, 3, § 11; Suet. Calig. 15: honores amplissime gessit, Cic. Verr. 2, 112: pater cum amplissime ex praetura triumphasset, with the greatest pomp, id. Mur. 15: placere eum quam amplissime supremo suo die efferi, should be carried forth with every possible solemnity, id. Phil. 9, 7, 16. V. on this word, Hand, Turs. I. pp. 287-296.

Amp-sanctus (better than **Am-**), i, m., a lake in Italy, highly dangerous from its pestiferous exhalations (hence, in the poets, the entrance to the infernal regions), now *Le Mofete* or *Lago d'Ansante*, Verg. A. 7, 565; Cic. Div. 1, 36; Plin. 2, 93, 95, § 208.

ampulla, ae, f. (amb- and olla, as having handles on both (opposite) sides, or an irreg. dim. of amphora). I. A vessel for holding liquids, furnished with two handles and swelling in the middle, a flask, bottle, jar, pot, etc. (also made of leather), Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 86; id. Pers. 1, 3, 44; Cic. Fin. 4, 12 al.—II. Prob. on account of its shape, like *λυκτός*, of inflated discourse, swelling words, bombast: proicit ampullas et sesquipedalia verba. * Hor. A. P. 97; cf. Cic. Att. 1, 14, and ampullor.

ampullaceus, a, um, adj. [ampulla], in the form of a flask, big-bellied: a collo ampullacea (pira) appellat, a tankard-pear, Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 55; so Col. 8, 2, 15.

ampullarius, i, m. [id.], a flask-maker, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 51; besides only in Inscr. Orell. 4143.

ampullor, ātus, i, v. dep. [id. II.], to make use of a bombastic style of discourse, = *λυκώω* (prob. coined by Hör.); tragica ampullatur in arte, Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 14.

amputatio, ōnis, f. [amputo], a pruning, lopping off of branches, tendrils, etc. I. Lit.: sarmentorum, * Cic. Sen. 15.—II. Meton., the part that has been cut off, a cutting, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 118.

am-pūto, āvi, ātum, i, v. a., to cut around, to cut away or off, to lop off, prune. I. Lit., esp. of plants: amputata id est circumputata, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.: vitem ferro, Cic. Sen. 15: mergum, Col. 4, 15, 4: cacumen (ulmi), Plin. 16, 32, 57, § 132.—Of other things: praecedidit caulem testisque una amputat ambo, Lucil. 7, 22 Müll.: pestiferum in corpore, Cic. Phil. 8, 5: umeros, to mutilat, Sen. Thyest. 761: ex ipso vertice capillos, Plin. Ep. 7, 27, 12: caput, Suet. Galb. 20: manus, id. ib. 9: pollices, id. Aug. 24 et saep.—In Pliny also of things that are bitten off: caudas mugili, Plin. 9, 62, 88, § 185.—II. Trop., to lop off, curtail, shorten, diminish: amputata inanitas omnis et error, removed, banished, Cic. Fin. 1, 13: volo esse in adolescente, unde aliquid amputem, id. de Or. 2, 21: licet hinc quantum cuique videbitur circumcidat atque amputet, id. ib. 1, 15, 65: longa colloquia, Sen. Med. 530: numerum legionum, Tac. H. 2, 69.—In rhet.: amputata loqui, in a disconnected manner, in abrupt sentences, Cic. Or. 51: amputata oratio et abscessa, concise, Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 18.

Ampycides, ae, m. patr., = *Ἀμυκίδης*, son of Ampycus, i. e. the seer Mopsus, Ov. M. 12, 456; 8, 316.

Ampycus, i, m., = *Ἀμυκος*. I. A priest of Ceres, Ov. M. 5, 110 sq.—II. Father of the seer Mopsus, Hyg. Fab. 14; 128.

Ampyx, ūcis, m., = *Ἀμυξ*. I. One of the Lapithae; acc. Ampyca, Ov. M. 12, 450.—II. One of the companions of Phineus, changed to stone by Perseus, Ov. M. 5, 184.

am-segetes: quorum ager viam tangit, Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.

am-termini: qui circa terminos provinciae manent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.

* **amtrūo, antrūo**, and **andrūo**, āre, v. n. [v. andruo], to dance around, in the Sallian religious festivals: praesul ut amtruet, inde vulgus redamtruat, Lucil. ap. Fest. p. 270 Müll.

amuletum, i, n. (Arab. hamalet), a sympathetic preservative against sickness, etc., *φυλακτήριον*, an amulet (usu. hung around the neck): veneficiorum amuleta, Plin. 29, 4, 19, § 66; so id. 30, 15, 47, § 138 al.

Amūlius, i, m., = *Ἀμούλιος*, son of Procas, king in Alba, who expelled his brother Numitor, and ordered his grandsons Romulus and Remus to be thrown into the Tiber; hence, dirus, Ov. F. 4, 53; cf. Liv. 1, 3 sq.; injustus, Ov. M. 14, 772 al.

amūlum, v. amyllum.

amurca (better than **amurga**), ae, f., = *αμύργη* (cf. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 194), the watery part that flows out in pressing olives, the lees or dregs of oil, Cato, R. R. 91; 101; 103; Varr. R. R. 1, 64; Col. 12, 50, 5; Plin. 15, 8, 8, § 33; Verg. G. 3, 448.

* **amurcarius**, a, um, adj. [amurca], pertaining to the lees of oil (v. amurca): dolla, Cato, R. R. 10, 4.

† **amūsia**, ae, f., = *ἀμυσία*, ignorance of music, Varr. ap. Non. p. 171, 30.

† **amūsos**, i, m., = *ἀμύσοος*, one unskilled in music, * Vitru. 1, 1 med.

amūssis, is, f. [etym. unc.]; perh. from am- and assis=axis, a plank, i. e. something flat, straight, moved about a surface in adjusting it] (acc. amūssim, v. Neue, Formenti. I. p. 198; *abl.* and *plur.* not used; only ante- and post-class.), a rule or level, used by carpenters, masons, etc.: amūssis: tabula, quā utuntur ad saxa leviganda, Varr. ap. Non. p. 9, 17; Aus. Idyll. 16, 11; cf. Sisen. ap. Charis. p. 178 P.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 6 Müll.—In class. Lat. in the adv. phrases, **I. ad amūssim** (also written as one word, **ad amūssim** or **atamūssim**), according to a rule or level, i. e. accurately, exactly: ad amūssim non est numerus, Varr. R. 2, 1, 26: talionem ad amūssim aequiparare, Geil. 20, 1, 34 Hertz: ut iudicium esse factum atamūssim diceret, id. 1, 4, 1 id.—**II. examūssim**, according to a rule, exactly, quite: Ne ista edepol, si vera haec loquitur, examūssim optima, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 213 (with the forms ad amūssim and examūssim, cf. the Gr. *ἐκασθῶν* and *ἐμσθῶν*).

* **amūssito**, āre, v. a. [amūssis], to make according to rule, i. e. accurately, nicely: amūssitata indoles, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 38 Ritschl.

amūssium, i, n. [id.], a horizontal wheel for denoting the direction of the wind, Vitru. 1, 6.

Amūclae, āruo, f., = *Ἀμύκλαι*. I. A town in Lacomia, in a beautiful, fertile region, the residence of Tyndarus and the birthplace of Castor and Pollux; also renowned on account of its temple and Colossus of Apollo, now *Agios Kyriaki*, Mart. 9, 104; Ov. M. 8, 314; cf. Mann. Graec. 616.—II. An unknown town in Latium, between Capota and Terracina, Verg. A. 10, 564, called *tacitae*, as being conquered because it was forbidden to announce the approach of an enemy; cf. Serv. ad h. l.; Sil. 8, 35 and Mann. Ital. 1, 681.—Hence, **III. Derivv.** **A. Amūclaeus**, a, um, of Amūclae (in Lacomia): canis, Verg. G. 3, 345: fratres, Castor and Pollux, Stat. Th. 7, 413; cf. Ov. H. 8, 71: corona, which were received in pugilistic games, very freq. in Amūclae, Mart. 9, 74.—Poet for Spartam. Sil. 6, 504.—**B. Amūclanus**, a, um, belonging to Amūclae in Latium, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 61.

Amūclides, ae, m. patr., a male descendant of Amūclae, the builder of Amūclae, i. e. Hyacinthus, Ov. M. 10, 162.

† **amūcticus**, a, um, adj., = *ἀμυκτικός*, scratching; hence, of medical remedies, sharp, biting, Caes. Aur. Tard. 2, 6; Theod. Prisc. 2, 5.

Amycus, i, m., = *Ἀμυκος*. I. Son of Neptune, king of the Bebrycians, Val. Fl. 4, 148.—II. A centaur slain in the contest with the Lapithae, Ov. M. 12, 245.—III. A Trojan, Verg. A. 10, 704.

† **amygdala**, ae, f., = *ἀμυγδαλή*. I. An almond, Cato, R. R. 8, 2; Col. 6, 10, 12;

Plin. 12, 9, 19, § 36. — **II.** = ἀμυγδαλή, an almond-tree, Col. 5, 10 *fin.*; Plin. 16, 26, 42, § 103.

* **amygdālācēus**, a, um, *adj.* [amygdala], similar to the almond-tree: Iohann. Plin. 26, 11, 69, § 111.

* **amygdāleus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of an almond-tree: ramus, Pall. Insit. 157.

amygdālinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Of or from almonds: oleum, Plin. 15, 7, 7, § 26. — **II.** Pruna. i. e. *ingrafted on an almond-tree*, Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 42.

* **amygdālites**, ae, m. [id.], like the almond-tree, Plin. 26, 8, 44, § 70.

† **amygdālum**, i, n., = ἀμυγδαλον, i. q. amygdala. **I.** An almond, an almond-kernel, Ov. A. A. 3, 183; Pall. 2, 15 *fin.* — **II.** An almond-tree, Col. Arb. 25.

† **amygdālus**, i, f., = ἀμυγδαλος, an almond-tree, Pall. 2, 15.

āmýlo, āre, v. a. [amylum], to mix with starch (only post-class.): jus, Apic. 7, 6; lac, Caes. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

† **āmýlum** or **āmýlum**, i, n., = ἄμυλον, starch, Cato, R. R. 87; Cels. 2, 20; Plin. 18, 7, 17, § 76.

Amýmōne, ōs, f., = Ἀμυμώνη. **I.** Daughter of Danaus, and grandmother of Palamedes, Hyg. Fab. 169; Prop. 3, 22, 27. — **II.** A fountain near Argos, Ov. M. 2, 240. — Hence, **Amýmōnius**, a, um, pertaining to Amymon, Hyg. Fab. 169.

Amyntas, ae, m., = Ἀμύντας. **I.** The father of the Macedonian king Philip, Nep. Reg. 2; Just. 7, 4. — Hence, **Amyntiades**, ae, m. *patr.*, a descendant of Amyntas, i. e. Philip, Imp. Ib. 297. — **II.** Name of a shepherd, Verg. E. 3, 66.

Amyntor, ōris, m., = Ἀμύντωρ, king of the Dolopians, and father of Phœnix, Ov. M. 8, 307; id. H. 3, 27. — Hence, **Amyntorides**, ae, m., son of Amyntor, i. e. Phœnix, Ov. A. A. 1, 337.

† **āmýstis**, ōdis, f., = ἄμυστις, the emptying of a cup at one draught, Hor. C. 1, 36, 14.

Amýthāon (also **Amith-**), ōnis, m., = Ἀμύθων, a Greek, the father of Melampus, Ov. M. 15, 325. — Hence, **Amýthāonius**, a, um, of Amýthāon, Verg. G. 3, 550; Prop. 2, 4, 10.

I. an, *conj.* [etym. very obscure; v. the various views adduced in Hand. I. p. 296, with which he seems dissatisfied; if it is connected with the Sanscr. anjas. = Germ. ander. = Engl. other, we may comp. the Engl. other and or with the Germ. oder. = or]. It introduces the second part of a disjunctive interrogation, or a phrase implying doubt, and thus unites in itself the signif. of aut and num or -ne, or, or whether (hence the clause with an is entirely parallel with that introduced by num, utrum, -ne, etc., while aut forms only a subdivision in the single disjunctive clause; utrum . . . aut — an . . . aut, whether . . . or, etc.; cf. Ochs. Eclog. p. 150; v. also aut). **I.** In disjunctive interrogations. **A. Direct.** **a.** Introd. by utrum (in Engl. the introd. particle whether is now obsolete, and the interrogation is denoted simply by the order of the words): Utrum hac me feriam an ab laeva latus? Plaut. Cist. 3, 10; sed utrum tu amicis hodie an inimicis tuis Daturus cenam? id. Ps. 3, 2, 88; id. Pers. 3, 1, 13; id. Trin. 1, 2, 138; id. Cas. 2, 4, 11: Utrum sit annon voltis? id. Am. prol. 56: quid facies? Utrum hoc tantum crimen praetermittes an obicies? Cic. Div. in Caecil. 30 sq.: in plebem vero Romanam utrum superbiam prius commorem an crudelitatem? id. Verr. 1, 122; id. Deiot. 23; id. Fam. 7, 13: Utrum enim defenditis an impugnat plebem? Liv. 5, 3. — And with an twice: Utrum hoc signum cupiditatis tuae an tropaeum necessitudinis atque hospitii an amoris indicium esse voluisti? Cic. Verr. 2, 115; id. Imp. Pomp. 57 sq.; id. Rab. 21. — With an three times: Utrum res ab initio ita ducta est, an ad extremum ita perducta, an ita parva est pecunia, an is (homo) Verres, ut haec quae dixi, gratis facta esse videantur? Cic. Verr. 2, 61; 3, 83; id. Clu. 183; Liv. 21, 10; and seven times in Cic. Dom. 56-58. — With -ne

pleon. (not to be confounded with cases where utrum precedes as *pron.*; as Cic. Tusc. 4, 4, 9): sed utrum tu masne an femina es, qui illum patrem voces? Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 16; id. Bacch. 1, 1, 42; id. Stich. 5, 4, 26: Utrum stultione id sibi habet an laudi putat Fore, si etc., Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 28: Utrum igitur tandem perspicione dubia aperiantur an dubiis perspicua tolluntur? Cic. Fin. 4, 24, 67. — And affixed to utrum, but rarely: Utrumne sequi persequemur otium . . . an hunc laborem etc., Hor. Epod. 1, 7; Plin. 17, 1, 1, § 4; Quint. 12, 1, 40. — **b.** Introduced by -ne: quid fit? seditio tabetne an numeros augetur? Enn. Trag. Rel. p. 23 Rib.: servos esne an liber? Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 186: idne agebas, ut tibi cum sceleratis an ut cum bonis civibus conveniret? Cic. Lig. 18; 23: custodie urbis an direptor et vexator esset Antonius? id. Phil. 3, 27; id. Mur. 68; id. Sull. 22. — So with an twice, Cic. Cat. 1, 28; id. Att. 16, 8; and five times, id. Balb. 9. — **c.** Introduced by *nomine*: Nonne ad servos videtis rem publicam venturam fuisse? An mihi ipsi fait mors aequo animo appetenda? Cic. Sest. 47; id. Sex. Rosc. 43 sq.; id. Dom. 26; 127. — So with an twice, Cic. Phil. 11, 36. — **d.** Introduced by *num*: si quis invidiae metus, num est vehementius severitatis invidia quam inertiae pertimescentia? Cic. Cat. 1, 29; id. Mur. 76; id. Sest. 80: Num quid duas habetis patrias an est illa patria communis? id. Leg. 2, 2. — **e.** Without introductory particle: quid igitur? haec vera an falsa sunt? Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 95: quid enim expectas? bellum an tabulas novas? id. Cat. 2, 18: ipse percussit an aliis occidendum dedit? id. Sex. Rosc. 74; id. Verr. 2, 106; id. Imp. Pomp. 53; id. Phil. 2, 27: eloquar an sileam? Verg. A. 3, 37: auditus an me ludit amabilis Insania? Hor. C. 3, 4, 5. — So an twice, Cic. Mil. 54; three times, Plin. Ep. 2, 8; and six times, Cic. Rab. 14; id. Pis. 40. — **B. Indirect.** **a.** Introduced by utrum: quid tu, malum, curas, Utrum crudum an coctum edim? Plaut. Aul. 3, 2, 16; id. Cist. 4, 2, 11; id. Bacch. 3, 4, 1; id. Mil. 2, 3, 74: quaero, si quis . . . utrum is clemens an inhumanissimus esse videatur, Cic. Cat. 4, 12: agitur, utrum M. Antonio facultas detur an horum ei facere nihil liceat, id. Phil. 5, 6; id. Sex. Rosc. 72; id. Imp. Pomp. 42; id. Verr. 1, 105. — So once only in Vulg. aut for an: Loquimini de me utrum bovem cujusquam tulerim aut astinum, 1 Reg. 12, 3. — And with -ne pleon.: res in discrimine versatur, utrum possitne se contra luxuriam parsimonia defendere an deformata cupiditati adducatur, Cic. Quinct. 92: numquamne intelleges statuentum tibi esse, utrum illi, qui istam rem gesserunt, homicidaene sint an vindices libertatis? id. Phil. 2, 30. — **b.** Introduced by -ne: Fortunane an forte repertus, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 159 Rib.: agitur autem liberine vivamus an mortem obeamus, Cic. Phil. 11, 24; id. Verr. 4, 73; id. Mil. 16: nunc vero non id agitur, bonisne an malis moribus vivamus etc., Sall. C. 52, 10. — So with an three times, Cic. Or. 61. — **c.** Introduced by an: haud scio an malim te videri . . . an amicos tuos plus habuisse, Cic. Pis. 39. — **d.** Without introd. particle: . . . vivam an moriar, nulla in me est metus, Enn. Trag. Rel. p. 72 Rib.: vivat an mortuus sit, quis aut scit aut curat? Cic. Phil. 13, 33; 3, 18; id. Sex. Rosc. 88; id. Red. in Sen. 14. — **e.** Sometimes the opinion of the speaker or the probability inclines to the second interrogative clause (cf. infra, II. E.), and this is made emphatic, as a corrective of the former, or rather, or on the contrary: ea quae dixi ad corpusne referes? an est aliquid, quod te sua sponte delectet? Cic. Fin. 2, 33, 107: Cur sic agere voluisti? An ignoratis quod est, Vulg. Gen. 44, 15. — Hence, in the comic poets, an potius: cum animo depugnat suo, Utrum itane esse mavellit ut . . . An ita potius ut etc., Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 31; id. Stich. 1, 2, 18; id. Trin. 2, 2, 25: an id flagitium est, An potius hoc patri aequomst fieri, ut a me Indatur dolis? Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 94. — **D.** The first part of the interrogation is freq. not expressed, but is to be supplied from the context; in this case, an begins the interrog., or, or rather, or indeed, or perhaps (but it does not begin an absolute, i. e. not disjunctive, interrog.): De Credam

ego istuc, si esse to hilarem videro. Ar. An tu esse me tristem putas? (where nonne me hilarem esse vides? is implied), Plaut. As. 5, 1, 10: Ch. Sed thas inlton ante venit? Py. An abijt jam a milite? Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 7: An ego Ulixem obiscar umquam? Att. Trag. Rel. p. 199 Rib.: An parum vobis est quod peccatis? Vulg. Josh. 22, 17: est igitur aliquid, quod perturbata mens melius possit facere quam constans? an quisquam potest sine perturbacione mentis irasci? Cic. Tusc. 4, 24, 54; cf. id. Clu. 29; id. Off. 3, 29: Debes hoc etiam rescribere sit tibi curae Quantae conveniat Munatius, an male sarta Graba aequiquam coit . . .? or is perhaps, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 31 K. and II. — So esp. in Cic., in order to make the truth of an assertion more certain, by an argumentum a minore ad majus: cur (philosophus) pecuniam magno opere desideret vel potius curet omnino? an Seythes Anacharsis potuit pro nihilo pecuniam ducere, nostrates philosophi non potuerunt? Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 89 sq.; An vero P. Scipio T. Gracchum privatus interfecit, Catilnam vero nos consules perferimus? id. Cat. 1, 1; so id. Rab. Perd. 5; id. Phil. 14, 5, 12 Mur.; id. Fin. 1, 2, 5, ubi v. Madv. — It sometimes introduces a question suggested by the words of another: Haec Manes. Non dum audisti, Demea, Quod est gravissimum? De. An quid est tibi amplius? Is there then etc., Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 21: sed ad haec, nisi molestum est, habeo quae velim. An me, inquam, nisi te audire vellem censes haec dicturum fuisse? Cic. Fin. 1, 8, 28; 2, 22, 74; id. Tusc. 5, 26, 73; 5, 12, 35; id. Brut. 184; id. Fat. 2, 4; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 1, 8, 28. — It sometimes anticipates an answer to something going before: At vero si ad vitem sensus accesserit, ut appetitum quandam habeat et per se ipsa moveatur, quid facuram putas? An ea, quae per vinitorem antea consequbatur, per se ipsa curabit? shall we not say that, must we not think that etc., Cic. Fin. 5, 14, 38, ubi v. Madv. — **E.** An non, and in one word, annon (in direct questions more freq. than necne): isne est quem quaero an non? Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 12: Hocne agis an non? id. And. 1, 2, 15: Tibi ego dico an non? id. ib. 4, 4, 23: utrum sit an non voltis? Plaut. Am. prol. 56: utrum cetera nomina in codicem accepti et expensi digesta habes annon? Cic. Rosc. Com. 3 al. — Also in indirect questions = necne, q. v.: abi, vise redierint jam an non dum domum, Ter. Phorm. 3, 4, 5: videbo utrum clamorem opere compleverint, an non est ita, Vulg. Gen. 18, 21; 24, 21. — **F.** An ne, usually written anne, is used for an. **a.** In direct questions: anne tu dicis qua ex causa vindicaveris? Cic. Mur. 26. — **b.** In indirect questions: nec, aequum anne iniquum imperet, cogitabit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 19; id. Ps. 1, 1, 122: percontarier, Utrum aurum reddat anne eae secum simul, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 4: Nam quid ego de consulato loquar, pario vis, anne gesto? Cic. Pis. 1, 3: cum interrogetur, tria pauca sint anne multa, id. Ac. 2, 29: Gabinius dicam anne Pompeio, an utrique, id. Imp. Pomp. 19, 57; so id. Or. 61, 206: Quid enim interest, divitiis, opes, valetudinem bona dicas anne praeposita, cum etc., id. Fin. 4, 9, 23 Madv.; August. ap. Suet. Aug. 69 al. (for the omission of the second disjunctive clause or the particle necne representing it, v. utrum; instances of this usage in eccl. Lat. are, Vulg. Lev. 13, 36; 14, 36; ib. Num. 11, 23 al.). — **II.** In disjunctive clauses that express doubt, or. **A.** Utrum stultitia facere ego hunc an malitia Dicam, scientem an imprudentem, incertum sum, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 54: ut nescias, utrum resolutione an verba sententis illustrentur, Cic. de Or. 2, 13, 56: honestumne factu sit an turpe, dubitant, id. Off. 1, 3, 9: nescio, gratulerne tibi an timeam, id. Fam. 2, 5; Caes. B. G. 7, 5: pecuniae an fallax minus parceret, haud facile discerneres, Sall. C. 25, 3; so id. ib. 52, 10; Suet. Aug. 19; id. Tib. 10; id. Claud. 15: cognosceret de doctrina, utrum ex Dec sit an ego a me ipso loquar, Vulg. Joan. 7, 17; ib. Eccl. 2, 19 al. — **B.** An sometimes denotes uncertainty by itself, without a verb of doubting (dubito, dubium or incertum est, etc., yet in such cases the editors are divided between an and ant; cf. Mos. and Orell. ad Cic. Rep. 1, 12): verene hoc memoriae prodicium est

regem istum Numam Pythagorae ipsius discipulum, an certe Pythagoreum fuisse? Cic. Rep. 2, 15. where B. and K. read *aut certe*: Cn. Octavius est an Cn. Cornelius quidam tuus familiaris, summo genere natus, terrae filius; is etc., id. Fam. 7, 9 B. and K.: Themistocles quidem, cum ei Simonides an quis alius artem memoriae polliceretur, Oblivionis, inquit, malle, *Simonides or some other person*, id. Fin. 2, 32, 104; id. Fam. 7, 9, 3; id. Att. 1, 3, 2; 2, 7, 3; v. Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 32, 104.—C. It often stands for sive (so esp. in and after the Aug. per.): quod sit an non, nihil commovet analogiam, *whether this be so or not*, Varr. L. L. 9, § 105 Müll.; Att. ap. Prisc. p. 677 P.; Ov. R. Am. 797: saucius an sanus, nunquid tua signa reliqui, id. F. 4, 7: Illa mihi referet, si nostri mutua curast, An minor, an toto pectore deciderim, Tib. 3, 1, 20; Tac. A. 11, 26: sive nullam opem praevidebat inermis atque exul, seu taedio ambiguae spei an amore conjugis et liberorum, id. ib. 14, 59.—D. The first disjunctive clause is free to be supplied from the gen. idea or an may stand for utrum—neque (cf. supra. I. D.): qui scis, an, quae jubeam, sine vi faciat? (vine coactus is to be supplied), *how knowest thou whether or not he will do it without compulsion?* Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 20: An dolo malo factum sit, ambigitur, Cic. Tull. 23: quaesivi an misisset (periplasmata), id. Verr. 4, 27: Vide an facile fieri tu poteris, cum etc., id. Fragu. B. 13, 2, 1: praebeate aurem et videte an meutiari, Vulg. Job. 6, 28: de L. Bruto fortasse dubitaverim an propter infinitum odium tyranni effrenatus in Arunteum invaserit, *I might doubt whether or not*, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50; id. Verr. 3, 76: Quis scit an adiciant hodiernae crastina summae Tempora di superi? Hor. C. 4, 7, 17; Plin. Ep. 6, 21, 3; Quint. 2, 17, 38: Sine videamus an veniat Elias, Vulg. Matt. 27, 49: tria sine dubio rursus spectanda sunt, an sit, quid sit, quale sit, Quint. 5, 10, 35: dubium an quaesita morte, Tac. A. 1, 5, 6, 50; 4, 74: Multitudo an vindictura Bessum fuerit, incertum est, Curt. 7, 5: diu Lacedaemoni, an eum summae rei praeponeat, deliberaverunt, Just. 6, 2, 4 et seq.—E. Since in such distrib. sentences expressive of doubt, the opinion of the speaker or the probability usually inclines to the second, i. e. to the clause beginning with *an*, the expressions *haud scio an*, *nescio an*, *dubito an* (the latter through all pers. and tenses), incline to an affirmative signification, *I almost know, I am inclined to think, I almost think, I might say, I might assert that*, etc., for perhaps, probably (hence the opinion is incorrect that *an*, in this situation, stands for *an non*; for by an *non* a negation of the objective clause is expressed, e. g. *nescio an non beatus sit, I am almost of the opinion that he is not happy*, v. infra, and cf. Beier ad Cic. Off. 1, Exc. XI. p. 335 sq.; Cic. uses *haud scio an* eleven times in his Orations; *nescio an*, four times): atque *haud scio an*, quae dixit sint vera omnia, Ter. And. 3, 2, 45: crudele gladiatorum spectaculum et inhumanum non nullis videri solet: et *haud scio an* ita sit, ut nunc fit, Cic. Tusc. 2, 17, 41; id. Fl. 26: testem non mediocre, sed *haud scio an* gravissimum, *perhaps*, id. Off. 3, 29: constantiam dico? *nescio an* melius patientiam possim dicere, id. Lig. 9; id. Fam. 9, 19: ingens eo die res, ac *nescio an* maxima illo bello gesta sit, Liv. 23, 16; Quint. 12, 11, 7 al.: si per se virtus sine fortuna ponderanda sit, *dubito an* Thrasylubum primum omnium ponam, *I am not certain whether I should not prefer Thrasylubus to all others*, Nep. Thras. 1 Dähne: dicitur acinae stricto Darius dubitasse an fugae dedecus honesta morte vitaret, i. e. *was almost resolved upon*, Curt. 4, 5, 30: ego *dubito an* id improprium potius appellem, Quint. 1, 5, 46; Gell. 1, 3 al.—Hence, a neg. objective clause must contain in this connection the words *non*, *nemo*, *nullus*, *nihil*, *nunquam*, *nusquam*, etc.: *dubitet an turpe non sit, he is inclined to believe that it is not bad*, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 50: *haud scio an* ut opus quidem sit, nihil unquam deesse amicis, id. Am. 14, 51: eloquentia quidem *nescio an* habuisset parem neminem, id. Brut. 33: quod cum omnibus est faciendum tum *haud scio an* nemini potius quam tibi, *to no one perhaps more*, id.

Off. 3, 2, 6: mea sententia *haud scio an* nulla beator esse possit, id. Sen. 16: id. Leg. 1, 21: non saepe atque *haud scio an* nunquam, id. Or. 2, 7 al.—F. Sometimes the distributive clause beginning with *an* designates directly the opposite, the more improbable, the negative; in which case *nescio an*, *haud scio an*, etc., like the Engl. *I know not whether*, signify *I think that not, I believe that not*, etc.; hence, in the object. clause, aliquid, quisquam, ullus, etc., must stand instead of *nemo*, *nullus*, etc. (so for the most part only after Cic.): an profecturus sim, *nescio, I know not* (i. e. *I doubt, I am not confident*) *whether I shall effect any thing*, Sen. Ep. 25: opus *nescio an* superabile, magnum certe tractemus, id. Q. N. 3, praef. 4; Caecil. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7, 6: *haud scio an* vivere nobis liceret, *I know not whether we*, etc., Cic. Har. Resp. 11, 22: doleo enim maximam feminam eripi civis civitatis, *nescio an* aliquid simile visuris, *for I know not whether they will ever see any thing of this kind*, Plin. Ep. 7, 19; Val. Max. 5, 2, 9: *nescio an* ullum tempus jucundius exegerim, *I do not know whether I have ever passed time more pleasantly*, id. 3, 1: nanteque huc uni contigit, quod *nescio an* ulli, Nep. Timol. 1, 1; Sen. Contr. 3 praef.; Quint. 9, 4, 1: nostri quoque soloecum, soloecismum *nescio an* unquam dixerint, Gell. 5, 20 al. Cf. upon this word Hand, Turs. L. pp. 296–361, and Beier, Exc. ad Cic. Am. pp. 202–238.

2. *an*, v. *ambi*.

3. *-an*. This word appears in forsan, forsitan, and fortasse an (Att. Trag. Rel. p. 151 Rib.) or fortassan, seeming to enhance the idea of uncertainty and doubt belonging to fors, etc., and is regarded by some as the Greek conditional particle *an*, and indeed one of these compounds, for sitan, sometimes in the Vulgate, translates *an*; as, Joan. 4, 10; 5, 46; 8, 19; and in 3, Joan. 9, it still represents the various reading, *an*.

† **anabaptismus**, i, m., = ἀναβαπτισμός, a second baptism, Aug. ad Psa. 38.

† **anabasis**, is, f., = ἀνάβασις, a plant, horse-tail: equisetum, Linn.; Plin. 26, 7, 20, § 36; 26, 13, 83, § 133.

† **anabathrum**, i, n., = ἀνάβαθρον, an elevated place for beholding public games: quae conducto pendent anabathra tigillo, tiers of benches that rest on hired beams, *Juv. 7, 46.

† **anabolium**, ii, n. [ἀναβάλλω], a surgical instrument, Inscr. Orell. 1572.

† **anacampserōtis**, ōtis, m., = ἀνακαμψέρας (love restoring), an herb, the touch of which was said to have the power of bringing back lost love, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 167.

† **Anaces**, um, m., = Ἀνακες (v. ἀναΐ, L. and S.), an epithet of the Dioscuri (Castor and Pollux), Cic. N. D. 3, 21.

† **Anacharsis**, is, m., = Ἀναχάρσις, a distinguished Scythian philosopher in the time of Solon, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 90; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 209 al.

† **anachites**, v. *anancites*.

† **anachōresis**, is or eos, f., = ἀναχώρησις, retirement, the life of an hermit, Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

† **anachōrēta**, ae, m., = ἀναχωρητής, a hermit, an eremite, recluse, anchorite, Sulp. Sev. Dial. 1, 18; Sid. Carm. 16, 97.

† **anaclynterium**, i, n., = ἀνακλυτήριον, a cushion for leaning upon, Spart. Ael. Ver. 5.

† **Anacrēōn**, ontis, m., = Ἀνακρέων, a distinguished lyric poet of Teos, who fl. 540 B. C., Cic. Tusc. 4, 33, 71; Hor. C. 4, 9, 9; id. Epod. 14, 10 al.—Hence, **Anacrēōnteus**, a, um, adj., Diom. p. 512 P.; **Anacrēōntius**, a, um, adj., Quint. 9, 4, 78; Gell. 19, 9; and **Anacrēōnticus**, a, um, adj., Fulg. Myth. 1.

† **anactorium**, i, n., = ἀνακτόριον, a plant, sword-grass, App. Herb. 78.

† **anadēma**, ātis, n., = ἀνάδημα, a band, a fillet, an ornament for the head: Et bene parta patrum sunt anadamata, mitrae, the well-earned property of fathers is converted into head-bands, etc., *Lucr. 4, 1129; Dig. 34, 2, 27.

† **anadiplōsis**, is or eos, f., = ἀναδί-

πλωσις, the reduplication or repetition of the same word (in pure Lat., conduplicatio); as, Sequitur pulcherrimus Astur, Astur equo fidens, Verg. A. 10, 181; cf. Aquila, Rom. 32; Jul. Rufin. 7; Mart. Cap. 5, 175.

† **Anadyōmēnē**, es, f., = ἀναδομηνή (she that emerges), an epithet of Venus emerging from the sea, a celebrated picture of the painter Apelles, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 12.

† **anagallis**, idis, f., = ἀναγάλλις, a plant, pimpernel or chickweed, Plin. 25, 13, 92, § 144.

† **anaglypticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀναγλυπτικός, carved or engraved in bas-relief: metallum, Sid. Ep. 9, 13.

† **anaglyptus** or **-phus**, a, um, adj., = ἀναγλυπτός or -φος; in sculpture, wrought or carved in bas-relief, Inscr. Orell. 3838.—Hence, subst.: **anaglypta**, ōrum, n., work in bas-relief, Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 139, where the old form was *anaglypha*.

† **Anagnia**, ae, f., = Ἀναγνία, a town in Latium, the chief seat of the Hermiti, now Anagni, Cic. Att. 16, 8, 1; Liv. 45, 16; Plin. 34, 6, 11, § 23; cf. Mann Ital. 1, 665.—Hence, **Anagninus**, a, um, belonging to Anagnia, Cic. Dom. 50.—Subst.: **Anagninum**, i, n., an estate near Anagnia, Cic. Att. 12, 1.—Plur.: **Anagnini**, ōrum, m., its inhabitants, Cic. Phil. 2, 41; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.

† **anagnostes**, ae, m., = ἀναγνώστης, a reader, com. among the ancients an educated slave (cf. acroama): noster, Cic. Att. 1, 12, where Orell. would write it as Greek; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 9, 2; Nep. Att. 13, 14; Gell. 3, 19; 18, 5.

† **anagyros**, i, f., = ἀνάγυρος, a strong-scented, pod-bearing shrub, bean-trefoil: Anagyris foetida, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 13, § 30.

† **Anāitis**, idis, f., an Armenian goddess, said to be the name of Diana read backwards (Anaid), Plin. 33, 4, 24, § 84.

† **analecta**, ae, m., = ἀναλέκταις, he that collected the crumbs, etc., left after a meal, Mart. 7, 20; 14, 82.—II. Trop.: grammaticos habere analectas, Cic. *picked up words* (said of parasites), Sen. Ep. 27.

* **analectris**, idis, f. [ἀνάλεκτρον], perh. a cushion for the shoulders, used to improve the figure, a shoulder-pad, Ov. A. A. 3, 273, where Merkel reads *analeptrides*; v. *analeptis*.

† **analemmā**, ātis, n., = ἀνάλημμα, a sundial which showed the latitude and meridian of a place, Vitruv. 9, 4.

† **analeptris**, idis, f., = ἀναληπτρίς (ἀναλαμβάνω, to hold up), a suspensory bandage, Ov. A. A. 3, 273 Merkel; v. *analectris*.

† **analogia**, ae, f., = ἀναλογία, the resemblance or agreement of several things; in gram., the analogy of language, analogy, Varr. L. L. 9, 4 al. (in Cic. Att. 6, 2, written as Greek).

† **analogicus**, a, um, adj. [analogia], = ἀναλογικός, pertaining to analogy: in libris analogicis, Gell. 4, 16.

† **analogus**, a, um, adj., = ἀνάλογος, analogous, proportionate, Varr. L. L. 10, § 37 (by Müll. written as Greek).

† **anancacum**, i, n., = ἀναγκαῖον (that must be done), a large drinking-cup, which must be drained on a wauger, a brimmer or bowl, Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 33; Varr. ap. Non. p. 547, 33 dub.

† **anancites**, ae, m. [ἀν-ἀγχω, to free from distress], a name of the diamond as a remedy for sadness and trouble of mind: adamas et venena vincit et lymphationes abigit metusque vanos expellit a mente. Ob id quidam eum ananciten vocaverunt, Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 61 Sillig. Jan; the old reading here was *anachiten*.

† **anancitis**, idis, f., a precious stone used in hydromancy: Anancitide in hydromantia dicunt evocari imagines deorum, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 192.

† **anapaesticus**, a, um, adj. [anapaestus], consisting of anapaests, Sid. Ep. 4, 3; Serv. ad Verg. E. 8, 78.

† **anapaestus**, a, um, adj., = ἀνάπαιστος (struck back). I. Pes, the metrical foot, anapaest: — — — (i. e. a reversed dactyl), Cic. Tusc. 2, 16, 37; id. de Or. 3, 47; also absol. without pes, id. Or. 56.—II. **anapaestum**, i, n. (sc. carmen), a poem in

anapests, Cic. Tusc. 3, 24, 57; id. Or. 56; Gell. praef. 20.

† **Anapauómēnē**, ēs, f., = ἀναπαυόμενη (she that rests), a painting of the Theban Aristides, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 99; cf. Anapauomenos.

† **Anapauómēnos**, i, m., = ἀναπαυόμενος (he that rests), a painting of Protogenes, which represents a satyr as leaning idly against a tree, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 106.

Anaphe, ēs, f., = Ἀνάφη, an island that rose of itself (i. e. volcanic) in the Cretan Sea, now *Nanfj* or *Nanfjo*, Ov. M. 7, 461; Plin. 2, 87, 89, § 202; Amm. 17, 7.

† **anaphora**, ae, f., = ἀναφορά. **I.** A rising or mounting up, the rising of the stars, Plin. 7, 49, 50, § 160; Firm. Math. 3, 3. — **II.** In rhet. **A.** The bringing up or repetition of a word at the beginning of successive clauses, e. g. Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10; Verres calumniosus apponabat. Verres adesse jubebat, Verres cognoscebat, etc., Don. p. 1773 P.; Charis. p. 250 P.; Diom. p. 440 P. — **B.** The improper reference of a word to a preceding word, e. g. Sall. C. 18, 1: conjuravere pauci, in quibus Catilina: de qua (sc. conjuratione), etc., Diom. p. 440 P. (Kritz here reads *de quo*; cf. Kritz ad h. l.).

† **anaphoricus**, a, um, adj., = ἀναφορικός. **I.** In astronomy, adjusted according to the rising of the stars: horologium, Vitr. 9, 9. — **II.** In medicine, bringing up blood, spitting blood, Firm. Math. 3, 13.

Anapis, is, or -us, i, m. **I.** Brother of Amphimomus, q. v. — **II.** A river in Sicily, which empties into the bay of Syracuse, now *Anapo* or *Fiume di Sortino*, Ov. M. 5, 417; id. F. 4, 469.

† **anapleroticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀναπληρωτικός, suitable for filling up, Veg. Vet. 2, 26.

Anapus, v. Anapis.

anarrhinon, v. antirrhinon.

Anartes, ium, or **Anarti**, ōrum, m., a people in Transylvania, on the *Theis*, Caes. B. G. 6, 25.

1. anas, ānās, f. (gen. plur. anatum, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 124; Plin. 25, 2, 3, § 6; rarely anatum, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 14; 3, 11, 1) [kindred with old Germ. Anut; Lith. antis; mod. Germ. Ente; perh. also with Sanscr. ātis, a waterfowl], f., the duck: gregees anatum, Varr. R. R. 3, 11: anatum ova, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 124 al.: Anas fluviatilis, wild-duck, Ov. M. 11, 773.

2. anas, ātis, f. [3. anus], disease of old women: anatem morbum anum dicebant, id est, vetularum sicut senium morbum senum, Paul. ex Fest., p. 29 Müll.; cf. Placid. p. 435 Maul.

3. Anas, ae, m., a river in Spain, now *Guadiana* (Arab., i. e. Wadi-Ana. = river Anas), Caes. B. C. 1, 38; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 3; 4, 22, 35, § 116; Mel. 2, 6; 3, 1; cf. Mann. Hispan. 325.

Anassum, i, n., a small river in the Venetian territory, now *Stella*, Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 126 Hard.; *Anazum*, Jan; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 82.

anātarius, a, um, adj. [anas], relating to a duck: aquila, the duck-eagle, which stations itself by the water and carries off ducks: Falco haliaetus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 7.

† **1. anāthēmā**, ātis, n., = ἀνάθημα, an offering, a gift, Prud. Psych. 540: in anathema obliuionis, Vulg. Judith, 16, 23.

† **2. anāthēma**, ātis, n., = ἀνάθεμα, a later form of ἀνάθημα, used in mal. part. (eccl. Lat.), pr. an offering not to be redeemed; and of a living thing, to be put to death, doomed; hence, an accursed thing, a curse. **I.** CONCR., of things: vocavit nomen loci illius Horma, id est anathema, Vulg. Num. 21, 3; ib. Jud. 1, 17; ib. Deut. 13, 16. — **II.** A curse of excommunication, anathema: anathematis injuria, Aug. Ep. 75. — **III.** Meton. (like the Heb. אָנָתָה).

A. The person cursed: nec inferes quipiam ex idolo in domum tuam, ne has anathema, sicut et illud est, Vulg. Deut. 7, 26. — **B.** The person excommunicated: aliquem anathema dicere, Tert. adv. Haer. 6; Vulg. Rom. 9, 3; ib. 1 Cor. 12, 3; 16, 22; ib. Gal. 1, 8; 1, 9.

† **anāthēmātizo**, āre, v. a., = ἀναθεματίζω. **I.** Lit., to anathematize, to put under the ban: aliquem or aliquam rem, Aug. Ep. 75. — **II.** In gen., to curse, Vulg. 1 Macc. 5, 5; ib. Marc. 14, 71. — **III.** To detest: aliquid, Hier. Ep. 75. — Form **anāthēmo**, Aug. Sermon. 164; id. Temp. 3; id. Ep. 95.

anāthēmo, āre, v. anathematizo.

† **anāthēmiasis**, is, f., = ἀναθεμασία, a rising vapor, Petr. 47; Theod. Prisc. 2, 2, 1.

anātīcula, ae, f. dim. [anas]. **I.** A little duck, a duckling. * Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42. — **II.** In Plaut., a term of endearment, *duckie*, * As. 3, 3, 103.

anātīnus, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to the duck: Utinam fortunam nunc [ego] anatinam uter, Uti quom exivissem ex aqua, arerem tamen, * Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 49. — Hence, **anātina**, ae, f. (sc. caro), duck-flesh, duck, Petr. 56, 3.

† **anātōcismus**, i, m., = ἀνατοκισμός, interest upon interest, compound interest (twice in Cic.): centesimae cum anatocismo anniversario, Cic. Att. 5, 21, 11; 5, 21, 12; Inscr. Orell. 4405.

† **anātōmia** or **anātōmica**, ae, also **anātōmicē**, ēs, f., = ἀνατομία of ἀνατομία (sc. τέχνη); in medicine, anatomy, Caes. Aur. Acut. 1, 8; Maer. S. 7, 15. — Hence, **anātōmicus**, i, m. (sc. medicus), an anatomist, Maer. S. 7, 13; Amm. 28, 4 fin.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 22, 24.

† **anātōnus**, a, um, adj., = ἀνάτονος, extending upwards (opp. catatonus), Capitula, Vitr. 10, 15 fin.

anātresis, is, f., = ἀνάτρεις, a boring through, Caes. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.

anāudia, ae, f., = ἀναυδία, loss of speech, dumbness, Caes. Aur. Acut. 2, 10.

Anaurus, i, m., = Ἀναυρος, a river in Thessaly, that rises near the foot of Pelion, Luc. 6, 370.

Anaxagōras, ae, m., = Ἀναξαγόρας, a distinguished Greek philosopher of Clazomenae, teacher of Pericles and Euripides, Lucr. 1, 830; Cic. de Or. 3, 34; id. Brut. 11; id. Ac. 2, 31; 2, 37 al.; Quint. 12, 2, 22; Val. Max. 5, 10; Gell. 15, 20 al.

Anaxarchus, i, m., = Ἀναξαρχος, a philosopher of Abdera, and follower of the philosophy of Democritus, Val. Max. 3, 3, n. 4; Ov. Ib. 573.

Anaxarētē, ēs, f., a rich and beautiful maiden of Cyprus, who, disdainful the love of Iphis, was changed to a stone, Ov. M. 14, 699.

Anaximander, dri, m., = Ἀναξίμανδρος, a distinguished Ionian philosopher of Miletus, Cic. Div. 1, 50; id. N. D. 1, 10 al.

† **anacaea**, ōrum, n. [am-caedo], an old word for caelata: vasa sic caelata, quod circumcaedendo talia fiunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

Ancaeus, i, m., = Ἀγκάιος, an Arcadian, slain by the Calydonian boar, Ov. M. 8, 315; 8, 401; 8, 519.

† **ancāla**, ae, or -ē, ēs, f., = ἀγκάλη (the bent arm), the bend of the knee, the knee, Caes. Aur. Tard. 5, 1.

Ancālitēs, um, m., a people in Britain, otherwise unknown, Caes. B. G. 5, 21.

anceps (once ancipies, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 114; cf. Charis. pp. 67 and 96 P.; Prisc. p. 754 P.; with this form of procapis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 225 Müll., and Cors. Ausp. II. pp. 398, 591; abl. sing. always ancipiti), cipi, adj. [an-caput; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.]. **I.** Lit., that has two heads, two-headed (cf.: biceps, praiceps, etc.; so only in the poets): Janus, Ov. M. 14, 334; so id. F. 1, 95 (cf.: Janus bifrons, Verg. A. 7, 180). — Hence also of a mountain which has two summits, two-peaked: acumen, Ov. M. 12, 337. — **II.** In gen. **A.** **I.** Of an object whose qualities have significance in two respects, double, that extends on two opposite sides (while duplex is an object that exists in separate forms, twice. Thus anceps sententia is an opinion which wavers, fluctuates between two decisions, while duplex sententia is a twofold opinion): Post alitriscus anceps securiculus, the axe cuts on two sides, is two-edged, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 114; so, ferrum, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 245, 17, and Lucr. 6, 168; securis, Ov. M. 8, 397 al. — Also, poet.,

of the contrast between great heat and cold: Ancipiti quoniam mucroni utrimque notantur, since things are marked by double point, i. e. one at one, another at the other end, Lucr. 2, 520: bestiae quasi ancipites in utraque sede viventes, amphibious animals, Cic. N. D. 1, 37; so in the histt. freq. of an attack, a contest, etc., on two different sides, Caes. B. G. 7, 76: ita ancipiti proelio diu atque acriter pugnatum est, double, because contending with enemies both in front and in the rear, id. ib. 1, 26 Herz.; so id. B. C. 3, 63; Nep. Them. 3, 3: periculum, Sall. J. 38, 5: ancipitem pugnam hostibus facere, double, as given by horse and foot, Tac. A. 6, 35: ancipiti metu et ab cive et ab hoste, twofold, Liv. 2, 24; so, anceps terror, id. 34, 21; Tac. Agr. 26: tumultus, Liv. 32, 30: tela, shot or hurled from both sides, id. 37, 11: ancipitia munimenta, on two sides, id. 5, 1 al. — **2.** Trop., twofold: propter ancipitem faciendi dicendique sapientiam, Cic. de Or. 3, 16: ancipites viae rationesque et pro omnibus et contra omnia disputandi, a twofold care of thought, id. Off. 1, 3, 9; so Tac. A. 2, 40: jus anceps, the uncertainties of law, Hor. S. 2, 5, 34 al. — **B.** Wavering, doubtful, uncertain, unfixed, undecided (the prevalent signif. in Cic.): anceps fatorum via, Cic. Somn. Scip. 2: incertus exitus et anceps fortuna belli, id. Marcell. 5: anceps proelii fortuna, Tac. H. 3, 18: oraculum, Liv. 9, 3: proelium, id. 2, 62, and Tac. H. 3, 22; so esp. freq.: ancipiti Marte pugnare, to contend without deciding the contest, Liv. 7, 29; 21, 1 al.: causa anceps, Cic. de Or. 2, 44: genus causarum anceps, id. Inv. 1, 15, 20 (cf.: genus causarum dubium, Auct. ad Her. 1, 3: dubium vel anceps, Quint. 4, 1, 10): fides, uncertain, wavering, fidelity, Curt. 3, 8; so also, ancipites animi, Luc. 9, 46. — Also ellpt.: Lucanus an Apulus, anceps, doubtful whether, etc., * Hor. S. 2, 1, 34. — **C.** Dangerous, hazardous, perilous, critical (post-Aug.; esp. freq. in Tac.; never in Cic.): via, Ov. M. 14, 438: loca, Nep. Dat. 7, 3: dubia et interdum ancipiti fortuna, Vell. 2, 79: anceps periculum, Tac. A. 4, 59: ancipites morbi corporis, Plin. 7, 45, 46, § 149: cuius (Antonii) operā ex ancipiti morbo convalescat, Suet. Aug. 59: Ideo et purgationibus (Iabruscum) ancipitem putant, Plin. 23, 1, 14, § 20: vox pro re publicā honesta, ipsi anceps, perniciosa, Tac. H. 1, 5: adulatione anceps si nulla et ubi nimia est, id. A. 4, 17. — So subst., danger, hazard, peril, = periculum, discrimen: dubia suorum re in anceps tractus vim legionum implorabat, Tac. A. 4, 73: seu nihil militi seu omnia concederentur, in ancipiti res publica, id. ib. 1, 36: scelus inter ancipitia probatum, id. ib. 11, 26; 14, 22: facilius inter ancipitia clarescunt, id. G. 14: nova ambigua ancipitia malebat, id. H. 2, 86: inter ancipitia deterrimum est media sequi, id. ib. 3, 40.

Comp., sup. and adv. not used.

Anchārius, ii, m., a Roman family name, Cic. Sest. 53; id. Pis. 38; id. ad Div. 13, 40. — Hence, **Anchāriānus**, a, um, adj., pertaining thereto, Cic. Quint. 4, 1, 74.

Anchises (old orthog. **Agchises**, Varr. L. L. Fragm. p. 264 Müll.: nom. Anchisa, Naev. B. Pun. Fragm. ap. Prob. Quint. 1, 5, 61; acc. Ancisem, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 220 Rib.; abl. Anchisa, Verg. A. 5, 244), ae, m., = Ἀγκίσιος. **I.** Son of Capys, father of Aeneas, who bore him forth from burning Troy upon his shoulders, Enn. Ann. 1, 30; Verg. A. 1, 617; 3, 710 sq.; Ov. M. 9, 425; 13, 640; 13, 680 al. — Hence, **II.** Der. i v.

A. Anchiseus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Anchises: tumulus, Verg. A. 5, 761; and **B. Anchisiades**, ae, m. patr., son of Anchises, i. e. Aeneas, Verg. A. 6, 348.

anchōra and **anchōralis**, v. anchora, etc.

† **anchūsa**, ae, f., = ἀγκύσσα, a plant used as a cosmetic, oz-tongue: Anchusa tinctoria, Linn.; Plin. 22, 20, 23, § 48.

ancile (also ancule after ἀγκύλιον in Plin. Num.), is, n. (gen. plur. ancilium, Tac. H. 1, 89; but anciliorum, Hor. C. 3, 5, 10; cf. Consent. p. 1898 P.) [prob. from ἀγκύλος, crooked, curved; v. angō], a small oval shield, Verg. A. 7, 188 Serv.; Luc. 9, 480; but specif. the shield that was said to have fallen from heaven in the reign of Numa

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(hence, caelestia arma, Liv. 1, 20), and on the preservation of which the prosperity of Rome was declared to depend; whereupon Numa caused eleven others exactly like it to be made by the artist Mamurius Veturius, so that if the genuine one was lost, the fact could not be known. These shields were carefully preserved by the Salian priests in the temple of Mars, and every year in March carried about in solemn procession (ancilla movere), and then returned to their place (ancilla condere). Ov. F. 3, 377; Liv. 1, 20; Verg. A. 8, 664; Tac. H. 1, 89; Suet. Oct. 8; Inscr. Orell. 2244; v. Smith, Dict. Antiq.

ancilla, *ae, f. dim.* [ancula], a maid-servant, handmaid, female slave (com. used as *fem.* of servus, instead of *serva*). I. Lit., Liv. Andron. ap. Non. p. 153 (Trag. Rel. p. 3 Rib); Am. Quis me tenet? Br. Tua Bromia ancilla, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 25; ecqua ancilla est illi? id. Mil. 3, 1, 199; Servos ancillas amove, atque audin? id. Trin. 3, 3, 70 et saep.; ancilla aere empti, Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 26; so id. And. 3, 1, 3; 5, 1, 19; id. Heaut. 1, 1, 78; 5, 1, 20 et saep.; ancillarum beneficio emitit, Cic. Har. Resp. 42; ducubat ancillarum greges, id. Mil. 55; hunc servi ancillaeque amant, id. Verr. 2, 3, 4; cum ancillarum puerorumque comitatu, id. Mil. 10 al.; occultat se in tugurio mulieris ancillae, Sall. J. 12, 5; Hor. C. 2, 4, 1; id. S. 1, 2, 63; 1, 2, 117; 2, 3, 215; id. Ep. 1, 18, 72; nec (liberi) ancillis aut nutricibus delegantur, Tac. G. 20; id. Or. 29; ancilla domina validior, id. A. 14, 63.—II. Trop.: terrâ usum mortalium semper ancilla, Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 155.—As a term of reproach, of one servilely devoted to any thing: Fufidius ancilla turpis, Sall. H. 1, 15, p. 218 Gerl.

ancillarîolus, *i, m.* [ancilla], a lover of maid-servants (very rare), Mart. 12, 58; Sen. Ben. 1, 9.

ancillâris, *e, adj.* [id.], relating to maid-servants. I. Lit.: artificium, the service of handmaid, *Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; ancillaris vestis, Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 15.—II. Trop.: adulatio ancillarîs, servile flattery, Amm. 26, 6.

ancillâtus, *us, m.* [ancillor], the service of a female slave, or in gen. of a slave, Arn. 7, p. 221.

ancillor, *atus, i, v. dep.* and *n.* [ancilla], *pr.* to serve as handmaid; hence, in gen. to serve, to attend upon, to be subservient to, etc. (only ante-class. and post-Aug.): invita ancillans, Att. ap. Non. p. 72, 3; uxoriûs ancillantur, Titin. ib.; aestus (maris) ancillantes siderum avido trahenti etc., Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 213; cetera membra ancillari et subservire capiti, App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 9, 17.

ancillula, *ae, f. doub. dim.* [id.], a little serving-maid, a young female slave. I. Lit., Plaut. Rud. prol. 74; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 11; so id. Eun. 1, 2, 89; id. Phorm. 5, 5, 10 al.; nec servus nec ancillula, etc., Ov. R. Am. 639 al.—II. Trop.: juris scientiam eloquentiae tanquam ancillulam pedissequamque adjungisti, Cic. de Or. 1, 55 *fn.*: praesto esse virtutes ut ancillulas, id. Fin. 2, 21, 69.

ancipes, *v. anceps*.

1. *ancisus (amc-), *a, um* [qs. part. of ancido], cut around or away: omnia ancisa recentî Volnere, every part cut with fresh wounds, Lucr. 3, 660.

(2. ancisus), *us*, a false read. for ambecisus, Varr. L. L. 7, § 43 Müll.; v. ambecisus.)

† ancilâbris, *is, f.* [anclo], a sacrificial table. The vessels upon it were called ancilabria: ancilabria: mensa ministeriis divinis aptata. Vasa quae in ea, quibus sacerdotes utuntur, ancilabria appellantur, Paul. ex Fest. pp. 11, 51 Müll.

anclo or **anculo**, *are, v. a.* [anculus], to serve with, to bring something as servant, to have the care of (only in Liv. Andron.): antiqui anculare dicebant pro ministrare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.: carnis vinumque, quod libantur, ancilabatur, ap. Prisc. p. 684 P.; forem ancilabant, ap. Fest. l. c. (Trag. Rel. p. 4 Rib.).

† I. ancôn, *ônis, m.* [v. angô], = ἄγκων (the bend of the arm), t. l. for the pure Lat. cubitum. I. The arm of a workman's square, Vitr. 3, 3 *fn.*; 8, 6.—II. A stone in

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a wall, which projects above more than below, and supports something; a console or volute, Vitr. 4, 6.—III. The knobbed bars of a hydraulic engine, Vitr. 10, 13.—IV. Forked poles for spreading nets (pure Lat., ames, Hor. Epod. 2, 33), Grat. Cyn. 87.—V. The arm of a chair, Cacl. Aur. Tard. 2, 1.—VI. A kind of drinking-vessel in an ale-house, Dig. 33, 7, 13.

2. Ancôn, *ônis, f.* [v. angô], a headland and bay, as the name implies, on the coast of Pontus, east of Amisus, now Derbend Bournou, Val. Fl. 4, 600; cf. Apoll. Rhod. 2, 369.

3. Ancôn, *ônis*, or **Ancôna**, *ae, f.* [v. angô], = ἄγκων, an ancient seaport town in the north of Picenum, situated on a promontory forming a remarkable curve or elbow, as the name implies, founded by the Syracusans, still called Ancôna; form **Ancôna**, Cic. Phil. 12, 9, 23; id. Fam. 16, 12, 2; Caes. B. C. 1, 11; Plin. 2, 72, 74, § 182; 3, 13, 18, § 111 sq. al.—Form **Ancôn**, Mel. 2, 4, 5; Cat. 36, 13; Sil. 8, 438; Juv. 4, 40 al.; and in a pun: Cingulum nos tenemus; Ancônem amisimus, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1.

† ancôra, *ae* (not *anchôra*), *f.* [v. angô], = ἄγκυρα, an anchor. I. A. Lit.: Ancora fundabat nares, Verg. A. 6, 3; jacere, to cast anchor, Caes. B. G. 4, 28; so, mittere, to let go, Vulg. Act. 27, 29; extendere, to put out, ib. 27, 30; nares deligare ad ancoras, Caes. B. G. 4, 29; navem tenere in ancoris, Nep. Them. 8, 7; consistere ad ancoram, to tie at anchor, Caes. B. C. 3, 102; nares in ancoris constituerunt, id. ib. 3, 28 et saep.; solvere, to weigh anchor, Cic. Att. 1, 13; so, tollere, Caes. B. C. 1, 31; so Vulg. Act. 27, 40; also, in gen., to depart, go away, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 1; vellere, Liv. 22, 19; praecidere, to cut the cables, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 34 al.—B. Trop., as a symbol of security, refuge, hope, support: ancora jam nostram non tenet ulla ratem, Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 42; ultima fessis ancora, Sil. 7, 24; cf.: spem, quam sicut ancoram habemus, Vulg. Heb. 6, 10.—II. Transf., an iron in the form of an anchor, Pall. 1, 40, 5.

*** ancôrâgo**, *inis, m.* [prob. ancora], a fish in the Rhône, now unknown, Cassiod. Ep. 12, 4.

ancôrâlis, *e, adj.* [id.], of or pertaining to an anchor: strophia, App. M. 11, p. 265, 7.—Hence, **ancôrâle**, *is, n.*, a cable, Liv. 37, 30 *fn.*; so id. 22, 19; Plin. 16, 8, 13, § 34; cf. ancorarius.

*** ancôrârîus**, *a, um, adj.* [id.], pertaining to an anchor: funes, cables, Caes. B. C. 2, 9.

ancula, *ae, f. pr. dim.* [anculus], a maid-servant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

anculo, *are, v. anclo*.

anculus, *i, m. pr. dim.* [v. 2. Ancus], a man-servant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

1. ancus appellatur, qui aduncum brachium habet et exporrige non potest, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll. [v. angô].

2. Ancus (Marcius), *i, m.* [v. angô] (prop. a servant, as bending, crouching; hence = ancus Martius = θεράπων "Atticus", servant of Mars), the fourth king of Rome, A.U.C. 116–140, said to have been the grandson of Numa by Pompilia, Cic. Rep. 2, 18, 33; 2, 3, 5; Varr. Fragm. p. 241 Bip.: Liv. 1, 32 sqq.; Verg. A. 6, 815; Hor. C. 4, 7, 15; Ov. F. 6, 803 al.

Ancyra, *ae, f.* = Ἄγκυρα. I. A town in Galatia, now Angora, where was a marble temple of Augustus, built in his lifetime, Liv. 38, 24; Curt. 3, 1; Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 146; Claud. in Eutr. 2, 98.—II. A town in Phrygia, Plin. 5, 32, 41, § 145.—Whence,

Ancyranus, *a, um, adj.* of or belonging to Ancyra, Claud. in Eutr. 2, 416; Marmor or Monumentum Ancyranum, a Latin inscription on the inside of the ante of the temple of Augustus, containing a record of his deeds, being a copy of the bronze tablets placed in front of his Mausoleum; cf. Suet. Aug. 101, and Wolf, Suet. II. p. 369 sq.; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 286.

andabâtâ, *ae, m.*, a kind of Roman gladiator, whose helmet was without openings for the eyes, and who therefore fought blindfolded for the amusement of spectators, *Cic. Fam. 7, 10 Manut.; more andabatarum, Hier. adv. Helv. 3; id. adv. Jov. 1, 36; cf. Inscr. Orell. 2577.

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Andania, *ae, f.*, = Ἀνδάνια, a very ancient town of Messenia, now Andarossa, Liv. 36, 31.

1. Andes, *ium*, or **Andecavi** or **Andicavi**, *orum, m.*, a Gallic tribe in the region of the present Anjou, with a town of the same name, now Angors; form **Andes**, Caes. B. G. 2, 35.—Form **Andecavi**, Tac. A. 3, 41.—Form **Andicavi**, Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107 Jan; cf. Mann. Gall. 163.

2. Andes, *is, m.*, a village near Mantua, the birthplace of Vergil, now Pietola; hence, **Andinus**, *a, um*, of or from Andes: Andinus, i. e. Vergil, Sil. 8, 695.

Andinus, *v. 2. Andes*.

† andrachnê, *ês, f.*, = ἀνδράχνη, a plant, purslane: Portulacca oleracea, Linn.; Col. 10, 376; Plin. 25, 13, 103, § 162.

Andraemon, *ônis, m.*, = Ἀνδραίμων. I. The father of Amphissus and husband of Dryope, who was changed into a lotus, Ov. M. 9, 333; 9, 363.—II. **Andraemôn** or **Andrêmôn**, *ônis, m.*, father of Thoas, a combatant before Troy, Ov. M. 13, 357; cf. Hom. Il. 2, 638.

andremas = andrachnê, App. Herb. 103.

Andricus, *i, m.*, a servant of Cicero, Cic. Fam. 16, 14, 1.

Andriscus, *i, m.*, = Ἀνδρίσκος, a slave who claimed to be the son of the Macedonian king Perseus and occasioned the third Macedonian war, Liv. Epit. 49; Vell. 1, 11; Flor. 2, 14.

Andrius, *a, um, adj.*, born at Andros, one of the Cyclades, Ter. Ad. 5, 4, 3.—Hence, **Andria**, *ae, f.*, a woman of Andros; The Maid of Andros, a comedy by Terence.

Andrôcles, *is*, or **-clus, i, m.**, = Ἀνδρόκλῆς, the well-known slave who cured the foot of a lion and was afterwards recognized by the lion and saved from death, Sen. Ben. 2, 19; Gell. 5, 14.

† andrôdâmas, *antis, m.*, = ἀνδρόδάμας (man-sulduing). I. A species of bloodstone (so called from its great hardness), Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 146.—II. A silver-colored, quadrangular, and cubical precious stone (acc. to Bruckmann, a cubical silver-colored marcasite), Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144.

Andrôgeôn, *ônis, m.*, i. q. Androgeos; acc. Gr. Androgeona, Prop. 2, 1, 62.—Hence, **Andrôgeônêus**, *a, um, adj.*, pertaining to Androgeon: caedis, Cat. 64, 77.

Andrôgeôs, *ô, and -geus, i, m.*, = Ἀνδρόγεως, son of the Cretan king Minos, whom the Athenians and Megarians slew; on account of which the enraged father made war upon them, Ov. M. 7, 458; id. H. 10, 99; Verg. A. 6, 20.

† andrôgynê, *ês, f.*, = ἀνδρόγυνη, a masculine, heroic woman, Val. Max. 8, 3, 1.

† andrôgynus, *i, m.*, = γγύνη, *ês, f.*, = ἀνδρόγυνος, ἀνδρόγυνη, a man-woman, hermaphrodite: imberbus, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 493, 27; so *Cic. Div. 1, 43; Liv. 27, 11; Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 15; 7, 3, 3, § 34 al.; Lucr. 5, 839.

Andrômâchê, *ês, and -a, ae* (Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 82 Müll., or Trag. v. 100 Valh.), *f.* = Ἀνδρόμαχη, a daughter of king Eetion, and wife of Hector. After the destruction of Troy, she was carried by Pyrrhus to Greece, and was subsequently married to Helenus, son of Priam, Verg. A. 3, 319; 3, 487.

Andrômêda, *ae, and -ê, ês, f.*, = Ἀνδρόμηδα, a daughter of the Ethiopian king Cepheus and Cassiope. On account of the arrogance of her mother she was bound to a rock by the command of the oracle of Jupiter Ammon, in order that she might be destroyed by a sea-monster; but Perseus rescued and married her. After death she was placed as a constellation in heaven, Ov. M. 4, 671 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 64; Apollod. 2, 4, 3; Cic. N. D. 2, 43; Col. 11, 2, 59 al.

† andrôn, *ônis, m.*, = ἀνδρὼν (ἀνήρ, a man). I. Among the Greeks, the part of the house in which the men resided, the men's apartment; also called andronitis (opp. gynaeceum, q. v.): locus domicilii, in quo viri

morabantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.; cf. Vitruv. 6, 10. — **II.** Among the Romans, a passage between two walls or courts of a house, Vitruv. 6, 10; Plin. Ep. 2, 17.

Andronicus, i, m., the cognomen of several Romans, among whom the most distinguished, L. Livius Andronicus, the first dramatic and epic poet of the Romans, lived in the middle of the third century B.C., Cic. Brut. 18; Gell. 7, 21 al.; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 41 sq.; 78; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 82.

† **andronitis**, idis, f., = ἀνδρωνίτις, v. andron.

Andros and **Andrus**, i, f., = Ἄνδρος, one of the largest of the Cyclades, in the Aegean Sea, south-east of Euboea, now Andros, Ter. And. 1, 1, 43 al.; Ov. M. 7, 469; 13, 649; cf. Mann, Greece, p. 743.

† **androsaces**, is, n., = ἀνδρόσακες, a plant, now unknown, perh. zoophyte, Plin. 27, 4, 9, § 25.

† **androsæmon**, i, n., = ἀνδρόσαιμον (man's blood), a kind of St. John's-wort, with blood-red juice: Hypericum perforatum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 4, 10, § 26 sq.

† **andruare**, to run back: a Graeco verbo ἀνδροαίειν, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll.

† **aneclogistus**, a, um, adj., = ἀνεκλόγηστος (not giving account), a guardian who was not obliged to give account of his proceedings, but had discretionary power, Dig. 26, 7, 5, § 7.

anellus (not ann-), i, m. dim. [anulus], a little ring: aureolus, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 34; *Lucr. 6, 911: cum tribus anellis, *Hor. S. 2, 7, 9.

† **anemone**, es, f., = ἀνεμώνη, anemone, i. e. wind-flower, Plin. 21, 11, 38, § 65; 21, 23, 94, § 164 (in the latter pass. Piny says it was so called because it opened its flowers only when the wind blew; it grows most abundantly in Alpine districts of warmer regions).

Anemurium, i, n., = Ἀνεμούριον, a promontory and town of Cilicia, now Anemur, Liv. 33, 20; Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 93. — Hence, **Anemuriensis**, e, adj., of or pertaining to Anemurium Civitas, Tac. A. 12, 55.

† **anethum**, i, n., = ἀνθον, dill, anise: Anethum graveolens, Linn.; Verg. E. 2, 48; Plin. 19, 8, 52, § 167; Vulg. Matt. 23, 23.

† **aneticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀνετικός, remitting, abating; of sickness, Theod. Prisc. 3, 3.

anfractuōsus, a, um, adj. [anfractus], roundabout, prolix: locutio, Aug. Sermon. 135.

1. anfractus (not amfr-), a, um, P. a. [qs. from anfringō], winding, bending, crooked: spatia, Amm. 29, 5. — Hence, subst.: **anfractum**, i, n., a winding, a crook, curve (ante-class. for the class. anfractus, us): terrarum anfracta, Att. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 15 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 151 Rib.): in anfracto Varr. ib.: cavata aurium anfracta, Varr. ap. Non. p. 193, 5.

2. anfractus (not amfr-), is, m. [id.], pr. a breaking round; hence, a bending, recurring, turning (in the ante-class. per. rare; v. the preced. art.). **I.** Lit.: quid pulchrius ea figura (sc. sphaerica) quae nihil incisum anfractibus, nihil eminentibus habere potest? Cic. N. D. 2, 18, 47. — Hence, of the circular motion of the sun (acc. to the ancient belief): solis anfractus, a circuit, revolution, Cic. Rep. 6, 12; cf. id. Leg. 2, 8. — Of the crookedness of horns: cornua convoluta in anfractum, Plin. 11, 37, 45, § 124. — Of the coils of a serpent, Val. Fl. 7, 623; Stat. Th. 5, 520. — Also freq., particularly in the hist., of the turning or winding of a road, etc., a tortuous, circuitous route: si nullus anfractus intercederet, Caes. B. G. 7, 46: illa (via) altero tanto longiorem habebat anfractum, Nep. Eum. 8, 5; per anfractus jugi procurrere, Liv. 44, 4; anfractus viarum, id. 33, 1: litorum anfractus, the windings, id. 38, 7 al.; Luc. 1, 605. — **II.** Trop., of discourse, = ambages, circumlocution, digression: quid opus est circutione et anfractu? Cic. Div. 2, 61, 127: oratio circumscripta non longo anfractu, sed ad spiritum vocis apto, id. Part. Or. 6, 21: quae omnia infinitum anfractus habent, ramifications, Quint. 6, 1, 15, where Bonn. and Halm read tractatus. — Of legal matters, intricacies, prolixity: iudiciorum, Cic. Clu. 56, 159: juris, Quint. 12, 9, 3.

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angaria, ae, f., = ἀγγαρία [angarius], the service of the angarius, and, in gen., service to a lord, villanage, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 29; 50, 5, 11 al.; v. on angaria and angarialis, Gloss. Man. art. clabularis.

* **angarialis**, c. adj. [angaria], of or pertaining to service: copia, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 4.

angario, are, v. a. [id.]. **I.** Lit., to demand something as angaria, to exact villanage, Dig. 49, 18, 4; so Aug. Ep. 5 med. al.

— **II.** Meton., to compel, constrain (eccl. Lat.): quicumque te angariaverit mille passus (vadere), vade cum illo et alia duo, Vulg. Matt. 5, 41: nunc angariaverunt, ut tollant crucem ejus, ib. 27, 32; so ib. Marc. 15, 21.

Angaris, is, m., a mountain in Palestine, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68.

* **angarius**, i, m., = ἀγγαρος [introd. into the Greek from the Persian], a messenger, a courier, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 21, 21.

Angea, ae, f., a town in Thessaly, Liv. 32, 13.

† **angelicus**, a, um, adj., = ἀγγελικός (suitable or pertaining to messengers). **I.** Angelicum metrum, a dactylic measure (so called on account of its rapidity of movement), Diom. p. 512 P.; Victor. p. 2531 P.

— **II.** Belonging to angels, angelic: habens vultum angelicum, *Vulg. Jud. 13, 6: panes, Prud. Tetr. 11.

* **angelificatus**, a, um, qs. part. of angelifico, changed into an angel: caro, Tert. Res. Carn. 25.

angellus, i, m. dim. [angulus], a little angle or corner (only ante- and post-class.), *Lucr. 2, 428; Arn. 7, p. 253.

† **angelus**, i, m., = ἀγγελος. **I.** A messenger, Sen. Ep. 20 med. dub.; Vulg. Matt. 11, 10. — **II.** An angel. **A.** In bon. part. very freq. in the Vulg., the Church fathers, Aug., Tertull., Jerome, etc. — **B.** In mal. part.: Diabolus et angeli ejus, Vulg. Matt. 25, 41: angelus Satanae, ib. 2 Cor. 12, 7 al.

Angerona (-ia, Maer.), ae, f. [ango], the goddess of Suffering and Silence, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 65; Maer. S. 1, 10; Inscr. Orell. 116. — Hence, **Angeronalia**, ium, n., her festival, Varr. L. L. 6, § 23 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.

angina (for the quantity of the pen., v. the foll. examples, and cf. Wagner ad Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 139), ae, f. [ἀγγώνη; v. ango]. **I.** The quinsy, as suffocating: Insuperato abijt quam una angina sustulit hora, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 35, 9: Sues moriuntur angina acri acerrime, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 139: Angina verò sibi mixtum sale poscit acetum, Ser. Samm. 282; Cels. 2, 10; 4, 4; Plin. 23, 2, 29, § 61 al.: anginam viuariam habere dicuntur, qui vino suffocantur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll. — **II.** Trop.: angina mentis, distress of mind, produced by physical disease, Tert. Anim. 43.

angiportus, is, m. (and **angiportum**, i, n.; cf. Prisc. p. 714 P.) [ang- as in angustus, and portus; cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 145 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.], a narrow street, lane, or alley, Paul. ex Fest. l. l.; cf. Dig. 16, 69; Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 5; id. Most. 5, 1, 5: viae omnes angiportusque, Cic. Div. 1, 32, 69; *Hor. C. 1, 25, 10; Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 5; 4, 7, 137; id. Cist. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 190, 10; Ter. Ad. 4, 2, 39; id. Eum. 5, 2, 6: angiporto toto deerrare, Auct. ad Her. 4, 51, 64: in quadrivivis et angiportis, Cat. 58, 4.

Angitia, ae, f., sister of Medea and Circe, who received divine honors from the Marsi, Verg. A. 7, 759 (acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 750, Medea herself); Sil. 8, 498; Inscr. Orell. 115; 116; 1846. — Hence, Nemus Angitiae, the region consecrated to Angitia, near Lucus, in the Marsian territory, now Luco, Verg. l. c.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 515.

Angli, òrum, m., the Angli, a branch of the Sueti in Lower Germany, Tac. G. 40; c. A. D. 450 they united with the Saxons (hence the designation Anglo-Saxons), conquered Britannia, and gave their name to the country. — Anglia, England.

Anglia, ae, f., v. Angli.

ango, xi, ctum, and anxum, 3, v. a. (perf. and sup. rest only on the assertion in Prisc. p. 835 P.; Diom. p. 366 P.; part. auctus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Müll.; acc. to

Prise. l. c., the sup. is sometimes anxum; cf. Struve, 214) [the root of this word is widely diffused: ἄγκος, a bend, hollow; whence, valley, ravine; from the notion of closeness, come ἀγκω = to press tight, to strangle, throttle; ango; Germ. hangen, hangen; Engl. hang; angustus, anxius, anxietas; old Germ. Angust; Germ. Angst = Engl. anguish; from the notion of being bent, come ancus anculus, a crouching slave, ancora = Gr. ἀγκυρα; angulus = Germ. Angel, Engl. angle; old Germ. Angul, a hook; Gael. ingle = nook for the fire, fireplace; ancale = ἀγκάλη, Engl. ankle; ancon, and the pr. names Ancon and Ancona; uncus, curved, crooked; ungula, claw; unguis, claw, nail; cf. Sanscr. ahus, close; ahas, anguish; ankāmi, to bend; ankas, the lap (sinus), a hook; for the other Greek words belonging to this group, v. L. and S. s. vv. ἄγκος and ἀγκω]. **I.** Lit., to bind, draw, or press together; of the throat, to throttle, strangle (so ἀγκω; in this signif. antiquated; hence, in class. perh. only in the poets; in prose, instead of it, suffocare; cf. Diom. p. 361 P.): angit inhaerens Elisos oculos et siccum sanguine guttur, Verg. A. 8, 260; so id. G. 3, 497: cum colla minantia monstri Angeret, Stat. Th. 4, 828; 6, 270; Sil. 13, 584. — Hence, of plants, to choke, Col. 4, 2, 2; 6, 27, 7 al. — **II.** Metaph. **A.** To cause (physical) pain; hence, angit, to feel or suffer pain, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164. — **B.** Most freq. of the mind, to distress, torment, torture, vex, trouble; and angit, to feel distressed, to suffer torment, etc.: illum incommodis dictis angam, Plaut. Cas. 2, 1, 11: cura angit hominem, *Ter. Phorm. 1, 3, 8; *Lucr. 4, 1134: cruciatu timoris angit? Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25: multa sunt, quae me sollicitant anguntque, id. Att. 1, 18: angebra singularum horarum expectatione, id. ib. 9, 1 et saep.; Liv. 2, 7, 21, 1 al.: ne munere te parvo beet aut incommodus angat (cruciet, cum non vult dare quod poscis, Cruqu.), Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 75: ad humum maerore gravi deducit et angit, id. A. P. 110: poëta, meum qui pectus inani ter angit, puts in torturing suspense, id. Ep. 2, 1, 211 al.: Pompeius . . . curis animum mordacibus angit, Luc. 2, 680 sq.: Ea res animum illius anxit, Gell. 1, 3: (aemula eam) vehementer angent, Vulg. 1 Reg. 1, 6. — With de (in respect to): de Statio maunissimo et non nullis aliis rebus angor, Cic. Att. 2, 18 fin.: de quo angor et crucior, id. ib. 7, 22. — Sometimes with gen. (on this const. cf. Roby, II. § 1321): absurde facis, qui angas te animi, Plaut. Ep. 3, 1, 6: (Sthenius) angebatur animi necessario, quod etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 34, 84. But Cic. also uses the abl.: angor animo, Brut. 2, 7: audio te animo angere, Fam. 16, 142; and acc. to some edd. Visc. 1, 40, 96 Seyff. (v. further on this gen. s. v. animus).

angor, òris, m. [ango] = angina. **I.** A compression of the neck, a strangling: occupat fauces earum angor, the quinsy, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 100: aestu et angore vexata, i. e. aestu angorem ac prope suffocationem efficiente, Liv. 5, 48. — Far oftener, **II.** Trop., anguish, torment, trouble, vexation (as a momentary feeling; while anxietas denotes a permanent state): est aliud iracundum esse, aliud iratum, ut differt anxietas ab angore; neque enim omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando; nec qui anxii, semper anguntur, etc., Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27: angor est aegritudo premens, id. ib. 4, 8, 18; Lucr. 3, 859: anxius angor, id. 3, 993; so id. 6, 1158: animus omni liber curis et angore, Cic. Fin. 1, 15, 49: angor pro amico saepe capiendus, id. Am. 13, 48; Tac. A. 2, 42: angor animi, Suet. Tib. 7; so id. ib. 49 al. — In plur.: confici angoribus, Cic. Phil. 2, 15; id. Off. 2, 1, 2.

Angrivarii, òrum, m., a German tribe in the neighborhood of the Teutoburg Forest, on both sides of the Weser, Tac. G. 33

Rup.; id. A. 2, 8; 2, 19; 2, 22; 2, 24; 2, 41.

anguen, v. anguis init.

* **anguens**, a, um, adj. [anguis], of or pertaining to a serpent: lapsus, Sol. 24.

anguicomus (four syl.), a, um, adj. [anguis-coma], with snaky hair (only in the poets): Gorgon, Ov. M. 4, 699; cf. id. ib. 4, 801; Stat. Th. 1, 544.

* **anguiculus**, i, m. dim. [anguis], a small serpent, Cic. Fin. 5, 15, 42.

anguifer (trisy.), fēra, fērum, *adj.* [anguis-fēro], *serpent-bearing*: caput, Ov. M. 4, 741: Gorgo, Prop. 2, 2, 8. — Hence, *subst.*: **Anguifer**, fēri, *m.* (as transl. of ὀφιοειχώς), *the serpent-bearer, the constellation Serpentarius or Ophiuchus*, Col. 11, 2, 49; cf. anguitenens.

* **anguigēna**, ae, *m.* [anguis-giguo], *engendered of a snake or dragon*, an epithet of the Thebans, who sprang from dragons' teeth, Ov. M. 3, 631; cf. draconigena urbs, i. e. Thebes, id. F. 3, 865.

anguilla, ae, *f. dim.* [anguis, Varr. L. 1, 5, § 77 Müll.; but it may be directly con. with Gr. ἄγγελος; v. anguis], *an eel*. I. Lit.: Muraena anguilla, Linn.; Plin. 9, 21, 38, § 74 al.; Juv. 5, 103. — II. Trop.: anguilla est, elabatur, *he is an eel; he slips away, is a slippery fellow*, prov. of a sly man, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 56. — III. *The hard skin of an eel, used as a whip in schools*, Verr. ap. Plin. 9, 23, 39; Isid. Orig. 5, 27.

angui-manus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis-manus], *with serpent-hand*, an epithet of the elephant, because he makes quick, serpent-like motions with his trunk (manus), perh. only in Lucr. 2, 537; 5, 1303.

anguineus, a, um, *adj.* [anguis], less freq. than the foll. I. *Of or pertaining to the serpent, snaky*: Gorgonis comae, Ov. Tr. 4, 7, 12. — 2. *Similar to a serpent in form, serpent-like*: cucum's, Col. 2, 9, 10; 7, 10, 5.

anguinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *of or pertaining to the serpent, snaky*: cervix, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64: capillus Eumenidum, Cat. 64, 193: pellis, Cato, R. R. 73: cucumis, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 25: adeps, Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 37: vernatio, id. 30, 3, 8, § 24: cor, id. 30, 3, 8, § 23 al. — Hence, **anguinum**, i, n. (sc. ovum), *a snake's egg*, Plin. 29, 3, 12, § 52.

* **angui-pēs** (trisy.), ēdis, *adj.* [anguis-pēs], *serpent-footed*, an epithet of giants, Ov. M. 1, 184; cf. serpentipedes Gigantes, id. Tr. 4, 7, 17.

anguis (dissy.), is (rare form **anguen**, like sanguen for sanguis, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 29 Mai.—*Abl.* angue; but angui, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 23, or Trag. v. 51 Vahl.; Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30; Ov. M. 4, 483 MS.; cf. Prisc. p. 766 P.; in Cic. Div. 2, 31, 66, suspected by Schneid. Gram. II, 227, on account of angue just before; angue also, Enn. ap. Acron. ad Hor. C. 3, 11, 18, or Trag. v. 441 Vahl.; Varr. Atac. ap. Charis. p. 70; Cic. Div. 2, 30, 65; Prop. 4, 4, 40; Ov. H. 9, 94; id. Am. 3, 6, 14; id. M. 10, 349; 15, 390; Sen. Herc. Fur. 793; Stat. Th. 4, 85; cf. Neue, Forment. I. p. 218), *m. and f.*; cf. Charis. p. 70 P.; Rudd. I. p. 25; Neue, Forment. I. p. 612 [cf. ἄγγελος; Lith. anguis; old Germ. unc = adder; εἴς = adder; Sanscr. ahis; Germ. Aal = Engl. eel. Curtius], *a snake* (syn.: serpens, coluber, draco). I. Lit.: angues jugati, Naev. ap. Non. p. 191, 18; Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 56: emissio feminae anguis... maris anguis, Cic. Div. 2, 29: vertatur Cadmus in anguem, Hor. A. P. 187 al.—*As fem.*: caerulea, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28: angues volucres vento invecatae, Cic. N. D. 1, 36: torta, Varr. Atac. ap. Non. p. 191, 22; Tac. A. 11, 11 al.—*Masc.*: domi vectem circumjunctus, Cic. Div. 2, 28: ater, Prop. 3, 5, 40: tortus, Ov. M. 4, 483, and id. Ib. 4, 79; Stat. Th. 4, 485.—*Sometimes serpent, snake*, as a hateful, odious object: odisse aliquem aequae atque angues, Plaut. Merc. 4, 4, 21: cane peus et angui, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 30. — II. Transf. A. In fable, an emblem. I. Of terror; hence the snaky head of Medusa, Ov. M. 4, 803. — 2. Of rage; hence the serpent-girdle of Tisiphone, Ov. M. 4, 483 and 511; her hair of snakes, Tib. 1, 3, 69; Prop. 3, 5, 40. — 3. Of art and wisdom; hence the serpent-team of Medea, Ov. M. 7, 223, and of the inventive Ceres, id. Ib. 5, 642; cf. Voss, Mythol. Br. 2, 55. — B. As a constellation. I. = draco, the *Dragon*, between the Great and the Little Bear, Hyg. Astr. 2, 3; 3, 2: flexu sinuoso elabatur Angus, Verg. G. 1, 244: nou te tortum declinat ad Anguem, Ov. M. 2, 138. — 2. = hydra, the *Hydra, water-serpent*, which extends over the constellations Cancer, Leo, and Virgo, carries on its back the Crater, and on its tail the Corvus, Ov. F. 2, 243; Manil. 1, 422;

cf. Hyg. Astr. 3, 39. — 3. *The Serpent*, which Anguitenens (ὀφιοειχώς) carries in his hand, Ov. M. 8, 182. — C. Prov.: Latet anguis in herbā, *there's a snake in the grass, of some concealed danger*, Verg. E. 3, 93.

angui-tēnens, entis, *adj.* [anguis-tēneo], *serpent-holding*; hence, *subst.*, the constellation, = anguifer, transl. of the Gr. ὀφιοειχώς, *Serpent-bearer*, Cic. N. D. 2, 42; Manil. 5, 384.

angulāris, e, *adj.* [angulus], *having corners or angles, angular*: lapis, a square stone, Cato, R. R. 14, 1; Col. 5, 3, 2: lapis, a corner-stone, Vulg. Job, 38, 6; and, in trop. sense, ib. Isa. 28, 16; ib. Ephes. 2, 20; ib. 1 Pet. 2, 6; pilae, *corner pillars of an arcade*, Vitruv. 7, 11.—Hence, *subst.*: **angulāris**, is, *m.*, *an angular vessel*, Apic. 3, 3 al.

angulātīm, adv. [id.], *from corner to corner, from angle to angle* (post-class.): cuncta perlustrari, App. M. 9, p. 237, 26; so id. ib. 3, p. 103; Sid. Ep. 7, 9.

angulo, āre, v. a. [id.], *to make angular or cornered*, Ambros. Ep. 42.—Hence, * **angulātus**, a, um, *P. a. made angular; with angles, angular*: corpuscula, Cic. N. D. 1, 24.

angulōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *full of corners* (post-Aug.; perh. only in Plin.): folia, Plin. 16, 23, 35, § 86: acini, id. 15, 24, 29, § 100: recessus, id. 4, 4, 5, § 9: gemmae, id. 37, 12, 75, § 196 et saep.

angulus, i, m. [cf. ἄγκυλος, crooked, bent, angular, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll.; v. angol], *an angle, a corner*. I. Lit. A. Math. t. 1., *an angle*: angulus optus, Lucr. 4, 355: angulus acutus, Plin. 12, 3, 29, § 50: meridianus circulus horizonta rectis angulis secat, Sen. Q. N. 5, 17; so, ad pares angulus ad terram fertur, *at right angles, perpendicularly*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: Hoc ubi suffugit sensum simul angulus omnis, Lucr. 4, 360: figura, quae nihil habet incusum angulis, nihil anfractibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 18.—B. *a corner*: hujus lateris alter angulus qui est ad Cantuum, Caes. B. G. 5, 13: extremus, the extreme point, corner, Ov. M. 13, 884; Hor. S. 2, 6, 8; Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 178: arcae anguli, Vulg. Exod. 25, 12: quattuor anguli pallii, ib. Deut. 22, 12: hic factus est in caput anguli, the corner-stone, ib. Matt. 21, 42: anguli oculorum, the corners of the eyes, Cels. 6, 6, 31; Plin. 24, 14, 77, § 126: anguli parietum, the angles of walls, id. 2, 82, 84, § 197; so, murorum, Vulg. 2 Par. 26, 13: in angulis platearum, ib. Matt. 6, 5: quattuor anguli terrae, the four quarters of the earth, ib. Apoc. 7, 1.—II. Transf. A. *A retired, unfrequented place, a nook, corner, lurking-place*: in angulum abire, Ter. Ad. 5, 2, 10: nemo non modo Romae, sed nec ullo in angulo totius Italiae oppressus aere alieno fuit, quem etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 4 fin.: ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes Angulus ridet, Hor. C. 2, 6, 14: angulus hic mundi nunc me accipit, Prop. 5, 9, 65: gratus puellae risus ab angulo, Hor. C. 1, 9, 22; Vell. 2, 102, 3.—Contemptuously, of the schools or places of private discussion, in contrast with public, practical life: quibus ego, ut de his rebus in angulis consumentis otii causa disserant, cum concessero, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 13, 57: earum ipsarum rerum, quas isti in angulis personant, reapse, non oratione perfectio, id. Rep. 1, 2; Lact. 3, 16.—On the contr. without contempt, in Seneca, Ep. 95.—So also, detractingly, of a little country-seat, in opp. to the city: quod Angulus iste feret piper, *that hole, said by the discontented steward*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 23 (so without detraction: recessus, Juv. 3, 230).—* Trop.: me ex hoc, ut ita dicam, campo aequitatis ad istas verborum angustias et ad omnes litterarum angulos revocas, *into every strait, embarrassment* (the figure is taken from a contest or game, in which one strives to get his antagonist into a corner), Cic. Caecin. 29.—B. *A projection of the sea into the land, a bay, gulf*: Gallicus, Cato ap. Charis. p. 185 P.

angustē, adv., v. angustus fin.

angustiae, ārum (rare in class. Lat. in sing. **angustia**, ae, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 61; cf. Charis. p. 20 P.; but freq. in eccl. Lat., Vulg. Gen. 42, 21; ib. Psal. 118, 143; ib. Rom. 2, 9; ib. 2 Cor. 2, 4 al.), *f.* [angustus]. I. Lit. l. *narrowness, straitness; a defile,*

strait (perhaps only in prose; syn.: fauces, angustum). A. Of places: Corinthus posita in angustias atque in faucibus Graeciae, Cic. Agr. 2, 32; so id. N. D. 2, 7; id. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: itineris, Caes. B. G. 1, 39: Italia coacta in angustias, Sall. Fragm. H. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 400 (97, II. p. 250 Gerl.): loci, id. C. 58, 20: quod intercidit et incuria coloni locique angustia, Plin. 14, 6, 8, § 61: angustiae locorum, Nep. Dat. 8, 4, and Vulg. 2 Macc. 12, 21: angustiae saltibus crebris inclusae, Liv. 28, 1: diu in angustias pugnatum est, id. 34, 46: itinerum, Tac. A. 15, 43 fin.: per angustias Helle-sponti, Suet. Caes. 63: vicorium, id. Ner. 38; so id. Aug. 45; id. Claud. 12; id. Oth. 9 al.—B. Of other things: spiritūs, *shortness of breath*, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 181: urinae, *strangury*, Plin. 21, 21, 92, § 160.—II. Trop. A. Of time, *shortness, brevity, want, deficiency*: in his vel asperitibus rerum vel angustias temporis, Cic. de Or. 1, 1: edidi quae potui, non ut volui, sed ut me temporis angustiae coegerunt, id. ib. 3, 61; id. Verr. 2, 1, 56; Cic. Fil. ad Tir. Fam. 16, 21, 7: in angustia temporum, Vulg. Dan. 9, 25.—B. Of money or other possessions, *scarcity, want*: aerarii, Cic. Agr. 2, 14: pecuniae publicae, id. Fam. 12, 30: rei frumentariae, Caes. B. C. 2, 17: fortunae, Tac. A. 2, 38: stipendii, id. ib. 1, 35: ad eas rei familiaris angustias decidit, Suet. Claud. 9.—*Sometimes absol., want, indigence, poverty*: ex meis angustias illius sustento tenuitatem, Cic. Fil. ad Tir. Fam. 16, 21, 4: paternae, Tac. A. 1, 75.—C. Of external circumstances, condition, etc., *difficulty, distress, perplexity, straits*: in summas angustias adduci, Cic. Quint. 5; so id. Fin. 2, 9, 28: cum in his angustias res esset, Caes. B. C. 1, 54: vereri angustias, Cic. Plane. 22: angustiae petitionis, i. e. the difficulty of obtaining the consular dignity, id. Brut. 47.—So the Vulg. very freq. of external circumstances and of inward state, both in sing. and in plur.: videntes angustiam animi, Gen. 42, 21; so ib. Exod. 6, 9; ib. Rom. 2, 9; and ib. 2 Cor. 2, 4: tenent me angustiae, ib. 2 Reg. 1, 9; so ib. 2 Cor. 6, 4; 12, 10 al.—D. Of mind or feeling, *narrowness, contractedness*: non capiunt angustiae pectoris tui, Cic. Pis. 11: cuius animus tantis angustias invidiae contractetur, *by such meanness of envy*, Auct. ad Her. 4, 43.—E. Of scientific inquiries which go too deeply into details, and lay too much stress upon little things, *subtle or minute verbal criticisms*: me ex campo aequitatis ad istas verborum angustias revocas, *into a dilemma of verbal subtleties*, Cic. Caecin. 29: cur eam (orationem) in tantas angustias et in Stoicorum dumeta compellimus? *strait*, id. Ac. 2, 35.—F. Of discourse, *brevity, simplicity*: angustia conclusae orationis non facile se ipsa tutatur, Cic. N. D. 2, 7, 20 (v. the context).—So in sing., Non. p. 73, 26.

* **angusticlāvius**, a, um, *adj.* [angustus-clāvius], *wearing a narrow (purple) stripe*; an epithet of a plebeian tribune, who, as a plebeian, could wear only a narrow stripe of purple on his tunic (while the tribune from the nobility had a broad stripe, v. laticlavus), Suet. Oth. 10.

angustio, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [angustus], *pr. to make narrow, to straiten*; only trop. and in eccl. Lat. *to straiten, hamper, distress*: angustiatius prae pavore, Vulg. Jud. 13, 29: qui se angustiaerunt, ib. Sap. 5, 1: sed non angustiamur, ib. 2 Cor. 4, 8; 6, 12; ib. Heb. 11, 37.

angustitas, ātis, *f.* = angustia, Att. ap. Non. p. 73, 25.

angusto, āvi, ātum, 1. v. a. [angustus], *to make narrow, to straiten* (first used after the Aug. per.): Cuius (Helle-sponti) iter caesis angustans corporum cervicis, Cat. 64, 359: (puteus) ore angustatur, Plin. 17, 8, 4, § 45: servorum turba, quae quamvis magnam domum angustet, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 11: maris angustat fauces, Luc. 5, 232: angustare aëris meatus, id. 4, 327: animam in artus tumidos angustare, Stat. Th. 4, 827; 12, 665.—Trop. *to circumscribe, restrain*: gaudia sua, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 29: angustanda sunt patrimonialia, id. Tranq. 8.

angustus, a, um, *adj.* [v. angol], *narrow, strait*, esp. of local relations, *close, contracted, small, not spacious* (syn.: artus, brevis, contractus: opp. latus, Cic. Ac. 2, 29, 92).

I. Lit.: fretus, Lucr. 1, 720: Angustum per iter. id. 5, 1132; so Sall. J. 92, 7, and Vulg. Judith, 4, 6; 7, 5: pontes angusti, Cic. Leg. 3, 17: domus, id. Fin. 1, 20, 65: fauces portus angustissimae, Caes. B. C. 1, 25: lines, id. B. G. 1, 2 Herz.: cellae, Hor. S. 1, 8, 8: rima, id. Ep. 1, 7, 29: Principis angustâ Caprearum in rupe sedentis, on the narrow rock, Juv. 10, 93 Herm., where Jahn reads *angusta*, both readings yielding an apposite sense: porta, Vulg. Matt. 7, 13; ib. Luc. 13, 24 al.—**Subst.**: **angustum**, i, n., narrowness: per angustum, Lucr. 4, 530: angusta viarum, Verg. A. 2, 332: pontes et viarum angusta, Tac. H. 4, 35.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In angustum concludere, adducere, deducere, etc., to reduce to a strait, i. e. to restrain, confine, etc.: ab illâ immensâ societate humani generis in exiguum angustumque concluditur, Cic. Off. 1, 17: amicitia ex infinitâ societate generis humani ita contracta est et adducta in angustum, ut, etc., id. Am. 5.—Of the passions, to curb, restrain, moderate: perturbationes animi contrahere et in angustum deducere, Cic. Ac. 1, 10.—**B.** Of other things: clavus angustus, the narrow purple stripe upon the tunic, v. clavus: spiritus, short, difficult, Cic. de Or. 1, 61: odor rosae, not diffused far, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 14.—Once also of the point of an arrow=acutus, Cels. 7, 5, n. 2.—**C.** Of time, short, brief: angustus dies, Ov. Tr. 5, 10, 8; Stat. Th. 1, 442: nox, Ov. Am. 3, 7, 25: tempus, Luc. 4, 447.—**D.** Of means of living, and the like, pinching, scanty, needy: pauperies, Hor. C. 3, 2, 1: res angusta domi, Juv. 3, 164: mensa, Sen. Thyest. 452: domus, poor, i. e. built without much expense, Tac. A. 2, 33.—**E.** Of other external relations of life, difficult, critical, uncertain: rebus angustis animosus atque Fortis adpare, Hor. C. 2, 10, 21: cum fides totâ Italiâ esset angustus, was weakened, Caes. B. C. 1, 1.—**Subst.**: **angustum**, i, n., a difficult, critical, condition, danger: in angustum cogi, * Ter. Heaut. 4, 2, 2: res est in angusto, the condition is perilous, Caes. B. G. 2, 25: spes est in angusto, hope is feeble, Cels. 8, 4.—**F.** Of mind or character, narrow, base, low, mean-spirited: nihil est tam angusti animi, tam parvi, quam amare divitias, Cic. Off. 1, 20, 68: animi angusti et demissi, id. Pis. 24, 57: ecce autem alii minuti et angusti, aut omnia semper desperantes, aut malevoli, invidi, etc., id. Fin. 1, 18, 61.—**G.** Of learned investigations that lay too much stress upon little things, subtle, hair-splitting: minutae angustaeque concertationes, Cic. de Or. 3, 31: pungenti (Stoici) quasi aculeis, interrogatiunculis angustis, id. Fin. 4, 3, 7.—**H.** Of discourse, brief, simple: et angusta quaedam et concisa, et alia est dilatata et fusa oratio, Cic. Or. 56, 187: Intonet angusto pectore Callimachus, i. e. in simple style, Prop. 2, 1, 40.—**Adv.**: **anguste**, i. Lit., of space, quantity, or number, within narrow limits, closely, hardly: recepissem te, nisi anguste sederem, if I were not in close quarters, Cic. ap. Macr. S. 2, 3: anguste putare vitem, to prune close, Col. 4, 16, 1; so, anguste aliquid deputare, id. 4, 22, 3: quâ (re frumentaria) anguste utebatur, in small quantity, Caes. B. C. 3, 16: tantum navium repperit, ut anguste quindecim milia militum, quingentos equites transportare possent, = vix, scarcely fifteen thousand, id. ib. 3, 2.—**Comp.**: angustius pabulabant, within narrower range, Caes. B. C. 1, 59: aliae (arbores) radices angustius diffundunt, Varr. R. R. 1, 37, 5: quanto sit angustius imperitatum, Tac. A. 4, 4: eo anno frumentum propter scititates angustius provenerat, more scantily, Caes. B. G. 5, 24.—**Sup.**: Caesar (nitebatur) ut quam angustissime Pompeium contineret, Caes. B. C. 3, 45: furunculus angustissime praecisus, Col. 4, 24, 17.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen. within narrow limits: anguste intraque civiles actiones coercere rhetoricam, Quint. 2, 15, 36.—**Comp.**: haud scio an recte ea virtus frugalitas appellari possit, quod angustius apud Graecos valet, qui frugi homines *χρησταίους* appellant, id est tantum modo utiles, has a narrower meaning, Cic. Tusc. 3, 8, 16: Reliqui habere se videntur angustius, enatant tamen etc., seem to be more hampered, id. ib. 5, 31, 87.—**B.** P. s. p. of speaking or writing, closely, briefly, concisely, without dif-

fuseness: anguste scribere, Cic. Mur. 13, 28: anguste et exiliter dicere, id. Brut. 84, 289: anguste disserere, id. Part. Or. 41, 139: presse et anguste rem definire, id. Or. 33, 117: anguste materiam terminare, Quint. 7, 4, 40.—**Comp.**: Pergit idem et urget angustus, Cic. N. D. 2, 8, 22: concludere brevius angustiusque, id. ib. 2, 7, 20.—**anhelatio**, omnis, f. [anhele] (post-Aug. for the earlier anhelitus), a difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing. **I.** Lit.: piscium aestivo calore, the panting of fish, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 18.—As a disease = *ασθμα*, asthma, Plin. 23, 1, 24, § 47.—**II.** Trop.: in iis (gemmis) caelestis arcus anhelatio, breathing, play of, Plin. 37, 6, 23, § 89.—**anhelator**, oris, m. [id.] (only post-Aug.), one who has a difficulty in breathing, Plin. 21, 21, 89, § 156; 22, 23, 49, § 105.—**anhelitus**, us, m. [id.]. **I.** A difficulty of breathing, panting, puffing (class. for the post-Aug. anhelatio): ex cursura anhelitum ducere, to pant, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 61: nimiae celeritates gressus cum sunt, anhelitus moventur, quickness of breathing is caused, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 131: anhelitum vix sufferre, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 4: anhelitum recipere, id. Ep. 2, 2, 21: sublimis anhelitus, deep, * Hor. C. 1, 15, 31: creber, quick, Quint. 11, 3, 55: vastos quatit aeger anhelitus artus, painful panting, Verg. A. 5, 432: aridus e lasso veniebat anhelitus ore, Ov. M. 10, 663; Sen. Ep. 54; Gell. 12, 5.—As a disease, the asthma (cf. anhelatio), Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 180.—**II.** A. In gen., breathing, breath: unguentorum odor, vini anhelitus, breath smelling of wine, Cic. Red. in Sen. 7, 16: male odorati anhelitus oris, bad breath, Ov. A. A. 1, 521: anhelitum reddere ac per vires recipere, to breathe out and in, Plin. 9, 7, 6, § 16 al.—**B.** Metaph., of other things, breath, exhalation, vapor: credo etiam anhelitus quosdam fuisse terrarum, quibus inflatae mentes oraacula funderent, Cic. Div. 1, 50, 115: placet Stoicos eos anhelitus terrae, qui frigidus sunt, cum fuere coeperint, ventos esse, id. ib. 2, 19, 44.—**anhelo**, avi, atum, i, v. n. and a. [2. an and halo]. **I.** Verb. neutr. **A.** Pr., to move about for breath: hence, to draw the breath with great difficulty, to pant, puff, gasp, etc.: anhelat inconstanter, Lucr. 3, 490: cum languida anhelat, id. 4, 864: * Ter. Hec. 5, 3, 25: anhelans ex imis pulmonibus prae curâ spiritus ducebatur, Auct. ad Her. 4, 33: anhelans Colla fovet, Verg. A. 10, 837; 5, 254 al.: nullus anhelabat sub aduoco vomere taurus, Ov. F. 2, 295: sudare atque anhelare, Col. 2, 3, 2.—In gen., to breathe (cf. anhelitus, II.), Prud. Apoth. 919.—**B.** Metaph., of fire: fornacibus ignis anhelat, roars, Verg. A. 8, 421.—Of the earth: subter anhelat humus, heaves, Stat. S. 1, 1, 56.—Of the foaming of the sea, Sil. 9, 286.—Trop., of poverty panting for something: anhelans inopia, Just. 9, 1, 6.—**II.** Verb. act., to breathe out, to emit by breathing, breathe forth, exhale: nolo verba exiliter exanimata exire, nolo inflata et quasi anhelata gravius, Cic. de Or. 3, 11, 38: de pectore frigus anhelans Capricornus, vet. poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 44: anhelati ignes, Ov. F. 4, 492; so id. H. 12, 15: rabiem anhelare, Luc. 6, 92: anhelatis exurgens ictibus alnus, the strokes of the oars made with panting, Sil. 14, 379.—Trop., to pursue, pant for, strive after something with eagerness: Catilinam furentem audacia, scelus anhelantem, breathing out wickedness, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: anhelans ex imo pectore crudelitatem, Auct. ad Her. 4, 55.—**Some**, as Corssen, Ausspr. II, p. 564, regard the prefix of this word as the Gr. *ἀνά*; hence, pr. to draw up the breath; cf. antestor.—**anhelus**, a, um, adj. [anhele], out of breath, panting, puffing; attended with short breath (only in the poets): sic igitur tibi anhelata sitis de corpore nostro Abluitur, * Lucr. 4, 875 dub.: equi, Verg. G. 1, 250, and Ov. M. 15, 418: pectus, Verg. A. 6, 48: senes, who suffer from shortness of breath, id. G. 2, 135: cursus, causing to pant, Ov. M. 11, 347; so, februs, id. P. 1, 10, 5: tussis, Verg. G. 3, 497: dies, Stat. Th. 4, 680: mons, Claud. Rapt. 3, 385.—With gen.: nec soli faciles: longique hboris anhelos Avertit patrius genti pavor, panting on account of

the long struggle, Sil. 15, 721 (for this gen. v. Roby, II. § 1318).
† **1. anhydros (ânýdr-)**, i, f. = *ἀνυδρος* (without water), the narcissus, as thriving in dry regions, App. Herb. 55.
2. Anhydros (Anýdr-), i, f., an ist and in the Aegean Sea, Plin. 5, 31, 38, § 137.
† **aniatrologetus**, a, um, adj., = *ἀνιτρολόγητος*, ignorant of medicine, Vitr. 1, 1.
Anicianus, a, um, adj., pertaining to Anicius, named from him, Anician: pyra, Cato, R. R. 7; Col. 5, 10; Plin. 15, 15, 16, § 54: lapicidinae, Vitr. 2, 7; Plin. 36, 22, 49, § 168: nota, brand of a wine whose age extended back to the consulship of L. Anicius Gallus (594 A. U. C.), Cic. Brut. 83, 287 and 288: lectica, id. Q. Fr. 2, 10.
anicilla (later *anicella*), ae. f. doub. dim. [anicula], a little old woman, Varr. L. L. 9, 45, 146; Front. ad Amic. 1, 18 fin.
anicula (sync. *anicla*), Prud. π. atrep. 6, 149), ae. f. dim. [anus], a little old woman: neque illi benivolens extra unam aniculum quisquam aderat, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 48: importunitatem spectate aniculae, id. And. 1, 4, 4: haec ne aniculae quidem existimant, Cic. Div. 2, 15: ista sunt tota contenticia, vix digna lucubrationse anicularum, id. N. D. 1, 34; 1, 20; id. Fl. 36; Sen. Ep. 77 al.
* **anicularis**, e, adj. [anicula], worthy of an old woman, a, um, adj. [anus], the manner of an old woman: verba, Aug. in Psa. 38.
Anidus (mons), i, m., a mountain in Liguria, Liv. 40, 38, 3.
Anien, v. Anio mit.
Anienicola, ae. m. [Anio-colo] a dweller near the Anio (poet.): Catilli, Sil. 4, 225: nymphae, id. 12, 751.
Aniensis, e, adj. [Anio], of or pertaining to the Anio: tribus, in the Tiburtine region, through which the Anio flows, Liv. 10, 9 fin.; Cic. Planc. 22.
1. Anienus, i, m., v. Anio.
2. Anienus, a, um, adj. [Anio], of or pertaining to the Anio: fluenta, Verg. G. 4, 369: unda, Prop. 1, 20, 8: lymphia, id. 4, 15, 4.
Anigrös, i, m., = *Ἀνίγρος*, a little river in Elis, rising on Mount Laphitis, now Mauropotamo; its waters were muddy and of an unpleasant odor, Ov. M. 15, 282; cf. Mann. Greece, p. 519.
anilis, e, adj. [anus], of or pertaining to an old woman. **I.** Lit.: voltus, Verg. A. 7, 416: passus, Ov. M. 13, 533: aetas, Col. 2, 1, 2.—**II.** Often in a contemptuous sense, like an old woman, old womanish, anile: ineptiae paene aniles, Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 93: superstitio imbecilli animi atque anilis, id. Div. 2, 60; so id. N. D. 2, 28; 3, 5; * Hor. S. 2, 6, 77: Quint. 1, 8, 19.—**Comp.** and sup. not used.—* **Adv.**: **aniliter**, like an old woman: dicere aliquid, Cic. N. D. 3, 39.
anilitas, atis, f. [anilis], the old age of a woman, anility (very rare): cana, Cat. 61, 158; cf. Isid. Orig. 11, 2, 26.
aniliter, adv., v. anilis fin.
* **anilitor**, ari, v. dep. [anilis], to become an old woman, App. de Mundo, p. 67, 39 Elm.
anima, ae. f. (gen. animâ, Lucr. 1, 112; 3, 150 et saep.; cf. Neue, Formenl. I, p. 12; Lachm. ad Lucr. 1, 29; dat. and abl. plur. regul. animis, Cic. Fam. 14, 14; Lact. Inst. 6, 20, 19; 7, 2, 1; Arn. 2, 18; 2, 30; 2, 33; Aug. Civ. Dei, 13, 18; 13, 19; id. Ver. Relig. 22, 43: animabus, only in eccl. and later Lat., Vulg. Exod. 30, 12; ib. Psa. 77, 18; ib. Matt. 11, 29; ib. Heb. 13, 17 et saep.; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 34; id. Anim. 33 al.; Aug. Civ. Dei, 19, 23; Prud. c. Symm. 1, 531; Aus. Rer. Odys. 11; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 136 al.; Neue, Formenl. I, p. 29) [v. animus], pr. that which blows or breathes; hence, **I.** Lit., air, a current of air, a breeze, wind (mostly poet.): ne quid animae forte amittat dormiens, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 23 sq.; vela ventorum animae immittere, Att. ap. Non. p. 234, 9 (Trag. Rel. p. 137 Rib.); aurarum leves animae, Lucr. 5, 236: prece quaesit Ventorum pavidus paces animasque secundas, he anxiously implores a lull in the winds and a favoring breeze, id. 5, 1229: impellunt animae linteae, Hor. C. 4, 12, 2: Ne dubites quin haec animâ turbida sit vis, Lucr. 6, 693: Quantum ignes ani-

maeque valent (of the wind in the workshop of Vulcan) Verg. A. 8, 403.—Also of a flame of fire (blowing like the air): noctulucam tollo, ad focum lero, inflo; anima reviscit, Varr. ap. Non. p. 234, 5.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., the air, as an element, like fire, water, and earth (mostly poet.): aqua, terra, anima et sol, Enn. ap. Varr. R. R. 1, 4, 1: qui quattuor ex rebus posse omnia retinet. Ex igni, terrâ atque animâ, procreescere et imbrî, Lucr. 1, 715: ut, quem ad modum ignis animae, sic anima aquae, quodque animae aquae, id aqua terrae proportione redderet. Eorum quattuor rerum etc., Cic. Tim. 5: utrum (animus) sit ignis, an anima, an sanguis, id. Ac. 2, 39, 124: si anima est (animus), fortasse dissipabitur, id. Tusc. 1, 1, 24; 1, 25, 6: si deus aut anima aut ignis est, idem est animus hominis, id. ib. 1, 26, 65: animus ex infleximâ animâ constat, ut potissimum videri videt Panaetio, id. ib. 1, 18, 42: Semina terrarumque animaeque, Verg. E. 6, 32.—**B.** The air inhaled and exhaled, breath (concr.): while spiritus denotes orig. breathing (abstr.): very freq. in prose and poetry: cf. Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: excipiat animam eam, quae ducta sit spiritu, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 44: animam compressi, autem admovi, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 28 Ruhnck.: animam recipe, take breath, id. Ad. 3, 2, 26: cum spiritus ejus (sc. Demosthenis) esset angustior, tantum continendâ animâ in dicendo est assecutus, ut, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261: ne circuitus ipse verborum sit longior quam vires atque anima patiatur, id. ib. 3, 49, 191; 3, 46, 181; id. N. D. 2, 54, 136: fetida anima nasum oppugnat, Titin. ap. Non. p. 233, 5 (Com. Rel. p. 136 Rib.); Coecili. ib. 9: qui non modo animum in se conservare potuisset, quàm quidem puram conservare potuisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 58: animas et olentia Medi Ora fovent illo, with this the Meles correct their breath, etc., Verg. G. 2, 134: respiramen iterque Eripiunt animae, Ov. M. 12, 143: cf. id. F. 1, 425: animae gravitas, bad smell of the breath, Plin. 20, 9, 35, § 91; cf. id. 11, 37, 72, § 188; 22, 25, 64, § 132 al.: artavit clusitque animam, Luc. 4, 370; so Tac. A. 6, 50: spes illorum abominatio animae, Vulg. Job. 11, 20.—Of breath exhaled: inspirant graves animas, Or. M. 4, 498.—Of the air breathed into a musical instrument, a breath of air, Varr. ap. Non. p. 233, 13.—Since air is a necessary condition of life, **C. 1.** The vital principle, the breath of life: animus est, quo sapimus, anima, quâ vivimus, Non. p. 426, 27 (hence anima denotes the animal principle of life, in distinction from animus, the spiritual, reasoning, willing principle: very freq. in Lucr. and class.): Mater est terra, ea parit corpus, animam aether adjudgat, Pac. ap. Non. p. 75, 11 (Trag. Rel. p. 88 Rib.): tunc cum primis ratione sagaci, Unde anima atque animi constet natura, videndum, whence spring life and the nature of the mind, Lucr. 1, 131; 3, 158 sq.; so id. 3, 417 sq.; 3, 565; 3, 705; 2, 950; 4, 922; 4, 944; 4, 959; 6, 798; 6, 1223; 6, 1235 et saep.: deus totus est sensus, totus visus, totus auditus, totus animae, totus animi, totus sui, Plin. 2, 7, 5, § 14 Jan: quaedam (animantia) animum habent, quaedam tantum animam, Sen. Ep. 58: anima omnis carnis in sanguine est, Vulg. Lev. 17, 14 al.—Hence, **2.** In gen., life: cum anima corpus liquerit, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 214 Rib.: Animae paucillulum in me habet, Naev. Com. Rel. p. 14 Rib.: Date ferrum, qui me animâ privem, Enn. ap. Non. p. 474, 31 (Trag. Rel. p. 37 Rib.): me dicabo atque animam devôro (i. e. devore-ro) hostibus, Att. ap. Non. p. 98, 12 (Trag. Rel. p. 283 Rib.): conficit animam vis volneris, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 209 Rib.: admirare animam, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 137; so id. Men. 5, 5, 7: exsurgere, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 16: relinquere, id. ib. 3, 4, 52: edere, Cic. Sest. 38: de vestrâ vitâ de conjugum vestrarum ac liberorum animâ judicandum est, id. Cat. 4, 9, 18: si tibi omnia sua praeter animam tradidit, id. Rosc. Am. 50: libertas et anima nostra in dubio est, Sall. C. 52, 6: pauci, quibus relicta est anima, clausi in tenebris, etc., id. J. 14, 15: cf. retinere, id. ib. 31, 20: de manu viri et fratris ejus requiram animam hominis, Vulg. Gen. 9, 5; ib. Matt. 2, 20; ib. 1 Cor. 14, 7: animam agere, to give up the ghost, to die, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 19; so also efflare, to expire, id. ib.; id. Mil. 18 fin., Suet. Aug. 99; so, exhalare, Ov. M. 15, 528;

and, expire, id. ib. 5, 106 (cf. in Gr. θυμὸν ἀποσπένει, ψυχὴν ἐκπένει, βίον ἀποβύζει, etc.): deponere, Nep. Hann. 1, 3: ponere, Vulg. Joan. 10, 17; 13, 27: amittere, Lucr. 6, 1233: emittere, Nep. Epam. 9, 3 Br. (so in Gr. ἀπέβαλε τὴν ψυχὴν): proicere, Verg. A. 6, 436: purpuream vomit ille animam, said of a wounded man, id. ib. 9, 349.—In Vulg. Matt. 16, 25 and 26, anima in v. 25 seems to pass to the higher meaning, soul, (cf. infra, II. D.) in v. 26, as ἡ ψυχὴ in the original also can do.—Poet., anima amphorae, the fumes of wine, Phaedr. 3, 1: Ni ego illi puteo, si occipso, animam omnem intratraxero, draw up all the life of that well, i. e. draw it dry, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 41.—Trop.: corpus imperii unius praesidis nutu, quasi animâ et mente, regegerit, Flor. 4, 3: accensus quasi anima vocis est, Pompon. p. 67 Lind.—Prov.: animam debere, to owe life itself, of one deeply in debt: quid si animam debet? Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 56 (Graecum proverbum: καὶ αὐτὴν τὴν ψυχὴν ὀφείλει, Dou.).—Metaph., applied to plants and other things possessing organic life, Sen. Ep. 58; so Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 152; 31, 1, 1, § 3; 14, 1, 3, § 16 al.—**3.** Meton., a creature endowed with anima, a living being: ova parere solet genu' pennis condecoratum, non animam, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 5, 10, 13: hi (deos) libris animae litant, Stat. Th. 2, 246; Vulg. Gen. 2, 7; ib. Josh. 11, 11; ib. Luc. 9, 56; ib. Act. 2, 43 et saep.: animae rationis expertes, Lact. 3, 8.—So esp. of men (as we also say souls for persons): poet. or in post-Aug. prose): egregias animas, quae sanguine nobis Hanc patriam peperere suo, etc., Verg. A. 11, 24: animae quales nec candidiores, etc., Hor. S. 1, 5, 41; Luc. 5, 322: vos Treveri et ceterae servitutium animae, ministering spirits, Tac. H. 4, 32.—So in enumerations in eccl. Lat.: hos genuit Jacob sede, cim animas, Vulg. Gen. 46, 18; 46, 22; ib. Act. 2, 41; 7, 14.—Of slaves (eccl. Lat.): merces animarum hominum, Vulg. Apoc. 18, 13 (after the use of ἡ ψυχὴ and ψυχή).—Hence, also, souls separated from the body, the shades of the Lower World, manes: Unde (ex Averno) animae excitantur, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: tu piâs laetis animas reponis Sedibus, Hor. C. 1, 10, 17; cf. id. S. 1, 8, 29: animamque sepulcro Condimus, Verg. A. 3, 67; Ov. M. 7, 612; so id. ib. 8, 488; 10, 41; 14, 411; 15, 158; Suet. Caes. 88; so, vita: tenuis sine corpore vitas voltare, Verg. A. 6, 292.—So in eccl. Lat. of departed spirits: timete eum, qui potest animam et corpus perdere in Gehennam, Vulg. Matt. 10, 28 bis: non derelinques animam meam in Inferno, ib. Act. 2, 27; ib. Apoc. 6, 9; 20, 4.—**4.** As expressive of love: vos meae carissimae animae, my dearest souls, Cic. Fam. 14, 14; 14, 18: Pro quâ non metuum mori, si parent animae fata superstiti, the dear surviving life, Hor. C. 3, 9, 12; cf.: animae dimidium meae, id. ib. 1, 3, 8: meae pars animae, id. ib. 2, 17, 5.—**D.** Sometimes for animus, as the rational soul of man. **a.** The mind as the seat of thought (cf. animus, II. A.): anima rationis consilii-que particeps, Cic. N. D. 1, 31, 87: causa in animâ sensusque meo penitus affixa atque insita, id. Verr. 2, 5, 53: ingenii facinora, sicut anima, immortalia sunt, Sall. J. 2, 2.—So often in eccl. Lat.: ad te Domine, levavi animam meam, Vulg. Ps. 24, 1; 102, 1; 118, 129: magnificat anima mea Dominum, ib. Luc. 1, 46; ib. Act. 15, 24 al.—**b.** As the seat of feeling (cf. animus, II. B.): sapimus animo, fruimur animâ: sine animo anima est debilis, Att. ap. Non. p. 426, 29 (Trag. Rel. p. 175 Rib.): desiderat anima mea ad te, Deus, Vulg. Ps. 41, 2: tristis est anima mea, ib. Matt. 26, 38; ib. Joan. 10, 27 et saep.—**E.** For consciousness (cf. animus, II. A. 3. and conscientia, II. A.): cum perhibetur animam liquisse, Lucr. 3, 598; in this phrase animus is more common.

animabilis, e, Cic. N. D. 2, 36, 91; where others, as B. and K., read animalis, q. v.

animadversio, ōnis, f. [animadverto], the perception or observation of an object; consideration, attention (in good prose, most freq. in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: notatio naturae et animadversio peperit artem, Cic. Or. 55, 183: hoc tunc est sive artis sive animadversio sine consuetudinis, id. de Or. 2, 34, 147; so id. Plin. 1, 9, 30 al.—Hence, in reference to one's self, self-inspection,

watchfulness: excitanda animadversio et diligentia, ut ne quid temere agamus, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 103; and in gen. inquiry: quaestio atque animadversio in aliquem, Liv. 21, 18.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Repröach, censure: nec effugere possemus animadversioem, si, etc., Cic. Or. 57, 195.—**B.** Chastisement, punishment: animadversio Dollabellae in audaces servos, Cic. Phil. 1, 2; paterna, id. Rosc. Am. 24: omnis autem animadversio et castigatio contumeliâ vacare debet, id. Off. 1, 25, 88; so id. Verr. 1, 17; id. Fin. 1, 10, 35: in proelium exarsere, ni valens animadversio paucorum oblitus jam Batavos imperii admonisset, Tac. H. 1, 64; Suet. Aug. 24; id. Calig. 11 al.—So of the punishment decreed by the censors for crime committed (usu. called nota censoria): notiones animadversioesque censorum, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 111 B. and K.: censoriae, id. Clu. 42, 119; cf. id. ib. 42, 117.—And by the dictator: dictatorialia, Vell. 2, 68, 5; cf. Suet. Tib. 19 Bremi.

***animadversor**, ōnis, m. [id.] an observer: acres ac diligentes animadversores vitiurum, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146.

animadverto (archaic -vorto), ti, sum, 3, v. a. [constr. from animum adverto, which orthography is very freq. in the ante-class. period; cf. adverto, II. B.] (scarcely found in any poet beside Ter. and Verg.), to direct the mind or attention to a thing, to attend to, give heed to, to take heed, consider, regard, observe, I. Lit. **A.** In gen.: alio tuam rem credidisti magis quam teque animo advorsuros, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 3: atque haec in bello plura et majora videntur timentibus, eadem non tam animadvertuntur in pace, Cic. Div. 2, 37: sed animadvertendum est diligenter, quae natura rerum sit, id. Off. 2, 20, 69: dignitas tua facit, ut animadvertatur quicquid facias, id. Fam. 11, 27, 7; Nep. Epam. 6, 2.—With ut, to think of, illud me non animadvertisse, moleste ferrem, ut ascriberem, etc., Cic. Fam. 5, 20, 5 (cf. v. animos advertere, me, Liv. 4, 45).—**B.** Esp., as t. t. **1.** Of the licitor, whose duty it was to give attention, to see, that the consul, when he appeared, should receive due homage (cf. Sen. Ep. 64; Schwarz ad Plin. Pan. 23, and Smith, Dict. Antiq., s. v. licitor): consul animadvertere prostratum licitorem jussit, Liv. 24, 44 fin.—**2.** Of the people, to whom the licitor gave orders to pay attention, to pay regard to: consule theatrum introeunte, cum licitor animadverit ex more jussisset, Suet. Caes. 80 Ruhnck.—**II.** Transf., as a consequence of attention. **A.** To remark, notice, observe, perceive, see (in a more general sense than above: the most usu. signif. of this word). **a.** With acc.: Equid attendis? ecquid animadvertis horum silentium? Cic. Cat. 1, 8, 20: utcumque animadversa aut existimata erunt, Liv. praef. med.: his animadvertis, Verg. G. 2, 259; 3, 123 et saep.: Equidem etiam illud animadverto, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37; Beier: nutrit animadverit puerum dormientem, circumplexum serpentis amplexu, id. Div. 1, 36, 79.—**b.** With acc. and inf.: postquam id vos velle animum advortent, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 16: qui non animadverit innocentes illos natos, etc., Nep. Epam. 6, 3: turrim concludere animadverit, Tac. H. 3, 38.—**c.** With ind. quest.: quod quale sit, etiam in bestiis quibusdam animadverit potest, Cic. Am. 8, 27.—**D.** In a pregn. sense, to discern something, or, in gen., to apprehend, understand, comprehend, know (less freq. than the synon. cognoscere, intellegere, etc.): boni seminis sues animadvertuntur a facie et progenie, Varr. R. R. 2, 4, 4: nonne animadvertis, quam multi effugerint? Cic. N. D. 3, 37, 89: ut adsint, cognoscant, animadvertant, quid de religione... existimandum sit, id. ib. 1, 6, 14: animadverit enim et didici ex tuis litteris te, etc., id. Fam. 3, 5.—**C.** To notice a wrong, to censure, blame, chastise, punish (cf. the Engl. phrase to attend to one, for to punish): Ea primum ab illo animadvertenda iniuriast, deservet to be punished, Ter. And. 1, 1, 129 (animadvortenda = castiganda, vindicanda, Don.): O facinus animadvortendum, O crime worthy of punishment, id. ib. 4, 4, 28: animadvortenda peccata, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40: res a magistratibus animadvortenda, id. Caecin. 12: neque animadvertere neque vincire nisi sacerdotibus permissum = morte multare, to punish with death, Tac. G. 7.—Esp. freq. in judicial proceeding ngs as t. t., constr. with in atque: qui in

stituas animadvertere in eos, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 23: impertit, si in hunc animadvertissem, crudeliter et regie factum esse dicerent, id. Cat. 1, 12, 30: qui in alios animadvertisset indicta causa, id. Fam. 5, 2; so Sall. C. 51, 21; Liv. 1, 26: in Marcianum Icelum, ut in libertum, palam animadvertissem, Tac. H. 1, 46; 1, 68; 1, 85; 4, 49; Suet. Aug. 15; id. Tib. 61; id. Calig. 30; id. Galb. 20; Dig. 48, 19, 8 al.; hence, effect for cause, animadverti, to offend, be censurable, Cic. Or. 3, 12.

anim-aequus, a, um, *adv.* [animus], not easily moved; also of good courage (eccl. Lat.): animaequior esto, Vulg. Bar. 4, 5; 21, 30; ib. Marc. 10, 49: animaequiores estote filii, ib. Bar. 4, 27; ib. Sap. 18, 6; ib. Act. 27, 36.

animāl, ālis (abl. animali); but Rhem. Palaem. p. 1372 P. gives animale), *n.* (as if for animale, which is found in Cic. Fin. 2, 10, 31 MS.; Lucr. 3, 695; cf. animalis), a living being, an animal. **I.** In the widest sense, ζῷον (cf. ζῷος = living); inanimatum est omne, quod pulsu agitatur externo, quod autem est animal, id motu cietur interiore et suo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54, where it is opp. to the *adv.* inanimatum, and therefore is equivalent to *animale*; cf. id. Ac. 2, 12: uti possint sentire animalia quaeque, Lucr. 2, 973: cum omne animal patibilem naturam habeat, etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 12, 29; 2, 47, 122: formicae, animal minimum, Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 65; 28, 4, 6, § 33 et saep.—Of men: animal providum et sagax homo, Cic. Leg. 1, 7, 22; so id. Fin. 2, 13: sanctius his animal, Ov. M. 1, 76: bicipites hominum aliorumve animalium, Tac. A. 15, 47: (Vitellius) umbraculis hortorum abditus, ut ignava animalia, quibus cibum suggeras, faceret torpentque, id. H. 3, 36; 4, 17: etiam fera animalia, si clausa teaeas, virtutis obliviscuntur, id. ib. 4, 64; id. Agr. 34: animalia maris, id. A. 15, 37; Plin. 10, 63, 83, § 171.—Also of the universe, considered as an animated existence: hunc mundum animal esse, idque intellegens et divina providentia constitutum, Cic. Tim. 3, 4.—**II.** Sometimes in a more restricted sense, as anthr. to man, a beast (as in Heb. אַיִל, animal, from אָלַף, to live): multa ab animalium vocibus tratata in homines, Varr. L. L. 7, 5, 100: alia animalia gradiendo, alia serpendo, etc., Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 122: animalia insulata ceteris genibus, nisi invecta, Curt. 8, 9, 16; Sen. Ep. 76, 6: si quod animal in mustum incidit, Col. 12, 31: si quod animal aurem intraverit, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 37: similitudo non ab hominibus modo petitur, verum etiam ab animalibus, Quint. 6, 3, 57.—Hence, with contempt, of a man: funestum illud animal, ex nefariis stupris concretum, that pernicious brute, Cic. Pis. 9.

animalis, *ae, adj.* [anima], **I.** Consisting of air, aerial (cf. anima, I. and II. A.): simplex est natura animalis, ut vel terrena vel ignea vel animalis vel umida, Cic. N. D. 3, 14, 34: naturam esse quattuor omnia gignentium corporum . . . terrena et humida . . . reliquae duae partes, una ignea, altera animalis, id. Tusc. 1, 17, 40: animalis spirabilisque natura, cui nomen est aer (B. and K.; others read animabilis), id. N. D. 2, 36, 91: spirabilis, id est animalis, id. Tusc. 1, 18, 42.—**II.** *Animale, living* (cf. anima, II. C.). **A.** In gen.: corpora, Lucr. 2, 727: pulli, id. 2, 927: colligata corpora vinculis animalibus, Cic. Tim. 9: intelligentia, id. Ac. 2, 37: ut mutum in simulacrum ex animalis exemplo veritas transferatur, from the living original, id. Inv. 2, 1.—**B.** In the lang. of sacrifice: hostia animalis, an offering of which only the life is consecrated to the gods, but the flesh is destined for the priests and others, Macr. S. 3, 5: Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 281; 4, 56.—Dii animales, gods who were formerly men, Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 168.—***Adv.** **animaliter**, like an animal (opp. spiritualiter): animaliter vivere, Aug. Retr. 1, 26, 67.

animans, *v. animo, P. a.*
animatio, *onis, f.* [animus], a quickening, animating (extremely rare). **I.** Lit.: arboris, Tert. Anim. 19.—**II.** Meton., a living being: divinae animationis species, *Cic. Tim. 10, 31.

animator, *oris, m.* [id.], he that quick-

ens or animates (post-class., oftenest in the Church fathers): animarum, Tert. Apol. 48; so Prud. *στέφ.* 10, 788.—Trop.: marmoris signifex animator, Capitol. 1, p. 13.

***animatrix**, *icis, f.* [animator], she that quickens or animates: confessionis, Tert. adv. Gnost. 12.

1. animatus, a, um, *v. animo, P. a.*
***2. animatus**, *ūs, m.* [animus], a breathing: animatu carere, Plin. 11, 3, 2, § 7.

***animicida**, *ae, m.* [anima caedo], soul-destroyer, as transl. of the Gr. ψυχοφθῶρος, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 6.

***animitus**, *adv.* [animus], heartily, like oculitus, medullitus, Non. p. 147, 27.

animō, *avi, atum, i, v. a.* and *n.* [anima and animus]. **I. Act. A.** To fill with breath or air (cf. anima, I. and II.): duas tibias uno spiritu, to blow upon, App. Flor. 3, p. 341, 25: bucinas. Arn. 6, p. 196.—More freq., **B.** To quicken, animate (cf. anima, II. C.): quicquid est hoc omnia animat, format, alit, auget, creat, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 57; Lucr. 2, 717: vitaliter esse animata, id. 5, 145: formare, figurare, colorare, animare, Cic. N. D. 1, 39, 110: stellae divinis animatae mentibus, id. Rep. 6, 15; Plin. 7, 15, 13, § 66.—**C.** To endow with, to give, a particular temperament or disposition of mind (cf. animus, II. B. 1. b.): utcumque temperatus sit aer, ita pueros orientes animari atque formari, ex eoque ingenia, mores, animum fingi, Cic. Div. 2, 42, 89: Mattiaci ipso terrae suae solo ac caelo acris animantur, i. e. ferociore redduntur, are rendered more spirited, *Tac. G. 29.—**D.** In Ovid in a pregnant signif.: aliquid in aliquid animare, to transform a lifeless object to a living being, to change into by giving life (cf. anima, II. C. 3.): guttas animavit in angues, Ov. M. 4, 619: in Nymphas animata classe marinas, id. ib. 14, 566.—**E.** Trop., of colors, to enliven: si quid Apellei gaudent animasse colores, Stat. S. 2, 2, 64.—Of torches, to light or kindle: animare ad crimina taxos, Claud. Rapt. 3, 386.—Sometimes = recreare, to refresh, revive: cibo potuque animavit, Hyg. Fab. 126: florem, Plin. 11, 23, 27, § 77; so Pall. 4, 10; or in gen., to encourage, help: ope animari, Cod. Th. 6, 4, 21, § 3: copiis, ib. 14, 4, 10, § 5.—And with *inf.* = incitare, to move, incite to: Ut hortatu vestro Eustathius, quae de scommate paulo ante dixerat, animetur aperire, Macr. S. 7, 3.—Hence,

animatus, a, um, *P. a.* **a.** Animated (cf. anima, II. C.): virum virtute verā vivere animatum addeceat, Eun. ap. Gell. 7, 17.—**b.** (Acc. to C.) Brought or put into a particular frame of mind, disposed, inclined, minded, in some way (freq. and class.): hoc animo decet animatos esse amatores probos, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 20: avi et atavi nostri, quom allium ac caepe eorum verba olerent, tamen optime animati erant, Varr. ap. Non. p. 201, 7 (where the play upon oler and animati is to be noticed): animatus melius quam paratus, better disposed than prepared, Cic. Fam. 6, 6: socii infirme animati, id. ib. 15, 1: sic animati esse debetis, ut si ille adesset, id. Phil. 9, 5: ut quem ad modum in se quisque, sic in amicum sit animatus, id. Am. 16, 57: insulas non nullas bene animatas confirmavit, well affected, Nep. Cim. 2, 4; Liv. 29, 17: male animatus erga principem exoritus, Suet. Vit. 7: circa aliquem, Just. 14, 1: hostili animo adversus rem publicam animatus, Dig. 48, 4, 1: animatus in necem alicujus, Macr. S. 1, 11.—In Plaut. with *inf.*: si quid animatus es facere, Truc. 5, 74.—**c.** Endowed with courage, courageous, stout-hearted (cf. animus, II. 2. a. and animosus; only in ante-class. poetry): milites armati atque animati probe, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 18: cum animatus iero, satis armatus sum, Att. ap. Non. p. 233, 18: hostis animatus, id. ib. p. 233, 18.—***Sup.** Auct. Itin. Alex. 13.—**Adv.** not used.—**II.** *Neutr.*, to be animate, living (cf. anima, II. C.); so only **animans**, *antis* (abl. com. animante, but animanti in Cic. Tim. 6; *gen. plur.* animantium in Cic. animantium in Lucr. Manil. 4, 374. and App. Mag. 64, p. 536), **a.** *P. a.*, animate, living: quos (deos) Vitellius ne animantes quidem esse concedat, Cic. N. D. 3, 4, 11: mundum ipsum animantem sapientemque esse, id. ib. 1, 10, 23: animans compositae rationis mundus est, id. ib. 2, 8, 22.—Hence, **b.** *Subst.*, any living, animate be-

ing; an animal (orig. in a wider sense than animal, since it included men, animals, and plants; but usu., like that word, for animals in opp. to men. The gender varies in the best class. writers between *masc.*, *fem.*, and *neutr.*: When it designates man, it is *masc.*; brutes, com. *fem.*; in its widest sense, it is *neutr.*): sunt quaedam, quae animam habent, nec sunt animalia, etc., Sen. Ep. 58, 10 sq.; Lucr. 2, 669; 2, 943: genus omne animantium, id. 1, 4; so id. 1, 194; 1, 350; 1, 1033; 1, 1038; 2, 78; 2, 880; 2, 921; 2, 943; 2, 1063; 2, 1071; 3, 266; 3, 417; 3, 720; 5, 431; 5, 855; 5, 917: animantium genera quattuor, Cic. Tim. 10; *II. fin.*: an mantium aliae coris tectae sunt, aliae v. huius vestitae, etc., id. N. D. 2, 47, 121: cum ceteras animantes abjecisset ad pastum, solum hominem exivit, id. Leg. 1, 9, 26: animalia, quae sunt nobis nota, id. Tim. 4.—Of animals, living beings, as opp. to plants: Jam vero vites sic claviculis admnicula tanquam manibus adprehendunt atque ita se erigunt, ut animantes, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120.—Of man: hic stilus haud petet ultra Quemquam animantem, *Hor. S. 2, 1, 40.—**Comp.**, *sup.*, and *adv.* not used.

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1. animula, *ae, f. dim.* [anima], a little soul, life: negra et saucia, Auct. ap. Gell. 19, 11, 4 (Hertz. anima); muliercula, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 11: vagula, blandula, etc., Hadr. Imp. ap. Spart. Hadr. 25; so Inscr. Orell. 2579 and 4761; Cic. Att. 9, 7.

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***2. Animula**, *ae, f.*: urbs parvarum opum in Apulia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.; Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 53; cf. Philarg. ad Verg. G. 2, 134.

animulus, *i, m. dim.* [animus], only in the voc. as term of endearment (cf. animus, II. B. 2. f.): Mi animule, my heart, my darling, Plaut. Cas. 1, 46: Animule mi, id. Men. 2, 3, 11.

animus, *i. m.* [a Graeco-Italic form of *ánimos* = wind (as ego, lego, of *ἐγών, λεγών*); cf. Sanscr. *an* = to breathe, *anas* = breath, *anilas* = wind; Goth. *uz-ana* = exspiro; Erse, *anal* = breath; Germ. *Unst* = a storm (so, *ἄνεμος* sometimes); but Curt. does not extend the connection to *ἀν*, *ἀνιμι* = to blow; a modification of *animus*—by making which the Romans took a step in advance of the Greeks, who used *ψυχή* for both these ideas—is *anima*, which has the physical meaning of *ἀνεμος*, so that Cic. was theoretically right, but historically wrong, when he said, *ipse animus ab animā dictus est*, Tusc. 1, 9, 19; after the same analogy we have from *ψύχω* = to breathe, blow, *ψυχή* = breath, life, soul; from *πνεύω* = to breathe, *πνεύμα* = air, breath, life, in class. Greek, and = spirit, a spiritual being, in Hellenistic Greek; from *spiro* = to breathe, blow, spiritus = breath, breeze, energy, high spirit, and poet. and post-Aug. = soul, mind; the Engl. ghost = Germ. *Geist* may be comp. with Germ. *giessen* and *χύνω*, to pour, and for this interchange of the ideas of gases and liquids, cf. Sol. 22: *insula adspiratur frato Gallico, is floued upon, washed, by the Gallic Strait*; the Sanscr. *ātman* = breath, soul, with which comp. *ἀνιμι* = breath; Germ. *odem* = breath, and *Athem* = breath, soul, with which group Curt. connects *ἀνιμι*, *ἀνιμι*; the Heb. *שָׁנַי* = breath, life, soul; and *רוּחַ* = breath, wind, life, spirit, soul or mind]. **I.** In a general sense, *the rational soul in man* (in opp. to the body, *corpus*, and to the physical life, *anima*), *ψυχή*; humanus animus decerpit ex mente divinā, Cic. Tusc. 5, 13, 38: *Corpus animus praegravat, Atque affixit humo divinae partem aurae*, Hor. S. 2, 2, 77: *credo deos immortales sparsisse animos in corpora humana, ut essent qui terras tuerentur etc.*, Cic. Sen. 21, 77: *es res tuor animi non corporis viribus*, id. ib. 11, 38; so id. Off. 1, 23, 79: *quae (res) vel infirmis corporibus animo tamen administratur*, id. Sen. 6, 15; id. Off. 1, 29, 102: *omnes animi cruciatus et corporis*, id. Cat. 4, 5, 10: *levantes Corpus et animus*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 141: *formam et figuram animi magis quam corporis complecti*, Tac. Agr. 46; id. H. 1, 22: *animi validus et corpore ingens*, id. A. 15, 53: *Aristides primus animus pinxit et sensus hominis expressit, quae vocantur Graece etiae, item perturbationes, first paint'd the soul, put a soul into his figures*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 98 (cf.: *animosa signa, life-like statues*, Prop. 4, 8, 9); si nihil esset in eo (animus), nisi id, ut per eum viveremus, i. e. were it mere *anima*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 24, 56: *Singularis est quaedam natura atque vis animi, sejuncta ab his usitatis notisque naturis, i. e. the four material elements*, id. ib. 1, 27, 66; *Neque nos corpora sumus. Cum igitur nosse te dicat, hoc dicit, nosse animum tuum*, id. ib. 1, 22, 52: *In quo igitur loco est (animus)? Credo equidem in capite*, id. ib. 1, 29, 70: *corpora nostra, terreno principiorum genere confecta, ardore animi concalescunt, derive their heat from the fiery nature of the soul*, id. ib. 1, 18, 42: *Non valet tantum animus, ut se ipsum ipse videat: at, ut oculus, sic animus, se non videns alia cernit*, id. ib. 1, 27, 67: *foramina illa (the senses), quae patent ad animam a corpore, callidissimo artificio natura fabricata est*, id. ib. 1, 20, 47: *dum peregre est animus sine corpore velox, independency of the body*, i. e. the mind roaming in thought, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 13: *discussus animi a corpore*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 9, 18; 1, 30, 72: *cum nihil erit praeter animum, when there shall be nothing but the soul, when the soul shall be disembodied*, id. ib. 1, 20, 47; *so, animus vacans corpore*, id. ib. 1, 20, 50; *and: animus sine corpore*, id. ib. 1, 23, 51: *sine mente animoque nequit residere per artus pars ulla animi*, Lucr. 3, 398 (for the pleonasm here, v. infra, II. A. 1.); *Reliquorum sententiae spem adferunt posse animos, cum e corporibus excesserint in caelum pervenire*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 11, 24: *permanere animos arbitramur consensu nationum omnium*, id. ib. 1, 16, 36; *Pherecydes primus dixit animos esse hominum sempiternos*, id. ib. 1, 16, 38: *Quod ni ita se haberet, ut animi immortales essent, haud etc.*, id. Sen. 23, 82: *immortali-*

tas animorum, id. ib. 21, 78; id. Tusc. 1, 11, 24; 1, 14, 30: *aeternitas animorum*, id. ib. 1, 17, 39: 1, 22, 50 (for the plur. *animorum*, in this phrase, cf. Cic. Sen. 23, 84); for the atheistic notions about the soul, v. Lucr. bk. iii.—**II.** In a more restricted sense, the mind as thinking, feeling, willing, *the intellect, the sensibility, and the will*, acc. to the almost universally received division of the mental powers since the time of Kant (Diog. Laert. 8, 30, says that Pythagoras divided *ψυχή* into *δ νοῦς, αἱ φρένες*, and *δ θυμός*; and that man had *δ νοῦς* and *δ θυμός* in common with other animals, but he alone had *αἱ φρένες*. Here *δ νοῦς* and *δ θυμός* must denote the *understanding and the sensibility*, and *αἱ φρένες*, the *reason*. Plutarch de Placit. 4, 21, says that the Stoics called the supreme faculty of the mind (*τὸ ἡγεμονικὸν τῆς ψυχῆς*) *δ λογισμὸς, reason*. Cic. sometimes speaks of the mind (*τὸ ἡγεμονικὸν τῆς ψυχῆς*) *δ λογισμὸς, reason*, as. Est animus in partes tributus duas, quarum altera rationis est particeps, altera expers (i. e. *τὸ λογιστικὸν* and *τὸ ἀλογον* of Plato; cf. Tert. Anim. 16), i. e. *the reason or intellect and the sensibility*, Tusc. 2, 21, 47; so id. Off. 1, 28, 101; 1, 36, 132; id. Tusc. 4, 5, 10; and again of a threefold; as, Plato triplicem finxit animum, cuius principium, id est rationem in capite sicut in arce posuit, et duas partes (the two other parts) ei parere voluit, iram et cupiditatem, quas locis disclusit; iram in pectore, cupiditatem subter praecordia locavit, i. e. *the reason or intellect and the sensibility* here resolved into *desire and aversion*, id. ib. 1, 10, 20; so id. Ac. 2, 39, 124. *The will, ἡ βούλησις, voluntas, arbitrium*, seems to have been sometimes merged in the *sensibility, δ θυμός, animus, animi, sensus*, and sometimes identified with the *intellect or reason, δ νοῦς, δ λογισμὸς, mens, ratio*. **A. 1.** The general power of perception and thought, *the reason, intellect, mind* (syn.: *mens, ratio, ingenium*), *δ νοῦς*: *cogito cum meo animo*, Plant. Most. 3, 2, 13; so Ter. Ad. 3, 4, 55: *cum animis vestris cogitare*, Cic. Agr. 2, 24: *recordari cum animo*, id. Clu. 25, 70; and without cum: *animus meditari*, Nep. Ages. 4, 1; cf. id. Ham. 4, 2: *cogitare volvereque animo*, Suet. Vesp. 5: *animus cogitare*, Vulg. Eccl. 37, 9: *statuere apud animum*, Liv. 34, 2: *proposui in animo meo*, Vulg. Eccl. 1, 12: *bisi me animus fallit, hi sunt, etc.* Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 23: *in dubio est animus*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 31; id. ib. prol. 1; cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 20: *animus ad se ipsum advocamus*, Cic. Tusc. 1, 31, 75: *lumen animi, ingenii consilique tui*, id. Rep. 6, 12 al.—For the sake of rhet. fullness, *animus* often has a synonym joined with it: *Mens et animus et consilium et sententia civitatis posita est in legibus*, Cic. Clu. 146: *magnum cui mentem animumque Naturae inspirat vates*, Verg. A. 6, 11: *complecti animo et cogitatione*, Cic. Off. 1, 32, 117; id. de Or. 1, 2, 6; *animis et cogitatione comprehendere*, id. Fl. 27, 66: *cum omnia ratione animoque lustratis*, id. Off. 1, 17, 56: *animorum ingeniorumque naturae quoddam quasi pabulum consideratio naturae*, id. Ac. 2, 41, 127.—Hence the expressions: *agitatio animi, attentio, contentio; animi adversio; applicatio animi; iudicium, opinio animorum, etc.* (v. these vv.); and *animus advertere, adungere, adplicare, adpellere, inducere, etc.* (v. these vv.).—**2.** Of particular faculties of mind, *the memory*: *etiam nunc Scripta illa dicta sunt in animo Chrysidis*, Ter. And. 1, 5, 46: *Imprimi, quasi ceram, animum putamus etc.* (an idea of Aristotle's), Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 61: *ex animo effluere*, id. de Or. 2, 74, 300: *omnia fert aetas, animum quoque; . . . Nunc oblita mihi tot carmina*, Verg. E. 9, 51.—**3.** *Conscientia* (physically considered) or *the vital power*, on which conscientia depends (= conscientia, q. v. II. A., or anima, q. v. II. E.); *vae miserae mihi. Animo malest: aquam velim, I'm fainting, my wits are going*, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 6; id. Curc. 2, 3, 33: *reliquit animus Sextium gravibus acceptis vulneribus*, Caes. B. G. 6, 38: *Una eademque via sanguis animusque sequuntur*, Verg. A. 10, 457: *animusque reliquit euntem*, Ov. M. 10, 459: *nisi sit timor abstulit omnem Sensum animumque*, id. ib. 14, 177: *Inqui deinde animo et submitti genui coepit*, Curt. 4, 6, 20: *repente animo linqui solebat*, Suet.

Caes. 45: *ad recreandos defectos animo pulejo*, Plin. 20, 14, 54, § 152.—**4.** *The conscience*, in mal. part. (v. conscientia, II. B. 2. b.); *cum conscius ipse animus se remordet*, Lucr. 4, 1135: *quos conscius animus exagitat*, Sall. C. 14, 3: *suae male cogitationes conscientiae animi terrent*, Cic. Sex. Rosc. 67.—**5.** In Plaut. very freq., and once also in Cic. meton. for *iudicium, sententia, opinio, judgment*; mostly *meo quidem animo* or *meo animo, according to my mind, in my opinion*, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 17: *e meo quidem animo aliquanto facias rectius, si, etc.*, id. Aul. 3, 6, 3: *meo quidem animo, hic tibi hodie eventit bonus*, id. Bacch. 1, 1, 69; so id. Aul. 3, 5, 4; id. Curc. 4, 2, 28; id. Bacch. 3, 2, 10; id. Ep. 1, 2, 8; id. Poen. 1, 2, 23; id. Rud. 4, 4, 94; Cic. Sest. 22: *edepol lenones meo animo novisti*, Plaut. Curc. 4, 2, 19: *nisi, ut meus est animus, fieri non posse arbitrator*, id. Cist. 1, 1, 5 (cf.: *EX MEI ANIMI SENTENTIA*, Inscr. Orell. 3665: *ex animi tui sententia*, Cic. Off. 3, 29, 108).—**6.** *The imagination, the fancy* (for which Cic. often uses *cogitatio*, as Ac. 2, 15, 48): *cerno animo sepultam patriam, miseros atque insepultos cervos civium*, Cic. Cat. 4, 6, 11: *ingere animo iubebat aliquem etc.*, id. Sen. 12, 41: *Fingite animis; litterae enim sunt cogitationes nostrae, et quae volunt, sic intuentur, ut ea cernimus, quae videmus*, id. Mil. 29, 79: *Nihil animo videre poterant*, id. Tusc. 1, 16, 38.—**B.** *The power of feeling, the sensibility, the heart, the feelings, affections, inclinations, disposition, passions* (either honorable or base; syn.: *sensus, affectus, pectus, cor*), *δ θυμός*. **1. a.** In gen., *heart, soul, spirit, feeling, inclination, affection, passion*: *Medea, animo aegra, amore saevo saucia*, Enn. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22 (cf. Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 36: *animus hercle homo suo est miser*): *tu si animum vicisti potius quam animus te, est quo gaudeas, etc.*, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 27-29: *harum scelera et lacrumae confictae dolis Redducunt animum aegrotum ad misericordiam*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 27: *Quo genuit conversi animi (sunt)*, Verg. A. 2, 73: *Hoc fetu concessi animi*, id. ib. 9, 498; 4, 510: *animus offendere*, Cic. Lig. 4; id. Deiot. 33; so Vulg. Gen. 26, 35.—*Mens and animus* are often conjoined and contrasted, *mind and heart* (cf. the Homeric *κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν, in mind and heart*): *mentem atque animum delectat suum, entertains his mind and delights his heart*, Enn. ap. Cell. 19, 10: *Satin tu sanus mentis aut animi tui?* Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 53: *mala mens, malus animus, bad mind, bad heart*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 137: *animus et mentem meam ipsa cogitatio hominum excellentium conformabam*, Cic. Arch. 6, 14: *Nec vero corpori soli subveniendum est, sed menti atque animo multo magis*, id. Sen. 11, 36: *ut omnium mentes animosque perturbaret*, Caes. B. G. 1, 39; 1, 21: *Istuc mens animusque fert*, Hor. Ep. 1, 14, 8: *Stare Socrates dicitur tamquam quodam recessu mentis atque animi facto a corpore*, Gell. 2, 1; 15, 2, 7.—And very rarely with this order inverted: *Jam vero animum ipsum mentemque hominis, etc.*, Cic. N. D. 2, 59, 147: *mente animoque nobiscum agunt*, Tac. G. 29: *quem nobis animum, quas mentes imprecentur*, id. H. 1, 84; and sometimes pleon. without such distinction: *in primis regina quietum Accipit in Teucros animum mentemque benignam, a quiet mind and kindly heart*, Verg. A. 1, 304; so, *pravitas animi atque ingenii*, Vell. 2, 112, 7 (for *mens et animus, etc.*, in the sense of *thought*, used as a pleonasm, v. supra, II. A. 1.); *Verum animus ubi semel se cupiditate devinxit mala, etc.*, Ter. Heaut. 1, 2, 34: *animus perturbatus et incitatus nec cohibere se potest, nec quo loco vult insistere*, Cic. Tusc. 4, 18, 41: *animus comprimit*, id. ib. 2, 22, 53: *animus alius ad alia vitia propensor*, id. ib. 4, 37, 81; id. ad Q. Fr. 1.1: *sed quid ego hic animo lamentor*, Enn. Ann. 6, 40: *tremere animo*, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4: *ingentes animo concipit iras*, Ov. M. 1, 166: *exultare animo*, id. ib. 6, 514.—So often ex *animus, from the heart, from the bottom of one's heart, deeply, truly, sincerely*: *Paulum interesse censes ex animo omnia facias an de industria? From your heart or with some design*, Ter. And. 4, 4, 55; id. Ad. 1, 1, 47: *nisi quod tibi bene ex animo volo*, id. Heaut. 5, 2, 6: *verbum*

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los, who hospitably entertained Aeneas, Verg. A. 4, 9 et saep.; Ov. M. 13, 632; cf. Lycophr. Cassandr. 570.

1. Anna, ae, f., אַנָּה (cf. Gesen. Gesch. Hebr. Spr. p. 228), the sister of Dido, Verg. A. 4, 9 et saep.; Ov. H. 7, 191; Sil. 8, 55 al.

2. Anna Perenna, ae, f., an old Italian goddess, the protector or bestower of the returning year (acc. to Macr. S. 1, 12, offerings were made to her, ut *annare perennareque* commode liceat, and hence her name); cf. Inscr. Orell. II. 1847; II. p. 412; in later times she was identified with I. Anna; cf. Ov. F. 3, 654; Sil. 8, 50 sq.

annālis, e, adj. [annus]. **I.** Continuing a year, annual: tempus, cursus, Varr. R. R. 1, 27, 1; so Dig. 14, 2, 1; 38, 17, 6. — **II.** A. Relating to the year or the age: Lex Villia Annalis, the law passed B.C. 180 by L. Villius, which determined the age necessary for election to an office of state for the quaestorship, 31; for the office of aedile, 37; for the praetorship, 40; and for the consulship, 43 years; legibus annalibus grandiorum aetatem ad consulatum constituebant, Cic. Phil. 5, 17; cf.: eo anno (573 A.U.C.) rogatio primum lata est ab L. Villio tribuno plebis, quot annos nati quemque magistratum petere caperentur. Inde cognomen familiae inditum, ut annales appellarentur, Liv. 40, 44; cf. also Cic. de Or. 2, 65. — **B.** annālis, is (abl. reg. annali, Cic. Brut. 15, 58; Nep. Hann. 13, 1; but annalei, Varr. ap. Charis. 1, 17, p. 97; annale, Ascon. ad Cic. Pis. 22, 52; v. Neue, Forment. I. p. 224), subst. m. (sc. liber), most freq. in plur.: **annāles**, ium (sc. libri), an historical work, in which the occurrences of the year are chronologically recorded, chronicles, annals (diff. from *historia*, a philosophical narration following the internal relation of events, Ver. Fl. ap. Gell. 5, 18; cf. Cic. Or. 20).

1. Spec., from the most ancient per. down to the time of the Gracchi, when a literature had been formed, each pontifex maximus wrote down the occurrences of his year on tablets, which were hung up in his dwelling for the information of the public. Such tablets, accordingly, received the name of *Annales Maximi* (not to be confounded with the *Libri Pontificales* sive *Pontificii*, which contained instructions and liturgies for the holy rites). See the class. passages, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 51; id. Rep. 1, 10; Fest. s. v. *maximi*, and of Creuz. ad Cic. N. D. 1, 30; id. Leg. 1, 2; Niebuhr, Rom. Hist. 1, 277 sq. From these sources the Rom. hist. drew, and hence called their works, in gen., *Annales*. The most renowned among the annalists of the ancient period are Q. Fabius Pictor, M. Porcius Cato, and L. Calpurnius Piso (cf. Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 51); in the time of the emperors, Tacitus named one of his hist. works *Annales*, since in it the history of Rome, from the death of Aug. until the time of Nero, was given acc. to the *annual* succession of events; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 255 sq.; 301 sq.; 313 sq.; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 333, 1. — *Annalis* in sing. Cic. Att. 12, 23; id. Brut. 15; Nep. Hann. 13, 1; Plin. 7, 28, 29; § 101. — *Adj.*, with *liber*, Ver. Fl. in the above-cited passage, and Quint. 6, 3, 68. — **2.** In gen., *records, archives, history*: *carminibus antiquis, quod unum apud illos memoriae et annalium genus est*, Tac. G. 2; *annalibus traditum (est) coram rege*, Vulg. Esth. 2, 23; *annales priorum temporum*, ib. ib. 6, 1. — **C.** *annālia*, ium, n., a festival observed at the beginning of the year, Inscr. Grut. 116, 2.

annārius, a, um, adj. [id.], relating to the appointed year: *annaria lex dicebatur ab antiquis, quā finiuntur anni magistratus capiendi*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.; lex, Lampr. Com. 2; Arn. 2, p. 91.

annascor, v. *agnascor*.

an-nāto (better *adn-*), āre, v. n. **I.** To swim to or toward: *ei insulae crocodilli non adnātant*, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 93; Jan here reads *adnāt*; Sil. 10, 610. — With *ad*: *ad manum hominis adnatate*, Plin. 9, 29, 46, § 87; 9, 10, 12, § 98. — **II.** To swim along by or by the side of: *comes lateri adnatat*, Sen. Agam. 452.

an-nāvigo (better *adn-*), āre, v. n., to sail to or toward, to come to by ship. **a.** *Absol.*: tres (pyramides) sane conspicuae undique adnavigantibus, Plin. 36, 12, 16,

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§ 76. — **b.** With *quo*: *quo cum adnavigasset*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 11.

anne, v. I. an. I. F.

an-nēcto (better *adn-*), nexui, nexum, 3, v. a., to tie or bind to, to connect, *annez.* **I.** Lit.: (animum) corporibus nostris, *Lucr. 3, 688: *funiculus scapham adnexam trahebat*, Cic. Inv. 2, 51; *ad linguam stomachus adnectitur*, id. N. D. 2, 54; Sall. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 770: *adnexa (rats) erat vinculis*, Liv. 21, 28; *continenti adnexuit*, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 117, where Jan reads *adjectit*: *epistulae adnexae pedibus columbarum*, id. 10, 37, 53, § 110; Suet. Oth. 12: *remedia corporibus aegrorum, to apply*, Val. Max. 2, 5 *fin.* — **II.** Trop.: *rebus praesentibus adnectit futuras*, Cic. Off. 1, 4; *aliquod membrum adnexum orationi*, id. Inv. 1, 18; cf. id. Top. 13.

annellus, v. *anellus*.

* **annexo** (*adn-*), ōnis, f. [annecto], a tying or binding to, a connecting, Pall. Mart. 10, 36.

1. annexus (*adn-*), a, um, Part. of *annecto*.

* **2. annexus** (*adn-*), ūs, m. [annecto], a tying or binding to, a connection: *Cremona annexu connubiisque gentium floruit*, Tac. H. 3, 34.

Annianus, a, um, adj. **I.** Of or pertaining to *Annii* or *Annia*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46. — **II.** The name of a Roman poet under the emperors *Antonine* and *Adrian*, Gell. 7, 7; 20, 8; cf. Bähr, Rom. Gesch. 1, 17 and 194; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 349, 3.

Annibal, v. *Hannibal*.

Annicerii, Grum, m., = Ἀννικέριαι, a philosophical sect of Cyrene, so called from its founder *Anniceris*, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 116.

an-nicto (better *adn-*), āre, v. n., to wink with the eyes, to wink or blink to or at: *alii adnūtat, alii adnūctat*, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 19 Rib.).

annicūlus, a, um, adj. [annus], a year old, of a year, or a yearling (not in Cic.; freq. in Vulg.): *nucēs*, Cato, R. R. 17, 2 Schneid.; *taurus*, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 12; *vituli*, Vulg. Micah, 6, 6; *agnus*, ib. Ex. 12, 5; *ovis*, ib. Lev. 14, 10; *capra*, ib. ib. 15, 27; *vinum*, Varr. R. R. 1, 65; *virgo vix annicula*, *Nep. Att. 19, 4; *aetas*, Col. 7, 9, 2 al.

annifer, fera, ferum, adj. [annus-fero] (only in Plin. H. N.). **I.** Bearing fruit the whole year: *Citreae et Junipirus et flex anniferae habentur*, Plin. 16, 26, 44, § 107. — **II.** Producing annually a new stalk (in Theophrast. ἐπετεροκάρλα), Plin. 19, 7, 36, § 121, where Jan reads *seminifer*.

an-nihilo (*adn-*), āre, v. a., to bring to nothing, to annihilate; introd. by Jerome: *nullificasti seu adnihilasti vel adnullasti*, Hier. Ep. 135 *fin.*

1. annisus (*adn-*), a, um, Part. of *annitor*.

* **2. annisus** (*adn-*), ūs, m. [annitor], a striving, exertion: *ut alieno adjuventur adnisu*, Symm. Ep. 5, 74.

an-nitor (better *adn-*), nīsus or nīsus, 3, v. dep. **I.** Lit., to press upon or against, to lean upon; with *ad* or *dat.* (most freq. after the commencement of the Aug. per.): *natura ad aliquod tanquam adminiculum adnītur*, Cic. Lael. 23, 88: *hasta ingenti adnixa columnae*, Verg. A. 12, 92: *stant longis adnixa hastis*, id. ib. 9, 229: *Latona oleae adnisa*, Tac. A. 3, 61. — **II.** Trop., to take pains about something, to exert one's self, strive; constr. with *ut* or *ne*, or a gerund with *ad* (mostly prose). (a) With *ut* or *ne*: *quo mihi acrius adnītendum est*, ut, etc., Sall. J. 85, 6; Liv. 6, 6: *omni ope adnisi sunt*, ut, etc., id. 8, 16; 22, 58; Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 186: *omni ope adniti, ne quis e plebe, etc.*, Plin. Pan. 25 *fin.* — (β) *Ad ea patrandā omnis civitas summo studio adnītebatur*, Sall. J. 43, 4; Liv. 27, 14. — Other constructions: (γ) With *de*: *nisi Bibulus adnīteretur de triumpho*, Cic. Att. 6, 8; Liv. 5, 25. — (δ) With *pro*: *patres non temere pro ullo aequae adnisi sunt*, Liv. 2, 61. — (ε) With *acc.* of *proxi.*, Plin. Ep. 6, 18. — (ζ) With *inf.*: *adnītentibus retinere morem*, Tac. H. 4, 8; 5, 8. — (η) *Absol.*: *adnītente Crasso*, Sall. C. 19, 1; so id. J. 85, 47; Liv. 21, 8.

* **adnītendus**, a, um, in pass. signif.: *si in concordia adnītendā* (i. e. procurandā), Gell. 2, 12, 5.

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Annii, ii, m., name of a Roman gens, e. g. T. Annius Milo, T. Annius Camber, P. Annius Asellus al. — Hence, *Annianus*, v. *Annianus*, I.

anniversariē, adv., v. *anniversarius*.

anniversarius, a, um, adj. [annus-vertō], that returns, happens, is used, etc., every year, returning or renewed annually, annual, yearly: *sacra*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 39: *Ecce solemnitas Domini est in Silo anniversaria*, Vulg. Jud. 21, 19: *festi dies*, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48 *fin.*: (caeli) vicissitudines, the changes of the seasons of the year, id. N. D. 2, 38, 97; Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 4: *arma*, Liv. 4, 45; so, *hostes*, Flor. 1, 12: *valetudines*, Suet. Aug. 81: *pervigilium*, id. Galb. 4 al. — *Adv.*: **anniversariē**, annually, Aug. Ep. 118 *fin.*

1. annixus (*adn-*), a, um, Part. of *annitor*.

* **2. annixus** (*adn-*), ūs, v. 2. *annisus*.

1. an-no (better *adn-*), āre, v. n. **I.** To swim to, toward, or along; constr. with the *dat.*, *ad*, or *acc.* (a) With *dat.*: *terrae*, Verg. A. 6, 358: *ei insulae crocodilli non adnāt*, Plin. 8, 25, 38, § 93 Jan. — (β) With *ad*: *ad litus*, Gell. 7, 8, 7. — (γ) With *acc.*: *pauci milites, qui naves adnare possent*, Caes. B. C. 2, 44. — *Absol.*: *plures adnabant thynni*, *Hor. S. 2, 5, 44. — **B.** Trop.: *quod ubique gentium est, ad eam urbem posset adnare, come to, approach*, Cic. Rep. 2, 4. — **II.** To swim with or along with: *pedites adnantes equis*, Tac. A. 14, 29.

* **2. anno**, āre, v. a. [annus], to pass or live through a year, Macr. S. 1, 12; cf. *Anno*.

3. Anno, v. *Hanno*.

an-nōdo (better *adn-*), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to cut off knots, to cut away suckers or shoots of the vine, in the lang. of gardening and the vintage, Col. 4, 22, 4 Schneid.; for which, as also in id. 4, 24, 10 al., other edd. have *āmodo*.

annōminatio, v. *agnominatio*.

annon, v. I. an. I. E.

annona, ae, f. [from *annus*, as *pomona* from *pomum*]. **I.** In gen., the yearly produce, the annual income of natural products, in the widest sense (cf.: *cibaria annua*, Cato, R. R. 60): *vectigal novum ex salariā annonā*, Liv. 29, 37: *lactis*, Col. 8, 17, 13: *musti*, id. 3, 21, 6; 3, 3, 10. — **II.** Esp. **A.** Means of subsistence, and, for the most part, corn or grain: *annona nisi in calamitate pretium non habet*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 98: *vilitas annonae ex summā inopiā et caritate rei frumentariae consecuta est*, id. Imp. Pomp. 15, 44: *uberrius ager ad varietates annonae horreum populi Romani fore videbatur*, Liv. 7, 31: *clausis annonae subsidiis*, Tac. H. 3, 48 *fin.*: *provincia annonae fecunda*, id. ib. 1, 11; cf. Suet. Aug. 18: *annonae curam agere*, id. Claud. 18; cf. id. Tib. 8: *praebant annonam regi*, Vulg. 3 Reg. 4, 7; ib. 4 Reg. 25, 30; ib. Dan. 1, 5 al. — Sometimes contrasted with *frumentum*, as provisions in gen.: *copia frumenti et annona tolerabilis rerum aliarum, a supply*, Liv. 35, 44. — **B.** I. Meton., the price of grain or other food: *quom carā annona sit*, Plant. Capt. 3, 1, 35; id. Stich. 1, 3, 25; Ter. And. 4, 4, 7; Cic. Div. 2, 27 *fin.*: *annona est gravis*, Plant. Stich. 4, 2, 53; so Suet. Aug. 25: *incendere annonam*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 16: *jam ad denarios quinquaginta in singulos modios annonae pervenerat*, Caes. B. C. 1, 52: *nilul mutavit annona*, Liv. 5, 12 (cf. id. 2, 34: *annona vetus*): *annona acris*, Tac. A. 4, 6: *gravitas annonae*, id. ib. 6, 13: *in annonae difficultatibus*, Suet. Aug. 41: *annona macelli*, id. Tib. 34. — **2.** Trop., the prices, the market: *qui homines probi essent, esset is annona vilior*, Plant. Mil. 3, 1, 140: *Vilis amicorum est annona, bonis ubi quid deest, cheap indeed is the market of friendship*, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 24: *his opibus nunquam cara est annona veneni*, Juv. 9, 100. — Hence sometimes, **C.** *Dearness*: *cena hac annona est sine sacris hereditas, at the present (i. e. high) market-price, at the present dear rate*, Plant. Trin. 2, 4, 83: *ob annonae causam*, Cic. Dom. 5. — **D.** In milit. lang., provisions, supplies: *necessitas annonam pariter et arma portandi*, Veg. Mil. 1, 19: *annona decem et septem dierum*, Amm. 17, 9. — Hence, meton., the leaves of bread themselves, rations (in this sense only in the plur.): *ceteri annonas binas aut ternas ac-*

cupiebant, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 42; cf. Cod. Th. 7, 5. — **E.** Personified, the goddess of the yearly produce: ANNONAE SANCTAE AELIVS VITALIO, etc., Inscr. Orell. 1810.

annōnārius, a, um, *adj.* [annona], of or pertaining to provisions: frumentum, ceteraque annonariae species, Veg. Mil. 3, 3; caesa, Dig. 49, 14, 46.

* **annōnōr**, āri, v. *dep.* [id.], to collect provisions, Capitol. Gord. 29.

annōsitas, ātis, *f.* [annosus], fullness of years, *old age* (post-class.), Cod. Th. 12, 1, 113; Aug. Ep. 261.

annōsus, a, um, *adj.* [annus], of many years, *aged, old* (a favorite word of the Aug. poets and post-Aug. prose writers): anus, Ov. F. 2, 571; vetustas, id. Tr. 5, 2, 11; merum, Tib. 3, 6, 58; brachia, Verg. A. 6, 282; robur, id. ib. 4, 441; ornus, id. ib. 10, 766 al.; cornix, Hor. C. 3, 17, 13; palatum, id. S. 2, 3, 274; volumina vatum, id. Ep. 2, 1, 26 (not elsewhere): gens, quos Hyperboreos appellaverit, annoso degit aevo, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 89; 24, 1, 1, § 2. — *Comp.*, Aug. Conf. 1, 7. — *Sup.*, Aug. Ep. 3, 1 *fin.* al.

annōtāmentum (adn-), ōnis, *n.* [annoto], a remark, annotation (perh. only in Gell.), Gell. 1, 7, 18; 1, 17, 2.

annōtātiō (adn-), ōnis, *f.* [id.], a noting down in writing, a remark, annotation (post-Aug.). **I.** In gen.: a te librum meum cum adnotationibus tuis expecto, Plin. Ep. 7, 20; Gell. praef. — **II.** Esp. **A.** In the jurists, the registering of a person among the accused, Dig. 48, 17, 4. — **B.** A rescript of the emperor, signed with his own hand, Cod. Th. Fragm. 1, 2, 1.

annōtātiuncula (adn-), ae, *f. dim.* [annotatio], a brief annotation (only in Gell.), Gell. 19, 7, 12; 19, 17, 21 *fin.*

annōtātōr (adn-), ōris, *m.* [annoto]. **I.** An observer, remarker (post-Aug.): Non ante medium diem distentus solitaria cenā spectator adnotatorque convivis tuis immineas, Plin. Pan. 49. — **II.** In the jurists, the controller of the annual income, Cod. Th. 12, 6, 3.

* **annōtātus** (adn-), ūs, *m.* [id.], a remark, mention: mortes dignae adnotatu, Val. Max. 9, 12, 1.

annōtinus, a, um, *adj.* [from annus, as dutinus from diu], a year old, of last year (only in prose and rare): cum annotinis (navibus), Caes. B. G. 5, 8 (the paraphrast: σὺν ταῖς τοῦ πρὸς θεὸν ἔτους); ungues, Col. 4, 24, 8; novus fructus cum annotino, Plin. 16, 26, 44, § 107.

annōtō (better adn-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to put a note to something, to write down something, to note down, remark, comment on (only in post-Aug. prose, like its derivatives annotatio, annotator, annotationem, etc.). **I. A.** In gen.: ut meminisset atque adnotaret, quid et quando et cui dedisset, Col. 12, 3, 4; in scriptis adnotare quaedam ut tumida, Plin. Ep. 9, 26, 5; liber legebatur, adnotabatur, id. ib. 3, 5, 10; so Suet. Gram. 24: quā in re et aliud adnotare succurrit, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 157: quod annales adnotavere, id. 34, 6, 11, § 24: de quibus in orthographiā pauca adnotabo, Quint. 1, 14, 7 al. — Hence, **B.** = animadvertere, to observe, perceive: cum adnotasset insculptum monumento militem Gallum, etc., Suet. Ner. 41. — **C.** Adnotare librum, to give a book some title, to entitle, denominate: ausus est libros suos φιλολογίαις adnotare, Lact. 5, 3 *fin.* — **D.** Annotari, to be distinguished, noted for something: haec litora pisce nobili adnotatur, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 60. — **II.** Judic. t. t. **A.** To enter or register an absent person among the accused: absens requirendus, adnotandus est: in copiam sui praestet, Dig. 48, 17, 1. — **B.** To note or designate one, already condemned, for punishment: quos, quia civis Romani erant, adnotavi in urbem remittendos, Plin. Ep. 10, 97; so id. ib. 3, 16; 7, 20; id. Pan. 56 Schwarz; Suet. Calig. 27.

annūalis, e, *adj.* [annus], a year old (post-class. and rare): agni, Paul. Sent. 3, 7: cum operario annuati, *Vulg. Eccli. 37, 14.

annūbilo (better adn-), āre, v. a., to involve in clouds, to overcast: velis adnubilat aura secundis, Stat. S. 5, 1, 146. — Trop., to obscure: virtutem, Amm. 27, 6.

annūlāris, annūlārius, annūlātus, annūlus, v. anulāris, etc.

an-nullo (better adn-), āvi, 1, v. a. [ad-nullus; to annihilate, annul (eccl. Lat.): adnullabunt substantiam, Vulg. Eccli. 21, 5: adnullabitur superbia, ib. ib.; v. annihilō.

annūmērātiō (adn-), ōnis, *f.* [annumero], a numbering, counting: dierum, Dig. 27, 1, 13.

an-nūmērō (better adn-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I. A.** Lit., to count to, to count out to, to put to a person's account: mihi talentum argenti adnumerat, Plaut. Merc. prol. 88: argentum, *Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 15: et reddere pecuniam mulieri, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17, 56: senatus singulos denarios alicui, id. Verr. 2, 3, 84: non adnumerare verba sed appendere, id. Opt. Gen. 5: cuique sua, Col. 12, 3, 4. — **B.** To add to, to include with, reckon with. (a) With *dat.*: his libris adnumerandi sunt sex de re publicā, Cic. Div. 2, 1: his duobus adnumeratur nemo tertius, id. Brut. 57; so Ov. P. 4, 16, 4; Tac. H. 4, 5; Vulg. 1 Reg. 18, 27. — (β) With *in*: in grege adnumeror, I am counted with, numbered with, the multitude, Cic. Rosc. Am. 32; Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 20; Vulg. Heb. 7, 6. — Also (γ) With *inter*: servos inter urbanos, Dig. 32, 97. — (δ) With *cum* (eccl. Lat.): adnumeratus est cum undecim apostolis, Vulg. Act. 1, 26. — In Plin. also, to give the number of something: Mandorum nomen iis dedit trecentosque eorum vicos adnumerat, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 29. — **II.** Trop. **A.** To attribute, impute to (only post-class.): imperitia culpae est adnumeranda, Dig. 19, 2, 9. — * **B.** To reckon for, consider equal to: agni chordi duo pro uno ove adnumerantur, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 5.

annūntiātiō (adn-), not **annūnciātiō** (adn-), ōnis, *f.* [annuntio], an announcing, announcement, annunciation (eccl. and late Lat.), Vulg. 1 Joan. 1, 5; 3, 11; Lact. 4, 21; Aug. Sermon. Sanct. 18; Arn. 7, p. 248.

annūntiātōr (adn-), not **annūnciātōr** (adn-), ōris, *m.* [id.], an announcer (eccl. Lat.), *Vulg. Act. 17, 18; Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 7; Aug. Sermon. Sanct. 14.

an-nūntio (better adn-), not **annūncio** (adn-), āre, v. a., to announce, make known, relate, proclaim (post-Aug. and mostly eccl., very freq. in Vulg.). **A.** With *acc.* and *inf.*: adnuntiare exanimatum illum, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 174. — **B.** With *quod*: adnuntiauit ei, quod occidisset Saul sacerdotem, Vulg. 1 Reg. 22, 21. — **C.** With *ut* and *subj.*: genibus adnuntiabant, ut praenitentiam agerent, Vulg. Act. 26, 20; 17, 30. — **D.** With *acc.*: adnuntiabo veritatem tuam, I will declare, Vulg. Psa. 88, 2: adnuntia regnum Dei, preach, ib. Luc. 9, 60: qui Evangelium adnuntiant, ib. 1 Cor. 9, 14: adnuntiantes Dominum Jesum, ib. Act. 11, 21; so, sic adnuntiabat, App. M. 8 *init.* — **E.** With *acc.* and *dat.*: bona regi adnuntiauit, Vulg. 2 Par. 18, 12; ib. Isa. 42, 9; ib. Joan. 4, 25. — **F.** With *de*: adnuntiantes ei de puteo, Vulg. Gen. 26, 32; ib. Job. 36, 33; ib. Joan. 16, 25; ib. Rom. 15, 21.

annūntius (adn-), not **annūncius** (adn-), ū, *m.* [annuntio], that announces or makes known (late Lat.): signum, App. de Deo Socr. p. 52, 28; Ambros. Hexaem. 5, 9.

an-nūo (better adn-), ūi (ūvi, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 882 P.), ātum, 3, v. n. [nūo, whence nutum; Gr. νῆω; cf. abnuo], to nod to, to nod. **I.** In gen.: ne illa ulli homini nūtet, nūctet, adnūat, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 39: adnuerunt sociis, Vulg. Luc. 5, 7: simul ac adnūisset, at the first nod, Cic. Quint. 5: adnūentibus ac vocantibus suis evadit, Liv. 1, 12: adnūt, et totum nutu tremefecit Olympum, Verg. A. 9, 106; to ask by a wink or nod (opp. renuo), Tac. A. 15, 58. — **II.** Esp. **A.** To give assent or approval by nodding, to nod assent to, to approve, favor, allow, grant, promise to do (constr. with *dat.* of person, or with *acc.* of thing and *dat.* of person; opp. abnuo, to dissent, refuse): daturine estis an non? adnūent, Plaut. Truc. prol. 4: adnūo Terram intuens modeste, *Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 32: id quoque toto capite adnūt, Cic. de Or. 2, 70, 285; id. Phil. 13, 3: non adversata petenti Adnūt, Verg. A. 4, 125: audacibus adnue coeptis, be favorable to, smile on our undertakings, id. G. 1, 40; id. A. 9, 625; Plin. Ep. 1, 22 *fin.*: amicitias adnūere, Vulg. 2 Macc. 14, 20: Adnūt precibus Lysiae, ib. ib. 11, 16: Omnia omnibus adnūt, Cat. 61, 159. — With *acc.* of thing: quod cum rex adnūisset, Vulg. 2 Macc.

4, 10. — With *acc.* and *inf.*: adnūvit se necum decernere ferre, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 882 P.: ego autem venturum adnūo, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 9; Liv. 28, 17; Verg. A. 11, 20. — **B.** Adnūere alicui aliquid; poet., to promise or grant something to one: caeli quibus adnūat arcem, Verg. A. 1, 250: sin nostrum adnūerit nobis Victoria Martem, shall grant us a successful engagement, id. ib. 12, 187: ni divūm pater adnūisset rebus Aeneae potiore ductos alite muros, Hor. G. 4, 6, 22: adnūite nutum nūmenque vestrum invictum Campanis, give your assent, etc., Liv. 7, 30. — **C.** To designate a person or thing. (a) By a nod: quos iste adnūerat, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 61. — (β) By a wink: quae adnūt oculo, Vulg. Pro. 10, 10; so *absol.*: adnūunt oculis, they make signs with their eyes, ib. Psa. 34, 19; ib. Prov. 6, 13; ib. Eccli. 27, 25. — (γ) By the hand: adnūens eis manu, ut tacerent, Vulg. Act. 12, 17: adnūt manu ad plebem, ib. ib. 21, 40. — Hence, in gen., to indicate, declare: falsa adnūere, Tac. A. 14, 60.

annus, i, *m.* [acc. to some, as Corssen, Beitr. 16, for am-nus, from 2. an-am; or acc. to others, directly from 2. anus, a ring, and kindred to the form appearing in ἐπι-αυτός, δι-εως, περι-εως]. **I.** Lit., a circuit, circular course, periodical return: tempus a brumā ad brumam, dum sol redit, vocatur annus; quod, ut parvi circuli anuli, sic magni dicebantur circites anni, unde annus, Varr. L. L. 6, § 8 Müll.; cf. for the same idea: circum tribus actis annis, Lucr. 5, 883: anno, qui solstitiali circumagitur orbe, Liv. 1, 19; 6, 1: quae (stellae) volvunt magnos in magnis orbibus annos, Lucr. 5, 644; so Verg. A. 1, 234: multis solis reduntibus annis, Lucr. 1, 311; so Verg. A. 8, 47: cf. also Voss ad Verg. G. 2, 402; and the Heb. חֹדֶשׁ = month, from חָשַׁב = to renew; hence, a year (consisting among the Rom. orig. of ten months, ending with Dec. and beginning with Mart., but from the time of Numa of twelve); annos sexaginta natus, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 10: principio circum tribus actis impiger annis, Floret equus, Lucr. 5, 881: tempora mutare annorum, the seasons, id. 2, 170: anni tempus, Varr. R. R. 1, 46: nemo est tami senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere, Cic. Sen. 7, 24: centum et septem complevit annos, id. ib. 5, 13 et saep.; anni fugaces, Hor. C. 2, 14, 1: anni mobiles, id. A. P. 167: annus piger, id. Ep. 1, 1, 21: anni breves, id. C. 4, 13, 23: per exactos annos, id. ib. 3, 22, 6: initio anni, id. 2, 52: principio anni, id. 2, 48: anno ineunte, Suet. Calig. 42; id. Tib. 54: anno exeunte, Cic. Div. 1, 25: extremo anno, Liv. 2, 64: extremi anni, Tac. A. 6, 27: anno circumacto, Liv. 6, 4: verente anno, Vulg. 2 Reg. 11, 1: annus totus, Hor. S. 2, 3, 1: annus solidus, a full year, Liv. 1, 19. — Poet., pleno anno, at the close of, Hor. C. 3, 18, 5; Plaut. Stich. 1, 1, 30; id. Men. 2, 1, 9: nondum centum et decem anni sunt, cum lata est lex, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 75: lex anno post quam lata sit abrogata, id. Corn. Fragm. ap. Orell. IV. 2, p. 448. — **B.** Adverb. phrases. **1.** Anno. **a.** A year ago, last year, ἑτεροῖς (for the most part ante-class.; not used by Cic.), Plaut. Am. prol. 91: quatuor minis ego emi istanc anno, id. Men. 1, 3, 22; id. Truc. 2, 4, 39: utrum anno an horno te abstuleris a viro, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 121, 8; so, ab anno priore, Vulg. 2 Cor. 8, 10; and: ab anno praeterito, ib. ib. 9, 2. — **b.** A full or whole year, Liv. 3, 39 *fin.*: corpus ejus matronae anno luxurante, Aur. Vict. Vir. ill. 10 *fin.* (in Livy, instead of it, annum; v. 2. infra). — **c.** In each year, yearly: uno boum jugo conseri anno quadragesima jugera, difficilis Tribena justum est, Plin. 18, 18, 48, § 173. — But in its freq. added when it is related how often a thing happened during the year, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 8: ter in anno, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46: semel in anno, Vulg. Heb. 9, 7 (cf.: semel per annum, ib. Ex. 30, 10) al. (but without *in*: ter et quater anno, Hor. C. 1, 31, 14: bis anno, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 184). — **2.** Annus, a year, during a whole year, matronae annum eum luxurante, Liv. 2, 7. — **3.** Ad annum, for the coming year, a year hence: faciendum est ad annum, Cic. de Or. 3, 24, 92: quem ad annum tribunalis plebis videbam fore, id. Att. 5, 2. — **4.** In annum.

a. For a year: prorogatum in annum im-

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perium est. Liv. 37, 2, 11: si quid Est (*gnaws*) animus, differt curandi tempus in annum? Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 39: provisae frugis in annum Copia, id. ib. 1, 18, 109.—**b.** In the next year, the next year: quod stercoreatione faciunt in annum segetes meliores, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 12.—**5.** Per annos, year by year, yearly: arva per annos mutant, et superest ager, Tac. G. 26; so, per omnes annos, Vulg. Lev. 16, 34; ib. Luc. 2, 41.—**6.** Omnibus annis, all the years, always, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 21.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Poet., a part of a year, a season of the year: nunc frondet silvae, nunc formosissimus annus, now the forest is clothed with verdure, now the year is most beautiful, Verg. E. 3, 57; so, pomifer annus, Hor. G. 3, 23, 8: hibernus annus, id. Epod. 2, 29: Pisaeumque domus non aestuat annum, i.e. the summer (in which season of the year the Olympic games were celebrated at Pisa), Stat. S. 1, 3, 8.—**B.** The produce of the year (poet. or in post-Aug. prose; cf. *annona*, I.), Luc. 9, 437: agricolae annum flevire, id. 3, 452; 3, 70; Stat. Th. 4, 710; Val. Fl. 5, 424: nec arare terram aut exspectare annum, Tac. G. 14, ubi v. Rup.; cf. Schwarz ad Plin. Pan. 29.—**C.** Time of life (poet.): Dum vernat sanguis, dum rugis integer annus, while your years are free from wrinkles, Prop. 5, 5, 59: vitae longus et annus erit, the years of life, id. 3, 7, 38.—**D.** In polit. life, the age to which one must attain in order to be appointed to an office (cf. *annalis*, II.): quod hoc honore me adfocistis primâ petitione, quod anno meo, Cic. Agr. 2, 2: subito reliquit annum suum seseque in annum proximum transtulit, id. Mil. 9, 24: qui anno suo perierit, id. ib. 9, 24; id. Att. 1, 1; id. Fam. 10, 25.—**E.** In astronomy: annus magnus or mundanus, the period of time in which the constellations return to the same place; acc. to Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 11, 15,000 years; v. Cic. N. D. 2, 20; Tac. Or. 16; and Madv. ad Cic. Fin. 2, 31, 102.

an-nūto (better *adn-*), *äre*, v. *freq.*, to nod often to to nod to (ante- and post-clav.): alii adnutat, alii adnictat, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 19 Rib.); Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 100; App. M. 10.

* **an-nūtrio** (better *adn-*), *äre*, v. a., to nourish or train up at or near to: arboribus vites, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 202.

annuus, a, um, *adj.* [annus]. **I.** That lasts a year or continues through a year, of a year's duration: penus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 45: tempus, Cic. Att. 6, 5: provincia, id. Fam. 15, 14 *fin.*: magistratus, Caes. B. G. 1, 16: reges, Nep. Hann. 7, 4: imperium, Tac. H. 3, 46 al.: spatium, Hor. C. 4, 5, 11: cultura, id. ib. 3, 24, 14: annui victus, Plin. 7, 46, 47, § 151 et saep.—**II.** That returns, recurs, or happens every year, yearly, annual. **A.** *Adj.*: annuo in cursu, Att. ap. Non. p. 20, 28: tempora, Lucr. 5, 618: commutationes, changes of the seasons, Cic. Inv. 1, 34: labor (agricolae), id. Verr. 2, 3, 48: plenitudo annuae messis, Vulg. Jer. 5, 24: deponit flavas annua terra comas, Tib. 2, 1, 48: annua magnae Sacra refer Cereri, Verg. G. 1, 338: annuus reditus non dabunt, Vulg. 1 Esdr. 4, 13: annua vice, annually, Plin. 28, 8, 27, § 92: annuis vicibus, id. 10, 20, 22, § 44 al.—Hence, **B.** *Subst.*: **annuum**, i, and more freq. in the *plur.*: **annua**, *örum*, n., an annuity, annual stipend, pension: publici servi annua accipiunt, Plin. Ep. 10, 40; Suet. Vesp. 18; id. Tib. 50; id. Gram. 3, 23: si cui annuum relictum fuerit, Dig. 33, 1, 14; 33, 1, 10.

† **anodynös** (-us), a, on (um), *adj.*, = *ἀνόδινος*, stilling pain: medicamentum, an anodyne, Cels. 5, 25; Caes. Aur. Tard. 1, 1; cf. id. ib. 2, 4: **anodynön**, i, n., Marc. Emp. 25.

† **anömälía**, ae, f., = *ἀνωμαλία*, in gram., irregularity, anomaly, Varr. L. L. 9, § 3 sq. Müll.

† **anömälös** (-us), a, on (um), *adj.*, = *ἀνωμαλός*, in gram., deviating from the general rule, irregular, anomalous, Diom. p. 314 P.; Prisc. p. 833 P.; Mart. Cap. 3, p. 71 al.

añónis, v. ononis.

añónomastos, on, *adj.* [*ἀνόνομastos*, unnamed], designation of one of the Æons: aeon, Valent. ap. Tert. adv. Valent. 35.

† **añónymós**, i, f., = *ἀνόνημος* (with-

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out name), the designation of a plant, Plin. 27, 4, 14, § 31.

anquina, ae, f., the rope by which the sail-yard is bound to the mast, Cinna ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 4, 7; so also Lucil. ap. Non. p. 536, 8.

an-qui-ro, quisivi, situm, 3, v. a. [2. *an-* and *quaero*], to seek on all sides, to look about for, to search after. **I.** Lit. and in gen.: anquirere est circum quaerere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.: anquirere aliquem, apud quem evomet virus, etc., Cic. Lael. 23, 87; so id. ib. 27, 102; id. Off. 1, 4, 11.—**B.** Trop., to inquire about, to examine into: aut anquirunt aut consultant, conducit id necne, Cic. Off. 1, 3, 9: anquirentibus nobis omnique acie ingenii contemplantibus, id. de Or. 1, 33; so id. Fat. 9; Tac. A. 12, 6 al.—**II.** Esp. in judic. lang. t. t. **A.** To institute a careful inquiry or examination: de perduellione, Liv. 6, 20: de morte alicujus, Tac. A. 3, 12.—**B.** To enter a complaint, to accuse one, with the word designating the punishment in the *abl.* or *gen.*: capite anquisitus, Liv. 8, 33: pecuniâ anquirere, id. 26, 3: cum capitis anquisissent, id. 2, 52; 26, 3.—Hence, **anquisitë**, *adv.*, carefully (only in Gell.): satis anquisite satisque sollicite, Gell. 1, 3, 9, where Hertz now reads *inquisite*.—**Comp.**: Theophrastus anquisitius super hac ipsa re et exactius pressusque quam Cicero disserit, Gell. 1, 3, 21, where Hertz now reads *inquisitius*.

anquisitio, *önis*, f. [anqui-ro, II.], a judicial indictment: anquisitionis M. Sergii, Varr. L. L. 6, § 90 and 92 Müll.

ansa, ae, f. [cf. *χαιβάνα*, and *prehendo*, *prehensum*, and *λαβή* from *λαβείν*], that by which something is taken hold of, a handle, haft; of a vessel, pitcher, vase, and the like. **I.** Lit., Cato, R. R. 113; Verg. E. 3, 45; 6, 17; Ov. M. 8, 653; id. H. 16, 252; Mart. 14, 106 al.—Of other things, e.g. of an iron handle of a door: ansa ostii, Petr. 96.—Of the loop on the edge of a sandal, through which the shoetie was drawn, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 12; so Tib. 1, 8, 14.—Of the handle of the rudder, the tiller, Vitr. 10, 8.—Of the cheeks of a balance in which the lever moves, Vitr. 10, 8.—In architecture, the cramp-iron or brace which holds several stones together, Vitr. 2, 8; Prop. 5, 1, 142.—**II.** Trop., as also the Gr. *λαβή*, handle, occasion, opportunity (rare, and in the class. per. only in Cic.): illum quaerere ansam, infectum ut faciat? Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 119: reprehensionis ansa, Cic. Planc. 34: controversiarum, id. Caecin. 6 *fin.*: ansas sermonis dare, id. Sest. 10: sibi tamquam ansas ad reprehendum dare, id. Am. 16, 59: alicui lucrandi ansam offerre, Amm. 28, 1.

Ansactus, v. Amsactus.

ansatus, a, um, *adj.* [ansa], furnished with or having a handle: capulae a capi-endo, quod ansatae, ut prehendi possint, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35: vas, Col. 9, 15: tela, darts having a thong, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 1 (Ann. v. 155 Vahl).—Also, *absol.*: ansatae (sc. hastae), Enn. ap. Non. p. 556, 25 (Ann. v. 176 Vahl): homo ansatus, a man with handles, i. e. with his arms a-kimbo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 7.

1. anser, *ëris*, usu m. [Sanscr. hasas; Gr. *χηνή*; Germ. Gans; Engl. gander; Erse, goss=goose] (f., Varr. R. R. 3, 10, 3; Col. 8, 14, 4; cf. Schneid. Gram. II. p. 7; Bentl. ad Hor. S. 2, 8, 88; Neue, Formenl. I. p. 612 sq.), a goose; sacred to Juno, and which preserved the Capitol in the Gallic war. Hence held in high honor by the Romans, Liv. 5, 47; Cic. Rosc. Am. 20; Plin. 10, 22, 26, § 81 al.—Anser Amyclaeus, the swan, into which Jupiter changed himself at Amyclae, Verg. Cir. 488.

2. Anser, *ëris*, m., a petulant and obscene poet (Ov. Tr. 2, 435), a friend of the triumvir Antonius, who presented him with an estate at Palernum (Cic. Phil. 13, 5). Acc. to Servius, Virgil makes a sportive allusion to him in Ecl. 9, 36: argutos inter strepere anser olores; cf. ore canorus Anseris inducto carmine cessit olor, Prop. 3, 32, 84, and Weich. Poet. Lat. pp. 159–167.

* **anserculus**, i, m. *dim.* [anser], a little goose, a gosling, Col. 8, 14, 7.

anserinus, a, um, *adj.* [id.], of or pertaining to geese: genus, Col. 8, 5, 10; Plin.

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10, 22, 29, § 56: pedes, id. 11, 47, 107, § 257: adeps, goose-grease, id. 30, 8, 22, § 133 al.: lana, down, Dig. 32, 68.

Ansibarii, *örum*, m., a Cheruscom-tribe on the western shore of the Weser, Tac. A. 13, 55; 13, 56; cf. Mann. Germ. 156 sq.

ansula, ae, f. *dim.* [ansa], a little handle: cymbii, App. M. 11, p. 258, 37.—A small ring or hook, App. M. 4, p. 143, 41.—A small loop at the edge of sandals for the ties, Val. Max. 8, 12 *fin.*

† **antächates**, ae, m., = *ἀνταχάτης*, a precious stone, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 139, where Jan reads *aethachates*; others still, *autachates*.

antae, *örum*, f. [perh. ante, q. v.], pillars or pilasters on each side of (i. e. opposite sides of) doors or at the corners of buildings, Vitr. 3, 1; 4, 4.—Hence, aedes in antis, a temple with pilasters on the corners, Vitr. 4, 7.

Antaeopölitis (nomus), ae, m., a district of Upper Egypt, Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 49.

Antaeus, i, m., = *Ἀνταίος*, a huge giant in Libya, slain by Hercules, Ov. M. 9, 184; Luc. 4, 590 sq.

† **antägönista**, ae, m., = *ἀνταγωνιστής*, an adversary, opponent, antagonist, Hier. Vit. Hil. *fin.*

antämoebaeus, a, um, *adj.*, pes, in verso (opp. amoebaeus, q. v.), composed of two short, two long, and a short syllable, as, e. g. manifestarët; cf. Diom. 3, p. 478 P.

Antandros (-us), i, f., = *Ἀντανδρος*, a maritime town in Mysia, now Antandro (acc. to Thuc. 8, 108, an Æolic colony), Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 123; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, 418.—Hence, **Antandrus**, a, um, *adj.*, of Antandros, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2.

† **antäpöcha**, ae, f., = *ἀνταπόχη*, the writing by which a debtor showed that he had paid a debt, Just. Cod. 4, 21, 18 (opp. *apöcha*).

† **antäpödösis**, is, f., = *ἀνταπόδοσις*; in rhet., the application of a similitude to the object compared, Quint. 8, 3, 77; v. *apödoxis*.

Antärados (-us), i, f., a harbor and town in the northern part of Phoenicia and over against the island of Aradus, whence its name, Tab. Peut. Itin. Ant.; cf. Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78.

† **antarcticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = *ἀνταρκτικός*, southern, Hyg. Astr. 1, 6; App. de Mundo, p. 57 (in Varr. L. L. 9, § 24 Müll., written as a Greek word).

† **antärium bellum**: quod ante urbem geritur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll. [ante].

antärius, a, um, *adj.* [*ἀνταίριος*, to raise against], that serves for raising up: funes, and the cables for raising a scaffold, stage, mast, and the like, Vitr. 10, 3.

ante (old form *anti*, whence *antidea*, *antideo*, *antidhac*; v. *antea*, *anteo*, and *antehac*) [Gr. *ἀντι*, over against, fact. *ἄντα*, *ἀντιν*; Sanscr. *anti*=over against; Germ. *ant* in Ant-wort=Goth. *anda*-vaur-di, an answer, *anti*-nasti, the night before, *prep.* and *adv.* (acc. to Max. Victor p. 1953, as *prep.* with the grave accent; as *adv.* with the acute on the last syl.)]. **I.** *Prep.* with acc., before (syn.: *prae*, *pro*). **A.** In space, or trop. in regard to estimation, judgment, or rank (usu. only of objects at rest, while *prae* is used of those in motion; cf. Herz ad Caes. B. G. 1, 21; v. exceptions infra). **1.** In space: quem ante aedis video, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 136: ante ostium Me audivit stare, Ter. And. 3, 1, 16; so Vulg. Lev. 1, 5: Ornatas paulo ante fores, Jun. 6, 227; so Vulg. Num. 3, 26: ante meum inven. Juv. 11, 190: ante suum fundum, Cic. Mil. 10, 10: ante suos hortulos postridie piscarentur, id. Off. 3, 14, 58: ante sepulcra infelix adstitit aras, Ov. M. 8, 480; so Verg. A. 1, 344; 3, 545; Juv. 10, 268: ante altaria, id. 8, 155; so Vulg. Deut. 26, 4; ib. Matt. 5, 24.—Of persons: ante hosce deos erant arulae, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 3: quis ante ora patrum contigit optere, Verg. A. 1, 95; id. G. 4, 477: ipsius unam (navem) ante oculos pontus in puppin forit, id. A. 1, 114; 2, 531; 2, 773: ante se statuit funditores, Liv. 42, 58: Flos Asiae ante ipsam, Juv. 5, 56; 42, 58: Flos Asiae ante ipsam, Juv. 5, 56; 42, 58: Flos Asiae ante ipsam, Juv. 5, 56; 42, 58: Ante Numantinos, Juv. 8, 11.—Trop.: ante oculos collocata, Cic. de Or. 1, 43, 192: ante oculos errat domus, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 57: 127

causam ante eum diceret, *before him as judge*, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 9: donec stet ante iudicium, Vulg. Josh. 20, 6; ib. Marc. 13, 9.—And in eccl. Lat., after the Heb. and Hel. Gr., *before, in the sight of, in the judgment of*: ante Dominum vilior flam, Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 21 sq.: non te justifices ante Deum, ib. Eccli. 7, 5: iusti ambo ante Deum, ib. Luc. 1, 6; and fully: fecit Asa rectum ante conspectum Domini, ib. 3 Reg. 15, 11; ib. Apoc. 12, 10.—Hence, homines ante pedes (in later Lat.), *servants*; by the designation of the office of a person: ante aedilitatem meam, Cic. Att. 12, 17: equitatum omnem ante se mittit, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: ante ceteras cohortes extra aciem procurare, id. B. C. 1, 55: praerurrit ante omnes, id. ib. 2, 34; so Nep. Dat. 3, 2; Liv. 7, 41; 45, 40 al.; Vulg. Lev. 27, 11; ib. 1 Reg. 12, 2.—2. Trop. of preference in judgment, or regulations in respect to rank, *before* (this is properly the signification of *prae*, q. v.); hence more rare than that, and never used by Cic.): quem ante me diligo, *before myself, more than myself*, Balbus ap. Cic. Att. 8, 15.—So ante aliquem esse, *to surpass, excel any one*: facundia Graecos gloria belli Gallos ante Romanos fuisse, Sall. C. 53, 3, ubi v. Corte and Kritiz: tum me vero et ante Alexandrum et ante Pyrrhum et ante omnes alios imperatores esse, *superior to*, Liv. 35, 14: necessitas ante rationem est, *necessity knows no law*, Curt. 7, 7, 10.—Hence very freq. (but mostly poet. and post-class.), **a.** Ante alios, ante omnes, ante ceteros, etc., *before others, before all, etc.*, to designate a comparative relation; also sometimes, for the sake of emphasis, with comparatives and superlatives: tibi, Neptune, ante alios deos gratias ago, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 5; so Ov. M. 10, 120: scito illum ante omnis minimi mortalem preti, Plaut. AS. 5, 2, 8: tua ante omnes experientia, Tac. A. 2, 76; 1, 27; Liv. 1, 9: Junoni ante omnis candidatis vaccae media inter cornua (pateram) fundit, Verg. A. 4, 59: Ipse est ante omnes, Vulg. Col. 1, 17: O felix una ante alias Priameia virgo, Verg. A. 3, 321: ante omnes foris est insignis equarum, id. G. 3, 266: scelere ante alios immanior omnis, id. A. 1, 347; Liv. 5, 42: ante alios pulcherrimus omnis Turnus, Verg. A. 7, 55; so Nep. Att. 3, 3; Liv. 1, 15; cf. Rudd. II. p. 82; II. p. 101; II. p. 305.—**b.** Ante omnia. (a) *Before all things, first of all*: alvus ante omnia ducitur, Cels. 7, 30: oportet autem ante omnia os nudare, id. 8, 2: Ante omnia instituit, ut etc., Suet. Ner. 32; id. Callig. 21: Ante omnia autem, fratres, etc., Vulg. Jac. 5, 12; ib. 1 Petr. 4, 8.—(b) Comparatively, *above all, especially, chiefly*: publica maestitia eo ante omnia insignis, quia matronae annum, ut parentem, eum luxerunt, Liv. 2, 7; 7, 4: quae natura multis et ante omnia uris, Plin. 8, 35, 53, § 125: dulces ante omnia Musae, *the Muses pleasing above all things*, Verg. G. 2, 475; id. E. 2, 72: deformem et tæctrum ante omnia vulvum, Juv. 10, 191.—(c) In entering upon the discussion of several particulars, or in adducing arguments, *first of all, in the first place* (similar to ac primum quidem, καὶ πρῶτον μὲν οὖν; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 4, 2, 4): ante omnia quid sit rhetorice, Quint. 2, 15, 1: ante omnia igitur innotuit per se ipsa non sufficit, id. 10, 2, 4; so id. 1, 2, 9; 4, 2, 40; 4, 2, 52; 5, 13, 6; 9, 1, 23.—**5.** Of time. **1.** *Before*: ANTE MERIDIEM CAUSAM CONICITO, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 13; cf. Dirks. Transl. 177 sq.: ante lucem a portu me praemisisti domum, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 55; so Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 259; id. Inv. 2, 4, 15; Suet. Galb. 22; Vulg. Luc. 24, 22: ante diem caupo sciet, Juv. 9, 108: ante brumam, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 28: ante noctem, Hor. S. 1, 4, 51: perendum erit ante lucernas, Juv. 10, 339: ante haec omnia, Vulg. Luc. 21, 12.—The designation of time is often expressed paraphrastically. **a.** By a person who lived at the time: iam ante Socratem, *before the time of*, Cic. A. 1, 12, 44: qui honos togato habitus ante me est nemini, *before me, before my time*, id. Cat. 4, 3: ante Jovem nulli subgebat arva Coloni, Verg. G. 1, 125: vixere fortes ante Agamemnona Multi, Hor. C. 4, 3, 25: ante Helenam, id. S. 1, 3, 107: ante se, Tac. H. 1, 50: quod ante eum nemo, Suet. Caes. 26 al.—**b.** By other objects pertaining to a particular time: ante hoc

factum, Plaut. Mil. 4, 64: ante has meas litteras, i. e. *before the receipt of this letter*, Cic. Fam. 13, 17: per hunc castissimum ante regiam injuriam sanguinem iuro, Liv. 1, 59: ante mare et terras, et quod tegit omnia, caelum, Ov. M. 1, 5: ante sidus fervidum, Hor. Epod. 1, 27: ante cibum, id. S. 1, 10, 61, and Juv. 6, 428: Hoc discunt omnes ante alpha et beta, *before their A B C*, id. 14, 209: cur ante tubam tremor occupat artus? Verg. A. 11, 424: Tecum prius ergo voluta Haec ante tubas, Juv. 1, 169.—Also by the designation of the office of a person: ante aedilitatem meam, Cic. Att. 12, 17: ante sceptrum Dictaei regis, Verg. G. 2, 536: ante imperium ducis, Flor. 4, 2, 66: relictis multis filiis et in regno et ante regnum susceptis, Just. 2, 10.—And by the designation of office in app. to the person: mortuus est ante istum praetorem, Cic. Verr. 1, 45, 115: docuerant fabulas ante hos consules, id. Brut. 18, 73: cum ante illum imperatorem clipeis uterentur, Nep. Iphicr. 1, 3: quos ante se imperatorem nemo ausus sit aspicere, id. Epam. 8, 3.—*A part, perf. or fut. pass.* is freq. added to such substantives as the designation of an explanation: ante hanc urbem conditam, *before the founding of this city*, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7 (opp. post urbem conditam): non multo ante urbem captam, id. Div. 1, 45: ante Epaminondam natum, Nep. Epam. 10, 4: ante te cognitum multis orantibus opem tulit, Sall. J. 110, 2: ante decemvros creatos, Liv. 3, 53 al.—2. Hence particular phrases. **a.** Ante tempus, (a) *Before the right time*: ante tempus excitatis suis, Liv. 31, 36.—(b) *Before the appointed, proper, or lawful time*: factus est consul bis, primum ante tempus, Cic. Lael. 3: honores et ante tempus et quosdam novi generis cepit, Suet. Aug. 26: venisti ante tempus torquere nos? Vulg. Matt. 8, 29 (cf. annus, II. D.).—**b.** Ante diem, poet., (a) *Before the time*: Caesaris virtus contigit ante diem, Ov. A. A. 1, 184: ante diem vultu gressuque superbo Vicerat aequales, Stat. S. 2, 1, 108.—(b) *Before the time destined by fate*: filius ante diem patrios inquit in annos, Ov. M. 1, 148: hic dolor ante diem Pandionia misit ad umbras, id. ib. 6, 675; id. A. A. 3, 739: sed misera ante diem subitoque accessa furore, etc., Verg. A. 4, 697 (cf. Soph. Antig. 461: εἰ δὲ τοῦ χρόνου πρόθετον θάνομα).—**c.** Ante hunc diem, with a negative: istunc hominem nunquam audivi ante hunc diem, *never before this day, never until now*, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 60; 4, 2, 7: neque unquam ante hunc diem, Ter. Heec. 4, 4, 19; 5, 4, 23: Novum crimen et ante hunc diem inauditum ad te Q. Tubero deluit, Cic. Lig. 1, 1 (cf. Plaut. Trin. 5, 2, 17: neque eum ante usquam conspexi prius).—3. Ante diem (abbrev. a. d.) with an ordinal number gives the date, not of the foregoing, but of the present day; e. g. ante diem quintum (a. d. V.) Kalendas Aprilis, *the fifth day before the kalends of April*. Orig. the ante belonged to Kalendas, and they said either, ante die quinto Kalendas (i. e. die quinto ante Kalendas), or ante diem quintum Kalendas: the latter phraseology became the prevailing one, and ante diem, being considered as one word, the *prepp. in* and *ex* could be prefixed; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 3, 12; Duker ad Liv. 27, 23; Rudd. II. p. 291; Madv. Gr. Suppl. I.; Drak. ad Liv. 45, 2, 12: me ante diem XIII. Kalendas Januarii principem revocandae libertatis fuisse, *the thirteenth before the kalends of January, i. e. the 20th of Dec.*, Cic. Phil. 14, 7, 20: ante diem XII. Kalendas Novembres, *the 21st of Oct.*: ante diem VI. Kalendas Novembres, *the 27th of Oct.*, id. Cat. 1, 3: ante diem VIII. Kalendas Decembres, *the 24th of Nov.*, id. Phil. 3, 8: a. d. IV. Id. Mart. (ante diem quartum Idus Martias), i. e. *the 12th of March*, Liv. 40, 59: ante diem III. Non. Jan. M. Cicero natus est, i. e. *on the 3d of Jan.*, Geil. 15, 28 al.: in ante diem quartum Kal. Dec. distulit, Cic. Phil. 3, 8: caedem te optimatum contulisse in ante diem V. Kal. Nov., *to the 28th of Oct.*, id. Cat. 1, 3: ex ante diem VII. Id. Febr. Varr. R. R. 1, 28, 1: nuntii venerant ex ante diem Non. Jun. usque ad prid. Kal. Sept., *from the 3d of June*, Cic. Att. 3, 17: supplicatio indicta est ante diem V. Id. Oct. eum eo die in quinque dies, Liv. 45, 2, 12.—4. Sometimes to designate the whole

time until the passing moment: ante id tempus et mari et terra duces erant Lacedaemonii, Nep. Arist. 2, 3: qui honos huic uni ante id tempus contigit, id. Timoth. 2, 3: invictus ante eam diem fuerat, Curt. 5, 3, 22.—5. Ante annos, *before the destined time*: Ante suos annos occidit, Ov. Am. 2, 2, 46: Ante annos animumque gereus curamque virilem, *beyond his years*, Verg. A. 9, 311 (cf. suos annos praeterire, Sil. 4, 428; and: annos transcendere factis, id. 2, 349).—6. Ante hoc, for antea, antehac, belongs to the later Latin: ante hoc incognita, Luc. 6, 116: ante hoc domus pars videntur, Tac. G. 13. **II. Adv.**, of space and time (the latter most freq.). **A.** Of space, *before, in front, forwards*: post me erat Aegina, ante Megara, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 9: fluvius ab tergo, ante circaque velut ripa praereps oram ejus omnem cingebat, Liv. 27, 18; 22, 5: coronatus stabit et ante calix Tib. 2, 3, 98: plena oculis et ante et retro, Vulg. Apoc. 4, 6.—Of motion (cf. supra, I. A. 1.): si aut manibus ingreditur quis aut non ante, sed retro, Cic. Fin. 5, 12, 35: pallida Tisiphone moribus agit ante motumque, Verg. G. 3, 552.—**B.** 1. Of time, *before, previously* (always in reference to another past time, while ante as *prep.* is used in reference to the present). **a.** With verbs: nonne oportuit praeterire ante me, Ter. And. 1, 5, 4: id te oro, ut ante eam, id. ib. 3, 3, 24; very freq. in Cic.: quod utinam illi ante accidisset, Cic. Phil. 11, 14: quae ante acta sunt, id. Verr. 1, 109: sicut ante fecimus, Vulg. Jos. 8, 5; ib. Jud. 16, 20: fructus omnis ante actae vitae, Cic. Marcell. 3, so Ov. M. 12, 115, and Tac. A. 6, 16: apud vos ante feci mentionem, Cic. Agr. 3, 4: faciam hoc non novum, sed ab eis ante factum, id. Verr. 1, 55; Verg. E. 9, 63; Juv. 3, 243; 15, 320: illud de quo ante dixi, Cic. Sex. Rosc. 116: quos ante dixi, id. Off. 2, 14, 60: ut ante dixi, id. Imp. Pomp. 16; id. Mil. 45: quem ad modum ante dixi, id. Sex. Rosc. 91: additis, quae ante deliquerant, Tac. A. 6, 9: filium ante sublatum brevi amisit, id. Agr. 6; id. G. 10; id. A. 11, 7; id. H. 2, 43.—And often accomp. by *jam*: acceperam jam ante Caesaris litteras, ut etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 49; id. Marcell. 12; id. Verr. 2, 23.—Rarely accomp. by *saepe*: ut saepe ante fecerant, Cic. Balb. 40; id. Rab. Post. 13.—**b.** Rarely with *adiv.*: non filius ante pudicus, Juv. 3, 111: quos acciverat, incertum, experiens an et ante gnavos, Tac. A. 14, 7.—**c.** Often with *subst.* in the *abl.* or *acc.* for a more accurate designation of time (cf. also *abinc* with the *abl.* and *acc.*; in these cases ante was considered by the ancient critics as a *prep.*, which could also govern the *abl.*; cf. Charis. p. 209 P.; Serv. ad Verg. E. 1, 30. The position of ante is sometimes before and sometimes after the *subst.*, and sometimes between the numeral and the *subst.*: illos septem et multis ante saeculis Lycurgum accepimus fuisse sapientes, Cic. Tusc. 5, 3, 7: etsi perpaucis ante diebus (i. e. before the departure of Theophilus, of whom mention is afterwards made) dederam Q. Mucio litteras ad te, id. Fam. 4, 9: paucis diebus ante, id. Phil. 2, 40: viginti annis ante, id. Lael. 12, 42: voverat eam annis undecim ante, Liv. 40, 52, 4 (cf. id. 40, 51: quae bello Ligustico ante annis octo vovisset): optimum erit ante annum scrobes facere, a year before, Col. 4, 2; Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 7: Tyron urbem ante annum Trojanæ cladis considerunt, a year before the fall of Troy, Just. 18, 3, 5: ante quadrennium amissus es, four years previously, Tac. Agr. 45: aliquot ante annos, Suet. Caes. 12; v. id. ib. 81 al.—**d.** With the *adv. multo, paulo, aliquanto, tanto, quanto*, and rarely *permulto*: multo ante prospexit tempestatem futuram, Cic. Fam. 4, 3, 3: haud multo ante adventum, Tac. Agr. 18.—And in the order ante multo: ante multo a te didicerimus, Cic. Sen. 2, 6: Venisti paulo ante in senatum, id. Cat. 1, 7, 16; id. Marcell. 7; id. Mil. 7; Tac. G. 41; id. H. 3, 68; Suet. Caes. 21; Vulg. Sap. 15, 8; ib. 2 Macc. 3, 30; 6, 29 et saep.—And in the order ante paulo: quae ante paulo perbrevis attigi, Cic. Rep. 2, 4: profectus est aliquanto ante fuorem Catilinae, id. Sull. 20, 56 bis; id. Verr. 1, 149.—And in the order ante aliquanto: ante aliquanto quam tu natus es, Cic. Fam.

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10, 4; id. Vat. 25; id. Verr. 2, 46: tanto ante praedixerat, id. Phil. 2, 33: quod si Cleomenes non tanto ante fugisset, id. Verr. 2, 5, 34; 5, 78, 89; id. Cat. 3, 17; id. de Or. 1, 7, 26; so Quint. 2, 4, 28: quantum ante providerit, Cic. Sest. 8: permultum ante certior factus eram litteris, id. Fam. 3, 11; cf. Prisc. p. 1191 P.—**2.** Followed by *quam* (written also as one word, *antequam*; the form *prius quam* was more freq. in archaic Latin), *sooner than*; *before*. **a.** With *ind. pres.*: ante quam doceo id factum non esse, libet mihi, Cic. Quinct. 48: ante quam ad sententiam redco, de me pauca dicam, id. Cat. 4, 20; id. Mil. 7; id. Deiot. 7; id. Clu. 6.—**b.** With *ind. perf.*: meministi Catonem anno ante quam est mortuus mecum disserere, Cic. Lael. 3, 11: anno ipso ante quam natus est Ennius, id. Brut. 18, 72: ante aliquanto quam tu natus es, id. Fam. 10, 3: neque ante dimisit eum quam fidem dedit, Liv. 39, 10: ante quam ille est factus inimicus, Cic. Phil. 12, 9.—**c.** Rarely with *fut. perf.*: ante provinciam sibi decretam audiet quam poterit tempus ei rei datum suscipari, Cic. Phil. 11, 24: neque defatigabor ante quam... percepero, id. de Or. 3, 36, 145.—**d.** With *subj. pres.*: ante quam veniat in Pontum, litteras ad Cn. Pompeium mittet, Cic. Agr. 2, 53: hac lege ante omnia veniunt, quam gleba una ematur, id. ib. 2, 71; id. Sest. 15; id. Phil. 1, 1; Verg. E. 1, 60 sqq.; Vulg. Gen. 11, 4; ib. 4 Reg. 2, 9; ib. Matt. 6, 8.—**e.** With *subj. imperf.*: Romanae et ad urbem, ante quam proficisceretur, quaerere coepit, Cic. Verr. 2, 167: qui (so) ante quam se abderet, fugientem vidit Antonium, id. Phil. 14, 27; 8, 1; id. Verr. 4, 147; Vulg. Gen. 2, 5: 13, 10; ib. Matt. 1, 18; ib. Joan. 8, 58.—**f.** With *subj. perf.*: ante vero quam sit ea res adlata, laetitia mari satis est, Cic. Phil. 14, 1: domesticum malum opprimit ante quam prospicere poteris, id. Verr. 1, 39; id. Sull. 44; id. Planc. 40: nec ante vincere desiderant quam Rubro mari inclusis quod vincerent defuerit, Liv. 42, 52: nec ante (bardam capillumque) dempsit quam vindicasset, Suet. Caes. 67.—**g.** With *subj. plur. perf.*: se ante quam eam uxorem duxisset donum, sperasse etc., Ter. Hec. 1, 2, 71: qui ante quam de meo adventu audire potuissent, in Macedonia perrexi, Cic. Planc. 98: ut consul ante fieret, quam illum alium magistratum capere licuisset, id. Imp. Pomp. 62; id. Quinct. 9; id. Verr. 2, 55; 2, 171.—**h.** With *inf.*: dici vix potest quam multa sint quae respondeatis ante fieri oportere, quam ad hanc rationem devenire, Cic. Quinct. 54.—**i.** With *part.*: armati nullum ante finem pugnae quam morientes fecerunt, Liv. 21, 15, 4 (on the use of these different constructions, v. Roby, §§ 1671, 1462, 1672 etc.; Draeger, Hist. Synt. II. pp. 589 sqq.; and esp. Fischer, Gr. § 621).—In the poets sometimes with *quam* before ante: Respice item quam nil ad nos antea tacta vetustas Temporis aeterni fuerit, quam nascitur ante, Lucr. 3, 972: Non ego signatis quicquam mandare tabellis, Ne legat id nemo quam meus ante, velim, Tib. 4, 7, 8; Mart. 9, 36, 6.—Also in the poets sometimes pleon. ante—prius—quam: sed mihi vel tellus optem prius ima dehiscat Ante, pudor, quam te violo aut tua jura resolvo, Verg. A. 4, 24; so, prius—quam—ante: Aut prius infecto deponit praemia cursu, Septima quam metam triverit ante rota? Prop. 3, 20, 25.—**3.** For the designation of order, foll. by tum, deinde, etc., *first, in the first place* (only in later Lat. for the class. primum): ut ante caput, deinde reliqua pars auferatur, Cels. 7, 29: et ante dicam de his, quae, etc.: tum, etc., id. 5, 26: ante tonderi... deinde... tum, etc., id. 6, 6, 8; so Plin. 34, 13, 34, § 131 dub.—**4.** Very rarely used as *adj.* (in imitation of the Greek): neque enim ignari sumus ante malorum, *earlier, previous* illis, Verg. A. 1, 198 (cf. τὸν πρῶτον κακῶν, Soph. O. T. 1423): ille elegit, qui recipit ante meliorem, Quint. Decl. 1, 14; cf. Liv. 24, 82, 5 (on this use of the *adv.*, v. Kritz ad Sall. J. 76, 5).

III. In composition. **A.** Of space, *before, in front of, forwards*: antepono, antefingo, antefero, antemitto.—**B.** Fig. of preference, *before, above*: antepono.—**C.** Of degree, *before, above, more*: antepotens, antepollens.—**D.** In designations of time

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only with *adj.* and *adv.*: antelucanus, antemeridianus, antehac, antelucio.

With *verbs*, ante is more correctly written separately: ante actus, ante factus, ante gestus, ante paro, etc., although editions differ in this respect. V. more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 361-390, and pp. 394-402.

antea, *temp. adv.* (old form **antideā* or *anteideā*, MS., Liv. 22, 10, 6; v. Neue, Formenl. II. p. 680) [ante-eā like antehac, postea, posthac, propterea, quapropter, etc., in which Corssen, Ausspr. I. p. 769, regards the *pron.* as an old *acc.* with the *a* final long; Key, Gr. § 802, regards these suffixes as corrupted from the *acc.* of pronouns in -am; cf. quam], of some (past or pres.) time, *before, formerly, earlier, aforesaid, in time past*, etc. (relative; while antehac demonstr. is used only in ref. to present time. The use of antea for prius is censured by Atticus in Cic. Att. 15, 13). **I.** *Absol.*: nam antea Qui scire posses aut ingenium noscere? Ter. And. 1, 1, 25: antea, cum equester ordo iudicaret, improbi et rapaces magistratus in provinciis inserviebant publicanis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 41: ac fuit antea tempus, cum, etc., Caes. B. G. 6, 24: cum antea semper factiosus fuisset, Nep. Lys. 1, 3: et antea laudatus et hoc tempore laudandus, Cic. Phil. 10, 6, 13; so id. Fam. 12, 30; 13, 17 al.: hunc aedificavit antea, nunc praesentem vident, etc., id. Imp. Pomp. 5; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 57; id. Fam. 9, 16; Liv. 5, 17; 13, 41 al.: si antea fuit ignota, nuper est cognitum, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 23: quales antea fuerant, Vulg. Ex. 34, 4; ib. Jer. 36, 32; ib. Luc. 23, 12 et saep.—**II.** *Freq. opp.* to postea, post, posthac, tum, tunc, etc.: et clari fuerunt, et antea fuerant, nec postea defecerunt, Cic. Or. 2, 6; so id. Fam. 1, 9, 74; Suet. Dom. 2: hanc consuetudinem jam antea minuebamus, post Sullae victoriam penitus amisimus, Cic. Off. 2, 8, 27; so id. Att. 1, 11: non accusabimur posthac: neque antea negligentes fuimus, id. ib. 7, 3: semper ille antea cum uxore, tum sine eā, id. Mil. 21; so Liv. 23, 19; so antea... tunc, id. 29, 9.—**III.** Rarely for ante followed by deinde, mox, etc.: clipeis antea Romani usi sunt, deinde scuta pro clipeis ferre, *formerly, at an earlier period... then, in process of time*, etc., Liv. 8, 8: Poneropolis antea, mox Philippopolis, nunc Trimontium dicta, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41.—**IV.** Rarely also for ante, followed by quam: te antea, quam tibi successum esset, decessurum fuisse, Cic. Fam. 3, 6, 2 B. and K.: Achaei non antea ausi capessere bellum, quam ab Romā revertissent legati, Liv. 35, 25, 3 Weissenb.

anteactus, a, um, and **anteago**; better written separately, **ante actus** and **ante ago**; v. ante and ago.

antē-ambulo (in poetry four syll.), ōnis, m. [ambulo, are], a *forerunner, a servant that went before distinguished personages to clear the way*, etc.: anteambulo regis, Mart. 2, 18, 5; so id. 10, 74, 3; Suet. Vesp. 2.

antēaquam or **antea quam**, v. antea, IV.

antēbasis, v. antibasis.

Antē-canis, is, m., transl. of Προκύων, a constellation, the *Lesser Dog star*, so called as rising before the *Dog-star*: Antecanis Graio Procyon qui nomine fertur, Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114; id. Arat. 222; cf. Plin. 18, 28, 68, § 268.

* **antē-cantamentum**, i, n. [cantamen], a *prelude, overture*, App. M. 11, p. 261, 24 Elm.

antē-cantativus, a, um, *adj.* [canto], of or pertaining to a *prelude*, Marc. Vict. p. 2500 P.

antē-cāpio, cēpi, ceptum, 3, v. a., to *obtain before, to receive before*. **I.** In gen.: quam appellat πρόληψιν Epicurus, antecapto animo rei quandam informationem, an *inborn, innate idea*, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43 B. and K. (cf. anticipatio, I.).—**II.** *Esp. A.* To take possession of *beforehand, to preoccupy*: multa antecapere, quae bello usui forent, Sall. C. 32, 3 Dietsch: pontem anteceperat, Tac. H. 4, 66 Halm.—**B.** To *anticipate*: noctem antecapere, Sall. C. 55, 1: ea omnia luxu antecapere, id. ib. 13, 4.

antē-cēdo, cēssi, cēssum, 3, v. n., to go

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before, precede (in space), *to take the lead, get the start*; with *dat.*, *acc.*, or *absol.* **I.**

Lit. **a.** With *dat.*: ubi ambitionem virtuti videas antecedere, Titin. ap. Non. 499, 8: si huic rei illa antecedit, huic non antecedit, Cic. Top. 23.—**b.** With *acc.*: Pompeius expeditus antecesserat legiones, Cic. Att. 8, 9: biduo me Antonius antecessit, Brut. ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 13; Curt. 4, 7, 15: antecedit me, Vulg. Gen. 32, 16; ib. 1 Reg. 9, 27; ib. Matt. 2, 9, and so Vulg. always.—**c.**

Absol.: magnus itineribus antecessit, Caes. B. G. 7, 35; Liv. 2, 6; Vell. 1, 4, 1: antecedente fama, Liv. 5, 37, 6: antecedens scelestus, *Hor. C. 3, 2, 31.—**II.** Fig. **A.** To *precede*, in time: haec (dies) ei antecessit, *Ter. Phorm. 3, 2, 40: exercitatio semper antecedere cibum debet, Cels. 1, 2.—**B.** To have the precedence of any one, to excel, surpass; with *dat.* and *acc.* (cf. Rudd. II. p. 136). **a.** With *dat.*: virtute regi antecesseris, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 118: quantum natura hominis peccidibus antecedit, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105; so id. Brut. 21, 82.—**b.** With *acc.* of person or thing and *abl.* or *abl.* with *in*: scientiā atque usu nauticarum rerum ceteros antecedunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 8: nemo cum in amicitia antecessit, Nep. Alcib. 9, 3: maltha duritia lapidis antecedens, Plin. 36, 24, 58, § 18.—**c.** *Absol.*, to distinguish one's self, to become eminent: ut quisque honore et aetate antecederet, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 64; so id. Inv. 2, 22.—Hence, **1. antecēdōns**,

entis, P. a. **a.** In gen.: hora, Cic. ad Octav. 3: annus, Plin. 13, 8, 16, § 59; so Suet. Tib. 5.—**b.** T. t. of philosophy, the antecedent (opp. consequens): causa, Cic. Fat. 11, 33; 15, 34.—*In plur.* as *subst.*: **antecēdentia**, grum, n.: locus ex antecēdentibus, Cic. Top. 12; so id. Part. Or. 2; Quint. 5, 10, 45; 6, 3, 66.—**2. antecēsus**, a, um, P. a., that goes before; only in the connection, in antecessum dare, solvere, accipere, etc.; t. t., to give, pay, receive, etc., *beforehand, in advance* (post-Aug.): in antecessum dabo, Sen. Ep. 118: accipere, id. ib. 7: reponere, id. Ben. 4, 32: praedam dividere, Flor. 4, 12, 24 al.

antē-cello, ere (*perf.* and *sup.* not used), v. n. [-cello]; lit., to project; hence, trop., to be prominent, to distinguish one's self; and with *dat.* or *acc.*, to distinguish one's self above any one, to surpass, excel, be superior to; and with *abl.* of respect (a favorite word with Cic.; elsewhere rare): qui, quā re homines bestiis praesent, eā in re hominibus ipsis antecellat, Cic. Inv. 1, 4; so id. N. D. 2, 58, 145: facile omnibus terris, id. Imp. Pomp. 6; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 5; 2, 4, 53; id. Mur. 13; id. Arch. 3; Corn. Fragu. ap. Prisc. p. 897 P.; Cic. Verr. 3, 5, 10 al.: omnes, Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 174: peregrinam stirpem, Tac. H. 2, 3; so id. A. 14, 55; Val. Max. 3, 8, n. 1.—Without the oblique case of the person: humanitate antecellens, Cic. Mur. 17: cognitioe astronomia sollertiaque ingeniorum, id. Div. 1, 41.—* *Pass.*: qui omnibus his rebus antecelluntur, Auct. ad Her. 2, 30, 48.

antē-cenium, i, n. [cena], a meal taken before the principal meal, a lunch, luncheon, Isid. Orig. 20, 2; hence, trop., App. M. 2, p. 121, 29 Elm.

antēceptus, Part. of antecapio.

antecēssio, ōnis, f. [antecedo]. **I.** A going before, *preceding*: quae in orbibus conversiones antecessionesque eveniunt, Cic. Tim. 10.—**II.** That which goes before, the antecedent cause, as opp. to the final cause (perh. only in Cic.): homo causas rerum videt earumque progressus et quasi antecessiones non ignorat, and understands their course forwards and backwards, i. e. can reason from cause to effect and from effect to cause, Cic. Off. 1, 4, 11: consecutio, antecessio, repugnancia, id. Top. 13.

antecēssor, ōris, m. [id.], he that goes before; hence, **I.** In milit. lang., antecessores, the forerunners of the army, the advanced guard (cf. antecursor); speculatores et antecessores, Auct. B. Afr. 12: agminis antecessores, *Suet. Vit. 17.—**II.** In the Jurists, **A.** Teachers or professors of law, Cod. Just. 1, 17, 2.—**B.** A predecessor in office (opp. successor): ad antecessores meos Apostolos, Vulg. Gal. 1, 17; Dig. 5, 1, 65; 27, 9, 9.—**III.** Tert. thus designates the Holy

Ghost. Tert. Virg. Vel. I *fin.*; and also the Apostles, id. adv. Marc. 1, 20; 5, 3.

antecessus, a, um, *P. a.*, from antecedo.

antē-curro, ĩre, v. n., to run before: stella solem antecurrens, Vitr. 9, 4.

antēcursor, ōris, m. [antecurro], *he that runs before*; hence, **I.** In milit. lang.: antecursores, the forerunners of the army, the advanced guard, precursors, pioneers, Caes. B. G. 5, 47; id. B. C. 1, 16; 3, 36; so Vulg. Sap. 12, 8. — **II.** In Tert. John the Baptist is so named, as the forerunner of Christ, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 33.

antēdico and **antēdictus**, better written separately, **ante dico**, etc., v. ante and dico.

antē-ċo, ūvi or ĩi, ĩre, v. n. (old form **antideo** = anteo, like antidea for antea, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 3; antidi = anteit, id. Trin. 2, 4, 145 Ritschl. In verse the *e* in blends with the foll. *e* or *i*, per synaloephen, into one syll.; hence, anteire trisyphen, Lucr. 4 [141]; cf. Hor. C. 1, 35, 17; id. Ep. 1, 2, 70 al.; later we find the sync. forms: pres. subj. antēat, Ov. A. 2, 726; fut. antibo, Tac. A. 5, 6; pluperf. subj. antisse, id. ib. 3, 69; inf. antisse, id. ib. 4, 40). **I.** In space, to go before, precede, to take the lead; with dat., acc., or absol. **a.** With dat.: interdum montes Montibus anteire (videntur), Lucr. 4 [141]; praetoribus antequant, Cic. Agr. 2, 34. — **b.** With acc.: te antequant necessitas, Hor. C. 1, 35, 17. — **c.** Absol.: barbarum jubebat anteire, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25; so Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 70; Liv. 1, 59; Tac. A. 3, 69; Suet. Caes. 57; id. Aug. 64. — **II.** Trop. **A.** To go before: anteibat faciem tuam iustitia, Vulg. Isa. 58, 8. — **B.** To excel, surpass any one: virtus omnibus rebus anteit, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 18: Qui omnis homines supero atque antideo cruciabilitatis animi, id. Cist. 2, 1, 3: aliquid sapientia, Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 17: alicui aetate, Cic. Phil. 9, 1; id. Tusc. 1, 3, 5: aliquid virtutibus, Nep. Thras. 1, 3: acetatem meam horribus vestris anteistis, Liv. 38, 51: candore nives, cursibus auras, Verg. A. 12, 84 al. — **Pass.**: se aequales tui, abs te anteiri putant, Cic. Sull. 8: a deterioribus honore anteiri, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 3; Tac. H. 2, 101. — **More rare.** **C.** To anticipate, prevent any thing: damnationem anteit, Tac. A. 6, 29; id. ib. 15, 38. — **D.** To oppose, resist: auctoritati parentis, Tac. A. 5, 3. — **E.** Poet. l. to know beforehand, to foreknow: quid vellet crastinus Auster, Antebat. Sil. 14, 455.

antēfactus, a, um; better written separately, **ante factus**, v. ante and factus.

antē-fero, tāli, lātum, ferre, v. a. **I.** To bear or carry before: ut legum latorum tituli anteferrentur, Tac. A. 1, 8. — **More freq.** **II.** Trop. l. to place before, to prefer, give the preference to, aliquem alicui: longe omnibus unum Demosthenem, Cic. Or. 7; so id. Sull. 32; id. Att. 6, 8; id. Fam. 1, 9; 5, 20; 6, 6 al.: cum ipse ceteris esset omni honore antelatus, id. Prov. Cons. 11; Nep. Them. 1, 1. — **III.** To anticipate: quod dies est allaturus, id. consilio anteferre debemus, i. e. to consider beforehand, to reflect upon (in order to diminish the overpowering effect of it), Cic. Fam. 5, 16.

antēfixus, a, um, Part., qs. from antefigo, fixed or fastened before, nailed to (rare): truncis arborum antefixa ora, Tac. A. 1, 61. — Hence, **antēfixa**, ōrum, n.; subst., the little ornaments, images, statues, etc., affixed to the roofs and gutters of houses or temples, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.: antefixa fictilia deorum Romanorum, Liv. 34, 4; 26, 23; cf. Müll. Etrusc. 2, 247; and id. Archaeol. § 284.

antē-gēnītālīs, e, adj., before birth: experimentum antegenitale, of that which was before our birth, Plin. 7, 55, 56, § 190.

antēgestus, a, um, better written separately, **ante gestus**, v. ante and gero.

antē-grēdiōr, gressus, 3, v. dep. [-gradiōr], to go before, to precede (perh. only in Cic.): stella Veneris cum antegreditur solem, Cic. N. D. 2, 20, 53: quicquid est quod deceat, id. tum adparet, cum antegressa est honestas, id. Off. 1, 27, 94; id. Fat. 10; id. Div. 1, 14.

* **antē-hābēo**, ĩre, v. a., to prefer: incredibilia veris, Tac. A. 4, 11.

antē-hac (old form **antidhac**, like antidea for antea, and antideo for anteo, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 79; id. Aul. 2, 8, 26; id. Cas. prol. 88; id. Cist. 1, 1, 1; 1, 3, 50; id. Ep. 4, 1, 12; id. Bacch. 3, 6, 10; id. Ps. 1, 1, 14; 2, 2, 26; id. Poen. 3, 5, 7. — Antehac, dissyll., Hor. C. 1, 37, 5) [v. antea], before this (present time, formerly, aforesaid, in time past, previously) (demonstr.; on the contr. antea, before any fixed time, rel.; cf. antea): quod antehac imperitabam, nunc te oro, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 47; id. Mil. 4, 8, 56: magis me benigne nunc salutas, quam antidhac, id. Poen. 3, 5, 7; Ter. And. 1, 2, 16: antehac sperare saltem licebat, nunc etiam id ereptum est, Cic. Fam. 12, 23, 6; Hor. C. 1, 37, 5: utque antehac flagitis, ita tunc legibus laborabatur, Tac. A. 3, 25. — Sometimes for antea (rel.), before any specified time, earlier, before that time: Nam hic quidem omnem imaginem meam, quae antehac fuerat, possidet, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 302: ea saepe antehac fidem prodiderat, Sall. C. 25, 4.

antēidēā = antidea, v. antea.

antēlatūs, a, um, Part. of antefero.

† **Antēlii** (**Anthēlii**), ōrum, m., = Ἄνθῆλοι or Ἀνθῆλιος, images of gods that stood before the house door, Tert. Idol. 15.

* **antēlōgium**, ūi, n. [vox hybrida, from ante-λόγιος], a prologue or preamble: Huic argumento antelogium quidem hoc fuit, Plaut. Men. prol. 13.

antē-lōquium, ūi, n. [loquor] (post-class. and rare). **I.** The right of speaking before another, Macr. S. 7, 4; 1, 24. — **II.** A proem, preface, Symm. Ep. 8, 23.

antē-lūcānus, a, um, adj. [lux], before light, before day (class.; only in prose): ex antelucano tempore, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: gutta roris antelucani, Vulg. Sap. 11, 23: industria, Cic. Tusc. 4, 19, 44: cenae, which continue the whole night until daybreak, id. Cat. 2, 10: lucubratio, Col. 11, 2, 55: spiritus, i. e. ventus, Vitr. 1, 6; so, auras, Plin. 18, 6, 7, § 2. — Hence, subst.: **antēlūcānum**, i, n., the dawn (ecccl. Lat.): doctrinam quasi antelucanum illumino omnibus, I make to shine as the dawn, Vulg. Eccl. 24, 44.

antē-lūcio, adv. [id.], before daybreak (only in App.): aufugere, App. M. 1, p. 107, 8 Elm.: recubare, id. ib. 9, p. 223, 30.

* **antē-lūcūlo**, adv. [id.], before daybreak, App. M. 1, p. 108, 36 Elm.

* **antē-lūdum**, ūi, n. [ludo], a pretude, App. M. 11, p. 260, 31 Elm.

* **antē-mēridiālīs**, e, adj. (a rare form for the foll.), before mid-day or noon: horae, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 195.

antē-mēridiānus, a, um, adj., before mid-day or noon: sermo, Cic. de Or. 3, 6: ambulatio, id. ib. 3, 30: litterae, received before mid-day, id. Att. 13, 23.

antē-mitto, ĩre, v. a., to send before, send forwards, send on (rare; for praemittere): equitatum, Caes. B. G. 1, 21, ubi v. Herz.: antemissis equitibus, id. B. C. 1, 51; Sol. 25.

Antemnae, ōrum (sing. Antenna, Cato, Orig. ap. Prisc. p. 716 P.; Sil. 8, 367), f., a very ancient town of the Sabines, so called from its situation on the river (ante antennem, cf. Interamna) Audo, where it empties into the Tiber, Varr. L. 5, § 28 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 631; cf. Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68; and Mann. Ital. 1, 662. — Hence, **Antemnās**, ōtis, adj., belonging to Antemnae; **Antemnātes**, ūum, m., its inhabitants, Liv. 1, 9, 10.

* **antē-moeniō**, ĩre, v. a. [munio], to furnish with a front or protecting wall, to provide with a rampart: antemoeni aliqua, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 68 dub. (Ritschl, anteveni; v. Ritschl ad h. l.).

antē-mūrāle, ūis, n., a protecting wall, an outwork, breastwork (ecccl. Lat.), Hier. Hom. 2: murus et antemurale, Vulg. Isa. 26, 1: luxitque antemurale, ib. Thren. 2, 8.

* **antē-mūrānus**, a, um, adj. [murus], that is before the wall: vallum, Amm. 22 (12).

antenna (also **antemna**), ae, f. [akin

to ἀντιπῆρα, acc. to Doed.], a sail-yard: funes, qui antemnas ad malos destinabant, Caes. B. G. 3, 14: malis antemnisque de nave in navem trajectis, Liv. 30, 10 Weissenb.: antemnae gemunt, *Hor. C. 1, 14, 6: Effugit hibernas demissa antemna procellas, Ov. Tr. 3, 4, 9: cornua velatarum antemnarum, the ends of the sail-yards covered with the sails, Verg. A. 3, 549. — As pars prototo = velum: pinus . . . antemnis apta ferendis, Ov. M. 13, 783.

Antenor, ōris, m., = Ἀντιπῆρας, **I.** A noble Trojan, who was in favor of restoring Helen and making peace with the Greeks; after the fall of Troy, he went to Italy and founded Patavium (Padua), Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 247; Ov. M. 13, 201; id. F. 4, 75; Liv. 1, 1. — Hence, **II.** Deriv. **A. Antenorēus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Antenor; or, **Patavian, Paduan**, Mart. 1, 77, 4, 25. — **B. Antenorides**, ae, m., a male descendant of Antenor, Verg. A. 6, 484; also, an inhabitant of Padua, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 252.

antē-nuptiālīs, e, adj., before marriage (only in late Lat.), Justin. Novell. 2, 1 al.

antēoccūpātio and **antēoccūpo**, better separately, **ante occupatio**, etc.

antē-paenultimū (less correctly written **-pen-**), a, um, adj.; in gram., pertaining to the third syllable from the end, antepenultimate, Diom. p. 425 P.; Mart. Cap. 3, p. 60 al.

antē-pagmētum or **antip-**, i, n. [pango]; in archit., every thing that is used for garnishing the exterior of a house, as the ornaments about the doors, windows, etc., Cato. R. R. 14; cf. Vitr. 4, 6; Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.; Müll. Archaeol. § 287.

antēpārō and **antēparolīs**, more correctly, **antē pārō**, etc.

* **antē-passio**, ōnis, f., a transl. of the Gr. πῶσις, a presentation of pain, suffering, etc., Hier. Ep. 97 ad Salv. 9.

antē-pendūlus, a, um, adj., hanging before (only late Lat.): crines, App. M. 2, p. 125, 4 Elm.; 5, p. 168, 23 Elm.

antēpērō, more correctly written **antē perō**.

antē-pēs, pēdis, m. **I.** The forefoot, Cic. Arat. 454. — **II.** = anteambulo, a forerunner, etc., Agrocol. Orthogr. p. 2274 P. (in Juv. 7, 143, the correct read is ante pedes, Jahn).

antē-pilānus, i, m. **I.** In milit. lang. **A.** The soldiers who fought before the pilani, i. e. the hastati and the principes, Liv. 8, 8. — **B.** In Ammianus, = antesignanus, one who fought before the standards, 16, 12, 20. — **II.** Trop., a competitor, a rival, Amm. 28, 1.

antē-pollēo, ĩre, v. n., to be more powerful, to excel, surpass (late Lat.): alicui, App. M. 1, p. 104, 20 Elm.: toto vertice cunctos, id. ib. 7, p. 189, 35 Elm.

antē-pono, pōsi, pōsitum, 3, v. a., to set or place before. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: equitum locos sedilibus plebis, Tac. A. 15, 32: propugnacula anteposita, id. ib. 12, 56. — **B.** Esp., to set (food) before one (comm.), pono, as Hor. S. 1, 3, 92; Juv. 1, 141 al.): prandium pransoribus, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 2; so id. Cure. 1, 1, 73; id. Rud. 2, 6, 25. — **II.** Trop., to prefer, give the preference to: longe Academiae illi hoc gymnasium anteposnam, Cic. de Or. 1, 21 fin.: suo generi meum, id. Sull. 8, 25: amicitiam omnibus rebus humanis, id. Am. 5, 17; Nep. Eum. 1, 3; Tac. A. 12, 69.

☞ With tmesis: pono ante: mala bonis ponit ante, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 71.

* **antē-pōtens**, entis, adj., superior in power or fortune: voluptatibus gaudiisque antepotens, Plaut. Trin. 5, 1, 2.

antēquam and **antē quam**, v. ante, II. B. 2.

† **antērides**, ūum, f., = ἀντιρίδες; in archit., counter-props set against a wall to support it, a buttress, Vitr. 10, 1.

† **anteridion**, i, dim. n., = ἀντιρίδιον, a little prop or support, Vitr. 10, 17 fin. (dub.).

antērior, ōris, adj. comp. [ante] (only in late Lat.), that is before, foremost: pars, Amm. 16, 8; 25, 3. — Of time, previous, former, anterior: litterae tuae, Symm. Ep. 6,

ANTE

59: reges, Sulp. Sev. Hist. Sacr. 1, 52 al.—
 * *Adv.*: **antērior**, *before*, Sid. Ep. 2, 9.
 † **Anteros**, *ōtis, m.* = Ἀντίερος (an oppo-
 nent of Eros). **I.** An avenger of slighted
 love, Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 60.—**II.** A kind of
 amethyst, Plin. 37, 9, 40, § 123.—**III.** A
 slave of Atticus, Cic. Att. 9, 14, 3; 11, 1, 1.
antes, *ium, m.* [etym. unc.; perh. from
 ante, as before, over against, one another],
 rows, e. g. of vines, Verg. G. 2, 417; cf. Paul.
 ex. Fest. p. 16 Müll.—Also of plants, Col. 10,
 376.—Of ranks of soldiers, Cato ap. Philarg.
 ad Verg. G. 2, 417.
 * **antē-schōlānus**, *i, m.* [schola], a
 kind of teacher, Petr. 81.
antescōlārius, *ii, m.* same as fore-
 going: ANTE SCOLARIS VIRGINVM (Vestali-
 um), Inscr. Orell. 1175.
antē-signānus, *i, m.* [signum], that
 is before the standard; hence, **I.** Lit.: an-
 tesignani (sc. milites), a chosen band of Ro-
 man soldiers who fought before the stand-
 ards, and served for their defence, Caes. B. C.
 1, 43; 1, 57; Liv. 22, 5, 9; 39; Varr. ap.
 Non. p. 553, 10.—**II.** Transf., a leader,
 commander: in acie Pharsalicā, Cic. Phil.
 2, 29; so App. M. 4, p. 147, 12.
ante-sto or **anti-sto**, *stēti, i, v. n.*, to
 stand before, only in a trop. signif., to excel,
 be superior to; with *dat.* or *acc.*; also *absol.*,
 to distinguish one's self; to be distinguished:
 brassica, quae omnibus holericibus antistat,
 Cato, R. R. 156: Crotoniatæ omnibus corporum
 viribus et dignitatibus antestiterunt,
 Cic. Inv. 2, 12 B. and K.: quanto antestat
 eloquentia innocentia, Nep. Arist. 1, 2
 Halm: virtute ceteris, Claud. Quadrig. ap.
 Gell. 9, 13; aliquem, Met. Numid. ap. Gell.
 12, 9: Scandinavia magnitudine alias (in-
 sulæ) antestat, Mel. 3, 6, 7: Hercules anti-
 stare si facta putabis, *Lucr. 5, 22 Lachm.
antestor, *ātus, i, v. dep.* [acc. to Corsen,
 Ausspr. II. p. 564, from an-, the Gr. ἀνά,
 as in anhelō, q. v. ἄν-, and testor; acc.
 to others, from ante and testor], a word
 peculiar to judicial proceedings, to call
 up as a witness before the opening of the
 cause, to call as a witness (the formula
 was: licet antestari? and the person
 gave his assent by offering the tip of his
 ear, which the summoner touched; cf.
 Smith, Dict. Antiq.); so in I. Fragn. in XII.
 Tab.: si in ius vocat. xi. it. antestator.
 Th. Non licet, Plaut. Cure. 5, 2, 23; cf. id.
 ib. 5, 2, 25; id. Pers. 4, 9, 10; so id. Poen. 5,
 4, 59; 5, 4, 60; magna inelamat voce et L.
 cēt antestari? Ego vero Oppono alicuiam.
 * Hor. S. 1, 9, 76: est in auro imā meretricie
 locus, quem tangentes antestatur, Plin. 11,
 45, 103.—In a *pass.* signif., Liv. Andron.
 ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.—Hence, **antestātus**,
 a, um, *P. a.*; *subst.*, a witness, Gal. Inst. 1,
 6, 3.
 † **antēurbāna**, *ōrum, n.*: anteurbaria:
 praedia urbi propinqua, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8
 Müll.
antē-venīo, *vēni, ventum, 4, v. n.*, to
 come before, get the start of, anticipate. **I.**
 Lit., with *dat.* or *acc.* (cf. Rudd. II. p. 137):
 tempori, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 66 (tempus, Claud.
 23, 152): exercitum, Sall. J. 48, 2; so id. ib. 56,
 2: consilia et insidias (hostium), to thwart,
 id. ib. 88, 2.—*Pass.*: omni tempore anteven-
 tum est, Cato ap. Non. p. 87, 17.—**II.** Trop.,
 to exceed, surpass, excel (very rare): amor
 omnibus rebus antevenit, Plaut. Cas. 2, 3,
 1: per virtutem nobilitatem, Sall. J. 4, 7.—
 Also, *absol.*, to become greater, more distin-
 guished: beneficia, ubi multum antevenere,
 Tac. A. 4, 18.
antē-ventūlus, a, um, *adj.* [venio],
 coming before, hanging before, = antepen-
 dulus (perh. only in App.): comae, App. M.
 9, 231, 5: crines, id. Flor. 3, p. 342, 2 Elm.
 * **antēversio**, *ōnis, f.* [anteverto], an
 anticipating, preventing: anteversio est
 progressus, Aram. 21, 5 fin.
antē-vertō (archa. **vor-**), *ti, sum, 3, v. a.*
 (as *dep.* antevortor, Plaut. Bacch. 3,
 5, 1), to place one's self before, to go or come
 before, to precede. **I.** Lit.: maiores ante-
 vertunt gaudis, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 60: stel-
 la tum antevertens, tum subsequens, Cic. N.
 D. 2, 20, 53: itaque antevertit, id. Mil. 17.—

ANTH

II. Trop. **A.** To anticipate: miror, ubi
 ego huic antevortorim. * Ter. Eun. 4, 5, 12:
 mihi Fannius antevortit, Cic. Am. 4, 16:
 damnationem veneno, Tac. A. 13, 30.—**B.**
 To prefer, to place before: rebus aliis ante-
 vortor, ut, etc., Plaut. Bacch. 3, 5, 1: Caesar
 omnibus consiliis antevortendum existi-
 mavit, ut, etc., Caes. B. G. 7, 7 (where
 omnibus consiliis are not, as Herz. ad h. l.
 supposes, the *abl.*, but analog. to rebus aliis
 in the preced. example, in the *dat.*, e. g.:
 prae omnibus aliis consiliis id efficiendum
 existimavit, ut, etc., Fr.).
antē-vio, *āre, v. n.* [via], to go before,
 Ven. Fort. 4, 26.
antē-volo, *āre, v. n.*, to fly before;
 with *acc.* (only post-Aug.; in Verg. A. 9, 47,
 and 12, 455 Rib., it is written apart, ante
 volo): currum, Stat. Th. 3, 427: agmen, Sil.
 12, 600: Zephyrus, Claud. Phoen. 21.
Antē-vorta, *ae, f.* [verto], the name of
 a goddess who reminds men of things past
 (opp. Postvorta), Macr. S. 1, 7 (in Ov. F. 1,
 633, and Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 336, called Por-
 rima).
 † **anthālium**, *ii, n.*, = ἀνθάλιον, a kind
 of bulbous esculent root: Cyperus esculen-
 tus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 13, 52, § 88.
 † **1. anthedon**, *ōnis, f.*, = ἀνθηδών, a
 species of the medlar-tree, the Greek medlar:
 Mespilus tanacetifolia, Linn.; Plin. 15, 20,
 22, § 84.
2. Anthedon, *ōnis, f.*, = Ἀνθηδών. **I.**
 A town and harbor in Bœotia, opposite the
 island Eubœa (hence called Euboica), the
 birthplace of Glaucus, and noted for its
 great traffic in sponges, now Paleo-kastro,
 Ov. M. 13, 905; 7, 232; cf. Mann. Gr. 220.—
 Hence, **Anthedōnius**, a, um, *adj.*, An-
 thedonic, Stat. Th. 9, 291; 9, 328.—**II.** A
 maritime town in Palestine, afterwards called
 Agrippias, Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68.—**III.** A
 port on the Saronic Gulf, belonging to Ar-
 golis, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 18.
 † **anthēmis**, *īdis, f.*, = ἀνθεμίς, the herb
 chamomile: Anthemis, Linn.; Plin. 22, 21,
 26, § 53.
 † **anthēmum**, *i, n.*, = ἀνθεμον, an herb
 good for calculi, Plin. 26, 8, 55, § 9.
Anthēmūs, *untis, f.*, = Ἀνθεμῶς. **I.**
 A region in Macedonia, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 36.
II. A town in Mesopotamia, Plin. 6, 26,
 30, § 118; called also **Anthēmūsias**, *īdis*
 (sc. urbs), Tac. A. 6, 41.—**III.** A river of
 Colchis, Plin. 6, 5, 5, § 15.—Hence, **Anthē-
 mūsius**, a, um, *adj.*, pertaining to Anthe-
 mus, Eutr. 8, 2; Amm. 14, 9.
Anthēmūsia, *ae, f.*, a town in Macedo-
 nia, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86; also called **An-
 themus**, *q. v.*
Anthēmusa, *ae, f.*, an old name of the
 island of Samos, Plin. 5, 31, 37, § 135.
 † **anthēra**, *ae, f.*, = ἀνθήρα (blooming),
 a medicine composed of flowers, Cels. 6, 11
 med.; Plin. 24, 9, 42, § 69.
 † **anthēricos**, *i, m.*, = ἀνθῆρικος, the
 stalk of the asphodel, Plin. 21, 17, 68, § 109;
 22, 22, 32, § 67.
 † **anthias**, *ae, m.*, = ἀνθίας, a sea-fish
 unknown to us, which was difficult to catch,
 Plin. 9, 59, 85, § 180; Ov. Hal. 45.
 † **anthinus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀνθίνος, gather-
 ed from flowers: mel, Plin. 11, 14, 14, § 34.
 † **anthologica**, *ōrum, n.*, = ἀνθολογι-
 κά, anthology, a work consisting of choice
 thoughts, proverbs, poems, etc., Plin. 21, 3,
 9, § 13.
 † **anthrācias**, *v. anthracitis*.
 † **anthrācinus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀνθράκι-
 νος, coal-black, Varr. ap. Non. p. 550, 5.
 † **anthrācites**, *ae, m.*, = ἀνθράκιτης, a
 kind of blood-stone, Plin. 36, 20, 38, § 148.
 † **anthrācitis**, *īdis, f.*, = ἀνθράκιτης, a
 kind of carbuncle, the coal-carbuncle, Plin.
 37, 7, 27, § 99; in Sol. 37 fin. called **an-
 thraciacus**, *ae, m.*, = ἀνθράκιος.
 † **1. anthrax**, *īdis, m.*, = ἀνθραξ (coal).
I. Natural burning coal (the color of which is
 like a burning coal), Vitr. 7, 8.—**II.** In
 medic., a virulent ulcer (in pure Lat., car-
 bunculus), Aem. Macr. de Herb. c. de Sa-
 bina.
2. Anthrax, *īdis, m.*, = Ἀνθραξ, name
 of a slave, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 8.
 † **anthriscus**, *i, f.*, or **-um**, *i, n.*, =

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ἀθρίσκον, the southern chervil: Scandix au-
 stralis, Linn.; Plin. 22, 22, 38, § 81; 21, 15,
 52, § 89.
 † **anthropōgraphōs**, *i, m.*, = ἀνθρω-
 πογράφος, portrait-painter, an epithet of
 the painter Dionysius, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 113.
 † **anthropōlātra**, *ae, m.*, = ἀνθρωπο-
 λάτρης, a man-worshipper, Cod. Just. 1, 1,
 5; 1, 1, 6.
 † **anthropōmorphitæ**, *ārum, m.*, =
 ἀνθρωπομορφίται, heretics that attributed to
 God a human form, Aug. Haeres. ad Quod
 vult Deum.—Hence, **anthropōmor-
 phiticus**, a, um, *adj.*, professing the error
 of such heretics: haeresis, Isid. Orig. 8, 5.
 † **anthropōphagus**, *i, m.*, = ἀνθρω-
 ποφάγος, a man-eater, a cannibal, Plin. 4,
 12, 26, § 58; 6, 17, 20, § 53; 6, 30, 35, § 195.
 † **anthus**, *i, m.*, = ἄνθος (cf. τὸ ἄνθος =
 blossom, brilliancy), a small bird, prob. the
 yellow wagtail: Motacilla flava, Linn.; Plin.
 10, 42, 57, § 116; 10, 74, 95, § 1206.
 † **anthyllion**, *ii, n.*, = ἀνθύλλιον, a
 plant, acc. to Sprengel, the Cretan pitch-
 plant: Cressa Cretica, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8,
 51, § 84 (called in Plin. 21, 99, 103, § 175,
 also anthyllum).
 † **anthyllis**, *īdis, f.*, = ἀνθύλλια, a plant,
 acc. to Sprengel, the musk-ivy: Teurcium
 iva, Linn.; Plin. 26, 15, 50, § 160.
 † **anthypōphōra**, *ae, f.*, = ἀνυποφω-
 ρά, a rhetorical figure in which one antici-
 pates the arguments of his antagonist, and
 refutes them, Sen. Contr. 1, 7 (in Quint. 9,
 2, 106, and id. 9, 3, 87, written as Greek,
 Halm).
antiae, *ārum, f.* (cf. Charis. p. 90 P.)
 [ante], the hair growing upon the forehead,
 forelock: of Apollo, App. Flor. 3, p. 342, 1;
 of lions, Tert. Pall. 4; of the hair of women,
 Paul. ex Fest. s. h. v. p. 15 Müll.
Antianus, **Antias**, **Antiatinus**,
v. Antium.
antibacchius, *i, adj.*, = ἀντιβακχεῖ-
 ος. **I.** Pes, a poetical foot, the antibacchic
 or reversed Bacchius, — — — (e. g. nēpō-
 tēs), Ter. Maur. p. 2414 P. (acc. to others,
 — — —). **II.** Versus, a verse composed of
 this foot, Diom. p. 513 P.; called palimbac-
 chius by Quint. 9, 4, 82; Isid. Orig. 1, 16,
 p. 30 Lind.
 † **antibasis (antēb-)**, *is, f.*, = ἀντιβα-
 σις (counter-basis), the hindmost small pil-
 lar at the pedestal of the ballista, Vitr. 10,
 17; cf. id. 10, 15.
 † **antibōreus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀντιβό-
 ρειος, turned toward the north: horologi-
 um, Vitr. 9, 9.
 † **anticatēgōria**, *ae, f.*, = ἀντικατη-
 γορία, a recrimination, counter-plea, Aug.
 3: contra Cresc. 26; 74 fin. (in Quint. 3, 10,
 4, and 7, 2, 9, written as Greek, Halm).
Anticato, *ōnis, m.*, the title of Cæsar's
 reply to Cicero's panegyric of Cato Uticensis,
 the title of which was **Cato**, Quint. 1, 5, 68;
 Juv. 6, 337; Gell. 4, 16; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch.
 267 and 462; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 182, 7.
 † **Antichristus**, *i, m.*, = Ἀντιχρίστος,
 the Antichrist (eccl. Lat.); Vulg. 1 Joan. 2,
 18; 2, 22; 4, 3; ib. 2 Joan. 7; very freq. in
 the Church fathers.
 † **antichthones**, *um, m.*, = ἀντιχθό-
 νες, = antipodes (ἀντιποδες), the antipodes,
 Plin. 6, 22, 24, § 81; Mel. 1, 1; 1, 9.
anticipatio, *ōnis, f.* [anticipo]. **I.** A
 preconception, the innate notion of a thing
 formed before receiving instruction concern-
 ing it, Gr. πρόληψις (only in Cic.): deo-
 rum, Cic. N. D. 1, 16, 43: sive anticipatio
 sive praenotio deorum, id. ib. 1, 17, 43.—**II.**
 The first movements of the body before walk-
 ing, Arn. 3, p. 107.—**III.** In rhet., a figure
 of speech, anticipation = occupatio and πρό-
 ληψις, Jul. Ruf. p. 30 Pith.
anti-cipo, *āvi, ātum, 1, v. a.* [ante-ca-
 pio]. **I.** To take before one or before the time,
 to anticipate something. **a.** With *acc.*: vi-
 gilias, Vulg. Psa. 76, 5: nos, ib. ib. 78, 8:
 ita est informatum anticipatūque mentibus
 nostris, etc., already known, innate, Cic. N.
 D. 1, 27, 76 (cf. anticipatio); B. and K. here
 reject anticipatūque: qui anticipes ejus
 rei molestiam, quam triduo sciturus sis, id.
 Att. 8, 14: anticipata via, travelled over be-
 fore, Ov. M. 3, 234: mortem, Suet. Tib. 61:
 saeculares anticipati (i. e. justo maturis
 editi), id. Claud. 21 al.—**b.** With *inf.* (eccl.
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lat.): anticipemur facere pacem, Vulg. 1. biacc. 10, 4.—**C. Absol.**, to anticipate: sol Anticipat caelum radis accendere temptans, Lucr. 5, 658; Varr. ap. Non. p. 70, 13: ventu un die anticipantes, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 122.—***II. To surpass, excel:** alienius acumen, Aus. Ep. 4, 69 (by conj. of Salmas.).

Anticlea, ae, f., = Ἀντικλεία, the mother of Ulysses, Hyg. Fab. 201; App. de Deo Socr. 24, p. 55; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 529; in Cicero, erroneously put for the nurse of Ulysses, Euryclea, Cic. Tusc. 5, 16, 46.

anticus, a, um, adj. [aute], that is in front, foremost, Paul. ex Fest. p. 220 Müll.: antica (pars) ad meridiem, postica ad septentrionem, Varr. L. L. 7, § 7 Müll.: pars, *Cic. Tim. 10.

Anticyra, ae, f., = Ἀντικύρα, Dicaearch. and Strabo; Ἀντικύρα, Eustath.; and Ἀντικύρα, which the Romans followed. **I.** A town in Phocis, on a peninsula (which Pliny and Gellius erroneously call an island), on a bay of the Corinthian Gulf, now *Aspra Spita*, famous for hellebore; hence much frequented by hypochondriacs, Ov. P. 4, 3, 54; Liv. 26, 26; 28, 8; 30, 18; 32, 18; Plin. 22, 25, 64, § 133; 25, 5, 21, § 52.—**II.** A town on the Sinus Maliacus, also noted for hellebore, but less famous than the foregoing; cf. Hor. S. 2, 3, 83; 2, 3, 166; Gell. 17, 15.—**III.** A town of Locris, at the entrance of the Corinthian Gulf, often confounded with the Anticyra in Phocis, Liv. 26, 26 (Hor., A. P. 300, speaks as if all three places produced hellebore: tribus Anticyris Caput insuabile; and the plur. Anticyrae, in Pers. 4, 16, may be used in the same way, or the form may be here a mere poetic exaggeration; v. Gildersleeve ad h. l.).

† **antidactylus**, a, um, adj., = ἀντιδάκτυλος: pes, a reversed dactyl, — (e. g. Igerit), Mar. Vict. p. 2488 P.

antidea or **anteidea**, v. antea.

antideo, v. antea init.

antidhac, v. antehac init.

† **antidotum**, i, n., and -us or -os, i, f. (cf. Scrib. Larg. Comp. 99, 106, and passages cited there); = ἀντίδοτον (-ος), a counterpoison. **I.** Lit.: antidota raro, sed interdum necessaria sunt, Cels. 5, 23; Phaedr. 1, 14, 3: se antidotum daturum, Quint. 7, 2, 25; so Suet. Calig. 23; id. Ner. 34 al.: antidotus, Gell. 17, 16; Dig. 18, 1, 35.—Sometimes, in gen., an antidote, remedy, Spart. Hadr. 23.—**II.** Trop.: antidotum adversus Caesarem, Suet. Calig. 29.

Antiensis, v. Antium.

† **antigerio**, an ancient word for valde, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll. [perh. antegero]; cf. Quint. 1, 6, 40; 8, 3, 25.

Antignōtus, i, m., = Ἀντιγνώτος, an artist that cast statues, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 86.

Antigōnē, ēs, or **Antigōna**, ae, f., = Ἀντιγόνη. **I.** A daughter of the Theban king Œdipus, Hyg. Fab. 72: Antigones, Juv. 8, 228.—**II.** A daughter of the Trojan king Laomedon: Antigonen, Ov. M. 6, 93; Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 320.

Antigōnēa, ae, f., = Ἀντιγόνηα or Ἀντιγόνηα, the name of several towns. **I.** In Epirus, Liv. 32, 5; 43, 23.—Hence, **Antigonensis**: ager, Liv. 43, 23; and **Antigonenscs**, ium, m., its inhabitants, Plin. 4, praef. 1, 1.—**II.** In Macedonia, Liv. 44, 10.—**III.** In Arcadia, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20.—**IV.** In Troas, afterwards called *Atzandria*, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 124.

Antigonus, i, m., = Ἀντιγόνορ. **I.** The name of several kings after Alexander the Great. **A.** Antigonus I., father of Demetrius Poliorcetes, Nep. Eum. 5, 7; Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48; Just. 13.—**B.** Antigonus Gonatas, son of Demetrius Poliorcetes, Just. 17, 1; 24, 1 al.—**C.** Antigonus Doson, Liv. 40, 54; Just. 28, 3.—**II.** Of other persons. **A.** Antigonus of Cyma, a writer on Agriculture, Varr. R. 1, 1, 8; Col. 1, 1, 9.—**B.** A plastic artist, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 84.—**C.** A messenger of king Deiotarus, Cic. Deiot. 15, 41.—**D.** A Roman freedman, Cic. Fam. 13, 33.

Antilibanus, i, m., = Ἀντιλίβανος, a mountain range in Phœnicia, opposite to Libanus, now *Jebel esh-Shurky*, Cic. Att. 2, 16; cf. Mann. Phoen. 270 sq.

Antilochous, i, m., = Ἀντιλόχορ, a son of Nestor, slain by Hector before Troy, Hor. C. 2, 9, 14; Ov. H. 1, 15; Juv. 10, 253.

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Antimachus, i, m., = Ἀντιμαχορ. **I.** A Greek poet of Colophon, a contemporary of Socrates and Plato, and author of a Thebaid, Cic. Brut. 51, 191; Cat. 95, 10; Prop. 3, 32, 45.—**II.** A centaur slain by Caneus in the contest with the Lapithæ, Ov. M. 12, 460.—**III.** A son of Egyptus, murdered by his bride, Idæa, Hyg. Fab. 170.—**IV.** A staturary, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 86.

† **antimetabole**, ēs, f., = ἀντιμεταβολή, a rhet. fig., a reciprocal interchange, in Auct. ad Her. 4, 28, 39, called commutatio, e. g.: non ut edam vivo, sed ut vivam edo, Isid. Orig. 2, 21, p. 81 Lind. (in Quint. 9, 3, 85, written as Greek, Halm).

† **antinomia**, ae, f., = ἀντινομία, a contradiction between laws, Quint. 7, 1; so id. 7, 10, 2; 3, 6, 45.

Antiochæa or **Antiochia** (like Alexandria, Alexandria, q. v.; cf. Prisc. p. 588 P., and Ochs. Eclog. 143), ae, f., = Ἀντιόχεια, Antioch. **I.** The name of several cities. **A.** The most distinguished is that founded by Seleucus Nicator, and named after his father Antiochus; the chief town of Syria, on the Orontes, now *Antakia*, Just. 15, 4; Cic. Arch. 3, 4; cf. Mann. Syr. 363.—**B.** A town in Caria, on the Mæander; also called *Πυθόπολις*, Liv. 38, 13; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 108.—**C.** In Mesopotamia, afterwards called *Edessa*, Plin. 5, 24, 21, § 86.—**D.** In Mygdonia (Mesopotamia), Ἀντιόχεια, Μυγδονική, now *Nisibin*, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42.—**E.** In Macedonia; its inhabitants, Antiochienses, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35.—**II.** The province of Syria, in which Antiochia, on the Orontes, was situated, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66; Mel. 1, 11, 12.

1. Antiochensis, e, adj. [Antiochia], of or belonging to Antiochia: plebs, Amm. 14, 7.—Hence, in plur.: **Antiochenses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Antiochia, Caes. B. C. 3, 102; Tac. H. 2, 80; 2, 82 al.

* **2. Antiochensis**, e, adj. [Antiochus], of or belonging to King Antiochus: pecunia, received from him, Val. Max. 3, 7, 1 (cf. 2. Antiochenus).

1. Antiochenus, a, um, adj. [Antiochia], of or belonging to Antiochia: ager, Ven. Fort. 8, 5 fin.

2. Antiochenus, a, um, adj. [Antiochus], of or belonging to King Antiochus: pecunia, received from him, Gell. 4, 18; 7, 19 fin. (cf. 2. Antiochensis).

Antiochēus or **-ius**, a, um, adj., = Ἀντιόχειος, of or pertaining to the philosopher Antiochus: ista Antiochea contemnit, Cic. Ac. 2, 36, 115; id. Att. 13, 19.

Antiochinus, a, um, adj. [Antiochus]. **I.** Of King Antiochus Magnus: bellum, Cic. Phil. 11, 7, 17; cf. Fasti Capitol. Baiter, p. xli.—**II.** Of or pertaining to the philosopher Antiochus, the founder of the fifth Academy, Cic. Fam. 9, 8, 1.

Antiochius, v. Antiocheus.

Antiochus, i, m., = Ἀντιόχορ. **I.** The name of several Syrian kings, among whom Antiochus Magnus was most distinguished, on account of his war with the Romans, Liv. 31, 14; 33, 13 sq. al.; Nep. Hann. 2, 7; Cic. de Or. 2, 18, 75; id. Verr. 1, 21; id. Sest. 27; id. Deiot. 13 al.—**II.** The name of an academic philosopher, a teacher of Cicero and Brutus, Cic. Ac. 2, 43, 132; id. N. D. 1, 3, 6; id. Brut. 91, 315.

Antiope, ae, f., = Ἀντιόπη. **I.** A daughter of Nycteus, wife of Lycus, king of Thebes, mother of Amphion and Zethus. She was bound to the neck of a bull by Dirce, whom Lycus had married, but was released by her sons, Hyg. Fab. 7.—**II.** The name of a tragedy of Pacuvius, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 4; Pers. 1, 77.

Antipater, tri (later form, ANTIPATRVS, Inscr. Orell. 4727), m., = Ἀντίπατρορ. **I.** One of the generals and successors of Alexander the Great, the father of Cassander, Just. 11, 7; 11, 12; 13, 5 al.; Cic. Off. 2, 14, 48.—**II.** His grandson, son of Cassander, and son-in-law of Lysimachus, Just. 16, 1.—**III.** The name of several philosophers. **A.** Of a Cyrenaic, Cic. Tusc. 5, 37, 107.—**B.** Of a Stoic, Cic. Off. 3, 12, 51; id. Ac. 2, 6, 17; id. Div. 1, 3; 1, 20.—**C.** Of a contemporary of Cicero, from Tyre, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 86.—**D.** A distinguished lawyer, friend of the orator L. Crassus, Cic. de Or. 2, 12, 54; id. Brut. 26, 102; id. Leg. 1, 2 al.

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† **1. antipathēs**, is, f., = ἀντιπαθής (serving as remedy for suffering), a black kind of coral used as a preventive of witchcraft, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 145.

2. antipathēs, is, n., = ἀντιπαθές, a charm against pain, Lael. ap. App. Mag. 30.

† **antipathia**, ae, f., = ἀντιπάθεια, the natural aversion of two things to each other, antipathy (opp. concordia), Plin. 37, 4, 15, § 59; so id. 20, 4, 13, § 28; 24, 9, 41, § 67 al.

Antipatria, ae, f., = Ἀντιπατρία, a town in Macedonia, on the borders of Illyria, Liv. 31, 27.

Antiphates, ae, m., = Ἀντιφάτης. **I.** A king of the Læstrigones, who sunk the fleet of the Greeks returning from Troy with Ulysses, and devoured one of his companions, Ov. M. 14, 234 sq.; Juv. 14, 20; Sil. 8, 531.—**II.** A son of Sarpedon, slain by Turnus, Verg. A. 9, 696.

† **antipherna**, ōrum, n., = ἀντιφερνα, the return-present which the bridegroom brought to the bride, Cod. Just. 5, 3, 20.

Antiphon, ōntis, m., = Ἀντιφών. **I.** A renowned sophist of Rhamnus, a contemporary of Socrates, Cic. Brut. 12, 47; Quint. 3, 1, 11; 12, 10, 22.—**II.** The name of an interpreter of dreams, Cic. Div. 1, 20, 1, 51.

† **antiphrasis** (better written as Gr.), is, f., = ἀντιφρασις, the use of a word in a sense opposite to its proper meaning; as, lucus, quod miuime luceat, Diom. p. 458 P.; cf. Charis. p. 247 P. al.

† **antipodes**, um, m., = ἀντιποδες, the antipodes, Lact. 3, 23; Aug. Civ. Dei, 16, 9; Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 532; hence ironic of banqueters who turn night to day, Sen. Ep. 122 (in Cic. Ac. 2, 39, 123, written as Greek).

Antipolis, is, f., = Ἀντιπολις. **I.** A city in Gaul, now *Antibes*, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35; Mel. 2, 5.—Hence, **Antipolitānus**, a, um, adj., of or from Antipolis: thymi, found in that region, Mart. 13, 109; cf. id. 4, 89.—**II.** An old settlement in Latium, afterwards *Janiculum*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 68.

† **antiptōsis**, is, f., = ἀντιπτωσις, a gram. fig., the putting of one case for another, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 577; 2, 283; 6, 727; 10, 653; 11, 56 al.

antiquarius, a, um, adj. [antiquus], pertaining to antiquity. **I.** Adj.: ars, the art of reading and copying ancient MSS., Hier. Ep. ad Flor. 5, 1.—Hence, **II.** Subst.: **antiquārius**, i, m., **A.** One that is fond of or employs himself about antiquities, an antiquarian, antiquary (post-Aug.): nec quemquam adeo antiquarium puto, ut, etc., Tac. Or. 21; * Suet. Aug. 86.—Also * **antiquāria**, ae, f., she that is fond of antiquity, a female antiquarian, Juv. 6, 454.—**B.** One that understands reading and copying ancient MSS., Cod. Th. 4, 8, 2; Aus. Ep. 16 al.

* **antiquatio**, ōnis, f. [antiquo]; in judicial lang., an abrogating, annulling, repealing: poenarum, Cod. Th. 6, 55, 4.

antiquē, adv., v. antiquus.

antiquitas, ōtis, f. [antiquus], the quality of being antiquus, age, antiquity (class., but only in prose). **I.** In gen.: antiquitas generis, Cic. Font. 14, 31; so Nep. Milt. 1, 1: non vestra (urbs) haec est, quae gloriabatur diebus pristinis in antiquitate suā? Vulg. Isa. 23, 7.—**II.** Spec., ancient time, antiquity. **A.** Lit.: fabulae ab ultimā antiquitate repetitae, Cic. Fin. 1, 20, 65: habet ut in aetatibus auctoritatem senectus, sic in exemplis antiquitas, id. Or. 50, 169: antiquitas dat dignitatem verbis, Quint. 8, 3, 24; Suet. Ner. 38 al.—**B.** Meton. **1.** The occurrences of antiquity, the history of ancient times, antiquity: tenenda est omnis antiquitas, Cic. de Or. 1, 5, 18: memoria antiquitatis, id. Brut. 59, 214: antiquitatis iter, id. de Or. 1, 60, 256 al.: antiquitatis amator, Nep. Att. 18, 1 Bremi and Dähne; cf. id. ib. 20 al.—In plur., a title of historical or archaeological works, antiquities; cf. Plin. praef.; Gell. 5, 13: Varro in antiquitatibus rerum humanarum scripsit, etc., id. 11, 1 et saep.—**2.** Men of former times, the ancients: errabat multis in rebus antiquitas, Cic. Div. 2, 33; cf. Hand. Wopk. Lect. Tuill. p. 209; Cic. Leg. 2, 11, 27: antiquitas melius ea, quae erant vera, cernebat, id. Tusc. 1, 12, 26: fabulose narravit antiquitas, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 85; 19, 4, 19, § 1 al.—**3.** The com-

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dition or state of former times (eccl. Lat.): Et soror tua Sodoma et filiae ejus reverentur ad antiquitatem suam, Vulg. Ezech. 16, 55 *ter.* — **II.** Esp., with the access. idea of moral excellence (cf. antiquus, II. C.), the good old times, the honesty of the good old times, integrity, uprightness, etc.: P. Rutilius documentum fuit virtutis, antiquitatis, prudentiae, Cic. Rab. Post. 10: his gravissimae antiquitatis viris probatus, id. Sest. 3: haec plena sunt antiquitatis, id. Planc. 18, 45; Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 209: exemplar antiquitatis, Plin. Ep. 5, 15, 1.

antiquus, *adv.*, v. antiquus *fn.*
antiquo, *adv.*, *atum*, 1, v. a. [antiquus; cf. veto, vetus]. **I.** In class. Lat. only a t. t. of civil life, to leave it in its ancient state, to restore a thing to its former condition (antiquae est in modum pristinum reducere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll.). — Hence of a bill, to reject it, not to adopt it: legem agrariam antiquari facile passus est, Cic. Off. 2, 21, 73; so Liv. 4, 58; 5, 30, 55 et saep.: Piso operam dat, ut ea rogatio antiquetur, Cic. Att. 1, 13; cf. id. ib. 1, 14; Liv. 31, 6; cf. id. 45, 35; 6, 39; 6, 40: legem antiquastis, Cic. Leg. 3, 17, 38 (cf. the letter A, abbrev.); plebiscitum primum antiquo abrogoque, Liv. 22, 30. — **II.** In eccl. Lat., to make old: Dicendo novum, veteravit prius; quod autem antiquatur prope interitum est, *Vulg. Heb. 8, 13.

antiquus, a, um, *adj.* [a diff. orthog. for anticus, from ante] (of that which is before in time, while anticus denotes that which is before in space; cf. Vel. Long. p. 2223 F.), that has been or has been done before, old, ancient, former (opp. novus, that has not previously existed, new; while vetus, that has existed a long time, is opp. recens, that has not been long in existence, recent; cf. Manut. ad Cic. Fam. 11, 21; Lind. ad Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 154, and id. Capt. 1, 2, 29; Doed. Syn. IV. p. 82 sq.). **I.** Lit.: Juppiter Alcumenam rediget in antiquum concordiam conjugis, to her former harmony with her husband, Plaut. Am. 1, 2, 13: hoc timent, Ne tua duritia antiqua illa etiam adaucta sit, thy former severity, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 26; so id. Hec. 1, 2, 17; Lucr. 2, 900: causam suscepti antiquiorem memoriam tua, Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 25: tres epistulas tuas accepi: igitur antiquissimae cuique respondeo, id. Att. 9, 9: antiquior dies in tuis erat adscripta literis, quam in Caesaris, an earlier or older date, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3; Liv. 3, 58: Nilus antiquo sua flumina reddidit alveo, Ov. M. 1, 423 et saep. — Hence, *subst.* **A. antiqui**, *orum*, m., the ancients, esp. the ancient writers (i. e. those whose age has been long past; while veteres denotes those who have lived and acted for a long time): antiquorum auctoritas, Cic. Am. 4, 13; so Hor. S. 1, 4, 117; 2, 2, 89 et saep.: quod decus antiqui summum bonum esse dixerunt, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 55: habemus Scarium in antiquis, id. Brut. 30, 116; Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 78 et saep. — And so in gen.: in antiquis est sapientia, Vulg. Job, 12, 12: sapientia omnium antiquorum, ib. Eccl. 39, 1: dictum est antiquis, ib. Matt. 5, 21 al.: facere in antiquum, to restore a thing to its former condition, to place on its old footing, Liv. 33, 40 dub. — Antiquus and vetus are often conjoined: veterem atque antiquam rem (old and antiquated) novam ad vos proferam, Plaut. Am. prol. 118; id. Mil. 3, 1, 154; id. Most. 2, 2, 45; id. Poen. 5, 2, 18; id. Pers. 1, 2, 1; id. Trin. 2, 2, 106; Plin. Ep. 3, 6: vetera tantum et antiqua mirari, Tac. Or. 15: simulas vetus et antiqua, Juv. 15, 53; so id. 6, 21 al. — **B. antiquum**, *i, n.*, antiquity, the things of olden times: Nec quicquam antiqui Pico, nisi nomina, restat, Ov. M. 14, 396: novissima et antiqua, Vulg. Psa. 138, 5: antiqua ne intueamini, ib. Isa. 43, 18. — **II.** Transf. **A. Poet.**, = praeteritum, past, gone by, former: vulnus, Ov. P. 1, 5, 38: vigor, id. Tr. 5, 12, 32: carcer, Luc. 6, 721; Val. Fl. 2, 394. — So often in eccl. Lat.: dies antiqui, Vulg. Deut. 4, 32; ib. Act. 15, 7: anni, ib. Mal. 3, 4: tempora, ib. Act. 15, 21. — **B.** In comp. and sup., that is before or first in rank or importance, more or most celebrated, famous, preferable, or better (antiquior, Att. ap. Non. p. 425, 32): genere antiquus quam etc., Lucil. ib.; Varr. ib.: quod

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honestius, id mihi est antiquus, Cic. Att. 7, 3: antiquior ei fuit laus et gloria quam regnum, id. Div. 2, 37: antiquiorem mortem turpitudine habere, Auct. ad Her. 3, 3: neque habui quicquam antiquius quam ut, etc., Cic. Fam. 11, 5: ne quid existimem antiquius, id. Phil. 13, 3: neque prius neque antiquius quicquam habuit, quam ut, etc., Vel. 2, 52; Suet. Claud. 11: judiciorum causam antiquissimam se habiturum dixit, Cic. Q. Fr. 2, 1: navalis apparatus ei antiquissima cura fuit, id. Att. 10, 8; 12, 5; Liv. 1, 32; cf. id. 9, 31 al. — **C.** With the access. idea of simplicity, purity, innocence, of the old fashion, good, simple, honest, etc. (cf. antiquitas, II. A., and our phrase the good old times): antiquus est adolescens moribus, Plaut. Capt. 1, 1, 37; cf. id. Trin. 2, 2, 20: homo antiqua virtute et fide, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 88: homines antiqui, qui ex sua natura ceteros fingerent, people of the old stamp, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 26: vestigia antiqui officii, id. ib. 10, 27: vide quam sim antiquorum hominum, id. Att. 9, 15: vir sanctus, antiquus, Plin. Ep. 2, 9. — **D.** With the access. idea of veneration, honor, old, venerable, illustrious: antiquum veteres etiam pro nobili posuere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.: terra antiqua potens armis, Verg. A. 1, 531; 3, 164: urbs, id. ib. 11, 540: Longior antiquis visa Maeotis hiems, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 2: Sabiniae, id. Med. 11: Anicyclae, id. M. 8, 314. — So, in eccl. Lat., after the Heb., of God: Antiquus Dierum, the Ancient of Days, Vulg. Dan. 7, 9; 7, 13; 7, 22. — **E.** Sometimes = vetus, that has been in existence a long time, old: Athenae, antiquum opulentum oppidum, Enn. ap. Non. p. 470, 5: mos, id. ib. p. 506, 1: amnis, Att. ap. Non. p. 192, 6: hospes, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 17 (cf. Verg. A. 3, 82: veterem Anchisen agnoscit amicum); so, amicus, Vulg. Eccl. 9, 14: discipulus, ib. Act. 21, 16: artificium, Cic. Verr. 1, 2, 5: genus, Nep. Dat. 2, 2: templa, Hor. S. 2, 2, 104: antiquissima scripta, id. Ep. 2, 1, 28: saxum antiquum (i. e. which for a long time had lain in this place), ingens, etc., Verg. A. 12, 897: ne transfer terminos antiquos, Vulg. Prov. 22, 28 et saep. — Hence, *subst.*

antiquum, *i, n.*, an old custom or habit. **A.** In mal. part.: antiquum hoc obtines tuum, tardus ut sis, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 102. — **B.** In bon. part.: O optume hospes, pol. Crito antiquum obtines! Ter. And. 4, 5, 22: Ac tu ecastor morem antiquum atque ingenium obtines, id. Hec. 5, 4, 20. — **F. Aged**: antiqua erilis fida custos corporis, Enn. Medea, ap. Non. p. 39, 2 (as a transl. of the Gr. ἡλικίων οἰκον κτήμα δεσποίνης ἑμῆς): Cives antiqui, amici majorum meum, Pac. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155: Butes, Verg. A. 9, 647: antiqui Nefele Nestoris urva, Ov. H. 1, 63; Dig. 50, 3, 1. — Hence, *adv.*: **antique** and **antiquitas** (formed from antiquus, as humanitas, divinitus, from humanus, divinus; cf. Prisc. p. 1015). **I.** In former times, of old, anciently (only in prose; most freq. in the list; never in Cic.). Form **antiquitas**: Belgas Rhenum antiquitus transducos, Caes. B. G. 2, 4, 7, 32: tectum antiquitus constitutum, Nep. Att. 13, 2; Suet. Caes. 42; id. Aug. 60, 94; Vulg. Jos. 11, 10; ib. 1 Reg. 27, 8. — **Sup.**: Titanas in ea antiquissime regnasse, Sol. 11. — **II.** From ancient times; form **antiquitus**; sometimes with inde or ab... ad, Plin. Pan. 31: cum Pythagorae acceptam sine dubio antiquitus opinionem vulgaverit, Quint. 1, 10, 12: jam inde antiquitus insita pertinacia, Liv. 9, 29: hi sunt jam inde antiquitus castelli, etc., id. 34, 27; Plin. Pan. 82, 7: cum (hoc studium) antiquitus usque a Chirone ad nostra tempora apud omnes duraverit, Quint. 1, 10, 30. — **III.** In the old way, style, or fashion; form **antique**: nimis antique dicere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 66. — **Comp.**: simplicius et antiquius permutatione mercium uti, in the simpler and more ancient manner, Tac. G. 5. — Esp., in the good old style, the way or fashion of former times: quanto antiquius, quam facere hoc, fecisse videatis, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 426, 3.

† **antirrhinon** (-um), *i, n.*, = ἀντίρρινον; also **anarrhinon**, *i, n.*, = ἀνάρινον, a plant, wild lion's-mouth: Antirrhinum Orontium, Linn.: antirrhinum, Plin. 25, 10, 80, § 129 Jan; cf. App. Herb. 86.

† **antisagoge**, *es, f.*, = ἀντισαγωγή, a figure of speech by which one thing adduced

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is opposed to another, a counter-assertion, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 172.

† **antiscii**, *orum*, m., = ἀντισκίοι (counter-shadows), people on the other side of the equator, whose shadows are cast in the opposite direction from ours, Anm. 22, 15 *fn.*

† **antisigma**, *atis, n.*, = ἀντισίγμα. **I.** A character, *Q*, which the emperor Claudius wished to introduce into Latin for ps—the Gr. *Ϸ*, Prisc. p. 558 P.; cf. Schneid. Gram. 1, 5; Wordsworth's Early Lat. p. 9. — **II.** A critical mark, *Q*, placed before a verse which is to be transposed, Isid. Orig. 1, 20.

† **antisophista**, *ae, m.*, = ἀντισοφιστής, a counter-sophist, i. e. a grammarian who takes the opposite side of a question (only post-Aug.), Quint. 11, 3, 127; Suet. Tib. 11; so id. Gram. 9.

† **antispastus**, *i, m.*, = ἀντισπαστος (reversed), in metre (sc. pes), an antispast, a foot in verse, — — —, i. e. the chiambus reversed, e. g. Métrillina, Diom. p. 478 P.; hence: antispasticum metrum, verse consisting of antispasts, id. p. 505 P.

† **antispodos**, *i, f.*, = ἀντισπώδος, ashes used instead of spodium, Plin. 34, 13, 35, § 133.

Antissa, *ae, f.*, = Ἀντίσσα, a town in the southern part of the island of Lesbos, now Kalas Limneonas, Liv. 45, 31; Ov. M. 15, 287; Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 89. — Hence, **Antissaci**, *orum*, m., inhabitants of Antissa, Liv. 45, 31.

* **antistatus**, *us, m.* [v. antesto], superiority in rank: angelorum, Tert. adv. Val. 13.

antistes, *itis, m.* and *f.* (*fem.* also **antistita**, *ae*, like hospita from hospes, sospita from sospes, clienta from cliens, Inscr. Orell. 2200; cf. Charis. p. 77 P.; Prisc. p. 650 P.) [antisto = antesto, q. v.; pr. *adj.*, standing before], an overseer, president. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. (rare): vindemiarum, Col. 3, 21, 6: imperii Romani, Tert. Apol. 1. — In *fem.*, a female overseer: latinarum, Tert. Pall. 4 *fn.* — Far more freq., **B.** Esp., an overseer of a temple, a high-priest: caerimoniarum et sacrorum, Cic. Dom. 39, 104; id. Div. 2, 54 *fn.*: Jovis, Nep. Lys. 3, 3; Liv. 9, 34; 1, 7: sacrorum, Juv. 2, 113. — In the O. T. simply a priest: et sanctificarentur antistites, *Vulg. 2 Par. 29, 34. — In the Christian writers, a bishop, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 1, 18 et saep. — **C.** In *fem.*, a female overseer of a temple, a chief priestess. — Form **antistes**: adisduae templi antistites, Liv. 1, 20; so id. 23, 24; 31, 14: perita antistes, Val. Max. 1, 1, n. 1: templi aditua et antistes pudicitia, Tert. Cult. Fem. 1. — Form **antistita**, Plaut. Rud. 3, 2, 10: Veneris antistita, Pollio ap. Charis. p. 77 P.; Att. ap. Non. p. 487, 19: fani antistitae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 45; cf. Gell. 13, 20, 22: antistita Phoebi, i. e. Cassandra, so called as prophetess, Ov. M. 13, 410: Cybeles antistita, Verg. Cir. 166; Corn. Sev. ap. Charis. p. 77 P. — **II.** Trop., a master in any science or art, as in Engl. high-priest: artis dicendi antistes, Cic. de Or. 2, 46, 202: cultor et antistes doctorum virorum, Ov. Tr. 3, 14, 1: artium, Col. 11, 1, 10: sapientiae, Plin. 7, 30, 31, § 110: philosophiae, Lact. 5, 2: juris, Quint. 11, 1, 69: justitiae, Gell. 14, 4: studiorum liberalium, Dig. 10, 46, 1.

Antisthenes, *is* and *ae, m.*, = Ἀντισθένης, a pupil of Socrates, teacher of Diogenes, and founder of the Cynic philosophy: Antisthenes, Cic. N. D. 1, 13, 32; so id. de Or. 3, 17, 62. — In plur.: Antisthenae multi, Gell. 14, 1, 29.

antistita, *ae, v.* antistes.

* **antistitium**, *ii, n.* [antistes], the office of an antistes, the chief-priest's office, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 34.

antisto, v. antesto.

† **antistrophe**, *es, f.*, = ἀντιστροφή. **I.** In the chorus of the Greek and Roman tragedy, the antistrophe answering to the strophe, Victorin. p. 2051 P. — **II.** A rhetorical figure, when several parts of a period end with the same word = conversio, q. v.; Mart. Cap. 5, p. 175; Jul. Rufin. 35, p. 211.

† **antithesis**, *is, f.*, = ἀντιθέσις, a gram. fig., the putting of one letter for another (e. g. illi for illi, impete for impetu), Charis. p. 249 P.; Diom. p. 437 P.

† **antitheton**, *i, n.*, = ἀντιθέτον, op-

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position, *antithesis*, a rhetor. fig., Cic. Or. 50, 166; Pers. 1, 85 (e. g. frigida pugnabant calidis, humentia siccis, Ov. M. 1, 19; cf. Quint. 9, 3, 81).

† **antithēus**, i, m., = ἀντιθεός (a counter-deity), one who pretends to be God, Arn. 4, p. 134.—Hence, the devil, Lact. 2, 9.

Antium, n., = Ἀντίου. **I.** An ancient town in Latium distinguished for the temple of Fortune (Hor. C. 1, 35, 1), not far from the sea-coast, now Porto d'Anzio, the birthplace of Nero, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 27; Inscr. Orell. 1733; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 618; Müll. Roms. Campagn. 2, 271 sq.—Hence, **II.** Deriv. **A. Antianus**, a, um, adj., **Antian**: Hercules Antianus, honored at Antium, Cic. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 284, 1.—**B. Antias**, ātis, adj., of or belonging to Antium, Antian, Liv. 8, 14; so id. 6, 9; 8, 12 al.—So, Valerius Antias, a historian before Livy, Gell. 1, 7, 10; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. 260; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 142, 3.—Hence, **Antiatēs**, um, m., the inhabitants of Antium: naves Antiatum, Liv. 8, 14 fin.—**C. Antiatinus**, a, um, adj., **Antian**: fortunae, Suet. Calig. 57.—**D. Antiansis**, e, adj., the same: templum, Val. Max. 1, 8, n. 2.

Antius, a, um, adj., name of a Roman gens; hence, Antia lex (by Antius Restio), against prodigality, Gell. 2, 24; Macr. S. 2, 13.

† **antizeugmēnon**, i, n., = ἀντιζεύγμενον, a grammatical figure, by which several clauses are referred to one verb, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 176.

† **antlia**, ae, f., = ἀντλία, a machine for drawing water, worked with the foot, a pump, Mart. 9, 14, 3; * Suet. Tib. 51.

antlo, v. anclo.

Antōdicē, ēs, f., one of the Danaids, Hyg. Fab. 170.

Antonia, v. Antonius.

Antōnianus, v. Antonius.

* **Antōniaster**, tri, m. dim. [from Antonius, as surdaster from surdus, parasitaster from parasitus; cf. Prisc. p. 628 P.], a servile imitator of the orator Antonius, a petty Antony: hic noster Antōniaster, Cic. Varen. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 617 P.

Antōnius, i, m. [Antonius], **Antōnine**, the name of several Roman emperors; among whom the most distinguished were Antonius Pius and M. Aurelius Antoninus Philoſophus, Inscr. Orell. 834 sq.; 856 sq.—Hence, **Antōnianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Antonine, Eutr. 8, 10; Lampr. Elag. 24 al.

Antōniopolitae, ārum, m., the inhabitants of Antōniopolis in Lydia, Plin. 5, 25, 30, § 111.

Antōnius, ii, m., name of a Roman gens. **I.** M. Antonius, Marc Antony, a distinguished triumvir, conquered by Octavianus at Actium, a mortal enemy of Cicero.—**II.** M. Antonius, a celebrated orator just before the age of Cicero; cf. Cic. Brut. 37 sq.; Ellendt, Cic. Brut. p. lxii. sq.; Bähr, Lit. Gesch. 355; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 139.—**III.** C. Antonius, Cicero's colleague in the consulship.—**IV.** Fem.: **Antōnia**, ae, a daughter of the triumvir Antonius, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 16.—Deriv. **A. Antōnius**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Antonius; leges Antonias fregi, i. e. proposed by the triumvir Antonius, Lentul. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 14 fin. B. and K.—Hence, **Antōnii**, the adherents of the triumvir Antonius, Lepid. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34.—**B. Antōnianus**, a, um, adj. **1.** Of or pertaining to the triumvir Antonius: contra Antonianos, Cic. Fam. 10, 34; 12, 25 fin.; Vell. 2, 74; Sen. Ben. 2, 25; hence, also **Antōnianae**, ārum, f. (sc. orationes), the orations of Cicero against Antonius (com. called *Philippicae*; v. Philippicus), Gell. 7, 11; 13, 1 and 21.—**2.** Of or pertaining to the orator Antonius: dicendi ratio, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 13.

† **antōnomāsia**, ae, f., = ἀντονομασία, a rhetorical figure, by which, instead of the name, an epithet of a person is employed (e. g. instead of Scipio, Erversor Carthagini; instead of Achilles, Pelides; instead of Juno, Saturnia, etc.), Quint. 8, 6, 29; 8, 6, 43.

antōnomāsivus, a, um, adj. [antono-

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masia], pertaining to or forming an antonomasia, Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 171; 2, 615.

† **antroare**: gratias referre, to requite, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll.; cf. Kuhn in Zeitschr. für Vergl. Sprachf. 7, p. 64 sq.; Vanicek; Etym. p. 291.

Antron, ōnis, f., = Ἀντρον (Hom. II. 2, 697), a town in Thessaly (Phthiotis), now Fano, Liv. 42, 42; 42, 67.

† **antrum**, i, n., = ἄντρον, a cave, cavern, grotto (almost entirely confined to the poets). **I.** Lit.: succedere antro, Verg. E. 5, 19; subire antra, Ov. M. 1, 121; occulere se antro, Val. Fl. 8, 315; ingens, Verg. A. 6, 42; gratum, Hor. C. 1, 5, 3; gelida antra, Verg. G. 4, 509; silvestria, Ov. M. 13, 47; Dionaeo sub antro, Hor. C. 2, 1, 39; vos Caesarem Pierio recreatis antro, id. ib. 3, 4, 40; quibus antris audiari? id. ib. 3, 25, 4; harenosum Libyae Jovis antrum, Prop. 5, 1, 103; effossa antra, Mart. 13, 60; Stat. S. 4, 6; Sil. 6, 149 et saep.—In prose mostly in eccl. Lat., Vulg. Gen. 23, 20; ib. Jud. 6, 2; ib. 1 Reg. 13, 6; ib. Job. 37, 8; 38, 40; per antra et cavas rupes, Suet. Tib. 43.—**II.** Fig., of the hollow of a tree: exesae arboris antrum, Verg. G. 4, 44.—Of a sedan: clausum antrum, Juv. 4, 21.—Later, of any cavity: narium, Sid. Ep. 1, 2; palati, id. ib. 9, 13; pectoris, Prud. Psych. 6, 774.

Anūbis, is and idis (acc. Anubim, Prop. 4, 10, 41; Anubim, Plin. 33, 9, 46, § 131 Jan), m., = Ἄνουβις (Egyptian), an Egyptian deity which was represented with the head of a dog (cf. Müll. Archaeol. § 408), tutelary deity of the chase: latrator Anubis, Verg. A. 8, 698; so Ov. Am. 2, 13, 11.

anūlaris, e, adj. [anulus], relating to a signet-ring; hence, anulare (sc. genus coloris), a white color prepared from chalk, mixed with glass beads, such as were worn in rings, Plin. 35, 6, 30, § 48. Cf. anularius.

anūlaris, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to a signet-ring: creta = anulare (v. anularis), Vitr. 7, 14: * Scalae anulariae, a place in Rome, in the eighth district (the origin of the name is unknown), Suet. Aug. 72.—Hence, subst.: **anūlaris**, ii, m., a ring-maker, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 86.

anūlatus, a, um, P. a. [id.], furnished or ornamented with a ring: aures, * Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 21: anulati pedes, fettered, App. M. 9, p. 222, 30; cf. id. ib. 9, p. 234, 15.

1. anūlus (not ann-), i, m. [2. anus, like circulus from circum, not a dim.], a ring, esp. for the finger, a finger-ring; and for sealing, a seal-ring, signet-ring. **I.** Lit.: ille suum anulum opposuit, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 76; de digito anulum Detraho, Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 37; id. Ad. 3, 2, 49; id. Hec. 5, 3, 31 et saep.; Lucr. 1, 312; 6, 1008; 6, 1014; (Gyges) anulum detraxit, Cic. Off. 3, 9, 38; gemmatus, Liv. 1, 11; Suet. Ner. 46; id. Caes. 33; id. Tib. 73 et saep.: anulo tabulas obsignare, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 67; sigilla anulorum imprimere, Cic. Ac. 2, 26, 85; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4; Plin. 33, 1, 5 sq. et saep.—The right to wear a gold ring was possessed, in the time of the Republic, only by the knights (equites); hence, equestris, * Hor. S. 2, 7, 53: anulum invenit = eques factus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 76.—So also jus anulorum = dignitas equestris, Suet. Caes. 33: donatus anulorum aureo, id. ib. 39; so id. Galb. 10; 14; id. Vit. 12 al.; cf. Mayor ad Juv. 7, 89; Smith, Dict. Antiq.—**II.** Of other articles in the form of rings. **A.** A ring for curtains: velares anuli, Plin. 13, 9, 18, § 62.—**B.** A link of a chain, Plin. 34, 15, 43, § 150; cf. Mart. 2, 29.—**Irons for the feet, fetters**: anulus cruribus aptus, Mart. 14, 169.—**C.** A curled lock of hair, a ringlet: comarum anulus, Mart. 2, 66.—**D.** A round ornament upon the capitals of Doric columns: anuli columnarum, Vit. 4, 3.—**E.** Anuli virgēi, rings made of willow rods, Plin. 15, 29, 37, § 124.

* **2. anūlus**, i, m. dim. [1. anus], the posterior, fundament, Cato, R. R. 159.

1. anus, i, m. [for as-nus; cf. Sanscr. ās, = to sit, seat one's self; ἄμα (Dor. ἄμα) καθ' ἑμας, Varr.; others refer it to 2. anus from its form], the posterior, fundament. **I.** Lit.: * Cic. Fam. 9, 22; Cels. 7, 30; Scrib. Comp. 227.—**II.** Meton., disease of the anus, piles, hemorrhoids (eccl.

ANXI

Lat.): quinque anos aureos facietis, i. e. representations of, Vulg. 1 Reg. 6, 5 dis; 6, 11; 6, 17.

* **2. anus**, i, m. [related to 2. an = ἀνομι; prim. signif. a rounding, a circular form; hence also 1. anulus; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 8, p. 76 Müll.], an iron ring for the feet, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 9.

3. anus, ūs (also uis, Enn. ap. Non. p. 474, 30, or Trag. v. 232 Vahl; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 46; Varr. ap. Non. p. 494, 24; cf. Gell. 4, 16; Prisc. p. 718 P.; v. domus, fructus, victus), f. [cf. old Germ. Anu, Ana, = great-grandfather, great-grandmother; Germ. Ahn, ancestor], an old woman (married or unmarried), a matron, old wife, old maid (sometimes in an honorable sense, but com. as a term of contempt). **I.** Lit.: tremulis anus attulit artubus lumen, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 36 Vahl); Plaut. Rud. 2, 3, 75: quid nuntias super auu? id. Cist. 4, 1, 8: ejus anus causā, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 46: prudeus, Hor. Epod. 17, 47: pia, Ov. M. 8, 631: luic anui non satis, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 16; Vulg. Gen. 18, 13; ib. 1 Tim. 5, 2: quae est anus tam delicia, quae ista timeat? Cic. Tusc. 1, 21, 48 et saep.—Sometimes for a female soothsayer, sibyl, Hor. S. 1, 9, 30; Ov. F. 4, 158.—**II.** Transf. as adj., old, aged (cf. senex, otus; old man, sometimes old woman): anus matrouae, Suet. Ner. 11: libertinam quamvis anum, id. Oth. 2.—Also of animals, or inanimate things of the feminine gender: cervā anus, Ov. A. A. 1, 766: charta, Cat. 68, 46: testa, Mart. 1, 106: terra, Plin. 17, 3, 5, § 35: fici, id. 15, 19, 21, § 82 al.

anxiē, adv., v. anxius fin.

anxiētas, ātis, f. [anxius]. **I.** The quality or state of anxious, anxiety (as a permanent condition, while angor, anguish, is only momentary; cf. Hab. Syn. 108, and v. angor). Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27: perpetua anxietas, Juv. 13, 211.—But sometimes = angor, temporary anguish, fear, trouble, etc.: animi, Ov. P. 1, 4, 8; Curt. 4, 13: divortii anxietate mortuus, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 186.—**II.** Anxious care, carelessness in regard to a thing (only post-Aug.): quaerendi, judicandi, comparandi anxietas, Quint. proem. 8 fin.: anxietas et quasi morositas disputationis, Gell. 1, 3, 12; cf. anxius, B.

anxiētudo, v. anxitudo.

anxiēfer, fēra, fērum, adj. [anxius-fero], causing or bringing anxiety (only in Cic.): curae, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 22: dolorum vertices, id. Tusc. 2, 9, 21.

anxiō, āre, v. a. [anxius], to make uneasy or anxious (only in late Lat.): anxietum iri, App. M. 4, p. 155, 14: dum anxietate cor meum, Vulg. Psa. 60, 3: anxietus est super me spiritus, id. ib. 142, 4.

* **anxiōsus**, a, um, adj. [id.], full of anxiety; act., causing anxiety, pain, uneasiness. Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 2.

anxiētudo, inis, f. (post-class.), and **anxiētudo**, inis, f. (post-class. for the class anxietas) [id.], anxiety, trouble, anguish: animi, Pac. ap. Non. p. 72, 33; Att. ib. 28; 29.—Once also in Cic.: anxietudo prona ad luctum, Rep. 2, 41: macerabatur anxietudine, Aug. Conf. 9, 3: anxietudinis poena, Paul. Nol. Ep. 14.

anxiūs, a, um, adj. [v. ango], distressed, solicitous, uneasy, troubled, anxious (as a permanent state of mind). **I.** Lit.: neque omnes anxii, qui anguntur aliquando, nec qui anxii semper anguntur, Cic. Tusc. 4, 12, 27; cf.: anxietas and angor.—But frequently momentary: anxiae aegritudines et acerbae, Cic. Tusc. 4, 13, 34: anxio animo aut sollicito esse, id. Fin. 2, 17, 55: spiritus anxius, Vulg. Bar. 3, 1: senes morosi et anxii, Cic. Sen. 18, 65: Oratio pauperis, cum anxius fuerit, Vulg. Psa. 101, 1: anxius curis, Ov. M. 9, 275: mentes, * Hor. C. 3, 21, 17: anxius angor, Lucr. 3, 993; 6, 1158: anxium habere aliquem, to bring one into trouble, to make anxious or solicitous, Inct. B. Afr. 71; Tac. A. 2, 65.—With gen. animi or mentis: animi anxius, Sall. J. 55, 4 Curt., where Dietsch reads animo, and Gerl. om. it altogether: anxius mentis, Albin. 1, 370. (for this gen. v. animus, II. B. 1.)—The object on account of which one is anxious or solicitous is put, (a) In abl.: gloria ejus, Liv. 25, 40: omine adverso, Suet. Vit. 8: venturis, Luc. 7, 20.—(β) In gen. (diff. from

the preced. *gen. animi ad mentis*: inopia, Liv. 21, 48: furti (i. e. ne furtum fiat), Ov. M. 1, 623: vitae, id. H. 20, 198: securitatis, Plin. 15, 18, 20, § 74: potentiae, Tac. A. 4, 12: sui, id. H. 3, 38; in acc. vicem, Liv. 8, 35.—(γ) With *de*: de fama ingenii, Quint. 11, 1, 50: de successore, Suet. Calig. 19: de instantibus curis, Curt. 3, 2; with *pro*, Plin. Ep. 4, 21.—(δ) With *ad*: ad eventum alicujus rei, Luc. 8, 592.—(ε) With *in* and *abl.*: noli anxius esse in divitiis, Vulg. Eccli. 5, 10.—(ζ) With *ne* and *an*: anxius, ne bellum oriatur, Sall. J. 6, 6: anxius, an obsequium senatus an studia plebis reperiret, Tac. A. 14, 13.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In an act. sense, *that makes anxious, troubles, awakens solicitude, troubles*: curac, Liv. 1, 56 (cf. anxius curis, Ov. M. 9, 275): timor, Verg. A. 9, 89: accessu propter aculeos anxio, Plin. 12, 8, 18, § 33.—**B.** Prepared with anxious care: elegantia orationis neque morosa neque anxia, Gell. 15, 7, 3; cf. anxietas, II.—Hence, *adv.*: **anxiē**, anxiously, with anxiety (not in Cic.): aliquid ferre, Sall. J. 82, 3: auguria quaerere, Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 273: certare, Suet. Ner. 23: aliquam prosequi, Justin. 1, 4: loqui, Gell. 20, 1: auxie doctus, Macr. S. 5, 18; 7.—**Comp.**: anxius, Gargil. Mart. p. 395 Mai: and formed by magis: magis anxie, Sall. ad Caes. Ord. Re Publ. 2 *fn.*

Anxur (rarely written **Anxyr**, Prob. p. 1459 P.), *nis, n. (m., Mart. 5, 1, 10, 58 al., as lying upon a mountain of the same name)*. **I.** An ancient town in Latium, situated not far from the sea-shore, afterwards also called Tarracina, now Terracina, Eunn. ap. Fest. p. 19: Tarracina oppidum lingua Volscorum Anxur dictum, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 59; Hor. S. 1, 5, 26; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 636 sq. (this town had its name from a fountain in the neighborhood, Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 799; Vitr. 27, 38).—Hence, **II.** Deriv. **A.** **Anxurus**: Juppiter, who was worshipped at Anxur, Verg. A. 7, 799; v. Serv. ad h. l.—**B.** **Anxuras**, *atis, m., belonging to Anxur*, Liv. 27, 38.

anhydros, v. anhydros.
Anytus, *i, m., = "Ανυτος, one of the accusers of Socrates*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 3.
Aoede (trisyll.), *es, f., one of the first four Muses*, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.
Aones, *um, m. adj., = "Αοεις, Boeotian*: Aonas in montes, Verg. E. 6, 65.—Hence subst., *the inhabitants of Boeotia*, Serv. ad Verg. E. 6, 65.

Aonia, *ae, f., = "Αωνία*. **I.** A part of Boeotia, in which are the Aonian mountains, Mount Helicon, and the fountain Aganippe, Serv. ad Verg. E. 6, 65; 10, 12.—Also in gen. for Boeotia, Gell. 14, 6.—Hence, **II.** Deriv. **A.** **Aonides**, *ae, m. patr., an Aonid, i. e. Boeotian*; of the Theban Eteocles, Stat. Th. 9, 95.—**B.** **Aonis**, *idis, f. patr., a Boeotian woman*; hence, in the plur.: Aonides, the Muses, as dwellers by Helicon and Aganippe (cf. Aonia), Ov. M. 5, 333; 6, 2; Juv. 7, 59.—**C.** **Aonius**, *a, um, adj., of or belonging to Aonia, i. e. Boeotia* (purely poet.), Aonian, Boeotian, Ov. M. 3, 339; 7, 763; 12, 24 al.—Hence, Aonius vir, Hercules, a native of Thebes, Ov. M. 9, 112: juvenis, Hippomenes, id. ib. 10, 589: deus, Bacchus, id. A. A. 2, 380: Aoniae, aquae, Aganippe, id. F. 3, 456.—Also, *an epithet of the Muses* (cf. Aonis), and of objects that have reference to them, Ov. F. 4, 245; id. Tr. 4, 10, 30; id. Am. 1, 1, 12; id. A. A. 3, 547; Stat. Achill. 5, 1, 113 al.

Aornos, *i, = "Αορνος* (without birds) or ἡ "Αορνος λιμνη (v. Strab. 1, 26; 5, 244 sqq.).
I. *Masc., the Lake of Avernus in Campania, now Averno*, Verg. A. 6, 242.—**II.** *Fem. A. A very high, steep rock in India*, Curt. 8, 11.—**B.** A place in Epirus, Plin. prooem. 4.

Aous, *i, m., a river of Illyria which falls into the Ionian Sea, now Forussa or Lao*, Liv. 32, 5, 10; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145.

† **apage**, the Greek *ἄπαγε*, used as *interj.*, *away with thee! away! begone! away!* etc.; or also, *away with it! away! not surely!* constr. with acc. (like o, ah, eu, etc.) or *absol.*, also with *sis* (= si vis) (only in the comic poets or in epist. style; never used by Cic.). **a.** With acc.: apage te a me, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 32; id. Cas. 2, 8, 23; Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 65; Auct. ad Her. 4, 51,

64; Vatin. ap. Cic. Fam. 5, 10: apage istas a me sorores, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 1, 5; id. Merc. 1, 2, 33.—**b.** *Absol.*: Apage, non placet me etc., Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 154: apage, haud nos id deceat, id. Capt. 2, 1, 17.—**c.** With *sis*: apage, sis, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 15, and Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 18: apage, sis, Amor. Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 30: apage me, sis, id. ib. 4, 1, 19. Cf. Hanß, Turs. I. p. 403 sq.

† **apala** (**hap-**), *adj. n. plur., = ἀπαλά, soft, tender*, only with ova, Apic. 7, 17; Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 7; Scrib. Comp. 104.

Apamea or **-ia**, *ae, f., = "Απάμεια*.

I. One of the most distinguished towns in Coele-Syria, on the Orontes, in the Middle Ages, *Afameiah* or *Famih*, now *Famieh*, Liv. 38, 15 (where there is an allusion to the origin of the name), Cassiod. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 12; Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81; cf. Mann. Syr. 369.—**II.** A town in Bithynia, earlier called Myrica, now *Moudania*, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 143; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, 550.—**III.** A town in Phrygia the Great, now *Diveir*, Cic. Att. 5, 16; id. Fam. 2, 17; Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 106; cf. Mann. Asia Min. 3, 120 and 122.—Hence, **IV.** Deriv. **A.** **Apameensis** or **Apamensis**, *e, adj., pertaining to Apamea* (in Phrygia Major): forum Apamense, Cic. Att. 5, 21: civitas, id. Fam. 5, 20, 2.—**B.** **Apamēnus**, *a, um, adj.*, the same: regio, I. lin. 5, 29, 31, § 113: vinum, id. 14, 7, 9, § 75.—**C.** **Apamēus**, *a, um, adj., of or belonging to Apamea* (in Bithynia); hence, **Apamei**, *orum, m., its inhabitants*, Trajan. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 57.

† **aparcias**, *ae, m., = ἀπαρκίας, the north wind* (in pure Latin, septentrio), Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119; cf. Gell. 2, 22.

† **aparinē**, *es, f., = ἀπαρίνη, a plant, cleavers*: Gallium aparine, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 15, § 32.

† **apathia**, *ae, f., = ἀπάθεια, freedom from passion or feeling, insensibility, the Stoic principle of morals, Stoicism*, Gell. 19, 12, *fn.*

† **apator**, *tris, adj., = ἀπάτωρ, without father*, Tert. Praesc. c. 53 Melchis.

Apaturius, *ii, m., a scene-painter of Allabanda*, Vitr. 7, 5, 5.

Apaturus, *i, n., a place on the Cimmerian Bosphorus, with a temple of Venus Apaturia*, Plin. 6, 6, 6, § 18.—Hence, **Apaturia**, *orum, n., a festival of Venus Apaturia*, Tert. Apol. 39.

† **ape**: prohibe, compece, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.; v. apo.

† **apeiōtes**, *ae, m., = ἀπειώτης, Att., ἀνηλιώτης, the east wind* (in pure Lat., subsolanus), Cat. 26, 3; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119.

Apella, *ae, m.* **I.** The name of a Roman freedman, Cic. Att. 12, 19; id. Fam. 7, 25; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 17.—**II.** The name of a credulous Jew who lived in the time of Horace; hence, *appellative for a credulous man*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 100.

Apelles, *is (voc. Apella)*, Plaut. Poen. 5, 4, 101, as if from the Doric "Απελλας, *m., = "Απελλης, a distinguished Greek painter in the time of Alexander the Great*, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 10; Cic. Brut. 18, 70; id. Off. 3, 2, 10; id. Fam. 1, 9; Prop. 4, 8, 11 al.—Hence, **Apellēus**, *a, um, adj., of or belonging to Apelles*: opus, Mart. 7, 83: tabulae, Prop. 1, 2, 22 al.

† **Apello**, v. Apollo.
* **Apenninicola**, *ae, comm.* [Apenninus-colo], *a dweller among the Apennines*, Verg. A. 11, 700.

Apenninigēna, *ae, comm.* [Apenninus-gigno], *born upon the Apennines, originating there*, Ov. M. 15, 432; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 505.

Apenninus (better **Appenninus**, Serv. A. 12, 703 Cod. Med.; also APENNINVS, Inscr. Grut. 204, 18), *i, m.* [from the Celtic penn, mountain-summit], *the mountain-chain that passes through the length of Italy, the Apennines*, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 48; *conspicuous for height*; hence, *celsus Apenninus*, Hor. Epod. 16, 29: Apenninus nubifer, Ov. M. 2, 226.—Personified: gaudetque nivali Vertice se attollens pater Appenninus ad auras, Verg. A. 12, 703; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 264 sq.

1. aper, *pri, m.* [cf. old Germ. Ebar;

Germ. Eber; Angl.-Sax. bār = aper, verres; Engl. boar; cf. Lat. caper, with change of meaning, and the Gr. κάπρος, a wild boar.

I. A. Lit., Ov. M. 8, 282; 9, 192; 10, 550; 10, 715; Verg. E. 7, 29; 10, 66; id. A. 1, 324 al.: aper Erymanthius, Cic. Tusc. 4, 22, 50: Arcadius, the Erymanthian boar slain by Hercules, Mart. 9, 104: aper de silva, Vulg. Psa. 79, 14.—Among the Romans a delicacy, Juv. 1, 140.—*Masc.* form used of the female in Varr. L. L. 8, 47, p. 183 Müll., though Pliny had formed *apra*, q. v.—**B.** Prov. **1.** Uno saltu duos apros capere, to kill two birds with one stone, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 40.—**2.** Apros immittere liquidis fontibus, for something perverse, inconsiderate, Verg. E. 2, 59.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A standard of the Roman legions, Plin. 10, 4, 5, § 16.—**B.** A kind of fish, Eunn. ap. App. p. 486: is, qui aper vocatur in Acheloo amne, grunnum habet, Plin. 11, 51, 112, § 267 Jan.

2. Aper, *pri, m., a Roman cognomen*, Tac. Or. 2; Lampr. Commod. 2; Inscr. Grut. 692, 8.

Aperrantia, *ae, f., = "Απεραντία, a small province in Thessaly, south of the Dolopians*, Liv. 36, 33; 38, 3; cf. Mann. Greece, 39.—Hence, **Aperrantii**, *orum, m., its inhabitants*, Liv. 43, 22.

aperibilis, v. apertibilis.

aperio, *erū, ertum, 4, v. a.* (*fut.* aperibo, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50; Pompon. ap. Non. p. 506, 30) [ab-*pario*, to get down, take away from, i. e. to uncover, like the opp. operio, from ob-*pario*, to get for, to put upon, i. e. to cover; this is the old explanation, and is received by Corssen, Ausspr. I. p. 653; II. p. 430, and by Vanicek, p. 503] *to uncover, make or lay bare*. **I.** Lit.: patinas, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 51: apertae surae, Tump. ap. Non. p. 236, 16: apertis lateribus, Sisenn. ib. p. 236, 26: capite aperto esse, Varr. ib. p. 236, 25; p. 236, 28: ut corporis partes quadam aperiantur, Cic. Off. 1, 35, 129: caput aperuit, id. Phil. 2, 31; Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 236, 20: capita, Plin. 28, 6, 17, § 60: aperto pectore, Ov. M. 2, 339; and poet. transf. to the person: apertae pectora matres, id. ib. 13, 688: ramum, Verg. A. 6, 406 al.—*Trop.*, to make visible, to show, reveal, Liv. 22, 6: dispulsa nebula diem aperuit, id. 26, 17 (cf. just before: densa nebula campos circa intexit): dios faciem victoriarum, Tac. Agr. 38: lux aperuit bellum duceque belli, Liv. 3, 15: noxiam aciem dies aperuit, Tac. H. 4, 29: his unda dehiscens Terram aperit, opens to view, Verg. A. 1, 107.—From the intermediate idea of making visible, **II.** Metaph.

A. 1. To uncloset, open: apertio ex ostio Alti Acherantis, Poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: aperite aliquis ostium, Ter. Ad. 4, 4, 26; so id. Heaut. 2, 3, 35: forem aperit, id. Ad. 2, 1, 13: fores, id. Eun. 2, 2, 52; Ov. M. 10, 457; Suet. Aug. 82: januas carceris, Vulg. Act. 5, 19: fenestram, ib. Gen. 8, 6: liquidas vias, to open the liquid way, Lucr. 1, 373; so Verg. A. 11, 884: succum vinis fundere apertis, to pour out moisture from its open veins, Lucr. 5, 812: saccum, Vulg. Gen. 42, 27: os, ib. ib. 22, 28: labia, ib. Job, 11, 5: oculos, ib. Act. 9, 8: accipi fasciculum, in quo erat epistula Pilae: abestis, aperui, legi, Cic. Att. 5, 11 *fn.*; so id. ib. 1, 13; 6, 3: aperire librum, Vulg. Apoc. 5, 5; 20, 12: testamentum, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 177 (cf. testamentum resignare, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 9); Suet. Caes. 83; id. Aug. 17: sigillum aperire, to break, Vulg. Apoc. 6, 3 al.: ferro iteri aperundum est, Sall. C. 58, 7: locum . . . asyllum, to make it an asylum, Liv. 1, 8: subterraneos specus, Tac. G. 16: navigantibus maria, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 122: arbori florem aperit, id. 12, 11, 23, § 40 et saep.: aperire parietem, to open a wall, in order to put a door or window in it, Dig. 8, 2, 40: alicui oculos aperire, to give sight to (after the Heb.), Vulg. Joan. 9, 10; 9, 14 al.; so, aures aperire, to restore hearing to, ib. Marc. 7, 35.—**2.** Trop.: nec ite claudenda est res familiaris, ut eam benignitas aperire non possit, Cic. Off. 2, 15, 54: amicitiae fores, id. Fam. 13, 10: multus apertus cursus ad laudem, id. Phil. 14, 6 *fn.*: tibi virtus tuum reditum ad tuos aperuit, id. Fam. 6, 11: phi-Josophiae fontes, id. Tusc. 2, 1, 3, 6; id. Mil. 31, 85 et saep.: alicujus oculos aperire, to open one's eyes, make him discern (after the Heb.), Vulg. Gen. 3, 5; 3, 7; ib. Act. 26, 18; so, alicujus cor aperire, ib. ib. 14, 14: ven-

lus incendio viam aperuit, Liv. 6, 2: occasionem ad invadendum, id. 4, 53; so id. 9, 27: si hanc fenestram aperueritis (i. e. if you enter upon the way of complaint), nihil aliud agi sinetis, Suet. Tib. 28 (cf. Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 72: Quantam fenestram ad nequitiam patefeceris!): quia aperuisset gentibus ostium fidei, Vulg. Act. 14, 27; ib. Col. 4, 3.—So of the new year, to open it, i. e. begin: annum, Verg. G. 1, 217: contigit ergo privatis aperire annum (since the consul entered upon his office the first of January), Plin. Pan. 58, 4 Gierig and Schaeff.—So also of a school, to establish, set up, begin, or open it: Dionysius tyrannus Corinthi dicitur ludum aperuisse, Cic. Fam. 9, 18; so Suet. Gram. 16; id. Rhet. 4.—Poet.: fuste aperire caput, i. e. to cleave, split the head, Juv. 9, 98.—**B.** Aperire locum (populum, gentes, etc.), to lay open a place, people, etc., i. e. to open an entrance to, render accessible (cf. patefacio); most freq. in the histl., esp. in Tacitus: qui aperuerint armis orbem terrarum, Liv. 42, 52; 42, 4: Syriam, Tac. A. 2, 70: omnes terras fortibus viris natura aperuit, id. H. 4, 64: novae gentes, id. Agr. 22: gentes ac reges, id. G. 1: Britanniam tamdiu clausam aperit, Mel. 3, 6, 4; Luc. 1, 465 Cort.: Eoas, id. 4, 352: pelagus, Val. Fl. 1, 169.—**C.** Transf. to mental objects, to disclose something unknown, to unveil, reveal, make known, unfold, to prove, demonstrate; or gen. to explain, recount, etc.: occulta quaedam et quasi involuta aperiri, Cic. Fin. 1, 9, 30: explicanda est saepe verbis mens nostra de quaque re atque involutae rei notitia definiendo aperienda est, id. Or. 33, 116: alicui scripturas aperire, Vulg. Luc. 24, 32: tua probra aperio omnia, Plaut. Truc. 4, 2, 50: ne expectetis argumentum fabulae; hi pariter aperient, Ter. Ad. prol. 23: non quo aperiret sententiam suam, sed etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 18, 84: eo praesente conjunctionem aperit, Sall. C. 40, 6: naturam et mores, id. ib. 53 fin.; so id. ib. 45, 1; 47, 1; id. J. 33, 4: lux fugam hostium aperuit, Liv. 27, 2: aperiri error poterat, id. 26, 10: casus aperire futurus, to disclose the future, Ov. M. 15, 559: futura aperit, Tac. H. 2, 4.—So also, se aperire or aperiri, to reveal one's true disposition, character: tum coacti necessario se aperiant, show themselves in their true light, Ter. And. 4, 1, 8: studio aperimur in ipso, Ov. A. A. 3, 371: expectandum, dum se ipsa res aperiret, Nop. Paus. 3, 7; Quint. proem. § 3.—Sometimes constr. with acc. and inf., a rel.-clause, or de: cum jam directae in se prorae hostes appropinquare aperuissent, Liv. 44, 28: domino navis, quis sit, aperit, Nep. Them. 8, 6; so id. Eum. 13, 3: de clomentia, Auct. ad Her. 2, 31.—In a gen. sense (freq. in epistl.) in Cic. Att. 5, 1, 2: de Oppio factum est, ut volui, et maxime, quod DCCC. aperuisti, you promised, i. e. that it should be paid to him (= ostendisti) to daturum, Manut.; cf. the more definite expression: de Oppio bene curasti, quod ej DCCC. exposuisti, id. ib. 5, 4, 3.—Hence, **aperus**, a, um, P. a.; pr. opened; hence, **open**, free. **A.** Lit. **I.** Without covering, open, uncovered (opp. tectus): naves apertae, without deck, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 40; Liv. 31, 22 fin.; cf. id. 32, 21, 14: contum tectae naves et quinquaginta leviores apertae, et saep.; v. navis.—Also, without covering or defence, unprotected, exposed: locus, Caes. B. C. 3, 84.—Poet., of the sky, clear, cloudless: caelo invectus aperto, Verg. A. 1, 155: aether, id. ib. 1, 587: aperta serena prospicere, id. G. 1, 393.—**2.** Unclosed, open, not shut (opp. clausus): Janua cum per se transeptum praebet apertum, since this affords an open view through it, Lucr. 4, 272: oculi, id. 4, 339: oculorum lumine aperto, id. 4, 1139 et saep.: nihil tam clausum, neque tam reconditum, quod non istius cupiditati apertissimum promptissimumque esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20: caelum patens atque apertum, id. Div. 1, 1 (diff. from 1); so Ov. M. 6, 693: vidit caelos apertos, Vulg. Marc. 1, 10: apertus et propatulus locus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49: iter, Liv. 31, 2: apertior aditus ad moenia, id. 9, 28: campi, id. 38, 3: per apertum limitem (viale), Tac. H. 3, 21; Ov. M. 1, 285: fenestrae, Vulg. Dan. 6, 10: ostia, ib. ib. 13, 39: aequor, Ov. M. 4, 527; so id. ib. 8, 165; id. 1, 556 et saep.—Poet., of a battle: nec aperti copia Martis Ulla fuit, an action in the open field, Ov.

M. 13, 208.—Very freq. **aperitum**, subst., that which is open, free; an open, clear space: in aperto, Lucr. 3, 604: per apertum fugientes, Hor. C. 3, 12, 10: impetum ex aperto facerent, Liv. 35, 5: castra in aperto posita, id. 1, 33; so id. 22, 4: volentem in aperto, Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 22: in aperta procedunt, id. 8, 32, 50, § 117: disjecit naves in aperta Oceani, Tac. A. 2, 23.—**B.** Trop. **1. a.** Opp. to that which is concealed, covered, dark, open, clear, plain, evident, manifest, unobstructed: nam nihil aegrius est quam res scetnere apertas ab dubiis, nothing is, indeed, more difficult than to separate things that are evident from those that are doubtful, Lucr. 4, 467; so id. 4, 596; 1, 915; 5, 1062: cum illum ex oculis insidiis in apertum latrocinium conjecimus, Cic. Cat. 2, 1: simulatiles partim obscurae, partim apertae, id. Manil. 24: quid enim potest esse tam apertum tamque perspicuum? id. N. D. 2, 2, 4: quid rem apertam suspectam facimus? Liv. 41, 24: non furtim, sed vi aperta, id. 25, 24: apertus animi motus, Quint. 10, 3, 21: invidia in occulto, adulatione in aperto, Tac. H. 4, 4 et saep.—So, in rhet., of clear, intelligible discourse: multo apertius ad intellegendum est, si, etc.: apertam enim narrationem tam esse oportet quam, etc., Cic. de Or. 2, 80, 328; cf. id. Inv. 1, 20.—Hence, **b.** Esp. as subst.: in aperto esse, (a) To be clear, evident, well known, notorious, ev τῷ φανερῷ εἶναι: ad cognoscendum omnia illustria magis magisque in aperto, Sall. J. 5, 3.—(β) To be easily practicable, easy, facile (the figure taken from an open field or space): agere memoratu digna pronum magisque in aperto erat, there was a greater inclination and a more open way to, Tac. Agr. 1: hostes aggredi in aperto foret, id. H. 3, 56: vota virtusque in aperto omniaque prona victoribus, id. Agr. 33.—**2.** Of character, without dissimulation, open, frank, candid: animus apertus et simplex, Cic. Fam. 1, 9; id. Off. 3, 13, 57: pectus, id. Lael. 26, 97.—Hence, ironically: ut semper fuit apertissimus, as he has always been very open, frank (for impudent, shameless), Cic. Mur. 35.—Hence, **apertē**, adv., openly, clearly, plainly. **I.** In gen.: tam aperte irridens, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 62: ab illo aperte tecte quicquid est datum, libenter accipi, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 4; id. Or. 12, 38; id. Am. 18, 67: cum Fidenae aperte descissent, Liv. 1, 27: aperte quod venale habet ostendit, Hor. S. 1, 2, 83: aperte revelari, Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 27: non jam secretis colloquiis, sed aperte fremere, Tac. A. 11, 28: aperte adulari, Cic. Am. 26, 99: aperte mentiri, id. Ac. 2, 6, 18: aperte pugnare, id. ap. Aquil. Rom. 10: aperte immundus est, Vulg. Lev. 13, 26.—**Comp.**: cum ipsum dolorem hic tulit paulo apertius, Cic. Planc. 34; id. Att. 16, 3, 5; Curt. 6, 1, 11: ab his proconsuli venenum inter epulas datum est apertius quam ut falleret, Tac. A. 13, 1.—**Sup.**: hinc emptia apertissime praetura, Cic. Verr. 1, 100: equite Romano per apertissime interfecto, id. Har. Resp. 30: largiri, id. ib. 56: praedari, id. Verr. 1, 130.—**II.** Esp. of what is set forth in words or writing, plainly, clearly, freely, without reserve: nempe ergo apertio vis quae restant me loqui? Ter. And. 1, 2, 24; id. Phorm. 4, 3, 49: apertio indicat (lex) posse rationem habere non praesentis, Cic. ad Brut. 1, 5, 3: Non tu istum mihi dictura aperte es, quicquid est? Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 3: narrare, id. Heaut. 4, 3, 24: scribere, Cic. Fam. 5, 7, 3; Quint. 1, 5, 43.—**Comp.**: Planus atque apertius dicam, Cic. Rose. Com. 14, 43: distinguere, Quint. 3, 6, 45.—**Sup.**: istius injurias quam apertissime vobis planissimeque explicare, Cic. Verr. 2, 64, 156: alicui apertissime ostendere, Quint. 5, 12, 11.—**†** **Aperta**, a surname of Apollo: quia patenti (i. e. aperta) cortina responsa ab eo darentur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.

apertibilis, e, adj. [aperio], opening, aperient, med. t., Caes. Aur. Acut. 3, 3; 3, 4, where **aperibilis** also is read.

apertio, ōnis, f. [id.], an opening, unfolding (only ante- and post-class.). **a.** With gen.: floris, Pall. 1, 6, 4: templi, App. M. 11, p. 266, 22: oris, Vulg. Eccli. 20, 15; ib. Ephes. 6, 19.—**b.** Absol.: cum periculo introituro recenti apertione, Varr. R. R. 1, 63: apertio, the solemn opening of a temple, Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 301.

* **aperto**, āre, v. freq. [id.], to lay bare: Quaesu, cur apertas brachium? Plaut. Men. 5, 5, 12.

* **apertor**, ōris, m. [id.], he that opens, begins (cf. aperio, II. A.): baptismi, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 3.

apertum, i, n., v. aperio.

apertura, ae, f. [aperio] (only post-Aug.). **I.** An opening (abstr.), Vitr. 4, 6 fin.; Dig. 28, 5, 3.—**II.** An opening (concr.), **apertura**, a hole, Vitr. 5, 5; so id. 10, 9; Vulg. Amos. 4, 3; 9, 11.

apertus, a, um, P. a., from aperio.

apex, icis, m. [etym. acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 10, 270, and Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll., from apo, to join to, whence aptus; cf. Van. Etym. p. 33], the extreme end of a thing, the point, summit, top (syn.: cacumen, summa, fastigium, culmen, vertex); hence, **I.** Lit., the small rod at the top of the flamen's cap, wound round with wool, Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 683; 10, 270.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** (As pars pro toto) The conical cap of the flamen, ornamented with this rod: QVÆL APICEM INSIGNE DIALIS FLAMINIS GESISTE, Epitaph. Scip. Grotof. 2, 290: apicem dialem, Liv. 6, 41: apex e capite prolapsus, Val. Max. 1, 1, n. 4.—Hence, of the priesthood itself: homo honestus non apex insignis, Sen. ap. Lact. 17, 6.—**B.** Any hat or helmet, a crown: ab aquila Tarquinio apicem impositum putent, Cic. Leg. 1, 1: regum apices, Hor. C. 3, 21, 20: ardet apex capiti, Verg. A. 10, 270; 2, 683.—**C.** Of birds, the crest, Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 121.—**C.** A projecting point or summit. **1.** Lit., of trees: lauri, Verg. A. 7, 66.—Of a headland: sublimis, Juv. 12, 72: montis apex, Sil. 12, 709; so Vulg. Judith, 7, 3.—Of the point of a sickle, Col. 4, 25, 1.—Of the summit of a flame, Ov. M. 10, 279 et saep.—**2.** Trop., the highest ornament or honor, the crown of a thing: apex est senectutis auctoritas, Cic. Sen. 17, 60: hinc apicem Fortuna sustulit, hic posside gaudet, Hor. C. 1, 34, 14.—**D. 1.** In gram., the long mark over a vowel, Quint. 1, 7, 2; 1, 4, 10; 1, 5, 23; Victor. p. 2469 P.—Hence, 1° op.: nullum apicem quaestionis praetermittere, Arn. 3 init.—**2.** The forms or outlines of the letter: litterarum apices, Gel. 13, 30, 10; 17, 9, 12.—Hence (per synecdochen). **E.** A letter or any other writing: apicem oblato, Sid. Ep. 6, 8: Augusti apices, i. e. rescripts, Cod. Just. 2, 8, 6 fin.—**F.** Of the point or apex of a Hebrew letter; put fig. for the least particle, title (eccl. Lat.; Gr. ἡ κεφαία): iota unum aut unus apex non praeteribit a lege, Vulg. Matt. 5, 18; ib. Luc. 16, 17.

apexābo, ōnis, m. [apex], a kind of sausage (perh. only in the two foll. examples), Varr. L. L. 5, § 111 Müll.; Arn. 7, p. 229.

† **aphaca**, ae, f. = ἀφάκα. **I.** A kind of pulse, field or chick-pea: Lathyrus apbaea, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 21, § 38.—**II.** A wild plant, the common dandelion: Leontodon taraxacum, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89.

Aphaea, ae, f. = Ἀφαία, an epithet of Britomartis (q. v.), Verg. Cir. 303, ubi v. Wagner.

† **aphaerema**, ōnis, n., = ἀφαίρεμα, a coarse kind of grūs, Plin. 18, 11, 29, § 2.

† **aphaerēsis**, is, f., = ἀφαίρεσις, a gram. fig., the dropping of a letter or syllable at the beginning of a word (e. g. ruere for eruere, temnere for contemnere, etc.), Prob. p. 1438 P.; Don. p. 1772 ib.; Charis. p. 248 ib.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 546; 1, 669 al.

† **Aphareus** (trisyrl.), ōi, m., = Ἀφαρεύς. **I.** A king of the Messenians; hence his sons Lynceus and Idas are called Aphareia proles, Ov. M. 8, 304.—**II.** A centaur, Ov. M. 12, 341 sq.

āphē, v. haphē.

Aphēas, antos, m., = Ἀφείας, a mountain in Peloponnesus, near Nemea, now Fouka, Stat. Th. 3, 460 (in Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 17, called Apesantus, Jan).

Aphidnae, ārum, f., = Ἀφίδναι, a small place in Attica, Sen. Hippol. 24.—In sing.: Aphidna, Ov. F. 5, 708; cf. Manu. Gr. p. 335.

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† **āphractus**, i, f., or **āphractum**, i, n. = ἀφρακτος (uncovered, sc. vas, hence), a long vessel without a deck (in pure Latin, navis aperta; only in Cic.): Navigavimus tardius propter āphractorum Rhodiorum imbecillitatem, Cic. Att. 5, 13, 1: detrahit viginti ipsos dies āphractorum Rhodiorum, id. ib. 6, 8, 4: āphractora Rhodiorum habebam, id. ib. 5, 11, 4; so id. ib. 5, 12, 1.

† **āphrōdes**, adj. comm., = ἀφρώδες, foamy, like foam: mecon, a wild poppy, Plin. 27, 12, 93, § 119; cf. App. Herb. 53 (in Plin. 20, 19, 73, § 207, called āphron).

† **Āphrōdisia**, ōrum, n., = Ἀφροδισία, a festival of Venus, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 62; 1, 2, 44.

† **āphrōdisiācē**, ōs, f., = ἀφροδισιακή, a precious stone of a reddish-white color, unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 148.

1. Āphrōdisiās, ōdis, f., = Ἀφροδισιάς. **I.** A region in Asiatic Æolis, Liv. 37, 21; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122. **II.** A town and promontory in Caria, on the Meander, now Geira, Plin. 5, 28, 29, § 104. **III.** An island near Gades, Plin. 4, 22, 36, § 120. **IV.** An island in the Persian Gulf, now Kaish, Plin. 6, 25, 28, § 111.

2. āphrōdisias = acorus, q. v.; perh. sweet-flag, calamag. App. Herb. 6.

Āphrōdisium, i, n., = Ἀφροδισιον. **I.** A town on the coast of Latium, in the province of Lavinium, with a renowned temple of Venus, which was destroyed as early as the time of Ptolemy, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 57; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 617; Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 271. **II.** Āphrōdisium promontorium, a promontory in Thessaly, Plin. 31, 2, 7, § 10. **III.** Āphrōdisium flumen, a river in Caria, Plin. 31, 2, 7, § 10.

āphron, v. āphrōdes.

† **āphrōnitrūm**, i, n., = ἀφρόνιτρον, the efflorescence of saltpetre, Plin. 31, 10, 46, § 3; Mart. 14, 58.

† **āphthae**, ōrum, f., = ἀφθαί, an eruption in the mouth, the thrush, Marc. Emp. 11 (in Cels. 6, 11, written as Greek).

āphya, ae, or -ē, ōs, f., = ἀφύη, a small fish, usu. called apua, acc. to some the anchovy, Plin. 32, 11, 63, § 145; cf. id. 31, 8, 44, § 95.

Apia, ae, f., = Ἀρία, an old name of the Peloponnesus, Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 9 (v. aqua inil.).

āpiācus, a, um, adj. [apium], of or relating to parsley, similar to parsley: brassica, Cato ap. Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 136 Jan; cf. Cato, R. R. 157, 2 (others read in the first passage apianam, in the latter apia).

āpiānus, a, um, adj. [apis], belonging to bees, of bees. **I.** Adj., vna. loved by bees, the muscated, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 3; cf. Col. 12, 39, 3; so, vitis, id. 3, 2, 17: vinum, id. 12, 47, 6. **II.** Subst.: **āpiāna**, ae, f. (sc. herba), chamomile, App. Herb. 23.

āpiārius, a, um, adj. [id.], relating to bees; only subst., **I.** **āpiārius**, i, m., a bee-keeper, Plin. 21, 10, 31, § 56. **II.** **āpiārium**, i, n., a bee-house, beehive (prob. first introd. by Columella into the written lang.; cf. Gell. 2, 20, 8), Col. 9, 5, 1; so id. 9, 3, 4; 9, 5, 6; 9, 7, 1; 9, 12, 4 al.

āpiastellum, i, n., **I.** The plant battrachion or herba scelerata, App. Herb. 8. **II.** The plant bryonia, App. Herb. 66.

† **āpiastra**, ae, f. [apis], a bird that lies in wait for bees, a bee-eater, commonly called merops (for apiaster or merops apiaster, Linn.), Serv. ad Verg. G. 4, 14.

āpiastrum, i, n. [id.]. **I.** Wild-parsley: Selinum palustre, Linn., Plin. 21, 12, 41, § 70; cf. Col. 9, 8, 12. **II.** Balm, a plant of which bees are fond: melissophyllon, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 10; Plin. 21, 9, 29, § 53.

āpiātus, a, um [apium]. **I.** Boiled with parsley: aqua, Theod. Prisc. 2, 2. **II.** Like a parsley-leaf, crisped: mensa, Plin. 13, 15, 30, § 96.

† **āpica**, ae, f. (sc. ovis) [perh. ἀπεικός, unfit, unnatural], a sheep that has no wool on the belly, Varr. R. R. 2, 2, 3; Plin. 8, 48, 75, § 198; Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.

* **āpicātus**, a, um, Part., as if from apico [apex], adorned with the priest's cap: Dialis, Ov. F. 3, 397.

1. āpicus, a, um, adj. [apis], sought by bees, liked by bees; hence, sweet, dainty, =

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apianus, q. v.: urae, Cato, R. R. 24, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 68; Plin. 14, 4, 5, § 46; Macr. S. 2, 16. — Hence, **āpicium**, i, n., sc. vinum, Cato, R. R. 6, 5; 7, 1; Varr. R. R. 1, 25.

2. Āpicus, i, m., **I. A.** A notorious epicure under Augustus and Tiberius, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133; cf. Tac. A. 4, 1. — Hence, **B.** The title of a Latin book on cookery, yet extant, in ten books, whose author is unknown, v. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 521; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 278, 4. — **II.** Deriv.: **Āpicianus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Apicius: coctura, Plin. 19, 8, 41, § 143; patina, Apic. 4, 2: condimenta, Tert. Anim. 33.

āpicula, ae, f. dim. [apis], a little bee, *Plaut. Curc. 1, 1, 10; Plin. 7, 21, 21, § 85; Fronto Ep. ad Ver. 8 Mai.

† **āpiculum**, i, n., quo flamines velatum apicem gerunt, Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.; cf. apex, I.

Āpidanus, i, m., = Ἀπιδανός, a river in Thessaly, which, uniting with the Enipeus, flows into the Peneus, now Fersaliti, Ov. M. 1, 580; 7, 228; Luc. 6, 373; Val. Fl. 1, 357.

Apina, ae, f., a poor and small town in Apulia, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 144. — Hence, in the plur.: **āpinæ**, prov. (as tricae, q. v.), trifles, worthless things: apinae tricaeque, Mart. 14, 1, 7; 1, 113, 2 (some regard this form as from ἀπινή, obscure, of no account).

āpio, v. apō.

Āpiolæ, v. Apipiolæ.

1. āpis or -es, is, f. (nom. sing. apis, Ov. M. 13, 928; Petr. Fragm. 32, 7; Col. 9, 3, 2; 9, 12, 1. — The form apes is given in Prisc. p. 613 and 703 P., and Prob. 1470 ib. as the prevailing one, to which the dim. apicula is no objection, since fides also has fiducula. — The gen. plur. varies between -um and -um. The form apium is found, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 14; Liv. 4, 33, 4; 27, 23, 3; 38, 46, 5; Col. 9, 3, 3; 9, 9, 1 al.; Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 158; 11, 7, 7, § 7; 11, 11, 11, § 27; 11, 16, 16, § 46; 17, 27, 44, § 255 al.; Just. 13, 7, 10; Ov. M. 15, 383; Juv. 13, 68: the form apum, Liv. 21, 46, 2; 24, 10, 11; Col. 8, 1, 4; 9, 2, 2; Pall. Apr. 8, 2; id. Jun. 7, 1; Aug. 7. Of the seven examples in Cicero, Ac. 2, 17, 54; 2, 38, 120; Div. 1, 33, 73; Sen. 15, 54; Off. 1, 44, 157; Har. Resp. 12, 25 bis, the form apium is quite certain or has preponderating MS. authority) [kindred with old Germ. Bīa, Imbi; Germ. Biene, Imme; Engl. bee], a bee: apis aculeus, Cic. Tusc. 2, 22, 52: sicut apes solent persequi, Vulg. Deut. 1, 44: examen apium, a swarm of, Cic. Har. Resp. 12, 25: examen apum, Liv. 24, 10, 11, and Vulg. Jud. 14, 8: apes leaves, Tib. 2, 1, 49; so Verg. G. 4, 54: florilegae, Ov. M. 15, 366: melliferae, id. ib. 15, 387: parcae, frugal, Verg. G. 1, 4: apis sedula, the busy bee, Ov. M. 13, 298 (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 21): apum reges (their sovereign being regarded by the ancients as a male), Col. 9, 10, 1; so Verg. G. 4, 68 et saep.: Attica apis, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 30: lingunt favos, Cic. Off. 1, 44, 157: conflunt favos, Plin. 11, 5, 4, § 11: condunt examina, Verg. G. 2, 452: exant ad opera, Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 14: insidunt foribus, Verg. A. 6, 708: tulit collectos femine flores, Ov. M. 13, 928: mellificant, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 59: mella faciunt, id. ib.: stridunt, Verg. G. 4, 556. — Their habits are described in Varr. R. R. 3, 16 sqq.; Verg. G. 4, 1 sqq.; Col. 9, 2 sqq.; Plin. 11, 5 sqq.; Pall. 1, 37 sqq. al.

2. Āpis, is (abl. Apide, Paul. Nol. 85), m., = Ἄπις, the ox worshipped as a god by the Egyptians, Apis, Plin. 8, 46, 71, § 184 sqq.; Ov. Am. 2, 13, 14.

3. Āpis vicus, a harbor in Lake Meotis, Plin. 5, 6, 6, § 39.

āpiscor, aptus, 3, v. dep. [apo] (class., but more rare than the compd. adipiscor; in the post-Aug. per. most freq. in Tac.), orig., to reach after something, in order to take, seize, or get possession of it (syn. peto, sequor, adquo, attingo); hence, in gen., **I.** To pursue (with effort, zeal, etc.): sino me hominem apisci, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 3. — And as the result of the pursuit, **II.** To take, seize upon: etenim nullo cessabant tempore apisci Ex aliis aliis avidi contagia morbi, Lucr. 6, 1235. — **III.** To reach, attain to, get, gain, acquire (by

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effort, trouble, etc.; cf. adipiscor), both lit. and trop.: quod ego objectans vitam bellando aptus sum, Pac. ap. Non. p. 234, 25: hereditatem, Plaut. Capt. 4, 1, 8: cupere aliquid apisci, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 74, 30; so id. ib. p. 74, 23: aliquid, Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 68, 25: maris apiscendi causa, Cic. Att. 8, 14 fin.: laudem, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5 fin.: aliquid animus praegestit apisci, Cat. 64, 145: spes apiscendi summi honoris, Liv. 4, 3; jus, Tac. A. 6, 3: summa apiscendi libido, id. ib. 4, 1: qui id flaminum apisceretur, id. ib. 4, 16: apiscendae potentiae properi, id. ib. 4, 59: cujus (artis) apiscendae otium habuit, id. ib. 6, 26 al. — Once in Tacitus with gen. like the Gr. τυγχαίνειν τινός: dominationis, A. 6, 45. — Poet., to reach something in mind, i. e. to perceive, understand: Nec ratione animi quam quisquam possit apisci, Lucr. 1, 448.

Āpiscendus, pass., Mamil. 1, 145; Tac. A. 3, 31; 13, 20 al.; cf. adipiscor.

āpium, i, n. [apis], parsley, esp. liked by bees: an umbelliferous plant of several species (mountain-parsley, celery, etc.), Plin. 19, 8, 37, § 123 sq. The leaves of one species (water-parsley, our celery, the Apium graveolens, Linn.), were often used by the ancients for garlands, on account of their strong fragrance, Verg. E. 6, 68 Voss., esp. in drinking-bouts: vivax, that long remains green, Hor. C. 1, 36, 16; so id. ib. 2, 7, 24; 4, 11, 3 (cf. Theoc. 3, 23); and, among the Greeks, given as a prize to the victors in the Isthmian and Nemean games, Juv. 8, 226; cf. Plin. 19, 8, 46, § 158; Juv. 8, 226; Hyg. Fab. 74.

† **āplānēs**, adj., = ἀπλανής, not moving about, standing firm, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 6, 9 and 11.

aplūda (appl-), ae, f. [prob. from a and pludo or plaudo, that which is beaten off]. **I.** Chaff, Plin. 18, 10, 23, § 99: non hercle apluda est hodie quam tu nequior, Naev. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 10 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 23 Rib.). **II.** Bran: apludam edit, Auct. ap. Gell. 11, 7, 3 sq.; cf. Non. p. 69. — **III.** Acc. to some, a kind of drink: Sunt qui apludam sorbitionis liquidissimum putent genus, Paul. ex Fest. 1, 1.

āplustre, is, n. (abl. aplustri, Prisc. p. 769 P.; nom. plur. aplustra, Lucr. 2, 555, and Cic. ap. Prisc. p. 769 P.; dat. heterocl. aplustris, Lucr. 4, 437) = ἀπλαστρον, the curved stern of a ship, with its ornaments (ribbons, streamers, and little flags upon a pole): fluitantia quaerere aplustra, Cic. Arat. ap. Prisc. l. l. (Orell. IV. 2, p. 522): fulgent aplustria, Caes. Germ. Arat. ap. Prisc. l. l. (v. 345 Orell.); Luc. 3, 586; 3, 672: torquet aplustribus ignes, Sil. 14, 422; 10, 324 Drak.: bellorum exuviae, lorica et buccula victiciae triremis aplustre humanis majora bonis creduntur, Juv. 10, 136, ubi v. Rupert and Mayor.

† **āplysiac**, ōrum, f., = ἀπλυσία, an inferior kind of sponge, Plin. 9, 45, 69, § 150.

āpo (or **āpio**, Isid. Orig. 19, 30), ōre, v. a. [cf. ἄπτω, apiscor. apex]. **I. A.** To fasten, attach, join, bind, tie to (syn.: ligo, adligo, jungo, conjungo, recto): comprehendere antiqui vinculo apere dicebant, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. apex, p. 18 Müll.; cf. apex; used only in part. perf. pass. aptus (the P. a. v. infra: uteri terrae radicibus apti, fastened to the earth, Lucr. 5, 808 (Lachm., terram and apti=adepti): brachia validis ex apta lacertis, united with the strong shoulders, id. 4, 829: gladium e lacunari setā equinā aptum demitti jussit, Cic. Tusc. 5, 21, 62: linguam vinculis de pectore imo aptis moveri, Gell. 1, 15. — **B.** Trop.: ex aliqua re (like pendere ex aliqua re), depending upon, arising from (so only in Cic.): rerum causae aliae ex aliis aptae et necessitate nexae, Cic. Tusc. 5, 25, 70: honestum, ex quo aptum est officium, id. Off. 1, 18, 60; id. Fin. 2, 14, 47: ex qua re (sc. virtute) una vita omnis apta sit, id. Ac. 2, 10, 31: causa ex aeternis causis apta, id. Fat. 15, 34: cui viro ex se apta sunt omnia, etc., id. Tusc. 5, 12, 36 (as transl. of Plat. Menex. p. 302: Ὅτι γὰρ ἀπὸ εἰς ἑαυτὸν ἀνήρτηται πάντα, etc.); cf. id. Fam. 5, 13. — Also with pendere: non ex verbis aptum pendere jus, Cic. Caecin. 18. — Also without ex: vitā medicā et aptā virtute perfrui, Cic. Leg. 1, 21, 56: rudentibus apta fortuna, id. Tusc. 5, 14,

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40.—**II. A.** *Joined, bound, or tied together, connected:* aptum conexum et colligatum significat, Non. p. 234, 32 (so most freq. in Lucr.): conjugio corporis atque animae consistimus uniter apti, Lucr. 3, 846; 5, 555; 5, 558: genus . . . validis aptum per viscera nervis, *bound together by the strong band of the sinews*, id. 5, 928: quae memorare queam inter se singlariter apta, id. 6, 1067 al.: facilius est apta dissolvere quam dissipata conecere, Cic. Or. 71, 235: quā ex conjunctione caelum ita aptum est, ut, etc., id. Tim. 5: qui tam certos caeli motus, tamque omnia inter se conexa et apta viderit, id. N. D. 2, 38, 97; Gell. 6, 2.—**B.** Trop.: omnia inter se apta et conexa, Cic. Fin. 4, 19, 53: apta inter se et cohaerentia, id. N. D. 3, 1, 4: efficiatur aptum illud, quod fuerit antea diffuens ac solutum, id. Or. 70, 233.—Poet., with *abl.*, *endowed, furnished, or ornamented with something:* fides alma, apta pinnis, *furnished with wings, winged*, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 3, 29, 105: stellis fulgentibus apta caeli domus, *the abode of heaven studded with glittering stars*, Lucr. 6, 357 (cf. id. 5, 1205: stellis micantibus aethera fixum); imitated by Verg.: caelum stellis fulgentibus aptum, Verg. A. 11, 202, and: axis stellis ardentibus aptus, id. ib. 4, 482: veste signis ingentibus apta, Lucr. 5, 1428: magis apta figura, id. 2, 814: lucus opacus teneris fruticibus aptus, Varr. ap. Non. p. 235, 9: Tyrio prodeat apta sinu, Tib. 1, 9, 70.—Hence, **III. aptus**, a, um, *P. a. pr.*, *fitted to something; hence, suited, suitable, proper, apposite, fit, appropriate, adapted, conformable to* (cf. accommodatus and appositus, 2.). **A.** In gen.: aptus is, qui convenierit alicui junctus est, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. apex, p. 18 Müll. (so most freq. after the Cic. per.); constr. *With ad or dat.*; of persons always with *dat.* (a) *With ad:* ossa habent commissuras ad stabilitatem aptas, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 139: in pulmonibus inest raritas quaedam ad hauriendum spiritum aptissima, id. ib. 2, 55, 136: locus ad insidias aptior, id. Mil. 20: calcei habiles et apti ad pedem, id. de Or. 1, 54, 231: castra ad bellum ducendum aptissima, Caes. B. C. 2, 37: so Vulg. 1 Par. 7, 40; ib. 2 Par. 26, 13: aptum ad prolium, ib. 1 Reg. 14, 52: fornices in muro erant apti ad excurrendum, Liv. 36, 23, 3 al.—(β) *With dat.:* non omnia rebus sunt omnibus apta, Lucr. 6, 961: alius alia animantibus aptas Res, id. 6, 773: initia apta et accommodata naturae, Cic. Fin. 4, 17, 46: quod verum, simplex sincerumque sit, id esse naturae hominis aptissimum, id. Off. 1, 4, 13: haec genera dicendi aptiora sunt adulescentibus, id. Brut. 95, 223; so id. ib. 62, 326; id. Tusc. 1, 36, 87; id. Or. 22, 1 al.: quod aetati tuae esset aptissimum, id. Off. 1, 2, 4; so Nep. Att. 16, 1: apta dies sacrificio, Liv. 1, 45: venti aptiores Romanae quam suae classis, id. 25, 37 al.: notavi portus puppibus aptos, Ov. M. 3, 596; 4, 160: armis apta magis tellus, Prop. 4, 22, 19: aptum equis Argos, Hor. C. 1, 7, 9: apta vinculo conjugali, Vulg. Ruth. 1, 12; ib. Luc. 9, 62: aptus amicis, Hor. S. 2, 5, 43 et saep.—Other constr.: (γ) *With in* (cf. Rudd. II. p. 96, n. 60): in quod (genus pugnae) minime apti sunt, Liv. 38, 21: fornax deus aptus in omnes, *apt for, easily changed into*, Ov. M. 14, 765: in ceteros apta usus, Vulg. Deut. 20, 20: vasa apta in interitum, ib. Rom. 9, 22.—(δ) *With qui* (cf. Zumpt, § 568): nulla videbatur aptior persona, quae de illa acetate loqueretur, Cic. Am. 1, 4: est mihi, quae lanas molliat, apta manus, Ov. H. 3, 70.—(ε) Poet., with *inf.* (Cicrce) apta cantu veteres mutare figuras, Tib. 4, 1, 63: actus mollis et apta regi, Ov. A. 1, 10.—Esp. freq., (ζ) *Absol.*, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 235, 16: amor, Prop. 4, 22, 42: salus, Ov. M. 2, 498: ars, Tib. 1, 7, 60: apta oscula, Tib. 1, 4, 54; Ov. H. 15, 132: lar aptus, *an extensive, satisfying possession*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 43.—So in prose: aptus exercitus, *an army good in fight, ready for battle*, Liv. 10, 25: tempus aptum, *the right time*, id. 35, 19; so Vulg. Eccl. 20, 6 al.—**B.** Esp., in rhet., of the fitness, appropriateness of discourse: quid aptum sit, hoc est quid maxime decens in oratione, Cic. de Or. 3, 55, 210; so apta oratio, which has the appropriate rhet. fulness and periodic rounding: numerosa et apta

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oratio, id. Or. 50, 168; cf. id. ib. 50, 70; so id. Brut. 17, 68: Thucydes verbis aptus et pressus, *exact and brief in expression*, id. de Or. 2, 13, 56.—Hence, **apte**, *adv.*, *closely, fitly, suitably, nicely, rightly*. **I.** Lit. **A.** *Absol.:* atque ita apte cohaeret (mundi corpus), ut etc., Cic. Tim. 5: altera est nexa cum superiore et inde aptoque pendens, id. ap. Non. p. 235, 18: capiti apte reponere, Liv. 1, 34, 8.—**B.** *With ad:* apte convenire ad pedem, Cic. Fin. 3, 14, 46.—**Sup.**, **C.** *With inter:* ut inter se quam aptissime cohaerent extrema (verba) cum primis etc., Cic. Or. 44, 149.—**II.** Trop., *fitly, suitably, properly, duly, rightly*. **A.** *Absol.:* facile judicabimus, quid eorum apte fiat, Cic. Off. 1, 41, 146: quod est oratoris proprium, apte, distincte, ornate acere, id. ib. 1, 1, 2: apte et quiete ferre, id. ib. 4, 17, 38: non equite apte locato, Liv. 4, 37, 8: Qui doceant, apte quid tibi possit emi, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 88: nec aliter imperium apte regi potest, Curt. 8, 13: floribus compositis apte et utiliter, Plin. 11, 16, 16, § 46.—**Comp.:** qualia aptius suis referentur locis, Plin. 2, 62, 62, § 153: Aptius haec puero, quam tibi, dona dabis, Mart. 13, 26.—**B.** *With dat.:* si quid exierit numeris aptius, Quint. 10, 12, 26.—**Sup.:** seruntur Parilibus tamen aptissime, Plin. 19, 3, 24, § 69.—**C.** *With ad:* (ut) ad rerum dignitatem apte et quasi decore (loquamur), Cic. de Or. 1, 32, 144: spolia ducis hostium caesi suspensa fabricata ad id apte ferculo gerens, Liv. 1, 10, 5.—**† apocalypsis**, is, f., = ἀποκάλυψις, *a disclosing, revelation* (eccl. Lat.): apocalypsim habet, Vulg. 1 Cor. 14, 26: apocalypsis Jesu Christi, ib. Apoc. 1, 1: Joannis, *the Revelation, the Apocalypse*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5.—**† apocartēresis**, is, f., = ἀποκαρτέρεσις, *a voluntary starvation*, Tert. Adv. Apol. 46 (in Quint. 8, 5, 23, written as Greek, Halm; cf. Cic. Tusc. 1, 34, 84).—**† apocātastasis**, is, f., = ἀποκατάστασις, *a restoring to a former position; in astronomy, the return of the stars to their position of the preceding year*, App. Ascl. 84, 6 Elm. (in Col. 3, 6, 4, written as Greek).—**† apocātastaticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀποκαταστατικός, *returning: Mars, to the position of the previous year* (cf. apocatastasis), Sid. Ep. 8, 11.—**† apochā**, ae, f., = ἀποχή, *the receipt of a creditor acknowledging the payment of a debt: apochā non alias contigit quam si pecunia soluta sit, there is no receipt till the money is paid*, Dig. 46, 4, 19; 47, 2, 27; 12, 6, 67, § 3.—**† Apocleti**, ōrum, m., = ἀπόκλητοι (select); among the Ætolians, *the members of the smaller council, a select committee*, Liv. 35, 34; 36, 28.—**† apocolōcyntosis**, is, f., = ἀποκολοκύντωσις, *the metamorphosis into a Pumpkin, the title of an insipid lampoon written by the philosopher Seneca upon Claudius Cæsar, who, acc. to this title, instead of being transformed to a god, is changed to a pumpkin; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. pp. 469 and 470; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 284, 7.—**† apōcōpē**, es, f., = ἀποκοπή, *a gram. fig., the dropping of a letter or syllable at the end of a word* (e. g. bonu' for bonus, do for domo), Prob. p. 1438 P.; Don. p. 1772 P.; Charis. p. 248 P.; Victor. p. 2499 P.; cf. Wagn. ad Verg. Cat. 2.—**† apocrisiarius** or **apocrisarius**, ii, m. [ἀποκρινομαι, to answer; ἀπόκρισις, an answer] (late Lat.), *a delegate, deputy, who performs a duty in the place of another, esp. of a high Church officer, called also responsalis*, Julian. Epit. 6, 26; cf. Just. Nov. 6, 2; Hon. Aug. G. Anim. 1, 185.—**† apocryphus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀπόκρυφος (eccl. t. = spurious or uncanonical): libri, in the Church fathers, *the apocryphal books incorporated with the Bible*.—**† apōcynon**, i, n., = ἀπόκυνον (dog's-bane). **I.** *A little bone in the left side of the venomous frog*, Plin. 32, 5, 8, § 51.—**II.** *A plant, dog's-bane: aconitum lycocotum*, Linn.: Plin. 24, 11, 56, § 98.—**† apōdes**, v. apus.—**† apōdicticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀποδεικτικός, *proving clearly, demonstrative: argumentum*, Gell. 17, 5, 3.*

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† apōdixis, is, f., = ἀπόδειξις, *a conclusive proof, demonstration*, = evidens probatio, Quint. 5, 10, 7; Petr. 132, 10; Gell. 17, 5, 5 (in Quint. 5, 10, 7 al., written as Greek).—**† apōdōsis**, is, f., = ἀποδοσις, *a subsequent proposition, or a clause which refers to one preceding (protasis), by which it is explained; cf. Don. ad Ter. Ad. 1, 5, 44.—**† Apōdōti**, ōrum, m., *a people in Ætolia*, Liv. 32, 34, 4.—**† apōdytērion**, ii, n., = ἀποδυτήριον, *the undressing-room in a bathing-house*, *Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; Plin. Ep. 5, 6; Inscr. Orell. 3278.—**† apōgēus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀπόγειος, *that comes from the land: venti*, Plin. 2, 43, 44, § 114.—**† apōgraphon**, i, n., = ἀπόγραφοι, *a transcript, a copy: tabulae ex quo apographon vocant*, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 125 (in Cic. Att. 12, 52, 3, written as Greek).—**† apōlactizo**, āre, v. a., = ἀπολακτίζω, *to thrust from one with the tongue; hence, to spurn, scorn: apolactizo inimicos omnes*, *Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 13.—**† apōlectus**, i, m., = ἀπόλεκτος (picked out). **I.** *A kind of tunny-fish when not a year old*, Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 150.—**II.** *Apoclecti, pieces for salting, cut from the tunny-fish of that age (pelamisi)*, Plin. 9, 15, 18, § 48.—**† Apollinar**, āris, n. [instead of Apollinal from Apollo, like Frutinal, Supercal, Fagatal, etc.], *a temple dedicated to Apollo*, Liv. 3, 63, 7, where Weissenb. reads *Apollinarem*; v. Apollinarius.—*** Apollināria**, ae, f., *the plant commonly called strychnos*, App. Herb. 74.—**† Apollināris**, e, *adj.* [Apollo], *belonging or sacred to Apollo, of Apollo*. **I.** *Adj.*: laurea, Hor. C. 4, 2, 9: Apollinarem (aedem), Liv. 3, 63, 7 Weissenb.—Hence, *Luadi Apollināres, the games celebrated in honor of Apollo, annually, on the 5th of July*, Liv. 25, 12; 27, 23; Cic. Att. 2, 19; id. Phil. 10, 3; Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 19 al.—**II.** *Subst.* **† Apollināris**, is, f. (sc. herba), *the herb commonly called hyoscyamus*, Plin. 26, 14, 87, § 140.—**B.** *A species of solanum*, App. Herb. 22.—**† Apollinēus**, a, um, *adj.* [id.], *relating or belonging to Apollo (only poet.): urbs, i. e. Delos, where Apollo was born and specially honored*, Ov. M. 13, 631: proles, i. e. *Æsculapius*, id. ib. 15, 533: mater, i. e. *Latona*, Stat. Th. 11, 12: vates, i. e. *Orpheus*, Ov. M. 11, 8: ars, both the art of soothsaying, id. Ib. 264, and that of healing, id. Tr. 3, 3, 10: cantus, id. M. 11, 155 et saep.—**† Apollo**, inis (earlier **Apello**, like hemo for homo, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.), *gen. APOLONES*, Inscr. Orell. 1433, like salutes, v. salus; *dat. APOLLONI*, Corp. Inscr. III. 567, APOLONEI, ib. I. 167, APOLONE. Inscr. Ritschl, Epigr. Suppl. 3, p. 3; *abl. APOLONE*; the gen. Apollōnis etc., is often found in MSS., as in Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 114, and even Apollōnis is found in Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 119; Neue, Formeln. I. p. 165), m., = Ἄπoλλων, *Apollo, son of Jupiter and Latona, twin-brother of Diana, and god of the sun. On account of his omniscience, god of divination; on account of his lightning (βέλη), god of archery (hence represented with quiver and dart), and of the pestilence caused by heat; but, since his priests were the first physicians, also god of the healing art; and since he communicated oracles in verse, god of poetry and music, presiding over the Muses, etc.*; cf. Hor. C. S. 61 sq. In more ancient times, represented as a protecting deity, by a conical pillar in the streets and highways (Apollo Agyieus, v. Agyieus and Müll. Denkm. 2). In the class. period of the arts, represented with weapons, the cithara, a crown of laurel, etc., with hair commonly flowing down upon his neck, but sometimes collected together and fastened up (ἀκροσκόμης), as a blooming youth (μειράκιον); cf. Müll. Archæol. §§ 359 and 360. The laurel-tree was sacred to him, Phædr. 3, 17, 3; Ov. F. 6, 67; hence, arbor Phœbi, *the laurel-tree*, id. ib. 3, 139; cf. arbor.—After the battle at Actium, Augustus there consecrated a temple to Apollo; hence, Apollo Actiacus, Ov. M. 13, 715, and Actius Phœbeus, Prop. 5, 6, 67 (cf. Strabo, 10, 451, and v. Actium and Acti-*

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ae): Pythius Apollo. Naev. ap. Maer. S. 6, 5: crinitus Apollo. Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89; dignos et Apolline crines, Ov. M. 3, 421: flavus Apollo, id. Am. 1, 15, 35: Apollinis nomen est Graecum, quem solem esse voluit, Cic. N. D. 2, 27, 68: Apollinem Delium, id. Verr. 1, 18, 48; Verg. A. 4, 162: Apollinem morbos depellere, Caes. B. G. 6, 17; Verg. E. 6, 73; Hor. C. 1, 7, 28: magnus Apollo, Verg. E. 3, 104: formosus, id. ib. 4, 53: pulcher, id. A. 3, 119: vates Apollo, Val. Fl. 4, 445: oraculum Apollinis, Cic. Am. 2, 7.—Hence, **II**, Esp. **A**, Apollinis urbs magna, a town in Upper Egypt, also called Apollonopolis, now the village Edju, Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 60; cf. Maun. Afr. I. 328.—**B**, Apollinis promontorium. **a**, In Zeugitana in Africa, a mile east of Utica, now Cape Gobeah or Farina (previously called promontorium pulchrum), Liv. 30, 24, 8; Mel. 1, 7, 2; Plin. 6, 4, 3, § 23; cf. Maun. Afr. II. 293.—**b**, In Mauretania, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 20.—**C**, Apollinis oppidum, a town in the eastern part of Ethiopia, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 189.—**D**, Apollinis Phaestii portus, a harbor in the territory of Locri Ozoia, Plin. 4, 3, 4, § 7.—**E**, Apollinis Libystini fanum, a place in Sicily, now Fano, Maer. S. 1, 17.

Apollodorus, i, m., = Ἀπολλόδωρος. **I**, A distinguished rhetorician, teacher of Augustus, Suet. Aug. 89; Tac. Or. 19.—Hence, **Apollodorei**, his pupils, Quint. 11, 2, § 3, 1, 16 al.—**II**, A distinguished grammarian of Athens, author of a work on mythology still extant, Cic. Att. 12, 23; Maer. S. 1, 13.—**III**, An Academic philosopher, Cic. N. D. 1, 34, 93.—**IV**, A tyrant of Casandrea, Cic. N. D. 3, 33, 82.

Apollonia, ae, f., = Ἀπολλωνία. **I**, The name of several celebrated towns. **A**, In Aetolia, Liv. 23, 8, 9.—**B**, In Crete, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59.—**C**, In Thrace, on the Pontus Euxinus, Plin. 34, 7, 18, § 39; 4, 11, 18, § 42; Mel. 2, 2.—**D**, In Macedonia, Liv. 45, 28; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37.—**E**, In Illyria, Cic. Phil. 11, 11; Caes. B. C. 3, 12; Plin. 3, 23, 26, § 145.—**F**, In Cyrenaica, Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 31; Mel. 1, 8 al.—**II**, Deriv. **A**, **Apolloniates**, ae, a native of Apollonia (in Crete); Diogenes Apolloniatis, Cic. N. D. 1, 12, 29.—**Plur.**: **Apolloniatae**, arum, m., the inhabitants of Apollonia (in Caria), Plin. 5, 20, 29, § 109; in Illyria, Cic. Pis. 35, 86; Liv. 33, 3, 10; Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 238.—**B**, **Apolloniates**, ium, plur. m., the inhabitants of Apollonia (in Illyria), Caes. B. C. 3, 12; Liv. 24, 40, 10; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 100.—**C**, **Apolloniensis**, e, ad, belonging to Apollonia, **Apolloniata**: civitas (in Sicily), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 43.—**Plur.**: **Apollonienses**, ium, m., its inhabitants, Just. 9, 2.—**D**, **Apolloniaticus**, a, um, adj., the same: bitumen, dug in the neighborhood of Apollonia (in Epirus), Plin. 35, 15, 51, § 178.

Apollonidenses, ium, m., the inhabitants of Apollonis in Lydia (between Pergamus and Sardes), Cic. Fl. 29; Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126; Tac. A. 2, 47.

Apollonides, ae, m. **I**, A ruler of Chios in the time of Alexander the Great, Curt. 4, 5.—**II**, A famous Greek graver, Plin. 37, 1, 4, § 8.—**III**, A writer in the time of Tiberius, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 17.

Apollonius, ii, m., = Ἀπολλώνιος, a distinguished rhetorician in Rhodes, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 126; Suet. Caes. 4.

† **apologatio**, onis, f., [from ἀπόλογος, with the Lat. ending, -atio], a narration in the manner of *Esop*, Quint. 6, 11, 20.

† **Apologeticus**, i, m., = ἀπολογητικός (suitable for defence; sc. liber), *Apology*, the title of a treatise by Tertullian in defence of Christianity.

† **apologia**, ae, f., = ἀπολογία, a defence, apology, Hier. ap. Ruf. 2, 4; 2, 6 al.—Also, the title of a work by Apuleius of Madaura; cf. Bähr, Gesch. Rom. Lit. p. 411; Teuffl. Rom. Lit. § 362.

† **apólogo**, avi, i, v. a., = ἀπολόγω, to reject, *apologus* (only once in Seneca): ipse illum apologavit, Sen. Ep. 47.

† **apologus**, i, m., = ἀπόλογος. **I**, A narrative: apologum agere, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 32; so id. ib. 4, 1, 33 and 64.—More freq. **II**, A fable after the manner of *Esop*, an *apologue*: narrationes apologorum, Cic.

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de Or. 2, 66, 264; so id. Inv. 1, 17; Auct. ad Her. 1, 6; Quint. 6, 3, 45; Geil. 2, 29.

Aponus, i, m., = Ἄπωνος (pain-curing). **I**, A warm, medicinal fountain in the vicinity of Padua, now *Bagni d'Albano*: Patavinorum aquae calidae, Plin. 2, 103, 108, § 227: Aponi fons, Suet. Tib. 14: Aponi fontes, Mart. 6, 42, 4; Cassiod. Var. 2, 39; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 91.—Hence, **II**, **Aponus**, a, um, adj., *Aponian*: tellus, Mart. 1, 62, 3: Aponinus, dub. in Vop. Firm. Sat. c. 3.

† **apóphasis**, is, f., = ἀπόφασις (denial), rhet. fig., whereby one, as it were, answers himself, Jul. Rufin. 8.

† **apóphlegmätismus**, i, m., = ἀποφλεγματισμός, a remedy for expelling phlegm, an expectorant, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4; 2, 4.

† **apóphorēta**, orum, n., = ἀποφóρητα (to be borne away), presents which guests received at table, especially at the Saturnalia, to carry home with them, Suet. Calig. 55; id. Vesp. 19; cf. id. Aug. 75; or which candidates distributed, Symm. 2, 87 al.—Also, title of the fourteenth book of the epigrams of Martial.

† **apóphygis**, is, f., = ἀποφυγή; in archit., the curve of a column at top or bottom, the *apophyge*, Vit. 4, 1; 4, 7.

† **apóplecticus** or **apóplectus**, a, um, adj., = ἀποπληκτικός or ἀποπληκτός, med. t., *apoplectic*, Firm. Math. 3, 14, n. 3; Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5 al.

† **apóplexia**, ae, or -**xis**, is, f., = ἀποπληξία or ἀπόπληξις, med. t., *apoplexy*; form *apoplexia*, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5.—Form *apoplexis*, Tert. Anim. 53; Firm. Math. 3, 7, n. 8.

† **apóproëgmēnon**, i, n., = ἀποπροηγμένον; in the philos. lang. of the Stoics, that which is to be rejected (opp. *proëgmēnon*): puto concedi nobis oportere, ut Graeco verbo utamur, si quando minus occurret Latinum, ne hoc ephippiis et acratophoris potius quam progmenis et apoproëgmēnis concedatur, Cic. Fin. 3, 4, 15.

† **apopsis**, is, f., = ἀποψις (far-sight), an eminence that furnishes an extensive view, Fronto, Fer. Als. 3.

apor, a form of *apud*, q. v.

† **apória**, ae, f., = ἀπορία, *doubt, perplexity, embarrassment*, with the idea of confusion, disorder: aporia hominis in cogitata illius, Vulg. Eccl. 27, 5 (in Cic. Att. 7, 21, 3 al., written as Greek).

† **aporiatio**, onis, f., [aporia], vacillation of mind, uncertainty, *doubt*, Tert. adv. Haer. 49.

† **apórior**, ari, v. dep., = ἀπορέω, to be in uncertainty, to doubt, vacillate (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Isa. 59, 16; ib. Eccl. 18, 6; ib. 2 Cor. 4, 8.

† **apóscopēon**, ontis, m., = ἀποσκοπεῖον (looking far off), a painting by Antiphilus, in which a satyr is represented, with his hand shading his eyes, looking at something far off, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 138 Hard., Jan., where others read *aposcopon*.

† **apósiōpēsis**, is, f., = ἀποσιώπησις, a breaking off in the midst of a speech, a rhet. fig. (in pure Lat., *reticentia*, q. v.), Quint. 9, 2, 54 (c. g. Verg. E. 3, 9; id. A. 1, 135; Ov. H. 13, 164; 20, 51 al.).

† **apóspfragisma**, itis, n., = ἀποσπράγμα, the figure engraved upon a signet-ring, Plin. Ep. 10, 16 fin.

† **apósprenos**, i, f., [ἀπόσπλην], *rosemary*, App. Herb. 79.

† **apóstasia**, ae, f., = ἀποστασία, a departure from one's religion, *apostasy*, Salv. Gub. Dei, 6, p. 128; Aug. c. Jul. 56.

† **apóstata**, ae, m., = ἀποστάτης, an apostate (eccl. Lat.). **I**, Lit. Tert. adv. Marc. 5, 11; Sedul. 5, 138; Cod. Th. 16, 7, 1.—**II**, In gen., a bad, wicked man: qui dicit regi, apóstata, Vulg. Job. 34, 18: homo apóstata, vir inutilis etc., ib. Prov. 6, 12.

† **apóstaticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀποστατικός, relating to apostasy, *apostatizing*, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 5; Sedul. 5, 375.—**Adv.**, Cod. Just. 1, 1.

† **apóstato**, are, v. n., = ἀποστατέω, to forsake one's religion, to *apostatize* (eccl. Lat.): apóstatare a Deo, Vulg. Eccl. 10, 14: apóstatare faciunt sapientes, ib. ib. 19, 2; Cypr. Ep. 1, 2.

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† **apóstatrix**, icis, f., [apostato], she that *apostatizes* (eccl. Lat.); *adj.*: gentes, Vulg. Ezech. 2, 3.

† **apóstēma**, itis, n., = ἀπόστημα (separation), the separation of corrupt matter into an ulcer, an *abscess*, *imposthume*, Plin. 30, 5, 12, § 40; 28, 15, 61, § 217.

† **apóstolatus**, us, m., [apostolus], the office of an apostle, *apostleship* (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Act. 1, 25; ib. Rom. 1, 5 al.; Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 20; Sid. Ep. 7, 4.

† **apóstolicus**, a, um, adj., = ἀποστολικός, relating to an apostle, *apostolic* (eccl. Lat.): actas, Tert. Praescr. adv. Haer. 32: doctrina, id. ib.—Hence, **Apóstolici**, orum, m., the pupils and friends of the Apostles, Tert. Praescr. adv. Haer. 32; the name of a Christian sect, Isid. 8, 5, p. 257 Lind. al.

† **apóstolus**, i, m., = ἀπόστολος (sent). **I**, In the jurists, a notice sent to a higher tribunal or judge, Dig. 50, 16, 106; Paul. Sent. 5, 33.—**II**, In the Vulg. and Church fathers, an *Apostle*, Vulg. Matt. 10, 2; ib. Marc. 6, 30; ib. Luc. 6, 13; ib. Joan. 13, 16; ib. Rom. 1, 1 et persaepe; Tert. Praescr. adv. Haer. 20; Frud. Ham. v. 508.

† **apóstrōphē**, es, f., = ἀποστροφή (a turning away), a rhetorical figure, when the speaker turns from the judges or his hearers, and addresses some other person or thing, an *apostrophe*, Quint. 9, 2, 68; 9, 3, 24; Mart. Cap. 5, p. 171 (e. g. Cic. Lig. 3 sq.; id. Verr. 2, 1, 9 al.).

† **apostrophos (-phns)**, i, f., = ἀπόστροφος; in gram., a mark of elision, *apostrophe*, Don. p. 1742 P.; Diom. p. 430 P.; Prisc. p. 1287 P.

† **apótelesma**, itis, n., = ἀποτελεσμα (effect), the influence of the stars upon human destiny, Firm. Math. 8, 5, 18.

† **apóthēca**, ae, f., = ἀποθήκη [corrupted in Ital. to bottega, in Fr. to boutique, and in Germ. to Bude = booth, shop], a place where things are put away, laid up, a repository, storehouse, magazine, warehouse, etc., Cic. Phil. 2, 27; so id. Vatin. 5; Dig. 33, 7, 12; esp. for wine, a *store-room* (not wine-cellar, since the ancients kept their wine in the upper part of the house), *Hor. S. 2, 5, 7; Plin. 14, 14, 16, § 49; 14, 4, 6, § 57; Dig. 47, 2, 21; Arn. 7, p. 236; also for oil: apothecae olei, Vulg. 1 Par. 27, 28; for corn: apothecae frumenti, ib. 2 Par. 32, 28; ib. Joel. 1, 17; for armor, equipments: omnes apothecas suppellectilis suae, ib. Isa. 39, 2.

† **apóthēcarius**, ii, m., [apotheca], a warehouseman, a clerk, Dig. 12, 58, 12, § 3.

* **apóthēco**, are, v. a. [jid.], to lay up in a storehouse, Ven. Ep. praef. Carm. 6, 1, 5.

† **apóthēosis**, is, f., = ἀποθέσις, a deification, Tert. Apol. 34: Apothecosis Christi, title of a poem of Prudentius; v. Teuffl., Rom. Lit. § 430, 4.

† **apóthesis**, is, i, q. apophygis, q. v., Vit. 4, 1.

† **Apoxýmēnōs**, i, m., = ἀποξύμενος (so destringens, rubbing himself off, i. e. in the bath), the name of a statue by Lysippus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 62.

† **apózēma**, itis, n., = ἀπόζημα, a decoction, Aem. Mac. Herb. c. de Apio.

† **apózýmo**, are, v. a. [ἀπόζυμιω], to make ferment (in pure Lat., fermento), Theod. Prisc. 119.

* **ap-pango (adp-)**, ere, v. a., to fasten to, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.

† **apparamentum (adp-)**, i, n. [apparo], a preparing, preparation; concr., that which is prepared, Inscr. Orell. 2332; cf. apparator.

apparátē (adp-), adv., v. apparo, P. a. fin.

† **apparátio (adp-)**, onis, f., [apparo], a preparing, preparation (rare); apparatio popularium munerum, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 56; Vit. 2, 10.—Trop.: apparatio atque artificiosa diligentia, preparation, Cic. Inv. 1, 18; so Anct. ad Her. 1, 8; cf. apparatus, P. a. A.

† **apparátor (adp-)**, oris, m. [jid.], one that prepares, Inscr. Orell. 2325; cf. apparamentum.

† **apparátrix (adp-)**, icis, f., [apparatōr], she that prepares, Hier. Ep. 13.

1. apparātus (adp-), a, um, *P. a.*, from apparāo.

2. apparātus (adp-), f, s, m. [apparō].

I. *A* preparing, providing, preparation, getting ready; abstr. (class.) but, except in Hor. C. 1, 36, 1, scarcely to be found in any poet; requito omnem totius operis designationem atque apparatusum, Cic. N. D. 1, 8, 20: totius belli instrumentum et apparatusum, id. Ac. 2, 1, 3: sacrorum, id. Rep. 2, 14: operum ac munitionum, Liv. 21, 7: sacrificii, Suet. Ner. 56.—More freq., **II.** Meton., *a* preparation, provision; concr., equipment, apparatus (instruments, furniture, machines, etc.). **A.** In gen.: in reliquo Daresi adparatu, movables, Plin. 13, 1, 1, § 3; so, argenteus, id. 22, 23, 47, § 99: apparatus (military engines) et munitiones, Nep. Eum. 5, 7; Caes. B. C. 3, 41 al.: arma promta ex regio apparatu, Liv. 5, 5: apparatus oppugnantiarum urbium, id. 34, 33; so id. 25, 14; 26, 47.—Also of men: auxiliorum apparatus, Liv. 9, 7 al.—**B.** Esp., magnificent preparation, splendor, pomp, magnificence, state: magnifici adparatus vitæque cultus cum elegantia et copia, Cic. Off. 1, 8, 25: omittit festum diem, argento, veste, omni apparatu ornatuque viro, id. Vat. 13; id. Or. 25, 83; id. Fam. 9, 19: regio adparatu accepti, etc., id. Rep. 6, 10; so Nep. Paus. 3, 2; so also of the pomp and parade attending public spectacles or other festive celebrations: ludorum venationumque adparatus, Cic. Off. 2, 16, 55; Liv. 27, 6; Suet. Caes. 10 (cf. apparō).

apparentia (adp-), ae, f. [apparēo], *a* becoming visible, appearing, appearance (only late Lat.): Christi, Tert. adv. Marc. 1, 19.—*Trop.*, the external appearance: bona, Firm. Math. 5, 8.

ap-pāreo (adp-), Ritschl, Fleck., B. and K.; **app-**, Lachm., Merk., Weissenb., Halm, Rib., ſi. Itum, 2, v. n., to come in sight, to appear, become visible, make one's appearance (class. in prose and poetry). **I.** **A.** Lit.: ego adparebo domi, Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 97: ille bonus vir nusquam adparet, Ter. Eun. 4, 3, 18; Lucr. 3, 25; so id. 3, 989: rem contra speculum ponas, apparet imago, id. 4, 157: unde tandem adparet, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 706 P.; id. Fl. 12 fin.: equus mecum una demersus rursus adparuit, id. Div. 2, 68; so id. Sull. 2, 5: cum lux appareret (Dinter, adpeteret), Caes. B. G. 7, 82: de sulcis acies apparuit hastae, Ov. M. 3, 107: apparent rari nantes, Verg. A. 1, 118; Hor. C. S. 59 al.—With *dat.*: anguis ille, qui Sullae adparuit immolanti, Cic. Div. 2, 30 fin.; id. Clu. 53: Quis numquam candente dies adparuit ortu, Tib. 4, 1, 65.—Once in Varro with *ad*: quod adparet ad agricolas, R. R. 1, 40.—**B.** In gen., to be seen, to show one's self, be in public, appear: pro pretio facit, ut opera adpareat Mea, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 60: fac sis nunc promissa adpareant, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 20; cf. id. Ad. 5, 9, 7: illud apparere unum, that this only is apparent, Lucr. 1, 877; Cato, R. R. 2, 2: ubi merces apparere? i. e. illud quod pro tanta mercede didiceris, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: quo studiosus opprimitur et absconditur, eo magis eminet et apparere, id. Rosc. Am. 41 fin.: Galbae orationes evanuerunt, vix jam ut apparent, id. Brut. 21, 82: apparet adhuc vetus inde cicatrix, Ov. M. 12, 444; 2, 734: rebus angustis animosus atque fortis appare, Hor. C. 2, 10, 22: cum lamentamur, non apparere labores Nostros, are not noticed, considered, id. Ep. 2, 1, 224; so id. ib. 2, 1, 250 al.; Plaut. Men. 2, 1, 14; cf. id. Am. 2, 2, 161 and 162.—Hence, apparens (opp. latens), visible, evident: tympana non apparentia Obstreperant, Ov. M. 4, 391: apparentia vitia curanda sunt, Quint. 12, 8, 10; so id. 9, 2, 46.—**II.** *Trop.*: res apparent, and far more freq., impers. apparet with *acc.* and *inf.* or *rel. clause*, the thing (or it) is evident, clear, manifest, certain, δὲ λὸν ἐστὶν, φαίνεται (objective certainty, while videtur, δοκεῖ, designates subjective belief, Web. Übungssch. 258): ratio adparet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 17: res adparet, Ter. Ad. 5, 9, 7: adparet id etiam caeco, Liv. 32, 34: eul non id apparet, id. actum esse, etc., id. 22, 34; 2, 31 fin.: ex quo adparet antiquior origo, Plin. 36, 26, 67, § 197 al.: adparet servom hunc esse domini pauperis, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 33: non dissimulat, apparet esse commotum, Cic. Phil. 2, 34: apparet atque exstat,

utrum simus earum (artium) rudes, id. de Or. 1, 16, 72: quid rectum sit, adparet, id. Fam. 5, 19; 4, 7: sive confectum est, ut adparet, sive, etc., id. Fl. 16 fin.; Nep. Att. 4, 1; Liv. 42, 43: quo adparet antiquiorem hanc fuisse scientiam, Plin. 35, 12, 44, § 153 al.—Also with *dat. pers.*: quas impendere jam adparebat omnibus, Nep. Eum. 10, 3; and, by attraction, with *nom.* and *inf.* as in Gr. ἀπαρῆσθαι, Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 2: membra nobis ita data sunt, ut ad quandam rationem vivendi data esse adpareant, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 23, ubi v. Otto: apparet ita degeperasse Nero, Suet. Ner. 1; or without the *inf.* with an *adj.* as predicate: adparebat atrox cum plebe certamen (sc. fore, immingere, etc.), Liv. 2, 28; Suet. Rhet. 1.—**III.** To appear as servant or aid (a lictor, scribe, etc.), to attend, wait upon, serve; cf. apparitor (rare): sacerdotes diis adparento, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 21: cum septem annos Philippo apparuisset, Nep. Eum. 13, 1: cum adparet aedilibus, Liv. 9, 46 Drak.: lictores apparet consulibus, id. 2, 55: collegis accensis, id. 3, 33: tibi appareo atque aeditum in templo tuo, Pompon. ap. Gell. 12, 10: Jovis ad solium Apparent, Verg. A. 12, 850 (= praestant ad obsequium, Serv.).

ap-pāresco (adp-), cre, v. *inch.* [apparēo], to begin to appear, Eunod. Ep. 7, 9.

*** ap-pario (adp-)**, cre, v. *a.*, to gain besides, acquire: unde Apparetur spatium caeli domus, gain a great space, Lucr. 2, 1110 Lachm.

apparitio (adp-), ōnis, f. [apparēo, III.]. **I.** A serving, service, attendance: in longa adparitione singularum fidem cognovi, Cic. Fam. 13, 54; so Aug. Ep. 75.—**II.** Meton., household, domestics, servants: ex necessariis adparitionibus, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4; so Dig. 4, 2, 23; Amm. 15, 3.

apparitor (adp-), ōris, m. [id.], a servant, esp. a public servant (lictor, scribe, military aid, priest, etc.), Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25; id. Phil. 2, 32 fin.; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 4; Auct. B. Abr. 37; Liv. 1, 8; 1, 40; 1, 48; Suet. Aug. 14; id. Tib. 11; id. Dom. 14; Cod. Just. 12, 53 sq.; cf. Inscr. Orell. 3202; 1896; 2462; 2975; 4921 et saep.

*** apparitūra (adp-)**, ae, f. [id.], a serving, service, Suet. Gram. 9.

ap-paro (adp-), Ritschl, Fleck., Bait; **app-**, Lachm., Kayser, Weissenb., Halm, ſi. Itum, 1, v. a., to prepare or make ready for something (esp. with effort, care, expense), to put in order, provide, furnish, equip, etc. (freq. and class.). **I.** Lit.: alicui prandium adparare, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 61: cenam adparare, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 74: convivium, id. Ad. 5, 9, 8: ornare et apparare convivium, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 20; * Hor. Epod. 2, 48; Suet. Claud. 33; cf. id. Caes. 26: nuptias, Ter. And. 3, 2, 34; so id. Phorm. 4, 4, 20: bellum apparare, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 12, 35: ludos magnificentissimos, id. Q. Fr. 3, 8 (cf. apparatus, II. B.); iter ad caedem faciendam, id. Mil. 10, 28: aggerem, Caes. B. G. 7, 17: bellum armaque vi summa, Liv. 4, 1; 6, 21.—With *ad*: ad hostes bellum apparatur, Liv. 7, 7.—With *in*: in Sestium adparabantur crimina, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 3, 6.—**II.** *Trop.*: nunc hoc consilium capio et hanc fabricam adparō, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 139: ut tibi auxilium adparetur, id. Ep. 3, 2, 18.—Constr. with *inf.* as object: delinire adparas, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 28: meam excludere gentem apparat, Stat. Th. 4, 670: traicere ex Sicilia, Suet. Aug. 47.—*Absol.* (cf. Ruhnk. Dict. ad Ter. And. 1, 5, 19; Corte ad Sall. C. 6, 5; Bremsi ad Nep. Thras. 2, 2): dum adparatur, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 35: cum in apparando esset occupatus, Nep. Hann. 7, 1.—With *ut*: ut eriperes, adparabas, Plaut. Aul. 5, 18.—Se apparare with *inf.* in Plaut.: qui sese parere adparent legibus, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 11.—Hence, **apparātus (adp-)**, a, um, *P. a.*, pr. prepared; hence, **A.** Of persons, prepared, ready: adparatus sum, ut videtis, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 10: adparatus et meditalus ad causam accedo, Cic. Leg. 1, 4, 12.—**B.** Of things, well supplied, furnished with every thing: domus omnibus instructor rebus et apparator, Cic. Inv. 1, 34.—Hence, magnificent, splendid, sumptuous (cf. apparatus, II. B.): ludi apparatusissimi et magnificentissimi, Cic. Sest. 54: apparatusimae epulae, Sen. Ep. 4 Drak.: apparatusissima funus, Suet. Ner. 9:

munus apparatusissimum largissimumque, id. Tit. 7.—*Trop.*, of discourse, too studied, far-fetched, labored: ut non apparata oratio esse videatur, Auct. ad Her. 1, 7; so, verba apparata, id. ib. (cf. apparatio).—*Adv.*: **apparatē (adp-)**, sumptuosely: et edit et bibit oppare sane et adparate, Cic. Att. 13, 52: ludi Romani scaenici eo anno magnifice apparateque facti (sunt), Liv. 31, 4.—*Comp.*: Potes apparatusu cenare apud multos; nusquam hilarius, Plin. Ep. 1, 15.

*** ap-pectōro (adp-)**, āre, v. *a.* [pectus], to press to the breast, Sol. 26 dub.

appellatio, ōnis, f. [2. appello]. **I.** A going to one in order to accost or make a request of him (not found in earlier Lat.).

A. An address, an accosting: hanc nactus appellacionis causam, this opportunity for an address or appeal, Caes. B. C. 2, 28.—Hence, **B.** In judicial lang., t. t., an appeal: intercessit appellatio tribunorum, i. e. ad tribunos, Cic. Quint. 20 fin.; so id. Vat. 14 fin.: appellacionem et tribunum auxilium, Liv. 9, 26: appellatio provocacione, id. 3, 56; Suet. Aug. 33: ut omnes appellaciones iudicibus ad Senatuum fierent, id. Ner. 17; so ad populum, Plin. C. 22, 24, § 90 al.—**II.** Esp. **A.** A calling by name, a naming: neque nominum ullorum intercos appellatio est, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 45.—Hence, meton. syn. with nomen, name, title, appellacion (mostly post-Aug.): voluit appellacione hac inani nobis esse par, Cic. Att. 5, 20, 4: regum appellaciones venales erant, id. Dom. 50: qui non aura, non procella, sed mares appellacione quoque ipsi venti sunt, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 116; Tac. A. 3, 56; Suet. Ner. 55; id. Aug. 100; id. Dom. 13; id. Tib. 67; id. Vesp. 12: nihil esse rem publicam, appellacionem modo, a mere name, id. Caes. 77.—**B.** In gram. **1.** Pronunciation: suavitas vocis et lenis appellatio litterarum, Cic. Brut. 74, 259; Quint. 11, 3, 35 (cf. 2. appello, II. E.).—**2.** A substantive, Quint. 9, 3, 9; cf. id. 1, 4, 20, and Scaurus ap. Diom. p. 306 P.

appellativus, a, um, adj. [id.]; in gram., appellative, belonging to a species: nomen (opp. nomen proprium), Charis. p. 126 P.; Prisc. p. 579 P. al.

appellator, ōris, m. [id.], one that appeals, an appellant, * Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 65 fin.; Paul. Sent. 5, 4 fin.; Cod. Th. 11, 31, 3.

appellatorius, a, um, adj. [appellator], relating to an appellant: tempora, within which an appeal is allowed, Dig. 49, 5, 5; Cod. Th. 11, 30, 2.

appellito, āre, v. freq. a. [2. appello], to name often, to be accustomed to call or name (only post-Aug.): montem Caesium appellatum a Caese Vibenna, * Tac. A. 4, 65; Gell. 18, 9 fin.; so App. Mag. p. 279; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Mull.

1. ap-pello (adp-), Fleck., Halm (in Tac.); **app-**, Merk., B. and K., Rib., Weissenb., Halm (in Nep.), pūil, pulsum, 3, v. a. and n., to drive, move or bring a person or thing to or toward. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., constr. with *ad*, or *in*, with the *dat.*, with *quo*, or *absol.* **a.** With *ad*: ad ignotum arbitrum me adpellis, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 104: armentum ad aquam, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 15; cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 11: ad litora juvencos, Ov. M. 11, 353: visum in somnis pastorem ad me appellere, to drive toward me, i. e. the herd, the flock, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22: turres ad opera appellebat, Caes. B. C. 1, 26.—**b.** With *in*: in flumen, Dig. 43, 13, 1.—**c.** With *dat.*: Hinc me digressum vestris deus appulit oris, Verg. A. 3, 715.—**d.** With *quo*: quoniamquam pennis appellunt Corpora saecae Cornices, * Lucr. 6, 752.—**e.** *Absol.*: dant operam, ut quam primum appellat, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 238, 28: postquam paulo appulit unda (corpus), drove a little toward me, brought near, Ov. M. 11, 717 al.—**B.** *Trop.*: animum ad aliquid, to turn, direct, apply: animum ad scribendum adpulit, Ter. And. prol. 1; so id. ib. 2, 6, 15.—Also to bring into any condition: argenti viginti minae me ad mortem adpulerunt, drove me to destruction, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 43; id. Bacch. 3, 1, 11.—**II.** **A.** Esp. freq. as a nautical t. t., to bring or conduct a ship somewhere, to land (in Cic. only in this signif.); constr.: appellere navem, nave, or *absol.*, in *act.* and *pass.*; also navis appellit, or appellitur (cf. applico, II.). **a.** With navem:

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abitu appellant huc ad molem nostram naviculam, Afran. ap. Non. p. 238, 24: cum Perse classem ad Delum appulissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 18: si ille ad eam ripam naves appulisset, id. Phil. 2, 11, 26. Wernsd.: cum ad vilam nostram navis appelleretur, id. Att. 13, 21: Alexandrum in Italiam classem appulisse constat, Liv. 8, 3: so id. 28, 42: naves appulsa ad muros, id. 30, 10; 44, 44; 45, 5 al.—**B.** With naves: cum Rhogium oneraria nave appulisset, Suet. Tit. 5; cf. Gron. ad Liv. 30, 10.—**C.** Act. absol.: huc appelle, *Hor. S. 1, 5, 12: ad insulam appulerunt, Liv. 37, 21: cum ad litus appulisset, Quint. 7, 3, 31: cum ad Rhodum appulisset, Suet. Tib. 11; so id. Ner. 27.—**D.** Pass. absol.: alios ad Siciliam appulsos esse, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 23: ripae suorum appulsus est, Vell. 2, 107.—**E.** Seldom in a neut. sense: navis adpellit, comes to land, arrives at, Tac. A. 4, 27: Germanici triremis Chaucorum terram adpulit, id. ib. 2, 24; Suet. Aug. 98: Alexandria navis Dertosam appulit, id. Galb. 10.—**P** o e t.: appellere aliquem: me vestris deus appulit oris, Verg. A. 3, 715; so id. ib. 1, 377 (cf. id. ib. 1, 616: quae vis te immantibus applicat oris).—**B.** Trop.: timide, tamquam ad aliquem libidinis scopulum, sic tuam mentem ad philosophiam appulisti, Cic. de Or. 2, 37: nec tuas unquam rationes ad eos scopulos appulisses, id. Rab. Perd. 9, 25.

2. appello (adp-), Ritschl, avi, atum, 1 (sub. perf. appellassis = appellaveris, Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 15), orig. v. n., as a secondary form of the preced. (cf.: jungere, jugare), to drive to or toward, to go to in order to accost, make a request, admonish, etc.; like adire, aggredi; hence like these constr. as v. a. with acc., to accost, address, to speak to, call upon (very freq. and class.). **I.** In gen.: adgrediar hominem, adpellabo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 26: accedam atque adpellabo, id. Am. 1, 3, 17: adeamus, adpellemus, id. Mil. 2, 5, 10; cf. id. Poen. 5, 2, 22; 5, 2, 30; 5, 2, 32: te volo adpellare, id. Aul. 2, 2, 23; id. Bacch. 5, 2, 50: quo ore adpellabo patrem? Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 22; id. Phorm. 6, 8 (9), 22: Lucil. ap. Non. p. 238, 23: aliquem hilari vultu, Cic. Clu. 76, 72: hominem verbo graviore, id. Verr. 2, 3, 58: legatos superbius, id. Imp. Pomp. 5: homines asperius, id. Agr. 2, 24: ibi a Viridumaro appellatus, Caes. B. G. 7, 54: Adherbalis appellandi copia non fuit, Sall. J. 22, 5: milites alius alium laeti appelland, id. ib. 53, 3: Tac. Agr. 40: senatu coram appellato, Suet. Ner. 41; id. Tib. 29 al.: nec audeat Appellare virum virgo, Or. M. 4, 689 al.—Also to address by letter: crebris litteris appellato, Cic. Fam. 15, 20.—**II.** Esp. **A.** I. Freq. with the access. idea of entreating, soliciting, to approach with a request, entreaty, etc., to apply to, to entreat, implore, beseech, invoke, etc.: vos etiam atque etiam imploret et appello, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 72; § 188: quem enim alium appellem? quem obtester? quem implorem? id. Fl. 2: quem praeter te appellet, laebat neminem, id. Quint. 31; id. Fam. 12, 28: quo accedam aut quos appellem? Sall. J. 14, 17: appellatus est a C. Flavio, ut, etc., Nep. Att. 8, 3: appellatis de re publica Patribus, Suet. Caes. 34.—**2.** Aliquem de aliqua re, to address one in order to incite him to something (bad): aliquem de prodicione, Liv. 26, 38, 4: de stupro, Quint. 4, 2, 98.—Also without de: aliquem, Sen. Contr. 2, 15; Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 15.—**3.** In judic. language, t. t., to appeal to one, i. e. to call upon him for assistance (in the class. period always with acc.; also in Pandect. Lat. constr. with ad): procurator a praetore tribunus appellare ausus, Cic. Quint. 20, 64: tribunus igitur appellabatur, id. ib. 20, 63; so, praetor appellabatur, id. Verr. 2, 4, 65; Liv. 9, 26: Volero appellari tribunus, id. 2, 53; Plin. 1, praef. 10: mox et ipse appellato demum collegio (after he had appealed to the college of the tribunes), obtinuit, etc., Suet. Caes. 23: adversarii ad imperatorem appellarunt, Dig. 4, 4, 39 et saep.—**B.** To address in order to demand something, esp. the payment of money, to dun: Tulliola tuum munusculum flagitat et me ut sponsorem appellat, Cic. Att. 1, 8 fin.; id. Quint. 12; with de pecunia: appellatus es de pecunia, id. Phil. 2, 29; and without de: magna pecunia appellabaris a cre-

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ditoribus, Quint. 5, 13, 12; Alphius ap. Col. 1, 7, 2.—**Trop.**: cupressus in Creta gignitur etiam non appellato solo, Plin. 16, 33, 60, § 142.—Later also appellare rem, to demand, claim something: mercedem appellas? Juv. 7, 158.—**C.** To sue, inform against, complain of, accuse, to summon before a court: ne alii plectantur, alii ne appellentur quidem, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 89; so, aliquem stupri causa, Val. Max. 6, 1, 11 al.—**D.** To accost by any appellation (cf.: centurionibus nominatim appellatis, Caes. B. G. 2, 25); hence, to call by name, or to call, to term, entitle, to declare or announce as something (cf. προσ-αγορεύω, and in Heb. נָקָה, to call, and also to name; appellare gives a new predicate to the subject, while nominare only designates it by name, without a qualifying word; cf. Hab. Syn. 958; Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 7, 4): vir ego tuus sim? ne me adpella falso nomine, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 181; so id. Mil. 2, 5, 26; Ter. Phorm. 5, 1, 15: aliquem patrem, id. Hec. 4, 4, 30: pater a gnatis ne dulcibus unquam Appellatur, Lucr. 4, 1235; 1, 60; 5, 10: O Spartace, quem enim te potius appellem? Cic. Phil. 13, 10: unum te sapientem appellat et existimat, id. Am. 2, 6: hos viros bonos, ut habiti sunt, sic appellandos putemus, id. ib. 5, 19: cum fruges Cererem appellamus, vinum autem Bacchum, id. N. D. 2, 23, 60: suo quamque rem nomine appellare, id. Fam. 9, 22 al.: rex ab suis appellatur, Caes. B. G. 7, 4: me subditum et ex pellice genitum appellat, Liv. 40, 9: quem nautae appellat Lichan Or. M. 9, 229: victorem appellat Aecten, declares him victor, Verg. A. 5, 540 al.—Hence, to call by name: quos non appello hoc loco, Cic. Sest. 50, 108: multi appellandi laedendique sunt, id. Verr. 2, 1, 60; id. Caecin. 19; so, appellare auctores, to declare, name, Plin. 28, 1, 1, § 2.—**Trop.**: quos saepe nutu significationeque appello, make known, Cic. Fam. 1, 9 fin.—**E.** Appellare litteras, to pronounce, Cic. Brut. 35, 133 (v. appellatio).

appendeo, v. appendo.

appendicium, ii, n., a post-class. form kindr. with appendix, q. v., an appendage, Hier. Ep. 10.

appendicula, ae, f. dim. [appendix], a small appendage, Cic. Rab. Post. 4.

appendix, icis, f. (acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll., earlier **appendix**, m.; v. appendices) [appendo]. **I.** That which hangs to any thing, an appendage. **A.** Lit., App. M. 8, p. 211, 27; 5, p. 169, 10.—More freq., **B.** Trop., an addition, supplement, or accession to any thing, Varr. R. R. 1, 16, 1; cf. id. ib. 3, 9, 2: vidit enim appendicem animi esse corpus, *Cic. Hort. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 42, 9: exigua appendix Etrusci belli, Liv. 9, 41 (cf. accessio): appendices majoris muneris, id. 39, 27: appendices Olcadum, id. 21, 5.—**II.** A thorny shrub, the barberry-bush: Berberis vulgaris, Linn.; Plin. 24, 13, 70, § 114.

ap-pendo (adp-), Jan, endi, ensum, 3 (kindr. with **appendeo**, ere, Apic. 8, 7 fin.), v. a. **I.** To hang something upon something, to suspend on (eccl. Lat.): (Deus) appendit terram super nihilum, hancgeth the earth on nothing, Vulg. Job, 26, 7.—**II.** Commonly to weigh something to one, to weigh (cf. pendo). **A.** Lit.: si tibi optima fide sua omnia concessit, adnumeravit, appendit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 49, 144: quodcumque trades, numera et appende, Vulg. Eccl. 42, 7: aurum alicui, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25, § 56: appendit pecuniam, Vulg. Gen. 23, 16: ut appendatur, non numerentur pecuniae, Cic. Phil. 2, 38: nondum omni auro appenso, Liv. 5, 49; so Col. 12, 3, 9: talentum auri appendebat, Vulg. Exod. 37, 24: appensum est argentum, ib. 1 Esdr. 8, 33: qui census Caesaris sex milia numero murenarum mutua appendit, Plin. 9, 55, 81, § 171 Jan; Dig. 23, 3, 34.—**B.** Trop., to weigh, to consider: non verba me adnumerare lectori putavi oportere, sed tamquam appendere, to have regard not to their number, but to their weight or force, Cic. Opt. Gen. 5: appendit corda Dominus, Vulg. Prov. 21, 2.

appensor (adp-), oris, m. [appendo], he that weighs out, a weigher (only in Augustin.): verborum, Cres. 3, 73; so Tract. in Joan. 20 fin.

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appensus (adp-), a, um, Part. of appendo.

ap-pertineo (adp-), ere, v. n., to belong to, appertain to; with dat. or ad, Innoc. p. 221 Goes.; p. 232 Goes.

appetens (adp-), entis, v. appeto, P. a.

appetenter (adp-), adv., v. appeto, P. a. fin.

appetentia (adp-), ae, f. [appeto], a longing after something, appetite: adpetentia cibi, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 127: liberalium artium, id. 23, 1, 22, § 38: gloriae, Aur. Vict. Epit. 15.—Without gen., desire, longing: libido effrenatam (efficit) adpetentiam, Cic. Tusc. 4, 7, 15.

appetibilis (adp-), e, adj. [id.], worth of desire, desirable (post-class.), App. Dogm. Plat. 2, p. 19; Macr. S. 1, 1.

***appetisso (adp-)**, ere, v. intens. [id.], to strive for, to seek earnestly, Att. ap. Non. p. 237, 22 dub. (Ribbeck, Trag. Rel. p. 132, reads appetis).

appetitio (adp-), onis, f. [id.], *a grasping at something, a reaching after. **I.** Lit.: adpetitio solis, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., a passionate longing or striving for something, strong desire or inclination (most freq. in Cic.): alter adpetitio (eam enim esse volumus *ἀποθυν*), quā ad agendum impellimur et id adpetimus, quod est visum, moveri non potest, Cic. Ac. 2, 8, 24; so id. Fin. 3, 7, 23; id. N. D. 3, 13, 33: alieni, id. Off. 3, 6, 30: societas, Sen. Ep. 9.—**B.** Esp., a desire for food, an appetite (cf. abstinentia), Gell. 16, 3, 2.

appetitor (adp-), oris, m. [id.], one that strives or longs for something (eccl. and late Lat.): alienorum, Vulg. 1 Pet. 4, 15: boni linteaminis, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 40; so Amm. 25, 5; Arn. 4, p. 136.

1. appetitus (adp-), a, um, Part. of appeto.

2. appetitus (adp-), es, m. [appeto]. ***I.** An onset, attack, assault: reprimbat barbaricos appetitus, Amm. 30, 5.—Far more freq., **II.** Trop. **A.** A passionate, eager longing or desire for a thing (in the class. per. perh. only in Cic.): adpetitus voluptatis, Cic. Off. 1, 30, 105: sub te erit appetitus ejus, Vulg. Gen. 4, 7; ib. Ezech. 21, 16.—Hence, without gen. **B.** The power or faculty of desire: duplex est vis animorum atque naturae: una pars in adpetitu posita est, quae est *ἀποθυ* Graecae, quae hominem huc atque illuc rapit, altera in ratione, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 28, 101; so id. N. D. 2, 47, 122; id. Div. 1, 32.—**C.** The passions, appetites: ut adpetitus rationi obediant, Cic. Off. 1, 29, 102; so id. N. D. 2, 12, 34.

1. ap-peto (adp-), Lachm., Baiter, Weissenb., Halm & app-, Ritschl, Kayser), ivi or ii, tum, 3, v. a. and n. (class.; in poetry rare); act., to strive after a thing, to try to get, to grasp after (syn.: adfecto, nitor in aliquid). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: solem manibus adpetere, Cic. Div. 1, 23, 46; so id. ib. 2, 41: placentiam, Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 183; so, adpetere manum osculis, to seize upon the hand with kisses, i. e. in order to kiss it, Plin. 11, 45, 103, § 250; hence, appeti, of old men whose hands one seizes and kisses: haec enim ipsa sunt honorabilia, salutari, adpeti, decedi, adsurgi, etc., Cic. Sen. 18, 63; hence (like accedere), to go or come somewhere, to approach, arrive at: urbem, Suet. Caes. 42.—Of things without life: mare terram adpetens, pressing or rushing on, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 100: crescebat interim urbs, munitionibus alia atque alia adpetendo loca, by continually advancing further, Liv. 1, 8: Thule, quam hactenus nix et hiems adpetebat, only snow and frost had approached, Tac. Agr. 10.—**B.** Esp., to attack, to fall or seize upon, assault, assail (syn.: peto, adgredior, adorior, invado): lapidibus adpetere, Cic. Dom. 5, 13: ferro atque insidiis, id. Rosc. Am. 11, 30: id. Planc. 29 fin.: umeorum gladio, Caes. B. C. 2, 35; Liv. 7, 26: aquila aquaticas aves adpetit, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 9: morsu, Tac. H. 4, 42; Dig. 38, 2, 14; 48, 5, 27 al.—**Trop.**: ignominis omnibus appetitis, Cic. Quint. 31: me amor appetit, Plaut. Cist. 2, 1, 8: (uxor) falsa suspitione appetitur, Vulg. Num. 5, 14.—**C.** Trop.,

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to strive after earnestly, to desire eagerly, to long for (syn.: peto, cupio, expeto; opp. declino, aspernor; v. infra): alii in dies magis adpetitur, *Lucr. 5, 1279: ut bona naturā adpetimus, sic a malis naturā declinamus, Cic. Tusc. 4, 6, 13; cf. id. N. D. 3, 13, 33: idem non modo non recusem, sed appetam etiam atque deprecam, id. Phil. 3, 14: inimicitias potentium appetere, id. Mil. 36; so id. Rosc. Am. 18; id. Verr. 2, 5, 2; id. Agr. 2, 23: alterum esse adpetendum, alterum aspernandum, id. Fin. 1, 9, 31 al.: amicitiam, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: adulescentium familiaritates, Sall. C. 14, 5: hereditates, Suet. Aug. 60: divitias, Vulg. Sap. 8, 5; ib. 1 Tim. 6, 10: nihil ornamentorum, Suet. Vesp. 12 al.: alienum, Phaedr. 1, 4, 1: nec abnuendum imperium nec adpetendum, Sen. Thyest. 472 et saep.—Also of food, to have an appetite for (cf. appetitio, II. B.): appetitur viliis oliva, Mart. 9, 27: pisciculos minutos, caseum, Suet. Aug. 76.—Constr. with *inf.* as object: ut adpetat animus agere semper aliquid, Cic. Fin. 5, 20, 55; Stat. Th. 1, 234; Pall. 10, 13, 2.—**II.** *Neutr.*, to draw on or nigh, to approach, be at hand (only of time and things having relation to it; syn.: venio, advento, adpropinquo, adsum): cum appetit merides, Plaut. Most. 3, 1, 116: dies adpetebat, Caes. B. G. 6, 35: nox jam adpetebat, Liv. 8, 38; so id. 5, 44; 10, 42: tempus anni, id. 34, 13; so id. 22, 1; 29, 10 al.: lux, Tac. A. 4, 51 al.: partitudo cui appetit, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 36: consularia comitia adpetebant, Liv. 41, 28: adpetit finis, Sen. Cons. ad Marc. 23 *fin.*—Hence, **appētens** (**adp-**), *entis*, *P. a.* (acc. to II.); *pr. striving passionately after something; hence, A.* In *g. n.*, *desirous of, eager for*; constr. with *gen.*: appetens gloriae atque avidus laudis, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3: nihil est adpetentius simillium sui, id. Lael. 14, 50: studiosissimus adpetentissimique honestatis, id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58; so Sall. C. 5, 4; id. J. 7, 1; Plin. 31, 6, 36, § 69: turbidi et negotiorum adpetentes, Tac. A. 14, 57; id. H. 1, 49; 3, 39; 4, 6; 4, 83; Gell. 16, 3.—**B.** *E. sp.*, *eager for money* (cf. abundans), *avaricious*: homo non cupidus neque appetens, Cic. Agr. 2, 8: grati animi non appetentis, non avidi signa, id. de Or. 2, 43, 182.—*Adv.*: **appētenter** (**adp-**), *eagerly, in a grasping spirit or manner*: ne cupide quid ageant, ne adpetenter, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33; App. M. 7, p. 192, 40 *Elm.*—*Comp.* and *sup.* not used.

* **2. appēto** (**adp-**), *ōnis*, *m.* [I. *appeto*], *he that strives eagerly for a thing*, *Laber ap. Non. p. 74, 8* (Com. Rel. p. 251 Rib.).

Appia, *v.* Appius.
1. Appiānus, *a, um, adj.* [Appia], *pertaining to Appia* (a town in Phrygia Major): legati, Cic. Fam. 3, 7; and *subst.*: **Appiāni**, *ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Appia*, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105.

2. Appiānus, *a, um, adj.* [Appius], *of or pertaining to Appius*: libido, Liv. 3, 51: caedes, Tac. A. 11, 29: mala, Apples (of great excellence), Plin. 15, 14, 15, § 49.

3. Appiānus, *a, um, adj.* [id.], *Appian*, of a castle in Rhaetia: viride, quod Appianum vocatur, i. e. a kind of poor green soil, Plin. 35, 6, 29, § 48.

Appiās, *ādis, f.* [id.]. **I.** *An epithet of the nymph at the fountain of Aqua Appia* (v. Appius), whose waters gushed forth near the temple of Venus: Non illas lites Appias ipsa probat, Ov. R. Am. 600; id. A. A. 1, 82.—Hence, *transf.*, to her statues, found at the neighboring temple of Venus: Appiadesque deae, Ov. A. A. 3, 452.—**II.** *An epithet of Minerva*, given by Cicero jestingly, to flatter Appius Pulcher, in imitation of the appellative Pallas, Cic. Fam. 3, 1 Manut.

* **Appiētis**, *ātis, f.* [id.], *the ancient nobility of the Appian family*, a word formed jocosely by Cicero: Appiētis aut Lentulitae, *the nobility of Appius or Lentulus*, Cic. Fam. 3, 7, 5.

1. ap-pingo (**adp-**, *Baiter, K. and H.*), *ere, v. a.* to paint upon something (very rare): Delphinum silvis adpingit, *ductibus aprum*, *Hor. A. P. 30: colorem vetusculum, Front. Or. 1, p. 229; 2, p. 257; Laud. Neglig. 2, 371.—In Cic. in epistolary style, also of writing, to add by writing, to

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write: adpinge aliquid novi, Cic. Att. 2, 8, 2.

2. ap-pingo, *ere, 3, v. a.* [pango], to fasten or joint to: aliquid alicui rei, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.

Appiōlae (better **Api-**), *ae, f.*, a city of Latium, probably near Bovilla, Liv. 1, 35, 7 Weisscnb.

Appius, *ii, m.*, and **Appia**, *ae, f.* (abbrev. *App.*). **I.** *A Roman praenomen, esp. of persons of the gens Claudia*; hence, **II. Appius**, *a, um, adj.*, **Appian**. **A.** *Appia via, the Appian Way, a well-known high-road, begun by the censor Appius Claudius Caecus* (about 442 A.U.C.), which began in Rome at the Porta Capena, and passed in a direct line to the Albanian Mountains, and thence through the Pontine Marshes to Capua; later it was continued to Brundisium, perh. by Trajan (the stones were large polygons of basaltic lava; parts here and there are yet in existence), Cic. Imp. Pomp. 18, 55; id. Mil. 6, 15; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 6; id. Phil. 7, 1, 1; Liv. 9, 29, 6; Front. Aquaed. 5; Inscr. Orell. 131; cf. Müll. Rom. Camp. 2, 230.—Called also *Appi via*, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 26; and simply *Appia*, id. Epod. 4, 14 al.; Cic. Att. 2, 12.—**B.** *Appia aqua, the aqueduct which this same Appius constructed*; Front. Aquaed. 5; cf. Liv. 9, 29.—**C.** *Appii Forum, a small market-town in Latium, founded by the same Appius, on the left side of the Via Appia, in the midst of the Pontine Marshes, now Foro Appio*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 3; Vulg. Act. 28, 15; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 637 and 638.

ap-plaudo (post-class. **applōdo**), (**adp-**, *Ritschl, Fleck, Müll.*; **app-**, *Merk.*), *si, sum, 3, v. a.* **I.** *To strike one thing upon another, to clap*: cavis applauso corpore palmis, Ov. M. 4, 352: adplauso tela sonat latere, Tib. 2, 1, 66; so Sil. 16, 357: ovum aplausum ad terram, Spart. Get. 3; so Lampr. Elog. 6: terrae (*dat.*), App. M. 6, p. 184, 34; 9, p. 236, 21.—**II.** *Trop.*, to clap the hands in approbation: to applaud: sacerdotes applaudabant manibus suis, Vulg. Jer. 5, 31: adplaudere atque adprobare fabulam, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 33: nobis clare adplaudite, id. Men. 5, 9, 100: agite, adplaudamus, id. Pers. 5, 2, 13: cui generi civium maxime adplaudatur? *Cic. Sest. 54, where B. and K. read *plaudatur*.

* **applausor** (**adp-**), *ōris, m.* [applaudo], *one that expresses approbation by clapping of hands, an applauder*: Idem populus ille aliquando scaenici imperatoris spectator et applausor, Plin. Pan. 46, where Keil now reads *plausor*.

applausor (**adp-**), *a, um, Part.* of *applaudo*.

* **applex** (**adp-**), *icis, adj.* [applexo], *closely joined or attached to*: adpliciore nexu inhaerebat, App. M. 10, p. 249, 21.

applicatio (**adp-**), *ōnis, f.* [id.] (only in Cic.). **I.** *A joining or attaching one's self to*; hence, *trop.*, *an inclining to, inclination*: applicatio animi, Cic. Lael. 8, 27.—**II.** *Judic. t. t.*, *a placing of one's self under the protection of a superior, clientship*: jus applicacionis, the right of inheriting the effects of such a client, Cic. de Or. 1, 39, 177 (cf. applico, I. B. 2.).

applicātus (**adp-**), *a, um, v.* applico, *P. a. 1.*

applicītus (**adp-**), *a, um, v.* applico, *P. a. 2.*

ap-plīco (**adp-**, *Ritschl, Fleck, Baiter, Weisscnb., Halm, in Quint.*; **app-**, *Merk., Kayser, Halm, in Nep. Rib.*), *avi and ui, ātum and itum, 1, v. a.* (applicui appears to have first become prevalent in the time of Cic., and is the com. form in Vulg.; cf. Gell. 1, 7 *fin.*; applicavi is used by Pac. ap. Prisc. p. 860 P.; Varr. ib.; Ter. Heaut. prol. 23; Auct. B. Alex. 17 *fin.*; Cic. Clu. 16, 46; 24, 66; id. de Or. 1, 39, 177; 2, 13, 55; id. Brut. 91, 316; id. Inv. 2, 13, 43; 2, 51, 153; id. Tusc. 5, 27, 77; id. Ac. 2, 20, 65; and id. Fam. 3, 11, 5; Val. Max. 4, 7, 4; Plin. 11, 2, 1, § 2; Vulg. 1 Reg. 30, 7; ib. Eccli. 33, 12; ib. Osed. 7, 6. It is found in the best MSS. and edd.; cf. Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. p. 240. and Neue, Forment. II. pp. 477 and 479. Still later than applicui, the *sup.* applicitum became prevalent, Inscr. Neap. I. 6916; Inscr. Orell. 4570; Col. 4, 22, 1; 4, 24, 18; Quint.

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1, 2, 26; 2, 4, 30; 4, 2, 117; Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 23; cf. Neue, Forment. II. p. 551, and v. P. a. infra; cf. plico and its compounds, complico, explico, implico, etc.); orig., to join, fasten, or attach to, to affix; hence, to bring, add, put, place to or near to, etc. (very freq., esp. in trop. signif. and in more elevated style; in Plaut. twice; in Ter. four times; in Cic. epist. only once, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 3; never in Tac.; syn.: admoveo, adjungo, addo, adhibeo, adicio). **I.** In *g. n.* **A.** *Lit.*; constr. usu. with *ad*; rarely with *dat.* **a.** With *ad*: se ad arbores, to lean against, Caes. B. G. 6, 27 (cf.: trunco se applicuit, Just. 12, 9, 9): applicuit ambos ad eum, Vulg. Gen. 48, 13; ib. 1 Macc. 9, 3: umeros ad saxa, Ov. M. 5, 160: sinistrum (cornu) ad oppidum, Liv. 27, 2; se ad flammam, to approach, Cic. Tusc. 5, 27, 77: sudarium ad os, Suet. Ncr. 25 al.—**b.** With *dat.*: ratem (sc. rati), Liv. 21, 28, 5: flumini castra, id. 32, 30: corporibus adplicatur, id. 23, 27: (assellum) ulmo, Ov. F. 3, 750: sanctos applicabit sibi, Vulg. Num. 16, 5; ib. 2 Par. 2, 16.—Also with *local adv.*: boves illic, Ov. F. 1, 543.—**B.** *Trop.*

1. *To connect with, to add to a thing*: ut ad honestatem adpchetur (voluptas), Cic. Fin. 2, 12, 37: annum, Mart. 6, 28, 9: adplicare verba verbis, Quint. 7, 10, 17; 7, 3, 19.—**2.** *Se or animum, to attach, apply, or devote one's self or one's mind to a person or thing*: illae extemplo se (ad eos) adplicant, adglutinant, Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 67: hi se ad vos adplicant, Ter. Heaut. 2, 4, 13; id. And. 5, 4, 21: ad Siculos se adplicavit, Varr. ap. Prisc. p. 860 P.: se ad alicuius familiaritatem, Cic. Clu. 16, 46: Sicilia se ad amicitiam fidemque populi Romani applicavit, id. Verr. 2, 2, 1; so id. Lael. 9, 32; id. de Or. 1, 39, 177; id. Fam. 3, 11, 3 al.: ad Atheniensium societatem se applicare, Nep. Arist. 2, 3: Certa res est ad frugem adplicare animum, Plaut. Trin. 2, 1, 34: animum agrotum ad deteriorem partem adplicit, Ter. And. 1, 2, 22: ad virtutem animum se adplicit, Cic. Lael. 14, 48: aures modis, Hor. C. 3, 11, 8; so id. C. S. 72 (cf.: admoveo aures, s. v. admoveo, and adhibere aures, Cic. Arch. 3): sese ad convivia, Cato ap. Gell. 11, 2, 5: se ad studium musicum, Ter. Heaut. prol. 23: me ad eundem quem Romae audiveram Molonem applicavi, Cic. Brut. 91, 316: se ad philosophiam, ad jus civile, ad eloquentiam, id. Off. 1, 32, 115: se ad scribendam historiam, id. de Or. 2, 13, 55 al.—**3.** *Crimen alicui, to charge one with a crime*, Plin. Ep. 10, 66, 4.—**II.** *E. sp.*, *naut. t. t.*, *nævem, or absol.* applicari, and in the act as *v. n.* (cf. I. appello, II.), *to drive, direct, steer, or bring a ship anywhere, to land to bring to land*: navim ad naufragum applicarunt, Cic. Inv. 2, 51, 153: ad Heraeum naves adplicit, Liv. 33, 17; 37, 12, 5: adplicitis nostris ad terram navibus, Caes. B. G. 3, 101 Heil.; Ciae telluris ad oras Applicor, Ov. M. 3, 598: applicor ignotis (sc. terris), id. H. 7, 117 Ruhnck. and Loers.—With *in* and *acc.*: applicor in terras, Ov. H. 16, 126 (cf.: appeller in aliquem locum, Liv. 8, 3, and 38, 42): ad terram adplicit, Auct. B. Hisp. 37 *fin.*: so Just. 2, 4, 21; 2, 12, 2; D. g. 1, 16, 4.—With *acc.* of place *whither*: alia applicimus Samum, Vulg. Act. 20, 15.—With *abl.*: quocumque litore adplicitis naves, Liv. 44, 32, 4.—*Absol.*: et applicerant, Vulg. Marc. 6, 53.—*Poet.*: quo accedam? quo adplichem? Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44: quae vis immanius applicat oris, drives or brings you, etc., Verg. A. 1, 616 (cf.: nos Libycae tempestas adpultit oris, id. ib. 1, 377): sublimis rapitur (Medea) et Creteis regionibus applicat angues, i. e. her dragon-chariot, Ov. M. 7, 223.—Hence, **1. applicātus** (**adp-**), *a, um, P. a.* **a.** *Placed upon, lying upon or close to, attached to*: aures, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 5: Leucas colli adplicata, Liv. 33, 17, and Plin. 4, 4, 5, § 11: nervi adplicati ossibus, id. 11, 37, 88, § 217.—**b.** *Inclined or adapted to, directed to*: omne animal adplicitum esse ad se diligendum, inclināto ad se, Cic. Fin. 4, 13, 34: vehemens ad aliquam rem applicata occupatio, id. Inv. 1, 25, 36.—*Comp.*, *sup.*, and *adv.* not used.—**2. applicītus** (**adp-**), *a, um, P. a.*, *applied or joined to, attached to*: adplicitum est cubiculo hypocouston, Plin. Ep. 2, 17, 23: trunco palus, Col. 4, 22, 2: vites arboribus ad-

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plicitae, Quint. 1, 2, 26.—Trop.: pressus et velut adplicitus rei cultus, Quint. 4, 2, 117.

applōdo (adp-), v. applaudo.
ap-plōro (K. and H.), āvi, 1, v. n., to lament, deplore a thing, to weep at or on account of (parh. only in the two foll. exs.). **a.** With *dat.*: querebar applorans tibi, Hor. Epod. 11, 12 K. and H.—**b.** *Absol.*: cum jam adploraveris, Sen. Q. N. 4, 2 Haase.

apposus (adp-), a, um, *Part.* of aplo, v. applaudo.

applūda, v. apluda.

ap-plumbo (adp-), āre, v. a., to apply lead to, to solder; only found in the *part. perf.*: vas, Scrib. Comp. 271: statua, Dig. 47, 12, 2; so ib. 19, 1, 17, § 8; 6, 1, 23.

ap-pono (adp-), Ritschl, Fleck., Lachm., Baiter, Halm; **app-**, Merk., Kayser, K. and H., Weissenb.), pōnō, pōsitum, 3, v. a. (*perf.* apposivi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 31; App. ap. Prisc. p. 898 P.; cf. pono), to place, put, or lay at, near or by the side of a thing; to apply to, add, unite, etc. (class. in prose and poetry; syn.: addo, adicio, adjungo). **I.** Lit. **A.**

In gen.: adpone hic mensulam, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 150: appositas instruxere epulas mensas, Ov. M. 8, 579; so id. ib. 8, 831: sitem, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 11: *Sy.* Onus urget. *M.* At tu adpone, *put it down then*, id. Poen. 4, 2, 35: illam alteram apud me, quod bonist, adponito, id. Trin. 4, 3, 60: munera eorum illis apponentur, Vulg. Bar. 6, 26: At istos rastros interea tamen adpone, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 37; so id. And. 4, 3, 10 al.: aer Omnibus est rebus circumdatus adpositusque, Lucr. 6, 1036; 3, 373: omnes columnae machinā appositā dejectae, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 55, § 144: notam ad malum versum, id. Pis. 30; so id. Fam. 13, 6; cf. Suet. Claud. 16: manus ad os (eorum more, qui secreto aliquid narrant, Manut.), Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1: scalis appositis urbem defenderunt, Liv. 37, 5: adpositā aure ad glaciem, Plin. 8, 28, 42, § 103: adpositum in mensā lumen, Tac. A. 2, 31: paenulam ad vulnus, Suet. Ner. 49 et saep.: dominum Adpositum flavis in Simeonta vadis, Prop. 2, 9, 12.—So freq. in the putting on of garments, crowns, etc.: cur tamen appositā velatur janna lauro, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 39: gemmas toris, id. H. 9, 60 Loers; cf. the same, id. ib. 7, 100: meretrix Appositā populum submovet ante sē, id. Am. 3, 14, 10 (cf.: ponere seram, Juv. 6, 347): candelam valvis, i. e. to set fire to, Juv. 9, 98 al.—**B.** Esp. **I.** Freq. as t. t. of food, dishes, to serve up, set before one (cf. Gr. παρατίθω); the simple verb pōno is often so used, q. v.): adposita sit cena, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 69: appositus eis mensam, Vulg. Act. 16, 34: adpositum est ampliter, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 160: appositū patellam, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 22: Cenabat apud eum: argentum ille ceterum purum apposuerat, etc., id. ib. 4, 22, 49; id. Tusc. 5, 32, 91; id. Att. 6, 1, 14, 21; Liv. 1, 7; Plin. 8, 51, 78, § 210: convivis panem et obsonia apponere, Suet. Calig. 37; id. Caes. 43; id. Tib. 34; id. Galb. 12; Vitr. 13: Appositaque est eis ciborum magna praeparatio, Vulg. 4 Reg. 6, 23 al.; Albanum sive Falernum Te magis appositis delectat, Hor. S. 2, 8, 17; 2, 8, 69 al.—**2.** Aliquem alicui or alicui rei, to appoint or designate one to any service or duty, to place in any station, to join to as an aid: custodem Tullio me apponite, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 16, 51; so Tac. A. 4, 60; cf.: adpositus custodiae (*dat.*), id. ib. 1, 6; 2, 68: accusator apponitur civis Romanus, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 29, § 74; so id. ib. 2, 1, 5, § 41 *fn.*: calumniatores, id. ib. 2, 10: praevicariotem, id. Phil. 2, 11: non illic itatore venditor adponet, id. Off. 3, 15, 61; cf. id. Verr. 2, 1, 54: custodes, Nep. Dion. 4, 5: moderator et magister consulibus appositus, Liv. 2, 18, 6; so, rectorem, Suet. Aug. 48: scrutatores, id. Claud. 35 al.—**3.** To put to something by way of increase, to add to, superadd (rare; cf. addo, adicio): nihil his novum adposivi, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 31; id. Trin. 4, 3, 18: actas illi, quos tibi demperit, adponet annos, Hor. C. 2, 5, 15: exemplum, Gell. 1, 13, 9: si quis apposuerit ad haec, apponet Deus super illum etc., Vulg. Apoc. 22, 18; ib. Gen. 49, 32.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of the mind, to apply (eccl. Lat.): appone cor ad doctrinam, Vulg. Prov. 22, 17: apposui cor meum, ut etc., ib. Eccl. 8, 16.—**B.** In eccl. Lat., after the Hebrew, of an act, to do

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further, also to do something: non apponet, ut complacitior sit adhuc? Vulg. Psa. 76, 8; so ib. Act. 12, 3: apposuerunt adhuc peccare, ib. Psa. 77, 17; 88, 23.—**C.** With a *dat.* of end, to set down for something, count, reckon, or consider as, to hold as (very rare): cum is nil promereat, postulare id gratiae adponi sibi, Ter. And. 2, 1, 32 (addi in gratiam suam, Don.); aliquid lucro, Hor. C. 1, 9, 15.—Hence, **appositus (adp-)**, a, um, *P. a.* put or applied to, etc. **A.** Of relations of space, placed or situated at or near to, contiguous to, bordering upon; constr. with *dat.*: regio mari adposita, Plin. 3, 13, 22, § 126: platanus itineri, id. 12, 1, 5, § 9: castellum Lupiae flumini adpositum, Tac. A. 2, 7.—Trop.: audacia fidentiae non contrarium, sed appositum ac propinquum, Cic. Inv. 2, 54, 165.—**B.** Metaph. **1.** *Fvt. proper, suitable, appropriate, apposite*, etc. (like aptus, q. v.); hence in MSS. freq. interchanged with it; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 3, 11, 9; constr. with *ad* (in this signif. very freq. in Varr. and Cic.); elsewhere very rare, perh. not found except in Quint. and Gell.); ager ad vitem adpositus, Varr. R. R. 1, 7, 5: loca adposita ad faenum, ad vinum, ad oleum, id. ib. 1, 23, 1: equus ad medendum adpositus, id. ib. 2, 7, 5: (gallinae) adpositissimae ad partum, id. ib. 3, 9, 9; 2, 10, 4: menses ad agendum maxime appositi, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 11; 2, 5, 41 *fn.*; id. Att. 3, 14: multo appositor ad deferenza, id. Verr. 2, 4, 57: argumentatio appositissima ad iudicatum, id. Inv. 1, 14.—**2.** *Inclined to*; constr. with *dat.*: iudex iuri magis an aequo sit adpositus, Hor. S. 2, 2, 6.—**3.** *Subst.*: **appositum**, i, n., in rhet. and gram., an epithet, adjective: adposita, quae epitheta dicuntur, ut dulce muncus, Quint. 8, 2, 10; 2, 14, 3; 9, 4, 24.—Hence, **appositē**, *adv.*, suitably, fitly, etc.: ad persuasionem, Cic. Inv. 1, 5; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 2, 15, 3: praecleara et apposite et facete scribere, Gell. 2, 23, 11 (*comp.* and *sup.* not used).

apportectus (adp-), a, um, *P. a.* [as if from ap-porrigo], stretched or extended near a thing: draco, Ov. M. 2, 561.

apportatio (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [apport-], a conveying, carrying to a place: ad urbem, Vitr. 2, 9.

ap-porto (adp-), Ritschl, Fleck., Lachm., Baiter; **app-**, Kayser), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a., to bring, carry, conduct, convey to; lit. and trop. (most freq. in ante class. per. and in Cic.; in the latter only in its lit. signif.; and in poetry perh. only ante-class., later replaced by adferre; syn.: importo, adfero, adveho, inveho); alia adportabant filiae, Plaut. Ep. 1, 1, 34: divitias domum, id. Stich. 3, 1, 11: Quid nam adportas? Ter. And. 5, 2, 17; id. Phorm. prol. 24 (cf. Plaut. Cas. prol. 70); so id. And. 1, 1, 46; id. Ad. 5, 4, 2; id. Heaut. 3, 1, 18; 4, 4, 25: insolitam remi anribus adportare, Lucr. 5, 100: bonum adporto nuntium, Vulg. 2 Reg. 18, 31: morbos, Lucr. 5, 221, and perh. not elsewhere: si nihil quicquam aliud viti adportes tecum, Caecil. ap. Cic. Sen. 8, 25, and Non. p. 247, 6: cochleas de Illyrico, Varr. R. R. 3, 14, 4: signa populo Romano adportare, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 21: multa undique adportans, id. Off. 1, 42, 151: Indicum adportatur ex India, Plin. 35, 6, 25, § 43; Suet. Dom. 6.—In Plaut., adporto adventum, to bring an arrival, for adventio, to arrive, come to: Huc autem quom exemplo adventum adporto, Plaut. Am. 3, 1, 5.

ap-posco (adp-), āre, v. a., to demand in addition to something (only in the two foll. exs.): haec talenta dotis adposcent duo, *Ter. Heaut. 4, 7, 10 Bentl. and Ruhnk.; si plus apposcere visus (est), *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 100.

appositē (adp-), *adv.*, v. appono, *P. a. fn.*

appositio (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [appono], a setting before. **I.** Lit.: epularum, *Vulg. Eccl. 30, 18: cucurbitae, the application of, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 5.—**II.** Trop.: criminis, the imputation of crime, Lampr. Com. 5.

appositum (adp-), i, n., v. appono, *P. a. B. 3.*

1. appositus (adp-), a, nm, v. appono, *P. a.*

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2. appositus (adp-), ūs, *m.* [appono]; in medicine, t. t., an applying, application (only in post-Aug. prose and in *abl. sing.*): (Mystidanum) volva prodest adpositu, fotu et inlitu, Plin. 23, 9, 82, § 164; 24, 5, 13, § 22; 24, 6, 15, § 24; Arn. 2, p. 91.

***ap-postūlo (adp-)** [ad *intens.*], āre, v. a., to entreat or solicit importunately: aliquid alicui, Tert. Mon. 10.

ap-pōtus (adp-), a, um, *adj.* (ad *intens.*), drunk, intoxicated (only in the foll. exs.), Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 126; id. Curc. 2, 3, 75; id. Rud. 2, 7, 8; cf. Gell. 7, 7, 7.

ap-precio, v. appretio.

ap-precor (adp-), āri, v. dep., to pray to, to adore, worship (very rare, perh. only in Hor. and App.): Rite deos prius adprecanti, *Hor. C. 4, 15, 28; App. M. 11, p. 266, 23: deam, id. ib. 11, p. 4, 1.

ap-prehendo (adp-), Fleck., Baiter, Halm; **app-**, Kayser) (poet. sometimes appendo: adprendas, Caecil. ap. Gell. 15, 9; appensus, Tac. A. 4, 8; Stat. S. 3, 4, 43; apprende, Sil. 13, 653), di, sum, 3, v. a., to lay hold upon, to seize, take hold of (class., esp. in prose; syn.: prehendo, comprehendere, cupio, arripio, corripio). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: Alterum alterā adprehendit eos manu, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 64, where Fleck. reads *prehendit*: Pone (me) adprehendit pallio, *Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 23: adprehendens pallium suum, Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 30: atomi aliae alias adprehendens continuantur, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 54: adprehendit cornu alaris, Vulg. 3 Reg. 2, 28: vitos sic claviculari adminicula tanquam manibus adprehendunt, Cic. N. D. 2, 47, 120: morsu, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 84: quantum adprehendit, at tres digiti, Quint. 1, 2, 26.—So of seizing hold of the hand, or embracing the person: manum osculandi causa, Suet. Tib. 72 (prehendere manum is found in Cic. Quint. 31, and id. de Or. 1, 56, 240): manum adprehendere, Vulg. Gen. 19, 16; id. Isa. 41, 13; ib. Marc. 1, 31; ib. Act. 3, 7: quibus adprendis, Tac. A. 4, 8 al.: adprehensum deosculatur, Vulg. Prov. 7, 13.—Also in entreaty: conscientia exterritus adprehendit Caecilium, etc., Plin. Ep. 1, 5, 8.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Of discourse: aliquid ego adprehendit statim accusator extorquebat e manibus, *withal*, Ter. *I had brought forward, alleged*, Cic. Clu. 19, 52: nisi caute adprehenditur, is laid hold of, employed, Quint. 10, 2, 3.—**2.** To grasp with the mind, to understand, comprehend: passio adprehensa, Cael. Aur. Iard. 3, 5, 70; Ter. adv. Val. 11.—**3.** For compactor: to embrace, include: casum testamenti, Dig. 28, 2, 10: personam filii (sc. in stipulatione), ib. 45, 1, 56.—**II.** Esp., to seize, to take, or lay hold of, to apprehend: a militibus adprehensus, Gell. 5, 14, 26: fremum adprehendere, Dig. 13, 7, 11: fugitivum, ib. 11, 4, 1.—Hence, **A.** *In milit. lang., to take possession of: adprehendere Hispanias, Cic. Att. 10, 8 *init.* (cf. Caes. B. C. 3, 112: Pharon prehendit); and in gen. to lay hold of, to get, secure, obtain (eccl. Lat.): adprehende vitam aeternam, Vulg. 1 Tim. 6, 12; 6, 19: iustitiam, *righteousness*, ib. Rom. 9, 30.—**B.** As med. t., of disease, to seize: Ubi libido venit nausae emque adprehendit, decumbat et, Cato, R. R. 156, 4.—So in gen. of fear, pain, trouble (eccl. Lat.): tremor adprehendit eam, Vulg. Jer. 49, 24: dolor, ib. 2 Macc. 9, 5: angustia, ib. Jer. 50, 43: stupor, ib. Luc. 5, 26: tentatio, ib. 1 Cor. 10, 13.

ap-prehensibilis (adp-), e, *adj.* [apprehendo], that can be understood, intelligible (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 15; Tert. adv. Val. 11.

ap-prehensio (adp-), ōnis, *f.* [id.] (late Lat.), Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 2.—**II.** Trop., apprehension, understanding, Cael. Aur. Acut. 1, 8; 2, 28; id. Tard. 5, 4 al.

ap-prehendo, v. apprehendo.

***ap-prenso (adp-)**, āre, v. freq. [apprehendo, i. e. apprehendo], to seize something with eagerness; of the air, to catch, snuff up: narius auras, Grat. Cyn. 239 (cf. Verg. G. 1, 376: patulis captavit narius auras).

ap-pretio (adp-), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. [pretium] (only in eccl. Lat.). **I.** To value or estimate at a price, to appraise, rate, Tert. Res Carn. 20 med. al.—**II.** To pur-

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chase: pretium adpretiati, of him on whom a price was set, who was bought, Vulg. Matt. 27, 9; in gen.: to appropriate to one's self, Tert. Res. Carn. 9.

apprime (adv-), adv., v. apprimus.

ap-primo (better adv-), essi, essum, 3, v. a., to press to (post-Aug. and rare): ad ossa carnes adprimere, Plin. 26, 1, 5, § 7; aliquid pectori, id. 8, 36, 54, § 128; 24, 9, 41, § 68 al.: adpressit dextram ejus jugulosque occurrit, Tac. A. 16, 15: scutum pectori adpressum, fitting close to, id. ib. 2, 21.

ap-primus (better adv-), a, um, adj. (ad intens.), the very first; only once in Liv. Andron.: Ibidemque vir summus adprimus Patroclus, Gell. 6, 7, 11. — Hence, **ap-primè (adv-)**, adv., first of all, before all, especially, exceedingly, very (most freq. in ante- and post-class. per.; for in Cic. Fin. 3, 9, 32, the reading should be a primo; v. Madv. ad h. l.; syn.: in primis, praecipue, ante omnia); with *adj.* and *verbs*. **A.** With *adj.*: adprime nobilis, Plaut. Cist. 1, 2, 6; so Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 30: adprime probus (genere), Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 30: adprime probus (genere), id. Trin. 2, 2, 92: utile, Ter. And. 1, 1, 34: obsequens, id. Hec. 2, 2, 5 (vehementissime, Don.): adprime doctus, Varr. R. 3, 2, 17: adprime boni, *Nep. Att. 13, 3. — Once with the *sup.*: adprime summo genere gnatus, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 7, 11, 7. — **B.** With *verbs* (post-class.): adprime potuit obtingere Socrati, App. de Deo Socr. fin., so id. Flor. 3 (in Verg. G. 2, 134, the reading of Servius and Arus. Mess. p. 214 Lind. is: hos apprima tenax; apprima being here used as *adv.*, like acerba, acuta al.; for which, however, the best MSS. and edit. have ad prima; v. Wag. and Rib. ad h. l.).

ap-probatio (adv-), omis, f. [approbo]. **I.** An approving, allowing, assenting to, approbation, acquiescence (most freq. in Cic.): id vulgi adsensu et populari approbatione iudicari solet, Cic. Brut. 49, 185: id. Tusc. 2, 1, 3: hoc decorem movet adprobationem, id. Off. 1, 28, 98; id. Ac. 2, 17: hominum, Liv. 23, 23. — In *plur.*: non adprobationes solum movere, Cic. Or. 71, 236. — Hence, **ap-probatio testium, approbation, i. e. reception**, Auct. ad Her. 2, 6. — **II.** Proof, confirmation (only in Cic.): haec propositio indiget approbationis, Cic. Inv. 1, 36 and 37: assumptionis, proof of the minor proposition, id. ib. 1, 34.

ap-probator (adv-), omis, m. [id.], one who gives his assent or approval, an approver (perh. only in the two foll. exs.): quamvis non fueris suasor et impulsor professionis meae, adprobator certe fuisti, *Cic. Att. 16, 7, 2: verbi, *Gell. 5, 21, 6.

ap-probè (adv-), adv., v. approbus.

ap-probo (adv-), Fleck., Bait., Halm, Weissenb.; **app-**, Kayser), avi, atum, 1, v. a. **I.** To assent to as good, to regard as good, to approve, to favor (freq. and class.; syn.: proba, laudo): id si non fama adprobatur, *Ter. Phorm. 4, 5, 12: (populus Romanus) meum jus jurandum unâ voce et consensu approbavit, Cic. Pis. 3, 7: approbatâ laudatâque Cottae sententiâ, id. Sest. 34, 74: aliquid magno clamore, id. Arch. 10, 24: legiones clamore donum adprobantes, Liv. 7, 37; 7, 41: consilium vehementer adprobare, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 4 et saep. — So of the gods, to allow a thing to take place, to favor (cf. admitto, II. B.): quod actum est di adprobent, Cic. Fam. 2, 15; 1, 9, 19: musis omnibus adprobantibus, id. ib. 7, 23, 2; cf. Plaut. Am. prol. 13. — **II.** To show as being good and true, to make evident, to prove, demonstrate, confirm, establish: hoc autem nihil atinet approbari, Cic. Inv. 1, 36 fin.: innocentiam adprobare, Tac. A. 1, 44: excusationem, id. Agr. 42. — With *acc.* and *inf.*: vivere eos approbant, Plin. 9, 57, 83: quo magis degenerasse eum a civili more approbaret, Suet. Aug. 17: Cajo talem et se et exercitum approbavit, ut, etc., Suet. Galb. 6 al. — **III.** Aliquid alicui adprobare, to make good to one, to render acceptable, satisfactory: opus manu factum regi adprobavit, Vitr. 9, 3: prima castrorum rudimenta duci adprobavit, his first military duties he learned to the satisfaction of his commander, Tac. Agr. 5; Dig. 19, 2, 24; cf. Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 7, 63.

ap-probus (adv-), a, um, adj. [ad in-

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ens; cf. apprimus], very good or excellent; as an *adv.* once: adulescens adprobus, Caecil. ap. Gell. 7, 7, 9. — Once as *adv.*: **ap-probè**; ni me ille et ego illum novissem adprobe, very well, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 117.

ap-promissor (adv-), omis, m. [appromitto], one who is security for another, security, bail (only in jurid. Lat.), Dig. 45, 1, 5; 46, 3, 43; cf. Fest. p. 13.

ap-promitto (adv-), ire, v. a., to promise in addition to, i. e. also in one's own name: cumque id ita futurum T. Roscius Capito appromitteret, Cic. Rosc. Am. 9, 26.

ap-prono (adv-), are, v. a., to bow down forwards; hence, se, to fall down (upon the knees), to kneel, App. M. 1, p. 111 Eln.

ap-propèro (adv-), Ritschl, Fleck., Baiter, Halm, Weissenb.; **app-**, Merkel, Kayser), avi, atum, 1, v. a. and n. **I.** Act., to hasten, accelerate (syn.: festino, accelero, matura, volo, provolo, curro, accorro): opus adeo adpropèratum est, ut, etc., Liv. 4, 9: quae (res) summâ ope adpropèrata erat, id. 26, 15; 27, 25: intercisus venis mortem adpropèravit, *Tac. A. 16, 14 (cf. adcelerare mortem, Lucr. 6, 773). — With *inf.* as object: portasque intrare patiens Appropera, Ov. M. 15, 584. — **II.** *Neutr.*, to fly, hasten, hurry somewhere: adde gradum adpropèra, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 3: adpropèrat, *Ter. And. 3, 1, 17: eum, ut adpropèret, adhorteris, Cic. Att. 4, 6, 4; id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 10 fin. — Trop.: ad cogitatum facinus adpropèrare, Cic. Mil. 15.

ap-propinquatio (adv-), omis, f. [appropinquo], an approach (in time), drawing near (very rare; perh. only twice in Cic.): adpropinquatio mortis, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33 Baiter; so id. Sen. 19, 66: partus Faustinae, Marc. Aur. ap. Front. ad M. Caes. 5, 45.

ap-propinquo (adv-), Baiter, Weissenb.; **app-**, Kayser), avi, atum, 1, v. n., to come near, draw nigh to, to approach. **I.** Of place. **a.** With *ad*: ad summam aquam adpropinquare, Cic. Fin. 4, 23, 64: ad portam, Auct. B. Hisp. 3; so id. ib. 2 al.: ad iuga montium adpropinquare, Liv. 40, 58. — **b.** With *dat.*: inibus Bellovacorum adpropinquare, Caes. B. G. 2, 10 fin.: munitionibus, id. ib. 7, 82: cum ejusmodi locis esset adpropinquatum, id. B. C. 1, 79 (in id. B. G. 4, 10, and Auct. B. Hisp. 5, the readings vary between the *dat.* and *acc.*): moenibus, Flor. 1, 13, 8: castris, Suet. Galb. 10 fin. — Trop.: illi poena, nobis libertas adpropinquat, Cic. Phil. 4, 4 fin.: catulus ille, qui jam adpropinquat, ut videat, is near seeing, will soon see, id. Fin. 3, 14, 48: Erant centuriones, qui jam primis ordinibus adpropinquarent, were near obtaining the first rank, Caes. B. G. 5, 44. — **II.** Of time: jamque hiems adpropinquabat, Caes. B. C. 3, 9: cum dies comitorum adpropinquaret, Liv. 3, 34, 7; 5, 39, 8 al.: tempus, Suet. Dom. 14 al.: tuus adventus adpropinquat, Cic. Fam. 2, 6: rei maturitas, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 8 al.

ap-proprio (adv-), omis, f. [appropriatio], a making one's own, appropriation: ciborum (i. e. converting into blood, etc.), Caes. Aur. Tard. 2, 13.

ap-proprio (adv-), are, v. n., to make one's own, to appropriate: cibum, Caes. Aur. Tard. 4, 3 fin.

ap-proximo (adv-), are, v. a., to be or draw near to, approach, Tert. adv. Jud. 11.

ap-pugno (adv-), Halm, are, v. a., to fight against, attack, assault (only in Tac. in the three foll. exs.): castra adpugnare, Tac. A. 4, 48: castellum, id. ib. 15, 13: classem, id. ib. 2, 81.

Appuleius (also, Apul-), i, m., the name of several Romans, among whom the most distinguished were, **I.** L. Appuleius Saturninus, a turbulent tribune of the people (about A. U. C. 653): post Graechos eloquentissimus, Cic. Brut. 62, 224. — **II.** A native of Madaura, in Africa, who was a spirited and flowery, but sometimes bombastic writer of the second century. His principal work yet extant is called Metamorphoseon sive de Asino Aureo libri XI; cf. Bähr. Lit. Gesch. p. 422 sq.; Teuffel. Rom. Lit. § 362. — Hence, **III.** Appuleius, a, um, adj., of Appuleius: lex, proposed by

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the tribune Appuleius, Cic. Balb. 21; id. Leg. 2, 6; Flor. 3, 16.

Appulia (better, Apul-), v. Mart. Lagun. Luc. 2, 608; cf. also Jahn ad Hor. C. 3, 4, 10), ac, f. **I.** A province in Lower Italy, at the north of Calabria, and east of Samnium, on both sides of the Aufidus, which divides it into Daunia and Peucezia, now Puglia, Hor. S. 1, 5, 77; id. C. 3, 4, 10; id. Epod. 3, 16; Mart. 14, 155; cf. Mann. Ital. 2, 3. — Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A.** Appulicus (Apul-), a, um, adj., Appulian: mare Apulicum, i. e. the Adriatic Sea, Hor. C. 3, 24, 4 (K. and H., publicum). — **B.** Appulus (Apul-), a, um, the same: gens, Hor. S. 2, 1, 38: Daurus, id. C. 4, 14, 26: Vultur, id. ib. 3, 4, 9 al.

1. appulsus (adv-), a, um, Part. of 1. appello.

2. appulsus (adv-), us, m. [1. appello], a driving to some place. **I.** In the lit. signif. only in the jurists: pecoris, a driving of a flock to drink, Dig. 43, 19, 1. — **II.** Transf. **A.** A landing, bringing to land: ab litorum appulsu accere, Liv. 27, 30: oppidum celerrimum adpulsu, Tac. A. 3, 1; 2, 6: utrinque prora paratam semper adpulsu frontem agit, id. G. 44. — **B.** An approaching, approach, in gen.: pars terrae adpulsu solis exarsit, Cic. N. D. 1, 10, 24. — **C.** An effect, influence caused by approach: Igricoris et calor adpulsu sentire, Cic. N. D. 2, 56, 141: deorum adpulsu homines somnare, id. Div. 1, 30 fin.

‡ **Apra**, ac, f. [aper], a wild sow, Plin. ap. Prisc. p. 698 P.; v. aper.

ap-rarius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or relating to wild hogs (in jurid. Lat.): retia, Dig. 33, 7, 22; so Sent. 3, tit. 7.

ap-ratio, omis, f. [apricor], a basking in the sun, a sunning (very rare): Unam mehercule tecum ap-rationem in illo lucrativo tuo sole malim quam etc., Cic. Att. 7, 11, 1: ubi potest illa actas (senectus) calcescere ap-ratione melius? id. Sen. 16, 57 (perh. not elsewhere in Cic.); Col. 8, 8, 4.

ap-ricitas, atis, f. [apricus], the quality of apricus, sunniness, sunshine (only post-Aug.): regio ap-ricitatis inclytæ, Plin. 6, 16, 18, § 46: tepidi aëris, Just. 36, 3: diei, the clearness of the day, sunshine, Col. 7, 4, 5; 8, 15, 4.

ap-ricus, v. ap-riculus.

ap-rico, are, v. a. [apricus], to warm in the sun (late Lat.), Pall. 1, 38; so Paul. Nol. Carm. ad Cyther. 13, 311.

ap-ricor, are, v. dep. [id.], to sun one's self, bask in the sun: in sole, Varr. ap. Non. p. 78, 15: Alexander offerrebat Diogeni ap-ricanti, Cic. Tusc. 5, 32, 92; so Col. 8, 4, 6; Plin. 36, 25, 60, § 184.

ap-riculus, i, m. dim. [aper], a small fish, similar in appearance to the wild hog, App. Mag. p. 296, 34 Elm. (Enn. ib. 299, 15, contracted, ap-riculus).

ap-ricus, a, um, adj. [qs. contr. from apericus, from aperio, Doed. Syn. III. p. 170; for the long i, cf. anticus, posticus; acc. to others, kindr. with old Germ. âbar; mid. Germ. aeber, = dry, warm], orig., lying open, uncovered, or, acc. to the second etymol., warm: Qui tulit ap-rico frigida castra Lare, under the open heaven, Prop. 5, 10, 18, where Müller reads e parvo. — Hence, with esp. ref. to the warmth of the sun, exposed to the sun or to the warmth of the sun, open to the sun, sunny. **I.** A. Of places (class. in prose and poetry): loci . . . opaci an ap-rici, Cic. Part. Or. 10 fin.: hortus, id. Fam. 16, 18 (perh. not elsewhere in Cic.): colles, Liv. 21, 37: campus, Hor. C. 1, 8, 3; id. A. P. 162: rura, id. C. 3, 18, 2: agger, id. S. 1, 8, 15 et saep. — **B.** Subst. **1.** **Ap-ricum**, i, n., a sunny spot, place. **1.** Lit.: buxus amat ap-rica, Plin. 16, 16, 28, § 71: ap-rica Alpium, id. 21, 7, 20, § 43. — And **2.** Trop.: in ap-ricum proferre, to bring to light, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 24 (= in apertum, Cruq.). — **C.** Poet., of other objects exposed to the sun, delighting or growing in the sunshine: arbor, Ov. M. 4, 331: mergi, basking in the sun, Verg. A. 5, 128: flores, Hor. C. 1, 26, 7: senes, Pers. 5, 179 al. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Clear, pure (only in Col.): caeli status, Col. 11, 3, 27: ap-ricissimus dies, id. 9, 14, 13. — **B.** Coming from the sunny quarter, i. e. from the south: flatus, the south wind, Col. 1, 5, 8. — **Comp.**, Col. 11, 3, 24. — **Adv.** not used.

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Aprilis, is [qs. contr. from aperilis, from aperio; cf. Varr. L. L. 6, 33, p. 86 Müll.; Cincius ap. Macr. S. 1, 12; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 43] (orig. *adj.*; sc. mensis), *m.*, the month of April (as the month in which the earth opens and softens): Sex ubi luces Aprilis habebit, Ov. F. 4, 901. — With mensis expressed: mense April, Cic. Phil. 2, 39, 100: Qui dies mensem Veneris marinae Findit Aprillem, Hor. C. 4, 11, 15. — *Adj.*, of or pertaining to April: Nonarum Aprilium, Cic. Fam. 3, 11, 8; 1, 9, 8: Datis nane a. d. 1d. April. Scriptis litteris, id. ad Brut. 2, 4, 1: Aprilis Idus, Ov. F. 4, 621.

aprinus, a, um, *adj.*, v. aprinus.
aprinus, a, um, *adj.* [aper], of or belonging to the wild boar: viscus, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 63 P.: pulmo, Plin. 28, 16, 62, § 222: vesica, id. 28, 15, 60, § 215: fel, id. 28, 16, 62, § 221. — As a secondary form, Hyg. Fab. 69, has twice **aprinus**, a, um, if the reading is correct.

apronia, ae, f., the plant usually called bryonia, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 27.

Apronius, ii, m., a Roman nomen. **I.** Q. Apronius, Cic. Verr. 3, 9, 22. — **II.** L. Apronius, Tac. A. 1, 29. — Hence, **Apronia**, a, um, *adj.*, originating from Q. Apronius, named after him: convivium, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 11: cerasa, Plin. 15, 25, 30, § 102.

aproxis, is, f., a plant whose root, acc. to Pythagoras, takes fire at a distance, Plin. 24, 17, 101, § 158.

apruco, onis, f., the plant commonly called saxifraga, App. Herb. 97.

aprugeus, a, um, v. aprugnus.

apruignus (also **aprunus**), a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the wild boar: aprugnum callum, Plaut. Pers. 2, 5, 4 Bitschl; cf. id. Poen. 3, 2, 2: aprunus adeps, Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 167 Jan: lumbus, id. 8, 51, 78, § 210. — Hence, **apruigna** (**apruna**), ae, f. (sc. caro), the flesh of a wild boar, Capitol. Max. Jun. 2. — A secondary form, **apruigneus**, a, um, Sol. 32.

Aprusa, ae, f., a river in Umbria near Ariminum, Plin. 3, 15, 50, § 115.

apsinthium, v. absinthium.

apsis, v. absis.

Apsorōs (-us), i, f., an island in the Adriatic Sea, Mel. 2, 7, 13.

Apsus, i, m., = Ἄβυς, a river of Illyria, falling into the Ionian Sea, now Crevata, Caes. B. C. 3, 13; 3, 19; Liv. 31, 27.

† **apsyctōs**, i, f. = ἄψυκτος (uncooled), a precious stone unknown to us, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 148.

Apsyrtis, etc., v. 2. Absyrtus.

aptatus, a, um, v. apto. **P. a.**

aptē, adv., v. apto. **P. a. fin.**

apto, avi, atum, i, v. freq. [apo], to fit, adapt, accommodate, apply, put on, adjust, etc. (cf. accommodo): *absol.*, with *dat.*, or less freq. with *acc.* (in Cic. only once, as **P. a.**).

I. Lit. **a.** *Absol.*: aptat cristas telaeque, Verg. A. 11, 8: arma aptare, Liv. 5, 49, 3: remos, Curt. 9, 9, 12: tabulam, Col. 12, 56, 2: iubas, Sil. 5, 166: armamenta, vela, Quint. 10, 7, 23. — **b.** With *dat.*: aliquid umeris, Verg. A. 9, 364: arma corpori, Liv. 44, 34, 8: vinella collo, Ov. M. 10, 381: claves foribus, Mart. 9, 47: sagittas nervo, Verg. A. 10, 151: dexteris enses, Hor. Epod. 7, 2: tela flagello, Verg. A. 7, 731: os cucurbitulae corpori, Cels. 2, 11: anulum sibi, Sen. Ben. 3, 25, 1: digito (anulum), Suet. Tib. 73. — **II.** Trop. **a.** With the access. idea of fitting: bella citharae modis, Hor. C. 2, 12, 4; cf. id. Ep. 1, 3, 13. — And with *acc.*: sed usum nec ad commodatorem ferendi nec ad ipsius munitionis firmamentum aptaverunt, Liv. 33, 5, 5: ad transeundum omnia aptaverant, Curt. 7, 8, 8: ad militares remus aptaverant, Curt. i. e. is taken in hand by the soldiers, Sen. Agam. 425. — **b.** Without the access. idea of fitting, to prepare, get ready, furnish, put in order: constr. *absol.*, with *dat.* or *acc.* (a) *Absol.*: aptate convivium, Pomp. ap. Non. p. 234, 30: idonea bello, Hor. S. 2, 2, 111. — (b) With *dat.*: arma pugnae, Liv. 22, 5; cf.: aptat se pugnae, Verg. A. 10, 588; and, animos aptat armis, id. ib. 10, 259. — (c) With *acc.*: aptat et armiferas miles ad arma manus, Ov. Am. 1, 13, 14: ad pugnam classem, Liv. 22, 5: ad primum se velut aspectum

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orationis aptare, Quint. 10, 2, 16. — Hence, **c.** With *abl.* of that with which something is fitted, furnished, provided: oppidi partes testudinibus et musculis, Auct. B. Alex. 1: biremes remigio, Verg. A. 8, 80: classem velis, id. ib. 3, 472; so, pinum armamentis, Ov. M. 11, 456: ut quisque se aptaverat armis, had filled himself with arms, i. e. for battle, Liv. 9, 31. — Hence, **aptatus**, a, um, **P. a.**, pr., fitted for something; thus, suitable, fit, appropriate, accommodated to (syn.: aptus, accommodatus): hoc verbum est ad id aptatum, quod ante dixerat, *Cic. de Or. 3, 40, 162: ad popularem delectationem, Quint. 2, 10, 11; so Sen. Contr. 6 al.: omnia rei aptata, id. Ep. 59.

† **aptota** (nomina), ōrum, *n.*, = ἀπτότα (without case); in gram., substantives that are not declined, aptotes (e. g. dicis, fas, frit, git, etc.), Diom. p. 287; Prisc. 5, p. 669.

aptus, a, um, v. apto. **P. a.**

apua, v. aphyra.

apud (apud down to the time of Cæsar; Corp. Inscr. 1, 30; I. 196; and after 45 B. C. both **apud**, Inscr. Orell. 206; 818, and **aput**, ib. 206; 15; 34; another form of apud was **apor**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll. **apud**, Ritschl, Rib. in Trag. et Com. Rel., Müll. in Lucil., and Dietsch in Sall.; **aput**, Lachm., Fleck. in Plaut.; both **apud** and **aput**, Müll. in Cat. and Rib. in Verg.) (Corssen once regarded apud as connected with apisci, as juxta with jungo, Auessr. I. p. 335, 1st ed., but afterwards, ib. 2d ed. I. p. 197, he adopted Pott's view, that it was comp. of Inscr. api. = to, toward, near (Gr. ἐπί), and ad, old form ar, which view the term apud favors, and thus its strict meaning would be on to, unto; v. infra. IV. 1; prep. gov. acc., with, at, by, near (regularly with words denoting rest, and primarily of persons, while ad properly designates only direction, motion, extension, etc., and is chiefly used of places; the diff. between apud and penes is given in Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.: apud et penes in hoc differunt, quod alterum personam cum loco significat, alterum personam et dominium ac potestatem; v. penes, and cf. Nep. Them. 7, 2: ad ephoros Lacedaemoniorum accessit, penes quos summum imperium erat, atque apud eos (v. infra. I. B. 2. a) contendit, etc.; and for the difference between ad and apud, cf. Lucil. 9, 58 sq. Müll.: apud se longe alid est, neque idem valet ad se: Intro nos vocat ad sese, tenet intus apud se; syn.: ad, prope, coram, inter, in with *abl.*; rare in early Lat.; very freq. in Plaut., less freq. in Ter., seven times in Verg., five times in Juv., three times in Catull., twice in Ov. and once in Hor. and Prop.; never in Tib. or Pers.; very freq. in Cic., the historians, and the Vulg.). **I.** **A.** In designating nearness in respect of persons, with, near: apud ipsum adstas, Att. ap. Not. p. 522, 25: adsum apud te, genitor, id. ib. p. 522, 32: alteram (partem) apud me adponito, Plaut. Trin. 4, 3, 60: nunc hic apud te servio, id. Capt. 2, 2, 62: scriptorium non magnas copia apud me, Cat. 68, 33 Müll.: mane apud me, Vulg. Gen. 29, 19: Advocatum habemus apud Patrem, ib. 1 Joan. 2, 1: cum in lecto Crassus esset et apud eum Sulpicius sederet, Cic. de Or. 2, 3, 12; so id. Pis. 26, and id. Rep. 3, 28. — **B.** Esp. **1. a.** With a *pron.* or *subst.*, apud me, te, se, aliquem, etc., with *me*, in my house, etc., in one's house, at the house of a person; Fr. chez moi, chez vous, chez soi, etc.: Quis heri apud te? Naev., Com. Rel. p. 9 Rib.: dico eum esse apud me, Plaut. Capt. 3, 2, 15; 4, 2, 73: hic apud me hortum confodere jussi, id. Aul. 2, 2, 66: si cominodumst, apud me, sis, volo, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 110: condixerant cenam apud me, Turp., Com. Rel. p. 108 Rib.: quid nunc virgo? Nempe apud test? Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 159: Quid sibi volunt homines isti apud te? Vulg. Num. 22, 9; ib. Matt. 26, 18: cenabis bene apud me, Cat. 13, 1: apud me habitavit, Cic. Clu. 33; id. Verr. 4, 111; 5, 77: apud te cenavit, id. Div. in Caecil. 58; id. Verr. 4, 49; id. Cael. 26; id. Deiot. 32: in curia posita potius quam rure apud te, Titim., Com. Rel. p. 142 Rib.: mane apud me etiam hodie, Vulg. Jud. 19, 9: tenet intus apud se, Lucil. 9, 59 Müll.: Pompeius petit, ut secum et apud se esset cotidie, Cic. Att. 5, 6: apud se fecit manere, Vulg. Jud. 19, 7; ib. Luc.

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11, 37: de gladiis, quae apud ipsum erant deprehensa, Cic. Cat. 3, 10: Cum postridie apud eundem ventum expectans manerem, id. Phil. 1, 8: mansit apud eum quatuor mensibus, Vulg. Jud. 19, 2; ib. Act. 28, 14: apud quem deversatus es, Cic. Verr. 4, 37: apud nympham Calypsonem, Liv. And. ap. Prisc. p. 685 (cf. Hom. Od. 4, 557: Νύμφης ἡμετέρας Καλυπθόνος): habitasti apud Herum Messuinae, Cic. Verr. 4, 18; id. Cael. 51: Fusti apud Laecam illa nocte, id. Cat. 1, 4, 9; id. de Or. 1, 22, 104; id. Att. 1, 8: apud Ostorium Scopulam epulatur, Tac. A. 14, 48: apud Cornelium Primum juxta Velabrum delituit, id. H. 3, 74; 1, 14: Factum est, ut moraretur apud Simonem quandam, Vulg. Act. 9, 43: invenient hominem apud sororem tuam occultantem se, Cic. Dom. 83: qui apud te esset educus, id. Quinct. 69: apud quem erat educus, id. Lael. 20, 75: cum alter ejus filius apud matrem educaretur, id. Clu. 27: disciplina C. Cassii, apud quem educatus erat, Tac. A. 15, 52: se apud Q. Mucium jus civile didicisse, id. Or. 30: apud eosdem magistratus institutus, Suet. Calig. 24: servorum manus tamquam apud scenam festinantes, Tac. H. 1, 7: in convivio apud regem, id. A. 2, 57: Bene vale; apud Orcum te video, in the abode of Orcus, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 16: sacrificasse apud deos, i. e. in templis deorum, Tac. A. 11, 27: frater apud Othoneum militans, in the army of Otho, id. H. 2, 26; so, nec solum apud Caecina (cognoscerebat id. damnum composuisse), id. ib. 2, 27: quorum sint legati apud se, in his comp. Caes. B. G. 4, 8; cf.: Quos cum apud se in castris Ariovistus conspexisset, id. ib. 1, 47: dici hoc potest, Apud portitores eas (litteras) resignatas sibi, at the custom-house, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 64; 3, 3, 80: Quantillum argenti mihi apud trapezitam siet, at the banker's, id. Capt. 1, 2, 90: duo genera materiarum apud rhetoras tractantur, i. e. in scholis rhetorum, as he says just before, Tac. Or. 35. — **Apud** me etc. is sometimes added to domi or in aedibus, or interchanges with domi: Me Ubi namst, quae? Ch. Apud me domi, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 21: a me insidias apud me domi positas esse dixerunt, Cic. Sest. 41: domi esse apud sese archipiras dixit duos, id. Verr. 5, 73; so Vulg. Gen. 27, 15: quae (signa) cognovi apud istum in aedibus, Cic. Verr. 1, 50: esse illa signa domi suae, non esse apud Verrem, id. ib. 4, 16: nihil apud hanc lautum, pistor domi nullus, id. Pis. 67; id. Clu. 165. — Hence, **b.** Trop.: apud se esse, to be at home, i. e. to be in one's senses, be one's self, be sane (only in conversational lang.; most freq. in Ter.; cf. Gr. ἐν ἑαυτῷ εἶναι, Ar. Vesp. 642; opp. recors, amens esse, to be out of one's wits, beside one's self; so Gr. φρενῶν ἐξεστάναι, Eur. Or. 1021): Summe ego apud me? Plaut. Mil. 4, 8, 36: Non sum apud me, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 26, and Afran., Com. Rel. p. 170 Rib.: Prae iracundiā, Menedeme, non sum apud me, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 48: Vix sum apud me: ita animus commotus metu, spe, gaudio, id. And. 5, 4, 34: Num tibi videtur esse apud sese? id. Hec. 4, 4, 86 (quasi ob amorem meretricis insanus, Don.); proin tu fac, apud te ut sies, id. And. 2, 4, 5 (= ut praeparatus sis, Don.); Petr. 129. — **2.** In respect of persons, in whose presence or before whom any thing is done or takes place, esp. of discussions or debates in which the persons have the right of decision (Web. Übungsch. p. 33), before, in the presence of, = coram, ad. **a.** Of civil or military affairs, before: cum res agatur apud praetorem populi Romani et apud severissimos iudices, Cic. Arch. 3: apud eosdem iudices reus est factus, id. Clu. 22, 59: vis de his iudicari apud me? Vulg. Act. 25, 9: accusavit fratres suos apud patrem, ib. Gen. 37, 2; ib. 1 Macc. 7, 6; ib. Joan. 5, 45: hoc, quod nunc apud pontifices agis, Cic. Dom. 61; 117: istud ne apud eum quidem dictatorem quisquam egit isto modo, id. Lig. 12: qui hanc causam aliquotiens apud te egit, id. Quinct. 30; so id. Verr. 2, 100; 3, 114; id. Caecin. 69; id. Sest. 120: (populus Romanus) mihi potestatem apud se agendi dedit, id. Verr. 5, 173: Repulsior secundā collatione dixit Cato in ea, quae est contra Cornelium apud populum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 286 Müll.: tutoresne defendunt apud istum domi praetorem? Cic. Verr. 1, 153; id. Clu. 126: apud te cum sim defensusus me, Vulg. Act.

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26, 2: omnia apud praetores gererentur. Tac. Or. 38: causam nescio quam apud iudicem defendebat, Cic. Clu. 74; so Tac. A. 3, 12; id. Or. 19: apud te defendit alium in eâ voluntate non fuisse, id. Cic. Lig. 6: apud iudicem causam dicere, id. Quint. 49; id. Verr. 1, 26; id. Sex. Rosc. 85: apud aliquem dicere, id. Lig. 6; id. Deiot. 4: verba apud senatum fecit, id. Verr. 2, 2, 20: habitâ apud senatum oratione, Tac. A. 12, 25; 6, 8: haec apud patres disseruit, id. ib. 2, 43; 4, 2; 4, 6: modeste apud vos socius populi Romani questus est, Cic. Verr. 4, 18: Quae est ergo apud Caesarem querela? id. Lig. 25: isne apud vos obtinebit causam, qui etc., id. Caecin. 38: petita multa est apud eum praetorem, id. Verr. 1, 155: causam contra aliquem apud centumviros dicere, id. de Or. 2, 23, 98; Tac. Or. 38: numerus oratorum quot annis apud magistratus publice subscribitur, Cic. Verr. 3, 120: apud eorum quem qui manumitteretur, Liv. 41, 9: apud proconsules aliquem manumittere, Marcan. ap. Dig. 1, 162.—**b.** In extra judicial cases, *before*: apud hunc confessus es et genus etc., Plaut. Capt. 2, 3, 52: nullam causam dico, quoniam mihi et parentem et libertatis apud te deliqui siet, id. ib. 3, 4, 93: apud eum qui (servos) vera loquitur, id. Am. 2, 1, 43: apud novercam querere, id. Ps. 1, 3, 80: ego apud parentem loquor, Cic. Lig. 30: plura fateri apud amicos, Tac. A. 14, 62: aliquid apud aliquem laudare, Cic. Att. 2, 25; Tac. A. 13, 46; so Vulg. Gen. 12, 15: aliquid apud aliquos vituperare, Cic. Phil. 2, 11: apud quem tu etiam nos criminari soles, id. Vatin. 29.—**c.** Of one's feelings, views, judgment, *with, in the view or sight of, before*. (a) With *verbs*: apud Tenedios sanctissimus deus habetur, Cic. Fl. 61; id. Verr. 1, 49: quod apud illos amplissimum sacerdotium putatur, id. ib. 2, 126; 1, 69: si tutoris auctoritas apud te ponderis nihil habebat, id. ib. 2, 55; id. Planc. 4: apud iudicem grave et sanctum esse ducetur, id. Q. Rosc. 6: Quae omnia apud nos partim infamia . . . ponuntur, Nep. praef. 5: justificatur apud Deum, Vulg. Gal. 3, 11: haec apud illos barbatus ridicula videbantur, Cic. Mur. 26; id. Dom. 101: unus dies apud Dominum (est) sicut mille anni, et mille anni sicut dies unus, Vulg. 2 Pet. 3, 8.—(b) With *adjs.*: fuiti apud pontifices superior, Cic. Dom. 4: qui honos est apud Syracusanos amplissimus, id. Verr. 4, 137; id. Font. 36: quam clara (expugnatio) apud omnes, id. Verr. 1, 50; 2, 50: Satis clarus est apud timentem quisquis timetur, Tac. H. 2, 76; id. Or. 7: hoc est apud Graecos prope gloriosus quam Romae triumphasse, Cic. Fl. 31; Tac. H. 5, 17: quod aequè apud bonos miserum est, id. ib. 1, 29: quae justa sunt apud nos, Vulg. 1 Mac. 11, 33; id. Rom. 2, 13: tunc eritis inculpabiles apud Dominum, id. Num. 32, 22: si is pretio apud istum idoneus esset, Cic. Verr. 2, 121.—(c) With *subst.*: est tanta apud eos ejus fami religio atque antiquitas, ut etc., Cic. Verr. 1, 46: tanta nominis Romani dignitas est apud omnes nationes, ut etc., id. ib. 5, 150: quâ (hic) apud omnes Siculos dignitate atque existimatione sit, id. ib. 2, 111: Dymnus modicae apud regem auctoritatis et gratiae, Curt. 6, 72: abominatio est uterque apud Deum, Vulg. Prov. 17, 15.—Apud animum, apud animum meum, etc. sometimes stand for *mihi, mecum, etc.*, or simply *animo*: Ea tute tibi subice et apud animum propono, *before your mind, before you*, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5: ipsi primum statuerint apud animos, quid vellent, Liv. 6, 39, 11: Sic apud animum meum statuo, Sall. de Ord. Rep. 2: sic statuere apud animum meum possum, Liv. 34, 2, 4.—So with *pers. pron.* in Vulg. after the Greek: haec apud se (ἑαυτῶν) oravit, *within himself, to himself*, Luc. 18, 11: Sciens apud semet ipsum (ἑν ἑαυτῷ), *in himself*, Joan. 6, 62: statui hoc ipsum apud me (ἑαυτῷ), *me etc., with myself*, 2 Cor. 2, 1; so, hoc cogitet apud se (ἑαυτῷ), id. 10, 7.—**d.** And simply *before, in the presence of*: apud vos proloquar, Plaut. Capt. prol. 6: nemo est meorum amicorum, apud quem expromere omnia mea occulta audeam, Ter. Heaut. 3, 14: se jactant apud eos, quos inviti vident, Cic. Fl. 61: licet mihi, Marce fili, apud te gloriarî, ad quem etc., id. Off. 1, 22, 78: de vobis glorior apud

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Macedones, Vulg. 2 Cor. 9, 2: plus quam apud vos commemorari velitis, Cic. Caecin. 77: non apud indoctos loquor, id. Pis. 68: ostendit, quae quisque de eo apud se dixerit, Caes. B. G. 1, 19: quid apud magnum loquerentur Achillem, Ov. M. 12, 163: neque raro neque apud paucos talia jaciebat, Tac. A. 4, 7: loqui de se apud aliquem, Cic. Att. 1, 3: mentiri apud aliquem, Plaut. Poen. 1, 1, 24: apud aliquem profiteri, Curt. 7, 7, 24: Non est nobis haec ratio habenda apud imperitam multitudinem, Cic. Mur. 61: Caesar apud milites contionatur, Caes. B. C. 1, 7: gratias agere alicui apud aliquem, Cic. Sest. 4; so Tac. A. 15, 22: si quid (in me) auctoritatis est, apud eos utar, qui etc., Cic. Imp. Pomp. 2; so id. Lig. 16, and id. Red. in Sen. 24: Quae fundebat apud Samson lacrimas, Vulg. Jud. 14, 16.—**2.** Of a person *with whom, in whose case something is, exists, is done, with, in the case of, often—in with abl.*: quom apud te parum stet fides, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 62: Et bene apud memores veteris stat gratia facti, Verg. A. 4, 539: At fides mihi apud hunc est, Ter. Heaut. 3, 3, 10: *De. Quid est?* *Ch.* Itan parvam mihi fidem esse apud te? id. Phorm. 5, 3, 27: ut apud me praemium esse positum pietati scias, id. Hec. 4, 2, 8: alioqui mercedem non habebitis apud patrem vestrum, Vulg. Matt. 6, 1: illa res quantum declarat ejusdem hominis apud hostes populi Romani auctoritatem, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 46: (eum) Aeduum auctoritatem apud omnes Belgas amplificatur, Caes. B. G. 2, 14: si M. Petrei non summa auctoritas apud milites extitisset, Cic. Sest. 12: Pompei auctoritas apud omnes tanta est, quanta etc., id. Fl. 14; id. Phil. 13, 7: equid auctoritatis apud vos socii populi Romani habere debeant, id. Div. in Caecil. 17; so id. Verr. 2, 14; id. Mur. 38: (servi) apud eum sunt in honore et pretio, id. Sex. Rosc. 77; id. Verr. 5, 157; id. Cat. 3, 2: videmus quantum sit in invidia quantoque in odio apud quosdam virtus et industria, id. Verr. 5, 181: quo majore apud vos odio esse debet quam etc., id. ib. 1, 42: domi splendor, apud exterâs nationes nomen et gratia, id. Clu. 154; id. Mur. 38: Dumnorigem, magnâ apud plebem gratiâ, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: tanti ejus apud se gratiam esse ostendit, uti etc., id. ib. 1, 20: certe apud te et hos, qui tibi adsunt, veritas valebit, Cic. Quint. 5; id. Div. in Caecil. 17; id. Lig. 30; id. Marcell. 14; id. Mil. 34: utrum apud eos pudor atque officium aut timor valeret, Caes. B. G. 1, 40: apud quem ut multum gratiâ valeret, Nep. Con. 2, 1: video apud te causas valere plus quam preces, Cic. Lig. 31; so id. Lael. 4, 13, and Tac. H. 3, 36: quod apud vos plurimum debet valere, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 11; so Caes. B. G. 1, 17, and Tac. H. 4, 73: qui tantum auctoritate apud suos cives potuit, ut etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 113: speravit sese apud tales viros aliquid posse ad etc., id. Sex. Rosc. 141: (eum) apud finitimas civitates largiter posse, Caes. B. G. 1, 18: quae (pecunia) apud me contra fidem meam nihil potuisset, Cic. Verr. 1, 19: quae (memoria) plus apud eum possit quam salus civitatis, id. Phil. 5, 51; id. Verr. 3, 131: qui apud eum plurimum poterat, id. ib. 3, 130: qui apud me et amicitia et beneficiis et dignitate plurimum possunt, id. Sex. Rosc. 4; so Caes. B. G. 1, 9.—So very rarely with *adjs.*: faciles sunt preces apud eos, qui etc., Cic. Har. Resp. 63: nihil me turpius apud homines fuisse, id. Att. 2, 19: apud quos miserum auxilium tolerabile miserius malum fecit, Cels. 3, 23.—**4.** Of persons, of inhabitants of cities or countries, among whom one is, or something is, is done or happens. *among*—inter: consolat. qvæ. fvît. apvd. vos. Epit. Scip. ap. Grotef. Gr. II. p. 296: homines apud nos noti, inter suos nobiles, Cic. Fl. 52: Ut vos hic, itidem ille apud vos meus servatur filius, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 11; 2, 2, 62: qui (colonus) perigrinatur apud vos, Vulg. Exod. 12, 49: qui regnabat apud vos, ib. 1 Marc. 12, 7; id. Matt. 13, 56; id. Luc. 9, 41: si iste apud eos quaestor non fuisset, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 4; 65: Apud eos fuisse regem Divitiacum, Caes. B. G. 2, 4; 2, 2: qui (praetores) apud illos a populo creantur, Cic. Fl. 44: apud quos consul fuerat, id. Div. in Caecil. 66; id. Verr. 2, 5; 4, 108: apud inferos illi antiqui supplicia impiis constituta esse voluerunt, id. Cat. 4, 8; id. Tusc. 1, 5, 10; so Vulg. Eccil. 14, 17: Sunt apud inferos tot milia

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formosarum, Prop. 3, 2, 63: fateri quae apud superos distulit in seram commissa piacula mortem, Verg. A. 6, 568; Vel. 2, 48, 2: studiis militariibus apud juvenentem obsoletis, Cic. Font. 42: qui apud socios nominis Latini censi essent, Liv. 41, 9: qui apud gentes solus praestat, Naev. Com. Rel. p. 25 Rib: quae sacra apud omnes gentes nationesque flunt, Cic. Verr. 4, 109: id. (simulacrum) apud Segestanos positum fuisse, id. ib. 4, 80: si apud Athenienses non deerant qui rem publicam defenderent, id. Sest. 141, and Nep. Milt. 6, 2: ille est magistratus apud Sculos, qui etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 131: si tu apud Persas deprehensus etc., id. ib. 5, 166: Apud Helvetios longe nobilissimus fuit Orgetorix, Caes. B. G. 1, 2: apud omnes Graecos hic mos est, ut etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 158, and id. Fragm. B. 7, 18 B. and K.: quod apud Germanos ea consuetudo esset, ut etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 50: alii Germanorum populi usurpatum raro apud Chattos in consensum vertit, Tac. G. 31: Cui (nulli) neque apud Danaos usquam locus (est), Verg. A. 2, 71: apud Nahanarvalos antiquae religionis lucus ostenditur, Tac. G. 43; 32: 38: 44; id. H. 4, 56; 4, 61; id. A. 2, 1; 2, 45: apud Graecos magis quam in ceteris nationibus exulta est medicina, Cels. praef. 3, 9.—So of an army, *in, with, where in with abl.* is commonly used: qui apud exercitum cum Lucio Lucullo est, *in the army under L. Lucullus*, Cic. Verr. 4, 49; so id. Arch. 11: apud exercitum mihi fuerit tot annos, id. Mur. 45: quod Hannibalem etiam nunc cum imperio apud exercitum haberent, *in the army with a command*, Nep. Hann. 7, 3: simul manere apud exercitus Titum utile videbatur, Tac. H. 5, 10: quod XII. pondo argenti habuisset apud exercitum, *with his troops*, Plin. 33, 4, 50, § 143.—**5.** In designating the author of a work or of an assertion, apud aliquem, *in, by, in the writings of, any one* (the work itself being designated by *in with abl.*), as, de qua in Catone majore satis multa diximus, Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151: Sorcratem illum, qui est in Phaedro Platonis, id. de Or. 1, 7, 28: quo in libro, id. ib. 1, 11, 47: ut scriptum apud eundem Caelum est, Cic. Div. 1, 26, 55: apud Xenophontem autem moriens Cyrus major haec dicit, id. Sen. 22, 79: quod apud Platonem est in philosophos dictum, quod etc., id. Off. 1, 9, 28: apud Agathoclem scriptum in historia est, id. Div. 1, 24, 50: ut est apud poëtam nescio quem, id. Phil. 2, 65: Quod enim est apud Ennium, etc., id. Off. 1, 8, 26: de quâ (ambitione) praecclare apud eundem est Platonem, simile est, id. ib. 1, 26, 87: Apud Varroem ita est, etc., Plin. 18, 35, 79, § 348: ut video scriptum apud Graecos, Cic. Scur. 4: invenio apud quosdam auctores, Tac. H. 2, 37; so id. A. 1, 81, 3, 3: reperio apud scriptores, id. ib. 2, 88: apud Solonem, 1. e. *in his laws*, Cic. Leg. 2, 26, 64: cui bono est, si apud te Agamemnon discrete loquitur, 1. e. in tragediis tuis, Tac. Or. 9.—Also of speakers: apud quosdam accipior in conviciis narratur, Tac. Agr. 22.—**6. a.** Est aliquid apud aliquem—est alicui aliquid, apud aliquem being equivalent to *dat. of possessor*: quae (scientia auguralis) mihi videtur apud majores fuisse dupliciter, ut etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 13, 83: juris civilis magnum usum apud multos fuisse, id. Brut. 41, 152: cum apud eum summum esset imperium populi, Nep. Rhoc. 2, 4: omnis gratia, potentia, honos, divitiæ apud illos sunt, Sall. C. 20, 8: par gloria apud Hannibalem hostesque Poenos erat, Liv. 22, 30, 8: apud quos nulla loricatorum galearumve tegmina (erant), Tac. A. 12, 35: pecuniam ac dona majora apud Romanos (esse), id. H. 4, 76: minorem esse apud victos animum, id. ib. 3, 1; 2, 75: quando quidem est apud te virtuti honos, Liv. 2, 1, 15: Phoebo sua semper apud me Munera sunt, *Phaebus has his gifts with me, 1. e. I have his gifts for Phaebus*, Verg. E. 3, 62; so Hor. C. 3, 29, 5: apud te est fons vitae, Vulg. Isa. 35, 10: apud Dominum (est) misericordia, id. ib. 129, 7.—**b.** Est aliquid apud aliquem also simply denotes that *something is in one's hands, in his power, at his disposal*: erat ei apud me pauxillum Nummorum, Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 3: negasse habere se (phaleras): apud alium quoque eas habuisse depositas, Cic. Verr. 4, 29: multa (signa) deposita apud amicos, id. ib. 4, 36: apud quem inventus est scyphus, Vulg. Gen. 44, 16; id.

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Exod. 22, 4; ib. Deut. 24, 12. — So also of persons: te pix atra agitet apud carnificem, in the hands of; Plant. Capt. 3, 4, 65: qui (obsides) apud eum sint, Caes. B. G. 1, 31; 1, 33. — **C.** Apud aliquem = alicui, the dat. of indir. obj.: remanet gloria apud me, Att., Trag. Rel. p. 194 Rib.: nihil apud Siculum, nihil apud civem Romanum tota in Sicilia reliquisse, Cic. Verr. 4, 2: si (cura rei publicae) apud Othonem relinquere, Tac. H. 1, 13; 1, 20: qui iudicia manere apud ordinem Senatorium volunt, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 8: neque praemia caedis apud interfectorem mansura, Tac. H. 2, 70; id. A. 15, 7: fidens apud alium obligare, Dig. 16, 1, 27. — So rarely with *adj.*: Essetne apud te is servos acceptissimus? Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 56: non dicam amicum tuum, quod apud homines carissimum est, Cic. Verr. 2, 110: apud publicanos gratiosus fuisti, id. ib. 2, 169; 4, 38; id. Fl. 76; id. Lig. 31: Apud homines hoc impossibile est; apud Deum autem omnia possibilia sunt, Vulg. Matt. 19, 26; ib. Marc. 10, 27.

II. Transf. In designations of place, **A.** At, near, about, around, before (esp. freq. in the post-Aug. hist.) = ad, prop, circum, ante: tibi servi multi apud mensam standant, Naev. ap. Prisc. p. 893 P. (Com. Rel. p. 10 Rib.): verecundari neminem apud mensam decet, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 77: Quid apud hasce aedis negotii est tibi? id. Am. 1, 1, 194: Quid Illicae homines quaerunt apud aedis meas? id. Most. 4, 2, 26; id. Trin. 4, 2, 25: apud ignem adsidere, Turp. ap. Non. p. 522, 26 (Com. Rel. p. 100 Rib.); Sisenn. ap. Non. p. 86, 16: navem is fregit apud Andrum insulam, Ter. And. 1, 3, 17: apud Tenedum pugna illa navalis, Cic. Arch. 21: ut apud Salamina classom suam constituerent, Nep. Them. 3, 4: apud oppidum morati, Caes. B. G. 2, 7: agri in Hispania apud Karthaginem Novam, Cic. Agr. 1, 5: bellatum apud Actium, Tac. H. 1, 1, 1, 72; 3, 76: Pugnant alii tardis apud Ilium armis, Ov. R. Am. 163: morabantur in castris apud Galgalam, Vulg. Jos. 10, 6: quidquid apud durae cessatum est moenia Trojae, Verg. A. 11, 288: apud vetustam turrem, Att., Trag. Rel. p. 189 Rib.: apud castellum consedis, Tac. A. 4, 25: Vitellianos, sua quemque apud signa, componunt, id. H. 3, 35: apud vexillum tendentes, id. A. 1, 17: trepidatur apud naves, id. H. 2, 15: hostis est non apud Anienem, sed in urbe, Cic. Mur. 84; id. Fam. 2, 10, 5: quam detraxerat apud rapidum Simoenta sub Ilio alto, Verg. A. 5, 261: apud abundantem amnem et rapidas undas Inachi, Att., Trag. Rel. p. 175 Rib.: apud gelidi flumina Hebraei, Verg. A. 12, 331: octo apud Rhenum legiones, Tac. A. 1, 3: apud ripam Rheni, id. ib. 2, 83: probavi te apud Aquam Condrictionis, Vulg. Psa. 80, 8: repertus apud fretum Siciliae, Tac. A. 6, 14: propitiata Juno apud proximum mare, id. ib. 15, 44: apud promonturium Miseni consedit in villa, id. ib. 6, 50: Ut apud nivem et ferarum gelida stabula forem, in nive etc., Cat. 63, 53 Müll.: apud altaria deum pepigere, before, Tac. A. 11, 9: decernuntur supplicationes apud omnia pulvinaria, id. ib. 14, 12 (cf.: unum diem circa omnia pulvinaria supplicatio fuit, Liv. 41, 9): apud Caesaris effigiem procubuit, Tac. A. 12, 17; 13, 23: quartum apud lapidem substitit, id. ib. 15, 60: laudavit ipse apud rostra (for pro rostris), Tac. A. 16, 6; so, apud forum (cf.: ad forum under ad, I. A. 3., and in Gr. Sophocl. Trach. 371, πρὸς μέση ἄγορᾷ; on the other hand, id. ib. 423, ἐν μέση ἄγορᾷ; id. ib. 524, ἠγλαυεὶ παρ' ἄχθῃ): Quidam apud forum mihi vendidit, Pomp. Com. Rel. p. 250 Rib.: Ch. Qui scis? By. Apud forum modo e Davo audivi, Ter. And. 2, 1, 2; 1, 5, 18: Capuae multa apud forum aedificia de caelo tacta, Liv. 41, 9 (Weissenb., in foro): quod (templum) apud forum holitorium C. Duilius struxerat, Tac. A. 2, 49. — **B.** At, in = in with abl. or gen. or abl. of place: CONVULSES SENATVM CONSOLVERUNT X. OCTOB. APVD AEDEM DVELOSNAI, S. C. de Bacch. I.; so, ejus statum majores apud aedem matris deum consecravit, Tac. A. 4, 64: apud vilam est, Ter. Ad. 4, 1, 1; so Cic. Verr. 4, 22, 48: Eum argentum sumpsisse apud Thebas ab danista fenore, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 67: deponere apud Solos in delubro pecuniam, Cic. Leg. 2, 16, 40: ut rationes apud duas civitates possim relinquere, id. Att. 6, 7, 2: qui men-

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se Aprilis apud Baias essent, id. Fragm. B. 13, 4, 1 B. and K.; 13, 4, 4 iid.: seditio militum coepta apud Sironem, Liv. 28, 29: donum apud Antium statuitur, Tac. A. 3, 71: bellis civilibus Maecenatem equestris ordinis cunctis apud Romam atque Italiam praeposuit, id. ib. 6, 11: Titus in consecrando apud Memphim bove Apide diadema gestavit, Suet. Tit. 5: quod Judaeam praeterveniens apud Hierosolimam non supplicasset, id. Aug. 93: apud Mediolanum, Lact. Mort. Persec. 48: eum pugionem apud Capitolium consecravit, Tac. A. 15, 74: Equitum Romanorum locos sedilibus plebis anteposuit apud Circum, id. ib. 15, 32: quae (effigies) apud theatrum Pompei locaretur, id. ib. 3, 72: qui (rel) apud aerarium pependissent, Suet. Dom. 9 Roth: cujus (scientiae) apiscendae otium apud Rhodum magistrum Thrasillum habuit, Tac. A. 6, 20; 4, 14; so Suet. Aug. 92; Eutr. 7, 13: ut civitati Cibyrticae apud Asiam subveniretur, Tac. A. 4, 13; 4, 18; 16, 15: apud Pharsaliam, Liv. Ept. 111: apud Palaestram, Eutr. 7, 13: qui erant apud Helladam, Vulg. 1 Macc. 8, 9. — **III.** Of time. **A.** With words denoting time or occasion, in, at (rare): apud saeculum prius, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 15: aliquem apud iudicium persequi, at the trial, Cic. Verr. 4, 104. — **B.** With words designating persons, with, among, in the time of: hostis apud majores nostros is dicebatur, quem nunc etc., Cic. Off. 1, 12, 36: fecerunt hoc multi apud majores nostros, id. Verr. 2, 118; 5, 148: Fuit eodem ex studio vir eruditus apud patres nostros, id. Mur. 36; id. Off. 2, 24, 85; id. Lael. 2, 6: Apud antiquos fuit Petron quidam, Cels. praef. 3, 9: aliam apud Fabricios, aliam apud Scipiones pecuniam (fuisse), Tac. A. 2, 33. — **IV.** For ad with words implying motion (very rare): APVT EVM PERVENIRE, Inscr. Grut. 786, 5: atque apud hunc eo vicinum, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 70: Bito apud aurificem, Lucil. 30, 66 Müll.: apud legiones venit, Sall. Fragm. ap. Pomp. Commod. Don. p. 395 Lind.: (naves) apud insulas longius sitas ejectae, Tac. A. 2, 24: qui apud Romanos de societate functus est legatione, Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 11.

Apud has some peculiarities of position, chiefly in Tac. (cf. ad, I. fin. b.). **a.** It is sometimes placed after its *subst.*: quae fiunt apud fabros, flores, item alios apud, Varr. L. L. 6, 78, p. 104 Müll.: Is locus est Cumas apud, Lucr. 6, 747 Lachm.: montem apud Erycum, Tac. A. 4, 43: ripam apud Euphratis, id. ib. 6, 31: Misenum apud et Ravennam, id. ib. 4, 5 (in Suet. Dom. 9 the edit. vary between aerarium apud and apud aerarium; the latter seems preferable, and is adopted by Oudend., Bremi, Baumg.-Crus. and Roth.). — **b.** It is sometimes placed between the *subst.* and *adj.*: barbaras apud gentes, Tac. A. 2, 88; 3, 26; 15, 60: non modo Graecis in uribus, sed Romana apud templa, id. ib. 14, 14. — **c.** Twice in Verg. it stands before the secondary adjunct of its *subst.*: apud durae moenia Trojae, A. 11, 288: apud gelidi flumina Hebraei, ib. 12, 331. Apud is never found in compound words. V. more on this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 405-416.

Apuleius, v. Appuleius.

Apulia, Apulicus, and Apulus, v. Apulii.

† **1. apus**, pūdis, m., = ἄπους (footless), a kind of swallow, said to have no feet, the black martin: Hirundo apus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 39, 55, § 144.

2. Apus, name of a town and river in Dacia, now Salavicza, Tab. Peut.

apūt, v. apud init.

ap̄yretus, a. um, adj., = ἀπίρετος, without fever, Theod. Prisc.

† **ap̄yrinus** and **ap̄yrenus**, a. um, adj., = ἀπύρινος (without kernel), with soft kernels or seeds: fructus, Col. 5, 10, 15. — *Subst.*: **ap̄yrenum**, i. n., a kind of pomegranate with soft kernels, Plin. 13, 19, 34, § 112; cf. id. 23, 6, 57, § 106; Sen. Ep. 85; Mart. 13, 43.

† **ap̄yros**, on, adj., = ἀπυρος, ov (without fire): apyrum sulphur, virgin-sulphur, prepared without fire, Plin. 35, 15, 50, § 174: aurum, obtained without smelting, pure, id. 21, 11, 38, § 66.

agua, ae (ACVA, Inscr. Grut. 593, 5; gen. aquā, Plaut. Mil. 2, 6, 71; Lucr. 1, 284; 1,

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285; 1, 307; 1, 454 et saep.; Verg. A. 7, 464; poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 9, 15; Cic. Arat. 179; Prud. Apoth. 702; the dat. aqua! also was used acc. to Charis. p. 538; v. Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 9, 11, 12; pp. 14 sq.; aquae, as trisyl., Lucr. 6, 552 Lachm.). f. [cf. Sanscr. ap = water; Wallach. apa, and Goth. ahva = river; old Germ. Aha; Celt. achi; and the Gr. proper names Μεσο-ἁπείρα and ἡ Ἀπείρα, and the Lat. Apuli, Apiola; and γῆ Ἀπείρα, ultimately con. with Sanscr. āpus = swift, ācer, and ākōs, from the notion of quickly, easily moving. Curtius.]. **I. A.** Water, in its most gen. signif. (as an element, rain-water, river-water, sea-water, etc.); in class. Lat. often *plur.* to denote several streams, springs, in one place or region, and com. *plur.* in Vulg. O. T. after the Hebrew; aēr, aqua, terra, vapores, Quo pacto fiant, Lucr. 1, 567; si. AQUA. PLVVIA. NOCET. Fragm. of the XII. Tab. ap. Dig. 40, 7, 21; cf. Dirks. Transl. p. 486; so also of titles in the Dig. 39, 3; cf. ib. 43, 20: pluvialis, rain-water, Ov. M. 8, 335, and Sen. Q. N. 3, 1; so, aquae pluviae, Cic. Mur. 9, 22; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 233; Quint. 10, 1, 109 (and pluviae *absol.*, Cic. Att. 15, 16, B; Lucr. 6, 519; Verg. G. 1, 92; Ov. F. 2, 71; Plin. 2, 106, 110, § 227); so, caelestes aquae, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 135; Liv. 4, 30, 7; 5, 12, 2; Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 14; so, aquae de nubibus, Vulg. 2 Reg. 22, 12: aquae nivis, snow-water, ib. Job, 9, 30: fluviialis, river-water, Col. 6, 22; so, aqua fluminis, Vulg. Jer. 2, 18: aqua! fons, Lucr. 5, 602: fons aquae, Vulg. Gen. 24, 13: fontes aquarum, ib. Joel, 1, 20: fumen aquae, Verg. A. 11, 495: fluviu aquae, Vulg. Apoc. 22, 1: rivus aquae, Verg. E. 8, 87: rivi aquarum, Vulg. Isa. 32, 2: torrens aquae, ib. Macc. 5, 40; and *plur.*, ib. Jer. 31, 9: dulcis, fresh-water, Fr. eau douce, Lucr. 6, 890: fons aquae dulcis, Cic. Verr. 4, 118; and *plur.*: aquae dulces, Verg. G. 4, 61; id. A. 1, 167: marina, sea-water (v. also salus, amarus), Cic. Att. 1, 16; so, aquae maris, Vulg. Gen. 1, 22; ib. Exod. 15, 19: dulcis et amara aqua, ib. Jac. 3, 11: perennis, never-failing, Liv. 1, 21; and *plur.*: quo in summo (loco) est aequata agri planities et aquae perennes, Cic. Verr. 4, 107: aqua profuens, running-water, id. Off. 1, 16, 52; so, currentes aquae, Vulg. Isa. 30, 25; so, aqua viva, living-water, Varr. L. L. 5, 26, 35; Vulg. Gen. 26, 19; and *plur.*: aquae vivae, ib. Num. 19, 17; and in a spiritual sense: aqua viva, ib. Joan. 4, 10; so, vitae, ib. Apoc. 22, 17: aquae viventes, ib. Lev. 14, 5: stagna aquae, standing-water, Prop. 4, 17, 2; and *plur.*, Vulg. Psa. 106, 35; so, stativae aquae, Varr. ap. Non. p. 217, 2: aquae de puteis, well-water, Vulg. Num. 20, 17: aqua de cisterna, cistern-water, ib. 2 Reg. 23, 16; so, aqua cisternae, ib. Isa. 36, 16: aquae pessimae, ib. 4 Reg. 2, 19: aqua recens, Verg. A. 6, 636: turbida, Vulg. Jer. 2, 18: crassa, ib. 2 Macc. 1, 20: munda, ib. Heb. 10, 22: purissima, ib. Ezech. 34, 18: aquae calidae, warm-water, ib. Gen. 36, 24; and *absol.*: calida, Cato. R. R. 156, 3; Plin. 25, 7, 38, § 77; Tac. G. 22; and contr.: calda, Col. 6, 13; Plin. 23, 4, 41, § 83: aqua fervens, boiling-water: aliquem aqua ferventi perfundere, Cic. Verr. 1, 67: aqua frigida, cold-water, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 37; Vulg. Prov. 25, 23; ib. Matt. 10, 42; and *absol.*: frigida, Cels. 1, 5; Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 11; Quint. 5, 11, 31: aqua decocta, water boiled and then cooled with ice or snow, Mart. 14, 116; and *absol.*: decocta, Juv. 5, 50; Suet. Ner. 48 al. — **B.** Particular phrases. **1.** Praebere aquam, to invite to a feast, to entertain (with ref. to the use of water at table for washing and drinking), Hor. S. 1, 4, 88 (cf. id. ib. 2, 2, 69). — **2.** Aquam aspergere alicui, to give new life or courage, to animate, refresh, revive (the fig. taken from sprinkling one who is in a swoon); ad. dispersisti aquam! Jam rediit animus, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 15. — **3.** Aqua et ignis, to express the most common necessities of life: non aqua, non igni, ut aiunt, locis pluribus utimur quam amicitia, Cic. Lael. 6, 22. — Hence aqua et igni interdiceret alicui, to deny intercourse or familiarity with one, to exclude from civil society, to banish, Cic. Phil. 1, 9; so the bride, on the day of marriage, received from the bridegroom aqua et ignis, as a symbol of their union: aqua et igni tam interdici solet damnatis quam accipiunt nuptiae, videlicet quia haec duae res humanam vitam maxime continent, Paul. ex Fest. p. 3 Müll. (this custom is differently explained in

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Varr L. L. 5, 9, 18): aquam et terram petere, of an enemy (like γῆν καὶ ὕδωρ αἰτεῖν), to demand submission, Liv. 35, 17: aquam ipsos (hostes) terramque poscentium, ut neque fontium haustum nec solitos cibos relinquere deditis, Curt. 3, 10, 8. — Prov. v. **a**. Ex uno puteo similior numquam potis Aqua aquai sumi quam haec est atque ista hospita, you can't find two peas more like, Plaut. Mil. 1, 6, 70 sq. — **b**. In aqua scribere = καθ' ὕδατος γράφειν, to write in water, of something transient, useless: cupido quod dicit amanti. In vento et rapida scribere oportet aqua, Cat. 70, 4 (cf. Keats' epitaph on himself: Here lies one whose name was writ in water; and the Germ., etwas hinter die Feueresse schreiben). — **II**. Water, in a more restricted sense. **A**. The sea: coe, ut ad aquam tibi frumentum Ennenses metiantur, on the sea-coast, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83: laborum quos ego sum terra, quos ego passus aqua, Ov. P. 2, 7, 30: findite remigio aquas! id. F. 3, 586. — Trop. i. Venimus in portum... Naviget hinc alia jam mihi linter aqua, in other waters let my bark now sail (cf. Milton in the Lycidas: To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new), Ov. F. 2, 864. — **B**. = lacus, a lake: Albanae aquae deductio, Cic. Div. 1, 44 fin. — **C**. A stream, a river: in Tuscaae gurgite mersus aquae, i. e. Albula, Ov. F. 4, 48: alii in aquam caeci ruebant, Liv. 1, 27: sonitus multarum aquarum, of many streams, Vulg. Isa. 17, 12; ib. Apoc. 1, 15; 19, 6: lignum, quod plantatum est secus decursus aquarum, along the water-courses, ib. Ps. 1, 3. — **D**. Rain: cornix augur aquae, Hor. C. 3, 17, 12: deum genitor effusus aethera siccat aquis, Ov. F. 3, 286: multa terra madescit aqua, id. ib. 6, 198: aquae magnae bis eo anno fuerunt, heavy rains, a flood, inundation, Liv. 24, 9; 38, 28. — **E**. In the plur., medicinal springs, waters, baths. **1**. In gen.: ad aquas venire, Cic. Planc. 27, 65; id. Fam. 16, 24, 2: aquae caldae, Varr. L. L. 9, 69, p. 219 Müll.: aquae calidae, Plin. 2, 103, 106; § 227: aquae medicatae, Sen. Q. N. 3, 25: aquae Salutariae, Mart. 5, 1. — Hence, **2**. As prop. noun, Waters. Some of the most important were: **a**. **Aquae Apollinariae**, in Etruria, prob. the Phoebi vada of Mart. 6, 42, 7, now *Bagni di Stigliano*, Tab. Peut. — **b**. **Aquae Aureliae**, in the Black Forest in Germany, now *Baden-Baden*, Inscr. — **c**. **Aquae Baiae**, in Campania, Prop. 1, 11, 30; earlier called **Aquae Cumanae**, Liv. 41, 16. — **d**. **Aquae Calidae**, (a) in Britain, now *Bath*; also called **Aquae Solis**, Itin. Anton. — (β) In Zeugiana on the Gulf of Carthage, now *Hammam Gurbos*, Liv. 30, 24, 9; Tab. Peut. — (γ) In Gallia, now *Vichy* on the Allier, Tab. Theod. — **e**. **Aquae Cicéronianae**, at Cicero's villa at *Puteoli*, Plin. 31, 2, 3, § 6. — **f**. **Aquae Mattiacae**, among the *Mattiaci* in Germany, now *Wiesbaden*, Amm. 29, 4; also called **Fontes Mattiaci** in Plin. 31, 2, 17, § 20. — **g**. **Aquae Sextiae**, near *Massilia*, once a famous watering-place, now *Aix*, Liv. Epit. 61; Vell. 1, 15; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36. — **h**. **Aquae Tauri** or **Tauri Thermae**, in Etruria, now *Bagni di Ferrata*, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52. V. Smith, Dict. Geog., s. v. Aquae. — **F**. The water in the water-clock. From the use of this clock in regulating the length of speeches, etc. (cf. clepsydra), arose the tropical phrases, (a) Aquam dare, to give the advocate time for speaking, Plin. Ep. 6, 2, 7. — (β) Aquam perdere, to spend time unprofitably, to waste it, Quint. 11, 3, 52. — (γ) Aqua haeret, the water stops, i. e. I am at a loss, Cic. Off. 3, 33, 117: in hac causa mihi aqua haeret, id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 7. — **G**. Aqua intercus, the water under the skin of a dropsical person; hence, as med. t., the dropsy, Plaut. Men. 5, 4, 3: medicamentum ad aquam intercutem dare, Cic. Off. 3, 24, 92: decessit morbo aquae intercutis, Suet. Ner. 5; cf. Cels. 2, 8. — Trop.: aquam in animo habere intercutem, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 37, 3. — **III**. Aqua, the name of a constellation, Gr. ὕδωρ: hae tenues stellae perhibentur nomine Aquai, Cic. Arat. 179 (as translation of τοῖς πάντας καλέουσι ὕδωρ); v. Orell. ad h. l. **aquaeductio** (aquaeductio) **onis**, f.

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f., a conveyance of water, Vitr. 7, 14; 8, 6; Dig. 39, 3, 13. **aquaeductus** (aquaeductus) **is**, m., a conveyance of water, an aqueduct, a conduit (cf.: (Appius) aquam in urbem duxit, Liv. 9, 29): De aquae ductu probe fecisti, Cic. Att. 13, 6: usque ad Collem aquae ductus, Vulg. 2 Reg. 2, 24: fecitque aquae ductum, ib. 3 Reg. 18, 32; ib. Isa. 7, 3 al.; also, the right of conducting water to some place, Cic. Caecm. 26; cf. Dig. 8, 3, 1. On the aqueducts of Rome, v. Smith, Dict. Antiq., s. v. aquaeductus. **aquaelicium** (aquaelicium) **is**, n., [aqua elicio], a means (sacrifice, etc.) to produce rain: aquaelicium dicitur, cum aqua pluvialis remediis quibusdam elicitur, ut quondam, si ereditur, manali lapide in urbem ducto, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll.; Tert. Apol. 49. **aquaemanalis**, e, adj. [aqua-manus], pertaining to water for the hand, i. e. to water for washing; hence, **aquaemanalis**, is, m., sc. urceus (cf. aqualis), a basin for washing the hands, a wash-basin, Varr. ap. Non. p. 547, 9. — For which in Paul. Sent. 3, 6, **aquiminale**, is, n.; v. aquiminarium. **aquagium**, is, n., [aqua-ago], a conveyance of water, an aqueduct, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll.; Dig. 43, 20, 3; 8, 3, 15. **aqualiculus**, is, m. dim. [aqualis]; lit., a small vessel for water; hence, **I**. The stomach, *maus*, Sen. Ep. 90; Veg. Vet. 1, 40. — **II**. The belly, *paunch*: pinguis aqualiculus, Pers. 1, 57. **aqualis**, e, adj. [aqua]. **I**. Of or pertaining to water: nubes aquales, Varr. ap. Non. p. 46, 2. — Hence, **II**. Subst.: **aqualis**, is, comm. (sc. urceus or hama), a vessel for washing, a basin, wash-basin, ewer: ab aqua aqualis ductus, Varr. L. L. 5, § 119 Müll.: pertusi, Cat. ap. Fest. p. 169 Müll.: dare aequalum cum aqua, Plaut. Curc. 2, 3, 33: biljbris aqualis, id. Mil. 3, 2, 39. **aquariolus**, is, m., [aquarius], an attendant of lewd women, Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.; App. Mag. 323, 35; Tert. Apol. 49. **aquarius**, a, um, adj. [aqua]. **I**. Of or relating to water: rota, for drawing water, Cato. R. R. 11, 3: vas, Varr. L. L. 5, § 119 Müll.: provincia, i. e. Ostiensis, *Cic. Vat. 5 al. — Hence, **II**. Subst.: **A**. **aquarius**, is, m. **1**. A water-carrier: venit et conductus aquarius, Juv. 6, 332. — **2**. A conduit-master (in aqueducts, etc.), an inspector of the conduits or water-pipes: cum tabernariis et aquarius pugnare, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 6; so, **AQUARIUS AQUAE ANTONIS**, Inscr. Orell. 3203. — **3**. The Water-bearer, one of the signs of the zodiac, Gr. ὕδροφορος: cervix Aquari, Cic. Arat. 56; 172; 176: inversum contristat Aquarius annum, Hor. S. 1, 1, 36. — **B**. **aquarium**, is, n., a watering-place for cattle, Cato. R. R. 1, 3. **aquatē**, adv., v. aquatus fin. **aquaticus**, a, um, adj. [aqua]. **I**. Living, growing, or found in or by the water, aquatic: aves, Plin. 8, 27, 41, § 101: arbores, id. 16, 37, 67, § 173: frutices, id. 16, 36, 64, § 156. — **II**. Full of water, watery, moist, humid: Auster, Ov. M. 2, 853: in aquaticis natus calamus, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 165: Agrestia in aquatica convertentur, *Vulg. Sap. 19, 18. — **III**. Resembling water: color, of the color of water, Sol. 30 fin. **aquatilis**, e, adj. [id.]. **I**. **A**. Living, growing, or found in or near water, aquatic: vescimur bestiis et terrenis et aquatilibus et volantibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151 B. and K. — **B**. Subst.: **aquatilia**, ium, n., aquatic animals: aquatiliam in medicina beneficia, Plin. 31, 1, 1, § 1. — **II**. Having a watery taste, ὕδατος: sunt amari absinthii, aquatiles cucumeris, cucurbitae, lactucae, Plin. 13, 12, 61, § 186. — **III**. **aquatilia**, ium, n., a disease of cattle, watery vesicles: hydatides, Veg. Vet. 2, 49. **aquatio**, **onis**, f. [aquor]. **I**. A getting or fetching of water: aquationis causa procedere, Caes. B. G. 4, 11; so, Auct. B. Afr. 51; id. B. Hisp. 8; Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 102. — **II**. Concr. **A**. Watering, water: mutare pa-

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bula et aquationes, Col. 7, 5. — Of plants a watering: salices aquationibus adjuvanda, Pall. 4, 17 fin.; 3, 19 fin. — **B**. Water, rains: ranae multae variaeque per aquationes autumnii nascentes, Plin. 32, 7, 24, § 76. — **C**. A place whence water is brought, a watering-place: hic aquatio, *Cic. Off. 3, 14, 59. **aquator**, **oris**, m., [aquor], one that fetches water, a water-carrier, Caes. B. C. 1, 73; Liv. 41, 1. **aquatūs**, a, um, P. a. [as if from aquo, are], mixed with water; hence, watery, thin: lac vernum aquatius aestivo, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 124; so Sen. Q. N. 1, 3 fin.; Pall. 4, 1: vinum aquatissimum, Aug. Conf. 6, 2. — Adv.: **aquatē**, with water, by the use of water; comp.: temperare aliquid aquatius, Plin. Val. 1, 10. — Sup.: aquatissime vinum temperare, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 4. **Aguensis**, e, adj. [Aqua], of or belonging to Aqua. **I**. To Aquae Taurinae: Aquenses cognomine Taurini, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52. — **II**. To Aquae Aureliae: civitas, Inscr. Orell. 928; 949. — **III**. To Aquae in Aquitania, now *Bagnères*: vicium, Inscr. Orell. 204. — **IV**. To Aquae Helveticae, now *Wettingen*, Inscr. Orell. 457. **Aquicaldensis**, ium, m., a people in Spain, whose chief city was *Aqua Calida*, now *Caldes*, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 23. **aquicelus**, i, m., among the Taurini, pine-kernels boiled in honey, Plin. 15, 10, 9, § 36. **aquiducus**, a, um, adj. [aqua-duco], med. t., for the Gr. ὑδρομαχος, drawing off water: medicamina, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8. **aquifolius**, a, um, adj. [2. acus-folium, like antiquus from anticus, aquipenser from acipenser], having pointed leaves; hence, aquifolia flex, or absol.: **aquifolia**, ae, f., or **aquifolium**, is, n., the holly-tree, or the scarlet holm: flex aquifolium, Linn.; Plin. 16, 8, 12, § 32; 16, 18, 30, § 73; 16, 43, 84, § 230. — And adj.: vectes aquifolii, made of holly-wood, Cato. R. R. 31. **aquifuga**, ae, comm. [aqua-fugio], one fearful of water; med. t., one having hydrophobia, ὑδροφοβος, Cael. Aur. Acut. 3, 15. **aquigenus**, a, um, adj. [aqua-gigno], born in the water: animalia, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12. **1**. **aquila**, ae, f. (gen. aquilii, Cic. Arat. 372) [perh. from aquilus, from its common color, Gr. μελαίνετος; cf. Engl. eagle; Fr. aigle; Germ. Adler; Lat. eagle. **I**. Lit.: Falco melanactus, Linn.; Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 6 sqq.; Cic. Div. 1, 15, 26; 2, 70, 144; Varr. R. 3, 16, 4; Liv. 1, 34, 8; Verg. A. 11, 751; Ov. M. 1, 506; Hor. C. 4, 4, 32: aquilis velociores, Vulg. 2 Reg. 1, 23: si exaltatus fuerit ut aquila, ib. Abd. 4: dilata calvitium tuum ut aquila, ib. Mich. 1, 16. — Poet., the lightning-bearer of Jupiter: Jovis satelles, Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 24: armigera Jovis, Plin. 1, 1; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 398. — **II**. Transf. **A**. The eagle, as the principal standard of a Roman legion (while signa are the standards of the single cohorts: cf. Schwarz ad Plin. Pan. 82; Web. ad Luc. 7, 164; Smith, Dict. Antiq.): aquila argentea, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: aquilae duae, signa sexaginta sunt relata Antonii, Galba ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30; Plin. 13, 3, 4, § 23 et saep. — Po et.: at locupletem aquilam tibi sexagesimus annus Adferat, the office of a standard-bearer, Juv. 14, 197. — Hence, meton., a legion: erat acies tredecim aquilis constituta, Auct. B. Hisp. 30; Luc. 5, 238. — **B**. In arch.: aquilae, as in Gr. αἰετοί and αἰετοπύλα, the highest parts of a building, which supported the front of a gable: sustinentes fastigium aquilae, Tac. H. 3, 71. — **C**. The Eagle, a constellation, Cic. Arat. 372. — **D**. A species of fish of the ray genus, the sea-eagle: Raja aquila, Linn.; Plin. 9, 24, 40, § 78. — **E**. Aquilae senectus, prov., acc. to Donatus, of an old man fond of drinking (since it was believed that the eagle, in old age, drank more than it ate; but more prob., a vigorous old age), Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 10. ubi v. Don. **2**. **Aquila**, ae, m., a Roman proper name. **I**. L. Pontius Aquila, Cic. Phil. 11, 6. — **II**. Julius Aquila, Tac. A. 12, 15. — **III**. Vedius Aquila, Tac. A. 12, 15. — **IV**. Aquila

Romanus, author of a work *De Figuris Sententiarum et Elocutionis*; v. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 384.—**V.** Julius Aquila, a Roman jurist, author of *Liber Responsorum*, of which there are extracts in Dig.; v. Bach, Hist. Jurisp. Rom. III. 3.—**VI.** Aquila, the name of a Christian Jew, Vulg. Act. 18, 2; ib. Rom. 16, 3.

Aquilaria, ae, f., = *Ἀκουλῖα*, a town of Zeugitana, now prob. *Athmarcah*, Caes. B. C. 2, 23.

aquilegus, a, um, adj. [aqua-lego]. **I.** Water-drawing: rota, Tert. Anim. 33.—**II.** Subst. = aquilex, a conduit-master, Cassiod. Var. 3, 53 dub.

Aquileia, ae, f., = *Ἀκουλῖα*, a town in Upper Italy, still called *Aquileia*, not far from Tergeste, built by the Romans after the second Punic war, as a protection against the neighboring tribes. Liv. 40, 34; Caes. B. G. 1, 10; Mart. 4, 25; Plin. 3, 18, 22, § 127; Mel. 2, 4, 3; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 74 sq.—Hence, **Aquileiensis**, adj.: ager, Liv. 39, 45; and **Aquileiensis**, ium, m., the inhabitants of *Aquileia*, id. 43, 17.

* **aquilentus**, a, um, adj. [aqua], full of water, humid, wet: luna, bringing rain, Varr. ap. Non. 4, 318.

aquilex, agis (ficus post-class., Tert. adv. Marc. 3, 5; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 109), m. [aqua-lego], a conduit-master, water-inspector (= indagator aquarum, Col. 2, 2, 20), Varr. ap. Non. p. 69, 21; Plin. 26, 6, 16, § 30; Plin. Ep. 10, 40; Sen. Q. N. 3, 15.

Aquilianus (**Aquill-**), a, um, adj., *Aquilian*, proceeding from the jurist *Aquilius* (a friend of Cicero): quod si *Aquiliana* definitio vera est, Cic. Off. 3, 15, 61.

aquilifer, f, m. [aquila-fero], an eagle-bearer, standard-bearer, an officer who carried the chief standard of the Roman legion, Caes. B. G. 5, 37; id. B. C. 3, 64; Suet. Aug. 10; Inscr. Orell. 3389; 3477; 4729.

aquilinus, a, um, adj. [aquila], of or pertaining to the eagle, *aquiline*: ungulae, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 63; aspectus, i. e. sharp, App. M. 2, p. 115.

Aquilus (on coins and in inscr. **Aquill-**; in MSS. **Aquil-**), a, um, adj., name of a Roman gens; hence, **I.** Subst.: **Aquilius**, m. **1.** A. M. Aquilius Gallus, consul A. U. C. 653, Cic. Ac. 3, 54, 125; id. de Or. 2, 28, 124.—**B.** C. Aquilius Gallus, a Roman jurist and orator, Cic. Brut. 42, 154; id. Off. 2, 14, 50.—**C.** Aquilius Niger, a Roman historian, Suet. Aug. 11.—**2.** **Aquila**, f.—**II.** Adj.: *Aquila* lex de damno iniuria dato, perh. introduced by the tribune Aquilius Gallus, Cic. Brut. 34, 131.

aquilo, ōnis, m. [perh. from aqua, as bringing wet weather, or aquilus, dark, as bringing lowering and stormy weather]. **I.** A. Lit. the north wind; Gr. *Boreas*; plus, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26; Ov. M. 2, 132; 5, 285; 10, 77 al.; acc. to accurate nautical designation, north-by-east wind, between the septentrio and vulturus, opp. to *Auster* Africanus or Libonotus, Sen. Q. N. 5, 16; Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 119 eq.; horrifer Aquilonis stridor gelidas molitur nives, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: cum ille vento Aquilone venisset Lemnum, Nep. Milt. 1, 5: Aquilo frigidus, Verg. G. 2, 404: densus, id. ib. 3, 196: stridens Aquilone procella, id. A. 1, 102: hiems aquilonibus asperat undas, id. ib. 3, 285: impotens, Hor. C. 3, 30, 3: clarus, Verg. G. 1, 460: Threicius, Hor. Epod. 13, 3: ad aquilonem et ad anstrum, Vulg. I. Par. 9, 24; ib. Luc. 13, 29: ad aquilonem et meridiem, ib. Gen. 13, 14 et persaepe (in the Vulg. only in sing.).—**Plur.**: Africum Decertantem aquilonibus, Hor. C. 1, 3, 13: Neptunus classes aquilonibus ardet, id. A. P. 64 al. persaepe.—**B.** Meton. for the north: spelunca conversa ad aquilonem, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 48.—**II.** **Aquilo**, ōnis, m.; in mythology, the husband of *Orithyia* and father of *Calais* and *Zetes*, who dwelt in a cave of *Hæmus*, Cic. Leg. 1, 1, 3; Ov. M. 7, 3; Mel. 3, 5, 1; Val. Fl. 4, 432; Hyg. Fab. 14.

aquilonaris, e, adj. [aquila]. **I.** Northerly, northern: regio totum aquilonaris, tam australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50 (but v. aquilonius).—**II.** Piscis aquilonaris, a constellation, the Northern Fish, Vitr. 9, 6; cf. Cic. Fragm. ix. 2, p. 580 Orell.

Aquilonia, ae, f., a town of the Hir-

pini, upon the river *Afidus*, now *Lacedogna*, Liv. 10, 38; 39, 41 sq.; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 797.—**Aquiloni**, ōrum, m., its inhabitants, Plin. 5, 11, 16, § 105.

* **Aquilonigena**, ae, comm. [aquilogigno], born in the north, of northern extraction; a poet. epithet of northern nations: Britanni, Aus. Mos. 407.

aquilonius, a, um, adj. [aquila]. **I.** Northerly, northerly, of the north: quae (regio) tum est aquilonia tum australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50 B. and K.: hiems, Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 12: luna, toward the north, id. 2, 97, 99, § 215: loca, id. 27, 13, 119, § 144: Aquilonius piscis, a constellation (cf. aquilonaris), Col. 11, 2, 24 and 63; Plin. 18, 26, 65, § 237.—**II.** (Acc. to aquilo, II.) Of or pertaining to Aquilo (as a person): proles, i. e. *Calais* and *Zetes*, Prop. 1, 20, 25; Val. Fl. 4, 462: pignora, Stat. Th. 5, 432.

aquilus, a, um, adj. [etym. uncertain; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 22 Müll.], dark-colored, dun, swarthy (very rare): Aquilus color est fuscus et subniger, Paul. ex Fest. l. l.: Statura laud magna, corpore aquilo, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 152: color inter aquilum candidumque, *Suet. Aug. 79; Arn. 3, p. 108.

aquimale, v. aquamanalis and aquimarium.

aquimarium, ii, n. [aqua-manus] (post-class. for **aquemānalis**), a water-basin, wash-basin, Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 12; 34, 2, 21 (Paul. Sent. 3, 6, has **aquimāle**, is, n.).

Aquinius (or **Aquinnus**), i, m., an inferior poet, friend of Cicero: Mihi fuit cum Aquinio amicitia, Cic. Tusc. 5, 22, 63.—As an appell.: Caesios, Aquinos, Cat. 14, 18.

Aquinum, i, n., a town in Latium, not far from *Casinum*, now *Aquino*, the birthplace of the poet Juvenal, Cic. Phil. 2, 41; id. Fam. 16, 24; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; Juv. 3, 319; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 674.—Hence, **Aquinas**, atis, adj., belonging to Aquinum: colonia, Tac. H. 2, 63: nescit Aquinatem potentia vellera fucum, i. e. the purple color manufactured at Aquinum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 27.—**Aquinates**, ium, m. **I.** The inhabitants of Aquinum, Cic. Clu. 68; Inscr. Orell. 133; 3851.—**II.** A community in the *Saltus Gallianus* in Gallia Cispadana, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 116.

Aquitania, ae, f. **I.** A province in Southern Gaul, between the Loire and the Pyrenees, Caes. B. G. 1, 1, 3, 20; Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108 sq.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Aquitanus**, a, um, adj., Aquitanian: gens, Tib. 1, 7, 3.—**B.** **Aquitani**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Aquitania, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 97; Caes. B. G. 1, 1.—**C.** **Aquitanicus**, a, um, adj., Aquitanian: sinus, Plin. 4, 19, 33, § 108: provincia, id. 26, 1, 3, § 4.—**D.** **Aquitānensis**, e, adj., Aquitanian, Inscr. Grut. 440, 3.

aqui-vergium, ii [vergo], a place in which water is collected, Agrim. Goes. pp. 225, 234.

aquor, atus, i, n. dep. [aqua], to bring or fetch water for drinking. **I.** Lit. (a milit. t. l.): aquabantur aegre, Caes. B. C. 1, 78; Anct. B. G. 8, 40: miles gregaris castris aquatum cgressus, Sall. J. 93, 2.—**II.** Metaph. of bees, to get water, Verg. G. 4, 193; Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 61; Pall. Apr. 8, 1.—Of the tistime aquari gaudet (solum), ut praepinguis et densa ubertas diluatur, Plin. 18, 17, 45, § 162 (where some, but unnecessarily, regard aquari as a real passive).

aquosus, a, um, adj. [id.], abounding in water, rainy, moist, humid, full of water (not used in Cic.): aquosissimus locus, Cato, R. R. 34; so Varr. R. R. 1, 6, 6; Col. 5, 10: aquosior ager, Plin. 18, 17, 46, § 163: hiems, rainy winter, Verg. E. 10, 66: nubes, rain-clouds, Ov. M. 4, 622; 5, 570; Verg. A. 8, 429; so, Orion, id. ib. 4, 52; Prop. 2, 16, 51: Eurus, Hor. Epod. 16, 54: Ida, id. C. 3, 20, 15: crystallus, i. e. bright, clear, pellucid, Prop. 4, 3, 52: languor, i. e. the dropsy (cf. aqua, II. G.), Hor. C. 2, 2, 15: Mater, i. e. *Thetis*, Ov. H. 3, 53: Aquosus Piscis, a constellation, id. M. 10, 165.

aquila (archaic, **aquōla**; **acūla**), ae, f. dim. [id.], a little water, a small stream of water (perh. only in the foll. exs.): suf-

fundam aquolam, Plaut. Curc. 1, 3, 3 Fleck.; id. Cist. 3, 2, 38: quae (umbra) mihi videtur non tam ipsa aquola, quae describitur, quam Platonis oratione crevisse, i. e. the *Itissus*, Cic. de Or. 1, 7, 28, where Ellendt and Sorof write *acula*; v. aqua imit.—Trop.: non seclusa aliqua aquola, sed universon flumen, Cic. de Or. 1, 2, 39.

ar, an old form for ar; v. ad imit.

ara, ae, f. (Osc. form *aasa*; Umbr. *asa*: PELLEX. ASAM. IVNONIS. NE. TAGITO., Lex Nummae ap. Gell. 4, 3, 3; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 219; Macr. S. 3, 2) [perh. Sanscr. as, Gr. *ἄραι*, Dor. *ἄραι* = to sit, as the seat or resting place of the victim or offering; v. Curt. p. 381 sq.], an altar. **I.** Lit.: Jovis aram sanguine turpuri, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85 (Trag. v. 125 Vahl.): Inde ignem in aram, ut *Ephesia* Dianae laeta laudes, Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 1: omnis accedere ad aras... aras sanguine multo spargere, Lucr. 5, 1199 sq.; so id. 1, 84: turicremas aras, id. 2, 353 (adopted by Verg. A. 4, 453); 2, 417: multo sanguine maesti Conspergunt aras adolentque altaria donis, id. 4, 1237 al.: ara Aio Loquenti consecrata, Cic. Div. 1, 45, 101: ara condita atque dicata, Liv. 1, 7; cf. Suet. Claud. 2: ara sacra, Liv. 40, 22; cf. Suet. Tib. 14: exstruere, id. Aug. 15; so Vulg. 4 Reg. 21, 4: construere, id. 2 Par. 33, 3: facere, ib. ib. 33, 15: erigere, ib. Num. 23, 4: aedificare, ib. 3 Reg. 14, 23: ponere, ib. ib. 16, 32: destruere, ib. Exod. 34, 13, and ib. Jud. 6, 25: subvertere, ib. Deut. 7, 5: dissipare, ib. ib. 12, 3: suffodere, ib. Jud. 31, 32: demolire, ib. Ezech. 6, 4: depopulari, ib. Osee, 10, 2: interibunt arae vestrae, ib. Ezech. 6, 6 et saep.—Altars were erected not only in the temples, but also in the streets and highways, in the open air, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 20.—Esp. were altars erected in the courts of houses (impluvia), for the family gods (Penates), while the household gods (Lares) received offerings upon a small hearth (focus) in the family hall (atrium); hence, arae et foci, meton. for home, or hearth and home, and pro aris et focis pugnare, to fight for altars and fires, for one's dearest possessions: urbem, agrum, aras, focos seque dedere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 71: te amicum Deiotari regis arae focique viderunt, Cic. Deiot. 3: de vestris conjugibus ac liberis, de aris ac focis, decernite, id. Cat. 4, 11, 24; id. Sest. 42: nos domicilia, sedesque populi Romani, Penates, aras, focos, sepulcra majorum defendimus, id. Phil. 8, 3: patriae, parentibus, aris atque focis bellum parare, Sall. C. 52, 3: pro patria, pro liberis, pro aris atque focis suis cernere, id. ib. 59, 5: sibi pro aris focisque et deum templis ac solo, in quo nati essent, dimicandum fore, Liv. 5, 30 et saep.—Criminals fled to the altars for protection, Don. ad Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 22: interim hanc aram occupabo, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 45: Primum cum in aram confugisset, hostilis manus intermit, Cic. Tusc. 1, 35, 85: eo ille confugit in araque consedit, Nep. Pan. 4, 4: Veneris sanctae considam vincus ad aras: haec supplicibus favet, Tib. 4, 13, 23.—Hence, trop., protection, refuge, shelter: tamquam in aram confugitis ad deum, Cic. N. D. 3, 10, 25: ad aram legum confugere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 3: hic portus, haec ara sociorum, id. ib. 2, 5, 48; Ov. Tr. 4, 5, 2; 5, 6, 14; id. H. 1, 110; id. P. 2, 8, 68.—One who took an oath was accustomed to lay hold of the altar, in confirmation of it, Plaut. Rud. 5, 2, 46: qui si aram tenens juraret, crederet nemo, Cic. Fl. 36, 90; Nep. Hann. 2, 4 (cf. Liv. 21, 1): tango aras, medios ignes et numina testor, Verg. A. 12, 201; 4, 219: ara sepulcri, a funeral pile, regarded as an altar, Verg. A. 6, 177; Sil. 15, 388.—**II.** Meton. **A.** The Altar, a constellation in the southern sky, Gr. *Ὀυρίσιον* (Ara. 403 al.): Aram, quam flatu permulcet spiritus austeri, poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 44, 114; so Cic. Ara. 202; 213 Orell.; Hyg. Ast. 2, 39, and id. ib. 3, 38: pressa, i. e. low in the south, Ov. M. 2, 139.—**B.** Arae, The Altars. **a.** Rocky cliffs in the Mediterranean Sea, between Sicily, Sardinia and Africa, so called from their shape, Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 108; Quadrig. Ann. ib.: saxa vocant Itali, mediis quae in fluctibus, Aras, Verg. A. 1, 109.—**b.** Arae Philaenorum, v. Philaeni.—**III.** T. Ra a s f., in gen., a monument of stone: ara virtutis, Cic. Phil. 14, 13: Lunensis ara, of Lunensian marble, Suet. Ner. 50, fin.—Also

a tombstone : ARAM D. S. P. R. (de sua pecunia restituit), Inscr. Orell. 4521; so ib. 4522; 4826.

arabarches (this is the proper form, not alabarches; cf. Haeckermann in Jahns's Neue Jahrb. 1849, 15, suppl., pp. 450-566; very likely some said alabarches and alabarchia, because of the foll. r, to avoid two rs), ac, m., = ἀραβάρχης, an officer of customs in Egypt, Juv. 1, 130 Jahn, Hermann. — Sarcastically of Pompey, because he boasted that he had augmented the taxes so much: velim ex Theophaene expiscere, quoniam in me animo sit Arabarches, Cic. Att. 2, 17, 3.

arabarchia (not alab-; v. arabarches), ac, f., a kind of customs in Egypt, Cod. Just. 4, 61, 9.

Arabia (on account of the long A in Prop. 3, 10, 16, erroneously written by many Arabria; cf. Jahn ad Hor. C. 3, 4, 9), ae, f., = Ἀραβία. I. In an extended sense, the country Arabia, divided by the ancients into Petraea (from its principal city, Petra), Deserta, and Felix, Plin. 5, 11, 12, § 65; Mel. 1, 10; Vulg. 3 Reg. 10, 15; ib. Gal. 4, 25 al. — II. In a more restricted sense, a town in Arabia Felix, Mel. 3, 8, 7. — Hence, Arabicus, a, um, adj., Arabic, Arabian: odor (i. e. tūs), Plaut. Mil. 2, 5, 2; snus, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 168; Mel. 3, 8, 1; resina, Plin. 14, 20, 25, § 122; adamas, id. 37, 4, 15, § 56; alites, id. 37, 10, 54, § 146; balanus, id. 12, 21, 46, § 102; lapicidinae, i. e. of alabaster, id. 36, 12, 17, § 78; spina, the acacia, id. 24, 12, 65, § 107; vectis, Curt. 7, 2, 17. — Absol., Arabica, ae, f. (sc. gemma), a precious stone, similar to ivory, perh. a kind of chalcidony or onyx, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 145; Isid. Orig. 16, 14. — Arabice, adv.: facite olant aedes Arabice, make the apartments redolent with the perfumes of Araby (Frankincense, which was brought from Arabia), Plaut. ap. Diom. p. 378 P. (Arabice olet, id est ex odoribus Arabicis, Fest. p. 23); Arabice sacri vocantur, in Arabica, Sol. c. 33.

arabilis, e, adj. [aro], that can be ploughed, arabile: campus nullis arabilis tauris, Plin. 17, 5, 3, § 41.

Arabius (incorrectly Arr-, v. Arabia), a, um, adj., = Ἀραβίος, a secondary form of Arabus and Arabs, Arabian: advecti ad Arabiam terram, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 88; odor, id. Poen. 5, 4, 6 (Charis. p. 99 P. reads Arabus); bombyx, Prop. 2, 3, 15; limen, furnished with Arabian curtains, id. 1, 14, 19; genus capparit, Plin. 13, 23, 44, § 127 Jan.

Arabs, ābis, adj. (acc. Gr. Arabas, Ov. M. 10, 478) = Ἀραβ, proceeding from Arabia, Arabian: pastor Arabas, Prop. 4, 12, 8; messor Arabas, Mart. 3, 65, 5. — Hence, subst., an Arab, Arabian: Eoi Arabes, Tib. 3, 2, 24; Eoae domus Arabum, Verg. G. 2, 115; Vulg. 2 Par. 17, 11; ib. Act. 2, 11. — Meton. for Arabia: palmiferos Arabas, Ov. M. 10, 478.

1. Ārābus, a, um, adj. [a parallel form with Arabs, as Aethiopus with Aethiops; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 605; Charis. p. 99 P.], Arabian, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 99; ros, Ov. H. 15, 76 Heims.; lapis, Plin. 36, 21, 41, § 153. — Ārābi, ōrum, m., the Arabs, Arabians, C. Cassius ap. Charis. p. 99; Verg. A. 7, 605.

2. Ārābus, i, m., = Ἀραβίς, Ptol.; Ἀραβίος, Arrian; Ἀραβίς, Strab., a river in Gedrosia, now Korkes, Curt. 9, 10, ubi v. Zumpt.

3. Ārābus, i, m., the son of Apollo and Babylon, represented as the inventor of the medical art, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 196.

† arāchidna, ae, f., = ἀράχιδνα, a wild leguminous plant, a kind of chickling vetch: Lathyrus amphicarpos, Linn.; Plin. 21, 15, 52, § 89.

Arachne, ēs, f., = Ἀράχνη (a spider). I. Myth., a Lydian maiden, who challenged Minerva to a trial of skill in spinning, and, as a punishment, was changed by the goddess into a spider, Ov. M. 6, 5 sq. (another form, Arachnēa, ae, = Ἀράχνηα, like Calliopea from Calliope, Manil. 4, 135). — II. Arachne, a kind of sundial, Vitr. 9, 9.

Arachōsia, ae, f., = Ἀραχώσια. I. A province of the Persian kingdom, separated from India by the Indus, Plin. 6, 23, 25,

§ 82. — Hence, II. Derivv. A. Arāchōsīi, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Arachōsia, Just. 13, 4. — B. Arachōtae, ārum, m., the same, Prisc. Perieg. 1003.

1. arācia, ae, f., a kind of white fig-tree, Plin. 15, 18, 19, § 70, where Jan reads aratia.

2. Arācia, ae, f., = Ἀρακία, an island in the Persian Gulf, now Kerek, Plin. 6, 25, 28, § 111.

Arācyntus, i, m., = Ἀράκυνθος. I. A mountain in Aetolia (acc. to some, in Acarnania), now Zygos, Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6. — II. A mountain between Bœotia and Attica, Prop. 4, 14, 42; Stat. Th. 2, 239; with the epithet Actaeus (Attic), Verg. E. 2, 24.

Arādīus, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Aradus (now Ruad), a city on an island of the same name on the coast of Phœnicia (Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78; Mel. 2, 7; cf. Mann. Phœnic. p. 309): quod genus endo marist Aradi fons, Lucr. 6, 891. — Hence, Arādīi, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Aradus, Plin. 5, 20, 17, § 78.

† arācostylos, on, adj., = ἀραιόστυλος, with columns standing far apart, areostyle, Vitr. 3, 2 and 3.

arānea, ae, f. [ἀράχνη]. I. A spider: araneorum perdere texturam, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 24; antiquas exeret aranea telas, Ov. M. 6, 145; tela araneorum, Vulg. Job, 8, 14; so ib. Isa. 59, 5; ib. Osee, 8, 6; araneae textura, Sen. Ep. 121; invisā Minervae aranea, Verg. G. 4, 247; anni nostri sicut aranea meditantur, Vulg. Isa. 89, 10. — II. Meton. A. A spider's web, cobweb: (aedes) oppletar araneis, Plaut. Aul. 1, 2, 6; ut aranea bratteaque auri, Lucr. 4, 727; arcula plena araneorum, Afran. ap. Fest. s. v. tanne, p. 154 Müll. (Com. Rel. p. 217 Rib.); Catulli Pleuis sacculus est araneorum, Cat. 13, 8; summo quae pendet aranea tigno, Ov. M. 4, 179; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 158. — B. Also, for threads similar to spiders' webs: salicis fructus ante maturitatem in araneam abit, Plin. 24, 9, 37, § 56.

* arāneans, antis, Part. [as if from araneo, are], containing spiders' webs: fauces, i. e. through which no food has passed for a long time, App. M. 4, p. 152, 34.

* arāneola, ae, f. dim. [aranea], a small spider, Cic. N. D. 2, 48, 113.

* arāneolus, i, m. dim. [araneus], i. q. araneola, Verg. Cūl. 2.

arāncosus, a, um, adj. [araneum]. I. Lit., full of spiders' webs: situs, Cat. 25, 3. — II. Meton., similar to cobwebs: fila, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65; caulis araneosus in mandendo, id. 21, 15, 51, § 87; lanugo, id. 24, 12, 66, § 108 al.

arāneum, i, n., v. 2. araneus. 1. arāneus, i, m. [ἀραχνός]. I. A spider, Lucr. 3, 383; Cat. 23, 2; aranei (apibus) hostiles, Plin. 11, 19, 21, § 65; araneorum natura, id. 11, 24, 28, § 79; aranei textura, Sen. Ep. 121, 22 al. — II. A sea-fish: Draco trachinus, Linn.; Plin. 32, 11, 53, § 145.

2. arāneus, a, um, adj. [1. araneus].

I. A. Pertaining to the spider, spider's: genus, Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 156; texta, id. 29, 4, 27, § 86. — Hence, B. Subst.: arāneum, i, n., a spider's web, = ἀράχνη: tollere haec aranea quantum est laboris? Phaedr. 2, 8, 23. — 2. A disease of the vine and of the olive-tree, Plin. 17, 24, 36, § 7. — II. Araneus mus, a kind of small mouse, acc. to some the shrew-mouse, Col. 6, 17, 1; Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 227.

arapennis, v. arepennis.

Arar (also Arāris, Claud. Ruf. 2, 111; Eutr. 1, 405; Inscr. Orell. 4018; acc. Araram, Verg. E. 1, 63; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; and Ararim, Claud. B. Get. 298; abl. Arari, Caes. B. G. 1, 19; 1, 16 MSS.; Arare, Tac. A. 13, 53; id. H. 2, 59; Serv. ad Verg. E. 1, 63; cf. Schneid. Gr. II. pp. 214, 298; Neue, Forment. I. pp. 639, 184 sq., 228), is, m., a river in Celtic Gaul, now the Saone, Caes. B. G. 1, 12; Tib. 1, 7, 11; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 33; Sid. 15, 504; Claud. M. Theod. 59; Eutr. 2, 269; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 76 (in Ann. 15, 11, called Saucona, whence comes the name Saône).

Araraceles, ium, m., a people in Cyrenaica in Africa, Plin. 5, 8, 8, § 33.

arater, tri, m. (a rare form for aratrum), a plough, Hyg. Limit. p. 204 Goes.

Aratēus (Arāti-), a, um, adj., = Ἀρά-

teios, of or belonging to the Greek poet Aratus, Aratean: lucernae, Cinna ap. Isid. Orig. 6, 12. — Hence, absol.: nostra quaedam Aratea, i. e. the θαρραύερα of Aratus, translated by Cicero into Latin, Cic. Div. 2, 5, 14 B. and K.; of this translation we still possess large portions; v. Cic. Orell. IV. pp. 1014, 1033; carminibus Arateis, Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 104.

arātio, ōnis, f. [aro]. I. A ploughing, and in gen. the cultivation of the ground, agriculture: iteratio arationis peracta esse debet, si, etc., Col. 11, 2, 64; aratione per transversum iterata, Plin. 18, 20, 49, § 150; ut quaestiosa mercatura, fructuosus aratio dicitur, Cic. Tusc. 5, 31, 86. — II. Meton. (abstr. for concr.), ploughed land, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47 (cf. aratiuncula: (causa) nascitur in arationibus, Plin. 27, 8, 36, § 58. — Esp., in Roman financial lang., the public farms or plots of land farmed out for a tenth of the produce (cf. arator, I. B.), Cic. Phil. 2, 39 fin.; id. Verr. 2, 3, 98.

* arātiuncula, ae, f. dim. [aratio], a small arable field, of a small estate, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 46.

Arātius, a, um, v. Arateus.

arātor, ōris, m. [aro]. I. A. Lit., one that ploughs, a ploughman; freq. poet. = agricola, a husbandman, farmer, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 38; caput quaassans grandis suspirat arator Crebrius, * Lucr. 2, 1164; luce sacra requisceat arator, Tib. 2, 1, 5; Concidere infelix valdus miratur arator Inter opus tauras, Ov. M. 7, 538; 8, 218; 15, 553; neque jam stabulis gaudet pecor aut arator igni, * Hor. C. 1, 4, 3 et saep. — Adj.: taurus arator, Ov. F. 1, 698; bos arator, Suet. Vesp. 5; v. Zumpt, § 102. — B. In the Rom. lang. of finance, aratores, the cultivators of public lands for a tenth of the produce; cf. aratio, II. (usu. the Roman knights): aratorum penuria, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 55; so id. ib. 2, 1, 37; 2, 13; 2, 2, 64; 2, 3, 20; 2, 3, 27; 2, 3, 50; id. Phil. 3, 9; Inscr. Orell. 3308; Suet. Aug. 42. — II. Meton., The Ploughman, a constellation, Nigid. and Varr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 19.

* arātro and contr. artro, āre, v. a. [aratrum], to plough after sowing: quod nunc vocant artrare, id est aratrare, I. In. 18, 20, 49, § 182.

arātrum, i, n. [ἀρότρον], a plough (the inventor of which was Byzzyges, acc. to Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 199; or Triptolemus, acc. to Verg. G. 1, 19. The parts of it were temo, stiva, manucula, vomer, buris, aures, and dentale. For a description of it, v. Verg. G. 1, 162 sqq.; Pauly's Real-Ency. I. pp. 665 sq.; and Smith, Dict. Antiq.); Lucr. 1, 813; 5, 219; curvi moderator aratri, id. 5, 953, and id. 6, 1251; Cic. Rose. Am. 18; id. Agr. 2, 25; id. N. D. 2, 63, 159; Verg. G. 1, 19; 1, 170 et saep.; imprimere aratrum muris, to press the plough into the walls (of a town), i. e. to turn a town into arable land, to destroy completely, Hor. C. 1, 16, 20; cf. Sen. Clem. 1, 26, 4; used for marking the boundaries of new towns, Cic. Phil. 2, 40; Aeneas urbem designat aratro, Verg. A. 5, 755; ubi v. Serv.; Cato ap. Isid. Orig. 15, 2; Inscr. Orell. 3683.

1. arātus, a, um, Part. of arō.

2. Arātus, i, m., = Ἀρατος. I. A Greek poet of Soli, in Cilicia, who fl. B. C. 250; author of an astronomical poem, entitled Φαινόμενα, which Cicero, and afterwards Caesar Germanicus, translated into Latin, Cic. de Or. 1, 16, 69; id. Rep. 1, 22, 56; id. N. D. 2, 41; Ov. Am. 1, 15, 16; Stat. S. 5, 3, 23 (Arātūs, Paul. Nol. Carm. 19, 125; Sid. Carm. 23, 112). — II. Aratus of Sicyon, a distinguished Greek general, founder of the Achaean League, Cic. Off. 2, 23, 81 (v. his life written by Plutarch).

Arauris, is, m., a river in Gallia Narbonensis now Herault, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32, where Jan reads Araris; Mel. 2, 5, 6; cf. Mann. Gall. 66.

Arausio, ōnis, f., a town in Gallia Narbonensis, now Orange, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36; Mel. 2, 5, 2, cf. Mann. Gall. 93.

Araxes, is, m., = Ἀράξ. I. A river in Armenia Major, now Aras, Verg. A. 8, 728; Prop. 4, 11, 8; Sen. Hippol. 47; Plin. 6, 9, 9, § 25; Mel. 3, 5, 5. — Trop., a dweller on the Araxes: pharetratus Araxes, Stat. S. 5, 2, 32. — II. A river in Persia, now Bendemir, Curt. 4, 5, 21.

Arbaces, is, m., = Ἀρβάκιος, the first king of Media, Vell. 1, 6; called by Just. 1, 5, Arbaectus.

Arbela, grum. n., = Ἀρβηλα. **I.** A town in Adiabene, a province of Assyria, now Arbil. Between this town and Gaugamela, Alexander the Great defeated Darius, Curt. 4, 9; 5, 1, Amm. 23, 6. In Plin. 37, 10, 55, § 149, it designates the region of Arbela. — **II.** A town in Sicily, Sil. 14, 272, where MSS. also give *Arabela*.

† **arbilla**, ae. f., = arvilla, id est pinguedo corporis, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.

1. Arbis, is, f., a town in Gedrosia, on the river Arbis, Plin. 6, 23, 26, § 97.

2. Arbis, is, m., a river rising in Carmania, running through Gedrosia, and emptying into the Persian Gulf, Plin. 6, 24, 28, § 100.

arbitrator, tri, m. [ar = ad (v. ad *in*it.) and bito = eo, orig. one that goes to something in order to see or hear it; hence, a spectator, beholder, hearer, an eye-witness, a witness (class. through all periods; used several times by Plaut., but only twice by Ter.; syn.: testis, spectator, conscius). **I.** In gen.: aequi et iusti hic eritis omnes arbitri, Plaut. Am. prol. 16; mi quidem iam arbitri vicini sunt, meae quid fiat domi, Ita per implevum interprospectant, id. Mil. 2, 2, 3: ne arbitri dicta nostra arbitrari (i. e. speculari, v. arbitrator) queant, id. Capt. 2, 1, 28; so id. ib. 2, 1, 34; id. Cas. 1, 1, 2; 1, 1, 55; id. Mil. 4, 1, 1; id. Merc. 5, 4, 46; id. Poen. 1, 1, 50; 3, 3, 50; id. Trin. 1, 2, 109: aut desine aut cedo quemvis arbitrum, Ter. Ad. 1, 2, 43: quis testis decisionis arbitror? Cic. Fl. 36: ab arbitris remoto loco, id. Verr. 2, 5, 31: remotis arbitris, after the removal of, id. Off. 3, 31, 112: omnibus arbitris procul amotis, Sall. C. 20, 1 Corte: arbitros eiecit, Liv. 1, 41: remotis arbitris, id. 2, 4: sine arbitro, id. 27, 28: absque arbitris, Vulg. Gen. 39, 11: loca abdita et ab arbitris libera, Cic. Att. 15, 16 B; Just. 21, 4: secretorum omnium arbitror, i. e. conscius, Curt. 3, 12, 9: procul est, ait, arbitror omnino, Ov. M. 2, 458 (cf. id. ib. 4, 63: conscius omnis abest). — **II.** Esp. **A.** In judic. lang., i. t., prop. he that is appointed to enquire into a cause (cf. adire liberna, Tac. H. 1, 52, and intervenio) and settle it; hence, an umpire, arbitrator, a judge, in an actio bonae fidei (i. e. who decides acc. to equity, while the *judex* decides acc. to laws), Sen. Ben. 3, 7 (cf. Zimmern, Rechtsgesch. 3 B, § 8; 3 B, § 42; 3 B, § 60 sq., and the jurists there cited). — So in the fragments of the Twelve Tables: **JUDICI ARBITROVE REOVE DIES DIFFUSVS**, ap. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. reus, p. 227 Müll.: **PRÆTOR ARBITROS TRES DATO**, ap. Fest. s. v. vindiciae, p. 376 Müll., and the ancient judicial formulae: **P. J. A. V. P. V. D.**, i. e. **PRÆTOREM JUDICEM ARBITROVQUE POSTULO VTI DET**, Val. Prob. p. 1530 P.: **ibo** ad arbitrum, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 101; so id. ib. 4, 3, 104: Vicini nostri hic ambigunt de finibus: Me cepere arbitrum, Ter. Haaut. 3, 1, 90 (arbitr daturus his, qui de finibus regendis ambigerent, Don.); so, arbitror Nomen de finibus a senatu datus, Cic. Off. 1, 10, 33. — Of the Hebrew judges: subjacebit damno, quantum arbitri judicaverint, Vulg. Exod. 21, 22. — Hence, trop. **A.** Taurus imensus ipse et innumerarum gentium arbitror, that sets boundaries to numerous tribes, Plin. 3, 27, 27, § 97: arbitrum familiae heriscundae postulavit, Cic. Caecin. 7: arbitrum illum adegit (i. e. ad arbitrum illum egit, cf. adigo), id. Off. 3, 16, 66: quis in hanc rem fuit arbitror? id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12. — In the time of Cicero, when, acc. to the Lex Aebutia, the decisions were given in definite formulae of the praetor, the formal distinction between *judex* and *arbitrator* disappeared, Cic. Mur. 12 *fn.* — **B.** Transf. from the sphere of judicial proceedings, a judge, an arbitrator, umpire, in gen.: arbitror inter antiquam Academiam et Zenonem, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 53: *Judicet Dominus, arbitror hujus diei, inter etc.*, Vulg. Jud. 11, 27. — So of Paris: arbitror formae, Ov. H. 16, 69: pugnae, the judge, umpire of the contest, δ βραβεύων, Hor. C. 3, 20, 11: favor arbitror coronae, qui adjuget the prize of victory, Mart. 7, 72, 10. — **C.** He that rules over, governs, or manages something, a lord, ruler, master (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; syn.: rex, dominus):

arbitror imperii (Augustus), Ov. Tr. 5, 2, 47: armorum (Mars), id. F. 3, 73: bibendi, Hor. C. 2, 7, 25 (cf. id. ib. 1, 4, 18: nec regna vini sortiere talis, and in Gr. βασιλεὺς τοῦ συμποσίου): quo (sc. Noto) non arbitror Hadriae Major, who rules over the sea, id. ib. 1, 3, 15: arbitror Eurystheus irae Junonis iniquae, i. e. the executor, fulfiller of her wrath, Ov. H. 9, 45 al. — In prose, Tac. A. 1, 26: regni, id. ib. 13, 14, where Halm reads *arbitrium*: rerum, id. ib. 2, 73: di potentium populorum arbitri, id. ib. 15, 24: (GOVI) REVRM RECTORI FATORVMQVE ARBITRO, Inscr. Orell. 1269 et saep.

arbitrarium, v. arbitrarium.
* **arbitra**, ae. f. [arbitror], a female witness: arbitrae Nox et Diana, Hor. Epod. 5, 50.

* **arbitralis**, e, adj. [id.], of an arbitrator or umpire: iudicatio, Macr. S. 7, 1.

arbitrarius, adv., v. arbitrarius.
arbitrarius, a, um, adj. [arbitror]. **I.** Of arbitration, arbitrating, done by way of arbitration: formula, Gai Inst. 4, 163: actio, Dig. 13, 4, 2; cf. Zimmern, Rechtsgesch. 3 B, §§ 67 and 68. — Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** In Plaut. (with ref. to the distinction in law lang. between certus and arbitrarius: iudicium est pecuniae certae, arbitrium incertae, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4; cf. Zimmern, Rechtsgesch. 3 B, § 57) = incertus, uncertain, not sure: hoc certum est, non arbitrarium, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 216. — **Adv.** **arbitrario**: nunc pol ego perii certo, non arbitrario, there's no mistake about it, Plaut. Poen. 3, 5, 42 (the only adv. of this word in use). — **B.** Depending on the will, arbitrary (cf. precarius, Gell. 18, 10 *fn.*).

arbitratio, onis, f. [arbitror], the judgment, will, = arbitratu, Gell. 13, 20, 19; Imp. Valent. ap. Scriptt. R. Agr. p. 342 Goes.
arbitrator, oris, m. [id.], in late Lat. = arbiter, II. B., a master, ruler, lord: **JVPITER ARBITRATOR**, Inscr. Gud. 7, 5. — Hence a place in the tenth district at Rome is called Pentapylon Jovis arbitratoris, Publ. Victor. Reg. 10.
* **arbitratix**, icis, f. [arbitror], a mistress, female ruler, Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 12 *fn.*

1. arbitratu, a, um, Part. of arbitror.
2. arbitratu, us, m. [arbitror]. **I.** The judgment (as will, not as opinion; accordingly = voluntas, not = sententia), free-will, inclination, pleasure, wish, choice, decision (class.; cf. Gell. 13, 20, 19; hic allegatus et hic arbitratu pro allegatione proque arbitratione dicuntur. Quia ratione servata arbitratu et allegatu meo dicimus, which latter expression is most freq. used): viri boni arbitratu resolvunt, Cato, R. R. 149, 2; so id. ib. 145, 3: arbitratu domini, id. ib. 144, 1: nunc quidem meo arbitratu loquar libere, quae volam et quae lubebit, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 2: Vapulabis meo arbitratu et novorum aedilium, id. Trin. 4, 2, 148; so id. Capt. 3, 1, 35; id. Ep. 5, 2, 22; id. Men. 5, 5, 46; id. Mil. 4, 6, 6; id. Ps. 1, 5, 13: tuus arbitratu sit: comburas, si velis, id. As. 4, 1, 21; so id. Rud. 5, 2, 68: *Er. Agedum, excutendum pallium. St. Tuo arbitratu, id. Aul. 4, 4, 20; id. Am. 3, 2, 50; id. Most. 3, 2, 106; id. Capt. 4, 2, 87; id. Ps. 2, 2, 66; id. Truc. 5, 19: quas (sententias) exposui arbitratu meo, Cic. Lael. 1, 3: ut id meo arbitratu facerem, id. Fin. 1, 21, 72, and id. ib. 4, 1, 2; id. Fam. 7, 1, 5: tuo vero id quidem arbitratu, id. Fin. 1, 8, 28; so id. Brut. 11, 42; Tac. Or. 42 *fn.*: suo arbitratu, Plaut. Men. 1, 1, 15: ejus arbitratu fieri, id. Rud. 4, 3, 96: arbitratu suo, Suet. Tib. 68: *Tr. Quous arbitratu nos vis facere? Gr. Viduli arbitratu, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 63 sq.; 4, 3, 66: senatus arbitratu, Suet. Tib. 34; so id. Aug. 35. — II. Direction, guidance: considerare oportet, cujus arbitratu sit educatus, Cic. Inv. 1, 25; so Inscr. Grut. 185, 2.**

arbitrium (in good MSS. and inserit. sometimes **arbitrarium**), ii, n. [from arbitror, as adulterium from adulter]. **I.** In gen., a coming near, a being present, presence; hence meton. for persons present (only in post-Aug. poets): locus ab omni liber arbitrio, Sen. Hippol. 602, and id. Herc. Oet. 485: divina rerum cura sine arbitrio est,

Auct. Aetnae, 195. — **II.** Esp. **A. 1.** The judgment, decision of an arbitrator (cf. arbitror, II.: arbitrium dicitur sententia, quae ab arbitro statuitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 13 Müll.): aliud est iudicium, aliud arbitrium. Iudicium est pecuniae certae: arbitrium incertae, Cic. Rosc. Com. 4: Q. Scaevola summam vim dicebat esse in omnibus iis arbitriis, in quibus adderetur ex fide bona, id. Off. 3, 17, 70; so, arbitrium rei uxoriae, id. ib. 3, 15; id. Top. 17, 66; cf. Dig. 24, 3, 66 *fn.*; 46, 3, 82 *fn.*; Cic. Rosc. Com. 9: arbitrium pro socio condemnari solerent, id. Quinct. 4, 13 B. and K. (here some consider arbitrium as a gloss, others read *arbitrio, ad arbitrium, ad arbitrum*, and the like; v. Orell. ad h. l.). — **2.** Transf. from the sphere of judic. proceedings, judgment, opinion, decision: arbitrium vestrum, vestra existimatio valebit, Ter. Haaut. prol. 25: cum de te splendida Minos fecerit arbitria, Hor. C. 4, 7, 21: de aliquo arbitria agere, Liv. 24, 45: arbitria belli pacisque agere, id. 44, 15; cf. Tac. A. 12, 60: agere arbitria victoriae, Curt. 6, 1 *fn.*; cf. Gron. Observ. 4, c. 11, p. 427, and Liv. 31, 11; 32, 37. — Trop.: res ab opinionibus arbitrio sejunctae, matters, in which nothing is decided according to mere opinion, Cic. de Or. 1, 23, 108: si volet usus, quem penes arbitrium est et jus et norma loquendi, Hor. A. P. 72; Sen. Clem. 2, 7: arbitrio consilioque uti **arbitro**, to determine by the ear, Gell. 13, 20, 3. — **B. Mastery, dominion, authority, power, will, free-will:** dedunt se in ditionem atque in arbitrium cuncti Thebano populo, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 103 (Fleck., *arbitratum*): esse in pectore nostro quiddam, Cuius ad arbitrium quoque copia materiai Cogitur interdum flecti per membra, per artus, and at whose bidding the accumulated materials must yield obedience in every joint and limb, *Lucr. 2, 281: cuius (Jovis) nutu et arbitrio caelum, terra marique reguntur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 45, 131: ad alicujus arbitrium et nutum totum se fingere et adcommodare, id. Or. 8, 24; id. Verr. 1, 10, 30; 2, 5, 63 *fn.*; so Vulg. Lev. 13, 3; 13, 44: aliquid facere arbitrio suo, Cic. Phil. 6, 2: Mentes ad suum arbitrium movere, id. de Or. 2, 16, 50; so id. Par. 5, 1, *fn.*: quam (pecuniam) sponte et arbitrio cordis sui inferunt, Vulg. 4 Reg. 12, 4: vixit ad aliorum arbitrium, non ad suum, Cic. Mur. 9; so Hor. C. 3, 6, 40; 3, 2, 20; Tac. H. 1, 46; Suet. Caes. 9, 20; id. Aug. 28; id. Tit. 8; id. Galb. 14: in arbitrium vestrum diem constituistis ei, Vulg. Judith, 8, 13: orationem tibi misi: ejus custodiendae et preferendae arbitrium tuum, Cic. Att. 15, 13: munificentiam eorum in se ipsorum arbitrii debent esse, Liv. 37, 52: in arbitrio viri erit, ut faciat sive non faciat, Vulg. Num. 30, 14: tamquam congruere operationem eam: septimum humani sit arbitrii, Plin. 29, 3, 12, § 53; Suet. Tib. 18; id. Claud. 2: mox rei Romanae arbitrium (i. e. imperium, dominion, power) tribus ferme et viginti (annis) obtinuit, Tac. A. 6, 51; so, arbitrium orbis terrarum, Suet. Caes. 7; Nep. Con. 4, 1: hic deus optandi gratum, sed inutile fecit Muneris arbitrium, Ov. M. 11, 101: liberum mortis arbitrium, Suet. Dom. 8; 11; cf. Tac. A. 15, 60. — **C.** Arbitria funeris, the expenses of a funeral (fixed by an arbitrator), Cic. Dom. 37; id. Pis. 9 *fn.*; id. Red. in Sen. 7: cf. Dig. 11, 7, 12, § 6.

arbitro, are, v. arbitror *fn.*
arbitror, are, v. infra; arch. inf. arbitrarier, Plaut. Aul. 4, 1, 21), atus, 1, v. dep. [arbitror]. **I.** In gen., to be a hearer or beholder of something (v. arbitror, 1.), to observe, perceive, hear, etc. (in this sense only ante- and post-class.); dicta alicujus, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 24; id. Aul. 4, 1, 21; App. M. 10, p. 246, 16; 3, p. 138, 23; 7 *in*it.: domus attingue fortunae arbitratu, id. ib. 4, p. 148, 8. — Hence of the mind, to examine, consider, weigh: diligentius carmina Empedoclis, Gell. 4, 11, 10. — **II.** Esp. **A.** T. t. of judic. lang. (cf. arbitror, II.), to make a decision, give judgment or sentence: si in eo, quod utroque praesente arbitratu est, arbitrio paritum non esset, Dig. 4, 8, 44; 6, 1, 35. — Hence, fidem alicui arbitrori, to adjudge, i. e. to give credit to one, to put faith in, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 6, 41. — **Of witnesses**, as t. t., to testify, to declare or announce, give evidence: qui testimonium diceret, ut arbitriari res diceret, etiam quod ipse vidisset, Cic. Ac. 2, 47, 146: qui pri-

mum illud verbum consideratissimum nostrae consuetudinis arbitror, quo nos etiam tunc utimur, cum ea dicimus jurati, quae comperta habemus, quae ipsi vidimus, ex toto testimonio suo sustulit, atque omnia se scire dixit, id. Font. 9: mortuum inde arbitrari, Liv. 3, 13, 3; 4, 40.—**B. 1.** In gen., to be of the opinion, to believe, consider as, = *νομίζω* (most freq. in prose; a favorite word with Cic.): Bene facta male locata male facta arbitror, Enn. ap. Cic. Off. 2, 18, 62: gratum arbitrator esse id a vobis sibi, Plaut. Am. prol. 48: nefas esse arbitrari Gracchos laudare, Cic. Agr. 2, 10: Falsum arbitror radices arborum vetustate minui, Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 130: Justum autem arbitror suscitare vos, Vulg. 2 Pet. 1, 13: scelestissimum te arbitror, Plaut. Am. 2, 1, 2: arbitraris me inimicum tuum, Vulg. Job, 13, 24; ib. Philipp. 3, 8: si hoc minus ad officium tuum pertinere arbitrare, suscipiam partes, quas alienas esse arbitrabar, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 37: ut in ceteris artibus... similiter arbitror in hac ratione dicendi etc., id. de Or. 2, 16, 70; id. Quinct. 34; id. Verr. 2, 169; id. Clu. 17; id. Cat. 1, 17; id. Arch. 30; id. Deiot. 24; id. Mil. 21: tamen, ut arbitror, auctoritate advocatorum adducti in veritate manserunt, id. Clu. 63; so id. Sex. Rosc. 82; id. Imp. Pomp. 58; id. Clu. 176: ut ego arbitror, id. Sest. 16; id. Pis. 68: sicut arbitror, id. Clu. 50: ego quod ad me attinet (itemque arbitror ceteros) idcirco taceo, quod, etc., id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 1: arbitratus id bellum celeriter confici posse, Caes. B. G. 3, 28: Jugurtham esse arbitrati cum magno gaudio obvii procedunt, *thinking it to be Jugurtha*, Sall. J. 69, 1: non satis tuta eadem loca sibi arbitrata, Nep. Alcib. 9, 1; so id. Timoth. 3, 3 al.—**2.** To think, suppose, as opp. to knowing: Arbitror: Certum non scimus, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30: si huic noris satis, Non ita arbitrare, id. And. 5, 4, 12: De Sanumne credis te esse? *Mi. Equidem arbitror*, id. Ad. 4, 7, 30: Quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? Cic. Cat. 1, 1; id. Imp. Pomp. 31: arbitrator se posse fugere, Vulg. Esth. 16, 4; ib. Matt. 10, 34.

Arbitrator, a, m, adj. [arbitro, are: te si arbitrare dignum, Plaut. Ps. 4, 2, 57: Probiores credo arbitratum, id. Stich. 1, 2, 87.—**B.** Arbitror in pass. signif.: continuo arbitretur (i. e. eligatur, quaeratur) uxor filio tuo, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 82: cum ipse praedonum socius arbitratretur, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 41; id. Mur. 16 *Ar.*; id. Att. 1, 11; cf. Zumpt ad Cic. Verr. 1, 1: quaestio in utramque partem a prudentibus viris arbitrata, i. e. iudicata, Gell. 1, 13: sumptus funeris arbitrantur pro facultatibus defuncti, *are estimated*, Dig. 11, 7, 12; so ib. 4, 8, 27; 2, 15, 8: ex scriptis eorum, qui veri arbitrantur, *ἰσολαμβάνονται*, Caes. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.

Arbocāla, ae, f., a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, Liv. 21, 5, 6.

1. arbor (arbōs), Lucr. 1, 774; 6, 786 Lachm.; Ov. M. 2, 212; id. F. 1, 153 (but Merk. *arbor*, in both places); Verg. E. 3, 56; id. G. 2, 57; 2, 81; id. A. 3, 27; 6, 206 Rib. al.: *acc. arboseum*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.), *ōris, f. (m., INTER DVOS ARBORES, Inscr. Lyon, I. 27) [v. arduus]. I. A tree. **A.** In gen.: arbores serere, to plant, Caecil. Stat. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31; Cic. Sen. 17, 59: poni, Verg. G. 2, 278: arbos se sustulit, id. ib. 2, 57: arbores putare, Cato, R. R. 32, 1: arbores frondescere, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 69: arboribus frondes redeunt, Ov. F. 3, 237: arbos silvestris, Verg. E. 3, 70: ramosa, Lucr. 5 [1096]: umbrosa, Verg. G. 2, 66; so Ov. P. 4, 5, 41: ingens, Verg. G. 2, 81: alta, Ov. M. 15, 404: summa, Verg. G. 4, 557; so Ov. M. 12, 15: patula, id. ib. 1, 106: fertilis, Verg. G. 4, 142: in quibus (arboribus) non truncus, non rami, non folia sunt, Cic. de Or. 3, 46, 178: sub ramis arboris altae, Lucr. 2, 30, and Verg. A. 7, 108: arborum rami, Vulg. Sap. 17, 17: arbor nuda sine frondibus, Ov. M. 13, 690; Vulg. Marc. 11, 8: arborum cortices, Vulg. Job, 30, 4: arbores ab radicibus subruere, Caes. B. G. 6, 27; Plin. 16, 31, 56, § 130; Vulg. Matt. 3, 10: quorum (arborum) baca, Cic. Tusc. 1, 14, 31: jacent sua quaeque sub arbore poma, Verg. E. 7, 54; Vulg. Lev. 26, 20: fructus arborum, Quint. 8, 5, 26; Vulg. Sap. 10, 7.—**B.** Spec. with gen. of species: alni, the alder-tree, Varr.*

R. R. 1, 7, 7: fici, the fig-tree, Cic. Fl. 17, 41; Vulg. Matt. 21, 19: arbores ficorum, Col. 11, 2, 59: arbor ficus (nom.). Vulg. Jud. 9, 10: abietis arbores, fir trees, Liv. 24, 3: arbor palmarum, the palm-tree, Suet. Aug. 94: cupressus, the cypress, id. Vesp. 5: arbor sycomorosa, a sycamore, Vulg. Luc. 19, 4; so, arbor morus, ib. ib. 17, 6: arbores olivarum, olive trees, ib. Exod. 27, 20.—**Poet.:** Jovis, the oak-tree, Ov. M. 1, 106: Phoebi, the laurel-tree, id. F. 3, 139 (cf. id. ib. 6, 91: Apollinea laurus): Palladis, the olive-tree, id. A. A. 2, 518: arbor Herculeae, the poplar, Verg. G. 2, 66 (cf.: Arborum genera nummibus suis dicata perpetuo servantur, ut Jovi aesculus, Apollini laurus, Minervae olea, Veneri myrtus, Herculi populus, Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 3; Phaedr. 3, 17) al.—**II. Meton. A. Things made of wood (cf.: Mille sunt usus earum (arborum), sine quibus vita degi non possit. Arbore sulcatus, maria terrasque admovemus; arbore exaedificamus tecta; arborea et simulacra numinum fuerunt etc., Plin. 12, 1, 2, § 5).** **1. A mast.** (a) With mali: adversiveque inligitur arbore mali, Verg. A. 5, 504.—(b) Without mali, Luc. 9, 332; Sil. 3, 129; Paul. Sent. 1, 2, t. 3.—**2. The lever or bar of a press, press-beam,** Cato, R. R. 18, 4; 18, 12; Plin. 18, 31, 74, § 317.—**3. An oar:** centenaque arbore fluctum Verberat adsurgens, Verg. A. 10, 207.—**4. A ship:** Phrixicam petiit Pelias arbor ovem, the ship *Argo*, Ov. H. 12, 8.—**5. The shaft of a javelin, a javelin,** Stat. Th. 12, 769.—**6. Euphemist:** arbor infelix, a gallows, gibbet: caput obnubito, arbori infelici suspendito, Cic. Rab. 4 *fin.*; Liv. 1, 26, 7; cf. Plin. 16, 26, 45, § 108 (Niebuhr, Röm. Gesch. I. § 365, compares the words of the Fries. law: am argen vorden Baum henken; cf. in Engl. to hang on the accursed tree).—**B. The fabulous polypus,** which was fancied to have arms like the branches of a tree: In Gaditano Oceano arbor in tantum vastis dispensa armis, ut fretum nunquam intrasse crederetur, Plin. 9, 4, 3, § 8.

2. Arbor infelix, a town and castle in Rhætia, now Arbon, Tab. Peut.

arborarius, a, um, adj. [arbor] (a technical form of arboreus), of or pertaining to trees, tree: falx, i. e. for pruning trees, Cato, R. R. 10, 3; 31, 4; Varr. R. R. 1, 22, 5: picus, a woodpecker, Plin. 30, 16, 53, § 47: proventus, Sol. 1, 1 and 23.—Hence, **arboraria** (sc. herba), ae, f., the blackberry, as growing on trees, App. Herb. 98.

arborator, *ōris, m. [id.], a pruner of trees (syn. frondator),* Col. 11, 1, 12; Plin. 18, 33, 76, § 330.

*** arboresco**, *ēre, v. incho. [id.], to become a tree, to grow to be a tree,* Plin. 19, 4, 22, § 62.

*** arboretum**, i, n, [id.], i. q. arbutum, but an inferior word, a place grown with trees: arboreta ignobilium verbum est, arbusta celebratius, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 17, 2, 25.

arboreus (arbōrius), Varr. L. L. 5, § 137 Müll.), a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to a tree: frondes arboreae, Ov. M. 1, 632; 4, 637: radix, id. ib. 8, 379: umbra, id. ib. 10, 129: fetus = poma, id. ib. 4, 125; 10, 665; 13, 820; 14, 625; 15, 97: fetus, Verg. G. 1, 55; Col. poet. 10, 401: fruges, Cornif. ap. Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 55: coma, tresses, locks, i. e. leaves, = frondes, Prop. 3, 14, 28: comae, Ov. Am. 2, 10, 36: frondes, id. ib. 3, 5, 7: folia, Plin. 21, 15, 51, § 87: cornua cerorum, branching, Verg. A. 1, 190: telum coruscant, Ingens, arboreum, huge, like a tree, id. ib. 12, 888: Harundini Indicae (est) arborea amplitudo, attains the size of a tree, Plin. 16, 36, 65, § 162.

arbōs, v. arbor *init.*

1. arboscūla, ae, f. *dim.* [from arbor, as majusculus, minusculus, from major, minor]. **I. A small tree, shrub.** **A.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 3, 15; Col. 5, 10, 7; 5, 11, 13; 11, 2, 79.—**B.** Transf., of a tuft of feathers: arboscūla crinita, i. e. the crown on the head of the peacock, Plin. 11, 37, 44, § 121.—**II.** In mechanics, a movable machine for propelling military engines, Gr. ἀναφόρος, Vitruv. 10, 20.

2. Arboscūla, ae, f., the name of a mimic actress in the time of Cicero, Cic. Att. 4, 15; Hor. S. 1, 10, 77.

arbutivus, a, um, adj. [arbutum]

(only in Col.). **I. Planted with trees:** locus, Col. 3, 13, 6.—**II. Bound or fastened to a tree:** vitis, Col. 4, 1, 8; id. Arb. 4, 1, 16, 4: positio, id. 4, 1, 6: arbuti Ammei urna, id. 12, 41, 2: genus musti, id. 12, 41, 1.

*** arbuto**, *āre, v. a. [id.], to plant with trees:* Transpudana Italia, corum, populo, quercu arbutat agros, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 201.

arbutum, i, n, [qs. for arboresum from arbos, as virgultum for virguletum, salicetum for salicetum, etc.], an inferior form is arboretum, q. v., a place where trees are planted (esp. trees, about which the vine was trained), an orchard, plantation, vineyard planted with trees, δένδρον (while vinea was one in which the vine lay upon the earth, or was supported by poles): Jam vincitae vites, jam falcem arbusta reponunt, Verg. G. 2, 416. **I. Lit.:** vinea est prima... septimo silva caedua, octavo arbutum, nono glandaria silva, Cato, R. R. 1, 7: In fundo suum quicquid censerit oportet arbutoque vitem copulari, id. ib. 7, 1; Cic. Sen. 15, 54; Col. 5, 6, 37; 5, 7, 1; id. Arb. 1, 3; 16, 2; Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 207; Pall. Fel. 10, 1; Hor. C. 3, 1, 10; id. S. 1, 7, 29 al.—**II. Transf.** for the most part in the *plur.* collect. for arborea, in the poets, on account of its quantity, arborea: locos, Ingenio arbusta ubi nata sunt, non obsita, Naev. ap. Non. p. 323, 2 (Trag. Rel. p. 10 Rib.): e terraeque exorta repente arbusta salient, trees springing up suddenly from the earth, shot forth, Lucr. 1, 187: florescent tempore certo arbusta, trees blossom at the appointed time, id. 5, 671; so id. 1, 351; 1, 806; 1, 808; 2, 188; 2, 1016; 5, 912; 5, 1378; 6, 141; Verg. E. 1, 40; 2, 13; 4, 2; 5, 64; id. G. 3, 328; id. Copa, 27; id. A. 10, 363; Ov. M. 1, 286; 2, 710 al.—So also perh. in the *sing.* for a single tree: cum me arbustura videre Miconis incidere falce, Verg. E. 3, 10.—In the Vulg. only in *plur.*, and there for rami, boughs, branches: arbusta ejus (vitis) cedros Dei, Psa. 79, 11: Multiplicata sunt arbusta ejus, Ezech. 31, 5; 31, 7; 31, 12.

arbutus, a, um, adj. [arbos, arbor]. **I. Set or planted with trees:** ager, * Cic. Rep. 5, 2: locus, Col. 3, 13, 6; Plin. 10, 29, 41, § 77.—**II. Arbusta vitis for arbustiva, fastened to or trained upon a tree,** Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 207.—* *Comp.*: arbustiores res, trop., firmer, surer, more settled circumstances (the figure drawn from vines, which are supported on trees more firmly than upon frames), Tert. adv. Marc. 2, 29.

arbuteus, a, um, adj. [arbutus], of the arbutus or strawberry-tree: fetus, Ov. M. 1, 104: crates, Verg. G. 1, 166: liber, Stat. Th. 1, 584: virgae, Verg. A. 11, 65.

arbutum (arbitum), Lucr. 5, 941), i, n, [id.], the fruit of the arbutus or strawberry-tree, the wild strawberry. **I. Lit.:** quae nunc hiberno tempore cernis Arbuta puniceo fieri matura colore, Lucr. 5, 941: glandes atque arbusta vel pira lecta (as the food of man in the state of nature; cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 4), id. 5, 963; so Verg. G. 1, 148; 2, 520.—**II. Meton. A.** = arbutus, the arbutus or strawberry-tree: jubeo frondentia capris Arbuta sufficere, i. e. frondes arbuti, that you give the goats a supply of arbutus-shoots, Verg. G. 3, 300; cf. id. E. 3, 82; so id. G. 4, 181.—**B. A tree, in gen.** Rutil. Itin. 1, 31. (The gram. Phocas considers arbuta in the signif. A and B. as heterogen. from arbutus; v. Phoc. Ars, p. 1706 P., p. 338 Lind.)

arbutus, i, f. [kindr. with arbor, since the arbutus was abundant in Italy], the wild strawberry-tree, the arbutus, arbutus: Arbutus unedo, Linn.; Ov. M. 10, 102; cf. Verg. G. 2, 69; Col. 7, 9, 6; 8, 10, 4; Plin. 15, 24, 28, § 99; 23, 8, 79, § 151 al.; its fruit, like that of the oak, was anciently the food of men; cf. arbutum. Under it the goats were fond of grazing: dulcis satumor, depulsis arbutus haedis, etc., Verg. E. 3, 82; so Hor. C. 1, 17, 5; and idle men of reposing: nunc viridi membra sub arbuto Stratus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 21.

arca, ae, f. [arceo: arca et arx quasi res secretae, a quibus omnes arceantur, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 262; v. arceo], a place for keeping any thing, a chest, box. **I. Lit. A.** In gen., arca vestiaria, Cato, R. R. 1, 1, 3: ex illā oleā arcam esse factam eoque

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conditas sortes, Cic. Div. 2, 41, 86; Suet. Tib. 63: arca ingens variorum venenorum plena, id. Calig. 59 al.—Very freq., **B.** Esp., **1.** A box for money, a safe, a coffer, and particularly of the rich, and loculi was their purse, *porte-monnaie*, while sacculus was the pouch of the poor, Juv. 1, 89 sq.; 11, 26; cf. id. 10, 25; 14, 269 Ruperti, and Cat. 13, 8; Varr. L. L. 5, § 182 Müll.: populus me sibilat: at mihi plaudo Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemtor in arcā, Hor. S. 1, 1, 67.—Hence, meton., like our purse, for the money in it: arcae nostrae confidito, *rely upon my purse*, Cic. Att. 1, 9; id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 12; id. Par. 6, 1; Cat. 23, 1; Col. 3, 3, 5; 8, 8, 9; Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 8; Sen. Ep. 26 fin.—Hence, ex arca absolvere aliquem, to pay in cash upon the spot (opp. de mensae scripturā absolvere), Ter. Ad. 2, 4, 13 Don.; cf. id. Phorm. 5, 7, 29 Don., and arcaarius.—And of public money, state treasure, revenues (late Lat.): frumentaria, Dig. 50, 4, 1, § 2: vinaria, Symm. Ep. 10, 42 al.—**2.** A coffin (cf. Smith, Dict. Antiq.), Liv. 40, 29; cf. Plin. 13, 27, § 85; Val. Max. 1, 1: cadavera Conservus vili portanda locabat in arcā, Hor. S. 1, 8, 9; Luc. 8, 736; Dig. 11, 7; Inscr. Orell. 3560, 4429.—**II.** Transf. Of any thing in the form of a box or chest. **A.** Noah's ark (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Gen. 6, 14 sq.; ib. Matt. 24, 38; ib. Heb. 11, 7 al.—**B.** In Jewish antiq., the Ark of the Covenant (eccl. Lat.): arca foederis, Vulg. Deut. 10, 8: arca foederis Domini, ib. Num. 10, 33: arca testimonii, ib. Exod. 26, 34: arca testamenti, ib. Heb. 9, 4: arca testamenti Dei, ib. Jer. 3, 16: arca Domini, ib. Jos. 4, 4: arca Dei, ib. 1 Reg. 11, 17; and absol.: arca, ib. Exod. 30, 6; ib. Deut. 10, 5.—**C.** A small, close prison, a cell: (Servi) in arcas conicitur, ne quis cum fests colloqui possit, Cic. Mil. 22 fin.; cf. Isid. p. 264 Müll.—**D.** In mechanics, the water-box of a hydraulic machine, Vitruv. 10, 13.—**E.** A water-cistern, a reservoir, Vitruv. 6, 3.—**F.** A quadrangular landmark; cf. Scriptt. Agrim. pp. 119, 222, 223, 271 Goes.

ARCADÉS, v. ARCAES II.

1. Arcadia, ae, f., = Ἀρκάδια, a mountainous province in the centre of the Peloponnesus, the Greek Switzerland, Plin. 4, 6, 10, § 20; Verg. E. 4, 58; Ov. M. 2, 405; 9, 192 al.—Hence, deriv. **A. Arcadicus**, a, um, adj., = Ἀρκάδικος, Arcadian: asiurus, Plaut. As. 2, 2, 67; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14; cf. Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 167; Pers. 3, 9.—Arcadius juvenis for a simpton (since the Arcadians, as mostly mountaineers, were considered as a simple, uncultivated people), Juv. 7, 160.—**B. Arcadius**, a, um, adj., = Ἀρκάδιος, Arcadian: Arcadius sus, the Arcadian boar, * Lucr. 5, 25: dea, i. e. Carmenta, who came from Arcadia to Italy, Ov. F. 1, 462: virgo, i. e. the nymph Arethusa, id. Am. 3, 6, 30: deus, i. e. Pan, Prop. 1, 18, 20: rupes, id. 1, 1, 14: agri, id. 3, 24, 29: sidus, i. e. the Great Bear, Sen. Oedip. 476: virga, the wand of Mercury (who was born upon the Arcadian mountain Cylene, and worshipped there), Stat. Th. 2, 70: galerus, the helmet of Mercury, id. ib. 7, 39.

2. Arcadia, ae, f., a town in Crete, Sen. Q. N. 3, 11, 4; Plin. 31, 4, 30, § 53.

† **Arcae**, arum, f., a Volscian town between Arpinum and Fabrateria, now Arce, Inscr. Orell. 149; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 676.

arcāno, adv., v. arcanus fin.

Arcānum, v. 2. Arcanus, B.

1. arcānus, a, um, adj. [v. arceo], orig. shut up, closed; hence, trop. **I.** That keeps a secret, trusty: dixisti arcāno satis, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 155: petiit, ut aliquem ex arcānis mitteret, Plin. 7, 52, 53, § 178.—Hence, poet., of the night: omnia arcāna nocte petita, in silent night, or night that keeps secrets, Ov. H. 9, 40; Stat. S. 1, 3, 71.—**II.** Hidden, concealed, secret, private (class., although very rare in Cic.): at quicum joca, serena, ut dicitur, quicum arcāna, quicum occulta omnia, Cic. Fin. 2, 26, 85: consilia, Liv. 35, 18; so Hor. C. 3, 21, 15: secretae et arcānae opes, Plin. Pan. 34, 3: fontis arcāni aqua, Tac. A. 2, 54: libidines, Suet. Tib. 43 al.: littera celatos arcāna fatabitur ignes, Ov. 1, 9, 516: sensus, Verg. A. 4, 422 al.—Esp. in the lang. of religion, of things sacred and incommunicable: ARCANAE VRBIS PRAESIDIA, Inscr. Orell. 2494: audivit arcāna verba, quae non licet homini loqui,

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Vulg. 2 Cor. 12, 4; and of secret, mysterious usages: sacra, Ov. M. 10, 436: arcana cum fiunt sacra, Hor. Epod. 5, 52; so Stat. S. 3, 4, 92; Sil. 2, 427; Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 402; and by poet. license transf. to the deity presiding over such mysteries: qui Cereris sacrum Volvigit arcānae, Hor. C. 3, 2, 27.—Hence, subst.: **arcānum**, i, n., a secret. **A.** In gen.: nox arcānis fidissima, Ov. M. 7, 192: arcāni Fides prodiga, Hor. C. 1, 18, 16: si quid unquam arcāni sanctive ad silendum in curia fuerit, Liv. 23, 22, 9: arcana regum, Curt. 4, 6, 5: revelare arcana, Vulg. Prov. 11, 13: denudare arcana amici, ib. Eccli. 27, 17.—**B.** Spec., a sacred secret, a mystery: fatorum arcana, Ov. M. 2, 639; so Verg. A. 7, 123: Pythagorae arcana, Hor. Epod. 15, 21; cf. Jovis arcana, the secret decrees of, id. C. 1, 28, 9: deorum arcānum proferre, Plin. Pan. 23, 5: arcana quaedam, secret rites (of the diviners), Vulg. Exod. 7, 11: violabant arcānum meum, my secret place, sanctuary, ib. Ezech. 7, 22 et saep.—**Adv.**: **arcānō** (cf. Charis. pp. 173 and 179 P.), in secret, privately: arcāno tibi ego hinc dico, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 117: hunc (librum) lege arcāno convivis tuis, Cic. Att. 16, 3 (cf. Charis. l. c.): arcāno cum paucis familiaribus suis colloquitur, Caes. B. C. 1, 19.—* Comp.: arcānius judicare aliquid de aliquā re, Col. 3, 2 fin.—Sup. not used.

2. Arcānus, a, um, adj. [Arcae], of or pertaining to Arca; hence, subst. **A. Arcāni**, arum, m., the inhabitants of Arca, Inscr. Orell. 4007.—**B. Arcānum**, i, n., a villa of Q. Cicero, in the neighborhood of Arca, Cic. Att. 5, 1; id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1 al.

arcārius, a, um, adj. [arca, i. B.], of or pertaining to a money-box or ready money: nomina, Gai. Inst. 1, 3, § 131 Goes.—Hence, **arcārius**, i, m., a treasurer (late Lat.): arcarii gazae tuae, Vulg. Esth. 3, 9: arcarius civitatis, ib. Rom. 16, 23; Dig. 40, 5, 41.—Also, a controller of public revenues, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 43.

Arcās, iūdis, m., = Ἀρκάς. **I.** Son of Jupiter and Callisto, the progenitor of the Arcadians, after his death placed as a constellation (Aretophylax) in heaven, Ov. F. 1, 470; 2, 190; id. M. 2, 468; 2, 497; Hyg. Fab. 176; and Astr. 2, 4 (cf. Apollod. 3, 8, 2).

II. An Arcadian; plur. Arcades, um, m. (acc. Gr. Arcades, Verg. A. 10, 397), = Ἀρκάδες, the Arcadians. **A.** As the most ancient men, Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154; Ov. F. 2, 289 al.—**B.** As skilled in pastoral music: Tamen cantabitis, Arcades, inquit, Montibus haec vestris: soli cantare periti, Arcades, Verg. E. 10, 31: Arcades ambo, Et cantare pares et respondere parati, id. ib. 7, 4 (cf. id. ib. 4, 58 sq.; Theocr. 22, 157; Polyb. 4, 20).—Hence, Arcas, G. Κατ' ἔθρον. **1.** Mercury, who was said to have been born on the Arcadian mountain Cylene (cf. I. Arcadia, B.), Mart. 9, 35, 6; Luc. 9, 661; Stat. S. 1, 107.—**2.** Parthenopeus, the son of Atlanta from Arcadia, Stat. Th. 8, 745; 12, 805.—**3.** Tyrannus, i. e. Lycaon, grand-father of Arcas (a poet. prolepsis), Ov. M. 1, 218.—**4.** Bipennifer, i. e. Arcanus, Ov. M. 8, 391.—**III. Adj.** = Arcadius, Arcadian, Verg. A. 12, 518; Mart. 5, 65, 2; Stat. S. 5, 2, 123; id. Th. 7, 94; Sil. 6, 636.

* **arcātūra**, ae, f. [arca] = arca, II. F., a square landmark of surveyors, Cassiod. Var. 3, 52.

arcebio, i, n., a plant, usu. called onochilos or anchusa, a kind of ox-tongue; cf. Plin. 22, 21, 25, § 11.

arcella, ae, f. dim. [arca; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.]; among surveyors, a square landmark (cf. arca, II. F., and arcatura), Front. Colon. pp. 119, 260, 308 Goes.

* **arcellae vites**, a species of the vine, now unknown, Col. 3, 21, 3.

† **arcellula**, ae, f., doub. dim. [arcella, from arca], a very little box, Diom. p. 313 P.

arceo, cui. etum (arceitum, acc. to Prisc. p. 1265 P.) [cf. ἀρκέω = to keep off, to suffice; ἀρκος = sufficient, safe; arx = a stronghold; arca = a strong-box, chest; ἀλᾶλκην = to keep off; ἀλκή = defence, strength, Curt.]. **I.** To shut up, to enclose. **A.** Lit.: arcere est continere, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.: alyus arceit et continet quod recipit, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: orbis caelestis arcens

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et continens ceteros, id. Rep. 6, 17: nos flamma arcemus, dirigitus, avertimus, id. N. D. 2, 60, 152: hos quidem ut fanulos vinculis prope ac custodia arcemus, shut in, confine, id. Tusc. 2, 21, 48 (cf. Doed. Syn. II. p. 426).—**B.** Trop.: videbam audaciam tam immanem non posse arceri otii finibus, Cic. Har. Resp. 3.—Also, to keep in order: arcendae familiae gratia, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. noverca, p. 175 Müll.—**II.** To keep or hold off, to prevent from approaching, to keep at a distance: arcere prohibere est, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.; constr. absol. aliquem, with ab, the simple abl., poet. also with dat. (a) Absol. aliquem: ille tenet et scit ut hostium copia, tu ut aquae pluviae arceatur, Cic. Mur. 9, 22; so aquam pluviam, aquas pluvias arcere, Cic. Top. 10, 43; and Dig. 39, 3: platanus solem arceat, Plin. 12, 1, 5, § 11: somnos ducere et arceret, Ov. M. 2, 735: Odi profanum vulgus et arceo, Hor. C. 3, 1, 1.—With an abstr. object: transitum hostis, to arrest, hinder, Liv. 26, 41.—Poet. and in post-Aug. prose, with inf. as object, to hinder, prevent: quae (dicta) clamor ad aures Arcuit ire meas, Ov. M. 12, 427: plagamque sedere Cedendo arcebat, id. ib. 3, 89; so id. P. 3, 3, 56; Stat. S. 2, 1, 34; id. Th. 1, 455; Sen. Hippol. 805; Sil. 13, 341 al.; Tac. A. 3, 72.—And without object: arcuit Omnipotens, Ov. M. 2, 505.—(β) With ab: tu, Jupiter, hunc a tuis aris ceterisque templis arcebis, Cic. Cat. 1, 13 fin.: homines ab injuria, etc., id. Leg. 1, 14: haec aetas a libidinibus arcenda est, id. Off. 1, 34, 122: homines ab improbitate, id. Par. 3, 2, 23: famulas a limine templi, Ov. F. 6, 482: aliquem ab amplexu, id. M. 9, 751: ignavum, fucos, pecus a praesepibus arcent, Verg. G. 4, 168.—(γ) With the simple abl. (not with persons): primordia gentali concilio arceri tempore iniquo, Lucr. 1, 183: illum ut hostem arceat Gallia, Cic. Phil. 5, 13 fin.: te dominus illis sedibus arcebit, id. ib. 2, 40 fin.; so id. Tusc. 1, 37, 89: Virginiam matronae sacris arcerant, Liv. 10, 23: aliquem aditu, id. 42, 6; so Suet. Ner. 46; Luc. 10, 499: aqua atque igni arcebat, Tac. A. 3, 23; so id. ib. 3, 50 (cf. aqua, i. B. 3.) al.: arceor aris, Ov. M. 6, 209: patriis penatibus, id. ib. 9, 446 al.: aliquem funesto veterno, i. e. to protect, guard, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 10: classes aquilonibus, id. A. P. 64 et saep.—(δ) With dat., to keep off something from: oestrum pecori, Verg. G. 3, 155 (cf.: Solstitium pecori defendite, id. E. 7, 47: mortem fratri depulit, Ov. H. 14, 130; and the Gr. ἀμύνειν νηοῖσι θεοῖσι πύθ, Hom. Il. 9, 435; 9, 347; v. also Rudd. II. p. 150).

arcera, ae, f. [arca, Curt.], a covered carriage for sick persons: quod ex tabulis vehiculum erat factum ut arca, arcera dicitur, Varr. L. L. 5, § 140 Müll.; Gell. 20, 1, 29; Non. p. 65, 26. So in the laws of the XII. Tables, Fragm. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 25; Varr. ap. Non. l. l. Acc. to Nonius ib. this word was found also in Cicero. At a later period the litter (lectica, sella) came into use, and hence arcera disappeared from the language.

Arcésilas, ae (Arcésilaus, i, Gell. 3, 5), m. (acc. Arcesilam, Cic. Ac. 2, 24, 76: Arcesilan, Mel. 1, 18, 1), = Ἀρκείλας (acc). **I.** Arcesilas (mostly in this form), a Greek philosopher of Pitane, a pupil of Polemon, and founder of the Middle Academy, Cic. de Or. 3, 18, 67; id. Ac. 1, 12, 45; 2, 24, 76; id. Fin. 5, 31, 94; Sen. Ben. 2, 10; Pers. 3, 79 (cf. Diog. Laert. 4, 28).—**II.** Arcésilaus, a sculptor of the first century B.C., Plin. 35, 12, 45, § 155.—**III.** Arcésilaus, an encaustic painter of Paros, Plin. 35, 11, 38, § 122.—**IV.** Arcésilas, a painter, son of Tisicrates, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 146.

Arcésius, ii, m., = Ἀρκείσιος, son of Jupiter, father of Laertes, and grandfather of Ulysses, Ov. M. 13, 144.

* **arcessitio**, ōnis, f. [arcesso], a calling, summons: dies propriae arcessionis, i. e. the day of death, Cypr. de Mortal. estr.

arcessitor, oris, m. [id.], one that calls or fetches another (perh. only in the two foll. exs.): nemo arcessitor ex proximo, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 45.—Hence, in judic. lang. an accuser, Amm. 29, 1, 44.

1. arcessitus, a, um, Part. of arcesso.

2. arcessitus, ōis, m. [arcesso], a calling, summons (very rare; only in abl. sing.): tuo arcessitu venio huc, Plaut. Stich. 2, 3, 3:

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om ad eum ipsius rogatu accessitque venissit. *Cic. N. D. 1. 6, 15; Ann. 31. 10.

arcesso (and **accesso**), *vi*, *itum*, 3, *n. a.* (*inf.* arcessire and accessiri, like lacessiri instead of lacessi, freq. and in the best class writers, though the MSS. and edit. vary very much; cf. Struve, p. 198.—The form arcesso, used freq. by Sall., has been unjustly repudiated; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 281 sq.; Kritz ad Sall. C. 40, 6, and the grammarians cited by both; Dietsch, Sall. II. p. 145; Rib. prol. in Verg. p. 388) [causat. from accedo; cf. incesso from incedo; ar=ad]. **I.** Lit., to cause any one to come, to call, send for, invite, summon, fetch (while accio designates merely the calling, without indicating the coming of the person called, Doed. Syn. III. p. 288). **A.** In gen.: aliquem ad aliquem, Plaut. Cas. 3, 2, 1: Blespharomem arcessat, qui nobiscum prandeat, id. Am. 3, 2, 70: quaeso, hominem ut jubeas arcessi, id. Capt. 5, 1, 29; so id. Bacch. 2, 3, 120; 4, 6, 26; id. Truc. 1, 2, 28; so, arcessiturus, id. Cas. 3, 2, 23; 3, 4, 11: arcessitum, id. Rud. 4, 4, 12: jussit me ad se accersier, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 4 Benti, where Fleck reads arcessier: obstetricem arcesse, id. Ad. 3, 2, 56; so id. ib. 5, 7, 6; and id. Eun. 3, 5, 44 al.: cum ab aratro arcessabantur, qui consules fierent, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18: sacra ab exteris nationibus ascitata atque arcessita, id. Verr. 2, 4, 51 *fin.*; so id. ib. 5, 18: ejus librum arcessivi, id. Att. 16, 11: ex continenti alios (fabros) accersiri jubet, Caes. B. C. 5, 11 Dinter: Gabinium arcessi, Sall. C. 40, 6; so id. ib. 52, 24; 60, 4: cunctos senatorii ordinis accersiri jubet, id. J. 69, 4; so id. ib. 113, 4: Agrippam ad se arcessi jussit, Nep. Att. 21, 4: Pisonem arcessi jubet, Tac. H. 1, 14 al.: placere patrem arcessiri, Liv. 3, 45: aliquem ab Epidaurio Romano arcessendum, id. 10, 47: Ilynum huc arcessite, Ov. M. 6, 652; so id. ib. 15, 640; Hor. S. 2, 3, 261: sin melius quid (sc. vini) habes, arcesse, order it, let it be brought, id. Ep. 1, 5, 5 al.—Trop.: Illic homo a me sibi malam rem arcessit jumento suo, prov., this man brings misfortunes upon his own head, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 171: quies molli strato arcessita, Liv. 21, 4; so, somnum medicamentis, Cels. 3, 18: gloriam ex periculo, Curt. 8, 13 *fin.* al.—**B.** Esp. in judic. lang., to summon, arraign one, before a court of justice; hence, in gen., to accuse, inform against; constr. aliquem aliquis rei: ut hunc hoc judicio arcesseret, Cic. Fl. 6; so id. Rab. Perd. 9: ne quem unquam innocentem judicio capitis arcessas, ut accuse of a capital crime, id. Off. 2, 14, 51: aliquem capitis, id. Deiot. II: pecunia captae, Sall. J. 32, 1: majestatis, Tac. A. 2, 50: tumultus hostilis, id. ib. 4, 29: veneni crimine, Suet. Tib. 53; also absol.: arcessiri statim ac mori jussus est, id. Claud. 37.—Trop.: inscitiae, Nigid. ap. Gell. 19, 14.—**II.** Transf. to mental objects, to bring, fetch, seek, or derive a subject, thought, quality, etc.: a capite quod velimus, Cic. de Or. 2, 27, 117; so id. Top. 9: translationes orationi splendoris aliquid arcessunt, id. de Or. 3, 38, 156: ex medio res arcessere, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 168: longe arcessere fabulas coepi, to fetch from far, Petr. 37.—Hence, arcessitius (in opp. to that which comes of itself, and is therefore natural), *far-fetched, forced, unnatural* (syn. durus): cavendum est, ne arcessitum dictum putetur, that an expression may not appear forced, *far-fetched*, Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256: frigidi et arcessiti joci, Suet. Claud. 21: in Lysia nihil est inane, nihil arcessitum, Quint. 10, 1, 78; cf. id. 2, 4, 3; 9, 3, 74; 12, 10, 40 al.

† **arceuthinus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀρκεῦθινος, of the juniper-tree: ligna, Vulg. Par. 2, 2, 8.

Archaeópolis, *is, f.*, = Ἀρχαιοπόλις, a town in Lydia, Plin. 5, 29, 31, § 117.

† **archangelus**, i, m., = ἀρχάγγελος, an archangel (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. I Thess. 4, 15; ib. Judas, 9; Hier. Ruf. 1, 6; Tert. adv. Val. 19.

† **arché**, *es, f.*, = ἀρχή (beginning). **I.** One of the *Eons* of Valentinus, Tert. adv. Val. 35.—**II.** **Arché**, one of the four muses; a daughter of the younger Jupiter, Cic. N. D. 3, 21, 54.

Archéläus, i, m., = Ἀρχέλαος. **I.** A philosopher of Miletus, pupil of Anaxagoras,

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and teacher of Socrates, Cic. Tusc. 5, 4, 10.—**II.** A king of Macedonia, son of Perdicaea, and friend of Euripides, Cic. Tusc. 5, 12, 34; Just. 7, 4; Gell. 15, 20, 0.—**III.** A king of Cappadocia, in the time of Tiberius, and author of a work, Περὶ Λόβου, Plin. 37, 3, 11, § 46; cf. Tac. A. 2, 42; Suet. Tib. 37 *fin.*—**IV.** A general of Mithridates, Gell. 15, 1, 4 sq.—**V.** His son, the rival of King Ptolemy Auletes of Egypt, slain by Gabinius, Cic. Rab. Post. 8.

† **archēsta**, ae, m., = ἀρχεῖστής, a keeper of the archives, a recorder, Dig. 50, 4, 18, § 10.

† **archētypus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀρχέτυπος, that was first made, original (very rare): archetypus servare Cleanthas, i. e. the original statues of Cleanthes, Jul. 2, 7. So Martial calls the original MSS. of his epigrams, archetypae nugae, 7, 11, and in jest, friends that cost nothing, archetypus amici, 12, 69.—Hence, *subst.*: **archētypum**, i, n., an original, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 8; so Plin. Ep. 5, 10; Macr. S. 7, 14.

archēzōstis, *is, f.*, the bryony, also called ampeloleuce: Bryonia alba, Linn.; Plin. 23, 1, 16, § 21.

Archias, ae, m., = Ἀρχίας. **I.** Aulus Licinius, a Greek poet of Antiochia, who became distinguished by Cicero's defence of him; v. Cic. Or. pro Archia.—**II.** A cabinet-maker; hence, **Archiacus**, a, um: lecti, a couch made by Archias, and from the context, a plain couch, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 1.

† **archiatria**, ae, f., = ἀρχιατρία, the rank of chief physician, Cod. Th. 13, 3, 8.

† **archiātrus** (-ōs), i, m., = ἀρχιατρός; in the time of the emperors, the chief physician, who was at the same time physician in ordinary to the emperor, Cod. Th. 12, 13; Inscr. Orell. 3994; 4017; 4226 al.

† **archibūculus** (-būcōl-), i, m., = ἀρχι-βουκόλος, a chief priest of Bacchus, Inscr. Orell. 2335; 2351; 2352.

† **archidiāconus**, i, m., = ἀρχιδιάκονος, an archdeacon, Hier. ad Pam. Ep. 61, 4; Sid. Ep. 4, 25.

† **archiepiscōpus**, i, m., = ἀρχιεπίσκοπος, an archbishop, Cod. Just. 1, 1, 7.

† **archiereus**, i, m., = ἀρχιερεῖς, a chief priest, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28 *fin.*; so Inscr. Orell. 2160; 2543; 2627.

† **archierosyna**, ae, f., = ἀρχιερωσύνη, the chief priest's office, Cod. Th. 12, 1, 112.

archigallus, i, m., = ἀρχιγαλλός (cf. Gallus), a chief priest of Cybele, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 70; Tert. Apol. 25; Inscr. Orell. 2320 sq. al.

archigērōn, ontis, m., = ἀρχιγερών, chief of the old men, a title under the emperors, Cod. Th. 14, 27, 1.

† **archigubernus**, i, m., = ἀρχιγυβερνός, chief pilot or helmsman, Dig. 36, 1, 46; Inscr. Orell. 3634.

Archilōchus, i, m., = Ἀρχιλόχος, a Greek poet of Paros, who, acc. to Cic. Tusc. I, 1, 3, lived in the age of Romulus; but, acc. to Nep. ap. Gell. 17, 21, 8, was a contemporary of Tullus Hostilius; he was the originator of iambic verse, and the author of very bitter satires, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 23 sq.; id. A. P. 79; cf. Quint. 10, 1, 60.—Hence, **Archilōchius**, a, um, *adj.*, Archilochian: metrum, Diom. p. 509 sq. P.; Serv. Centim. p. 1819 sq. P.; also an appel. for severe, bitter, acrimonious: edicta, Cic. Att. 2, 21.

† **archimāginus**, i, m., = ἀρχιμάγειρος, a chief cook, Jul. 9, 109.

† **archimandrita**, ae, m., = ἀρχιμανδριτής, a chief or principal of monks, an abbot, Sid. Ep. 8, 14.

Archimēdes, *is* (gen. Archimedi, Cic. Rep. 1, 14, 21; 1, 14, 22; cf. Schneid. Gr. II. 163 sq.; Ridd. I. p. 58, n. 71; Neue. Forment. I. p. 333; acc. Archimeden, Cic. Verr. 4, 58, 131; Liv. 25, 31, 9; Archimeden, Cic. Tusc. 5, 23, 64; Neue. Forment. I. p. 309 sq.), m., = Ἀρχιμήδης, a celebrated mathematician of Syracuse, who, with his burning-glasses, set fire to the ships of the Roman besiegers of his native city, Liv. 24, 34; Cic. Tusc. 1, 25, 63; id. Fin. 5, 19, 50; his monument, before unknown, was discovered by Cicero, id. Tusc. 5, 23.—Hence, **Archimēdeus** or **-ius**, a, um, *adj.*, Archimedean: ma-

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nus, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 191: Ioculus, Mara Viet. p. 2547 P.

† **archimimus**, i, m., = ἀρχιμῖμος, chief mimic actor or pantomime, *Suet. Vesp. 19; so Inscr. Orell. 2625.—Hence, fem. **ARCHIMIMA**, ae, chief mimic actress, Inscr. Orell. 4760.

† **archipirata**, ae, m., = ἀρχιπειρατής, a leader of pirates, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 40; so id. Verr. 2, 5, 25; 2, 5, 29; Liv. 37, 11.

† **archipresbyter**, eri, m., = ἀρχιπρεσβύτερος, the chief of the presbyteri, arch-priest, Hier. Ep. 4 ad Rustic.

archi-sacerdos, ōtis, m. [vox hybrida], chief priest, Ven. Carn. 3, 13, 1.

archisynagōgus, i, m., = ἀρχισυναγωγός, the priest that was chief ruler of the synagogue, Vulg. Marc. 5, 22; ib. Luc. 13, 14; ib. Act. 18, 8 al.; Lampr. Alex. Sev. 28 *fin.*; Cod. Th. 16, 8, 13 al.

architecta, ae, f., v. architectus, I. B. **architecton**, v. architectus, II.

† **architectōnicē**, es, f., = ἀρχιτεκτονική (sc. τέχνη), the art of building, architecture, Quint. 2, 21, 8.

† **architectōnicus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἀρχιτεκτονικός, relating to architecture: rationes, Vitr. 9, 4.

architector, ātus, āri, v. dep. [architectus]. **I.** Lit., to build, construct, make (rare): situm loci ejusdem ad sumum arbitrium fabricari et architectari, Praef. ad Her. 3, 19, 32: Olympium, Vitr. 7, praef. 17: cardines, id. 9, 4.—**II.** Trop., to devise, invent, procure: voluptates, Cic. Fin. 2, 16, 52 (cf. id. ib. 1, 10, 32: Epicurus architectus beatae vitae).

Pass.: Aedes Martis architectata ab Hermodoro Salamino, ἀρχιτεκτονευσθεῖσα, Nep. ap. Frisc. p. 792 P.

architectura, ae, f. [id.], the art of building, architecture, = ἀρχιτεκτονία. **I.** Lit., *Cic. Off. 1, 42, 151; Vitr. 1, 1; 1, 3.—**II.** Trop., of historical representation: Specus ipsa quā concameratur architecturā! Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 82.

† **architectus**, i, m., = ἀρχιτέκτων (the usual form, while † **architecton**, ōtis, is rare). **I.** Form architectus. **A.** A master-builder, architect: fabri architectae, Plaut. Mil. 3, 3, 45: Philo architectus, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62; so id. Fam. 9, 2; Vitr. 1, 1; Plin. 34, 14, 42, § 148; Vulg. Eccl. 38, 28; ib. Isa. 3, 3; ib. 2 Macc. 2, 30: ut sapiens architectus, ib. 1 Cor. 3, 10 al.—**B.** Trop., an inventor, deviser, contriver, author, maker: bene factis Juppiter architectus, Plaut. Am. prol. 45 (= auctor atque opifex, Lambin.); inventor veritatis et quasi architectus beatae vitae Epicurus, Cic. Fin. 1, 2, 102 (cf. id. ib. 2, 16, 52: architectari voluptates); princeps atque architectus sceleris, id. Clu. 22: Stoici architecti paene verborum, id. Brut. 31, 118.—Hence, **architecta**, ae, f., a female architect: natura architecta vis, Plin. 10, 71, 91, § 196.—**II.** Form architecton. **A.** A master-builder, architect, etc.: nam sibi laudavisse hasce ait architectonem, Nescio quem, esse aedificatas has sane bene, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 78; Sen. Ep. 90; Sol. 32 *fin.*—**B.** Trop., a master in cunning, a crafty man: me quoque dolis jam superat architectonem, Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 150.

† **Architis**, idis, f., the name of Venus among the Assyrians, acc. to Macr. S. 1, 21.

archi-triclinius, i, m. [vox hybrida; triclinium], = tricliniarcha, one that presides at the table, the master of a feast, Vulg. Joan. 2, 8; 2, 9 bis.

† **archium** or **archivum**, i, n., = ἀρχεῖον, the archives (post-class.), Dig. 48, 19, 9, § 6; Mel. 3, 8 *fin.*: antiquissimarum gentium archiva, Tert. Apol. 19; so id. adv. Marc. 4, 7.

† **archōn**, ōntis, m., = ἀρχων (a ruler), the highest magistrate at Athens after the abrogation of royal authority, an archon, *Cic. Fat. 9, 19; cf. Vell. 1, 2 and 8.

Archytas, ae, m. (nom. Archytā, Sid. Carn. 2, 176) = Ἀρχύτας, a Pythagorean philosopher of Tarentum, and friend of Plato, Cic. Tusc. 4, 36, 78; 5, 23, 64; id. Sen. 12, 41; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; Vitr. 7, praef. 14 and 9; Hor. C. I. 28, 2; Col. 1, 1, 7; Gell. 10, 12.

arcifinālis, e. or **arcifinius**, a,

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um, *adj.* [arceo-finis]; among surveyors, *agri, lands received in possession and built upon by victors after expelling the previous owners* (whence the term), Sic. Fl. p. 3; Front. p. 38; Hyg. Lim. p. 160. Defined otherwise by Isid. Orig. 15, 13.

† **arcion**, *i. n.*, = ἀρκίον, a plant (in pure Lat., persollata), Plin. 25, 9, 66, § 113.

* **Arcti-potens**, *entis, adj.* [arcus]. *skillful with the bow, a skillful archer*, an epithet of Apollo, Val. Fl. 5, 17.

† **arcirma** (this is the correct read, not **arcuma**), *ae, f.* [arcaria], a kind of small carriage, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.

Arcti-tenens (in MSS. also **arquité-nens**, like **arqus** for **arcus**, *quur* for *cur*, etc.), *entis, adj.* [arcus-teneo], carrying a bow, *bow-bearing*, in imitation of the Gr. Ἄρκτοφάρος. **I.** A poet. epithet of Apollo and of Diana; cf. Apollon. Naev. Bell. Pun. ap. Macr. S. 6, 5 (p. 14 Vahl); Ov. M. 1, 441 (cf. Hor. C. S. 61; Phoebus fulgens decorus arcu); id. ib. 6, 265; plus Arctitenens, Verg. A. 3, 75 (Apollinem dicit, Serv.); Arctitenens dea, Att. ap. Non. p. 341, 25; Arctitenens Diana et Apollo, Arn. 1, p. 20. — **II.** As a constellation, the *Archer*, Cic. Arat. Phaen. 405 B. and K.

arctē (correctly, **artē**), *adv.*, v. artus *fin.*

† **arcticus**, *a, um, adj.*, = ἀρκτικός (pertaining to the constellation of the Bear, ἄρκτος; hence), *northern, arctic*: circulus, Hyg. Astr. 1, 6.

† **arction**, *i. n.*, = ἀρκτίον, a plant, also called arcturus, Plin. 27, 5, 16, § 33.

arcto, v. arto *init.*

† **Arctophylax**, *ācis, m.*, = Ἄρκτοφύλαξ, the *Bear-keeper, a constellation*, usu. called *Bootes*, Cic. Arat. Phaen. 394 B. and K.; id. N. D. 2, 42, 109 (as transl. from Arat. 92); so Luc. 8, 180.

arctophyllum, v. caerefolium.

arctos (*nom.* arctos, Verg. G. 1, 246; *acc.* arcton, Ov. M. 2, 132; 13, 293; id. F. 2, 192; Verg. G. 1, 138; arctum, Cic. N. D. 2, 42, 109 (in verse); *nom. plur.* arctos (as in Ter. Adelphoe for Adelphei), Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 108, and Arat. Phaen. 441 B. and K.; C. German. Arat. 25 and 63); *i. f.* (cf. Rudd. 1, p. 27; Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 650 sq.; 129; 131) = ἄρκτος. **I.** *i. l. i.*, the *Great and the Lesser Bear* (Ursa Major et Minor; *syn.*: ursa, plaustrum, Septentrio), a double constellation (hence, *gemmae*, Ov. M. 3, 45; Prop. 3, 15, 25) in the vicinity of the north pole; cf. Hyg. Astr. 2, 1 sq. Among the poets, on account of its place in the north, *gehdae arcti*, Ov. M. 4, 625; Verg. A. 6, 16; cf. Hor. C. 1, 26, 3; and since it never sets to our hemisphere, *immunis aequoris*, Ov. M. 13, 293; *aequoris expertis*, id. ib. 13, 727; *metuens aequore lingu*, Verg. G. 1, 246 (an imitation of the Homeric: ἄμωρος λοετρίων Ἄρκταίοιο, Il. 18, 489; Od. 5, 275; cf. also Arat. Phaen. 48; Ἄρκτοι κτανέον πεφυλαγμένα Ἄρκταίοιο). — **II.** *Metaph.* **A.** The *north pole*, Ov. M. 2, 132. — **B.** The *night* (cf. luna), Prop. 3, 15, 25. — **C.** The *people dwelling in the north*, Luc. 3, 74; post *domitas Arctos*, Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 246; id. VI. Cons. Hon. 336. — **D.** The *north wind*, Hor. C. 2, 15, 16.

† **arctous**, *a, um, adj.*, = ἀρκτικός, *prop.*, pertaining to arctos (q. v.); hence, *poet., northern* (*syn.*: arcticus, aquilonius, Borealis), Mart. 5, 68; 10, 6, 2; Luc. 1, 53; 10, 250; Sen. Oedip. 604; id. Herc. Oct. 1566.

† **arcturus**, *i. m.*, = ἀρκτούρος. **I.** As a star. **A.** The *brightest star in Bootes, whose rising and setting was supposed to portend tempestuous weather* (Plaut. Rud. prol. 71); stella micans radiis, Arcturus, Cic. Arat. 99; id. N. D. 2, 42, 110 (as a transl. of Arat. 95); cf. Hyg. Fab. 130; id. Astr. 2, 4; Verg. A. 1, 744; Vulg. Job. 9, 6; 37, 9; ib. Amos. 5, 8; introduced in Plaut. Rud. as Prologus — Transf. **B.** The *whole constellation* (*syn.*: Bootes, Arctophylax), Verg. G. 1, 204 Voss. — **C.** The *rising of Arcturus*, Verg. G. 1, 68. — **II.** A *plant*, v. arction.

1. arcus, *a, um, f.* v. arcus.

2. arcus, *i. m.*, v. arcus.

arcuarius, *a, um, adj.* [arcus], pertaining to the bow: fabricae, Veg. Mil. 2, 11. — Hence, *subst.*: **arcuarius**, *ii, m.*, a maker of bows, Dig. 50, 6, 6.

ARCU

* **arcuātilis**, *e, adj.* [arcus], *bow-formed*: campus, Sid. Ep. 2, 2; cf. arcuatim.

arcuātīm, *adv.* [id.], in the form of a bow (perh. only in the foll. exs.): millepeda animal multis pedibus arcuatim repens, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 136; sanguis arcuatim fluens, Fest. s. v. Tullios, p. 352 Müll.

* **arcuatio**, *onis, f.* [id.], an arch (only in Front.), Aquaed. 18; 121.

arcuātus, *a, um*. **I.** Part. of arcuo. — **II.** = arcuatus, q. v.

arcu-ballista (better than **balista**), *ae, f.* [arcus], a ballista furnished with a bow; only Veg. Mil. 2, 15; 4, 22.

* **arcuballistarius** (**balist-**), *ii, m.* [arcuballista], he that shoots with an arcuballista, Veg. Mil. 4, 21.

† **arcubii**, *ōrum, m.*: qui excubabant in arce [ar = ad, and cubo], Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.; cf. Doed. Syn. II. p. 162.

arcūla, *ae, f. dim.* [arca], a small chest or box, a casket, etc. **I.** For unguents, ornaments, etc. **A.** A small perfume-box, a jewel-casket, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 91; arculae muliebres, Cic. Off. 2, 7, 25. — Hence, trop. of rhetor. ornament: omnes (Isocratis) discipulorum arculae, Cic. Att. 2, 1. — **B.** A small money-box or casket: arcula plena aranearum, Afran. ap. Fest. s. v. tanne, p. 154 (cf. Cat. 13, 8; Plenus sacculus est aranearum). — **II.** The wind-box of an organ, Vitruv. 10, 13. — **III.** Arcula dicebatur avis, quae in auspiciis utebatur aliquid fieri, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

* **arcularius**, *ii, m.* [arcula] one that makes little boxes or jewel-caskets, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 45.

† **arculata**, *ōrum, n.* [Arculus], sacrificial cakes made of flour, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

† **arculum**, *i, n. dim.* [arcus], a roll or hoop placed upon the head for the purpose of carrying the vessels at public sacrifices, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

† **arculus**, *i, m.* [arca], the god of chests, coffers, etc., Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

† **arcuma**, *ae, v.* arcirma.

arcuo, *avi, ātum, i, v. a.* [arcus], to make in the form of a bow, to bend or curve like a bow (not before the Ang. per.): curru arcuato vehi, i. e. covered, Liv. 1, 21: opus, Plin. Ep. 10, 46, 2; (millepeda) quae non arcuatur, does not bend itself in the form of a bow, Plin. 29, 6, 39, § 137 (cf. arcuatim); Ov. M. 11, 590.

arcus, *ūs, m.* (the orthography, **arqus** (cf. arcuatus), is freq. in MSS., like **quum** for **quum**, **quur** for **cur**, etc.; cf. Freund ad Cic. Mil. p. 31 sq. Thus Charis. p. 92 P. upon Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51, reads arcuis; Prisc. p. 712 P. arci; and Non. p. 425, 5, upon Lucr. 6, 526, arqui; but the distinction which the latter gram. points out (arcus suspensus fornix appellatur; arqus non nisi qui in caelo apparet, quam Irim poëtae dixerunt) does not seem to be well founded. — *Abstr. plur.* never found; acc. to the gram., Don. p. 1751, Dion. p. 285, Prisc. p. 779, Rhem. Palaem. p. 1371 P. al. it was arcubus; so Vulg. 2 Esdr. 4, 13; cf. Rudd. 1, p. 104, n. 48. — *Gen. sing.* arqui, Lucr. 6, 526 Lachm., and Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51 B. and K. — *Dat.* arcu, Sil. 4, 18. — *Nom. plur.* arcuvvs, Corp. Inscr. V. 85; Inscr. Henz. 5313; arci, Varr. ap. Non. p. 77, 12. — *Acc.* arcos, Corp. Inscr. II. 3420. — *Fem.*, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 712 P.; cf. id. 658 P.; and Serv. ad Verg. 6, 610, says that Catull and others used it as *fem.*; v. Neue, Formenl. I. p. 679) [cf. Sanscr. aralas = bent, the bent arm, aralanis = Gr. ἄλωνα; Lat. ulna; Germ. Elbogen; Engl. elbow. Curt.], prop. something bent; hence, **I.** A bow (*syn.* cornu). **A.** For shooting: intendit crinitus Apollo Arcum auratum, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 54 Müll.); arcus intentus in aliquem, Cic. Sest. 7: haec cernens arcum intendebat Apollo Desuper, Verg. A. 8, 704; 9, 665; so Vulg. Psa. 10, 3; 36, 14: arcum tendere, ib. 3 Reg. 22, 34; ib. 4 Reg. 9, 24: adductus, Verg. A. 5, 507; remissus, Hor. C. 3, 27, 67: arcum dirigere in aliquem, Pers. 3, 60: quom arcum et pharetram mi et sagittas sumpsero, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 98; so, arcum sinitare, Vulg. Hab. 3, 9 et saep. — **B.** The rainbow (fully: pluvius arcus, v. infra, II.), Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 712 P. (Ann. v. 393 Vahl.): Tum color in nigris existit

ARDE

nubibus arqui, * Lucr. 6, 526 Lachm.: arcus ipse ex nubibus efficitur quodam modo coloratis, Cic. N. D. 3, 20, 51: ceu nubibus arcus Mille jactis variis adverso sole coloris, Verg. A. 3, 88 Rub.; so Ov. M. 6, 63; 11, 632; 14, 838: pluvius describitur arcus, Hor. A. P. 18; Liv. 30, 2; 41, 21; Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 353; Sen. Q. N. 1, 5 and 6: arcum meum ponam in nubibus, Vulg. Gen. 9, 13 sq. (in Vulg. Apoc. 4, 3; 10, 1, 118, q. v.) al. — **C.** A bow or arch building, a vault, arch, triumphal arch, etc.: efficiens humilem lapidum compagibus arcum, Ov. M. 3, 30; 3, 160; Juv. 3, 11; Suet. Ner. 25: marmoreo arcus, id. Claud. 1; so id. ib. 11; id. Dom. 13; cf. Plin. Pan. 59, 2 Schwarz. — **II.** Transf. **A.** Poet. or in post-Aug. prose, any thing arched or curved like a bow; of the breaking of waves: niger arcus aquarum, Ov. M. 11, 568. — Of the windings of a serpent: immensus saltu sinuatur in arcus, Ov. M. 3, 42. — Of a curve in flight: dea se paribus per caelum sustulit alis Ingentemque fugā secuit sub nubibus arcum, Verg. A. 5, 658. — Of the curving or bendings of a bay: sinus curvos faucibus in arcus, Ov. M. 11, 229 (cf. inque sinus scindit sese unda reductos, Verg. A. 1, 161). — Of a harbor: Portus ab Euro ductu curvatus in arcum, Verg. A. 3, 533. — Of boughs of trees, Verg. G. 2, 26 et saep. — Of the back of a chair, Tac. A. 15, 57. — **B.** The mathematical arc, Sen. Q. N. 1, 10; Col. 5, 2, 9. — Hence, of the five parallel circles of the globe which bound the zones (or perhaps rather, the zones themselves): via quinque per arcus, Ov. M. 2, 129.

1. ardea, *ae, f.* [kindred with the Gr. ἄρδιος and ῥαδιός; cf. the Sanscr. rud = sonare], a heron (in Pliny usu. ardeola, q. v.), Verg. G. 1, 364.

2. Ardea, *ae, f.* [v. arduus], = Ἄρδέα, the capital of the Rutuli, six leagues south of Rome; acc. to the myth, it was burned by Aeneas, and from its ashes the heron (ardea) was produced, Ov. M. 14, 673; Verg. A. 7, 411; cf. Serv. ad h. l.; Mann. Ital. I. 617; Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 296-312. — Hence, Derivv., **A. Ardeas**, *ētis, adj.* (old *nom.* Ardeatis, like Arpinatis, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 629 P.), of or belonging to Ardea, Ardean: in agro Ardeati, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 47; Ardeas templum, Plin. 35, 10, 37, § 115. — Hence, in the plur.: **Ardeates**, *ium, m.*, the inhabitants of Ardea, Liv. 5, 44; 4, 7. — **B. Ardeatinus**, *a, um, adj.* (rare for Ardeas), Ardean: praedium, Nep. Att. 14, 3 (Halm, Arretinum); absol. in Ardeatino (sc. agro), Sen. Ep. 105.

Ardeatis, *is, adj.*, v. Ardea.

ardelio, *onis, m.* [ardeo], prop. a zealous person; hence, in a bad sense, a busybody, a meddler, = πολυπράγμων, Phaedr. 2, 5, 1 sq.; cf. the epigrams of Mart. 2, 7; 4, 79.

ardens, *entis, P. a.*, from ardeo.

ardenter, *adv.*, v. ardeo *fin.*

ardeo, *rsi, rsum, 2, v. n.* (perf. subj. ARDV-ERINT, Imper. Fratr. Arval. of the time of the emperor Alexander Severus in Inscr. Orell. 961) [cf. Sanscr. ghar = to shine, Sonne foll. by Curt.], to take fire, to kindle; hence, **I.** Lit., to be on fire, to burn, blaze (*syn.*: ardesco, exardeo, flagro, incendior, uror): Nam multis succensa locis ardent sola terrae, for the soil is on fire in different places, Lucr. 2, 592: tecta ardentia, id. 3, 1064: Ultimus ardebit, quem etc., i. e. His home will burn last, whom etc., Juv. 3, 201: ardente domo, Tac. A. 15, 50 *fin.*: radi ardentis, Lucr. 6, 618: circumstant cum ardentibus taedis, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89 (Trag. v. 51 Vahl): caput arsisse Servio Tullio dormienti, Cic. Div. 1, 53, 121: vis ardens fulminis, Lucr. 6, 145: Praeneste ardentis lapides caelo decidisse, Liv. 22, 1: rogam parari Vidit et arsurus supremis ignibus artus, Ov. M. 2, 620; 2, 245; 14, 747: arsurae comae, Verg. A. 11, 77: videbat quod rubus arderet, Vulg. Exod. 3, 2; ib. Deut. 5, 23; ib. Joan. 15, 6. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Of the eyes, to flash, glow, sparkle, shine (*syn.*: fulgeo, inarlesco, mico): ardent oculi, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 62; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 66; 2, 5, 62; cf. oculi ejus (erant) ut lampas ardens, Vulg. Dan. 10, 6. — **B.** Poet., transf. to color, to sparkle, glisten, glitter, dazzle: Tyrio ardebat murice laena, Verg. A. 4, 262: campi armis sublimibus ardent, id. ib. 11, 602. — **C.** In gen., of any passionate emo-

tion or excitement, to burn, glow, be inflamed, usu. with *abl.* (dolore, irā, studio, invidia, etc.), but often without an *abl.*; to be strongly affected, esp. with love; to be inflamed, burn, glow, to blaze, be on fire, be consumed, etc. (syn.: ardesco, exardeo, furo). (a) With *abl.*: quippe patencia cum totiens ardentia morbis Lumina versarent oculorum, expertia somno, they rolled around the open eyeballs glowing with heat, Lucr. 6, 1180: In fluvios partim gelidos ardentia morbo Membra dabant, their limbs burning with the heat of fever, id. 6, 1172: ardere flagitio, Plaut. Cas. 5, 3, 1: amore, Ter. Eun. 1, 1, 27; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 47: iracundiā, Ter. Ad. 3, 2, 12: curā, Varr. R. R. 3, 17, 9: dolore et irā, Cic. Att. 2, 19: cupiditate, id. Pis. 24: studio et amore, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2: desiderio, id. Mil. 15; id. Tusc. 4, 17, 37: podagrae doloribus, to be tormented with, id. Fin. 5, 31, 94: furore, Liv. 2, 29 *fin.* et saep.: cum arderet Syria bello, Cic. Att. 5, 6; id. Fam. 4, 1; Liv. 28, 24 *fin.* al. — (β) Without an *abl.*: ipse ardere videris, Cic. de Or. 2, 45, 188 (iucens esse, B. and K.); cf. Quint. 11, 3, 145: omnium animi ad ulciscendum ardeant, were fired, eager, Caes. B. G. 6, 34: Ardet, Ov. M. 6, 609: ultro implacabilis ardet, Verg. A. 12, 3: ardet in arma, id. ib. 12, 71; so, in caedem, Tac. H. 1, 43. — Poet. with *inf.* as object (cf. *infra*): to desire ardently to do a thing: ruere ardet utroque, Ov. M. 5, 166: Ardet abire fugā dulcisque relinquere terras, Verg. A. 4, 281; 11, 895; Val. Fl. 6, 45. — Esp., to burn with love (syn. uror): ex aequo captis ardebant mentibus ambo, Ov. M. 4, 62: deus arsit in illa, id. ib. 8, 50 (cf.: laborantes in uno Penelope vitreamque Circean, Hor. C. 1, 17, 19): arsit Virgine raptā, Hor. C. 2, 4, 7; cf. id. ib. 3, 9, 6; and with *acc.* of the object loved (as supra, in constr. with the *inf.*): formosum pastor Corydon ardebat Alexin, Corydon had a burning passion for, etc., Verg. E. 2, 1: comptos arsit adulteri Crines, Hor. C. 4, 9, 13: delphini pueros miris et humanis modis arserunt, Gell. 6, 8; cf. Arusian. Mess. p. 209 Lind. — *Pass.* arsus, roast, Plin. Val. 2, 9. — **ardens**, entis, *P. a.*, prop. on fire, burning: hence, glowing, fiery, ardent, hot, etc., lit. and trop. **A.** Lit.: sol ardentissimus, Tubero ap. Gell. 6, 4, 3: ardentissimum tempus, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 123: Austri ardentis, id. 12, 19, 42, § 93: quinta (zona) ardet ardentior illis, hotter, Ov. M. 1, 46: ardens Africa, Luc. 9, 729. — **B.** Trop. **1.** Of the eyes: oculi, glowing, Verg. G. 4, 451. — **2.** Of color: ardentissimus color, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 16: apes ardentis auro, glowing, glittering as with gold, Verg. G. 4, 99: so id. A. 10, 262. — **3.** Of wounds, burning, smarting: ardentis morsu premore dolorem, with burning bite, Lucr. 3, 663. — **4.** Of wine, strong, fiery: ardentis Falerni Pocula, Hor. C. 2, 11, 19; cf. Mart. 9, 7, 45. — **5.** Of passion or strong feeling, burning, glowing, eager, impatient, ardent: avaritia ardens, Cic. Fin. 3, 11, 56: mortem ardentiore studio petere, id. ib. 2, 19, 61: ardentis in eum litteras ad me misi, id. Att. 14, 10 *fin.*: ardentissimus dux, Flor. 4, 2, 42; 1, 8, 2: ardentissimus amor, Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 2: studia, Ov. M. 1, 199: Nonne cor nostrum ardens erat in nobis, Vulg. Luc. 24, 32: furor, ib. Isa. 30, 27: miserere ardentis (sc. amore), Ov. M. 14, 691. — Poet. with *gen.*: ardens caedis, Stat. Th. 1, 662. — In Cic. freq. of passionate, excited discourse: nec umquam is qui audiret, incenderetur, nisi ardens ad eum perveniret oratio, Cic. Or. 38, 132: verbum, id. ib. 8, 27 (cf. id. Brut. 24 *fin.*): nisi ipse (orator) inflammatus ad eam (mentem) et ardens accesserit, id. de Or. 2, 45, 190: orator gravis, acer, ardens, id. Or. 28, 99 al. — **Adv. ardentem**, only trop., in a burning, fiery, eager, passionate manner, ardently, eagerly, passionately: ardentem aliquid cupere, Cic. Tusc. 4, 17, 39; Plin. Ep. 2, 7, 6. — **Comp.**: ardentulus sitire, to have a more burning thirst, Cic. Tusc. 5, 6, 16: ardentulus diligere, Plin. Ep. 7, 20, 7; id. Pan. 85, 7: ardentulus amare, Suet. Call. 25. — **Sup.**: ardentissimus diligere, Plin. Ep. 6, 4, 3; Suet. Dom. 22.

ardēola, ae, *f. dim.* [ardea], a little heron, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164; 11, 37, 52, § 140.

ardescō, arsi, 3, *v. inch.* [ardeo], to take

fire, to kindle, to be inflamed (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose; not in Cic.; while exardescō is very freq.), lit. and trop. **I.** Lit.: ut omnia motu Percalēfacta vides ardescere, Lucr. 6, 178: ardescunt caelestia templa, id. 6, 670: ne longus ardesceret axis, Ov. M. 1, 255; Plin. 37, 3, 12, § 51. — **II.** Trop. to gleam, glitter. **A.** Of rays of light: fulmineis ardescunt ignibus undae, Ov. M. 11, 523. — **B.** Of the gleaming of a sword: pugionem in mucronem ardescere jussit, Tac. A. 15, 54. — **C.** Most freq. of the passions, to be inflamed, become more intense, increase in violence: ardescere dirā cupidine, Lucr. 4, 1090; so id. 5, 897: in iras, Ov. M. 5, 41 (cf. Verg. A. 7, 445: exarsit in iras, and Luc. 3, 134: accensus in iram): in nuptias incestas, Tac. A. 11, 25: ardescit tuendo, Verg. A. 1, 713: stimulo ardescit, Plin. 8, 45, 70, § 181: quibus haec rabies auctoribus arsit, Luc. 5, 359. — So, *absol.*: fremitus ardescit equorum, Verg. A. 11, 607: ardescite pugna, Tac. H. 5, 18: in labiis ejus ignis ardescit, *Vulg. Prov. 16, 27.

* **ardifētus**, a, um, *adj.* [ardeo-fetus], pregnant with flame; poet. of a torch: lampas, Varr. ap. Non. p. 243, 25; cf. id. ib. p. 312, 6.

ardor, oris, *m.* [ardeo], a flame, fire, heat, burning heat, lit. and trop. **I.** Lit.: solis ardor, Lucr. 2, 212: exortus est sol cum ardore, Vulg. Jac. 1, 11: ignium, Lucr. 5, 587: ignis, Vulg. 2 Pet. 3, 12: flammaram, Lucr. 5, 1093: flamma, id. 5, 1099 al.: visas ab occidente faeces ardoremque caeli, Cic. Cat. 3, 8: ardor caelestis, qui aether vel caelum nominatur, id. N. D. 2, 15, 41: ardore deflagare, id. Ac. 2, 37, 119: ardores corporum in morbis, Plin. 14, 16, 18, § 99: Visitabo vos in egestate et ardore, with burning fever, Vulg. Lev. 26, 16 al. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Of the flashing fire of the eyes, brightness, brilliancy: fervescit et ex oculis micat acerbis ardor, and fire gleams forth from the keen eyes, Lucr. 3, 289: ille imperatorius ardor oculorum, Cic. Balb. 21, and id. N. D. 2, 42, 107. — Of the external appearance in gen.: in te ardor voltuum atque motuum, Cic. Div. 1, 37, 80: oris, animation, Vell. 2, 35. — **B.** Of the passions or feelings, heat, ardor, glow, impatience, eagerness, ardent desire: Sive voluptas est sive est contrarius ardor, i. e. dolor, some tormenting pain, Lucr. 3, 251: cupiditatum ardore restincto, Cic. Fin. 1, 13, 43: ardor mentis ad gloriam, id. Cael. 31: quem ardorem studii censetis fuisse in Archimede, qui etc., id. Fin. 5, 19, 50: ardor animi non semper adest, isque cum consedit, id. Brut. 24, 93: vultus ardore animi micans, Liv. 6, 13: ardorem compescere, Tac. Agr. 8; Liv. 8, 16. — Transf. from the combatants to the weapons: tantus fuit ardor armorum, Liv. 22, 5: Ardorem cupiens dissimulare meum, glowing love, Tib. 4, 12, 6; so Ov. M. 7, 76. — With *obj. gen.*: at te ejusdem virginis ardor Perdidit, Ov. M. 9, 101; 9, 140: Hor. Epod. 11, 27 al. — And meton., the object of ardent affection, love, flame: tu primus et ultimus illi Ardor eris, Ov. M. 14, 683.

Ardēnna, ae (Ardenna, Ven. Fort. Carn. 7, 4), *f.* [v. arduus; cf. Welsh ardh, to raise up], the forest covered mountains in Gaul, now Ardennes, Caes. B. G. 5, 3; 6, 29 Herz.; Tac. A. 3, 42; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 203. * **arduitas**, atis, *f.* [arduus], steepness: montium arduitas, Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 3.

ardus, a, um, *adj.* v. aridus.

arduus, a, um, *adj.* [akin to ἀρδῶν, ἀρῶω = to water, to cherish; ἀλδαίνω = to make grow; ἀλδήειν = growing; also, altus, q. v.; 1. ad-oleo, ad-olesco; related to arbor, arbutus as ἐρῦθρός, Germ. roth, Engl. red, is related to rüber; Ardea was perh. so called from its lofty situation; cf. Arduenna], high, elevated, lofty, steep (syn.: altus, celsus, sublimis). **I.** Lit.: Pergama ardua, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2: aether, Ov. M. 1, 151: sidera, id. ib. 1, 730: cedrus, id. Am. 1, 14, 12: cervix equi, Hor. S. 1, 2, 89: et campo sese arduus infert (Turnus), Verg. A. 9, 53. — Also in prose in Gell.: superclia, i. e. proudly elevated, Gell. 4, 1, 1: confragosa atque arduus clivus, steep, Varr. R. R. 1, 18, 4: ascensus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 23: arduus ac difficilis ascensus, Liv. 25, 13: ardua et aspera et confragosa via, id. 44, 3: via alta atque ardua, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37: mons, Ov. M. 1, 316: Tmolus, id. ib. 11, 150 al. — Hence, *subst.*: **arduum**, i, n., a

steep place, a steep: Ardua dum metuunt, amittunt vera via, Lucr. 1, 659: in ardua montis Ite, Ov. M. 8, 692: ardua terrarum, Verg. A. 5, 695: per arduum scandere, Hor. C. 2, 19, 21: in arduo, Tac. A. 2, 47: in arduis ponet nidum suum, Vulg. Job. 39, 27: ardua Alpium, Tac. H. 4, 70: castellorum, id. A. 11, 9: ingressi sunt ardua, Vulg. Jer. 4, 20. — **II.** Trop. **A.** That is difficult to reach or attain, difficult, laborious, hard, arduous: magnum opus omnino et arduum conarum, Cic. Or. 10, 33: rerum arduarum ac difficilium perpessio, id. Inv. 2, 54; so id. Leg. 1, 13: id arduum factu erat, Liv. 8, 16; Tac. A. 4, 4: victoria, Ov. M. 14, 453: virtus, Hor. C. 3, 24, 44: nil mortalibus arduum est, id. ib. 1, 3, 37. — *Subst.*: nec fuit in arduo societas, Tac. A. 12, 15. — **B.** Troublesome, unpleasant: in primis arduum videtur res gestas scribere, Sall. C. 3, 2, upon which Gellius remarks: Arduum Sallustius non pro difficili tantum, sed pro eo quoque ponit, quod Graeci χαλεπὸν appellant: quod est (cum difficile tum molestum quoque et incommodum et intractabile, Gell. 4, 15: quain arduum onus, Tac. A. 1, 11. — **C.** Of fortune, difficult, adverse, inauspicious: aequum memento rebus in arduis Servare mentem, in adversity, Hor. C. 2, 3, 1.

* **Comp.** arduior: iter longius arduisque erat, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 600 P. — *Sup.* arduissimus: asperrimo atque arduissimo aditu, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 600 P.; cf.: assiduus, egregius, industrius, perpetuus, and Rudd. I. p. 180, n. 58. — *Adv.* not used.

are, v. arefacio.

area (in inscriptions freq. ARIA, Inscr. Orell. 4130, etc.), ae, *f.* [some comp. ἐραζε = on the ground; Germ. Erde; Engl. earth, hearth; others, as Varro and Festus, connected it with areo, as if pr. *terra land*, as terra may be connected with torreo; so Bopp and Curt.], a piece of level ground, a vacant place, esp. in the town (syn.: plantities, aequor): in urbe loca pura areae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 38 Müll.: area proprie dicitur locus vacuus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll.: locus sine aedificio in urbe area; rure autem ager appellatur, Dig. 50, 16, 211. **I.** Lit., ground for a house, a building-spot: si Potentiae domo quaerenda est area primum, Hor. Ep. 1, 10, 13: arearum electio, Vitruv. 1, 7, 1: pontifices si sustulerint religionem, aream praecuram habebimus, Cic. Att. 4, 1 *fin.*; Liv. 4, 16; 1, 55; Suet. Vesp. 8; Dig. 7, 4, 10 al. — **II.** Transf. **A.** A vacant space around or in a house, a court (syn. spatium): reseditus in area domus, Plin. Ep. 6, 20, 4; so id. ib. 7, 27, 10; Vulg. 3 Reg. 22, 10; Dig. 43, 22, 1; 8, 2, 1 al. — **B.** An open space for games, an open play-ground (syn.: campus, curriculum), Hor. C. 1, 9, 18. — Hence, in gen., a field for effort, etc. (syn.: campus, locus, q. v.), Ov. Am. 3, 1, 26, and trop.: area scelerum, i. e. where vices have full scope, Cic. Att. 9, 18. — Also, a race-ground, Ov. F. 4, 10 (cf. id. ib. 2, 360); and trop., the course of life: vitae tribus areis peractis (i. e. pueritia, juventute, senectute), Mart. 10, 24. — **C.** A threshing-floor (among the ancients, an open space in the vicinity of the house). **1.** Lit.: neque in segetibus neque in areis neque in horreis, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 8; Hor. C. 1, 1, 10; id. S. 1, 1, 45; Tib. 1, 5, 22; Vulg. Gen. 50, 10; ib. Isa. 21, 10. Its construction may be learned from Cato, R. R. 91 and 129; Varr. R. R. 1, 51; Verg. G. 1, 178 sqq. Voss; Col. 5, 1, 4; 5, 2, 20; and Pall. 1, 36 al. — **2.** Trop., of the body of Christians, as subject to separation, judgment (ecccl. Lat.), Vulg. Matt. 3, 12; Aug. Ver. Rel. 5. — **D.** The halo around the sun or moon: tales splendoris Graeci areas (i. e. ἄλῶνας) vocaverunt, Sen. Q. N. 1, 2. — **E.** A bed or border in a garden, Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll.; Col. 11, 3; Plin. 19, 4, 20, § 60; Pall. 1, 34. — **F.** A fowling-ground, Plaut. As. 1, 3, 64: aedes nobis area est; auceps sum ego, id. ib. 1, 3, 67. — **G.** A burying-ground, church-yard, Tert. ad Scap. 3. — **H.** A bald spot upon the head, baldness, Cels. 6, 4; Mart. 5, 50.

* **arealis**, e, *adj.* [area], of or pertaining to a threshing-floor: cribrum, Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 166.

Arēatae, arum, *m.* a Sarmatian tribe, also called Arraei, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41.

Arētaens, a, um, *adj.* [from ἄρῆ, acc. to O. T. Gen. 10, 10, an Assyrio Baby-

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Ionian town; cf. Amm. 23, 21]. *Babylonian*: campi, Tib. 4, 1, 142 (al. Arecece).

arē-fācio (contr. **arfācio**, Cato, R. R. 69; per anastrophe, **facio are**, Lucr. 6, 962; cf. Rudd. II, p. 392), feci, factum, 3, v. a. [areo], *to make dry, to dry up* (ante-class. and post-Aug.; syn.: sicco, exsicco, coquo, uro), Cato, R. R. 69: principio terram sol excoquit et facit are, *Lucr. 6, 962; Varr. L. L. 5, § 38 Müll.; Vitruv. 2, 1; Vulg. Job, 15, 30; ib. Jac. 1, 11. — **Pass.**: arecteri in furno, Plin. 32, 7, 26, § 32: caulis arefactus, id. 13, 22, 43, § 125; so id. 34, 13, 35, § 133; Cels. 5, 27, n. 7; *Suet. Vesp. 5: arefacta est terra, Vulg. Gen. 8, 14: ficulnea, ib. Mat. 21, 19. — **II.** Trop. (eccl. Lat.), *to wither up, break down*: gentem superbam arefecit Deus, Vulg. Eccl. 10, 18: arefacient animam suam, ib. ib. 14, 9.

Arēlas, atis (**Arēlate**, es, Suet. Tib. 4; Aus. Clar. Urb. 8), *f.* = Ἀρέλαται or Ἀρέλατοι, a town in Southern Gaul, on the eastern branch of the Rhone, now Arles, Caes. B. C. 1, 36; cf. Mann. Gall. 96. — Hence, **Arēlatensis**, *ae, adj.*, **Arēlatian**: ager, Plin. 10, 42, 57, § 116; plur., **Arēlatenses**, ium, *m.*, the inhabitants of Arēlas, Dig. 32, 2, 34.

Arēmōricae, v. Armoricae.
arēna, *ae, f.*, v. harena.
arēnāceus, a, um, *adj.*, v. harenaceus.

Arēnācum (**Arēnātium**, Tab. Peut.; **Harenātium**, Itin. Anton.), *i, n.*, a town in Gallia Belgica, now *Arth* or *Arth*, near Herwen, Tac. H. 5, 20 sq.; cf. Ukert, Gall. p. 581.

arēnārius, a, um, *adj.*, v. harenarius.
arēnatio, ōnis, *f.*, v. harenatio.
arēnatus, a, um, *adj.*, v. harenatus.
arēni-fōdina, *ae, f.*, v. harenifodina.

arēni-vāgus, a, um, *adj.*, v. harenivagus.
arēnosus, a, um, *adj.*, v. harenosus.
arēns, entis, *P. a.*, from areo.
arēnula, *ae, f.*, v. harenula.
arēo, *ere, v. n.* [akin to ardere], *to be dry* (not in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: ubi (amura) arebit, Cato, R. R. 76; 69: uti, quom exvissem ex aqua, arerem tamen, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 50; 2, 7, 18: (tellus) succis aret ademus, Ov. M. 2, 211; so id. ib. 15, 268. — **II.** Trop. of things, *to be dried up or withered*: arentibus siti faucibus, Liv. 44, 38; so Sen. Ben. 3, 8: fauces arent, Ov. M. 6, 355: aret ager, Verg. E. 7, 57: pars, super quam non plui, aruit, Vulg. Amos, 4, 7: omnia ligna agri aruerunt, ib. Joel, 1, 12; ib. Marc. 11, 21; ib. Apoc. 14, 15. — Rarely of persons, *to languish from thirst*: in mediā Tantalus aret aqua, Ov. A. A. 2, 690; so, Sic aret meditis tacti vulgator in undis, id. Am. 3, 7, 51.

— Hence, **arēns**, entis, *P. a.* **I.** Lit., *dry, arid, parched*: saxa, Ov. M. 13, 691: arens alveus (fluminis), Vulg. Jos. 3, 17: arva, Verg. G. 1, 110: rosae, id. ib. 4, 268; id. A. 3, 350: harenae, Hor. C. 3, 4, 31: cetera (loca) abrupta aut arentia, *Tac. A. 15, 42. — **II.** Trop., *languishing or fainting from thirst, thirsty*: trepidisque arentia venis Ora patent, Ov. M. 7, 556; 14, 277: faux, Hor. Epod. 14, 4. — Poet. as an epithet of thirst itself: sitis, Ov. H. 4, 174; Sen. Thyest. 5 (cf.: sitis arida, Lucr. 6, 1175; Ov. M. 11, 129).

arēola (**ari-**), *ae, f. dim.* [area]. **I.** (After area, l.) *A small, open place*: quae cenatio areolam aspiciat, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 21: **ARIOLA**, Inscr. Grut. 584, 4. — **II.** (After area, II. E.) *A small garden-bed, garden, or cultivated place*, Col. 10, 362; 11, 2, 30: areolae aromatum, Vulg. Cant. 5, 13; 6, 1; ib. Ezech. 17, 7.

† **Areopagites**, *ae, m.*, = Ἀρειοπαγίτης, an *Areopagite*, a member of the court of the Areopagus at Athens (v. Areopagus), Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 19 Müll. (Trag. v. 190 Vahl); Varr. L. L. 1, 1: Cic. Phil. 5, 5, 14; id. Balb. 12 *fin.*; id. Off. 1, 22, 75; id. Div. 1, 25, 54; Vulg. Act. 17, 34; Macr. S. 7, 1. — Hence, † **Areopagiticus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀρειοπαγίτης, of or pertaining to an Areopagite: gymnasia, Sid. Ep. 9, 9.

† **Areopāgus** (**-ōs**), *i, m.*, = Ἀρειος πάγος, *Mars' Hill at Athens, on which the Areopagus, the highest judicial assembly of*

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the Athenians, held its sessions: Areopagiae ab Areopago: is locus est Athenis, Varr. L. L. 7, § 19 Müll.; Cic. Div. 1, 25, 54; id. Off. 1, 22, 75; Sen. Tranq. 3 *fin.*; Vulg. Act. 17, 19 sqq. (in Cic. Att. 1, 14 used as a Greek word; in Tac. A. 2, 55, called Areum iudicium; and in Juv. 9, 101, Curia Martis; cf. Ov. M. 6, 70).

†† **arepennis**, *is, m.* [Gallic; in mod. Fr. arpent = an acre]; syn. with semijugerum, a half acre of ground, Col. 5, 1, 6: arapennis, Isid. Orig. 15, 15, p. 485 Lind.

Arēs, *is, m.* = Ἄρης, the war-god Mars (in Plaut. Jocosely made to correspond with bellator, warrior): sit tu ad legionem bellator clues, at ego in culina Arēs, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 54. (For the A, which is always short in Lat., cf. Lucil. ap. Scaur. Orth. p. 2255 P., and Mart. 9, 12, with reference to Hom. II. 5, 31.)

aresco, *Ere, v. n. incho.* [areo], *to become dry*. **I.** Lit.: dum mea (vestimenta) are-scut, Plaut. Rud. 2, 7, 17: fluvius are-scat, Vulg. Job, 14, 11: are-scat aqua de mari, ib. Isa. 19, 5: are-scent unda, Tac. A. 13, 57: quasi faenum, ita are-scit, Vulg. Isa. 51, 12. — Of tears: cito are-scit lacrima, praesertim in alienis malis, Cic. Part. Or. 17; so id. Inv. 1, 56 *fin.* — **II.** Trop., *to languish*. **A.** Of plants, *to dry up, wither*: nullo modo facilius arbitror posse herbas are-scere et interfici, *to dry up*, Cic. Oecon. ap. Non. p. 450, 1; so Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 137: truncus (arboris), Tac. A. 13, 58: vitis, Vulg. Ezech. 17, 9; 17, 10: palmes, ib. Joan. 15, 6: manus (branch), ib. Job, 15, 32. — **B.** Of persons (eccl. Lat.), *to pine away in sickness*: (ilius natus) stridet dentibus et are-scit, Vulg. Marc. 9, 17. — So, *to sink, be overcome*, with fear: are-scentibus hominibus praetimore, Luc. 21, 26.

Arēstōrides, *ae, m. patr.*, = Ἀρεστόριδης, son of Arēstor, i. e. Argus, Ov. M. 1, 624.

† **arētalogus**, *i, m.*, = ἀρεταλόγος, a prattler about virtue, a babbler, boaster; in gen. of a Cynic or Stoic, Suet. Aug. 74 Casaub.; mendax aretalogus, Juv. 15, 16; cf. ethologus.

Arētē, *es, f.*, = Ἀρήτη, the wife of Alcinoos, king of the Phaeacians, Hyg. Fab. 23.

Arēthon, ontis, and **Arētho**, ōnis, *m.*, = Ἀρήθων, a river in Epirus, Liv. 38, 3 and 4.

Arēthūsa, *ae, f.*, = Ἀρήθουσα. **1.** A celebrated fountain near Syracuse, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 53; acc. to the fable, a nymph in the train of Diana, in Elis, pursued by the river-god Alpheus, fled to Sicily, Ov. M. 5, 573 (cf. Pausan. 5, 7); hence it was believed that it flowed under the sea with the Alpheus and appeared again in Sicily, Verg. E. 10, 4 sqq.; id. A. 3, 694; Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 225; 31, 5, 30, § 55; cf. Mann. Ital. II, 325, and Alpheus. — **2.** A fountain in Euboea, Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64. — **3.** A fountain in Baeotia, Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64. — **4.** A lake in Armenia Major, Plin. 2, 103, 106, § 226 (Jan. Artissia). — **5.** A town in Macedonia, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 38. — **6.** A town in Syria, on the Orontes, now Rustan or Restun, Itin. Anton.

— **II.** Deriv. **A. Arēthūsaenus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or pertaining to the fountain Arēthūsa (in Sicily), Arēthūsiān, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 2, 60. — **B. Arēthūsius**, idis, *adj.*, Arēthūsiān, a poet. epithet for Syracuse, near which was the fountain Arēthūsa, Ov. F. 4, 873 (cf. id. ib. 5, 7; Aganippis Hippocrene). — **C. Arēthūsius**, a, um, *adj.* **1.** Arēthūsiān; hence poet. for Syracusan: proles, Sid. 14, 356. — **2.** Subst.: **Arēthūsi**, ōrum, *m.* **a.** The inhabitants of Arēthūsa in Macedonia, Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 35. — **b.** The inhabitants of Arēthūsa, in Syria, Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 82.

Arētium (**Arr-**), a, um, *adj.*, of or pertaining to the town Arētium: testa, Mart. 1, 54: vasa, id. 14, 98; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, 244. — **II.** Subst.: **Arētini**, ōrum, *m.*, the inhabitants of Arētium, Cic. Att. 1, 14, 9; Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

Arētium (ARRETIVM, Inscr. Orell. 3547 al.), *i, n.*, a large town in Etruria, now Arezzo, Plin. 35, 12, 46, § 160; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, 125; 1, 128; 1, 224; 1, 233 al.; Mann Ital. I, 402.

Arēus, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀρειος, pertain-

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ing to Mars: iudicium, the Areopagus, Tac. A. 2, 55; v. Areopagus.

† **arferia** aqua, quae inferis libabatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll. [ar = ad, and fero].

Arganthonius, *ii, m.*, = Ἀργανθώνιος, a Partessian king who lived to a great age, Cic. Sen. 19, 69; Val. Max. 8, 13, ext. 4 (cf. Herod. 1, 163); Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154; Censor. 17. — Hence, **Arganthoniacus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or pertaining to Arganthonius, Sid. 3, 396.

Arganthus, *i, m.*, a mountain in Mysia, near Bithynia, Gr. Ἀργανθώνιον ὄρος; Arganthei Pegae sub vertice montis, Prop. 1, 20, 33.

Argēi, ōrum, *m.* **I.** A part of the city of Rome: Argeorum sacra in septem et XX. partes urbis sunt disposita, Varr. L. L. 5, § 45 sq.; Argea loca Romae appellantur, quod in his sepulti essent quidam Argeorum illustres viri, Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll. (v. Müll. ad h. l.): multa alia sacrificia locaque sacris faciendis, quae Argeos pontifices vocant, (Numa) dedicavit, Liv. 1, 21; Ov. F. 3, 791. — **II.** Figures of men (twenty-three in number) made of rushes, which were annually, on the Ides of May, thrown into the Tiber from the Pons Sublicius. Acc. to the belief of the ancients, it was necessary that these figures should take the place of the earlier human sacrifices, Varr. L. L. 7, § 44 Müll.; Ov. F. 5, 621 sq.; Argeos vocabant scirpeas effigies, quae per virgines Vestales annis singulis jaciebantur in Tiberim, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.; cf. Fest. s. v. sexagenarius, p. 334 ib.; Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 43 ib. (Ann. v. 124 ib.).

† **argēma**, atis, *n.*, = ἀργεμα (ἀργήεις, white; cf. albūgo), a small ulcer in the eye, Plin. 20, 5, 20, § 40; 25, 13, 92, § 144.

† **argemon**, *i, n.*, = ἀργέμον, an herb; in pure Lat., iappa canaria, Plin. 24, 19, 116, § 176.

† **argemōnē**, es, *f.*, = ἀργεμώνη, an herb; in pure Lat., inguinalis, Plin. 26, 9, 59, § 92.

argemonia, *ae, f.*, a plant similar to the preceding, Plin. 25, 9, 56, § 202; Cels. 5, 27, 10.

† **argennon**, *i, n.* [ἀργεννός, white], brilliant, white silver, Paul. ex Fest. p. 14 Müll.

Argentānum, *i, n.*, a town of the Brutii, Liv. 30, 19.

argentāria, *ae, f.*, v. argentarius, II. B.

argentārium, *ii, n.*, v. argentarius, II. C.

1. argentārius, a, um, *adj.* [argentum]. **I.** Of or pertaining to silver (cf. argentum, I. A.): metalla, silver-mines, Plin. 33, 5, 26, § 86: plumbum, a mixture of tin and lead, id. 34, 9, 20, § 95, and 34, 17, 48, § 160: creta, for polishing silver, tripoli, rottenstone, id. 35, 17, 58, § 199: faber, a worker in silver, silver-smith, Dig. 34, 2, 39. — **II.** Of or pertaining to money (cf. argentum, I. B. 2.): amore pereo et inopia argentaria, am dying of love and want of money, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 65; so, opes, possessions in money, id. Ep. 5, 2, 7: auxilium, pecuniary assistance, id. Ps. 1, 1, 103: sunt meretrices omnes elecebrae argentariae, entices away of money, id. Men. 2, 3, 26: cura, care of money, Ter. Phorm. 5, 7, 3: taberna, a banker's stall, bank, Liv. 26, 11; so, mensa, a banking-table, Dig. 2, 13, 4 al. — Hence subst. in all genders, like aerarius, harenarius, etc. (only thus in Cic., never as an *adj.*). **A. argentārius**, *ii, m.* **1.** A money-changer, banker (by whom much business was transacted, since all business transactions were committed to writing by them; cf. Dig. 2, 13, 10), Plaut. As. 1, 1, 103; so id. ib. 1, 1, 113; id. Aul. 3, 5, 53; id. Pers. 3, 3, 29 al.; Cic. Caecin. 6: argentarii tabulae, id. ib. 6; Suet. Aug. 2, id. Ner. 5. — **2.** (Sc. faber.) A silver-smith, Vulg. Jud. 17, 4; ib. Sap. 15, 9; ib. Isa. 40, 19: Demetrius, argentarius, faciens aedes argetaeas Dianae, ib. Act. 19, 24; Inscr. Orell. 913; 995; 4146. — **B. argentāria**, *ae, f.* (sc. taberna). **1.** A banking-house, a bank, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 47; so id. ib. 1, 1, 51; id. Ep. 2, 2, 15; Liv. 9, 40; 26, 27; 40, 51. — **2.** (Sc. ars.) The vocation or employment of a bank-

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er or broker: M. Fulcinus, qui Romae argentarium non ignobilem fecit, Cic. Caecin. 4: argentaria dissoluta, after the dissolution, closing up, of the bank, id. ib. 4: ex-
 cere, Dig. 2, 13, 4: administrare, ib. 2, 13, 4.—3. (Sc. fodina; cf. aeraria, harenaria, ferraria, etc.) A silver-mine, Liv. 34, 21; Tac. A. 6, 19 (conj. of Weissenb.).—***C. argentarium**, n., a place for keeping silver, a cupboard or safe for plate, Dig. 34, 2, 19, § 8.

2. Argentarius mons. **I. A** promontory on the coast of Etruria, now Monte Argentaro, Rutil. Itin. I. pp. 315-324.—**II. The part of Mons Orospea**, in which the *Betis* took its rise, so called from its silver-mines, Avien. Or. Marit. 291.

argentatus, a, um, adj. [argentum] (cf. aeratus and auratus, and Prisc. p. 828 P.). **I. Plated or ornamented with silver** (cf. argentum, I. A.); sandalia, Albin. 2, 65: sella, Lampr. Elag. 4 fin.: milites, whose shields were covered or plated with silver, Liv. 9, 40.—**II. Furnished with money** (cf. argentum, I. B. 2.): semper tu ad me cum argentata acceditio querimonia, come always with silvered complaints, i. e. bring money with your complaints, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 78.

argentæolus (argentiolus), Fronto de Or. 1, a, um, adj. dim. [argenteus], of silver: sicilicula, Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 125.

1. Argentæus, a, um, adj. [argentum]. **I. Of or from silver; made of silver** (cf. argentum, I. A.): polubrum, Liv. And. ap. Non. p. 544, 23: aquila, Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24: brattea, Plin. 37, 7, 31, § 105: phalerae, id. 8, 5, § 12: vasa, Hor. S. 2, 7, 73; so Vulg. Gen. 24, 53: ib. 2 Tim. 2, 20; Tac. G. 5: Triton, Suet. Claud. 21 fin.: dei, Vulg. Dan. 5, 4: leones, ib. 1 Par. 28, 17: simulacra, ib. Apoc. 9, 20: nummus, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 47; so Vulg. 1 Reg. 2, 36: denarius, Plin. 19, 3, 15, § 38; also absol. argenteus, Tac. G. 5; so Vulg. Gen. 20, 16; ib. Matt. 26, 15 al.—**II. Metaph.** **A. Adorned with silver**, = argentatus: scena, Cic. Mur. 19 fin.: acies, Liv. 10, 39 (cf. a little before: per pieta atque aurata scuta; and v. argentatus, I.).—**B. Of a white, silver color; silvery**: niveis argentea pennis Ales, Ov. M. 2, 536: color, id. ib. 10, 213; so, fons, id. ib. 3, 407: undae, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 31: illia, Prop. 5, 4, 25: anser, Verg. A. 8, 655: erinis, Plin. 2, 25, 22, § 90 al.—**C. Of the silver age**: subiti argentea proles, Auro detulero, fulvo pretiosior aere, Ov. M. 1, 114.—**III. In comic style, of or from money** (cf. argentum, I. B. 2.): salus, a silver salutation, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 44 sq.: amica tua facta est argentea, is turned into money, i. e. has been sold, id. ib. 1, 3, 113.

2. Argentæus, a, um, adj., a standing epithet of a river in Gallia Narbonensis, now Argens: flumen Argenteum, Lepidus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, 1: amnis Argenteus, Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 35; with a *tête du pont* and castle: Pons Argenteus, Lepidus ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 34, B.

Argentia, ae, f., a place in upper Italy, between Milan and Bergamo, Itin. Hieros.

* **Argentixterëbrônides**, ae, m., a word formed by Plautus in jest, as the name of one who is skilled in extorting money [argentum - exterebro], a sponger, Plaut. Pers. 4, 6, 21 (cf. Capt. 2, 2, 35).

argenti-fodina (also written separately, **argenti fodina**), ae, f. [argentum], a silver-mine, Varr. L. L. 8, § 62; Vitruv. 7, 7 al.: Odor ex argenti fodinis inimicus omnibus animalibus, sed maxime canibus, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 98; Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 22.

Argentius, i, m. [id.], the god of silver money, Aug. Civ. Dei, 4, 21; cf. Aesculanius.

Argentorätus, i, f., the name of a city, now Strassburg in Alsace, Amm. 15, 11; cf. Mann. Gall. 270.—Hence, **Argentorätensis**, e, adj., of or pertaining to Argentoratus: campi, Aur. Vict. Ep. 42: pugna, Amm. 17, 1.

* **argentosus**, a, um, adj. [argentum], abounding in silver: aurum, Plin. 33, 5, 29, § 93.

argentum, i, n. [ἀργήεις, ἀργής, Dor. ἀργάς, white, like Tarentum, from Τάρπας,

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Doed. Syn. III. p. 193; prop. white metal; cf. Sanscr. argūnas = bright; ragatam = silver; hence] *silver*, whose mineralogical description is found in Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 95.

I. A. Lit.: argenti metalla, Plin. 33, 6, 33, § 101: argenti aerisque metalla, Vulg. Exod. 35, 24: argenti vena, Plin. 33, 6, 31, § 95: argenti fodina, v. argenti-fodina; argenti scoria, id. 3, 6, 5, § 105: spuma argenti, id. 33, 6, 35, § 106: argenti duae differentiae (sunt), id. 33, 10, 44, § 127: argentum candidum, rufum, nigrum, id. ib.: argentum infectum, unwrought silver, Liv. 26, 47; Dig. 34, 2, 19: argenti montes, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 73: argentum purum, Foedus ap. Gell. 6, 5: argenti circumcludere cornua, Caes. B. G. 6, 28: Concisum argentum in titulos faciesque minutas, Juv. 14, 291: quod usquam est Auri atque argenti, id. 8, 123: argentum et aurum, Tac. G. 5; id. A. 2, 60, id. H. 4, 53; Vulg. Gen. 24, 35: aurum argentumque, Tac. H. 2, 82: aurum et argentum, Vulg. Gen. 13, 2.—**B. Meton.** **1. Wrought silver, things made of silver; silver-plate, silver-work**: tu argentum eluito, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 29: nec domus argento fulget auroque renidet, Lucr. 2, 27; so, ridet argento domus, Hor. C. 4, 11, 6: argenti quod erat solis fulgebant in armis, Juv. 11, 109: argentumque expositum in aedibus, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 15: navis plena argenti facti atque signati, full of wrought and stamped silver, id. ib. 2, 5, 25; so Liv. 34, 25 and 26: argentum caelatum, Cic. Verr. 4, 23, 52; id. Tusc. 5, 21, 61: apponitur cena in argento puro et antiquo, Plin. Ep. 3, 1, 9: argentum et marinor vetus aeraque et artis auspice, Hor. Ep. 1, 6, 17; so id. ib. 1, 16, 76; 2, 2, 181; id. S. 1, 4, 28: argenti vascula puri, Juv. 9, 141; 10, 19: vasa omnia ex argento, Vulg. Num. 7, 85; ib. Act. 17, 29: leve argentum, Juv. 14, 62: argentum paternum, id. 6, 355: argentum vetus, id. 1, 76: argentum mittere, id. 12, 43: Empturus pueros, argentum, murrina, villas, id. 7, 133 et saep.—**2. Silver as weighed out for money, or money coined from silver, silver, silver money**; and, as the most current coin, for money in gen.: appendit pecuniam, quadringentos siclos argenti, Vulg. Gen. 23, 16: Ratio quidem hercule adparet; argentum ὄψεται, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 15 sq. (quoted by Cic. Pis. 25 fin.): expetere, id. Cist. 2, 2, 73: adnumerare, Ter. Ad. 3, 3, 15; so id. Heaut. 4, 4, 15; id. Ad. 3, 3, 56; 4, 4, 20; 5, 9, 20 al.: argenti sitis famesque, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 23; id. S. 1, 1, 86: quis audeat Argento praeferre caput, Juv. 12, 49: tenue argentum venaeque secundae, id. 9, 31: hic modium argenti, id. 3, 220: venter Argenti gravis capax, id. 11, 41: Argentum et aurum non est mihi, Vulg. Act. 3, 6; 20, 35 et saep.—**II. Argentum vivum, quicksilver**, Plin. 33, 6, 32, § 100; Vitruv. 7, 8, 1 sq.; so, argentum liquidum, Isid. Orig. 16, 19, 2.

† **1. argestes**, is, m., = ἀργέστης, acc. to Vitruv. 1, 6, the west-southwest wind; acc. to Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120, the west-northwest wind.

2. Argestes, is, m., = ἀργέστης, son of Astræus and Aurora, Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 136.

Argæus, a, um, v. Argos, II. B.

Argi, ōrum, v. Argos init.

Argia, ae, f., = Ἀργεία. **I. Daughter of Adrastus, and wife of Polynices**, Stat. Th. 2, 206; 12, 113.—**II. Wife of Inachus and mother of Io**, Hyg. Fab. 145.

Argiletum, i, n. [Argiletum sunt qui scripserunt ab Argolâ, seu quod is huc venerit ibique sit sepultus; alii ab argillâ, quod ibi id genus terrae, Varr. L. L. 5, § 157 Müll.: sane Argiletum quasi Argiletum multi volunt a pingui terrâ, Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 345; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 1, 6, 31], a part of Rome, in the Vicus Tuscus, between the Circus Maximus and Mons Aventinus, where handicraftsmen and booksellers traded, Cic. Att. 12, 32; Verg. A. 8, 345.—Also, acc. to the first explanation of the word, separated (per tmesin): Argique letum, Mart. 2, 17, 3, 1, 118, 9.—Hence, **Argiletanus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to the place Argiletum: aedificium, standing upon the Argiletum, Cic. Att. 1, 14 fin.: tabernae, Mart. 1, 4 (cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 1).

† **argilla**, ae, f., = ἀργίλλος (ἀργής, white), white clay, potter's earth, argil; cf. Col. 3, 11, 9; Pall. 1, 34, 3: homulus ex ar-

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gillâ et luto fictus, * Cic. Pis. 25: glandes ferventes ex argillâ fusilli, * Caes. B. G. 5, 53 (ἐξ ἀργίλλης τετηγημένης, Paraphr.): idoneus arti Cui libet, argillâ quidvis imitabitur udâ, * Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 8: Tenuis ubi argilla et dumosis calculus arvis, * Verg. G. 2, 180.

* **argillacæus**, a, um, adj. [argilla], clayey, of clay, argillaceus: terra, Plin. 17, 7, 4, § 43.

argillosus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of clay, abounding in clay: terra, Varr. R. R. 1, 9, 2; so Plin. 12, 14, 30, § 31, and Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 46; ib. 2 Par. 4, 17: collis, Col. Arb. 17.

Arginūsae or Arginusae, ārum, f., = Ἀργινούσαι or Ἀργινούσσαί, three small islands in the Aegean Sea, near Lesbos: classem ab Arginusis removere, Cic. Off. 1, 24, 84 B. and K.: Arginusae ab Aege IIII. M. passuum distant, Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 140 Jan.—And in sing.: circa Arginussam, Plin. 8, 58, 83, § 225.

Argiphontes, is, m., = Ἀργιφόντης (Hom. Il. 2, 103), the Argus-slayer, an epithet of Mercury, who slew the hundred-eyed Argus, Arn. 6, p. 209; cf. Maer. S. 1, 19.

Argithæa, ae, f., a town in Athamania, now Κνίσσο, Liv. 38, 1.

argitis, idis, f. [ἀργής = white], a kind of vine with white clusters of grapes, Col. 3, 2, 21 and 27; cf. Isid. Orig. 17, 5, 23.

Argivus, v. Argos, II. A.

Argo, ūs, f. (gen. Argus, Prop. 3, 22, 19; acc. Argo, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 94 P.; Argon, Prop. 1, 20, 17 Müll.; dat. and abl. prob. not used), = Ἀργώ, the name of the ship in which the Greek heroes, under the guidance of Jason, sailed to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece, Enn. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22 (Trag. v. 284 Vahl.); Verg. E. 4, 34 al. Later placed by Minerva as a constellation in heaven (cf. Hyg. Fab. 14), Cic. Arat. 126; also id. N. D. 2, 44, 114; Col. 11, 2, 66: decimo Cal. Octobr. Argo navis occidit: tempestatem significat, interdum pluviam, id. 11, 2, 24.—Acc. to the first signifi., **Argōus**, a, um, adj., = Ἀργῶος, pertaining to the Argo, and in gen. to the Argonauts, Prop. 4, 22, 13; Hor. Epod. 16, 57; Val. Fl. 5, 436; 6, 118; 7, 573; 8, 294.

Argōlicus, a, um, adj., v. Argos, II. C. 2.

Argōlis, idis, f., v. Argos, II. C. 1.

Argōnautae, ārum, m., = Ἀργοναῦται (the sailors of the Argo), the Argonauts, Val. Fl. 1, 353; Hyg. Fab. 14; Plin. 36, 15, 23, § 99: vehiculum Argonautarum, Cic. N. D. 2, 35, 89: navis, id. de Or. 1, 38, 174: princeps, i. e. Jason, id. Tusc. 4, 32, 69 al.—Martial, in his Epigr. 3, 67, De pigris nautis, plays upon the word, deriving it from ἀργός, lazy, instead of Ἀργῶος, making Argonautae = pigri nautae.—Hence, **Argōnauticus**, a, um, adj., relating to the Argonauts, Argonautic.—**Argōnautica**, ōrum, n., the title of a poem by Valerius Flaccus, which has for its subject the Argonautic expedition; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 100; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 312.

Argōs, n. (only nom. and acc.), more freq. in the plur. **Argi**, ōrum, m. (Varr. L. L. 9, § 89 Müll.: Graecanic hoc Argos, cum Latine Argei; cf. Prop. p. 1447 P.; Phocæe Ars, p. 1707 P.), = Ἀργος. **I. A**. Argos, the capital of Argolis, in the Peloponnesus, sacred to Juno, also called Argos Hippium and Argos Dipsium or Inachium, Plin. 4, 5, 9; 7, 56, 57; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 641 sq.: quaerit Argos Amymonem, Ov. M. 2, 240; so id. ib. 6, 414; Hor. C. 1, 7, 9: securum per Argos, Ov. H. 14, 34; so Luc. 10, 60: patriis ab Argis Pellor, Ov. M. 14, 476; 15, 164; Verg. A. 7, 286; Hor. S. 2, 3, 132; id. Ep. 2, 2, 128; id. A. P. 118; Liv. 34, 25 et saep.—The acc Argos, occurring in the hist., is best considered as plur., since the sing. seems rather to belong to the poets and geographers (e. g. Plin. above cited); cf. Daehne and Bremi ad Ncp. Them. 8, 1.—**B. Poet.** Argos is sometimes put for the whole of Greece, Luc. 10, 60.—Hence, **II. Deriv. v. the adj.** **A. 1. Argivus**, a, um (i. e. ArgiFus from ArgeiFos, like Achivus from Ἀχαιοί), of Argos, Argive, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 53: Argivus orator, Cic. Brut. 13, 50: augur, i. e. Amphiarus, Hor. C. 3, 16, 12.

—An *epithet of Juno* (as in the Iliad Ἀργεία is an appell. of Here) as *tutelary goddess of Argos*, Verg. A. 3, 547. — **2.** Poet. for *Greek or Grecian* in gen.: castra, Verg. A. 11, 243; phalanx, id. ib. 2, 254; ensis, id. ib. 2, 393; Thalia, Hor. C. 4, 6, 25 (cf. id. ib. 2, 16, 38; Graja Camena). — And so *Argivi for the Greeks*: classis Argivum, Verg. A. 1, 40; 5, 672; Hor. C. 3, 3, 67; Val. Max. 5, 1, ext. 4. — **B.** Without digamma, **Argens (Argi-)**, a, um, *Argive or Grecian*: Argia sacerdos, Cic. Tusc. 1, 47, 113 (B. and K., *Argiva*): Tibur Argeo positum colono (cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 870), Hor. C. 2, 6, 5 K. and H.; so, Tibur Argeum, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 46 Merk. — **C. Argolis**, idis, f., = Ἀργολίς. **1.** *Argive*: Alcmena, Ov. M. 9, 276; puppis, id. R. Am. 735. — **2.** *Subst.* (sc. terra), *the province of Argolis, in Peloponnesus*, Plin. 4 proem.; Mel. 2, 3. — Hence, **Argolicus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀργολικός, *Argolic*: sinus, Plin. 4, 5, 9, § 17: mare, Verg. A. 5, 52; urbes, id. ib. 3, 283: leo, *the Nemean lion*, Sen. Herc. Oet. 1932 al. — Also *Grecian* in gen.: duces, *the Grecian leaders in the Trojan war*, Ov. M. 12, 627: classis, id. ib. 13, 659 al. — **D. Argus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Argive*: Argus pro Argivus, Plant. Am. (prol. 98): Amphitruo natus Argis ex Argo patre, Non. p. 487, 31. (So the much-contested passage seems to be better explained than when, with Gronov. Observ. 4, 298, Argo is considered as *abl.* from Argos, *begotten of a father from Argos*, to which Argis in the *plur.* does not correspond.)

Argonus, a, um, *adj.*, v. Argo *fin.*
argumentabilis, e, *adj.* [argumentum], *that may be proved*: propositio difficile argumentabilis, Boeth. Arist. Anal. 1, 27.

* **argūmentālis**, e, *adj.* [id.], *containing proof*: narratio, Ascen. ap. Cic. Div. in Caecil. 1. — *Adv.*: **argumentaliter**, *by way of proof*, Aggen. Urb. Com. ap. Front. p. 64 Goes.

argumentatio, ōnis, f. [argumentum] (a rhet. l. t., most freq. in Cic.). **I.** *An adducing of proof, an argumentation*: argumentatio nomine uno res duas significat, ideo, quod et inventum aliquam in rem probabile aut necessarium, argumentatio vocatur et ejus inventi artificiosa explicatio, Cic. Inv. 1, 40: argumentatio est explicatio argumenti, id. Part. Or. 13: perspicuitas argumentatione elevatur, id. N. D. 3, 4, 9: probabilis, id. Fin. 5, 4, 9: expositio verbosior quibusdam argumentis, argumentis dico, non argumentatione, Quint. 4, 2, 79: 5, 14, 35; 11, 3, 164 al. — **II.** *The proof itself*: etiam in tam perspicuis rebus argumentatio quaerenda est aut conjectura capienda? Cic. Rosc. Am. 35.

argumentator, ōris, m. [id.], *he that adduces proof; an arguer*; only in Tert. Anim. 38; id. Res. Carn. 24.

* **argumentātrix**, icis, f. [argumentator], *she that adduces proof, a female arguer*, Tert. Spect. 2.

argumentor, ātus, 1, v. dep. [argumentum]. **I.** *To adduce proof of a thing, to prove*: ego neque in causis, si quid est evidens, de quo inter omnes conveniat, argumentari soleo, Cic. N. D. 3, 4, 9; id. Verr. 2, 1, 57; id. Att. 3, 12: cum essem argumentatus, id. Brut. 80, 277; Liv. 39, 36 *fin.* — **II.** *To adduce something as proof*: atque ego illa non argumentabor, quae sunt gravia vehementer, eum corrupisse, etc., Cic. Clu. 24: multa, Liv. 33, 28. — **III.** *To make a conclusion, to conclude*: de voluntate aliquid, Cic. Inv. 2, 44; cf. Auct. ad Hor. 4, 35.

Pass.: omnia argumentata nomina παραθίβεται, Aufusius ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.

argumentōsus, a, um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** *Rich in proof* (v. argumentum, I. A.), Sid. Ep. 9, 9; Acron. ad Hor. S. 2, 3, 70. — **II.** *Rich in matter or material* (v. argumentum, II. A. a.): opus, Quint. 5, 10, 10.

argumentum, i, n. [arguo]. **I. A.** *The means by which an assertion or assumption may be made clear, proved, an argument, evidence, proof* (and in particular, that which rests upon facts, while ratio is that which depends upon reasoning): argumentum est ratio, quae rei dubiae facit fidem, Cic. Top. 2, 7: quid est ar-

gumentum? Probabile inventum ad faciendam fidem, id. Part. Or. 2: argumentum est ratio probationem praestans, quae colligitur aliquid per aliud, et quae, quod est dubium, per id quod dubium non est, confirmat, Quint. 5, 10, 11: de ea re signa atque argumenta paucis verbis eloquar, Plaut. Am. 5, 1, 35; 1, 1, 267; id. Rud. 4, 3, 84; id. Truc. 2, 6, 26 al.: commemorando Argumenta fidem dictis conradere, Lucr. 1, 401; so id. 1, 417: argumenta multa et firma ad probandum, Cic. Brut. 78, 272: aliquid exemplis magis quam argumentis refellere, id. de Or. 1, 19, 88: argumentum esse, Liv. 5, 44; 39, 51: litterae ad senatum missae argumentum fuere, etc., id. 8, 30: In argumentum fidei retentum pallium ostendit marito, Vulg. Gen. 39, 16; id. Act. 1, 3: inopia fecerat eam (rem parvam) argumentum ingens caritatis, Liv. 5, 47: libertatis argumentum, Tac. G. 25: Est fides argumentum non apparentium, Vulg. Heb. 11, 22: addit pro argumento, Suet. Calig. 8: velut argumentum rursus conditae urbis, id. ib. 16: levibus utrimque argumentis, id. Galb. 7 et saep. — **B.** *A sign by which any thing is known, a mark, token, evidence*: animi laeti Argumenta, signs, indications, Ov. M. 4, 762: voti potentis, id. ib. 8, 745: unguentarii myrrham digerunt haud difficili odoris atque pinguetudinis argumentis, according to the indications of smell, etc., Plin. 12, 15, 35, § 68: caelum quidem haud dubie caelati argumenti dicimus, id. 2, 4, 3, § 8: amoris hoc est argumentum, non malignitatis, Petr. 137, 8: argumenta viri, i. e. indicia, Juv. 9, 85 al. — **II.** *The matter which lies at the basis of any written or artistic representation, contents, subject, theme, argument, imobae*: Argumentum plura significat. Nam et fabulae ad actum scaenicarum compositae argumenta dicuntur: et orationum Cicero's velut thema ipse exponens Pediaus, argumentum, inquit, tale est: quo apparet omnem ad scribendum desinatam materiam ita appellari, Quint. 5, 10, 9 and 10. **A.** *Of every kind of representation in writing*. **1.** *Lit.*: argumentum est ficta res, quae tamen fieri potuit, Cic. Inv. 1, 19; id. Att. 13, 4, 3: tabulae novae, quid habent argumenti, nisi ut, etc., what is their drift? what do they mean? id. Off. 2, 23, 84: epistulae, id. Att. 10, 13; 9, 10; 1, 19. **a.** *But esp. freq., the subject-matter of a poem or fictitious writing, the subject, contents*: post argumentum hujus eloquar tragodiae, Plaut. Am. prol. 51; cf. id. ib. 96; so id. Trin. 3, 2, 81: argumentum narrare, Ter. And. prol. 6: fabulae, id. Ad. prol. 22: Livius Andronicus ab saturis ausus est primus argumentum fabulam serere, i. e. a scenic representation of a subject in its connection, Liv. 7, 2: spectaculum, quo argumentum inferorum explicarentur, Suet. Calig. 57. — Hence, **b.** *Meton.* (part for the whole), a poem in gen.: explicare argumenti exitum, Cic. N. D. 1, 20, 53: hoc argumento se describi sentiat, Phaedr. 4, 8; so id. 4, 16; 5, 3; cf. Enn. ap. Gell. 2, 29 *fin.*: sumque argumenti conditor ipse mei, I am myself the subject of my poem, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 10. — **2.** *Trop.*, *intrinsic worth, reality, truth*: haec tota fabella . . . quam est sine argumento, without value, reality, Cic. Cael. 27: non sine argumento maledicere, not without some reason, id. ib. 3 *fin.* — **B.** *The subject of artistic representations* (sculpture, painting, embroidery, etc.): ex eboris diligentissime perfecta argumenta erant in valvis, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 56: (cratera) fabricaverat Alcon Hyleus, et longo caelaverat argumento, Ov. M. 13, 684; cf. id. ib. 2, 5 sq.: vetus in telâ deducitur argumentum, id. ib. 6, 69; Verg. A. 7, 791: Parrhasii tabulae, Suet. Tib. 44. — In philos. lang. a conclusion, a syllogism: Nam concludi non potest nisi iis, quae ad concludendum sumpta erunt, ita probatis ut falsa ejusdem modi nulla possint esse, Cic. Ac. 2, 14, 44 al.

arguo, ōis, ōitum (nitum, hence arguitur, Sall. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 882 P.), 3, v. a. [cf. ἀργός, white; ἀργός, bright; Sanscr. argunas, bright; ragatas, white; and rag, to shine (v. argentum and argilla)]; after the same analogy we have clarus, bright; and claro, to make bright, to make evident; and the Engl. clear, *adj.*, and to clear—to make clear; v. Curt. p. 171]. **I. A.** *In gen.*, to make clear, to show, prove, make known,

declare, assert, μὴ δένειν: arguo Eam me vidisse intus, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 66: non ex auditu arguo, id. Bacch. 3, 3, 65: M. Valerius Laevinus . . . speculatores, non legatos, venisse arguebat, Liv. 30, 23: degeneres animos timor arguit, Verg. A. 4, 13: amantem et languor et silentium arguit, Hor. Epod. 11, 9; id. C. 1, 13, 7. — Pass., in a mid. signif.: apparet virtus arguiturque malis, makes itself known, Ov. Tr. 4, 3, 80: laudibus arguitur vini vinosus Homerus, betrays himself, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 6. — **B.** *Esp.* **a.** *With aliquem, to attempt to show something, in one's case, against him, to accuse, reprove, censure, charge with*: Indicasse est detulisse; arguisse accusasse et convicisse, Dig. 50, 16, 197 (cf. Fest. p. 22: Argutum iri in discrimen vocari): tu delinquis, ego arguo pro malefactis? Enn. (as transl. of Eurip. Iphig. Aul. 384: εἰρ' ἐγὼ δίκην δὲ σὸν κακῶν ὁ μὴ φηλαίς) ap. Rufin. § 37: servos ipsos neque accuso neque arguo neque purgo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 41, 120: Pergin, scelestus, intendere hanc argue? Plaut. Mil. 2, 4, 27; 2, 2, 32: hae tabellae te arguunt, id. Bacch. 4, 6, 10: an hunc porro tactum sapor arguet oris? Lucr. 4, 487: quod adjecti, non ut argue-rem, sed ne arguerer, Vell. 2, 53, 4: coram aliquem argue, Liv. 43, 5: apud praefectum, Tac. A. 14, 41: (Deus) arguit te heri, Vulg. Gen. 31, 42; id. Lev. 19, 17; id. 2 Tim. 4, 2; id. Apoc. 3, 19 al. — **b.** *With the cause of complaint in the gen.; abl. with or without de; with in with abl.; with acc.; with a clause as object; or with ut (cf. Ramsh. p. 326; Zumpt, § 446).* (a) *With gen.*: malorum facinorum, Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 56 (cf. infra, argutus, B. 2.); aliquid probrī, Stupri, deceptoris, id. Am. 3, 2, 2: viros mortuos summi sceleris, Cic. Rab. Perd. 9, 26; aliquid terti facinoris, id. Cael. 1: criminis, Tac. H. 1, 48: furti me arguent, Vulg. Gen. 30, 33; id. Eccl. 11, 8: repetundarum, Tac. A. 3, 33: occupandae rei publicae, id. ib. 6, 10: negligentiae, Suet. Caes. 53: noxae, id. Aug. 87: veneni in se comparati, id. Tib. 49: socordiae, id. Claud. 3: mendacii, id. Oth. 10: timoris, Verg. A. 11, 384: sceleris argue-mur, Vulg. 4 Reg. 7, 9; id. Act. 19, 40 al. — (β) *With abl.*: te hoc crimine non arguo, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 18; Nep. Paus. 3 *fin.* (γ) *With de*: de eo crimine, quo de arguatur, Cic. Inv. 2, 11, 37: de quibus quoniam verbo arguit, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 29 *fin.*: Quis argueat me de peccato? Vulg. Joan. 8, 46; 16, 8. — (δ) *With in with abl.* (eccl. lat.): non in sacrificiis tuis arguas te, Vulg. Psa. 49, 8. — (e) *With acc.*: quid undas Arguit et liquidam molem camposque natantis? of what does he impeach the waves? etc., quid being here equivalent to cuius or de quo, Lucr. 6, 408 Munro. — (ζ) *With an inf.-clause as object*: quae (mulier) me arguit Hanc domo ab se subripuisse, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 62; id. Mil. 2, 4, 36: occidisse patrem Sex. Roscius arguitur, Cic. Rosc. Am. 13, 37: auctor illius injuriae fuisse arguebatur? id. Verr. 2, 1, 33: qui sibimet vim ferro intulisse arguebatur, Suet. Claud. 16; id. Ner. 33; id. Galb. 7: me Arguit incepto rerum accessisse labori, Ov. M. 13, 297; 15, 504. — (η) *With ut, as in Gr. ὡς* (post-Aug. and rare), Suet. Ner. 7: huic ut dominum et tyrannum, illum ut proditorem arguetes, as being master and tyrant, Just. 22, 3. — **II.** *Transf.* to the thing. **1.** *To accuse, censure, blame*: ea culpa quam arguo, Liv. 1, 28: peccata coram omnibus argue, Vulg. 1 Tim. 5, 20: tribuni plebis dum arguunt in C. Caesare regni voluntatem, Vell. 2, 68; Suet. Tit. 5 *fin.*: taciturnitatem pudoremque quorundam pro tristitia et malignitate arguimus, id. Ner. 23; id. Caes. 75: arguebat et perperam editos census, he accused of giving a false statement of property, census, id. Calig. 38: primusque animalia mensis Arguit imponi, censured, taught that it was wrong, Ov. M. 15, 73: ut non arguantur opera ejus, Vulg. Joan. 3, 20. — **2.** *Trop.*, *to denounce as false*: quod et ipsum Fenestella arguit, Suet. Vit. Ter. p. 292 Roth. — With reference to the person, to refute, confute: aliquid, Suet. Calig. 8. — Hence, **argutus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Of physical objects, clear*. **1.** *To the sight, bright, glancing, lively*: manus antem minus arguta, digitis subsequens verba, non exprimens, not too much in motion, Cic. de Or. 3, 59, 220 (cf. id. Or. 18, 59: nullae argutiae digitorum, and Quint. 11, 3,

119-123): manus inter agendum argutae admodum et gestuosae, Gell. 1, 5, 2: et oculi nimis arguti, quem ad modum animo affecti sumus, loquuntur, Cic. Leg. 1, 9, 27: ocelli, Ov. Am. 3, 3, 9; 3, 2, 83: argutum caput, a head graceful in motion, Verg. G. 3, 80 (breve, Servius, but this idea is too prosaic): aures breves et argutae, ears that move quickly (not stiff, rigid), Pall. 4, 13, 2: arguta in solea, in the neat sandal, Cat. 68, 72.—**2. a.** To the hearing, clear, penetrating, piercing, both of pleasant and disagreeable sounds, clear-sounding, sharp, noisy, rustling, whizzing, rattling, clashing, etc. (mostly poet.): lingua, Naev. ap. Non. p. 9, 24: aves, Prop. 1, 18, 30: hirundo, chirping, Verg. G. 1, 377: olores, tuncful, id. E. 9, 36: ilex, murmuring, rustling (as moved by the wind), id. ib. 7, 1: nemus, id. ib. 8, 22 al.—Hence, a poet. epithet of the musician and poet, clear-sounding, melodious: Neaera, Hor. C. 3, 14, 21: poetae, id. Ep. 2, 2, 90: fama est arguti Nemesi formosa Tibullus, Mart. 8, 73, 7: forum, full of bustle or din, noisy, Ov. A. 1, 80: serra, grating, Verg. G. 1, 143: pecten, rattling, id. ib. 1, 294; id. A. 7, 14 (cf. in Gr. κερκίς αὐτοῦ, Aristoph. Ranae, v. 1316) al.—Hence, of rattling, prating, verbose discourse: sine virtute argutum civem mihi habeam pro praefica, etc., Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 14: [Neque mendaciloquum neque adeo argutum magis], id. Trin. 1, 2, 163 Ritschl.—**b.** Trop., of written communications, rattling, wordy, verbose: obviam mihi litteras quam argutissimas de omnibus rebus crebro mittas, Cic. Att. 6, 5: veror, ne tibi nimum arguta haec sedulitas videatur, Caes. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1.—Transf. to omens, clear, distinct, conclusive, clearly indicative, etc.: sunt qui vel argutissima haec exta esse dicant, Cic. Div. 2, 12 fin.—non tibi candidus argutum sternunt omen Amor? Prop. 2, 3, 24.—**3.** To the smell; sharp, pungent: odor argutor, Plin. 15, 3, 4, § 18.—**4.** To the taste; sharp, keen, pungent: sapor, Pall. 3, 25, 4; 4, 10, 26.—**B.** Of mental qualities. **1.** In a good sense, bright, acute, sagacious, witty: quis illo (sc. Catone) acerbius in vituperando? in sententiis argutor? Cic. Brut. 17, 65: orator, id. ib. 70, 247: poema facit ita festivum, ita concinnum, ita elegans, nihil ut fieri possit argutius, id. Pis. 29; so, dicta argutissima, id. de Or. 2, 61, 250: sententiae, id. Opt. Gen. 2: acumen, Hor. A. P. 364: arguto ficta dolore queri, dexterously, feigned pain, Prop. 1, 18, 26 al.—**2.** In a bad sense, sly, artful, cunning: meretrix, Hor. S. 1, 10, 40: calo, id. Ep. 1, 14, 42: milites, Verg. Mil. 3, 6.—As a pun: equid argutus est? is he cunning? Ch. Malorum facinorum saepissime (i. e. has been accused of), Plaut. Ps. 2, 4, 56 (cf. supra, I. B. a.).—Hence, adv.: argute (only in the signif. of B.). **a.** Subtly, acutely: respondere, Cic. Caes. 8: conciere, id. Brut. 14, 53: dicere, id. Or. 28, 98.—Comp.: dicere, Cic. Brut. 11, 42.—Sup.: de re argutissime disputare, Cic. de Or. 2, 4, 18.—**b.** Craftily: obrepere, Plaut. Trin. 4, 2, 132; Arn. 5, p. 181. **Argus**, i, m., = Ἄργος. **I.** The hundred-eyed keeper of Io, after she was changed into a heifer by Jupiter; slain by Mercury at the bidding of Jupiter. His hundred eyes were placed by Juno in the tail of the peacock, Ov. M. 1, 625 sq.; 15, 385; Prop. 1, 3, 20 (cf. Eustath. ad Hom. Il. 2, p. 138; Schol. ad Eurip. Phoen. v. 1123; Heyne, Apollod. p. 249 sq.).—**II.** The builder of the ship Argo, Val. Fl. 1, 93 and 314.—**III.** **Argus**, a, um, adj., = Argivus; v. Argos, II. D. ***argutatio**, ōnis, f. [argutor], a rustling, creaking: lecti, Cat. 6, 11. ***argutator**, ōris, m. [id.], a subtle disputant, Gell. 17, 5, 13. **argutatrix**, icis, f. [argutor], a prattling female, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. lingulae, p. 117 Müll.; v. Müll. a. h. 1. **argute**, adv., v. arguo, P. a. fin. **argutiae**, ōrum (the sing. argutia, ae, is rare and only among later writers; cf. Charis. p. 20, and Phocae Ars, p. 1708 P.), f. [argutus]. **I.** That which is clear to the senses, vigor of expression, liveliness, animation, of works of art: Parrhasius primus symmetriam picturae dedit, primus argutias vultus, elegantiam capilli, etc., Plin.

35, 10, 36, § 37: argutiae operum, id. 34, 18, 19, § 65.—Of the quick motion of the fingers (cf. argutus): nulla mollitia cervicium, nullae argutiae digitorum, Cic. Or. 18, 59.—Of the chattering notes of the nightingale, Plin. 10, 29, 43, § 85.—Of chattering discourse, Plaut. Bacch. 1, 2, 19; id. Most. 1, 1, 2.—**II.** Transf. to mental qualities. **A.** Brightness, acuteness, wit, genius: huius (C. Titii) orationes tantum argutiarum, tantum urbanitatis habent, ut paene Attico stilo scriptae esse videantur. Eisdem argutias in traegodias transtulit, Cic. Brut. 45, 167: Demosthenes nihil Lysiae subtilitate cedit, nihil argutiis et acumine Hyperidi, id. Or. 31, 110.—**B.** Slyness, subtlety, cunning, shrewdness in speech or action: sed nihil est quod illi (Graeci) non persequantur suis argutiis, Cic. Lael. 13, 45: cuius loquacitas habet aliquid argutiarum, id. Leg. 1, 2, 7.—In this signif. also in the sing.: importuna atque audax argutia, Gell. 3, 1, 6: levis et quasi dicens argutia, id. 12, 2 (cf. argutiola); Pall. Insit. proem. 1; so app. M. 1, 1. **argutiola**, ae, f. dim. [argutiae, q. v. fin.], a piece of slyness or subtlety, a cavil, quirk, or quibble (only in Gell.), Gell. 9, 14 fin.; 2, 7, 9; 18, 1, 12. **argūtor**, ōre, v. argutor, I. fin. **argūtor**, ōtus, i, v. dep. (archaic inf. argutarius, Titin.; v. infra) [argutus] (except in Prop. only ante-class.), to make a noise. **I.** With the voice, to prattle, prate: argutari dicitur loquacium proloqui, Non. p. 245, 26: exerce linguam ut argutarius possis, Enn. ap. Non. l. c. (Trag. v. 345 Vahl.): totum diem argutatur quasi cicada, Novat. ib. (Com. Rel. p. 218 Rib.): superrare aliquem argutandum, Plaut. Fragm. ib. p. 67, 1; so Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 193: agite, fures, mendacia argutari, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 239, 15.—In the act. form: illa mihi totis argutat noctibus ignes, Prop. 1, 6, 7.—**II.** With the feet; of the fuller, to stamp: Terra istaec est, non aqua, ubi tu solitus argutarius Pedibus, cretam dum compeccis, vestimenta qui laves, *Titin. ap. Non. p. 245, 32 (Com. Rel. p. 137 Rib.). **argūtulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.]. ***I.** A little noisy, talkative, or loquacious (v. argutus, A. 2. a.): famula, App. M. 1, p. 117, 20.—**II.** Somewhat subtle, acute, keen (v. argutus, B. 1.): libri, Cic. Att. 13, 18. **argūtus**, a, um, P. a., v. arguo. **Argynnus**, i, m., = Ἄργυννος, a boy from Beotia, loved by Agamemnon; he was drowned in the river Cephissus, Prop. 4, 6, 22. ***argyranche**, ōs, f., = ἀργυράρχη, a sarcastic word formed in imitation of ἀργύρη (inflammation of the throat), the silver quinsy, Gell. 9, 9; cf. Pollux Onomast. 7, 24, and synanche. ***argyraspis**, ōdis, adj., = ἀργύρασις, having a silver shield, armed with a silver shield, Liv. 37, 40; Curt. 4, 13, 15; cf. id. 8, 5, 4; Just. 12, 7. **Argyrippa** or **Argyripa**, ae, f., = Ἀργυρίππα (acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 11, 246, compounded of Argos Hippion), a town in Apulia, afterwards called Arpi, now Arpa: Argyripa, Verg. l. c. Rib.; cf. Mann. Ital. II. 83; Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 104 Jan. **Argyrippus**, i, m., = Ἀργυρίππος, the name of a man, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 59. ***argyritis**, ōdis, f., = ἀργυρίτις (containing silver), a kind of silver dross, litharge of silver, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 106. ***argyrocōrinthius**, a, um, adj., made of Corinthian brass (which was similar in lustre to silver; cf. Plin. 34, 2, 3); CRATERA, INSCR. (A. D. 149) Orell. 1541. ***argyrōdamas**, antis, m., = ἀργυροδάμας, a silver-colored stone, similar to the diamond, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 144. ***argyros**, i, f., a plant, otherwise called mercurialis, App. Herb. 82. **arhythmus** or **arhythmatūs**, a, um, adj. [ἀρhythμός], of unequal measure, inharmonious, only in Mart. Cap. 9, pp. 327, 328. **I. Aria**, ae, f., = Ἀρεια acc. to Arrian, or Ἀρεια acc. to Strabo and Ptolem. (cf. Crusius, Lex of Proper Names), a Persian province between Hyrcania, Gedrosia, and India, now the western part of Chorasani;

hence, with the appell. Ariana, q. v., Manil. 4, 802; Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 93.—**Arri**, Grum. m. **I.** The inhabitants of the above country, Plin. 6, 25, 29, § 113.—**II.** A tribe of the Lygii, Tac. G. 43. **2. Aria**, ae, f., = Ἀρεια, an island in the Pontus Euxinus, Mel. 2, 7, 2; Plin. 6, 12, 13, § 30. **Ariadna**, ae (nom. Ariadna, Cat. 64, 54; Prop. 2, 3, 18; Ov. A. A. 3, 35: Ariadne, Hyg. Fab. 255; 270: gen. ARIADNES, Corp. Inscr. 5, 3782: acc. Ariadnen, Hyg. Fab. 43; 224: abl. Ariadne, id. ib. 42), f., = Ἀριάδην, daughter of Minos, king of Crete, who extricated Theseus from the Labyrinth, and accompanied him on his return to Greece, but was deserted by him at Naxos, where Bacchus fell in love with her and placed her crown as a constellation in the heavens, Ov. A. A. 3, 35 (cf. id. H. 10); id. F. 3, 462; Prop. 3, 17, 8; 2, 3, 18.—Also in prose, Mel. 2, 7, 12.—Hence, **Ariadnaeus**, a, um, adj., = Ἀριάδαιος, of or pertaining to Ariadne, Ariadnaean: sidus, Ov. F. 5, 346: corona, Manil. 5, 21. **Ariana**, ae, f., a general name of the eastern provinces of the great Persian kingdom, now Afghanistan, Mel. 1, 2, 4; Plin. 6, 23, 25.—Hence, **Arianus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Ariana: regio, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 93.—**Arriani**, Grum. m., the inhabitants of Ariana, Plin. 6, 25, 29, § 116. **arianis**, ōdis, f. (sc. herba), = ἄριανίς, a plant growing wild in Ariana, Plin. 24, 17, 102, § 162. **Arianus**, a, um, adj. **I.** From Ariana, q. v.—**II.** From 2. Arius, q. v. **Aricia**, ae, f., an ancient town of Latium, in the neighborhood of Alba Longa, upon the Appian Way, now La Riccia; acc. to Verg. A. 7, 762 (v. infra), named from the wife of its founder, Hippolytus. Near it was a grove consecrated to Diana, in which at a very early age human victims were sacrificed; hence, inimitis, Sil. 4, 369 (cf. Nemus and Nemorensis), Plin. 19, 6, 33, § 110; Mart. 13, 19; Hor. S. 1, 5, 1; Sol. 2, p. 13; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 633; Müll. Roms Camp. 2, 147-189.—Hence, **Aricinus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Aricia, Arician: regio, Mart. 10, 68: vallis, Ov. M. 15, 488: nemus, Flor. 1, 11, 8.—Subst.: **Aricini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Aricia, Liv. 2, 14.—**II.** Personified, a nymph, the wife of Hippolytus and mother of Virbius, Verg. A. 7, 762. **Aridaeus**, i, m., = Ἀριδαῖος, a natural son of Philip of Macedonia by the dancer Philinna, brother and successor of Alexander the Great, Just. 9, 8; 12, 15 al.; Curt. 10, 17.—Also called Philipus, Nep. Phoc. 3, 3; cf. Just. 13, 3. **ariditas**, ōtis, f. [aridus], dryness, drought. **I. A.** Lit.: ariditatem amphare, Plin. 11, 35, 41, § 117: myrtus secata usque in ariditatem, id. 15, 29, 37, § 123: ariditas aquae, Vulg. Judith. 11, 10.—In the plur.: ariditatibus temperamenta ferre, Arn. 2, 69.—**B.** In Pall. meton. (abstr. pro concr.), any thing dry, withered, or parched: cum fimi ariditate miscenda est, i. e. fimo arido, Pall. 3, 4: ariditatem recidere, the dry, dead wood, id. 3, 21, 2.—**II.** Trop., a being withered, dryness: stipula ariditate plena, Vulg. Nah. 1, 10: brachium ejus ariditate siccabitur, ib. Zach. 11, 17; and meton. (abstr. for concr.), of meagre, scanty food, Salv. 1, 1 sq. ***aridulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.], somewhat dry: labellae, Cat. 64, 317. **aridus** (contr. aridus, like arfacio from arefacio, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 18; Lucil. ap. Non. p. 74, 20; Inscr. Grut. 207), a, um, adj. [areo], dry, withered, arid, parched. **I.** Lit.:igna, Lucr. 2, 881: lignum, Hor. C. 3, 17, 13; so Vulg. Eccl. 4, 3; ib. Isa. 56, 3: cibus, Lucr. 1, 809; so id. 1, 864: ficis victimamus aridis, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 59: folia, Cic. Pis. 40, 97; and Plin. 12, 12, 26, § 46: ficus, Vulg. Marc. 11, 20: Libye, Ov. M. 2, 238: quale portentum Jubae tellus leonum Arida nutrix, Hor. C. 1, 22, 16: terra arida et sicca, Plin. 2, 65, 66, § 166; so, terra arida, Vulg. Sap. 19, 7: arida terra, ib. Heb. 11, 29; so abstr.: arida (eccl. Lat.), ib. Gen. 1, 9; ib. Psa. 65, 6; ib. Matt. 23, 15: montes aridi sterilesque, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 67.—Also, subst.: **aridum**,

i, n., a dry place, dry land: ex arido tela conicere, Caes. B. G. 4, 25: naves in aridum subducere, id. ib. 4, 29.—**Meton.**, of thirst: sitis, Lucr. 3, 917, and 6, 1175; so, os, Verg. G. 3, 458: ora, id. A. 5, 200: guttur, Ov. [ad Liv. 422].—**Of a fever**: febris, i. e. causing thirst, Verg. G. 3, 458 (cf. Lucr. 4, 875); so, morbus, Veg. Vet. Art. 1, 4.—**Of color**: arbor folio convoluta, arido colore, like that of dried leaves, Plin. 12, 26, 59, § 129.—**And of a cracking, snapping sound, as when dry wood is broken**: sonus, Lucr. 6, 119: aridus altis Montibus (incipit) audiri fragor, a dry crackling noise begins to be heard in the high mountain forest, Verg. G. 1, 357.—**II. Trop.** **A.** Of things which are dried, shrunk up, shrivelled, meagre, lean: crura, Ov. A. A. 3, 272: nates, Hor. Epod. 8, 5: uvis aridior puella passis, Auct. Priap. 32, 1; so from disease, withered: manus, Vulg. Matt. 12, 10; ib. Marc. 3, 1; and absol. of persons: aridi, ib. Joan. 5, 3.—**Hence, of food or manner of living, meagre, scanty**: in victa arido in hac horrida incultaque vita, poor, scanty diet, Cic. Rosc. Am. 27, 75: vita horrida atque arida, id. Quinct. 30.—**T. Transf.** to men, indigent, poor: cliens, Mart. 10, 87, 5.—**B.** Of style, dry, jejune, unadorned, spiritless: genus sermonis exile, aridum, concisum ac minutum, Cic. de Or. 2, 38, 159; so Auct. ad Her. 4, 11: narratio, Quint. 2, 4, 3: aridissimi libri, Tac. Or. 19.—**Meton.**, of the orator himself: orator, Quint. 12, 10, 13: rhetores, Sen. Contr. 34: magister, Quint. 2, 4, 8.—**Of scholars**: sicci omnino atque aridi pueri, supple and dry, Suet. Gram. 4; cf. Quint. 2, 8, 9.—**C.** In comic lang., avaricious, of a man from whom, as it were, nothing can be expressed (cf. Argentiterbronides): pumex non aequè est aridus atque hic est senex, Plaut. Aul. 2, 4, 18: pater avidus, miser atque aridus, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 15.—**D.** In Plaut. as a mere natural epithet of metal: arido argentost opus, dry coin, Rud. 3, 4, 21.—**Adv.** not used.

* **ariëna**, ae, f., the fruit of the Indian tree pala, the banana, Plin. 12, 6, 12, § 24.

aries, f, is, m. (for the kind. forms **arvix** and **harvix**, in Varr and Fest.; v. arvix; poet. aries sometimes dissyll., like abies; hence, a long, Carey, Lat. Pros. § 47: arictis, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 20, 45: arictes, trisyl., Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44; so, arictè, Verg. A. 2, 492) [some derive this from ἀριον, ἀρῶν, qs. the male sheep; others compare ὀρίσπος, a he-goat, buck, and ὀ ἄραπος, a stag; and arna, q. v.] a ram. **I.** Lit., Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 24; 2, 2, 13; Col. 7, 2, 4; 7, 2, 5; 7, 3, 6; Vulg. Gen. 15, 9; ib. Lev. 4, 35 et persape.—**Of the golden fleece**: petebant arietis Colchis, Enn. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 22; Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 7; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 6 al.—**II. Transf.** **A.** The Ram, a sign of the zodiac, Cic. Arat. 230; 244: Hyg. Fab. 133; id. Astr. 2, 20; Manil. 2, 246; Ov. M. 10, 165; Vitruv. 9, 5; Plin. 18, 25, 50, § 221 al.—**B.** An engine for battering down walls, a battering-ram: v. Vitruv. 10, 19; Veg. 4, 14, and Smith, Dict. Antiq.: quamvis murum aries percussent, Cic. Off. 1, 11, 35: ab arietibus aliquid muri discussit, Liv. 21, 12; so id. 31, 32; 31, 46; 32, 23; 38, 5; Vulg. Ezecch. 26, 9; ib. 2 Macc. 12, 15 al.—**C.** A beam for support, a prop or buttress: quae (sublicae) pro arietè subjectae vim fluminis exciperent, as a shore or prop, * Caes. B. G. 4, 17 (δικη κροῖῶ, Paraphr.); corresp. to caepulus, Caes. B. C. 2, 10, q. v.—**Trop.**: ex quo aries ille subicitur in vestris actionibus, Cic. Top. 17, 64.—**D.** An unknown sea-monster, very dangerous to ships, Plin. 9, 44, 67, § 145; 32, 11, 53 (where two kinds of them are mentioned); cf. id. 9, 5, 4: trux aries, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 163; cf. Aelian. H. A. 15, 2, and Oppian. Hal. 1, 372.

ariëtarus, a, um, adj., relating to the battering-ram: machina... testudo, Vitruv. 10, 19.

* **ariëtatio**, ònis, f. [arietio], a butting like a ram, Sen. Q. N. 5, 13.

ariëtinus, a, um, adj. [aries]. **I.** Of or from a ram, ram's: ungula, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 88: pulmo, id. 30, 8, 22, § 72: cornua, Pall. 4, 10, 28.—**II.** Similar to a ram's head: cicor, Col. 2, 10, 20; Plin. 18, 12, 32, § 124; Petr. 35.—**III.** Ariëtinum oracu-

lum, an ambiguous oracle (the figure taken from the divergent horns of a ram), Gell. 3, 3, 8 (cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 196).

ariëtio, avi, atum, 1 (ariëtiat, trisyl., Verg. A. 11, 890; Sil. 4, 149; Val. Fl. 6, 368; cf. aries), v. a. and n. [aries], to butt like a ram; hence, in gen., to strike violently (poet. or post-Aug. prose, esp. freq. in Seneca). **I. A. Act.**: quis illic est, qui tam protervo nostras aedes arietat? beats so violently at, Plaut. Truc. 2, 2, 1: arietare in terram, Curt. 9, 7, 11: arietata inter se arma, Sen. Ep. 56: arietatos inter se dentes, id. Ira, 3, 4: concurrentia tecta contrario ictu arietant, Plin. 2, 82, 84, § 198 al.—**B. Trop.**, to disturb, harass, disquiet: anima insolita arietari, Sen. Tranq. 1, § 11 Haase.—**II. Neutr.**: in me arietare, Att. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 22, 44: arietat in portus, Verg. A. 11, 890: et labaris oportet et arietes et cadas, to stumble, totter, Sen. Ep. 107.

* **arificus**, a, um, adj. [areo-facio], making dry, drying, Cael. Aur. Tard. 4, 1, where some read rarifica.

Arii, òrum, v. 1. Aria.

† **arilator** or **arillator**, òris, m., a haggler, chafferer, = cocio, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.; Gell. 16, 7, 12.

Arimaspi, òrum, m., = Ἀριμασπῶν, a Scythian people in the north of Europe, Mel. 2, 1; Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 10; Gell. 9, 4, 6: sing., Luc. 7, 750; cf. Mann. Nord. pp. 143, 275.

Ariminum, 1, n., a town in Umbria, on the shore of the Adriatic, at the mouth of a river of the same name; the most northern place of Italy proper, connected with Rome by the Via Flaminia, now Rimini, Plin. 3, 15, 20, § 115; Luc. 1, 231; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, 455.—**Hence**. **Ariminensis**, e, adj., pertaining to Ariminum: folia, Hor. Epod. 6, 42: ager, Plin. 10, 21, 25, § 50; subst.: **Ariminenses**, òrum, m., the inhabitants of Ariminum, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 14; id. Caecin. 35, 112.

† **arinca**, ae, f. [Gallic], a kind of grain, otherwise called olyra, Plin. 18, 8, 19, § 81; 18, 10, 20, § 92; 22, 25, 27, § 121.—**Acc.** to Harduin, rye (in Dauphine, now riguet); acc. to others, the one grained wheat: Triticum monococcum, Linn.

Ariobarzanes, is, m., = Ἀριοβαρζάνης, a king of Cappadocia, Cic. Att. 5, 20; id. Fam. 2, 17, 15, 2.

ariola, ariolatio, ariolior, ariolus, v. hariola etc.

Arión, ònis, m. (nom. Ario, Gell. 16, 19; acc. Gr. Arióna, Ov. F. 2, 83 al.), = Ἀριών. **I.** A celebrated cithara player of Methymna, in Lesbos, rescued from drowning by a dolphin, Ov. F. 2, 79 sqq.; Gell. 16, 19; cf. Herod. 1, 23.—**Hence**. **Ariónius**, a, um, adj. = Ἀριώνιος, belonging to Arión: nomen, Ov. F. 9, 93: lyra, id. A. A. 3, 326; Prop. 3, 21, 18.—**II.** A horse endowed with speech and the gift of prophecy, sent by Neptune to Adrastus; hence, vocalis, Prop. 3, 32, 37: fata movens, Stat. Th. 11, 443: Adrastæus, id. S. 1, 1, 52; cf. Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 555, and Hom. II. 23, 346.

Ariovistus, 1, m., the king of a German tribe in the time of Cæsar, Caes. B. G. 1, 31 al.

* **1. aris**, idis, f. = ἄρις, Galen (ἀρον, ἄρισρον, in Theophr. and Dioscor.), a kind of arum, dragon-root or green dragon: Arum arisarum, Linn.; Plin. 24, 16, 94, § 151.

2. Aris, is, m., a Sardinian, Cic. Scaur. 1, 6; 2, 7.

Arisba, ae, or -e, c̄s, f., = Ἀριβα. **I.** A town in Troas, Verg. A. 9, 264; Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 125.—**II.** A town in the island of Lesbos, Mel. 2, 7; Plin. 5, 31, 39, § 139.

arista, ae, f. [perh. for acrista and akin to acer, q. v., or perh. to aro, q. v.; cf. Germ. Ernte, Aehre; Engl. ear (of corn); Germ. Ernte, harvest; Engl. earnest, fruit, pledge]. **I.** The awn or beard of grain: arista, quæ ut acutius longa eminet e glumâ; proinde ut granithecæ sit gluma, et apex arista, Varr. R. R. 1, 48; * Cic. Sen. 15, 51; Ov. H. 5, 111; id. Tr. 4, 1, 57.—**II.** Meton. (pars pro toto). **A.** The ear itself: maturæ aristæ, Ov. F. 5, 357: pinguis arista, Verg. G. 1, 8: 1, 111; id. A. 7, 720.—**Also, an ear of spike-nard**, Ov. M. 15, 398.—**Hence**, **2.** Poet.,

summer: Post aliquot, mea regna videns, mirabor aristas, after some harvests, Verg. E. 1, 70: necdum decimas emensus aristas Aggredens metuenda viris, having measured ten summers, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 371 (cf. at the next grass, for next summer, an expression still common in the north of England; so, seven years old at the next grass, Sylvester's Dubartas; just fifteen, coming summer's grass, Swift).—**B.** Poet. transf. **1.** Of the hair of men, Pers. 3, 115.—**2.** Of the bones of fishes, Aus. Mos. 85; 119.—**3.** Of plants in gen., Val. Fl. 6, 365.

Aristæus, i, m., = Ἀριστᾶιος, a son of Apollo and Cyrene, who is said to have taught to men the management of bees and the treatment of milk, and to have first planted olive-trees. He was the husband of Autonoe, and father of Actæon, Verg. G. 4, 317 Serv.; Ov. P. 4, 2, 9; cf. Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 87 Zumpt.

Aristarchus, i, m., = Ἀριστάρχος, a distinguished critic of Alexandria, who inadvertently with special severity upon the poetry of Homer, and contended that many of his verses were spurious, Cic. Fam. 3, 11; Ov. P. 3, 9, 24.—**A. ppel.** for any critic, Cic. Pis. 30: orationes meæ, quarum tu Aristarchus es, id. Att. 1, 14.—**Hence**, **Aristarchei**, òrum, m., the disciples, followers of Aristarchus, i. e. severe critics, Varr. L. L. 8, § 63 Müll.

* **aristatus**, a, um, adj. [arista], having ears of corn, Paul. ex Fest. p. 280 Müll.

aristè, c̄s, f., the name of a precious stone, = encardia, Plin. 37, 10, 58, § 169.

Aristides, is, m., = Ἀριστίδης. **I.** An Athenian renowned for his integrity, a contemporary and rival of Themistocles, Cic. Sest. 67, 141; id. Tusc. 5, 36, 105; Ov. P. 1, 3, 71; his life was written by Cornelius Nepos and Plutarch.—**II.** A painter of Thebes, a contemporary of Apelles, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 98.—**III.** A distinguished sculptor, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 50.—**IV.** A mathematician of Samos, Varr. Fragm. p. 256 Bipp.—**V.** An obscure poet of Miletus, author of a poem Milesaca, Ov. Tr. 2, 413; 2, 443 Jain.

aristifer, fera, ferum, adj. [arista-fero], bearing ears of corn: seges, Prud. Cath. 3, 51.

† **aristiger**, ḡera, ḡerum, adj. [arista-gero], ear-bearing, an epithet of Ceres, as goddess of corn, Inscr. Orell. 1493.

Aristippus, i, m., = Ἀριστίππος, a philosopher of Cyrene, disciple of Socrates, and founder of the Cyrenaic school: qui voluptatem summam bonum dicit, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18; Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 18.—**Hence**. **Aristippæus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Aristippus, Cic. Fin. 2, 6, 18.

Aristius, a, um, adj., name of a Roman gens, e. g. Aristius Fuscus, a learned poet, rhetorician, and grammarian, and an intimate friend of Horace, Hor. Ep. 1, 10 Schmid; id. C. 1, 22; id. S. 1, 9, 61; cf. id. ib. 1, 10, 83, and Bähr, Gesch. d. Röm. Lit. 52, n. 7; Teuffel. Rom. Lit. § 249, 1.

Aristo, ònis, m., = Ἀριστῶν, a philosopher of Chios, a pupil of Zeno, founder of the sceptic philosophy, and contemporary of Cæsar, Cic. N. D. 3, 31, 77; id. Leg. 1, 13.—**Hence**, **Aristonæus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Aristo, Aristonæan: vitia, Cic. Fin. 4, 15, 40.

† **aristolochia**, ae, f., = ἀριστολοχία, a plant useful in childbirth, birthwort, Plin. 25, 8, 54, § 95 sqq.; Cic. Div. 1, 10, 16; 2, 20, 47.

Aristonæus, a, um, v. Aristo.

Aristonikus, i, m., = Ἀριστόνικος. **I.** A son of Eumenes II., king of Pergamus, who carried on war with the Romans, but was conquered by the consul M. Perperna, and slain in prison, Flor. 2, 20; Vell. 2, 4; Just. 36, 4; Eutr. 4, 9.—**II.** Tyrant of Methymna in Lesbos, Curt. 4, 5 sqq.

Aristophanes, is, m., = Ἀριστοφάνης. **I. A.** The most distinguished comic poet of Greece, from Lëndus, on the island of Rhodes, a contemporary of Socrates, Hor. S. 1, 4, 1.—**Hence**. **B.** Derivv. **1.** Aristophanæus or -ius, a, um, adj. Aristophanæan: anapestus Aristophanici, Cic. Or. 56, 190: metrum, Serv. Centim. p. 1818 P.—**2.** Aristophanicus, a, um, adj.,

the same, Hier. ad Isa. l. 15. c. 54, v. 11. — **II.** A distinguished grammarian of Byzantium, pupil of Erosthenes, and teacher of the critic Aristarchus, Cic. de Or. 3, 33, 132; id. Fin. 5, 19, 50; id. Att. 16, 11.

† **aristophorum** est vas, in quo prandium fertur, ut discus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll. [ἀριστον = prandium, and φέρω = fero].

* **aristosus**, a, um, adj. [arista], abundant in beards or awns; cibaria, Venant. Ep. 9, 3.

Aristoteles, is (gen. Aristoteli, Cic. Att. 13, 28, like Archimedi, Achilli, Pericli; acc. Aristotelen, Quint. 3, 6, 60; cf. Rudd. I. 58, n. 71; Neue, Formenl. I. pp. 181, 311), m., = Ἀριστοτέλης. **I. A.** Aristotle, a very learned and distinguished pupil of Plato, from Stagira, in Macedonia, teacher of Alexander the Great, and founder of the Peripatetic philosophy, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 22; 3, 28, 69; id. Ac. 1, 4, 17; id. Fin. 5, 5, 12; id. Off. 3, 8, 35; id. de Or. 3, 35, 141 al. — Hence, **B. Aristotelianus** and **-eus**, a, um, adj., Aristotelian; vis, Cic. de Or. 3, 19, 71; pigmenta, id. Att. 2, 1; ratio, id. Fam. 1, 9, 23; Topica Aristotelea, id. ib. 7, 19. — **II.** A guest of Cicero, Cic. Fam. 13, 52.

Aristoxenus, i, m., = Ἀριστοξένος, a philosopher and musician, pupil of Aristotle, Cic. Tusc. 1, 10, 20; id. de Or. 3, 33, 132 al.

† **arithmetica**, ae, and **-a**, es, f., = ἀριθμητική (sc. τέχνη). *Arithmetic, the science of numbers*: arithmetica, Sen. Ep. 88; arithmetice, Vitruv. 1, 1, and Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 76.

† **arithmeticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀριθμητικός, of or pertaining to arithmetic, arithmetical; ratio, Vitruv. 10, 16. — *Subst.*: **arithmetica**, ōrum, n., arithmetic: in arithmeticois satis exorcitatus, Cic. Att. 14, 12 fin.

† **arithmus**, i, m., = ἀριθμός (number); plur. Arithmi, a name of the fourth book of Moses (in pure Lat., Numeri), Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 23 and 28.

aridus, inis, f. [aridus], dryness, aridity, drought (ante-class.); ariditas, Enn. ap. Varr. L. 1, 5, § 60 Müll. (Epicharm. v. 2 Vahl. p. 167); Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 40; also in Non. p. 71, 21; Varr. R. R. 1, 12, 3.

1. Arius, i, m., = Ἀρείος or Ἄριος, a river in ARIA, now Heri, Plin. 6, 23, 25, § 93; in Ann. 23 fin. Arias.

2. Arius (Arr-), i, m., = Ἀρείος or Ἄριος, a venomous heretic, also Arius, Prud. Psych. 794. — Hence, **Arianus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Arius, Arian, Hier. adv. Lucif. 7. — **Ariani**, ōrum, m., the followers of Arius, the Arians, Hier. adv. Lucif. 7; Aug. Haeres. 49.

Ariusius, a, um, adj.: vina, wine of the region of ARIA, in the island Chios (Ἀριούσια χώρα, Strabo), Verg. E. 5, 71: pocula, Sil. 7, 210.

arma, ōrum, n. (gen. plur. armūm, Pac. ap. Cic. Or. 46, 155; Att. ap. Non. p. 495, 23, considered by Cic. in the connection armūm iudicium as less correct than armorum) [cf. ἄρμ, ἀρμίσκος = to fit; ἄρθρον = joint; ἄρμος = armus = joint, shoulder; ἀρτίω = artio, arto = to fit, to fit in closely; ἄρτος = fit, exact; artus = close, narrow; ars (artis) = the craft of fitting things; artific, artificium; Goth. arms = O. H. Germ. aram = Engl. arm; Sanscr. ar = to hit upon, attain; aram = fit, fast; irmas = arm. Curt.]. **I. Lit. A. 1.** What is fitted to the body for its protection, defensive armor, as the shield, coat of mail, helmet, etc.: tot milia armorum, detracta corporibus hostium, Liv. 45, 39: induere arma, id. 30, 31: arma his imperata, galea, clipeus, creatae, lorica, omnia ex aere, id. 1, 43: pictis et auro caelestis refulgens armis, id. 7, 10. — **2.** Specifically, a shield: at Lausium socii exanimem super arma ferebant, on a shield, Verg. A. 10, 841: caelestia arma, quae ancilia appellantur, Liv. 1, 20 (v. an. gile); id. 8, 30; 1, 37; cf. Verg. A. 1, 119 Heyne; Tac. G. 11 Rup.; Phn. Ep. 5, 6, 43: Aeneas se collegit in arma, gathered himself under his shield, Verg. A. 12, 491. — Hence, in a more extended sense, **B. Implements of war, arms, both of defence and offence** (but of the latter only those which are used

in close contest, such as the sword, axe, club; in distinction from tela, which are used in contest at a distance; hence, arma and tela are often contrasted; v. the foll., and cf. Bremi and Dähne ad Nep. Dat. 11, 3): arma rigent, horrescunt tela, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 4; id. ap. Non. p. 469, 26: arma alia ad tegendum, alia ad nocendum, Cic. Caec. 21: armis condicione positus aut defatigatione abjectis aut victoriā detractis, id. Fam. 6, 2: illum dieis cum armis aureis, Quoius etc., Plaut. Mil. 1, 1, 16: ibi Simul rem et gloriam armis belli repperi, Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 60: arma antiqua manus, ungues dentesque fuerunt Et lapides, et item, silvarum fragmina, ramei, Lucr. 5, 1283; so. Mutum et turpe pecus (i. e. primeval man), giandem et cubilia propter Unguibus et pugnis, dein fustibus, atque ita porro Pugnant armis, quae post fabricaverat usus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 100 sqq.: capere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53, 153; id. Phil. 4, 3, 7; id. Rab. Perd. 6 and 7: sumere, id. Planc. 36, 88 Wund.; id. Tusc. 2, 24, 58; Vulg. Gen. 27, 3; ib. 3 Reg. 22, 30: accipere, ib. Judith, 14, 2: adprehendere, ib. Psa. 34, 2: resumere, Suet. Calig. 48: aptare, Liv. 5, 49: induere, id. 30, 31; Ov. M. 14, 798; id. F. 1, 521; Verg. A. 11, 83; Luc. 1, 126: accingi armis, Verg. A. 6, 184, and Vulg. Jud. 18, 11: armis instructus, ib. Deut. 1, 41; ib. 1 Par. 12, 13: concitare ad arma, Caes. B. G. 7, 42: descendere ad arma, id. ib. 7, 33: vocare ad arma, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7, 21: vocare in arma, Verg. A. 9, 22: ferre contra aliquem, Vell. 2, 56: decernere armis, Cic. Att. 7, 3: armis cum hoste certare, id. Off. 3, 22, 87; so. saevius armis, Verg. A. 12, 890: dimicare armis cum aliquo, Nep. Milt. 1, 2: esse in armis, Caes. B. G. 1, 49; Suet. Caes. 69: ponere, abicere, Cic. Fam. 6, 2: relinquere, Liv. 2, 10: tradere, Nep. Ham. 1, 5; Suet. Vit. 10: amittere, Verg. A. 1, 474: proicere, Vulg. 1 Macc. 5, 43, 7, 44: deripere militibus, Hor. C. 3, 5, 19: dirimere, Luc. 1, 104 et saep. — Hence, arma virosque, per arma, per viros, etc., Liv. 8, 25; 8, 30 al.; v. Burm. ad Verg. A. 1, 1, and cf. Liv. 9, 24: tela et arma: armorum atque telorum portationes, Sall. C. 42, 2; Liv. 1, 25; Col. 12, 3; Tac. G. 29 and 33: armis et castris, prov. (like remis velisque, viris equisque), with vigor, with might and main, Cic. Off. 2, 24, 84. — **II. Trop.** means of protection, defence, weapons: tenere semper arma (sc. eloquentiae), quibus vel tectus ipse esse possis, vel, etc., Cic. de Or. 1, 8, 32: prudentiae, id. ib. 1, 38, 172: se necutis, id. Lael. 4, 9: tectus Vulcanius armis, id. est fortitudine, id. Tusc. 2, 14, 33: eloquentiae, Quint. 5, 12, 21: faciundiae, id. 2, 16, 10: iustitiae, Vulg. Mat. 6, 13; ib. 2 Cor. 6, 7: arma lucis, ib. Rom. 13, 12: horiferum contra Borean ovis arma ministret, i. e. lanas, Ov. M. 15, 471: haec mihi Stertinius arma (i. e. praecipua) dedit, Hor. S. 2, 3, 297; cf. id. Ep. 1, 16, 67: arma militiae nostrae non carnalia sunt, Vulg. 2 Cor. 10, 4. **a. War** (once in opp. to pax, v. infra): silent leges inter arma, Cic. Mil. 4, 10, id. Att. 7, 3, 5: arma civilia, civil war, id. Fam. 2, 16, and Tac. A. 1, 9: civilia arma, id. Agr. 16; id. G. 37 (otherwise, bella civilia, Cic. Off. 1, 25, 86, and Tac. Agr. 13) — ab externis armis otium erat, Liv. 3, 14; 9, 1; 3, 69 Drak.; 9, 32; 42, 2; Tac. H. 2, 1 al.: a Rubro Mari arma conatus sit inferre Italiae, Nep. Hann. 2, 1 (for which more freq. bellum inferre alicui, v. infero): ad horrida prompter arma, Ov. M. 1, 126: qui fera nuntiet arma, id. ib. 5, 4; 14, 479: compositis venerantur armis, Hor. C. 4, 14, 52. So the beginning of the Aeneid: Arma virumque cano; cf. Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 7: melius visum Gallos novam gentem pace potius cognosce quam armis, Liv. 5, 35 fin.; cf.: cedant arma togae, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 76. — Also for battle, contest: in arma feror, Verg. A. 2, 337; so id. ib. 2, 655. — **b.** (Abstr. for concr.) The warriors themselves, soldiers, troops: nulla usquam apparuerunt arma, Liv. 41, 12: nostro supplicio liberemus Romana arma, i. e. Romanum exercitum, id. 9, 9; 21, 26: Hispanias armis non ita redundare, Tac. H. 2, 32: expertem frustra belli et neutra arma secutum, neither party, Ov. M. 5, 91: auxiliaaria arma, auxiliaries, auxiliary troops = auxiliares (v. auxiliarius, I.), id. ib. 6, 424; cf. id. ib. 14, 528. — **III. Transf.** poet. (like ἄρμ and ἔρτα in Gr.), implements, instruments, tools, utensils, in gen.

Of implements for grinding and baking. Cerealia arma, the arms of Ceres, Verg. A. 1, 177 (cf. Hom. Od. 7, 232: ἔρτα δακτος). — Of implements of agriculture, Ov. M. 11, 35: dicendum est, quae sint duris agrictebus arma, Quis sine nec potuere seri nec surgere messes, Verg. G. 1, 160. — Of the equipments, tackle of a ship (mast, sails, rudder, etc.): colligere arma jubet validisque incumbere remis, Verg. A. 5, 15; 6, 353. — Hence used by Ovid for wings: haecumeris arma parata suis, A. A. 2, 50 (cf. in the foll. verse: his patria est adeunda carinis). — And so of other instruments, Mart. 14, 36.

† **armāmāxa**, ae, f., = ἀρμάμαξα, a covered Persian chariot, especially for women and children, Curt. 3, 3.

armāmēta, ōrum, n. [arma, III] implements or utensils for any purpose. **I.** In gen.: armāmēta vinearum, props, Plin. 17, 21, 35, § 152: armāmēta ad inclusos cantus, reeds, pipes, id. 16, 30, 66, § 170: Excussis inde tunicis iterum isidem armāmētis nudata conciditur medulla, i. e. with mortar and pestle = pila lignea, which he had used just before, id. 18, 11, 29, § 112. — **II.** Esp., the tackle of a ship (sails, ropes, cables, etc.): armāmētum stridor, Pac. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 87: Ac Salvast navis: ne time. Cha. Quid alia armāmēta? Ac Salva et sana sunt, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 62; 1, 2, 80: omnia caute armāmēta locans, *Cic. Arat. 197: hic tormenta, armāmēta, arma, omnis apparatus belli est, Liv. 26, 43: armāmēta navis proiecunt, *Vulg. Act. 27, 19: apartique suis pinum jubet armāmētis, Ov. M. 11, 456; Col. 4, 3, 1; Suet. Aug. 17. — Sometimes the sails are excepted: cum omnis Gallicis navibus spes in velis armāmēticis consisteret, Caes. B. G. 3, 14; Liv. 36, 44; Sen. Ben. 6, 15.

armāmētārium, ii, n. [armāmēta], an arsenal, armory: ex aedibus sacris armāmētariisque publicis arma populo Romano dantur, Cic. Rab. Perd. 7: qui (Philo) Atheniensibus armāmētariūm fecit, id. de Or. 1, 14, 62; Plin. 7, 37, 38, § 125; Vulg. 3 Reg. 14, 28; ib. 2 Par. 11, 12; Liv. 26, 43; 29, 35; 31, 23; 42, 12; Inscr. Orell. 975 al. — Comically: quidquid habent telorum armāmēntaria caeli, the arsenals of heaven, Juv. 13, 83.

armāriōlum, i, n. dim. [armarium], a little chest or casket (ante- and post-class.): armariola Graeca, Plaut. Truc. 1, 1, 35. — A small cabinet, a bookcase, Sid. Ep. 8, 16; Hier. ad Matth. 3, 21.

armarium, ii, n. [arma], a closet, chest, or safe, for food, clothing, money, etc.: armarium promptuarium, Cato, R. R. 11, 3: reclusit armarium, Plaut. Capt. 4, 4, 10; id. Men. 3, 3, 8; id. Ep. 2, 3, 3: cum esset in aedibus armarium, in quo sciret esse nummorum aliquantum et auri, Cic. Clu. 64; so id. Cael. 21, 52; id. Verr. 2, 4, 12: repositus in arcis armariisque, Plin. 29, 5, 32, § 101; Dig. 33, 10, 3: armarium muricibus praefixum, the box, set with sharp spikes, in which Regulus was put to death, Gell. 6, 4 fin.

armātūra, ae, f. [armo], armor, equipment. **I. A.** Lit.: armatura varia pedatūs et equitatūs, Cic. Fam. 7, 1: cohortes nostrā armaturā, id. Att. 6, 1: Numidae levis armaturae, of light armor, Caes. B. G. 2, 10: universi generis armatura, Vulg. 2 Par. 32, 5; ib. Ezech. 26, 9. — **B.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), armed soldiers; and in class. lang. always with the adj. levis, = velites, light-armed soldiers (opp. gravis armatus). Veg. first used armatura absol. for young troops: nostrae sunt legiones, nostra levis armatura, Cic. Phil. 10, 6 fin.: equites pedites, levis armatura, id. Brut. 37, 139: adsequi cum levi armaturā, Liv. 27, 45; cf. id. 28, 14; Flor. 4, 2, 49: equitum triginta, levis armaturae centum milia, Suet. Caes. 66; Liv. 21, 55; 22, 18: manipuli levis armaturae, id. 27, 13: levis armaturae juvenes, id. 44, 2 et saep. — **II. Trop. A.** Of discourse: haec fuerit nobis, tamquam levis armaturae, prima orationis excursio: nunc comminus agamus, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 26. — **B.** A kind of exercise in arms, Amm. 14, 11; Veg. 1, 13; 2, 23. — **C.** In a religious sense (eccl. Lat.): induite armaturam Dei, the armor of God, Vulg. Ephes. 6, 11; 6, 13

1. armatus, a, um, *P. a.*, from *armo*.
2. armatus, īs, m. [*armo*], *armor* (only in the *abl.*). **I.** Lit.: haud dispari, Liv. 33, 3: Cretico, id. 42, 55 *fin.*: armatu sustinendo assueti milites, Fronto, Prim. Hist. Fragm. 2, p. 341. — **II.** Meton., *armed soldiers* (cf. *armatura*, I. B.): gravi armatu, with the heavy-armed, Liv. 37, 41: magnā parte impedimentorum relictā in Brutiis, et omni graviori armatu, id. 26, 5.

Armenia, ae, f., = Ἀρμενία. **I.** A country of Asia, divided into Armenia Major (eastern, now Turcomania and Kurdistan) and Minor (western, now Anatolia), Plin. 6, 9, 9 § 25: utraque, Luc. 2, 638: utraque, Flor. 3, 5, 21. — *Assol.* Armenia, for Armenia Minor, Cic. Div. 2, 37, 79; id. Phil. 2, 37, 94. — Hence, **II.** Deriv. **A. Armeniacus**, a, um, *adj.*, = Ἀρμενίανος, *Armenian*: bellum, Plin. 7, 39, 40, § 129: triumphus, id. 30, 2, 6, § 16: cotes, id. 36, 22, 47, § 164. — Hence, *Armeniacus*, an epithet of the emperor Marcus Aurelius, on account of his conquest of Armenia, Capitol. M. Anton. Philos. 9; Inscr. Grut. 253, 2. — *Armeniacum* malum, or *absol.* **Armeniacum**, the fruit of the apricot-tree, the apricot, Col. 5, 10, 19 (id. 5, 10, 404, called *Armenium*). — **Armeniacā**, ae, f., the apricot-tree, Col. 11, 2, 96; Plin. 15, 13, 12, § 41. — **B. Armenius**, a, um, *adj.*, *Armenian*: lingua, Varr. L. L. 5, § 100 Müll.: reges, Cic. Att. 2, 7: tigres, Verg. E. 5, 29: pedites, Nep. Dat. 8, 2: tribumphi, Flor. 4, 2, 8. — **2. Subst. a. Armenius**, īi, m., an *Armenian*, Ov. Tr. 2, 227; Mart. 5, 59; Vulg. 4 Reg. 19, 37. — **b. Armenium**, īi, n. (a) Sc. pigmentum, a fine blue color, obtained from an Armenian stone, *ultramarine*, Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 4; Vitruv. 7, 5 *fin.*; Plin. 35, 6, 12, § 30. — (β) Sc. pomum, the apricot, Col. 5, 10, 404.

armata, ae, v. *armamentum*.
armentalis, e, *adj.* [*armamentum*], pertaining to a herd of cattle (except once in Verg., only post-class.): equa, *Verg. A. 11, 571: lac, Symm. Ep. 6, 17; 2, 2: viri, Prud. Cath. 7, 166 al.

armentarius, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*], pertaining to a herd of cattle: morbi, Sol. 11: equiso, App. M. 7. — Hence, **II.** *Subst.* **armenarius**, īi, m. **A.** a herdsman, *neat-herd*, *Lucr. 6, 1252; Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 18: omnia secum Armentarius Afer agit, Verg. G. 3, 344: armentarius ego sum, *Vulg. Amos 7, 14. — **B.** A surname of the emperor Galerius Maximianus, whose ancestors were shepherds, Aur. Vict. Ep. 40.

armenticius (better, **-tius**), a, um, *adj.* [*id.*], of or relating to a herd of cattle (perh. only in Varr.): pecus, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 16: greges, id. ib. 2, 10, 3 (Schneid. in Veg. 1, 18 reads *armentiva*).

armentivus, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*], pertaining to a herd, Plin. 28, 17, 63, § 232 Hard.; besides, only Veg. 1, 18 Schneid. var. lect.; v. *armenticius fin.*

* **armentosus**, a, um, *adj.* [*id.*], abounding in herds: Italia armentosissima, Gell. 11, 1.

armentum, i, n. (old form *armenta*), ae, f., Liv. Andron. and Enn. ap. Non. p. 190, 20; Enn. ap. Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.) [contr. for *arimentum* from *aro*, Varr. L. L. 5, § 96 Müll.; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 2]. **I.** Cattle for ploughing; and collectively, a herd (but *jumentum*, contr. for *jugmentum* from *jugum*, draught-cattle; cf. Dig. 50, 16, 89); most freq. in the *plur.*: cornifrontes armentae, Liv. Andron. l. c.; Enn. l. c.: At variae crescent pecudes, armenta feraeque, Lucr. 5, 228; cf. id. 1, 163: greges armentorum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 7: greges armentorum reliquique pecoris, Cic. Phil. 3, 12 *fin.*; so Vulg. Deut. 28, 4: ut accensis cornibus armenta concitentur, Liv. 22, 17: armenta buccera, Ov. M. 6, 395. — In the *sing.*: armentum aegrotat in agris, Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 6: pasci Armentum regale vides, Ov. M. 2, 842: 8, 882; 11, 348: armentum agens, Liv. 1, 7: ad armentum cucurrit, Vulg. Gen. 18, 7; ib. Exod. 29, 1; ib. Ezech. 43, 19 et sup. — **II.** *Transf.* **A.** Of horses or other large animals: bellum haec armenta minantur, Verg. A. 3, 540. — In *sing.*: sortiri armento subolem, Verg. G. 3, 71; Ov. F. 2, 277; Col. 7, 1, 2; Plin. 8, 42, 66, § 165; 11, 49, 110, § 263: hos (cer-

vos) tota armenta sequuntur, Verg. A. 1, 185: armenta immania Neptuni, the monstrous beasts of Neptune, id. G. 4, 395. — **B.** A herd, drove, as a collective designation; with *gen.*: armenta boum, Verg. G. 2, 195; so Vulg. Deut. 8, 13; ib. Judith, 2, 8: multa ibi equorum boumque armenta, Plin. Ep. 2, 17: cynocephalorum, id. ib. 7, 2, 2. — **C.** For a single cow, ox, etc.: centum armenta, Hyg. Fab. 118.

armifer, fēra, fērum, *adj.* [*arma-fero*], bearing weapons, armed, warlike (perh. first used by Ov.; for the distinction between it and *armiger*, v. *armiger*, II.). **I.** Lit., as an epithet of Mars and Minerva: armifer armiferae correptus amore Minervae, Ov. F. 3, 681: me armiferae servatum cura Minervae eripuit, id. M. 14, 475: Leleges, id. ib. 9, 645: gentes, Sil. 4, 45: labores, labors of war, warfare, Stat. S. 1, 2, 96: irae, id. Th. 6, 831. — **II.** *Transf.*: arvum, the field in Colchis, sowed with dragons' teeth, from which armed men sprang up, Sen. Med. 469 (for which *armigera humus* in Prop. 4, 10, 10, and *armiger sulcus* in Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 324; v. *armiger*, I. *fin.*).

armiger (ARMIGERVS in a late inscr., Orell. 3631), gēra, gērūm, *adj.* [*arma-gero*], bearing weapons, armed, warlike (in this last sense rare, instead of *armifer*). **I.** *Pen-* niger non armiger in corpore, Att. ap. Cic. Fam. 7, 33: cum paucis armigeris, Curt. 3, 12: Phoebumque armigerum deum (i. e. Martem), Sil. 7, 87: Colchis armigera proelia sevit humo, Prop. 4, 10, 10: sulcus, Claud. I. Cons. Stil. 324; v. *armifer*, I. *fin.* — **II.** *Subst.*, an armor-bearer, shield-bearer, a female armor-bearer (this is the prevailing signif. of the word). **A. Masc.**: armiger, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 11: id. Cas. prol. 55: Sergius armiger Catilinae, i. e. an adherent, Cic. Dom. 5; so id. ib. 12, 363: hic (Butes) Dardanio Anchisae Armiger ante fuit, Verg. A. 9, 648: vocavit armigerum suum, Vulg. Jud. 9, 54; ib. 1 Reg. 14, 1; ib. 1 Par. 10, 4 et saep.; armiger Jovis, i. e. aquila, Ov. M. 15, 386; Verg. A. 9, 564 (cf. Hor. C. 4, 4, 1: minister fulminis ales): armiger hac magni patet Hectoris, i. e. the promontory of Misenus, named after Misenus, the armor-bearer of Hector, Stat. S. 2, 77. — **B. Fem.**: armigera, of the armor-bearer of Diana, Ov. M. 3, 166; 5, 619.

armilauca, ae, f. [acc. to Isid. Orig. 19, 22 *fin.*, contr. from *armilcausa*], a military upper garment (post-class.), Paul. Nol. Ep. 22; id. Ep. 17; Schol. ad Juv. 5, 143.

armile, is, v. *armillum fin.*

armilla, ae, f. [acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll., from *armus*; acc. to Prisc. p. 1220 P., from *arma*]. **I.** A circular ornament for the arm, a bracelet, armetlet, for men and women: armillae, quae brachialia vocantur, Cic. ap. Prisc. l. c.: Cui illae armillae sunt, quas una dedi? Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 13; cf. Dig. 34, 2, 26: armillis decoratus, Quadrig. ap. Gell. 9, 13, 7: manipulum hastatorum armillis donavit, Liv. 10, 44; Plin. 28, 11, 47, § 172: armillas posui in manibus ejus, Vulg. Gen. 24, 47; ib. Ezech. 23, 42: monilia et armillae, ib. Isa. 3, 19. — **II.** An iron hoop, ring, ferrule, Cato, R. R. 21, 4; Vitruv. 10, 6.

armillatus, a, um, *Part.* [*armilla*], ornamented with a bracelet: armillatum in publicum procedere, Suet. Calig. 52: armillata et phalerata turba, id. Ner. 30; so, armillati colla Molossae canes, i. e. wearing on their necks the bracelets of their mistresses, Prop. 5, 8, 24.

armillum, i, n. [acc. to Paul. ex Fest., from *armus*; v. *infra*], a vessel for wine (ante- and post-class.): armillum, quod est urecoli genus vinarii, Varr. ap. Non. p. 547, 15: armillum vas vinarium in sacris dicitur, quod armo, id est humero deportetur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 2 Müll. — Hence the proverb, ad armillum revertere, or redire, or simply, ad armillum, to return to one's old habits, to begin one's old tricks again, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 74, 13: at illa ad armillum revertit et ad familiares feminarum artes accenditur, App. M. 9, p. 230, 22. — With a more pointed reference, Appuleius, speaking of Cupid, changes armillum in the proverb into *armile* = *armamentarium*, an *armory*, M. 6, p. 132, 15.

Armilustrum, i, n., the Roman festival of the consecration of arms; v. *Armilustrum*.

Armilustrum, i, n., a place in Rome (in the 13th district), where was celebrated the festival *Armilustrum*, consecration of arms, ὀπλοκαθάρσις (19th Oct.; v. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 411): Armilustrum ab ambitu Iustri, Varr. L. L. 5, § 153 Müll.; Liv. 27, 37: armilustrum ab eo, quod in armilustrio armati sacra faciunt, Varr. L. L. 6, § 22 Müll.; Paul. ex Fest. p. 19 Müll.

Arminius, ii, m., a distinguished Cheruscan prince, who defeated Varus in the Teutoburg forest, A. D. 9, and thus freed Germany from the dominion of the Romans, Vell. 2, 118; Flor. 4, 12, 32; Tac. A. 1, 55; 1, 60; 1, 63; 2, 9; 2, 17; 2, 21; 2, 88 al.

armi-potens, potētis, *adj.* [*arma-potens*], powerful in arms, valiant, warlike; a poet. epithet of Mars, Diana, etc.: Mavors, Lucr. 1, 32 sq.: Mars, Verg. A. 9, 717: diva, id. ib. 2, 425: Deiphobus, id. ib. 6, 500: genitor, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 655: Ausonia, Stat. S. 3, 2, 20: Syria, Dig. 50, 15, 1.

* **armipotentia**, ae, f. [*armipotens*], power in arms, valor, Amm. 18, 5.

armi-sonus, a, um, *adj.* [*arma-sono*], resounding with arms (poet.): numina Ialadisi armonae, Verg. A. 3, 644: antrum, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 67.

‡ **armita**, ae, f. [*armus*], a virgin sacrificing, with the tippet of her toga thrown back over her shoulder, Paul. ex Fest. p. 4 Müll.

‡ **armites**: ὀπλίται οἱ ἐν ἐσχάτῃ τάξει, soldiers of the rear-rank, Philox. Gloss.

armo, avi, ātum, i, v. a. [*arma*]. **I. A.** Lit., to furnish with weapons, to arm, equip, aliquem or aliquem aliqua re: cum in pace multitudinem hominum coegerit, armārit, instruxerit, Cic. Caecin. 12: milites armari jubet, Caes. B. C. 1, 28: ut quemque casus armaverat, sparos aut lanceas portabant, Sall. C. 56, 3: copias, id. J. 13, 2: agrestis quoque manus armat sparus, Verg. A. 11, 682: quos e gente suorum armet, Ov. M. 14, 464; 12, 614: milites iis armis armare, Pomp. ap. Cic. Att. 8, 12: nunc telus, nunc saxa, quibus eos adfatim loca ipse armabat, etc., Liv. 9, 35: se spoliis, Verg. A. 2, 395: manus ense, Val. Fl. 2, 182: aliquem facibus, Flor. 3, 12, 13: apes aculeis, Plin. 11, 28, 33, § 46; so, aliquid aliqua re: ferrum armare veneno, Verg. A. 9, 773: calamos veneno, id. ib. 10, 140: pontum vinclis, Manil. 5, 657 al. — Followed by *in*, *contra*, *adversus*: egentes in locupletes, perdit in bonos, servi in dominos armabantur, Cic. Planc. 35; id. Mil. 25; id. Att. 8, 3, 3: delecta juvenus contra Mithonis impetum armata est, id. Mil. 25; for *adversus*, v. *infra*. — That for which one is armed, with *in* or *ad*: unanimos armare in proelia fratres, Verg. A. 7, 335: armato viros ad pugnam, Vulg. Num. 31, 3. — **B. Trop.** **1.** To arm, equip, furnish: temeritatem concitatae multitudinis auctoritate publica armare, Cic. Mil. 1: cogitavit, quibus accusatorem rebus armaret, id. Clu. 67: te ad omnia summum ingenium armavit, Caecil. ap. Cic. Fam. 6, 7: Pompeum senatus auctoritas, Caesarem militum armavit fiducia, Vell. 2, 49: ferae gentes non tellis magis quam suo caelo, suo sidere armantur, Plin. Pan. 12, 3: sese eloquentia, Cic. Inv. 1, 3: se imprudentia alitius, Nep. Dion, 8, 3: ira, Ov. M. 13, 544: ea cogitatione armamini, Vulg. 1 Pet. 4, 1: Archilochum proprio rabies armavit iambo, Hor. A. P. 79: nugis armatus, armed with nonsense, id. Ep. 1, 18, 16: armata dolis mens, Sil. 1, 183; cf. id. 11, 6; 15, 682. — **2.** To excite, stir up, rouse, provoke: constr. with *adversus*, *ad* or *in*: (Hannibal) regem armavit et exercuit adversus Romanos, Nep. Hann. 10, 1: aliquem ad omnia armare, Cic. Fam. 6, 7: Claudii sententia consules armabat in tribunus, Liv. 4, 6; so id. 3, 57: quid vos in fata parentis Armat? Ov. M. 7, 347: mixtus dolor et pudor armat in hostes, Verg. A. 10, 398: in exitum rei publice, Flor. 3, 12, 13; 4, 2, 1. — **II.** To furnish with something useful, esp. with the munitions of war, to fit out, equip: ea, quae sunt usui ad arma, B. G. 5, 1: muri propugnaculis armabantur, Liv. 30, 9: Claudius triremes quadriremsque

et undeviginti hominum milia armavit, Tac. A. 12, 56.—Hence, **armatus**, a, um, *P. a.*, armed, equipped, fitted with armor (opp. inermis, togatus, q. v.); also subst.: **armatus**, i, m., an armed man, a soldier, = miles. **A. Adj.** **1.** Lit.: armatos, si Latine loqui volumus, quos appellare vere possumus? opinor eos, qui scutis telisque parati ornatique sunt, Cic. Caecin. 21, 60: cum animatus iero satis armatus sum. Att. ap. Non. p. 233, 18; p. 495, 23: armati pergemus, Vulg. Num. 32, 32; ib. Judith, 9, 6: ab draconis stirpe armata exortus, Att. ap. Non. p. 426, 2: armata manus, Lucr. 2, 629; so id. 2, 636; 2, 640; 5, 1297; cf. id. 5, 1292: saepe ipsa plebes armata a patribus secessit, Sall. C. 33, 4: contra injurias armatus ire, id. J. 31, 6: facibus armatus, Liv. 5, 7: armatus falce, Tib. 1, 4, 8: classes armatae, Verg. G. 1, 255: armatus cornu, Plin. 11, 37, 45; § 128.—**2.** Meton.: armati anni, i. e. years spent in war, Sil. 11, 591.—**Trop.**: excitati, erecti, armati animis, armed, furnished, etc., Cic. Phil. 7, 9, 26.—**In the pos.** only twice, and referring to the pos. armatus in connection with it (*comp.* and *atr.* never used), Cic. Caecin. 21, 61 (v. the passage in its connection): tam tibi par sum quam multis armatissimis nudi aut leviter armati, Sen. Ben. 5, 4.—**B. Subst.**: gravidus armatus equus (sc. Trojanus), Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2 (Trag. v. 97 Müll.): armatos educere, id. ap. Non. p. 355, 16: naveum tremeum armatus ornat, Nep. Dion, 9, 2: decem milia armatorum, id. Milt. 5, 1; so Vulg. Exod. 38, 25: armatus in litora expositus, Liv. 37, 28; 42, 51; 9, 24; Suet. Caes. 36.

† **armor** or **armos** = armoracia in the language of Pontus, Plin. 19, 5, 26; § 82. † **armoracia**, ae. f. (**armoracia**, Col. 6, 17, 8; Pall. 4, 9, 5; 11, 11, 4: **armoracia**, ii, n., Col. 12, 9 *fm.*), = ἀρμακία, *horse-riding*: Cochlearia armoracia, Linn.; Col. 9, 4, 5; 20, 4, 12; cf. Dioscor. 2, 138.

Armōriacae (later form **Aremōriacae**, Aus. Ep. 9, 35; id. Prof. 10, 15), *arum*, f., = Ἀρμαρικαί [ar, Celt. and old Lat., = at, on, and mor, Celt., = inare], some of the northern provinces of Gaul, Bretagne, with a part of Normandy, Caes. B. G. 5, 53; 7, 75; Hirt. 8, 31; cf. Mann. Gall. 160.

Armosāta (**Arsamosāta**, Tac. A. 15, 10; Plin. 1, 1.), ae. f., = Ἀρμωσάτα Polyb., Ἀρμασάτα Ptol., a fortress in Armenia, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 26.

† **armus**, i, m., = ἄρμος [ἄρμος; v. arma *init.*], pr., a joining together; the shoulder where it is fitted to the shoulder-blade, the fore quarter (opp. suffrago), and, with few exceptions, of the shoulder of an animal, while *umerus* designates that of men. **I.** Lit.: solus homo bipes: uni juguli, umeri; ceteris armi, Plin. 11, 43, 98; § 243: digiti (Hippomenae in leonem mutati) curvantur in ungues: Ex umeris armi fiunt, Ov. M. 10, 700.—**So**, elephantis, Plin. 11, 40, 95; § 233: leonis, id. 11, 39, 94; § 229: pantherae, id. 8, 17, 23; § 62 et saep.: leporis, Hor. S. 2, 4, 44; 2, 8, 89: equi, id. ib. 1, 6, 106: arietis, Vulg. Num. 6, 19; ib. Exod. 29, 27.—**Of men**: latos huic hasta per armos acta, Verg. A. 11, 644; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. armata, p. 4 Müll.—**And of the arms of men**, Luc. 9, 831.—* **II.** In a more extended sense, the whole side of an animal: spumantis equi fodere calcarius armos, Verg. A. 6, 881; cf. Hor. S. 1, 6, 106.

Armuzia regio, a region in Caramania, Plin. 6, 23, 27; § 107.

1. Arna, ae. f., a town in Umbria, a mile east of Perugia, now Civitella d'Arno, Sil. 8, 468; Inscr. Orell. 91; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 483.—Hence, **Arnates**, um, m., the inhabitants of Arna, Plin. 3, 14, 19; § 113; Inscr. Orell. 90 and 5005.

† **2. arna**, ae. f., a lamb, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll. (v. aries *init.*).

† **arnacis**, idis, f., = ἀρνάκισ, a garment for maidens, a coat of sheepskin, Varr. ap. Non. p. 643, 1.

Arnates, um, v. Arna.

1. Arne, cs. f., = ἄρνη. **I.** A town in Boeotia, Stat. Th. 7, 331.—**II.** A town in Thessaly, a colony of Boeotia, now Mataranga, Plin. 4, 7, 14; § 23.

2. Arne, cs. f., = ἄρνη, a woman who

betrayed her country (the island Siphnos), and was changed into a jackdaw, Ov. M. 7, 465.

Arniensis, e. v. Arnus.

arnion, ii, = ἄρνιον, v. arnoglossa.

Arnōbius, ii, m. **I.** An African Church father in the time of Diocletian, c. A. D. 295. His work, Adversus Gentes, is distinguished by strength and purity of diction; cf. Touffler, Rom. Lit. § 639, 2.—**II.** **Arnōbius** (junior), ii, m., a theological author; c. A. D. 460, who wrote a Commentary on the Psalms; cf. Touffler, Rom. Lit. § 462, 1.

† **arnoglossa**, ae. f. = ἀρνόγλωσσον, a plant, sheep's-tongue or plantain: Plantago major, Linn.; App. Herb. 1 (also called arnon; Isid., Orig. 17, 9, 50, calls it arnoglossos).

Arnus, i, m., = Ἄρνος, a river of Etruria, nov. the Arno, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50; Tac. A. 1, 79 al.; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 328.—Hence, **Arniensis**, e. adj., of or pertaining to the Arnus: tribus, situated on the Arnus, acc. to Liv. 6, 5, settled A. U. C. 396, most distant from Rome, as Saburana was the nearest: a Saburana usque ad Arniensem, Cic. Agr. 2, 29.

āro, āvi, ātum, i, v. a. [cf. ἄρῶ = to plough; to till; ἄροτρον = aratrum; ἄροτρος, ἄροτρα = arvum; = Welsh ar; ἀροτρον = arator; armentum; Goth. arjan = to plough; O. H. Germ. aran = to ear], to plough, to till. **I. A.** Lit. **a.** Absol.: arare maveliu quam sic amare, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 21; in fundo Fodere aut arare, Ter. Heaut. I. 1, 17: si quidem L. Quinto Cincinnato aranti nuntiatum est etc., Cic. Sen. 16, 56: bene et tempestive arare, Cato. R. R. 61, 1; Plin. 18, 19, 49; § 174: bos est enectus arando, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 87: die septimo cossabis arare et metere, Vulg. Exod. 34, 21; ib. Luc. 17, 7; ib. 1 Cor. 9, 10.—**b.** With vallem arari, Vulg. Deut. 21, 4: campum arare, Ov. Tr. 3, 328: olivetum, Col. 5, 9: Capuam, Verg. G. 2, 244: Campaniam, Prop. 4, 4, 5 et saep.—**B. Trop.** **1.** Of a ship, to plough: aequor, Ov. Tr. 1, 2, 76; so id. Am. 2, 10, 33 Heims.; Verg. A. 2, 780; 3, 495: aquas, Ov. Tr. 3, 12, 36 (cf.: sulcare aquas, id. M. 4, 707).—**2.** Of age, to draw furrows over the body, i. e. to wrinkle: jam venient rugae, quae tibi corpus arant, Ov. A. 3, 118.—**3.** In mal. part.: fundum alienum, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 24; so id. Truc. 1, 2, 48 al.—**4.** Prov.: arare litus, for to bestow useless labor: non profecturis litora bobus aras, Ov. H. 5, 116; so id. Tr. 5, 4, 48; cf. Juv. 7, 49.—**II.** In a more extended sense. **A.** To cultivate land, and absol. to pursue agriculture, to live by husbandry (cf. agricola and arator): quae homines arant, navigant, aedificant, virtuti omnia parent, i. e. in agricultura, navigatione, etc., omnia ex virtute animi pendunt, Sall. C. 2, 7 Corte: arat Falerni mille fundi jugera, Hor. Epod. 4, 13: cives Romani, qui arant in Sicilia, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 5.—**B.** To gain by agriculture, to acquire by tillage: decem medimna ex jugero arare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 47 (where, Zumpt, from conjecture, has received *exarare* into the text; so B. and K.).

† **ārōma**, ātis, n. (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* aromatibus, also aromatibus, App. Flor. 4, 19; v. Neue, Forment. I. p. 291), = ἄρωμα, a spice; in *sing.*, Dig. 39, 4, 16, § 7; Prud. steφ. 8, 72; id. Apoth. 826; in *plur.*, spices (so only in Vulg.), Col. 12, 20, 2; Vulg. Gen. 37, 25; ib. Exod. 25, 6; ib. Marc. 16, 1; ib. Joan. 19, 40 et saepe.

ārōmātarius, ii, m. [aroma], a dealer in spices, Inscr. Orell. 114 and 4064.

† **ārōmāticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀρωματικός, composed of spice, aromatic, fragrant, Spart. Had. 19; Sedul. 5, 324.

† **ārōmātites**, ae. m., = ἀρωματίτης. **I.** A precious stone of the smell and color of myrrh, a kind of amber, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 145.—**II.** Aromatic wine, *aromatic wine*, Plin. 14, 13, 15; § 92; 14, 16, 19; § 107. * **ārōmātizo**, āre, v. n., = ἀρωματίζω,

to smell of spices: aromatizans odorem dedi, Vulg. Eccl. 24, 20.

Arōneus, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to the high-priest Aaron, Paul. Nol. 22, 27.

† **ārōs**, i, f., also **aron** or **arum**, i, n., = ἄρον, wake-robins: Arum dracuncululus, Linn.: quod arum vocant, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 96; and id. 24, 16, 91, § 142.

Arpi, ōrum, m., a city in Apulia, earlier called Argyripa (q. v.), now Arpa, Plin. 3, 11, 16; § 104; cf. Mann. Ital. II. 82 sq.—Hence, **II.** Deriv. v.: **A. Arpinus**, a, um, adj., of or from Arpi: Dasius Altinus Arpinus, Liv. 24, 45; **Arpini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Arpi, id. 24, 47.—**B. Arpānus**, a, um, adj., pertaining to Arpi, Front. Col.; **Arpāni**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Arpi, Plin. 3, 11, 16; § 103.

Arpinum, i, n., a town in Latium, the birthplace of Cicero and Marius, now Arpino, Cic. Att. 2, 8; cf. Mann. Ital. I. 676.—Hence, **II.** Deriv. v.: **A. Arpinas**, ātis (nom. Arpinatis, Cato ap. Prisc. p. 629 P.; cf. Ardeatis), adj., of or pertaining to Arpinum: fundus, Cic. Agr. 3, 2, 8: aquae, id. Att. 1, 16: iter, id. ib. 16, 13.—**Subst.**: **Arpinates**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Arpinum, Cic. Off. 1, 7, 21; so id. Att. 4, 7; 15, 15; so also Inscr. Orell. 571 (cf. Cic. Fam. 13, 11); Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63: Arpinas (per antonomasiā) for Cicero, Synon. Carm. Ep. 1, 1; and for Marius, the countryman of Cicero (cf. Arpinum), Sid. Carm. 9, 259.—**B. Arpinus**, a, um, adj., of Arpinum: character, i. e. Cicero's, Mart. 10, 19.

Arpinus, a, um, adj. **1.** Of or from Arpi, v. Arpi.—**2.** Of Arpinum, v. Arpinum, II. B.

arquātus, a, um, adj. [arqus = arcus = rainbow; v. arcus *init.*]: morbus, the jaundice (a disease in which the skin turns to the yellow color of the rainbow), Cels. 3, 24.—Hence, *subst.*: **arquātus**, i, m., one that has the jaundice, Non. p. 425, 3: Lurida praeterea fiunt, quaequocumque tenentur Arquati, Lucr. 4, 332 sq.; Varr. ap. Non. p. 35, 16; Col. 7, 5, 18; and Plin. 20, 11, 44, § 115.

Arquitēns, entis, adj., v. Arciteus.

† **arquites** = sagittarii, bowmen, archers, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll. [arqus = arcus].

arqus, us, m., v. arcus.

arra, **arrabo**, **arralis**, v. arrha, arrhabo, arrhals.

arrectarius (**adr-**), a, um, adj. [arrectus], in an erect position, erect, perpendicular; hence, arrectaria, the upright posts of a wall (opp. transversarii, cross-beams), only Vitr. 2, 8, and 7, 3.

arrectus (**adr-**), *P. a.*, from arriro.

† **arrenicum** (**arrh-**, **arsen-**), i, n., = ἀρρηνικόν (αρρηνικόν), arsenic, orpiment: vitia cum chertā et arrhenico sanant, Plin. 28, 15, 60; § 214; 34, 18, 56; § 178 (Vitr. 7, 7, 7 *fm.* uses for it auripigmentum).

ar-repo (better, **adr-**), repsi, reptum, 3, v. n., to creep or move slowly to or toward something, to steal softly to, lit. and trop.; constr. with *ad*; post-Aug. with *dat.* **I.** Lit.: mus aut lacerta ad columbaria, Varr. R. R. 3, 7, 3; so Plin. 35, 10, 36; § 98: rubetae adreptus foribus, id. 11, 18, 19; § 62; Val. Max. 6, 8 *fm.*—**II.** Trop.: sensum atque moderate ad amicitiam adrepsat, * Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 68: leniter in spem Adrepe officiosus, * Hor. S. 2, 5, 48: qui ammis nulliocularum adrepsit, Tac. A. 3, 50: occultis libellis saevitiae principis adrepsit, id. ib. 1, 74.

arrepticus (**adr-**) or **-tius** (**adr-**), a, um, adj. [arreptus], seized, orpiment (in eccl. Lat.). **I.** In bon. part.: ut sis dux in domo Domini super omnem virum arreptitum et prophetaem, Vulg. Jer. 29, 26.—**II.** In mal. part.: raving, delirious, Ang. Civ. Dei. 2, 4 al.

(**arrepto**, āre, a false read. in Plin. 35, 10, 36; § 109, instead of obreptantibus, v. Sillig ad h. l.)

arreptus (**adr-**), a, um, *P. a.*, from arripio.

Arretium, ii, v. Aretium.

† **arrha**, ae. f., and **arrhābo** (also without aspiration **arra** and **arrābol-** ōnis, m. (the latter form ante-class.; cf. Gell. 17, 2, 1; in Cic. the word is never used), = ἀρραβών [from the Heb. אַרְבֹּנִין from אַרְבָּ, to give security], the money given to ratify a contract, earnest-money, purchase-money, a pledge, an earnest (*arra* is a part of the purchase-money, while *pignus* is a pledge to be restored when the contract for security of which it is given, has been performed, *Id.* Orig. 5, 25). **I.** Lit.: arraboni has dedit quadraginta minas, *Plant. Most.* 3, 1, 115; *id.* *Rud. prol.* 46; *id.* *Poen.* 5, 6, 22; Ea relicta huic arrabonist pro illo argento, * *Ter. Heaut.* 3, 3, 42; tantum arrabo, *Quadrig. ap. Gell.* 17, 2, 20 (i. e. sexcentos obsoles, *Gell.*); dederis mihi arrabonem, *Vulg. Gen.* 38, 17; pro arrabone dari, *ib.* 38, 18. — Jestingly shortened into *rābo*: rābonem habeto, *meum ut hanc noctem sies*, *Plant. Truc.* 3, 2, 20 sq. — **II.** Trop.: arrabo amoris, *Plant. Mil.* 4, 1, 11; *Dig.* 18, 1, 35; *Plin.* 33, 1, 6, § 28; and so ironically: mortis *arra*, money given to physicians, *Plin.* 29, 1, 8, § 21.

arrhābo, ōnis, v. *arra*.
* **arrhālis** (**arrāl-**), e. adj. [arrha], of a pledge: pactum, *Diocl. Cod.* 4, 49, 3.

arrhēnicum, i, v. *arrēnicum*.
† **arrhēnogōnon**, i, n., = ἀρρηγόνονον, a species of the plant satyrium, *Plin.* 26, 10, 63, § 99.

† **arrhētos**, i, m., = ἀρρητός (unutterable), one of the *Æons* of *Valentinus*, *Tert. adv. Val.* 35.

Arria, ae. f., the wife of *Pætus*, distinguished for her magnanimity, *Mart.* 1, 14; *Plin.* Ep. 3, 16; *Tac.* A. 16, 34.

ar-rīdeo (**adr-**), *Lachm.*, B. and K., *Halm*, K. and H.; **arr-**, *Fleck.*, *Merk.*, *Weissenb.*), rīsi, rīeum, 2, v. n., to laugh at or with, to smile at or upon, especially approvingly. **I.** Lit., constr. *absol.* or with *dat.*, more rarely with *acc.*; also *pass.* — (a) *Absol.*: si non arderent, dentis ut restringerent, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 26; oportet lenam probam arrirede Quisquis veniat, blandeque alloqui, *id.* *Truc.* 2, 1, 14; cum quidam familiaris (Dionysii) iocans dixisset: huic (juveni) quidem certe vitam tuam committis, ardisissetque adulescens, utrumque jussit interficere, *Cic. Tusc.* 5, 20, 60; Hic cum ardisisset ipse *Crassus*, *id.* *de Or.* 2, 56, 229; *id.* *Rep.* 6, 12 *fin.*; *Tac.* *Or.* 42 *fin.*: Cum risi, arrides. *Ov. M.* 3, 459; Cum ardisissent, discessimus, *Tac. Or.* 42; so * *Vulg. Dan.* 14, 6. — (β) With *dat.*: Tum mi aedes quoque arribebant, *Plaut. As.* 1, 3, 55; si dentibus arident, *Hor. A. P.* 101; nulli laedere os, arrirede omnibus, *Ter. Ad.* 5, 4, 10; *id.* *Eun.* 2, 2, 19; vix notis familiariter arrirede, *Liv.* 41, 20. — (γ) With *acc.*: video quid ardiseret, *Cic. N. D.* 1, 28, 79; *Cn. Flavius* id ardisit, *laughed at this*, *Piso* ap. *Gell.* 6, 9 *fin.*: vos nunc alloquitur, vos nunc ardidet ocellis, *Val. Cato Dir.* 103. — (δ) *Pass.*: si arderentur, esset id ipsum *Atticorum*, *Cic. Opt. Gen.* 4, 11 (B. and K., *viderentur*). — **II.** Trop. **A.** Subject, to be favorable, kindly disposed to one: cum temperas ardidet, *Lucret.* 2, 32; et quandoque mihi *Fortunae* ardiseret hora, *Petr.* 133, 3, 12. — **B.** Object, (i. e. in reference to the effect produced), to be pleasing to, to please: inhibere illud tuum, quod valde mihi ardiserat, vehementer displicet, *Cic. Att.* 13, 21; quibus haec ardirere velim, *Hor. S.* 1, 10, 89.

ar-rīgo (**adr-**), *Dietsch*, *Halm*; **arr-**, *Fleck.*, *Rib.*, *Weissenb.*), rēxi, rēctum, 3, r. a. [rego], to set up, raise, erect (not used by Cic., but for it he employs erigere). **I.** Lit.: leo comas arrexit, *Verg. A.* 10, 726; so *id.* *ib.* 4, 280; auris, *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 6; so *Ter. And.* 5, 4, 30; *Ov. M.* 15, 516; *Verg. A.* 2, 303 (translato a pedibus, *Don.* ad *Ter.* l. c.; cf. oppo. demittere aures, *Hor. C.* 2, 13, 35); linguam, *Mart.* 11, 62, 10; tollit se arrectum quadrupes, *Verg. A.* 10, 892; so *id.* *ib.* 5, 426; 2, 206 et saep. — **II.** Trop.: to encourage, animate, rouse, excite: eos non paulum oratione snā *Marius* adrexit, *Sall. J.* 84, 4; cum spes arrectae juvenum, when hope was aroused, *Verg. G.* 3, 105; arrectae stimulis hand mollibus irae, *id.* A. 11, 452; *Etruria* atque omnes reliquiae belli adre-

tae, are in commotion, are roused, *Sall. H.* 1, 19, p. 220 *Gerl.*: adrexta omni civitate, excited with wonder, *Tac. A.* 3, 11. — Esp. freq. arrirege alieum or animos, to incite, rouse the mind or courage to something, to direct to something (sometimes with ad aliquam rem): vetus certamen animos adrexit, *Sall. C.* 39, 3 *Kritz.*: sic animis eorum adrextis, *id.* J. 68, 4; 86, 1 al.; *Liv.* 45, 30; arrexere animos *Itali*, *Verg. A.* 12, 251: his animum arrecti dicitis, *id.* *ib.* 1, 579; arrecti ad bellandum animi sunt, *Liv.* 8, 37 (cf. *erigo*). — Hence, **arrectus** (**adr-**), a, um, *P. a.*, set upright; hence, saep. precipitatus (rare): pleraque *Alpium* ab *Italia* sicut breviora, ita arrectiora sunt, *Liv.* 21, 35 *fin.*: saxa arrectiora, *Sol.* c. 14.

† **arri-lātor**, v. *arilator*.

ar-ripiō (**adr-**), B. and K.; **arr-**, *Lachm.*, *Ritschl*, *Fleck.*, *Merk.*, *Rib.*, K. and H., *Weissenb.*, *Halm*), rīpiū, rīptum, 3, v. a. [rapio], to seize, snatch, lay hold of, draw a person or thing to one's self (esp. with haste). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit.: ut eum eriperet, manum arripuit mordicus: Vix foras me abripui atque effugi, *Plaut. Curc.* 5, 1, 7; cf. the first of the words following, formed by *Plaut.* after the manner of *Aristophanes*: Quodsemel arripides Numquam postreddonides, *Pers.* 4, 6, 23 *Ritschl.*: gladium, *id.* *Capt.* 4, 4, 7; *Vulg. Gen.* 22, 10: pugionem, *ib.* *Num.* 25, 7; securum, *ib.* *Jud.* 9, 48; arma, *Liv.* 35, 36: cultrum, *id.* 3, 48: telum, vestimenta, *Nep. Alcib.* 10, 5; arcus arripit, *Ov. M.* 5, 64: ensem, *id.* *ib.* 13, 386: saxum, *Curt.* 6, 9; pileum vel galerum, *Suet. Ner.* 26; scutum e strage, *Tac. A.* 3, 23: sagittam et scutum, *Vulg. Jer.* 6, 23: clipeum, *ib.* *Isa.* 21, 5; aliquem barbā, *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 64; manu, *Liv.* 6, 8: aliquam comā, *Ov. M.* 6, 552: caput capillo, *Suet. Galb.* 20: manum allicujus, *Auct. B. G.* 8, 23; *Hor. S.* 1, 9, 4. — **B.** Trop., to take to one's self, procure, appropriate, seize: Arripe opem auxiliūque ad hanc rem, *Plaut. Mil.* 2, 2, 65; vox et gestus subito sumi et aliunde adripi non potest, *Cic. Or.* 1, 59, 252; cognomen sibi ex *Aeliorum* imaginibus adripuit, *id.* *Sest.* 32: non debes adriperere maledictum ex trivio aut ex scurrarum aliquo concivio, *id.* *Mur.* 6: libenter adriperere facultatem laedendi, *id.* *Fl.* 8, 19: aliquid ad reprehendendum, *id.* *N. D.* 2, 65, 162: impedimentum pro occasione arripere, *Liv.* 3, 35 al. — **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., to seize, lay hold of, take possession of, secure: Sublimem medium arripere, et capite proum in terram statuerem, *Ter. Ad.* 3, 2, 18: simul arripit ipsum *Pendentem*, *Verg. A.* 9, 561: medium arripit *Servium*, *Liv.* 1, 48: quando arripuerit te *Spiritus Domini* malus, *Vulg. 1 Reg.* 16, 16; so *ib.* *Luc.* 8, 29: Existit sacer ignis et urit corpore serpens, quancumque arripuit partim, *Lucret.* 6, 661: quemcumque patrem familias adripuisse, ex aliquo circulo, you might have taken, *Cic. de Or.* 1, 34, 159: nisi forte eum (dolo-rem) dicis, qui simul atque adripuit, interfecti, *id.* *Fin.* 2, 28, 93: vitulum, *Vulg. Deut.* 9, 21; leones, *ib.* *Dan.* 6, 24; navem, *ib.* *Act.* 27, 15: arrepto repente equo, *Liv.* 6, 8; cohortes arreptas in urbem inducit, *id.* 34, 20. — Trop., of the mind, to seize upon with eagerness or haste, to learn quickly or with avidity: pueri celeriter res innumerabiles adripunt, *Cic. Sen.* 21, 78: quas (sc. Graecas litteras) quidem sic avide adripuit, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens, *id.* *ib.* 8, 26; cf. *id.* *Mur.* 30: Quorum studium etsi senior arripuerat, *Nep. Cato*, 3, 2: quaerit *Socrates* unde animum adriperimus, si nullus fuerit in mundo, *Cic. N. D.* 3, 11, 26: quod animus adriperet aut exciperet extrinsecus ex divinitate, *id.* *Div.* 2, 11, 26. — **B.** As a judicial t. t., to bring or summon before a tribunal, to complain of, accuse (cf. rapio; esp. freq. of those who are complained of after leaving their office): eum te adripuisse, a quo non sis rogatus, *Cic. Plane.* 22, 54: ad quaestionem ipse adreptus est, *id.* *Clu.* 33: tribunus plebis consules abeuntes magistratu arripuit, *Liv.* 2, 54: arreptus a *P. Numitorio* Sp. *Oppius*, *id.* 3, 58: arreptus a viatore, *id.* 6, 16: quaestor ejus in praedictum aliquot criminibus arreptus est, *Suet. Caes.* 23: inter *Sejanum* conscios arreptus, *id.* *Vit.* 2. — Hence, **C.** In *Horace*, to attack with ridicule or reproach, to ridicule, satirize: *Primo*res po-

puli arripuit populūque tributum, *Sat.* 2, 1, 69: luxuriam et *Momentanū* arripie mecum, *id.* 2, 3, 224.

* **ar-risio** (**adr-**), ōnis, f. [arrideo], a smiling upon with approbation: alicujus adrisio, *Auct. ad Her.* 1, 6, 10.

* **ar-risor** (**adr-**), ōris, m. [id.], one who smiles on another, a flatterer, fawner: stultorum divitum arrosor, et (quod sequitur) ardrisor, et, quod duobus his adjunctum est, derisor, *Sen. Ep.* 27.

ar-rōdo (**adr-**), *Kaysar*, *Jan.*, rōsi, rōsum, 3, v. a., to gnaw or nibble at, to gnaw (cf.: aduro, accendo, accido, adedo al.). **I.** Lit.: spartum, quod assellus adrodit, *Plin.* 35, 11, 40, § 137: mures adrosia clipeis, etc., *id.* 8, 57, 82, § 221: semina adrosa, *id.* 11, 30, 36, § 109: sues spirantes a muribus adrosas, *id.* 11, 37, 85, § 213. — **II.** Trop.: ut illa ex vepreculis extracta nitidula rem publicam conaretur adrodere, * *Cic. Sest.* 33, 72: ecclesiasticas causas, *Sid. Ep.* 7, 6.

ar-rōgans (**adr-**), antis, *P. a.*, from arrogo.

ar-rōganter (**adr-**), adv., v. arrogo, *P. a. fig.*

ar-rōgantia (**adr-**), ae. f. [arrogans].

I. A. An assuming, presumption, arrogance, conceitedness (syn.: superbia, insolentia, fastus): cum omnis adrogantia odiosa est, tum illa ingenii atque eloquentiae multo molestissima, *Cic. Div. in Caecil.* 11 *fin.*: *P. Crassus* sine adrogantia gravis esse videbatur et sine segnitia verecundus, *id.* *Brut.* 81, 282: illud γρηθη σεαυτὸν noli putare ad adrogantiam minuendum solum esse dictum, *id.* ad *Q. Fr.* 3, 6, 7 et saep.: *Pallas* tristi adrogantia taedium sui moverat, *Tac. A.* 13, 2: adrogantia depravatus, *Vulg. Deut.* 18, 20: adrogantia tua decepti te, *ib.* *Jer.* 49, 16. — **B.** The proud, lordly bearing arising from a consciousness of real or supposed superiority, pride, haughtiness (cf. arrogans): hujus adrogantiam pertinacia aequabat, *Liv.* 5, 8, 11: avaritia et adrogantia praecipua validiorum vitia, *Tac. H.* 1, 51: tristitiam et adrogantiam et avaritiam exuerat: nec illi, quod est arrosissimum, aut facilitas auctoritatem ad severitatem amorem deminuit, *id.* *Agr.* 9: cum magnitudinem et gravitatem summae fortunae retineret, invidiam et adrogantiam effugerat, *id.* A. 2, 72; *id.* *Agr.* 42: adrogantia ejus, *Vulg. Isa.* 16, 6; *ib.* *Jer.* 48, 29. — * **II. A.** pertinacity in one's demands, obstinacy: cessorusque se potius adrogantiae *Antipatri* quam etc., *Liv.* 37, 56 *fin.*

ar-rōgatio (**adr-**), ōnis, f. [arrogo], a taking to one's self; hence, as *jurid. t. t.*, the full adoption, in the comitia curiata in the presence of the pontifices, later of the emperor himself, of a homo sui juris in the place of a child (cf. s. v. adoptio and the authors there cited): adrogatio dicta, quia genus hoc in alienam familiam transit per populi rogationem fit, *Gell.* 5, 19, 8: adrogatio dicitur, quia et is, qui adoptat rogatur, id est interrogatur, an velit eum, quem adoptaturus sit, justum sibi filium esse, et is qui adoptatur, rogatur, an id fieri patiat? *Dig.* 1, 7, 2: *Claudius Tiberius Nero* in *Augusti* liberos et privigno redactus adrogatione, *Aur. Vict. Caes.* 2.

ar-rōgator (**adr-**), ōris, m. [id.], he that adopts one in the place of a child (cf. arrogatio), *Dig.* 1, 7, 2; 1, 7, 19; 1, 7, 22; 1, 7, 40.

ar-rōgo (**adr-**), *Fleck.*, B. and K., *Dietsch*, *Halm*, *Weissenb.*; **arr-**, *Holder*, *Dinter*; *Keller* uses both forms), āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. **I.** *Jurid.* and *polit. t. t.* **A.** To ask or inquire of one: to question: Venus haec volo adroget te * *Plaut. Rud.* 5, 2, 45; cf. *Dig.* 1, 7, 2. — * **B.** *Alicui*, t. t., to add one officer to another, to associate with, place by the side of: cui consuli dictatorem adrogari haud satis decorum visum est *patribus*, *Liv.* 7, 25, 11. — **C.** To take a homo sui juris in the place of a child, to adopt (cf. arrogatio), *Gell.* 5, 19, 4; cf. *Dig.* 1, 7, 1; 1, 7, 2; 1, 7, 22 al. — Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** To appropriate that which does not belong to one, to claim as one's own, to arrogate to one's self, to assume: quamquam mihi non sumo tantum, *judices*, neque adrogo, ut, etc., *Cic. Plane.* 1: non enim mihi tantum derogo, tametsi nihil adrogo, ut, etc., *Rosc. Am.* 32: sapientiam sibi adrogare, *id.* *Brut.* 85, 292: ego tantum tibi tribuo,

bonae famam quacere, Sall. C. 2, 9; so id. ib. 10, 4: animus insolens malarum artium, id. ib. 3, 4; so Tac. A. 14, 57.—Hence also, *absol.* in mal. part. as in Gr. τέχνη for cunning, artifice, fraud, stratagem: haec arte tractabat virum, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 125 (cf. Ov. II. 17, 142): capti eadem arte sunt, quae ceperat Fabios, Liv. 2, 51; 3, 35: at Cythera novas artes, nova pectore versat Consilia, Verg. A. 1, 657; so id. ib. 7, 477: ille dolis instructus et arte Pelasgā, id. ib. 2, 152: talibus insidiis perjurique arte Sionis Credita res, etc., id. ib. 2, 195: fraudes innocere ponto Antiquā parat arte, Luc. 4, 449: tantum illi vel ingenii vel artis vel fortunae superfluit, Suet. Tit. 1: fugam arte simulantes, Vulg. Jud. 20, 32: regem summis artibus pellexit, πύθη μηχανῶν, Suet. Vit. 2.

Arsaces, is, m., = Ἀρσάκης, the first king of the Parthians, Just. 41, 5.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Arsacidae**, ōrum, m. (gen. plur. Arsacidum, Luc. 10, 51), successors of Arsaces, Tac. H. 1, 40; Luc. 1, 108; 8, 217; 8, 306 al.—**B. Arsacius**, a, um, adj., *Arsacian*, poet. for Parthian, Mart. 9, 36.

Arsamōsata, ae, v. Armosata.
arse verse, a Tuscan-Latin incantation against fire: ARSE VERSE avertit ignem significat, Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll. (cf. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 20). A pure Tuscan inscr. found at Cortona with this formula reads: ARSES. VYRSES. SETHILANL, etc., i. e. Ignem avertit, Vulcane, Inscr. Orell. i. 34.

arsella, ae, f., a plant, also called argemona, q. v., App. Herb. 31.

Arsenaria, ae, f., a Roman colony in Mauretania Caesariensis, now Arzew, Plin. 5, 2, 1, § 19; it is called *Arsinna* in Mel. 1, 6, 1.

arsenicum, i, v. arrenicum.

arsenogonon, v. arhenogonon.

Arsia, ae, m., a small river of Istria, which became the boundary between Italy and Illyricum under Augustus; the present *Arsa*, Plin. 3, 26, 29, § 150; Flor. 2, 5; cf. Mann. Thraçe, p. 325.

Arsia Silva, ae, f., a forest in Etruria, celebrated for a battle between the Tarquinius and the Romans, Liv. 2, 7; Val. Max. 1, 8; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, 563.

arsineum, i, n., a woman's head-dress, Paul. ex Fest. p. 20 Müll.; Cato ap. Fest. p. 265 Müll.

Arsinna, ae, v. Arsenaria.

Arsinoë, ōs, and **Arsinoä**, ae, f., = Ἀρσινόη. **I.** Arsinoë, mother of the third Mercury, Cic. N. D. 3, 22, 57.—**II.** Arsinoë, daughter of Ptolemy Lagus and Berenice, wife of king Lysimachus, afterwards of her brother Ptolemy Philadelphus, Just. 17, 1; 17, 2; 24, 2.—Hence, **Arsinōeum**, i, n., the monument erected to her by the latter, Plin. 36, 9, 14, § 68.—**III.** A daughter of Lysimachus, the first wife of Ptolemy Philadelphus; after her death worshipped as Venus Zephyritis, Plin. 34, 14, 42, § 148.—**IV.** A daughter of Ptolemy Auletes, sister of Cleopatra, Auct. B. Alex. 4 and 33; Luc. 10, 521.—**V.** One of the Hyades, Hyg. Fab. 182.—**VI.** The name of several towns, **A.** In Lower Egypt, Plin. 5, 9, 11, § 61.—**B.** In Cyrenaica, Mel. 1, 8, 2; 3, 8, 7; Plin. l. c.—**C.** In Cíticia, Plin. 5, 27, 22, § 92.—Hence, **Arsinōeticus**, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to Arsinoë: aqua, Plin. 36, 22, 47, § 165.—**D.** A town on the north side of Cyprus, Plin. 5, 31, 35, § 130.

† **arsia**, is, f., = ἀρσία, in metre, the elevation of the voice; opp. thesis, depression (in pure Lat., sublatio, Diom. p. 471 P.), Mart. Cap. 9, p. 328; Don. p. 1738 P.; cf. Ter. Maur. p. 2412 P. and Mar. Vict. p. 2482 P.

arsus, a, um, Part. of ardeo.

†† **artaba**, ae, f., an Egyptian dry measure = 3½ Rom. modii, Rhem. Fan. Pond. 89.

Artabānus, i, m. **I.** A Parthian king of the family of the Arsacidae, Just. 42, 2; Tac. A. 2, 3; 2, 58; 6, 31 sq.; 11, 8.—**II.** A general of Xerxes, Nep. Reg. 1, 5; Just. 3, 1.

Artacië, ōs, f., = Ἀρτάκιν (Hom. Od. 10, 108), a fountain in the country of the Læstrygones, Tib. 4, 1, 60.

artāgones (not *arct-*), a, um, P. a., from arto.

Artaxāta, ōrum, n. (**Artaxāta**, ae,

f., Tac. A. 2, 56), = Ἀρτάτα, the capital of Armenia Major, on the Araxes, now Artaschal, Juv. 2, 170.

Artaxerxes, is, m., = Ἀρταξέρξης, the name of several Persian kings, Nep. Reg. 1, 3; Just. 3, 1; 10, 3 al.

artē (not *arctē*), adv., v. 1. artus fin.
Artemis, idis, f., = Ἀρτεμις, the Greek name of Diana, Plin. 25, 7, 36; § 73; cf. Maer. S. 1, 15; 7, 16.

Artemisia, ae, f., = Ἀρτεμισία. **I.** Wife of King Mausolus, in Caria, to whom, after his death, she built the renowned Mausoleum, Gell. 10, 18.—**II.** **artēmisia**, ae, f., the plant mugwort, Plin. 25, 7, 36, § 73; App. Herb. 10.

Artemisium, ii, n., = Ἀρτεμισιον. **I.** A promontory of the island Eubœa, Nep. Them. 3, 2 and 4.—**II.** A town in Eubœa, Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64.

Artēmita, ae, or **Artēmitē**, ōs, f., = Ἀρτεμίτα. **I.** A city of Assyria or, perhaps more strictly, of Babylonia, Plin. 6, 26, 30, § 117.—**II.** Another name for Rhene, one of the Echinades, Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 67.

† **artēmon** (**artemo**), Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 99 P., ōnis, m., = ἀρτεμόν. **I.** A sail put upon the mast above the main-sail, a top-sail, Dig. 50, 16, 242; *Vulg. Act. 27, 40.—**II.** The guiding pulley of a machine for raising weights, *Vitr. 10, 5.

† **artēria**, ae, f. (**arterium**, i, n., v. infra), = ἀρτηρία. **I.** The windpipe: arteria ad pulmonem atque cor pertinet, Plin. 11, 37, 66, § 175; 20, 6, 22, § 49; so id. 22, 25, 66, § 136; Gell. 17, 11, 2 al.—From its internal roughness, also called arteria aspera (Gr. τραχεῖα ἀρτηρία): cum aspera arteria (sic enim a medicis appellatur) ostium habeat adjunctum linguae radicibus, Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136; Cels. 4, 1.—And since it consists of two parts, also in the plur.: laeduntur arteriae, Auct. ad Her. 3, 12: arteriae reticendo acquiescunt, id. ib. 3, 12; Plin. 22, 23, 48, § 100; Suet. Ner. 25; id. Vit. 2; Gell. 10, 26, 9.—Once in the neut. plur.: **artēria**, ōrum, *Lucr. 4, 529.—**II.** An artery: sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur et spiritus per arterias, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138; cf. id. ib. fin.; Sen. Q. N. 3, 15: arteriarum pulsus citatus aut tardus, etc., Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 219: arteria incisa non coit neque sanescit, Cels. 2, 10.—Sometimes it interchanges with vena; cf. Gell. 18, 10, 4 sq.

† **artēriacē**, ōs, f., = ἀρτηριακή, a medicine for the windpipe, Plin. 23, 7, 71, § 136; cf. Cels. 5, 25, 17; Scrib. Comp. 74 and 75.

† **artēriacus**, a, um, adj., = ἀρτηριακός, of or pertaining to the windpipe: medicamenta, that produce coughing, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 6.

† **artēriōtōmia**, ae, f., = ἀρτηριότομία, an opening or incision in an artery, Cael. Aur. Tard. 1, 1 fin.

† **arthriticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀρθριτικός, gouty, arthritic: coccus, *Cic. Fam. 9, 23.

† **arthritus**, idis, f., = ἀρθριτός, a lameness in the joints, gout (in pure Lat., articularis morbus), Vitr. 1, 6.

articulamentum, i, n. [artículo], the articulation of the limbs, a joint (late Lat.), Scrib. Comp. 214; 206; 263.

articulāris, e, adj. [artículus]. **I.** Pertaining to the joints (v. artículus, I.): morbus, gout, Plin. 20, 17, 73, § 195; Suet. Galb. 21; Scrib. Comp. 101.—**II.** In gram., like the article (v. artículus, II. A. fin.): pronomen, i. e. hic, iste, Prisc. p. 938 P.; 574 P.; Serv. p. 1785 P.

articulārius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to the joints: morbus, gout, Cato, R. R. 157, 7; Plin. 23 proem.; 22, 13, 15, § 34.

articulātē, adv., v. artículus, P. a. fin.
articulātīm, adv. [artículatus]. **I.** Joint by joint, limb by limb, piecemeal: aliquem concidere, Plaut. Ep. 3, 4, 52: membra (pueri) articulatim dividit, poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67; cf. Planck, Eur. Medea, p. 102: comminuere articulatim diem, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Gell. 3, 3, 5.—**II.** Trop. of discourse, properly divided (v. artículus, II. A.): hence, clearly, distinctly, point by point: verba discernere articulatim, Lucr.

4, 556: aliquid explicare, Varr. L. L. 10, 4, 179: aliquid articulatim distincteque dicere, *Cic. Leg. 1, 13, 36.

articulatio, ōnis, f. [artículo] (belonging to the knag of the vineyard). **I.** The putting forth of new joints or knots, Plin. 16, 25, 41, § 101; 17, 21, 35, § 163.—**II.** A disease of the vine at the joints of the tendrils, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 226.

articulatus, a, um, P. a., from artículus.

artículo, avi, atum, i, v. a. [artículus], lit. to divide into single members or joints; used only trop. of discourse, to utter distinctly, to articulate: haec voces mobilis articulatur verborum daedala lingua, the nimble tongue articulates, Lucr. 4, 551: verba, App. Flor. 12, p. 349, 5; Socrus, Arn. 3, p. 111.—Hence, **articulātus**, a, um, P. a., prop., furnished with joints; hence distinct: verba, Sol. c. 65: vox, Arn. 7, p. 217, and in gram.: articulata (vox) est, quae coartata, hoc est copulata, cum aliquo sensu mentis ejus, qui loquitur, profertur, Prisc. p. 537 P.; so Isid. Orig. 1, 14.—*Adv.: **articulātē**, distinctly, articulātē: loqui, Gell. 5, 9, 2.

articulōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], full of joints, or (of plants) full of knots (v. artículus, I.). **I.** Lit.: radix, Plin. 24, 16, 93, § 150.—**II.** Trop. of discourse (v. artículus, II. A.): vitanda concissa nimium et velut articulosa partitio, full of minute divisions and subdivisions, Quint. 4, 5, 24 (cf. just before: divisio in digitos ducta).

artículus, i, m. dim. [2. artus], a small member connecting various parts of the body, a joint, knot, knuckle. **I.** A. Lit.: nodi corporum, qui vocantur artículi, Plin. 11, 37, 88, § 217: hominis digitus artículus habet ternos, pollex binos, id. 11, 43, 99, § 244: summus caudae artículus, id. 8, 41, 63, § 153 al.: crura sine nodis artículique, Caes. B. G. 6, 27: ipso in artículo quo jungitur capiti cervix, Liv. 27, 49: auxerat artículus macies, i. e. had made more joints, had made the bones visible, Ov. M. 8, 807: artículorum dolores habere, i. e. gouty pains, Cic. Att. 1, 5 fin.; cf. Cels. 5, 18: postquam illi iusta eheragra contudit artículos, *Hor. S. 2, 7, 16; cf. Pers. 5, 58: gladiatorum vehementis impetus excipit adversarii molliis artículus, Quint. 2, 12, 2.—Hence, molli artículo tractare aliquem, to touch one gently, softly, Quint. 11, 2, 70.—Of plants: ineunte vere in his (vitibus), quae relicta sunt, existit, tamquam ad artículos sarmentorum, ea quae gemma dicitur, Cic. Sen. 15, 53; Plin. 16, 24, 36, § 88: ante quam seges in artículum eat, Col. 2, 11, 9; so Plin. 16, 17, 45, § 159.—Of mountains, a hill connecting several larger mountains: montium artículi, Plin. 37, 13, 77, § 201.—**B.** With an extension of the idea, a limb, member, in gen. (cf. 2. artus), *Lucr. 3, 697.—Hence also for a finger, Prop. 2, 34, 80; so Ov. H. 10, 140; id. P. 2, 3, 18: quot manus atterunt, ut unus niteat artículus! Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 158: ab eo missus est artículus manus, Vulg. Dan. 5, 24: aspicebat artículos manus, ib. ib. 5, 5: erexit me super artículos manuum mearum, on the fingers or palms of my hands, id. ib. 10, 10.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Of discourse, a member, part, division: artículus dicitur, cum singula verba intervallis distinguuntur caesa oratione, hoc modo: acrimonia, voce, vultu adversarios petteruisti, Auct. ad Her. 4, 19: continuatio verborum soluta multo est aptior atque jucundior, si est artículis membrisque (κόμμαι και κώλαι) distincta, quam si continuata ac producta, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 186: (genus orationis) fluctuans et dissolutum eo quod sine nervis et artículis fluctuat huc et illic, Auct. ad Her. 4, 11.—Hence, a short clause, Dig. 36, 1, 27; also, a single word, ib. 35, 1, 4: artículus Est praesentis temporis demonstrationem continet, ib. 34, 2, 35: hoc artículo Quisque omnes significantur, ib. 28, 5, 29.—In gram. the pron. hic and quis, Varr. L. L. 8, § 45 Müll.; the article, Quint. 1, 4, 19.—**B.** Of time. **1.** A point of time, a moment: commoditatis omnes artículos scio, Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 31.—With tempus: qui huc in summas angustias adductum putaret, ut eum suis conditionibus in ipso artículo temporis astringeret, at the most critical moment, Cic. Quint. 5, 19: in ipsis quos dixi temporum artículos Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 216: si de singulis artículos

temporum deliberabimus, August. ap. Suet. Claud. 4; also without tempus: in ipso articulo. *at the fit moment, at the nick of time*, Ter. Ad. 2, 2, 21.—With dies: in articulo diei illius ingressus est, *on that very day*, Vulg. Gen. 7, 13.—And with res: in articulo rerum, Curt. 3, 5; also in articulo, *instantly, immediately*, = statim, Cod. Just. 1, 33, 3.—Hence with the idea extended, **2** *A space, division of time*: hi cardines singulis articulis dividuntur, Plin. 18, 25, 59, § 222: octo articuli lunae, id. 18, 35, 79, § 350: articulus austrinus, i. e. in *which auster blows*, id. 17, 2, 2, § 11.—**C**. Of other abstract things, *part, division, point*: per eosdem articulos (i. e. per easdem honorum partes) et gradus producere, August. ap. Suet. Claud. 4: stationes in mediis latitudinum articulis, quae vocant lepitica, Plin. 2, 15, 13, § 68; Dig. 1, 3, 12: ventum est ergo ad ipsum articulum causae, i. e. ventum ad rei cardinem, *the turning-point*, Arn. 7, p. 243.

artifex, fœtis, m. [ars-facio]. **I. Subst.** **A. 1** *One that is master in the liberal arts* (while opifex is a master in the artes sordidae; cf. ars, I. B. 1.), *an artist, artificer*: illi artifices corporis simulacra ignotis nota faciunt, Cic. Fam. 5, 12: reponendum (tegularum) nemo artifex (i. e. architectus) inire rationem potuit, Liv. 42, 3: in armamentario multis talium operum (sc. tormentorum) artificibus de industria inclusis, id. 29, 35: ut aiunt in Graecis artificibus eos aulodocos esse, qui citharædi fieri non poterint, sic, etc., Cic. Mur. 13, 29; cf. Ov. M. 11, 169 al.: artifices scaenici, Cic. Arch. 5, 10; id. Quinct. 25; Suet. Caes. 84: artifex lignorum, *a carpenter*, Vulg. 2 Reg. 5, 11; so, artifex lignarius, ib. Isa. 44, 13: artifices lapidum, *masons*, ib. 2 Reg. 5, 11: artifex aërius, *a worker in bronze*, ib. 3 Reg. 7, 14 (often thus used in Vulg. for opifex).—Also *absol.*: artifex, Plaut. Am. prol. 70: multi artifices ex Graecia venerunt, Liv. 39, 22; so id. 5, 1, 5, 7; 5, 2, 41, 20; so Vulg. Exod. 36, 4; ib. Isa. 40, 20; ib. Act. 19, 24 et saep.—So of a *charioteer*, as in Gr. τεχνίτης: ne hoc gloriae artificis adretur (auriga standing just before), Plin. 7, 53, 54, § 456.—Of a *physician*, Liv. 5, 3.—Of an *orator* or *writer*: Graeci dicendi artifices et doctores, Cic. de Or. 1, 6, 23: cum contra talem artificem (sc. Hortensium oratorem) dicitur ossem, id. Quinct. 24 fin.: politus scriptor atque artifex, id. Or. 51, 172.

2 *Trop.* **A. 1** *master in any thing, in doing any thing, etc.*: artifices ad corruptendum iudicium, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 71: artifex callidus comparandarum voluptatum, id. Fin. 2, 35, 116: Cotta in ambitione artifex, Cic. Petit. Cons. 12, 47: serendae in alios invidiae artifices, Tac. H. 2, 86 al.—**B. A maker, originator, author, contriver**: si pulcher est hic mundus, si probus ejus artifex, etc., Cic. Tim. 2, 2: cibus (civitas) artifex et conditor (est) Deus, Vulg. Heb. 11, 10: artifex omnium natura, Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 3: si inducta consuetudo tam est artifex suavitatis, id. Or. 48, 161: artificem (sc. malorum) medius limitam Tereia flammis, Ov. M. 6, 615: vadit ad artificem drae Polymestora caecis, id. ib. 13, 551: sceleris infandi artifex, Sen. Agam. 975.—*Ironic*: O artificem probum! Ter. Phorm. 2, 1, 29.—Also for a *spy, cunning contriver, inventor of a thing* (cf. ars, II. fin.): et mihi jam multi crudele canebant Artificis scelus, Verg. A. 2, 125; 11, 407.

II. Adj. **A. Act.** *skilled in a thing; skilful, practised, ingenious, dexterous*: Bomilcar et per homines talis negotii artifices itinera explorat, Sall. J. 35, 5: miles decollandi artifex, Suet. Calig. 32: artifex faber de silva, Vulg. Sap. 13, 11: tam artifices saltationis, Suet. Tit. 7.—Also of inanimate things: artifices Natura manus admovit, Ov. M. 15, 218: Tellus artifices nerat Osea manus, Prop. 5, 2, 62: artifex, ut ita dicam, stilius, Cic. Brut. 25, 95: mobilitas ignea artifex ad formanda corpora, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 187: vir tam artificis ingenit, id. 8, 16, 21, § 55 al.—*Poet.* with *mf.*: venter, negatas artifex sequi voces, Pers. prol. 11.—**B. Pass.** *skilfully prepared or made, artistic, artificial, ingenious*: quatuor artifices vivida signa boves, Prop. 3, 29, 8: tantae tamque artifices argutiae, Plin. 10, 29, 4, § 85: artifex dmnatio, id. 8, 40, 61, § 150: motus, Quint. 9, 4, 8: manus laborati artificis temperamento, Plin. 12, 25,

54, § 115: artifex vultus, Pers. 5, 40: plaga, Sol. 35 al.—*Poet.* of a horse, *broken, trained*, Ov. A. A. 3, 556.

artificialis, e, adj. [artificium], *of or belonging to art, artificial, according to the rules of art* (perh. only in Quint.): probationes, Quint. 5, 1, 1; so id. 5, 9, 1; 12, 8, 19: ratio, id. 6, 4, 4.—*Once subst.*: **artificialia**, ium, n., *things conformable to the rules of art*, Quint. 1, 8, 14.—**Adv.**: **artificialiter**, *according to art* (opp. inartificialiter): se gerere, Quint. 2, 17, 42.

artificiosè, adv. v. artificiosus fin.

artificiosus, a, um, adj. [artificium].

I. A. Act. *accomplished in art, skilful, artistic* (perh. found only in Cic. and Auct. ad Her.): rhetores elegantissimi atque artificiosissimi, Cic. Inv. 1, 35 fin.: quod si artificiosus est intellegere, quae sunt ex arte scripta, multo est artificiosius ipsum scribere ex arte, Auct. ad Her. 4, 4, 7: ipsius mundi natura non artificiosa solum, sed plane artifex, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 58: Zeno naturam illa definit, ut eam dicat ignem esse artificiosum ad gignendum progredientem via, id. ib. 2, 22, 58, § 57.—**B. Pass.** (cf. artifex, II. B.), *on which much art has been bestowed, made with art, artificial, ingenious*: utraque (sc. venae et arteriae) vim quamdam incredibilem artificiosius operis divinique testantur, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 138: Epicurus autem nec non vult, si possit, plane et aperte loqui: nec de re obscura, ut physici; aut artificiosa, ut mathematici, id. Fin. 2, 5, 15.—**II. According to the rules of art, artificial** (esp. freq. in opp. to naturalis, naturalis): ea genera divinandum non naturalia, sed artificiosa dicuntur, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; so several times Auct. ad Her. 3, 16 sq. al.—**Adv.**: **artificiosè**, *in skilful manner, skilfully*: digerere aliquid, Cic. de Or. 1, 41, 186: dicere aliquid, id. Fin. 3, 9, 32: ambulare, id. N. D. 3, 11, 27: commutare aliquid, Auct. ad Her. 3, 10, 17.—**Comp.**: multo artificiosius effloere aliquid, Cic. N. D. 2, 22, 57.—**Sup.**: artificiosissime facere, Auct. ad Her. 4, 4, 7.

artificium, ii, n. [artifex]. **I. In gen.**, *the occupation of an artificer, a profession, trade, an employment, a handicraft, an art*: Jam de artificis et quaestibus, qui liberales habendi, qui sordidi sint, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 42, 150: ne opifices quidem tueri sua artificia possent, nisi, etc., id. Fin. 3, 2, 4: in artificio perquam tenui et levi (sc. scaenico), id. de Or. 1, 28, 129: sordidum ancillareque, id. Tusc. 5, 20, 58; so Tac. Or. 32; Sen. Ben. 6, 17: de hoc artificio est nobis acquisitio, *Vulg. Act. 19, 25: non tu in isto artificio accusatorio callidior es quam hic in suo, Cic. Rosc. Am. 17, 49 al.—**II. Esp.** **A. Skill, knowledge, ingenuity in any thing**: simulacrum Dianae singulari opere artificioque perfectum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 33; so id. ib. 2, 4, 21: quae certis signis artificii notata sunt, Auct. ad Her. 4, 4.—**B. Theory, system** (cf. ars, I. C. 1.): non esse eloquentiam exartificio, sed artificium ex eloquentia natum, Cic. de Or. 1, 32, 146: existimant artificium esse hoc quoddam non dissimile ceterorum, cujusmodi de ipso jure civili Crassus componi posse dicebat, id. ib. 2, 19, 83: scientia cuiusdam artificii non nunquam dicitur prudentia, Auct. ad Her. 3, 2: artificium memoriae, mnemonics, id. ib. 4, 16.—**C. Still serviceable in the attainment of any object, ingenuity, art, dexterity**; and in a bad sense, *craft, cunning, artifice* (cf. ars, II.): id ipsum, quod contra me locutus es, artificio quodam es consecutus, Cic. de Or. 1, 17, 74: opus est non solum ingenio, verum etiam artificio quodam singulari, id. Verr. 2, 4, 40 fin.: vicinitas non assueta mendacis, non fucosa, non fallax, non erudita artificio simulationis, id. Planc. 9: non virtute, neque in acie vicisse Romanos, sed artificio quodam et scientia oppugnationis, Caes. B. G. 7, 29: quorum artificis effectum est, ut res publica in hunc statum perveniret, id. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 8, C. fin.

1. artio, ivi, itum, 4, v. a. [I. artus], *to fit close, to drive in tight* (only ante-class.): surculum, Cato, R. R. 40, 3; so id. ib. 41, 2: linguam in palatum, Nov. ap. Non. p. 505, 30.

2. artio, ire, v. a. [ars], *to induce with art*; only in the two foll. exs.: artitus: bonis instructus artibus, *skilled in arts*,

Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll. (cf.: centum puer artium, Hor. C. 4, 1, 15).—Hence also *endowed with cunning* (cf. ars, II. fin.), *artful*: artium viri, Plaut. As. 3, 2, 19 in varr. lect.

* **artiosellum**, ii, n. [I. artus-sella], *an arm-chair*, Petr. 75, 4.

* **artius**, a, um, adj., = ἄρτιος, *complete, perfect*: si est artius (ut ita dicam) holocleros, quid est etc., Suet. Claud. 4.

arto (not arcto), avi, itum, 1, v. a. [I. artus], *to draw or press close together, to compress, contract* (not found in Cic.). **I.**

A. Lit.: omnia conciliatu artari possunt, *Lucr. 1, 576: libros, Mart. 1, 3, 3; Col. 12, 44, 2: vitis contineri debet vimine, non artari, Plin. 17, 23, 35, § 209: angustias eas artantibus insulis parvis, quae etc., id. 3, 6, 13, § 83.—**B. Trop.**, *to contract, straiten, limit, curtail*: fortuna humana fingit artaque ut lubet, i. e. in angustias redigit, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 54 Lind.; Liv. 45, 56: tempus, *to limit, circumscribe*, Dig. 42, 1, 2; 38, 9, 1: se, *to limit one's self, to retrench*, ib. 1, 11, 2 al.—**II. In gen.**, *to finish, conclude*, Petr. 85, 4.—Hence, **artatus**, a, um, P. a., *contracted into a small compass*; hence, *narrow, close*; and of time, *short*: pontus, Luc. 5, 234: tempus, Vell. 1, 16.

† **artocopus**, i, m., = ἀρτοκόπος, *a baker*, Firm. Math. 8, 20.

† **artocréas**, ātis, n., = ἀρτοκρέας, *a meat pie*, Pers. 6, 50; cf. Inscr. Orell. 4937.

artolāganus, i, m., = ἀρτολάγανον, *a kind of bread or cake (made of meal, wine, milk, oil, lard, and pepper)*, Athen. 3, 28; Cic. Fam. 9, 20.

† **artopta**, ae, m., = ἀρτοπίτης. * **I. A baker**, Jul. 5, 72 Ruperti.—**II. A vessel to bake in, a bread pan**, Plaut. Aul. 2, 9, 4; cf. Plin. 18, 11, 28, § 107.

artopicius, a, um, adj. [artopta, II.], *baked in an artopta*: panis, Plin. 18, 11, 27, § 105.

† **Artotrógos**, i, m. [ἄρτος-τρώγος, bread-gnawer], *the name of a parasite in Plaut. Mil.*

† **Artotyritae**, arum, m. [ἄρτος-τυρός], *heretics who made offerings of bread and cheese*, Aug. de Haeres. 25.

artro, are, v. aratro.

artua, v. artus int.

* **artuātim**, adv. [2. artus], *limb by limb*, Firm. Math. 7, 1.

artuātus, a, um, Part. [qs. Part. of artuo, are], *to be in pieces*, Firm. Math. 6, 31.

1. artus (not arctus), a, um, adj. [v. arma], *trop. fitted*; hence, **I. Lit.**, *close, strait, narrow, confined, short, brief*: exierunt regionibus artus, Lucr. 6, 120: claustra, id. 1, 70; so id. 3, 808: nec tamen haec ita sunt arta et stricta, ut ea laxare nequeamus, Cic. Or. 65, 220: artioribus apud populum Romanum laqueis tenebatur, id. Verr. 2, 1, 5: nullum vinculum ad astringendam fidem jure jurando majores artus esse voluerunt, id. Off. 3, 31, 111: compages, Verg. A. 1, 293: nexus, Ov. M. 6, 242: arto stipata theatro, *pressed together in a contracted theatre*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 60: toga, *a narrow toga without folds*, id. ib. 1, 18, 30 (cf. exigua toga, id. ib. 1, 19, 13): nimis arta convivia, i. e. *with too many guests, who are therefore compelled to sit close together*, id. ib. 1, 5, 29 et saep.—Hence, *subst.*: **artum**, i, n., *a narrow place or passage*: ventus cum confereit, franguntur in arto montes nimbosum, Lucr. 6, 158 Lachm.: multiplicatis in arto ordinibus, Liv. 2, 50; so id. 34, 15: nec desilies imitator in artum, *nor, by imitating, leap into a close place*, Hor. A. P. 134.—**II. Trop.**, *strict, severe, scanty, brief, small*: sponte sua occidit sub leges artaque jura, *subjected himself to the severity of the laws*, Lucr. 6, 1147: Additae leges artae et ideo superbae quaque etc., Plin. 16, 4, 5, § 12: vincula amoris artissima, Cic. Att. 6, 2: artior somnus, *a sounder or deeper sleep*, id. Rep. 6, 10: arti commeatu, Liv. 2, 34; Tac. H. 4, 26: cf. in arto commeatu, id. ib. 3, 13: artissima tenebrae, *very thick darkness*, Suet. Ner. 46 (for which, in class. Lat., densus, v. Breml ad h. l., and cf. densus) al.—So, colligere in artum, *to compress, abridge*: quae (voluntaria) a me collecta in artum, Plin. 8, 16, 17, § 44.—Of hope, *small, scanty*: spes artior aquae manantis, Col. 1, 5, 2: ne spem sibi ponat in arto, *diminish hope, expectation*,

Ov. M. 9, 683: quia plus quam unum ex patriciis creari non licebat, artior petitiō quattuor petentibus erat, i. e. *was harder, had less ground of hope*, Liv. 39, 32; and of circumstances in life, etc., *straitened, distressing, wretched, needy, indigent* (so in and after the Aug. per. for the class angustus): rebus in artis, Ov. P. 3, 2, 25: artus res nuntiaret, Tac. H. 3, 69: tam artis afflictisque rebus, Flor. 2, 6, 31; so Sil. 7, 310: fortuna artior expensis, Stat. S. 5, 3, 117: ne in arto res esset, Liv. 26, 17.—**Adv.**: **arte** (not **arcte**), *closely, close, fast, firmly*. **I.** Lit.: arte (manus) conliga, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 29: boves arte ad stipites religare, Col. 6, 2, 5: arte continere aliquid, Caes. B. G. 7, 23: aciem arte statuere, Sall. J. 52, 6: arte accubare, Plaut. Stich. 4, 2, 39.—**Comp.**: calorem artius continere, Cic. N. D. 2, 9, 25: artius astrungi, Hor. Epod. 15, 5: signa artius conlocare, Sall. C. 59, 2: artius ire, Curt. 4, 13, 34: artius pressiusque conficari, Gell. 10, 6.—**Sup.**: milites quam artissime ire jubet, Sall. J. 68, 4: artissime plantas serere, Plin. 12, 3, 7, § 16.—**II.** Trop.: arte contentaeque aliquid habere, Plaut. As. 1, 1, 63; id. Merc. prol. 64: arte et graviter dormire, *soundly*, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 59: arte appellare aliquid, *briefly, by shortening his name*, Ov. P. 4, 12, 10: artius adstringere rationem, Cic. Fat. 14, 32: abstinentiam artissime constringere, Val. Max. 2, 2, 8.—**III.** Transf.: arte diligere aliquid, *strongly, deeply*, Plin. Ep. 6, 8; so also id. ib. 2, 13.

2. artus, ūs, m. [id.], mostly plur (artia, n., Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 102; quoted in Non p. 191, 12.—Hence, dat. acc. to Vel. Long p. 2229 P. and Ter. Scaur. p. 2260 P. artibus; yet the ancient grammarians give their decision in favor of artubus, which form is also supported by the best MSS.: cf. arcus.—The singular is found only in Luc. 6, 754; Val. Fl. 4, 310, and Prisc. p. 1219 P.). **I. A.** Lit.: a joint: molles commissurae et artus (digitum), Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 150: suffraginum artus, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 248: elapsi in pravum artus, Tac. H. 4, 81: dolor artuum, *gout*, Cic. Brut. 60, 217.—Sometimes connected with membra, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 102: copia materiae Cogitur interdum flecti per membra, per artus, in every joint and limb, Lucr. 2, 282; 3, 703 al.; Suet. Calig. 28; cf. Baumg.-Crus., Clavis ad Suet.: cernere laceros artus, truncata membra, Plin. Pan. 52, 5.—**B.** Trop., the muscular strength in the joints; hence, in gen., *strength, power*: Έπιχαρμείοις illud teneto; nervos atque artus esse sapientiae, non temere credere, Q. Cic. Pettit. Cons. 10.—More freq. **II.** The limbs in gen. (very freq., esp. in the poets; in Lucr. about sixty times): cum tremulis annis attulit artubus lumen, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 20, 40 (Ann. v. 36 Vahl.); so Lucr. 3, 7; cf. id. 3, 488; 6, 1189: artubus omnibus contremiscam, Cic. de Or. 1, 26, 121: dum nati (sc. Absyrti) dissipatos artus captaret parens, vet. poet. ap. Cic. N. D. 3, 26, 67: copia concita per artus Omnis, Lucr. 2, 287: moribundi artus, id. 3, 129 al.: rogumque parari Vidit et arsurus supremis ignibus artus, etc., Ov. M. 2, 620 al.: salsusque per artus Sudor lit, Verg. A. 2, 173; 1, 173 al.: veste stricta et singulos artus exprimente, and showing each limb, Tac. G. 17: artus in frusta concident, Vulg. Lev. 1, 6; 8, 20; ib. Job, 16, 8.—Of plants: stat per se vitis sine ullo pedamento, artus suos in se colligens, *its tendrils*, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 13, where Jabn reads *arvus*.

arūla, ae, f. dim. [ara]. **I.** A small altar: ante hosce deos erant arulae, *Cic. Verr. 1, 20, 4, 3; Vulg. Jer. 36, 22; 36, 23 bis; Jus Papir. in Macr. S. 3, 11; Arn. 3, p. 114; Inscr. Orell. 1630.—† **II.** Perh. the base of an altar (eccl. Lat.): quos (anulos) pones subter arulam altaris, Vulg. Exod. 27, 5; 38, 4.—**III.** Among the Campanians, the turf laid altar-like round an elm-tree, Plin. 17, 11, 15, § 77.

arūm, i, v. aros.
† aruncus, i, m., = ἄρυνκος (Dor. ἄρυνκος), the beard of the goat, Plin. 8, 50, 76, § 203.

* **arundifer**, **arundināceus**, **arūdo** and its deriviv., v. harundifer, etc.

arundinatio, v. harundinatio.

Aruns, untis, m., an Etruscan name of

the younger son, while the elder was called Lar or Lars (in pure Etruscan, Arnth.; Gr. Ἄρουν or Ἀρουνός). **I.** A brother of Lucretius (Tarquinius Priscus), Liv. 1, 34.—**II.** A younger son of Tarquin the Proud, Liv. 1, 56; 2, 6.—**III.** A son of Porserna, Liv. 2, 14.—**IV.** An Etruscan seer, Luc. 1, 585; v. Müll. Etrusk. 1, pp. 405 and 409.

Arūpium, ii, n., = Ἀρουπιον, Strabo, a town in Illyria, now Auersperg, Itin. Anton.—Hence, **Arūpinus**, a, uni, of or pertaining to Arupium: Arupinis natus in arvis, Tib. 4, 1, 110.

† **arūra**, ae, f., = ἄρουρα, a field, cornfield, Marc. Emp. 8; Vel. Long. p. 2246 P.

arūspex and deriviv., v. haruspex, etc.

arvālis, e, adj. [arvum], pertaining to a cultivated field; hence, Fratres Arvales, a college of twelve priests, who yearly made offerings to the field-Lares for the increase of the fruits of the field: Fratres Arvales dicti sunt, qui sacra publica faciunt proterea, ut fruges ferant arva, Varr. L. L. 5, § 85 Müll.; cf. Non. p. 500, 24 sq.; Müll. Etrusk. 2, pp. 91 and 105. Extant inscriptions show that this college of priests continued in existence until the fourth century, cf. Inscr. Orell. 1, 388 sq.; 5054; 807; 840; 858; 903; 947; 961 al.

ar-veho, exi, ectum, 3, v. a. (an old form for adveho, v. ad inii.), to bring, to procure (only twice in Cato): arvehant ligna, Cato, R. R. 138: trapetum ubi arvectum erit, id. ib. 135, 7.

Arverni, ōrum, m., = Ἀρβερνοι, Plut.; Ἀρβερνοι, Strabo, a people of Gaul, in the present Auvergne, Caes. B. G. 1, 31, 1, 45; 7, 7; Luc. 1, 427; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 130.—Hence, **Arvernus**, a, uni, adj., *Arvernian*: Arvernum genus (vini), Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 18.

arviga (harv-), v. arvix.

arvina, ae, f. **I.** Grease, fat, suet, lard. **A.** In gen.: pinguis, *Verg. A. 7, 627 (secundum Suetonium arvina est durum pingue, quod est inter cutem et viscus, Serv.).—**B.** Esp. **a.** Of the victim in a sacrifice (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. Exod. 29, 22; ib. Lev. 3, 15; so the dim. arvinula, *ib. ib. 8, 16.—**b.** Of a person: de latere ejus arvina dependet, Vulg. Job. 15, 27.—**II.** Greasy, fatness, in gen., Prud. Cath. 1, 9; Sid. Ep. 8, 14.—**III.** Arvina, a surname of the dictator A. Cornelius Cossus, Liv. 8, 38.

arvinula, ae, v. arvina. I. B. a.

† **arvix** or **harvix**, igris, f., = ἈΡΙΞ, with digamma ἈΡΙΞ, also as fem. **arviga (harv-)**, ae, a ram for offering: Aries qui etiam dicebatur Ares, veteres nostri Arviga, hinc Arvigas, Varr. L. L. 5, § 98 Lindem.: Harviga dicebatur hostia, cujus adhaerentia inspiciebantur exta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 100 Müll. (in Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 28, haruga; in Vel. Long. p. 2233 P. aruga).

arvum, i, n., v. arvus, II. B.

arvus, a, uni, adj. [for arvus from arō].

I. That has been ploughed, but not yet sown, ploughed, arable: ager, arvus et arationes ab arando, Varr. L. L. 5, § 39 Müll.: arvum, quod aratum nec dum satum est, id. R. R. 1, 29; Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.: aut arvus est ager aut consitus aut pasuus aut florens, Isid. Orig. 15, 15: Non arvus hic, sed pasuus est ager, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 47: agri arvi et arbasti et pasui lati atque uberis, Cic. Rep. 5, 2, 3.—Hence, **II.** Subst.

A. arva, ae, f. (sc. terra), an arable field, cornfield; only twice, ante-class., Naev. ap. Non. p. 192, 30; Pac. ib.—**B.**

arvum, i, n. (sc. solum), an arable field, cultivated land, a field, ploughed land, glebe (cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 8; class.): nec seibat ferro mollier arva, Lucr. 5, 934; 1, 314: sol lumine conserit arva, id. 2, 211; cf. id. 2, 1162; Ov. M. 1, 598; 11, 33; Verg. G. 2, 263 et saep.: ex arvo aequo magno, Varr. R. 1, 7, 2: prata et arva et pecudum greges diliguntur isto modo, quod fructus ex eis capiuntur, Cic. N. D. 1, 44, 122: arva non afferent cibum, Vulg. Hab. 3, 17: Numidae pabulo pecoris magis quam arvo student, Sall. J. 90, 1: ne perconteris, fundus meus, optime Quincti, Arvo pascat erum, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 2 (i. e. frugibus: arvum autem ab arando dictum est, Cruceq.): arva per annos mutant, et superest ager, Tac. G. 26;

Suet. Ner. 31; id. Dom. 7.—**2.** Meton. **a.** A region, country: Aspicis in praesens, quali jaceamus in arvo, Ov. P. 4, 7, 3.—**b.** Poet., in gen., *fields, plains, regions*: arva patria, Liv. And. ap. Fest. p. 181 Müll.: genus humanum multo fuit in arvis durius, Lucr. 5, 925; 2, 1154: nec pisces (quoniam) vivere in arvis, id. 3, 785: Circaea arva, Ov. M. 14, 348: Peneia, id. ib. 12, 209; so id. ib. 15, 92; 15, 276; 11, 62; 11, 196; Verg. A. 5, 703 et saep.: pomosa, Prop. 5, 7, 81: quā tumidus rigat arva Nilus, Hor. C. 3, 3, 49; id. Epod. 16, 54; so arva deserti, Vulg. Jer. 23, 10: arva pacis, ib. ib. 25, 37.—Hence also, (a) For pasuum, *pasture-ground*: Arvaque mugiti sancite bovaria longo: Nobile erit Romae pasua vestra forum, i. e. the Forum Boarium at Rome, Prop. 5, 9, 19.—(β) Arva Neptunia, for the sea, Verg. A. 8, 695 (cf. id. ib. 6, 724: campi liquentes).—(γ) Land, a shore, coast: jamque arva tenebant (angues), Verg. A. 2, 209.

arx, arcis, f. [arx ab arcendo, quod is locus munitissimus urbis, a quo facillime possit hostis prohiberi, Varr. L. L. 5, § 151 Müll.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 20; Isid. Orig. 15, 2, 32; Doed. Syn. IV. p. 428; v. arceo], a stronghold, castle, citadel, fortress, ἀκρόπολις; in Rome, the Capitolium. **I. A.** Lit.: arce et urbe orba sum, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (Trag. v. 114 Müll.): optumate, Corinthum quae arcem altam habetis, id. ap. ejusd. Fam. 7, 6: edicite per urbem ut omnes qui arcem aequae accolunt, civēs, etc.; Att. ap. Non. p. 357, 14: Illa autem in arcem [hinc] abiit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 59; so id. Ps. 4, 6, 2: In arcem transcurso opus est, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 17: Condere coepertur urbis arcemque locare, Lucr. 5, 1107: arcis servator, candidus anser, id. 4, 688: munire arcem, Cic. Pis. 34 fin.: cum Tarento amissos arcem tamen Livius retinisset, id. de Or. 2, 67, 273: arx intra moenia in immanem altitudinem edita, Liv. 45, 28: arx Sion, Vulg. 2 Reg. 5, 7: arx Jerusalem, ib. 1 Mac. 13, 49: Romana, Liv. 1, 12: Capitolina, id. 6, 20; cf. id. 3, 18: Sabinae arcem Capitolii insedit mixto milite, Tac. H. 3, 69; Suet. Claud. 44 et saep.: As the place on which auguries were received (cf. auguraculum): ut cum in arcem augurium Livures acuri essent, Cic. Off. 3, 16, 66; so Liv. 1, 18 and 24.—Hence, **B.** Trop., *defence, protection, refuge, bulwark*, etc.: Castoris templum fuit te consule arx civium perditurum, receptaculum veterum Catilinae militum, castellum forensis latrocinii, Cic. Pis. 5, 11: haec urbs, lux orbis terrarum atque arx omnium gentium, id. Cat. 4, 6; cf. id. Agr. 1, 6, 18: Africa arx omnium provinciarum, id. Lig. 7, 22: Stoicorum, id. Div. 1, 6, 10: arx finitumorum, Campani, Liv. 7, 29; 37, 18: tribunicium auxilium et provocationem, duas arcēs libertatis tuendae, id. 3, 45: arx ad aliquid faciendum, id. 23, 3: eam urbem pro arce habiturus Philippus adversus Graeciae civitates, id. 33, 14; Flor. 3, 6, 5: quasi arx aeternae dominationis, Tac. A. 14, 31.—**C.** As the abode of tyrants, a poet. designation of tyranny (cf. Ascon. ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5), Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 293 Heins.: cupidi arcium, Sen. Thyest. 342; cf. id. Contr. 4, 27: non dum attingit arcem, Juris et humani civitum, Lucr. 7, 593 Corte; cf. id. 8, 490, and 4, 800; Tert. Apol. 4.—**D.** Prov.: arcem facere e cloacā, to make a mountain of a mole-hill, Cic. Planc. 40.—**II.** Since castles were generally on a height, meton., a height, summit, pinnacle, top, peak (usu. poet. and in Aug. and post-Aug. prose), lit. and trop. **A.** Lit.: summā locum sibi legit in arce, upon the extreme height, Ov. M. 1, 27; cf. id. ib. 12, 43.—**So, 2.** In partic. **a.** Of mountains: Parnasi constitit arce, Ov. M. 1, 467: arce loci summā, id. ib. 11, 393: Rhipaeeae arces, Verg. G. 1, 240: fletunt Rhodopeiae arces, id. ib. 4, 461: septemque una sibi muro circumdedit arces, id. ib. 2, 535: primus inexpectas adit Thyrynthus arces, i. e. Alpes, Sil. 3, 496; cf. Drak. ad id. 15, 305; Val. Fl. 3, 565: impositum arce sublimi oppidum cernimus, Petr. 116; cf. id. 123, 205, and 209.—**b.** Of houses built on an eminence, Petr. 121, 107, and 293.—**c.** Of the citadel of heaven: quae pater ut summā vidit Saturnius arce, Ov. M. 1, 163: summam petit arduus arcem, id. ib. 2, 306: siderear mundi qui temperat arcem, id. Am. 3, 10 21.—**d.** Of the heavens themselves: aethe

iae arces, Ov. Tr. 5, 3, 19 : arces igneae, Hor. C. 3, 3, 10 : caeli quibus adnus arcem, Verg. A. 1, 250 ; cf. id. ib. 1, 259. — e. Of temples erected on an eminence : dextera sacras jaculatus arces, Hor. C. 1, 2, 3. — f. Of the head : arx corporis, Sen. Oedip. 185 ; Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 235. — B. Trop., height, head, summit, etc. (rare) : celsa mentis ab arce, Stat. S. 2, 2, 131 : summae laudum arces, Sil. 13, 771 ; Sid. Carm. 2, 173 : ubi Hannibal sit, ibi caput atque arcem totius belli esse, head and front, Liv. 28, 42 : arx eloquentiae, Tac. Or. 10.

† **arytaena** or **arutaena**, also contr. **artaena**, ae, f., = *αρυταινα*, a vessel for taking up liquids : arytaenam sive artaenam vas ab hauriendo sic appellabant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll. : artaenaeque et aquales, Lucil. ap. Charis. p. 95 (l. 35 Müll.).

as, assis, m. (nom. assis, Don. ad Ter. Phorm. 1, 1, 9, and Schol. ad Pers. 2, 59 ; old form **assarius**, ii, m. ; and in the gen. plur. **assarium**, Varr. L. L. 8, § 71 Müll. ; Charis. p. 58 P.) [cf. Dor. *ais*, Tarent. *ar*, Hinter]. **I.** In gen., *unity, a unit* ; as a standard for different coins, weight, measure, etc. (in Vitruv. 3, 1, p. 61 Rode, perfectus numerus, the perfect number, fundamental number), acc. to the duodecimal system, divided into 12 parts, or uncias, with the following particular designations :

- uncia = 1/12 s. duodecima (sc. pars)
- sextans = 2/12 = 1/6 s. sexta
- quadrans = 3/12 = 1/4 s. quarta, also }
teruncius or triuncius }
- triens = 4/12 = 1/3 s. tertia or ::
- quincunx = 5/12 s. sextans cum qua. }
drante }
- semissis s. semis = 6/12 = 1/2 s. dimidia
- septunx = 7/12 s. quadrans cum tri. }
ente }
- bessis s. bes = 8/12 = 2/3 for bes s. }
binae partes assis }
- dodrans = 9/12 = 3/4 s. terni quadrantes
- dextans s. decunx = 10/12 = 5/6 s. qui. }
ni sextantes }
- deunx = 11/12 s. undecim unciae

The uncia was again divided into smaller parts :

- seमुncia = 1/2 uncia = 1/24 assis.
- duella = 1/3 uncia = 1/36 assis.
- sicilicus (-um) = 1/4 uncia = 1/48 assis.
- sextula = 1/6 uncia = 1/72 assis.
- drachma = 1/8 uncia = 1/96 assis.
- hemisecla = 1/12 uncia = 1/144 assis.
- scripulum = 1/24 uncia = 1/288 assis.

The multiples of the as received the following designations :

- dupondius = 2 asses.
- tripondius s. tressis = 3 asses.
- (quadressis) = 4 asses.
- quinqnessis = 5 asses.
- sexis (only in the connection decussis-sexis in Vitruv. 1. c.) = 6 asses.
- septissis = 7 asses.
- octussis = 8 asses.
- novissis (novissis?) = 9 asses.
- decussis = 10 asses.
- biocussis = 20 asses.
- triccussis = 30 asses, and so on to centussis = 100 asses. (Cf. Varr. L. L. 5, § 169 sq. Müll.)

II. Esp. **A. 1.** As a copper coin, the as was, acc. to the ancient custom of weighing money, originally a pound (asses librales or aes grave), of the value of about 8 2/3 d., or 16 2/3 cents, and was uncoined (aes rude) until Servius Tullius stamped it with the figures of animals (hence pecunia, from pecus) ; cf. Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 9 ; Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 42 sqq. In the first Punic war, on account of the scarcity of money, the as was reduced to a sixth part of its original weight, i. e.

two ounces ; hence asses sextantarii (of the value of about 1 1/2 d., or 2.8 cents), and the state gained five sixths. In the second Punic war, and the dictatorship of Fabius, the as was again reduced one half to one ounce ; hence asses unciales, about equal to 200 d., or 1.4 cents. Finally, the Lex Papiria (A. U. C. 563, B. C. 191) reduced the as to half an ounce ; hence asses semiunciales = 199 d., or 7.91 mills, which continued as a standard even under the emperors. In all these reductions, however, the names of coins remained, independent of the weight of the as : uncia, sextans, quadrans, etc. ; cf. Grotef. Gr. II. p. 253 sq. — From the small value of the as after the last reduction, the following phrases arose : quod non opus est, asse carum est, Cato ap. Sen. Ep. 94 : Quod (sc. pondus auri) si comminuas, vilem redigatur ad assem, Hor. S. 1, 1, 43 : viatica ad assem Perdiderat, to the last farthing, id. Ep. 2, 2, 27 : ad assem impendium reddere, Plin. Ep. 1, 15 : rumores Omnes unius aestimemus assis, Cat. 5, 3 : Non assis facis? id. 42, 13. — Hence, **2.** The proverbs, **a.** Assem habes, assem valeas, your worth is estimated by your possessions, Petr. 77, 6 : crumena plena assium, Gell. 20, 1. — **b.** Assem elephanto dare, to give something (as a petition, and the like) with trembling to a superior (a metaphor derived from trained elephants, which, after playing their parts, were accustomed to take pay for themselves, which was given them with fear by the multitude ; cf. Plin. 8, 5, § 14, Augustus ap. Quint. 6, 3, 59, and Macr. S. 2, 4 ; Varr. ap. Non. p. 531, 10 sq. — **B.** In inheritances and other money matters, where a division was made, the as, with its parts, was used to designate the portions. Thus haeres ex asse, sole heres : haeres ex semisse, he who receives one half of the inheritance ; haeres ex dodrante, he who receives three fourths ; and so, haeres ex besse, triente, quadrante, sextante, etc. ; ex semiuncia, ex sextula, ex duabus sextulis, etc., Dig. 28, 5, 50, § 4, 9, 2 ; Suet. Caes. 85 ; Cic. Caecin. 6 et saep. : Nerva constituit, ut tu ex triente socius esses, ego ex besse, Dig. 17, 2, 76 : bessem fundi emere ab aliquo, ib. 26, 21, 2, § 39 : quadrans et semissis fundi, ib. 6, 1, 9 al. ; hence, in assem, in asse, or ex asse, in all entirety, completely, Dig. 36, 45 : vendere fundum in assem, ib. 20, 6, 9 ; so Col. 3, 3, 8 and 9 ; in asse, id. 2, 12, 7, sic in asse fuit octo menses et dies decem, id. 2, 12, 7 ; ex asse aut ex parte possidere, Dig. 2, 8, 15 ; Sid. Ep. 2, 1 ; 6, 12 ; 8, 6 al. — **C.** As a measure of extent. **a.** An acre, acc. to the same divisions as above, from scripulum to the as, Col. 5, 1, 9 sq. : proscendere semissem, iterare assem, Plin. 18, 19, 49, § 178. — **b.** A foot, Col. 5, 3. — **D.** Of weight, a pound, acc. to the same division ; cf. Fann. Pond. 41 : In haec solide sexta face assis eat, Ov. Med. Fac. 60.

AS Mathematicians (v. Vitruv. 1. c.) called the number 6 perfectus numerus (since 1 + 2 + 3 = 6), and named, accordingly, the following terminology :

- 1 = sextans, as a dice-number. unio.
- 2 = triens binio.
- 3 = semissis ternio.
- 4 = bessis (δμοιορος) quaternio.
- 5 = quintarius quinio.
- 6 = perfectus numerus senio.
- 7 = ἑφλεκτος, sex adjecta asse = 6 + 1.
- 8 = adtertarius, sex adjecta tertia = 6 + 2 (ἑπτεριον).
- 9 = sesquialter, sex adjecta dimidia = 6 + 3 (ἑμολιον).
- 10 = bes alter, sex duabus partibus additis = 6 + 4 (ἑπιδμοιορος).
- 11 = adquintarius, sex quinque partibus additis = 6 + 5 (ἑπτενταμοιορος).
- 12 = duplio (διπλασιον).

asa, v. ara *ini*.

† **asarotum**, i, n., = *ασαροτον*, a floor laid in mosaic, Stat. S. 1, 3, 36 ; cf. asarotos oecos (= *ασαροτος οικος*), Plin. 36, 25, 60, § 184 ; hence, asarotus lapillus, a little mosaic stone, Sid. Carm. 23, 56.

† **asarum**, i, n., = *ασαρον*, hazelwort, wild-spikenard : Asarum Europaeum, Linn. : Plin. 12, 13, 27, § 47.

† **asbestinum**, i, n. (sc. linum), = *ασβεστινον*, a kind of incombustible cloth, Plin. 19, 1, 4, § 19 sqq. (written by Jan as Greek).

† **asbestos**, i, m. (sc. lapis), = *ασβεστος* (incombustible), a stone of an iron-gray color, found in Arcadia, differing from the common asbestos, perh. amiantus, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 140.

Asbolus, i, m. [*ασβολη*, soot], a black, shaggy dog of Actaon, Ov. M. 3, 218.

ascalabotes, ae, m., = *ασκαλαβωτης*, a kind of lizard, in pure Lat., stellio : Laccerta gecko, Linn. ; Plin. 29, 4, 28, § 90.

Ascalaphus, i, m., = *Ασκαλαφος*, a son of Acheron and Orpheus, who made known to Pluto that Proserpine had eaten seven kernels of a pomegranate, on account of which he was changed by her into an ill-boding owl (bubo), Ov. M. 5, 539 sq. ; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 4, 462.

† **ascalia**, ae, f., = *ασκαλια*, the edible part of the artichoke, Plin. 21, 16, 57, § 97.

Ascalo, ovis, f., = *Ασκαλον*, an important trading town in the southern part of Palestine, between Gaza and Azotus upon the sea, now Ascalon, Mel. 1, 11, 3 ; Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68 ; cf. Mann. Palaest. 202. — Hence, **ascalonius**, a, um, of Ascalon : caepa, a shallot, Col. 11, 3, 57 ; 12, 10, 1 ; Plin. 19, 8, 32, § 101 sqq.

* **a-scalpo** (ads-), ere, v. n., to scratch at, to scratch : aurem, App. M. 6, p. 176.

Ascania, ae, f., = *Ασκανια*, a region in Phrygia, Plin. 5, 32, 40, § 144.

1. Ascanius, a, um, adj., = *Ασκανιος*, Ascanian : lacus, in Bithynia, near Nicæa, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148 ; portus, in Troas, id. 5, 30, 32, § 121 : insulae, in the Aegean Sea, over against Troas, id. 5, 31, 38, § 138.

2. Ascanius, ii, m., = *Ασκανιος*, son of Aeneas and Cræusa, king of Lavinium, and founder of Alba Longa, Verg. A. 1, 271 ; Liv. 1, 3 ; cf. Wagner ad Verg. A. l. c., and id. Exc. ad Aen. 2, n. XVII. p. 438.

† **ascaules**, is, m., = *ασκαυλιος*, a bag-piper, Mart. 10, 3, 8 (called in Suet. Ner. 54 by the pure Lat. word, utricularius).

ascendens (ads-), entis, P. a., v. ascendo *fm*.

ascendibilis (ads-), e, adj. [ascendo], that can be ascended or climbed : semita, Pomp. ap. Schol. ad Stat. Th. 10, 841.

a-scendo (ads-), Jan ; **ads-** and **as-**, Müller ; **as-**, other editors), scendi, scensum, 3, v. n. [scando], to ascend, mount up, climb ; and in eccl. Lat. simply to go up, to rise, to spring up, grow up (syn. : scando, conscendo, orior, surgo, prodeo). **I.** L. i. t. (opp. descendo ; and diff. from ascendo, which designates a climbing, mounting upon some high object, and involves the idea of exertion ; cf. Oud. ad Caes. B. G. 7, 27 ; Suet. Caes. 61 ; Ochs. Eccl. pp. 287 and 288 ; Doed. Syn. IV. pp. 60 and 61 ; it often interchanges with ascendere in MSS. ; cf. e. g. Halm ad Nep. Epam. 4, 5 ; id. Them. 8, 6, and v. examples below ; class. ; in Cic. and in Vulg. very freq.), constr. most freq. with *in*, but also with *ad* with super, supra, contra, adversus, with *acc.*, and *absol.* (in Cic. in the lit. signif. once with the *acc.*, always with *in* with *acc.* ; but in the trop. signif. in all constr.). (a) With *in* with *acc.* : in nave[m] ascendere, Plaut. Rud. 2, 2, 20 ; 2, 6, 54 Fleck. : ascendere in navigulam, Vulg. Matt. 8, 23 : in triremem ascendit, Nep. Alcib. 4, 3 (in id. Epam. 4, 5, and Them. 8, 6 Halm now reads *ascendere*) : in arborem ascendere, Vulg. Luc. 19, 4 : ut in Amanum (urbem) ascenderem, Cic. Fam. 15, 4, 8 : ascende in oppidum, Vulg. Jos. 8, 1 : lex peregrinum vetat in murum ascendere, Cic. de Or. 2, 24, 100 : in equum, id. Sen. 10, 34 : in caelum, id. Am. 23, 88 ; so id. Tusc. 1, 29, 71 (B. and K., *ascendere*) ; id. Dom. 28, 75 ; id. Mil. 35, 97 (cf. id. Leg. 2, 8 : ascensus in caelum) : inque plagas caeli, Ov. M. 11, 518 : cavete, ne ascendatis in montem, Vulg. Exod. 19, 12 ; 24, 13 ; ib. Matt. 5, 1 ; ib. Marc. 3, 13 : in tribunal ascendere, Cic. Vatin. 14, 34 (B. and K., *ascendere*) ; so Liv. 2, 28 Drak. (Weissenb., *ascendere*) : in contionem, Cic. Att. 4, 2, 3 (B. and K., *ascendit*) ; so Liv. 3, 49 ; 5, 50 (Weissenb., *ascendere*, in both these pass.) : in Capitolium ascendere, id. 10, 7 : sin vestram ascendisset in urbem, Verg. A. 2, 192. — (β) With *ad* : ad Gitanas Epiri oppidum, Liv. 42, 38 : ad laevam paulatim, Sall. C. 55, 3. — (γ) With *acc.* or *loc. adv.* : nave[m] ascendit, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 69 ; Phaedr. 4, 22, 9 ; Vulg. Marc. 4, 1 ; ib. Luc.

8, 37: ascendit classem, Tac. A. 2, 75: montis cum ascendimus altus, Lucr. 6, 469: montem, Juv. 1, 82, and Vulg. Psa. 103, 8; cf.: summum jugum montis ascendere, Caes. B. G. 1, 21: fastigia montis anbeli, Claud. Rapt. Pros. 3, 383: altitudinem montium, Vulg. Isa. 37, 24: currus, Lucr. 5, 1301 (Lachm., *ascendere*); so Vulg. 3 Reg. 12, 13: adversam ripam, Cic. Div. 1, 28, 68: murum, Caes. B. G. 7, 27; so Verg. A. 9, 507, and Vulg. Jer. 5, 10: equum, Liv. 23, 14; so Suet. Caes. 61, and Vulg. Psa. 75, 7: ascendit Capitolium ad lumen, Suet. Caes. 37: deus adscensurus, Olympum, Tib. 4, 1, 12: magnum iter ascendo, Prop. 4, 10, 3: illuc solita est ascendere filia Nisi, Ov. M. 8, 17, 11, 394: quo simul ascendit, id. ib. 7, 220.—Also *pass.*: si mons erat ascendendus, Caes. B. C. 1, 79: primus gradus ascendatur, Vitr. 3, 3: porticus adscenduntur non genis gradibus, Plin. 36, 13, 19, § 88 (Jan. *descenduntur*): ascendo simul curru, Suet. Tib. 2 *fin.*: ne ascensis tanti sit gloria Bactris, Prop. 4, 3, 63.—(3) *Abstr.* of persons: ex locis superioribus desuper suos ascendentes protegebant, Caes. B. C. 1, 79: qua fefellerat ascendens hostis, Liv. 5, 47: Ascendit ergo Abram de Aegypto, Vulg. Gen. 13, 1, 10, 30: Ascende hinc, ib. Apoc. 4, 1, 12, 12.—Of things: fons ascendebat de terra, Vulg. Gen. 2, 6: sicut ascendit mare fluctu, ib. Ezech. 26, 3: Jam ascendit aurora, ib. Gen. 32, 26: ascendit ignis de petra, ib. Jud. 6, 21: ascendet fumus ejus, ib. Isa. 34, 10; ib. Apoc. 8, 4: vidit ascendentem lavillam de terra, ib. Gen. 19, 28: ascendit sicut virgulum, ib. Isa. 53, 2; 5, 6: germen corum, ut pulvis, ascendet, ib. ib. 3, 24.—Also, after the Greek, *to go aboard ship, to go out to sea* (eccl. Lat.): ascendentes navigavit, *ἐπιβίβητες*, Vulg. Act. 21, 2: Et ascendunt, *ἀνέβησαν*, ib. Luc. 8, 22.—II. Trop. **A.** Constr. in like manner, (a) With *in with acc.*: in summum locum civitatis ascendere, Cic. Clu. 55: propter quem (ornatum) ascendit in tantum honorem eloquentia, *has grown into such reputation*, id. Or. 36, 125: ira ascendit in Israel, Vulg. Psa. 77, 21: Quid cogitationes ascendent in corda vestra? ib. Luc. 24, 38; ib. Act. 7, 23.—(3) With *ad*: sic a principiis ascendit motus et exit paulatim nostros ad sensus, Lucr. 2, 137: aut a minoribus ad majora ascendimus aut a majoribus ad minor delabimur, Cic. Part. Or. 4, 12: propius ad magnitudinem alieque, Plin. Pan. 61, 2: ad honores, Cic. Brut. 68, 241: ad hunc gradum amicitiae, Curt. 7, 1, 14.—(7) With *super with acc.*: ira Dei ascendit super eos, Vulg. Psa. 77, 31: ascendit sermones super cor tuum, ib. Ezech. 38, 10.—(8) With *acc.*: ex honoribus continuis familiae unum gradum dignitatis ascendere, Cic. Mur. 27: altorem gradum, id. Off. 2, 18, 62: cum quem tenebat, ascendit gradum, Nep. Phoc. 2, 3: altissimum (gradum), Plin. Ep. 3, 2, 4.—Poet.: ascendere thalamum, i. e. matrimonium contrahere, Val. Fl. 6, 45.—(e) *Abstr.*: ad summam amplitudinem pervenisset, ascendens gradibus magistratum, Cic. Brut. 81, 281; Plin. Pan. 53, 3: altius ascendere, Brut. ap. Cic. Ep. ad Brut. 1, 4: gradatum ascendit vox, *rises*, Cic. de Or. 3, 61, 227: usque ad nos contemptum Samnitium pervenit, supra non ascendit, i. e. alios non tetigit, Liv. 7, 30: donec ascenderit furor Domini, Vulg. 2 Par. 36, 16: ascendet indignatio mea, ib. Ezech. 38, 18.—**B.** Esp., super, supra aliquem or aliquid ascendere, *to rise above any person or thing, to surpass, to stand higher* (twice in Tacitus); (liberti) super ingenuos et super nobiles ascendunt, Tac. G. 25: mihi supra tribunatus et praeturas et consulatus ascendere videor, id. Or. 7.—Hence, **ascendens** (ads-), entis, *P. a.* ***A.** Machina, a machine for ascending, a scaling-ladder, Vitr. 10, 19.—**B.** In the jurists, ascendentes are the kindred in an ascending line, ancestors (parents, grandparents, etc.); opp. descendentes, descendants, children, grandchildren, etc. 1. Dig. 23, 2, 68.

***ascensibilis** (ads-), e, adj. [ascendo], that may be ascended or climbed: iter, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 1.

ascensio (ads-), onis, *f.* [id.], an ascending, ascent (more rare than ascensus). **I. A.** Lit.: ad hirundinum nidum ascensionem ut faceret, Plaut. Rud. 3, 1, 7: graduum, Vitr. 9, 1, p. 208 Rode: via ascensionis, Vulg. 1 Par. 26, 16: dies ascensionis

suae de terrâ Aegypti, ib. Osee, 2, 15.—**B.** Trop.: quorum (oratorum) quae fuerit ascensio et quam in omnibus rebus difficilis optimi perfectio, etc., a rising, soaring, *Cic. Brut. 36, 137: ascensionem in corde suo disposuit, Vulg. Psa. 83, 6.—**II.** Meton., means of ascent: aedificat in caelo ascensionem, Vulg. Amos, 9, 6.

ascensor (ads-), oris, *m.* [id.], one that ascends (eccl. Lat.). **I.** In gen.: montis Dominici, Hier. in Rufin. 1: caeli, Vulg. Deut. 33, 26.—**II.** Esp.: one that mounts a horse, chariot, etc., a rider, *charioteer*: ut cadat ascensor ejus (equi) retro, Vulg. Gen. 49, 17: ascensor equi, ib. Amos, 2, 15: equum et ascensorem dejecit, ib. Exod. 15, 1; ib. Job, 39, 18.—So *absol.*: ascensores (sc. equorum), Vulg. 4 Reg. 18, 23; so, astri ascensor, ib. Isa. 21, 7: camelii, ib. ib.: collidam in te currum et ascensorem ejus, ib. Jer. 21, 51: subvertam quadrigam et ascensorem ejus, ib. Verg. A. 23.

1. ascensus (ads-), a, um, *Part.* of ascendo.

2. ascensus (ads-), us, *m.* [ascendo], an ascending, ascent. **I. A.** Lit.: primos prohibere ascensu cooperunt, Caes. B. G. 5, 32: homines audaces ab ejus templi aditu atque ascensu repulsi, Cic. Dom. 21: quod hosti aditum ascensumve difficilem praebere, Liv. 25, 36: summi fastigia tecti Ascensu supero, Verg. A. 2, 303: ascensus muri, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 12, 36: ascensus altaris, ib. Eccl. 50, 12: ascensus siderum, a rising of the stars to our hemisphere, Plin. 29, 4, 15, § 59: ascensus aurorae, Vulg. 2 Esdr. 4, 21; ib. Jon. 4, 7.—Also in *plur.*: hostes partium scalis ascensus tentant, Liv. 36, 24.—**B.** Trop.: ollisque ad honoris amplioris gradum is primus ascensus esto, Cic. Leg. 3, 3: olla propter quae datur homini ascensus in caelum, id. ib. 2, 8.—**II.** Meton. (abstr. for concr.; cf.: aditus, accessus, etc.), a place by which one ascends, an approach, ascent: inambulans atque ascensu ingreditur arduo, Cic. de Or. 1, 61, 261: difficile atque arduus, id. Verr. 2, 4, 23: riget arduus alto Tmolus in ascensu, Ov. M. 11, 151: quae aedes tribulum habent et ascensum, a flight of stairs, ascent, Vitr. 4, 7, p. 93 Rode; so id. 5, 6, p. 111 Rode.—In *plur.*: ut obtinerent ascensus montium, Vulg. Judith, 2, 6; ib. 1 Reg. 14, 4.—Trop.: in virtute multi ascensus, many degrees, Cic. Planc. 25 Wund.

† **ascētēria**, ōrum, *n.*, = ἀσκητήρια, a place of abode for ascetics, a hermitage, Cod. Just. 1, 3, 33.

† **ascētriae**, ārum, *f.*, = ἀσκήτρια, women that have taken vows, female ascetics, Novell. Constit. Just. 123.

ascia, ae, *f.* [kindred with ἀξίς, an axe], an axe for heaving wood, a carpenter's axe (syn.: securis, bipennis, ferrum). **I.** Lit.: rogum ascia ne polito, Fragm. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 23: Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 198: tilla ascias retundit, id. 16, 40, 56, § 207: in securi et ascia aliquid deicere, Vulg. Psa. 73, 6: lignum de saltu praecidit opus manus artificis in ascia, ib. Jer. 10, 3.—Pro v.: asciam sibi in crus impingere or illidere, to cut one's own legs, Petr. 74, 16: cf. App. M. 3, p. 139, 6.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A mattock, a hoe: asciae in aversâ parte referentes rastros, Pall. 1, 43, 3.—**B.** A mason's trowel, Vitr. 7, 2: Pall. 1, 14: upon monuments such a trowel is found pictured, and in the inscription the expression: SVB ASCIA OR AD ASCIAM DEDICATVM, i. e. consecrated while yet under the trowel (prob. this was done in order to protect the empty sepulchre from injury), Inscr. Orell. 249: 4464; 4465; 4466; 4467: PATER ET MATER FILIO DVLCISSIMO AD ASCIAM DEDICATVM POSVERVNT, ib. 4468.

Asciburgium, ii, *n.*, an ancient town in Gallia Belgica, on the Rhine, now Asburg (but acc. to Mann. Gall. 250, now Essenburg; opp. Duisburg), Tac. G. 3; id. H. 4, 33.

* **1. ascio**, are, *v. a.* [ascia, II. B.], to work or prepare with a trowel: calcem, Vitr. 7, 2.

2. a-scio (adsc-, Rib., Halm), Ivi (never ii), 4, *v. a.*, like adopto, arrogo, etc., transf. from the sphere of civil law to common life, to receive, admit (like scio in this signif., very rare; perh. only in Verg. and Tac.; cf. ascisco): si socios sum adscire paratus, Verg. A. 12, 38: generum, id. ib. 11,

472: adsciri per adoptionem, Tac. A. 1, 3: sibi Tiberium adscivit, id. ib. 4, 57: adsciri in societatem Germanos, id. H. 4, 24: adsciri inter comites, id. ib. 4, 80: milites adscire, id. Agr. 19.

a-scisco (adsc-, Lachm., Baiter, Dietsch, Weisseib., K. and H., Halm in Tac.; **asc-**, Merk., Kayser, Rib., Halm in Nep.), ivi (in ante-class. and class. Lat. never ii), itum, 3, *v. a.* **I. A.** Lit., to take or receive a thing with knowledge (and approbation), to approve, receive as true: cum jussisset populi Romanus aliquid, si id ascivissent socii populi ac Latini, etc., Cic. Balb. 8, 20: quas (leges) Latini voluerunt, asciverunt, id. ib. 8, 20, § 21: quibus (scitis) adscitis susceptisque, id. Leg. 2, 5: tu vero ista ne adsciveris neve fueris committicis rebus assensus, id. Ac. 2, 40, 125: ne labar ad opinionem, et aliquid adsciscam et comprobem incognitum, id. ib. 2, 45, 138.—**B.** Of persons, to receive or admit one in some capacity (as citizen, ally, son, etc.): dominos acris adsciscunt, Lucr. 5, 87; 6, 63: perficiam ut hunc A. Licinium non modo non segregandum, cum sit civis, a numero civium, verum etiam, si non esse, putetis adsciscendum fuisse, Cic. Eroth. 2 *fin.*; cf. id. Balb. 13: [aliâ (civitate) ascitâ], Nep. Att. 3, 1 Halm: Numam Pompiliium... regem alienigenam sibi ipse populus adscivit eumque ad regnandum Romam Curibus adscivit, Cic. Rep. 2, 13: aliquem patronum, id. Pis. 11, 25: socios sibi ad id bellum Osismios, etc., adsciscunt, Caes. B. G. 3, 9, 10; so id. ib. 1, 5, 4: socius adscitus, Sall. C. 47, 1: aliquem ducem, Auct. B. Alex. 59, 2: qui non asciverit tunc Dardanium Aenean generumque accepterit urbi, Verg. A. 11, 471: gener inde provento annis adsciscunt, Liv. 21, 2; so Tac. H. 1, 59: ascivit te filium non vitricus, sed princeps, Plin. Pan. 7, 4: tribuni centurionesque adscisciebantur, Tac. H. 2, 5 *fin.*: aliquem successorem, Suet. Tib. 23 *fin.* al.—In the hist. also with *in* (in civitatem, societatem, senatum, nomen, etc.): adsciti simul in civitatem et patres, Liv. 6, 40, 4: simul in civitate Romanam et in familias patriciorum adscitus, Tac. A. 11, 24: aliquem in numerum patriciorum, id. ib. 11, 25: inter patricios, id. Agr. 9: Chauci in comilitium adsciti sunt, id. A. 1, 60: aliquem in penates suos, id. H. 1, 15: aliquem in nomen, id. A. 3, 30; Suet. Claud. 39: aliquem in bona et nomen, id. Galb. 17.—**II.** Transf., in gen., to take or receive a person to one's self; of things, to appropriate to one's self, adopt (diff. from adjungere and assumere, by the accessory idea of exertion and mediation, or of personal reflection; cf. Herz. ad Caes. B. G. 3, 9, 10; Sall. C. 24, 3). **1.** Of persons: uero oppressus aere alieno fuit, quem non ad hoc incredibile sceleris foedus asciverit, Cic. Cat. 2, 4 *fin.*: exsulibus omnium civitatum ascitis, receptis latronibus, etc., Hirt. B. G. 8, 30: ea tempestate plurimos ejusque generis homines adscivisse dicitur, Sall. C. 24, 3: Veientes re secunda elati voluntarios undique ad spem praedae adsciverunt, Liv. 4, 31, 3: Tac. H. 2, 8: in conscientiam facinoris pauci adsciti, id. ib. 1, 25.—Poet.: asciscere for asciscere se or ascisci, to join or unite one's self to one (cf.: Accingunt omnes operi, Verg. A. 2, 235: ascivere tuo comites sub numine divae centum omnes nemorum, Grat. Cyn. 16.—**2.** Of things: Quae neque terra sibi adscivit nec maxumus acther, which neither the earth appropriates to itself nor etc., Lucr. 5, 473: Jovisque nomen Mulciberi adscivit manus, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23: sibi oppidum asciscere, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 10: Ceres et Libera... quarum sacra populus Romanus a Graecis ascita et accepta tanta religione tueretur, etc., id. ib. 2, 5, 72; so id. Har. Resp. 13, 27; Ov. M. 15, 625 Heins. where Merk. reads *activerit* (cf. Web. ad Luc. 8, 831): peregrinos ritus, Liv. 1, 20: Spem si quam ascitis Aetolum habuistis in armis, Verg. A. 11, 308: oppidum quoddam et tanquam adipatae dictionis genus, Cic. Or. 8, 25: nova (verba) adsciscere, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 119: quod ipse natura adsciscat et reprobat, Cic. Fin. 1, 7, 23 (B. and K., *sciscat et probat*): adsciscere aut probare amicitiam aut justitiam, id. ib. 3, 21, 70; id. Leg. 1, 11: illa, quae prima sunt ascita natura, id. Fin. 3, 5, 17 (cf. Beier ad Cic. Off. 3, 3, 13, p. 203): hanc consuetu-

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dinem lubenter ascrivimus, id. Brut. 57, 209.
-3. Sibi, like *arrogare*, to *assume* or *arrogate something to one's self* (very rare): eos illius expertes esse prudentiae, quam sibi ascriberent, Cic. de Or. 1, 19, 87: eloquentiae laudem uni sibi, Tac. A. 14, 52; cf. Cic. Dom. 36, 95.—***B.** To order, decree, or approve also or further, = etiam sciscere: alterum (genus sacerdotum) quod interpretetur fatidicorum et vatium ecfata incognita, quae eorum senatus populisque adsciverit, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, ubi v. Moser.—**ascitus**, *P. a.* (opp. natus, innatus, insitus), derived, assumed, foreign: in eo natum quemdam leporem esse, non ascitum, Nep. Att. 4, 1 Halm: proles, Stat. S. 1, 1, 23: gentes esse vos mihi, non ascitos milites crede, Curt. 10, 3, 6: nec petit ascitas dapes, Ov. F. 6, 172.

ascites, ae, m., = ἀσκιτης (sc. ὄρωψ), a kind of dropsy, Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8; Plin. Val. 3, 12 (in Cels. 3, 21, written as Greek).

1. ascitus (adsc-), a, um, Part. of ascisco.

***2. ascitus (adsc-)**, f. s. m. [ascisco], an acceptance, reception: vacuitatem doloris alii censent primum ascitum et primum declinatum dolorem, Cic. Fin. 5, 7, 18, where Madvig reads *ascitam*; so B. and K.

†**ascius**, a, um, adj., = ἄσκιος (without shadow): loca, countries under the equator, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 185.

Asclepiades, ae, m., = Ἀσκληπιάδης. **I.** A distinguished physician of Prusa, in Bithynia, friend of Crassus, Cic. de Or. 1, 14, 62; Cels. 3, 4; Plin. 7, 37, 37; § 124; 26, 3, 8, § 15 sq.; Cael. Aur. Tard. 3, 8.—**II.** A blind philosopher of Eretria, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 113.—**III.** A Greek poet, inventor of the metre named after him metrum Asclepiadeum (e. g. Hor. C. 1, 1: Maecenas atavis edite regibus), Diom. p. 508 P.

Asclepiadeus, a, um, adj., v. Asclepiades, III.

†**asclepiās**, ādis, f., = ἀσκληπιάς, the common snailwort: Asclepias vincetoxicum, Linn.; Plin. 27, 5, 18, § 35.

Asclepiodotus, i, m., a biographer of Diocletian, Vop. Aur. 44.

†**asclepiōn**, ii, n., a medicinal herb named from Esculapius, Ἀσκληπιός, Plin. 25, 4, 11, § 30.

Asclētario, ōnis, m., a mathematician in the time of Domitian, Suet. Dom. 15.

Asclum, i, n., v. Asculum.

Asconius, ii, m.: Q. Asconius Pedianus, a learned grammarian of Padua (c. A. D. 3-88), who devoted his studies especially to Cicero, Sallust, and Vergil, and whose valuable commentary upon five orations of Cicero is still extant; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. § 260; Weich. Poet. Lat. p. 274; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 290.

†**ascopea**, ae, f., = ἀσκήπια, a leather bag or sack, Suet. Ner. 45: Impositus abrae suae ascopeam vini, *Vulg. Judith, 10, 5.

Ascra, ae, f., = Ἄσκρα. **I.** A village in Bœotia, near Mount Helicon, the birthplace of Hesiod, Ov. P. 4, 14, 31.—Hence, **II. Ascraeus**, a, um, adj., = Ἀσκραίος. **A.** Ascraean: nemus, Prop. 2, 13, 4: poëta, i. e. Hesiod, id. 2, 34, 77: senex, the same, Verg. E. 6, 70.—Also subst.: **Ascraeus**, i, m., Hesiod, Ov. Am. 1, 15, 11.—**B.** Cf. of pertaining to Hesiod: carmen, i. e. rural, Verg. G. 2, 176: Col. 10, 436: boves, which Hesiod pastured, Ov. F. 6, 14.—**C.** Of Helicon, Heliconian: fontes, Prop. 2, 10, 25.

a-scribo (ads-), Baiter, Halm, Weissenb., K. and H.; **as-**, Kayser, psi, ptum, 3, v. a., to annex by writing, to add to a writing (syn.: annuero, addo, inserto, attribuo, tribuo). **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., constr. absol. or with dat., in with acc. or abl. **a.** Absol.: non solum illud perscribunt, quod tum prohibiti sunt, sed etiam causam ascribunt cur etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 35: il-lud minime auguris, quod ascripsit, ob eam causam, etc., id. Div. 1, 16, 29.—**b.** With dat.: Terentia salutem tibi plurimam ascribit, Cic. Att. 1, 5 fin.: coheredem sibi libertum ejus ascriptum, Suet. Vit. 14.—**c.** With in with acc. or abl.: hoc tibi respondeo: ascripsisse eundem Sullam in eandem legem: si quid, etc.: nam nisi esset, hoc in

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omnibus legibus non ascriberetur, Cic. Caec. n. 33, 95 (B. and K., in eadem lege): antiquior dies in tuis ascripta litteris, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 3: in altera epistula diem non ascribis, do not add the date, id. Att. 3, 23: nomen suum in abeo profectum citharodorum jussit ascribi, Suet. Ner. 21; id. Tib. 51 al.—**E** s p. freq. of superscriptions and inscriptions: Recta epistulam. TIMARCHIDES VERRIS ACCENSUS APRONIO. Jam hoc quidem non reprehendo, quod ascribit ACCENSUS, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 66: non credo ascripturum esse magno, id. Agr. 2, 20: novo si marmori ascripserunt Praxitelem suo, Phaedr. 5, prol. 6: tumulo publice extructo ascripserant, pro libertate eos occubuisse, Suet. Aug. 12 fin.: ut qui statuarum titulis proneptem se Q. Catuli Capitolini semper ascripserit, id. Galb. 2; id. Ner. 45; id. Aug. 70.—**B.** Trop. **1.** To impule, ascribe, attribute to one the cause of something: hoc incommodum Scipioni ascribendum videtur, Cic. Inv. 1, 49: panaces diis inventoribus ascriptum, Plin. 25, 4, 11, § 30; Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 81; and (per hypallagen, cf. Rudd. II. p. 393): cur autem ascribimus illum his lacrimis (instead of illi has lacrimas), id. Rapt. Pros. 3, 419; cf. id. Idyll. 6, 81: nomini meo ascribatur victoria, Vulg. 2 Reg. 12, 28.—**2.** To place to one's credit, i. e. to settle, fix, designate, appoint: eidem (servo) ascripsisse legatum, bequeathed to him, Plin. Ep. 4, 10.—**P** o e t.: culpam lues, olim cum ascriptus venerit poenae dies, Phaedr. 4, 11, 8.—**3.** Ascribere sibi aliquid, to apply, refer something to one's self: qui facere quae non possunt, verbis elevant, Ascribere hoc debent exemplum sibi, Phaedr. 4, 3, 6.—**II.** **A.** Esp., t. t., to enroll, enter in a list (as citizen, soldier, colonist, etc.): ascribi se in eam civitatem voluit, to be entered, received as a citizen, Cic. Arch. 4: si qui foederatis civitatibus ascripti fuissent, id. ib.: urbanae militiae ascribatur, Tac. H. 2, 94: ascribantur ex Judaeis in exercitu regis ad triginta milia virorum, Vulg. 1 Macc. 10, 36: ascripti dicebantur qui in colonias nomina dedissent, ut essent coloni, Paul. ex Fest. p. 13 Müll.: colonos Venusiam ascripserunt, Liv. 31, 49; so id. 32, 7; 33, 24; 34, 42; 35, 9 al.: coloniam deduxit ascriptis veteranis, Suet. Ner. 9; so also of ambassadors, Phaedr. 4, 17, 16.—**B.** Trop. **1.** To reckon or number in a class, include among: ascripsit Liber Satyris poëtas, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 4 (cf. id. ib. 1, 9, 13: scribe tui gregis hunc): aliquem ordinibus deorum, id. C. 3, 3, 35: nationes Germanis an Sarmatis ascribam, dubito, Tac. G. 46: addere antiquis temporibus, id. Or. 17.—**2.** To add or join to: ad hoc genus ascribamus etiam narrationes apologorum, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 264: admiratos eorum fidem tyrannus petivit, ut se ad amicitiam tertium ascriberent, id. Off. 3, 10, 45; so id. Tusc. 5, 22, 63; id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: tu vero ascribe me in talem numerum, id. Phil. 2, 13: suae alicujus sententiam, id. Opt. Gen. 6: unus A. Gabinius belli maritimi Cn. Pompeio socius ascribitur, i. e. additur, id. Imp. Pomp. 19 fin.—Hence also of attributes of a deity: Jovi aquila ascribitur, is ascribed, Plin. 10, 5, 6, § 18.

ascripticus (adscr-), a, um, adj. [ascribo, II.], enrolled or received in any community (as citizen, soldier, etc.): novi et ascripticii cives, *Cic. N. D. 3, 15, 39: ascripticii veluti quidam scripti dicebantur, qui supplendis legionibus ascribentur. Hos et accensus dicebant, quod ad legionum censum essent ascripti, Paul. ex Fest. p. 14 Müll.; cf. ascriptivus: servi, slaves bound to the soil, and transferred with it from one possessor to another, Cod. 11, 47, 6.

***ascriptio (adscr-)**, ōnis, f. [ascribo, I.], an addition in writing: declarat ipsa ascriptio esse aliquid, Cic. Caecin. 33, 95.

ascriptivus (adscr-), a, um, adj. [ascribo, II.], enrolled as a (super)numerary soldier (cf. ascripticius and accensus): Idem istuc aliis ascriptivis ad legionem fieri solet, Plaut. Men. 1, 3, 2; Varr. L. L. 7, § 56 Müll.

ascriptor (adscr-), ōris, m. [ascribo, I.], he who willingly subscribes (his name); hence, trop., he who subscribes to, agrees to,

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approves any thing (perh. only in the foll. exs.): ascriptores legis agrariae, Cic. Agr. 9: venalis ascriptor et subscriptor tuis, id. Dom. 19; id. Red. in Sen. 4, 9; 10, 26.

ascriptus (adscr-), a, um, Part. of ascribo.

Asculum (Asclum), Sil. 8, 440, and Itin. Anton.), i, n., = Ἀσκουλον, more freq. Ἀσκλον. **I.** The capital of Picenum, now Ascoli, Plin. 3, 13, 18, § 111; Flor. 1, 18, 9; 1, 18, 14; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 492.—Hence, **Asculanus**, a, um, adj., of Asculum, Asculanian: triumphus, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 135.—**Asculani**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Asculum, Cic. Font. 14.—**II.** A town in Apulia, Flor. 1, 18, 9 Duker; hence, **Asculinus**, a, um, adj., Asculinian: ager, Front. Colon. p. 110.

†**ascyroidēs**, is, n., = ἀσκυροειδής, a plant similar to the ascyron, Plin. 27, 5, 20, § 37.

†**ascyron**, i, n., = ἄσκυρον, a plant, also called androsomon, St. John's wort, Plin. 27, 4, 10, § 26.

Asdrubal, v. Hasdrubal.

asella, ae, f. dim. [asina], a small she-ass, Ov. A. A. 3, 290.

Asellio, ōnis, m., one of the early Roman historians, Cic. Leg. 1, 2.

***asellulus**, i, m. doub. dim. [asellus], a small young ass, Arn. 3, p. 109.

asellus, i, m. dim. [asinus], a little ass, an ass's colt. **I.** Lit.: dossarius, Varr. R. R. 2, 6 fin.: asellus onustus auro, *Cic. Att. 1, 16: tardus, Verg. G. 1, 293: lente gradiens, Ov. M. 11, 179; so id. ib. 4, 27; Hor. S. 1, 9, 20; Vulg. Num. 16, 15; ib. Joan. 12, 14 al.—**P** r o v.: narrare fabulam surdo asello, to preach to deaf ears, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 199 (an imitation of a Greek proverb, ὄνω τις ἐλεγε μύθον ὁ δὲ τὰ ἄτα ἐκίει; cf. Schmid ad Hor. l. c.).—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of a man addicted to sensuality, Juv. 9, 92; Petr. 24 fin.; Hier. Vit. S. Hilar.—**B.** Aselli, two stars in Cancer: Sunt in signo Canceri duae stellae parvae, Aselli appellati, Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 353; cf. Hyg. Astr. 2, 23.—**C.** A sea-fish much prized by the Romans, perh. cod or haddock, Varr. L. L. 5, § 77, p. 31 Müll.; cf. Plin. 9, 17, 28, § 61.—**P** r o v.: post asellum diaria non sumo, after delicious fare I take no common food, Petr. 24.—**D.** Asellus, a Roman cognomen, Cic. de Or. 2, 64, 258; Liv. 27, 41 al.

†**asemus**, a, um, adj., = ἄσημος (without sign): tunica, that has not the purple stripe, Lampr. Alex. Sev. 33 fin.

1. Asia, ae, f. (in regard to the quantity of the A, cf. Jahn ad Ov. M. 5, 64*) = Ἀσία. **I. A.** Orig., a town in Lydia; afterwards the region around it; hence, **B. Adj.** **Asiūs**, a, um, of Asia: palus, the marshy region on the river Cayster, Verg. A. 7, 701; cf. id. G. 1, 383, and Hom. Il. 2, 461: Asia, a nymph, Verg. G. 4, 343; cf. Hyg. Fab. proem.—**II. A.** In an extended signif., Asia Minor, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 6; Hor. Ep. 1, 3, 5; Verg. A. 2, 557; Sen. Troad. 6; Vulg. Act. 19, 26; 21, 27 al.—Hence also for Pergamos, Liv. 26, 24; Vell. 2, 4; and, as a Roman province, or Proconsular Asia, κατ' ἐφεξῆς (ἢ ἰδίως καλούμεν Ἀσία, Strabo, 17, p. 118), Asia comprehended Mysia, Lydia, Caria, and Phrygia; cf.: Namque, ut opinor, Asia vestra constat ex Phrygiā, Cariā, Mysiā, Lydiā, Cic. Fl. 27; id. Imp. Pomp. 6; Vulg. Act. 2, 9; 6, 9; ib. 1 Cor. 16, 19 et saep.—Hence, **B. Asiūs**, a, um, adj., Asiatic (cf. Asiaticus): villa, Varr. ap. Non. p. 466, 3.—For Troas, Ov. M. 13, 484.—**III.** In a still wider sense, the whole of the quarter of the globe Asia (hence the distinction Asia Minor, Oros. 1, 2), Plin. 5, 9, 9, § 47 sq.—A poet. form, **Asis**, idis, Asia, Ov. M. 5, 648; 9, 448.

††**2. asia**, ae, f.; among the Taurini, rye, in pure Lat., secale, Plin. 18, 16, 40, § 141.

Asiāgōnes, is, m., = Ἀσιαγενής, a surname of Scipio Asiaticus, Liv. 39, 44; Sid. Carm. 7, 80; cf. Gron. Obs. 4, 391 (p. 531 Frotsch.).

Asiāne, adv., v. Asianus.

Asiānus, a, um, adj., = Ἀσιανός. **I.** Asiatic, belonging to the Roman province of

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Asia: res. Liv. 31, 2. — Hence, *subst.*: **Asiani**, *orum, m.*, the inhabitants of the province of Asia. Cic. Att. 1, 17, 9; Plin. 21, 26, 98, § 171; Vulg. Act. 20, 4. — **II**. In rhet.: **Asiani**, orators who employ a peculiarly bombastic or redundant style (cf. Asiaticus, II.). Quint. 8 proem. 17; 12, 10, 1; 12, 12, 16. — Hence, *adv.*: **Asiane**, in the Asiatic style: loqui, Quint. 12, 10, 17.

† **Asiarcha**, *ae, m.*, = Ἀσιάρχης, a high-priest, and overseer of games and theatrical exhibitions in the Roman province of Asia. Claud. Th. 15, 9, 2.

Asiaticianus, *a, um, adj.* [Asiaticus], of the Asiatic style: SCAENICI, Inscr. Orell. 2642.

Asiaticus, *a, um, adj.*, = Ἀσιατικός, Asiatic. **I**. In gen.: bellum, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 7; mos, id. Or. 8, 27; creta, id. Fl. 16, 37; Graeci, id. ib. 25, 60; exercitus, Liv. 39, 6; mare, Plin. 5, 27, 28, § 102; Persica, a fruit from Asia, a kind of peach, id. 15, 12, 11, § 39; also *absol.*: Asiatica, Col. 10, 412; picturae genus, Plin. 35, 19, 36, § 75. — **II**. Esp. as rhet. *t.*, Asiatic, bombastic: genus dicendi, a bombastic style of discourse, peculiar to Asiatics, Cic. Brut. 95, 325; dictio, id. ib. 95, 325; oratores, id. ib. 13, 51; cf. id. Or. 8, 27, and Asianus, II. — *Subst.*: **Asiaticus**, *i, m.*, the surname of Cornelius Scipio, who conquered Antiochus, brother of Scipio Africanus, Liv. 37, 58; Gell. 7, 19; cf. Asiagenes.

† **asilus**, *i, m.*, a gad-fly, horse-fly, usu. tabanus (cf. Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 100); Gr. οἰστρος (cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 15), Verg. G. 3, 147 (cf. Hom. Od. 22, 300). (Even in Seneca's time the word was antiquated; v. Sen. Ep. 58; cf. Plin. 11, 28, 34, § 100.)

asina, *ae, f.* (*dat.* and *abl. plur.* asinabus rest only on the assertion of Prisc. p. 733 P.; Rhem. Pal. 1365 P., and Phoc. p. 1707 P.; asinis, Plin. 11, 40, 95, § 233, acc. to which it should be considered as *masc.*; cf. Schneid. Gr. II. p. 26; Charis. p. 39, and Rudd. I. p. 50, n. 31) [asinus]. **I**. A she-ass. Varr. R. 2, 8, 1 and 6; so Col. 6, 37, 4; Plin. 8, 44, 69, § 171; Pall. 1, 35 *fin.*; Vulg. Gen. 12, 16; ib. Num. 22, 21 sqq.; ib. Matt. 21, 2; ib. Joan. 12, 15 et persaepe: molendaria, Dig. 33, 7, 18. — **II**. Asina, a Roman cognomen, e. g. Cn. Scipio Asina, Maer. S. 1, 6.

Asinaeus, *a, um, adj.*, v. Asine.

* **asinialis**, *e, adj.* [asinus], asinine, doltish, stupid (v. asinus, II.); asinali vercundia ductus, App. M. 4, p. 153, 3 Elm.

asinarius, *a, um, adj.* [id.], pertaining or belonging to an ass: mola, a millstone turned by an ass, Cato, R. R. 10, 4; 11, 4; so Vulg. Matt. 18, 6; ib. Marc. 9, 41.

— **II**. *Subst.*: **A. asinarius**, *ii, m.*, a keeper of asses, an ass-driver, Cato, R. R. 10, 1; 11, 1; Varr. R. 1, 18, 1. — **B**. **Asinaria**, *ae, f.*, the title of a comedy of Plautus. — (That the Via Asinaria (Paul. ex Fest. s. v. retreibus, p. 282 Müll.), a side branch of the Via Latina, and the Porta Asinaria, were named from asinus, since upon this street and through this gate asses brought vegetables, fruit, etc., to Rome, is justly questioned in Platner's Gesch. d. Stadt Rom, p. 663, in opp. to Müll. Roms Camp. I. pp. 3 and 4.)

Asine, *ēs, f.*, = Ἀσίνη, a town in Messenia, Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15. — Hence, **Asinaeus**, *a, um, adj.*, of Asine: sinus, Plin. 4, 5, 7, § 15; cf. Mann. Gr. 546.

Asiniānus, *a, um, adj.*, v. Asinius.

asinus, *a, um, adj.* [asinus], of or produced by an ass: stercus, Varr. R. R. 1, 38, 2; pullus, ass's foal, a young ass, id. ib. 2, 8; pilus, Plin. 8, 21, 30, § 72, where Jan reads *asin*: pruna asinina cognominata a villitate, id. 15, 13, 12, § 41.

Asinius, *a, um, adj.*, name of a Roman gens; the most celebrated was Asinius Pollio, a friend of Augustus, founder of the first library in Rome, and author of a history, now lost, of the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, Cic. Fam. 10, 31 sq. Manut.; Vell. 2, 125; Hor. C. 2, 1; Verg. E. 4; Tac. A. 4, 34; Suet. Caes. 30; id. Gram. 10; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. § 192; Weich. Poët. Lat. pp. 155, 293, 327, 395; Teuffel. Röm. Lit. § 218. — Hence, **Asiniānus**, *a, um, adj.*, pertain-

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ing to the gens Asinia, or to an Asinius: crimen, Cic. Clu. 13.

asinus, *i, m.* [acc. to Benfey, I. p. 123, and Hehn foll. by Curtius, an oriental word, perh. the Heb. אֲסִינָא, asina; cf. Goth. asilus; Lith. asilas; Erse. assul; Celt. asen or assen; Engl. ass; and Gr. ὄνος, which latter two forms the Lat. seems to have in combination], *an ass*. **I**. Lit., Cato, R. R. 10, 1; 11, 1; Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 14; 2, 6, 1 al.; Col. 6, 37, 8; 6, 7, 1 al.; Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 167 sqq. et saep.; Vulg. Gen. 12, 6; ib. Isa. 1, 3; ib. Luc. 13, 15; 14, 5 et persaepe. — **PROV.**: qui asinum non potest, stratum caedit, i. e. he, that cannot find the offender, avenges himself on the unoffending, Petr. 45, 8; in tegulis, of an odd appearance, id. 45, 63; ad lyrum, of an awkward man, acc. to Varr. ap. Gell. 3, 16; sepulturā asini sepelietur, of a contemptible and unworthy man, Vulg. Jer. 22, 19. — **II**. Trop., *an ass, a dolt, singl-ton, blockhead*: neque ego homines magis asinos umquam vidi, Plaut. Ps. 1, 2, 4; Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 4. — Hence, as a term of insult: Quid tu autem huic, asine, auscultas? Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 12; id. Eun. 3, 5, 50; Quid nunc te, asine, litteras doceam? Non opus est verbis, sed fistibus, Cic. Pis. 30.

asinusca, *ae, f.* [asinus], a kind of grape of little value, Plin. 14, 3, 4, § 42; Maer. S. 2, 16.

asio, *onis, m.*, a horned owl, Plin. 10, 23, 33, § 68; 29, 6, 38, § 117 (in both these passages Jan reads *asio*).

Asis, *idis, v. I. Asia fin.*

Asius, *a, um, v. I. Asia. I. B. and II. B.*

Asmiraea, *ae, f.*, a district and city in Serica, Amm. 23, 6.

Asmura, *ae, f.*, a town in Hyrcania, Amm. 23, 6.

Asnaus, *i, m.*, a mountain in Macedonia, Liv. 32, 5.

Asoi, *orum, plur. m.*, a people of India, Plin. 6, 20, 23, § 78.

† **asomatus**, *a, um, adj.*, = ἀσώματος, incorporeal: profatus, Mart. Cap. 3 *inil.*

Asopiades, *ae, m. patr.*, = Ἀσωπιάδης, grandson of Asopus, i. e. Aëacus, Ov. M. 7, 484.

Asopis, *idis, f.* (Gen. Gr. Asopidos, Ov. M. 7, 616; acc. Gr. Asopida, id. ib. 6, 113), = Ἀσωπία. **I**. Daughter of Asopus, i. e. Aëgina, the mother of Eacus by Jupiter, Ov. M. 6, 113; 7, 616. — **II**. His daughter Eudæne, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 41. — **III**. A name of the island Eubæa (after Eubæa, the third daughter of Asopus), Plin. 4, 12, 21, § 64. — **IV**. Adj. for Boeotian (v. Asopus), Stat. Th. 4, 370.

Asopus (-os), *i, m.* (nom. Gr. Asopos, Stat. Th. 7, 315; acc. Gr. Asopon, Ov. Am. 3, 6, 33), = Ἀσωπός. **I**. A river in Bœotia; personified, the father of Aëgina, Eudæne, and Eubæa, and grandfather of Eacus (v. Asopis and Asopiades), Ov. Am. 3, 6, 33. — **II**. A river in Thessaly, Liv. 36, 22. — **III**. In Phrygia, Plin. 5, 29, 29, § 105.

† **asotia**, *ae, f.*, = ἀσωτία, dissoluteness, sensuality, Gell. 10, 17, 3; 19, 9, 8.

† **asotus**, *i, m.*, = ἀσώτωρ, a dissolute man, a debauchee (only in Cic.), Cic. Fin. 2, 7, 22; 2, 8, 23; id. N. D. 3, 31, 77.

† **aspalathus**, *i, m.*, = ἀσπλάθος, a thorny shrub, whose bark and roots yielded a fragrant oil, which was used in the preparation of spiced wine (vinum aromatites), rosewood, Plin. 12, 24, 52, § 110; 15, 7, 7, § 30.

† **aspalax**, *āctis, m.*, = ἀσπάλας, an herb now unknown, Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 99, where Jan reads *spalax*.

Aspar, *āris, m.*, a Numidian, Sall. J. 108, 1; 112, 1.

Asparāgium, *ii, n.*, a town in Illyria, on the river Genusus, now Iskarpar, Caes. B. C. 3, 30 *fin.*; 3, 41; 3, 76.

† **asparāgus (asph-)**, *i, m.*, = ἀσπαραγός (ἀσφ.). **I**. Asparagus, Cato, R. R. 6, 3; 6, 61; Col. 11, 3, 45; Plin. 19, 8, 42, § 145 sqq.; 19, 4, 19, § 54; Juv. 11, 69; Suet. Aug. 87 (perh. in Varr. ap. Non. p. 550, 11, asparagos should be read instead of sparagos). — **II**. A sprout, a shoot, like asparagus, Plin. 23, 1, 17, § 24; 21, 15, 54, § 91.

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1. aspergo, *ere, v. I.* aspergo.

2. aspargo, *inis, v. 2.* aspergo.

Aspasia, *ae, f.*, = Ἀσπασία. **I**. The accomplished friend of Socrates, afterwards wife of Pericles, Cic. Inv. 1, 31, 51; Quint. 5, 11, 27. — **II**. The mistress of the younger Cyrus, Just. 10, 2.

aspectabilis (adsp-), *e, adj.* [aspecto] (perh. only in the foll. exs.). **I**. That may be seen, visible, Cic. Tim. 4; animal, id. ib. 4. — **II**. Worthy of being seen: nihil esse aspectabilis, App. Mag. p. 282, 14.

* **aspectāmen (adsp-)**, *inis, n.* [id.], a look, a sight, Claud. Man. Stat. An. 2, 12.

* **aspectio (adsp-)**, *onis, f.* [aspicio], a look, a view, Fest. s. v. spectio, p. 333 Müll.

aspecto (adsp-), *Ritschl; asp-*, Lachmann, Fleck., Rib., B. and K., Halm, avi, itum, *i, v. freq. a.* [id.], to look at attentively, with respect, desire, etc. **I**. Lit. (rare but class.): hinc est Telamon, quem aspectabant, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 18, 39; Quid me adspicias, stultus? Plaut. Am. 4, 2, 8: Estne ita ut tibi dixi? Adspicere et contempna, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 16; id. As. 5, 1, 13; id. Am. 1, 1, 114; Quid me adspicias? Quid taces? Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 12; Quid me adspicias? Cic. Planc. 42: Illum aspectari, claro qui incidit honore, is gazed upon, * Lucr. 3, 76: Et stabula aspectans regnis excessit avitis, and looking back upon (with regret), * Verg. G. 3, 228; id. A. 6, 186; 10, 251. — **II**. Trop. **A**. To observe, regard, pay attention to a thing: iussa principis aspectare, Tac. A. 1, 4. — **B**. Of places as objects, to look towards, overlook, lie towards (cf. specio): collis, qui adversas aspectat desuper arces, Verg. A. 1, 420: mare, quod Iberianum insulam aspectat, Tac. A. 12, 32.

1. aspectus (adsp-), *a, um, Part. of aspicio.*

2. aspectus (adsp-), *ūs, m.* (gen. aspecti, Att. ap. Non. p. 485, 21; cf. Prisc. p. 712 P.; Rudd. I. p. 103, n. 46; *dat. sing.* aspectu, like iussu, manu, etc., Verg. A. 6, 465; cf. Schneid. Gr. II. 332) [aspicio]. **I**. **A**. Act., a seeing, looking at, a look, sight. **A**. *Absol.*: intellegens dicendi extimator ano aspectu et praeteriens de oratore saepe iudicat, Cic. Brut. 54, 200: e quibus (litteris tuis) primo aspectu voluptatem cepi, quod erant a te ipso scriptae, id. Att. 7, 3, 1: hic primo aspectu inanium quiddam se putat cerere, id. N. D. 2, 35, 90: urbs situ est praeclearo ad aspectum, id. Verr. 2, 4, 62 *fin.*: voci tamen et aspectui pereperit, Tac. A. 15, 61 et snep. — **B**. With gen. of obj. or *adv. for gen.*: carete aspectu civium, Cic. Cat. 1, 7, 17: hominum aspectum lucemque vitare, id. Sull. 26, 74: aspectum civium gravari, Tac. A. 3, 59: se aspectu alicuius subtrahere, Verg. A. 6, 465: ad aspectu alicuius auferri, Vulg. Tob. 12, 21: aspectum alicuius fugere, Sen. Hippol. 734: aspectum alicuius rei exuere, Tac. A. 16, 28: si te aspectus detinet urbis, Verg. A. 4, 347: in aspectu arum, Vulg. Gen. 30, 38: violare sacra aspectu virili, i. e. virorum, Cic. Har. Resp. 5, 8: in aspectu tuo gaudebit, Vulg. Tob. 11, 8. — In *periphr.*: sic orsus Apollo Mortales medio aspectu sermone reliquit, i. e. mortalium, Verg. A. 9, 657. — **B**. Physically, the sight, glance: lubricos oculos fecit (natura) et mobiles, ut aspectum, quo vellent, facile converterent, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 142: si contentemur per continuationem, acri aspectu utemur, Auct. ad Her. 3, 15, 27. — **C**. The sense of sight: Sed mihi ne utiquam cor consentit cum oculorum aspectu, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 17, 52: quicquid sub aspectum oculorum cadit, Vulg. Lev. 13, 12: caelum ita aptum est, ut sub aspectum et tactum cadat, Cic. Tim. 5: aspectum omnino amittere, id. Tusc. 1, 30, 73: res caecae et ab aspectu iudicio remotae, id. de Or. 2, 87, 357. — **II**. Pass. (i. e. transferred to the object seen). **A**. The visibility, appearance: aspectu siderum, Plin. 2, 68, 68, § 172: In seditem partes caelum in ep adspicere divisere Tuscus, id. 2, 54, 55, § 143, where Jan reads *spectu*. — **B**. The manner of appearance, appearance, look, aspect, presence, mien, countenance. **I**. In gen.: quadrupes aspectu truci, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 2, 64, 133: Horribili super aspectu mortalibus instans, Lucr. 1, 65: erat rotis horribilis aspectus, Vulg. Ezech. 2, 18: po-

morum jucundus aspectus, Cic. N. D. 2, 63, 158; id. Phil. 2, 29: erat aspectus ejus sicut fulgur, Vulg. Matt. 28, 3: aspectus faciei illius immutatus est super Sidrach etc., ib. Dan. 3, 19: fuit (Iphicrates) et animo magno et corpore imperatoriæque formâ, ut ipso aspectu cuius iniceret admirationem sui, Nep. Iphicr. 3, 1: Canidia et Sagana horrendæ aspectu, Hor. S. 1, 8, 26: apes horridæ aspectu, Plin. 11, 18, 19, § 59: (rex) erat terribilis aspectu, Vulg. Esth. 15, 9: lignum (erat) aspectu delectabile, ib. Gen. 3, 6: Bucephalus aspectu torvo, Plin. 8, 42, 64, § 154: Oceanus cruento aspectu, Tac. A. 14, 32 al. — Hence, **2.** Of shape, the form, appearance: herba aspectu roris marini, Plin. 24, 19, 18, § 173; 10, 39, 56, § 115: super similitudinem throni similitudo quasi aspectus hominis, Vulg. Ezech. 1, 26: quasi aspectus equorum, ib. Joel, 2, 4. — **3.** Of color, the color, appearance, look: carbunculi aspectus nigrioris, Plin. 37, 7, 25, § 95: discolor, id. 31, 2, 20, § 30: Cum color albus in cute fuerit et capillorum mutaverit aspectum, Vulg. Lev. 13, 10; ib. Ezech. 1, 7, 1, 16.

as-pello, ñre (abspulsus, Fronto, Differ. Vocab. p. 473), v. a. [ab-pello; cf. ab-init], to drive away, remove (only ante-class.); eos, qui adversum eunt, aspellito, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 5; so id. Trin. 3, 2, 46; id. Am. 3, 4, 17; Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 20 Benti. Fleck. — Trop.: longe a leto aspellor, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 25: metum alicui, Plaut. Capt. 3, 3, 4.

† **aspendios**, ñ, m., = ἀσπένδιος, a kind of vine, Plin. 14, 18, 22, § 117.

Aspendos, ñ, f., = Ἀσπένδος, a town built by the Argives, in Pamphylia, on the Eurymedon, non Mitygat, Cic. Verr. 1, 20, 53; Mel. 1, 14, 1. — Also, **Aspendum**, ñ, n., Plin. 5, 27, 26, § 96; cf. id. 31, 7, 39, § 73. — Hence, **Aspendius**, a, um, adj., of Aspendos: Aspendii, ñrum, m., the inhabitants of Aspendos, Liv. 37, 23; Nep. Dat. 8, 2. A harper of Aspendos was distinguished in antiquity for playing with the fingers of the left hand (instead of the plectrum), and on the side of the instrument turned inward, and accordingly concealed from the view of the spectators. Hence, Aspendius was used proverbially of a man that took more thought for his own than for others' advantage: Aspendius citharista, quem omnia intus canere dicebant, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 20 Acon.; cf.: atque hoc carmen hic tribunus plebis non vobis, sed sibi intus canit, id. Agr. 2, 26.

1. asper, ñra, ñrum, adj. (aspra = aspera, Enn. ap. App. Mag. p. 299, but Vahl. ad Enn. p. 166 reads *spissa* instead of *aspra*: aspris = asperis, Verg. A. 2, 379; aspro = aspero, Pull. Insit. 67) [etym. dub.]; Doed. foll. by Hinder connects it with *ἀσπείρω*, to struggle, to resist; Corssen, Ausspr. II. p. 593, regards asper (i. e. ab spe) as the proper opposite of prosper (i. e. pro spe); thus asper originally meant *hopeless, desperate*; v. also id. ib. II. p. 870; cf. the use of res asperæ as the opposite of res prosperæ; as affecting the sense of touch, rough, uneven (opp. levis or lenis; syn.: scaber, acutus, insuavis, acerbus, amarus, mordax, durus). **I. 1.** Lit.: lingua aspera tactu, Lucr. 6, 1150; cf. Verg. G. 3, 508; Ov. M. 7, 556; Luc. 4, 325; mixta aspera levis, Lucr. 2, 471: in locis (spectatur) plani an montuosi, leves an asperi, Cic. Part. Or. 10, 36: Quid iudicant sensus? dulce, amarum; lenis, asperum, id. Fin. 2, 12, 36: tumulus asperi (sc. saxibus) soli, Liv. 25, 36: saxa, Enn. ap. Cic. Pis. 19; Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; Pac. ap. Mar. Vict. p. 252 P.; Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; Lucr. 4, 147; Ov. M. 6, 76; cf. Leucas, Luc. 1, 42: loca, Caes. B. C. 3, 42, and Vulg. Act. 27, 29: viæ asperæ, ib. Bar. 4, 26: vallis aspera, ib. Deut. 21, 4 et saep.: unda, Enn. ap. Macr. S. 6, 2: glaciæ, Verg. E. 10, 49: hiems, Ov. M. 11, 490; Claud. ap. Prob. Cons. 270: Phasis, i. e. frozen, ice-bound, Prob. ap. Rufin. I, 375; and of climate: aspera caelo Germania, *harsh, severe*, Tac. G. 2: arteria, the wind-pipe (v. arterial), Cic. N. D. 2, 54, 136: Cels. 4, 1. — Of raised work (i. e. bas-relief, etc., as being rough), as in Gr. *τραπέζης* (cf. exaspero): aspera signis Pocula, Verg. A. 9, 263: Cymbiaque argente perfecta atque aspera signis, id. ib. 5, 287: signis exstantibus asper Antiquus crater, Ov. M. 12, 235

(cf.: stantem extra pocula caprum, Juv. 1, 76): Summus inaurato crater erat asper acantho, Ov. M. 13, 701: aspera pocula, Prop. 2, 6, 17: ebur, Sen. Hippol. 899: balteus, Val. Fl. 5, 578: cingula bacis, Claud. Laud. Stil. 2, 89; cf. Drak. ad Sil. 11, 279: nummus, *not worn smooth, new*, Suet. Ner. 44; cf. Sen. Ep. 19: mare, *agitated by a storm, rough, tempestuous*, Liv. 37, 16. — Of things that have a rough, thorny, prickly exterior: barba, Tib. 1, 8, 32: sentes, Verg. A. 2, 379: rubus, id. E. 3, 89: mucro, Luc. 7, 139 (cf. Tac. A. 15, 54: pugionem vetustate obtusum asperi saxo jussit; v. aspero). — **2.** Meton., of food: *He. Asper meus victus sanest. Er. Sentisne essitas? He. My fare is very rough. Er. Do you feed on brambles?* Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 85; cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 37; also of a cough producing hoarseness: quas (fauces) aspera vexat assidue tussis, Mart. 11, 86, 1. — **3. Subst.: asperum**, ñ, n., an uneven, rough place: latens in asperis radix, Hor. Epod. 5, 67: aspera maris, Tac. A. 4, 6: propter aspera et confragosa, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 53: per aspera et devia, Suet. Tib. 60: erunt aspera in vias planas, Vulg. Isa. 40, 4; ib. Luc. 3, 5. — Also in the *sup. absol.*: asperino hincis Nicinum usque progressus, Tac. A. 3, 5. — **II. Transf. 1.** Of taste, rough, harsh, sour, bitter, brackish, acrid, pungent: asperum, Pater, hoc (vinum) est: aliud lenius, sodes, vide, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 49: asper sapor maris, Plin. 2, 100, 104, § 222: allium asperi saporis; quo plures nuclei fuerit, hoc est asperius, id. 19, 6, 34, § 111: asperimum piper, id. 12, 7, 14, § 27: acetum quam asperimum, id. 20, 9, 39, § 97. — **2.** Of sound, rough, harsh, grating, etc. (pronuntiationis genus) lenis, asperum, Cic. de Or. 3, 57, 216. — Hence a poet. epithet of the letter R (also called littera canina), Ov. F. 5, 481. — In rhetoric, rough, rugged, irregular: quidam praefram et asperam compositionem probant; virilem putant et fortem, quæ autem inaequalitate percutiat, Sen. Ep. 114; cf. Cic. Or. 16, 53: duram potius atque asperam compositionem malim esse quam effeminatam et enervem, Quint. 9, 4, 142. And in gram., spiritus asper, the *h* sound, the aspirate, Prisc. p. 672 P. — **3.** Of smell, sharp, pungent: herba odoris asperi, Plin. 27, 8, 41, § 64. — **III. Trop. A. a.** Of moral qualities, rough, harsh, hard, violent, unkind, rude (cf.: acerbus, acer, and Wagner ad Verg. A. 1, 14): quos naturâ putes asperos atque omnibus iniquos, Cic. Planc. 16, 40: orator truculentus, asper, maledicus, id. Brut. 34, 129: aspera Juno, Verg. A. 1, 279: juvenis monitoribus asper, Hor. A. P. 163: patres vestros, asperimus illos ad condicionem pacis, Liv. 22, 59; cf. id. 2, 27: rebus non asper egenis, Verg. A. 8, 365: cladibus asper, exasperated, Ov. M. 14, 485: asperaque est illi difficultique Venus, unfriendly, Tib. 1, 9, 20; cf. id. 1, 6, 2: (Galatea) acrior igni, Asperior tribulis, fetâ trucleator ursa, Ov. M. 13, 803: Quam aspera est nimium sapientia indoctis hominibus, Vulg. Eccl. 6, 21: asper contemptor divum Mezentius, Verg. A. 7, 647: aspera Phloe, Hor. C. 1, 33, 6. — Of a harsh, austere, rigid view of life, or manner of living: accessit istuc doctrina (sc. Stoicorum) non moderata nec mitis, sed paulo asperior et durior quam aut veritas aut natura patiatur, Cic. Mur. 29: (Stoici) horridiores evadunt, asperiores, duriores et oratione et verbis, id. Fin. 4, 28, 78 (v. asperitas, II. A.); (Cato) asperi animi et linguae acerbae et immodice liberae fuit, sed rigidae innocentiae, Liv. 39, 40: (Karthago) studiis asperima belli, Verg. A. 1, 14, ubi v. Wagner: Camilla aspera, id. ib. 11, 664; cf.: gens laboribus et bellis asperima, Just. 2, 3: virgo aspera, i. e. Diana, Sen. Med. 87. — **b.** Of animals, wild, savage, fierce: (anguis) asper sili atque exterritis aestu, Verg. G. 3, 434: bos aspera cornu, i. e. minax, id. ib. 3, 57; cf. Hor. Epod. 6, 11: ille (lupus) asper Saevit, Verg. A. 9, 62: lupus dulcedine sanguinis asper, Ov. M. 11, 402: ille (leo) asper retro redit, Verg. A. 9, 794: tigris aspera, Hor. C. 1, 23, 9; 3, 2, 10: (equus) asper frenâ pati, Sil. 3, 387. — **B.** Of things, rough, harsh, troublesome, adverse, calamitous, cruel, etc. (most freq. in the poets): in periculis et asperis temporibus, Cic. Balb. 9: qui labores, pericula, dubias atque asperas

res facile toleraverant, Sall. C. 10, 2: mala res, spes multo asperior, (our) circumstances are bad, (our) prospects still worse, id. ib. 20, 13: venatus, Verg. A. 8, 318: bellum, Sall. J. 48, 1: Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 7: pugna, Verg. A. 11, 635; 12, 124: fata, id. ib. 6, 882: odia, id. ib. 2, 96. — *Absol.*: multa aspera, Prop. 1, 18, 13; Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 21 al. — Of discourse, severe, abusive: asperioribus facietis perstringere aliquem, Cic. Planc. 14; Tac. A. 15, 68: verba, Tib. 4, 4, 14; Ov. P. 2, 6, 8; Vulg. Psa. 90, 3: vox, Curt. 7, 1. — *Adv.* **a.** Old form **asperiter**, roughly, harshly: cubare, Naev. ap. Non. p. 513, 21; Plaut. ap. Prisc. p. 1010 P. — **b.** Class. form **asperè** (in fig. signif.), roughly, harshly, severely, vehemently, etc. **1.** Transf.: loqui, Cic. de Or. 3, 12, 45; Quint. 6, 5, 5: dicere, id. 2, 8, 15: syllabae asperæ coëntes, id. 1, 1, 37. — **2.** Trop.: asperè accipere aliquid, Tac. A. 4, 31: asperè et acerbe accusare aliquem, Cic. Fam. 1, 5, 6: asperè agere aliquid, Liv. 3, 50: asperè et ferociter et libere dicta, Cic. Planc. 13, 33; Quint. 6, 3, 28: asperè et vehementer loqui, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 227: ne quid asperè loquaris, * Vulg. Gen. 31, 24. — *Comp.*: asperius loqui aliquid, Cic. de Or. 1, 53, 227: asperius scribere de aliquo, id. Att. 9, 15. — *Sup.*: asperissime loqui in aliquem, Cic. Att. 2, 22, 5: asperissime pati aliquid, Sen. Ira. 3, 37, 1: asperissime saevire in aliquem, Vell. 2, 7.

2. Asper, eri, m. **I.** A cognomen of L. Trebonius: L. Trebonius... insectandis patribus, unde Asperio etiam inditum est cognomen, tribunatum gessit, Liv. 3, 65, 4. — **II.** Asper, Aspri (Prob. p. 201 Keil), m., a Latin grammarian, two of whose treatises have come down to us; v. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 474, 4.

asperatus, a, um, Part., v. aspero.

asperè, adv., v. asper fin.

1. a-spergo (asdp-, Ritschl, Jan; asp-, others; in MSS. sometimes *aspargo*, v. Cort. ad Luc. 1, 384, and Wagner ad Verg. G. 3, 419, and infra examples from Lucr. and Hor.; cf. 2. aspergo), ersi, ersum, 3, v. a. [spargo]. **I.** Aliquid (aliquid rei), to scatter, strew something on something; or of liquids, to sprinkle, spatter over (syn.: adfundo, incio; never in Ovid, but he often uses the simple spargo). **A.** Lit.: aequor Ionium glaucis aspergit virus ab undis, Lucr. 1, 719 Lachm.: Ah! adpersisti aquam, Jam rediit animus, you have dashed water on me, have revived me, Plaut. Truc. 2, 4, 15: Euax, adpersisti aquam, id. Bacch. 2, 3, 13: guttam bulbo (with a play upon the names Gutta and Bulbus), Cic. Clu. 26, 71: pigmenta in tabulâ, id. Div. 1, 13, 23: corpus ejus adustum adspergunt alii carnis, Plin. 8, 38, 57, § 136: liquor adpersus oculis, id. 12, 8, 18, § 34: Bulbus glandem tum adspergi convenit, id. 18, 26, 63, § 232: corpus horribus aspersi veneratus est, Suet. Aug. 18: peccati virus aspergere, to infect, poison, Verg. G. 3, 419: aspergens cinerem capiti, Vulg. 2 Reg. 13, 15: huc tu jussos asperge saporis, Verg. G. 4, 62: Non nihil aspersis gaudet Amor lacrimis, Prop. 1, 12, 16: sanguinem aspergere, Vulg. 2 Par. 29, 24: niveum, ib. Eccl. 43, 19. — **B.** Trop.: cum clarissimo viro non nullam laudatione tuâ labeculam aspergas, fasten upon, Cic. Vat. 17, 41: ne qua ex tuâ summâ indignitate labes illius dignitati aspera videatur, id. ib. 6, 15: notam alicui, Dig. 37, 14, 17 fin. (cf.: allinere notam, Cic. Verr. 1, 6, 17). — So of an inheritance, to bestow, bequeath something to, to set apart for: Acbutio sextulam aspergit, Cic. Caccin. 6, 17. — Poet.: alas lacteus extentas aspergit circulus alas, Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 175. — In gen., to add to, to join, = adungere: si illius (sc. Catonis majoris) comitatem et facilitatem tuæ gravitati severitatisque asperseris, Cic. Mur. 31 fin.: huic generi orationis aspergentur etiam sales, id. Or. 26, 87; id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 10: hos aspersi, ut scires etc., id. Fam. 2, 16 fin. — **II.** Aliquem or aliquid aliquâ re (cf. Ramsh. Gr. p. 362; Zumpt, Gr. § 418), to strew some person or thing with something, to splash over, besprinkle, bespatter, bedew, lit. and trop. **A.** Lit.: ah, guttulâ Pectus ardens mihi adpersisti (cf. supra, aquam), Plaut. Ep. 4, 1, 28: quas (sedes) nec nubila nimbis aspergunt, Lucr. 3, 20: ne aram sanguine aspergeret, Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 88; so Vulg. 4 Reg. 9,

33; ib. Apoc. 19, 13: sanguine mensas, Ov. M. 5, 40; and with *de*: asperget de sanguine ejus (turturis) parietem altaris, Vulg. Lev. 5, 9: vaccam semine, Liv. 41, 13: Vinxit et aspersa altera vitta comas, *the sprinkled hair*, Prop. 5, 11, 34 (Müller, *facceptas*): imbre lutoque Aspersus, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 12 K. and H.; Claud. B. Gild. 494: aqua, Vulg. Num. 8, 7; ib. 2 Macc. 1, 21: hyssopo, ib. Psa. 50, 9: cinere, ib. Jer. 25, 34: terrâ, ib. 2 Macc. 10, 25 al. — **B.** Trop.: (Mons Idae) primo parvis uribus aspersus erat, *dotted over with*, Mel. 1, 18, 2: aures gemitu, *to fill*, Val. Max. 3, 3, ext. 1: audituicula quidam aspersus, i. e. imbutus, *instructed*, Gell. 13, 19, 5: aspersi corda a conscientia mala, Vulg. Heb. 10, 22. — **E. sp.**, *to spot, stain, sully, defile, asperse*: hunc tu vitae splendore maculis aspergis istis? Cic. Planc. 12, 30; so also *absol.*: leviter aspersus, id. Fam. 6, 6, 9: istius facti non modo suspitione, sed ne infamia quidem est aspersus, id. Cael. 10, 30; so Liv. 23, 30: aspergebatur etiam infamia, quod, etc., Nep. Alcib. 3 *fin.*; so Suet. Ner. 3: aliquem lingua, Auct. ad Her. 4, 49, 62: e quibus unus amet quavis aspergere cunctos, i. e. quibusvis dicitur perstringere, laedere, Hor. S. 1, 4, 87 K. and H.

2. aspergo (Merk., Müller, Strüb.; in MSS. sometimes **aspargo**, Lachm., Rib., e. g. Verg. A. 3, 534, acc. to Non. p. 405, 5, and Vel. Long. p. 2234 P.; v. l. aspergo), *inis, f.* (in the ante-class. per. com. acc. to Prisc. p. 658 P.) [**1.** aspergo]. **I.** A *sprinkling, besprinkling* (most freq. in the poets, never in Cic., who uses *aspersio*, q. v.): aspergo aquarum, Ov. M. 7, 108: aquae, Petr. 102, 15: (Peneus) Nubila concludit, summasque aspergine silvas Impluit, Ov. M. 1, 572: sanguis virides aspergine tinerat herbas, id. ib. 3, 86; 3, 683 al.: Aspergine et gelu pruinisque (lapides) rumpunt, Plin. 36, 22, 48, § 167: parietum, *the moisture, sweat, upon walls*, Cato, R. R. 128; so Vitruv. 5, 11, 1, and Plin. 22, 21, 30, § 63. — **Trop.**: omni culpae aspergine liber, Prud. Apoth. 1005. — **II.** Meton. (abstr. for concr.), *that which is sprinkled, drops*: hic ubi sol radis. . . Adversa fulsit nimborum aspergine contra, *opposite to the falling rain*, Lucr. 6, 525 Lachm.: Objectae salsa spumant aspergine cautes, *the spray*, Verg. A. 3, 534: Flammiferâ gemini fumant aspergine postes, Ov. M. 14, 796: maduere graves aspergine pennae, id. ib. 4, 729: arborei fetus aspergine caedis in atram Vertuntur faciem, *by means of the sprinkled blood*, id. ib. 4, 125 al.

asperitas, *âtis, f.* [asper], *the quality of asper, unevenness, roughness* (opp. 2. levitas). **I.** Lit.: saxorum asperitates, Cic. N. D. 2, 39, 98: asperitas viarum, id. Phil. 9, 1, 2: locorum, Sall. J. 75, 2: angustiae locorumque asperitas, Liv. 32, 12 *fin.*: 43, 21; 44, 5 al.: linguae, Plin. 11, 37, 65, § 172: ventris, id. 11, 37, 79, § 201: squamarum, Gell. 2, 6: faucium, Plin. 30, 4, 11, § 32: animi asperitas seu potius animae, *hoarseness*, id. 22, 24, 51, § 111: ob asperitatem hiemis, *roughness, severity*, Tac. A. 4, 56: asperitas frigorum abest, id. Agr. 12: densaque cedit Frigoris asperitas, Ov. F. 4, 88 al.: asperitas luti, *dryness, barrenness of the clay*, Vitruv. 2, 3. — Of raised work (cf. I. asper, I. and exaspero): vasa anaglypta in asperitate excisa, *with figures in bas-relief*, Plin. 33, 11, 49, § 139. — **B.** Transf. **1.** Of taste, *harshness, sharpness, acidity, tartness*: vini, Plin. 14, 19, 24, § 120: pomi, id. 12, 10, 21, § 38: acetii, id. 9, 35, 58, § 120: aquarum, *the brackish taste of water*, id. 12, 9, 20, § 37 al. — **2.** Of hearing, *roughness, harshness of tone*: vocis, Lucr. 4, 542: soni, Tac. G. 3. — **3.** Of sight, *inequality, contrast*: cum aspectus ejus scenae propter asperitatem eblandiretur omnium visus, *on account of the contrast of light and shade*, Vitruv. 7, 5: intercolorum, id. 3, 3. — **II.** Trop. **A.** Of moral qualities, *roughness, harshness, severity, fierceness, asperity*: si quis ea asperitate est et immanitate naturae, congressus ut hominum fugiat atque oderit, etc., Cic. Lael. 37, 87: avunculi, Nep. Att. 5, 1: patris, Ov. M. 9, 752: artibus ingenuis Pectora mollescunt, asperitasque fugit, id. P. 1, 6, 8: asperitatis et invidia corrector, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 129. — **Alia** rigid, austere manner of life: quam illorum (Stoicorum) trivitiâ atque asperitate fugiens Panaetius

nec acerbiter sententiarum nec dissestendi spinas probavit, Cic. Fin. 4, 28, 79; cf. 1. asper, II. A. — **And of rudeness in external appearance**, opp. to a polished, cultivated bearing: asperitas agrestis, Hor. Ep. 1, 18, 6. — **B.** Of things, *adversity, reverse of fortune, trouble, severity, difficulty* (cf. 1. asper, II. B., and acerbitas): in his vel asperitibus rerum vel angustus temporis obsequat studiis nostris, Cic. de Or. 1, 1, 3: asperitas belli, Sall. J. 29, 1: remedii, Tac. A. 1, 44. — Of style, *roughness, harshness, prolixity* (cf. 1. asper, II. B.): oratio in qua asperitas contentioni oratoris ipsius humanitate conditur, Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 212: judicialis asperitas, id. ib. 2, 15, 64; so Quint. 1, 8, 11; 10, 5, 14 (cf. id. 11, 3, 23): verborum, Ov. M. 14, 526.

asperiter, *adv.*, v. asper *fin.*
asperitudo, v. asperitudo.

aspernabilis, e, *adj.* [aspernor], *worthiness of contempt, despicable* (ante- and post-class.), Att. ap. Non. p. 179, 33; Gell. 16, 8, 16; 16, 11, 3; 20, 1, 10; Arn. 6, p. 208. — **Comp.**: aspernabilus, Aug. Mor. Manich. 8.

aspernamentum, *i. n.* [id.], *a despising*; only Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 14; id. Pud. 8, 11; 10, 5, 14 (cf. id. 11, 3, 23): verborum, Ov. M. 14, 526.

aspernater, *adv.*, v. asper *fin.*

aspernatio, *ônis, f.* [aspernor], *a despising, contemning, disdain* (very rare): rationis, *Cic. Tusc. 4, 14, 31: naturalis, Sen. Ep. 121 *fin.*: illius, *Vulg. Eccli. 22, 1.

***aspernator**, *ôris, m.* [id.], *a despiser, contemner*: divitum, Tert. adv. Marc. 4, 15.

aspernor (wrongly **ads-**), *âtus, i.*, v. *dep. a.* [for ab-aspernor, as as-pello for ab-pello, as-porto for ab-porto; cf. ab imit.; Doed. Syn. II. p. 179, and Vanicek, p. 1182], *lit.*, *to cast off a person or thing* (ab se spernari; cf. sperno and spernor); hence, *to disdain, spurn, reject, despise* (simply with the accessory idea of aversion) = recuso, respuo, reicio, and opp. to appetere, concupisco; on the other hand, contemnere, not to fear, is opp. to metuere, timere; and despiciere, not to value a thing, is opp. to revereri; cf. Doed. Syn. cited supra; class.; very freq. in Cic., more rare in the poets; alicujus familiam, Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 24 (aspernari = recusare, avertere, non agnoscere, Don.). **I.** Lit.: gustatus id. quod valde dulce est, aspernatur, Cic. de Or. 3, 25, 99: nemo bonus . . . qui vos non oculis fugiat, auribus respuat, animo aspernatur, id. Pis. 20; so id. Fat. 20, 47: regem ut externum aspernari, Tac. A. 2, 1, 1, matrem, id. ib. 4, 57. de pace legatos haud aspernatur, id. ib. 15, 27: hanc (proscriptiorem) nisi hoc judicio a vobis reicitis et aspernamini, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53: voluptatem appetit, ut bonum: aspernatur dolorem, ut malum, id. Fin. 2, 10, 31; so, ut quodam ab hospite conditum oleum pro viridi adpositum, aspernantibus ceteris, solum etiam largius appetisse scribat, Suet. Caes. 53: si voluptatem aspernari ratione et sapientiâ non possemus, Cic. Sen. 12, 42: querimonias alicujus aspernari, contemnere ac negligere, id. Verr. 2, 4, 51: regis liberalitatem, id. Tusc. 5, 32, 91 al.; Sall. C. 3, 4: diis aspernantibus placamina irae, Liv. 7, 3: deditiorem alicujus, id. 8, 2; 9, 41 et saep.: consilia, Tac. G. 8: sententiam, id. ib. 11: honorem, id. ib. 27: militiam, id. H. 2, 36: disciplinam, id. A. 1, 16: virtutem, id. ib. 13, 2: panem, Suet. Ner. 48 *fin.*: imperium, Curt. 10, 5, 13 et saep.: Interea cave sis nos aspernata sepultos, Prop. 3, 5, 25: aspernantur ceteros, *Vulg. Luc. 18, 9: haud aspernanda precare, Verg. A. 11, 106; Phaedr. 5, 4, 4. — **With inf. as object**: illa referit vultu non aspernata rogari, Stat. S. 1, 2, 105: dare aspernantur, Tac. A. 4, 46.

— In Cic. once, *to turn away, avert* (not from one's self but from something pertaining to one's self): furorem alicujus atque crudelitatem a suis aris atque templis, Clu. 68 *fin.* — **II.** Trop.: qui colore ipso patriam aspernaris, *deny*, Cic. Pis. 1. — **Pass.**: qui habet, ultro appetitur; qui est pauper, aspernatur, *is held in contempt*, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.: regem ab omnibus aspernari, Auct. R. Afr. 93: aspernata potio, Arn. 5, p. 175. — Hence, **aspernater**, *adv.* (qs. from the part. aspernans, which does not occur), *with contempt, contemptuously*: aliquid accipere, Amm. 31, 4; so Sid. Ep. 7, 2. — **Comp.**, Aug. Mus. 4, 9. — **Sup.** prob. not used.

aspéro (**aspro**, Sid. Ep. 4, 8; id. Carm. 2, 418), *âvi, âtum, i.*, v. a. [asper], *to make rough, uneven*. **I.** Lit. (very freq. in the poets and Tac., but not found in Cic.): asserculi asperantur, ne sint advolantibus lubrici, Col. 8, 3, 6: tum ac macescent, *become rough*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 20: cum torpent apes, nec calcritis asperantur, Pall. 7, 7, 2: (vinum myrtibus) limum dysentericae passionis medicabiliter asperare, i. e. excrementa solidiora reddere, id. 3, 31, 2: Et glacialis hiemps aquilombus asperat undas, *throws into commotion*, Verg. A. 3, 285; so Luc. 8, 195; Val. Fl. 2, 435: Minervae pectus asperare hydis, Prud. *περι. στέφ.* 14, 275. — **B.** Transf., *to furnish with a rough, wounding exterior* (cf. 1. asper, I.): sagittas inopia ferri ossibus asperat, *to point*, Tac. G. 46. — Hence, also, *to whet, to sharpen*: pugionem vetustate obtusum asperari saxo jussit, Tac. A. 15, 54: abruptaque saxa asperat, Luc. 6, 801 (cf. id. 7, 139: nisi caudibus asper Exarist mucro, and exaspero). — **II.** Trop., *to make fierce, to rouse up, excite, exasperate*: indomitos praecipis discordia fratres asperat, Stat. Th. 1, 137: hunc quoque asperavere carmina in saevitiam, Tac. A. 1, 72 *fin.*; 3, 12: ubi asperatum Vitellium satis patuit iis, qui etc., id. H. 3, 38: ne lenire neve asperare crimina videretur, *to make more severe, to aggravate, heighten*, id. A. 2, 29: iram victoris, id. H. 2, 48.

aspersio, *ônis, f.* [aspergo], *a sprinkling upon, a sprinkling*. **I.** Lit.: aspersione aquae, Cic. Leg. 2, 10, 24; Macr. S. 3, 1: sanguinis aspersio, Vulg. Heb. 12, 24; ib. 1 Pet. 1, 2: pulveris, ib. 3 Reg. 20, 28. — **Of the laying on of colors**: aspersio fortuita, Cic. Div. 1, 13, 23. — **II.** Trop.: ut sint in aquam aspersions, *for a water of scattering, separation*, Vulg. Num. 19, 9.

1. aspersus (**adsp-**), a, um, *Part. of aspergo*.

2. aspersus (**adsp-**, Jan), *ûs, m.* [aspergo], *a sprinkling upon* (used only in the abl., and perh. only in Plin.): calidae aquae adpersu, Plin. 8, 37, 56, § 134: insecta olei adpersu necantur, id. 11, 53, 115, § 279: acetii adpersu, id. 13, 12, 26, § 82 al.

asperûgo, *inis, f.* [asper], *a plant with prickly leaves*: Asperugo procumbens, Linn.: similis (lappaginis), sed asperioribus foliis asperugo, Plin. 26, 10, 65, § 102.

† asphaltion, *il, n.*, = ἀσφαλτίον, *a kind of clover with long leaves, and of the odor of asphaltum*; among the Gr. μύσωντες, prob. the common bituminous clover: Psoralea bituminosa, Linn.; Plin. 21, 9, 30, § 54 (in Col. 6, 17, 2, written as Greek).

Asphaltites, *ae, m.*, = Ἀσφαλτίτης; also Asphaltites lacus, = Ἀσφαλτίτης λίμνη, *Lake Asphaltites (the Dead Sea), in Palestine*, Plin. 5, 15, 15, § 71; 5, 16, 15, § 72; cf. Mann. Palaest. p. 261.

† asphodélus (**-ilus**, Pall. 1, 37, 2), *i, m.*, = ἀσφόδελος, *the asphodel, a kind of lily-shaped plant with many tubercles at the root*: Asphodelus ramosus, Linn.; Plin. 21, 17, 68, § 108 sqq. (acc. to Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 84, in pure Lat., albutinum).

a-spicio (**adsp-**, Jan) and **asp-** others except Halm, who uses both), *spexi, spectum, 3, v. a.* [aspexi = aspexeri, Plaut. As. 4, 1, 25], *to look to or upon a person or thing, to behold, look at, see*. **I.** Lit., constr. in the ante-class. per. sometimes with *ad*; but afterwards with the acc., with a finite clause, or *absol.*; in eccl. Lat., with *in with acc.*, and *super with acc.* (a) With *ad*: aspice ad me, Vulg. Zach. 12, 10: aspiciere ad terram, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 25: ad caelum, Vulg. 2 Macc. 7, 28: Aspice nunc ad sinistram, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 38 (Ritschl, *spice*): ad Scrofaum, Varr. R. R. 1, 2, 26; cf. the epithet of Paeonius: Adulescens, iametsi properas, te hoc saxum rogat, Ut se[se] aspicias, etc., ap. Gell. 1, 24 *fin.* — (β) With *acc.*: Aspice hoc sublimem candens, Enn. ap. Cic. N. D. 2, 25, 65: templum Cereris, id. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, 2, 82: me, Pac. ap. Non. p. 470, 20: aspiciete (me) religatum asperis vincitumque saxis, Att. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 10, 23; Plaut. As. 4, 1, 25: me huc aspice, id. Arn. 2, 2, 118: faciem alicujus, id. Ps. 1, 2, 9. — **In** Plaut. twice with *contra*: aspiciam aliquem

contra oculos, Cas. 5, 3, 2: *Th. Aspicedum* contra me. *Tr. Aspexi. Th. Vides? Tr. Video, Most. 5, 1, 56; so, non audebat aspicere contra Deum, Vulg. Exod. 3, 6: formam alicujus aspicere, Ter. Heaut. 4, 5, 25: tergum alicujus, Vulg. Exod. 33, 8: aspiciet ipsum: contumini os, etc., Cic. Sull. 27: me, Vulg. Job. 7, 8: sic obstupuerant, sic terram intuebantur, sic furtum non numquam inter se aspiciabant, etc., Cic. Cat. 3, 5, 13; so Vulg. Jer. 4, 23: aspiciet me iratus, Cic. Phil. 2, 30 *fin.*: hominis omnino aspiciendi potestatem eripere, id. Lael. 23, 87: ut nemo eorum forum aut publicum aspicere vellet, Liv. 9, 7, 11: aliquid rectis oculis, Suet. Aug. 16: Aspiciet oculis torvis (oculis), Ov. M. 6, 34: aspiciunt oculis Superi mortalia iustus, id. ib. 13, 70: alicui oculis acquis, Verg. A. 4, 372: aspice vultus Ecce meos, Ov. M. 2, 92 al.: horrenda aspectu, Hor. S. 1, 8, 26: aspice nos hoc tantum, *look on us thus much only*, Verg. A. 2, 690 Wagner: Aspice Felicem sibi non tibi, Romule, Sullam, poet. ap. Suet. Tib. 59.—In *pass.* (rare): unde aliqua pars aspici potest, Cic. Mil. 3: pulvis procul et arma aspiciabantur, Tac. H. 2, 68; id. G. 13: super triginta milia armatorum aspiciabantur, id. Agr. 29, 40; id. A. 3, 45; 11, 14: Septentrionem ibi adnotatum primam tantum parte noctis adspici, Plin. 2, 73, 75, § 185: quasi eum aspici nefas esset, Cic. Verr. 5, 67; 5, 187; id. Har. Resp. 8: adspici humana exa nefas habetur, Plin. 28, 1, 2, § 5.—(γ) *Absol.*: Vide amabo, si non, quom aspicias, os inpu dens videtur, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 22: postquam aspexi, ilico Cognovi, id. Heaut. 4, 1, 43.—(δ) With *in with acc.*: in terram aspicere, Vulg. Psa. 101, 20; ib. Isa. 5, 30: in caelum, ib. Matt. 14, 9.—(ε) With *super with acc.*: super castra aspicere, Vulg. Judith. 9, 7 al.—**B.** Transf. **1. a.** Of things in space, to look toward, *lie toward*: tabulatum aspiciat meridiem, Col. 8, 2: cryptoporticus non aspicere vineas, sed tangere videtur, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 29: ea pars Britanniae, quae Hiberniam aspiciat, Tac. Agr. 24: terra umidi or quā Gallias, ventosior quā Noricum aspiciat, id. G. 5.—**b.** Of persons: nobilissimi totius Britanniae eoque in ipsis penetrabilibus situ nec servientium litora aspicientes, Tac. Agr. 30.—**2.** With the access. idea of purpose (cf.: adeo, aggredior, etc.), to look upon something in order to consider or examine it; and in gen. to consider, survey, inspect (freq. in Liv.): hujus ut aspicerent opus admirabile, Ov. M. 6, 14: Boeotiam atque Euboeam aspicere jussi, Liv. 42, 37: in Boeotia aspicienda res, id. 42, 67 *fin.*: Ap. Claudium legatum ad eas res aspiciendas componendasque senatus misit, id. 42, 5; 26, 51; 32, 5 al.—**II. Trop.** **A.** In gen.: sic in oratione Crassi divitias atque ornamenta ejus ingenui per quaedam involucre perspexi; sed ea cum contemplari cupere, vix aspiciendi potestas fuit, Cic. de Or. 1, 35, 161: sic evolavit oratio, ut ejus vim atque incitationem aspererim, vestigia ingressumque vix viderim, *observed, noticed*, id. ib. 1, 35, 161: in auctorem fidei, Vulg. Heb. 12, 2: in remunerationem, ib. ib. 11, 26.—So esp.: to examine, reflect upon, to consider, weigh, ponder (most freq. in the imperat.: aspice, *see, ponder, consider*, etc.). **a.** With *acc.*: Postea [tu] aspicio meum, quando ego tuum inspectavero, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 50: neque tanta (est) in rebus obscuritas, ut eas non penitus vir ingenio cernat, si modo (eas) aspererit, *tends to them*, Cic. de Or. 3, 31, 124: aspice, ait, Perseu, nostrae primordia gentis, Ov. M. 5, 190.—**b.** With a finite clause. (a) In the *subj.*: qui semel asperit, quantum dimissa petitis Praestent, etc., *has weighed, considered*, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 96: aspiciabant, quomodo turba jactaret aes etc., Vulg. Marc. 12, 41: aspiciabant, ubi (Jesus) poneretur, ib. ib. 15, 47: Quin tu illam aspice, ut placide adcubat, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 168: quin aspice, quantum Aggrediare nefas, Ov. M. 7, 70: Aspice, venturo laetentur ut omnia saeculo, Verg. E. 4, 52: Aspice, Plantus Quo pacto partes tutetur amantis ephebi, ut patris attentus... Quantus sit dosennus, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 170 sq.: Aspice, num mage sit nostrum penetrabile telum, Verg. A. 10, 4 sq.: aspice, si quid loquamur, Hor. Ep. 1, 17, 4 sq.: Aspice, qui coeant populi, Verg. A. 8, 385: Qualem commendes, etiam atque etiam aspice, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 76: Aspice, Quantum cum fastu, quanto molimine circumspec-*

temus etc., id. ib. 2, 2, 92.—(β) In the *indic.* (rare): Aspice, ut antrum Silvestris raris sparsit labrusca racemis, Verg. E. 5, 6: Aspice, ut insignis spolis Marcellus opimis Ingre ditur, id. A. 6, 855: quantas ostentant, aspice, vires, id. ib. 6, 771: Aspice, quem gloria extulerat, id. Cat. 12, 1: aspici te, quae fecit nobiscum, Vulg. Tob. 13, 6.—Also, to take into consideration, to have in view: si genus aspiciat, Saturnum prima parentem Feci, Ov. F. 6, 29.—**B.** Esp. **1.** To look upon with respect, admiration: erat in classe Chabrias privatus, sed eum magis milites quam qui praerant, aspiciabant, Nep. Chabr. 4, 1.—**2.** Aliquem, to look one boldly in the face, to meet his glance: Lacedaemonii, quos nemo Boeotiorum ausus fuit aspicere in acie, Nep. Epam. 8, 3 (cf. supra, I., the passage from Suet. Aug. 16).—**3.** Lumen aspicere, to see the light for to live: odi celebratum, fugio homines, lucem aspicere vix possum, Cic. Att. 3, 7; id. Brut. 3, 12; cf. the foll. number *fin.*—**4.** Ad inchoative (as in addubito, addormio, aduro, etc.), to get a sight of, to see, perceive, descry: perii, si me aspererit, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 164: forte unam aspicio adulescentulam, Ter. And. 1, 1, 91; id. Ad. 3, 19: respexit et equum alacrem laetis asperit, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 73; so id. Har. Resp. 1, 2: tum vero Phaethon cumetis e partibus orbem Aspiciat accensum, Ov. M. 2, 228; 7, 651: aspiciat hanc visamque vocat, id. ib. 2, 443; 2, 714; 3, 69; 3, 356; 3, 486; 7, 384; 7, 791 et saep.: Quam simul asperit scabrum intonsumque, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 90.—Hence trop.: lumen aspicere, to see the light for to be born: ut propter quos hanc suavissimam lucem aspererit, eos indignissime luce privavit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22 *fin.*; cf. supra, II. B. 3.

† **aspilates**, ac, m., = ἀσπίλατος, a precious stone of Arabia, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 146, where Jan reads *aspisatis*.

* **aspiramen (adsp-)**, inis, n. [aspiro], a blowing, breathing; hence poet., a communicating: formae, Val. Fl. 6, 465.

aspiratio (adsp-), onis, f. [id.]. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., a blowing or breathing to or upon: animantes adspiratione aëris sustinentur, by the blowing or breathing of the air (not by respiration, as it is commonly rendered), Cic. N. D. 2, 33, 83: ventorum, Iact. 7, 3 *fin.*—**B.** Trop.: superi numinis, favor, Amm. 15, 2.—Hence **II.** Esp. **A.** Evaporation, exhalation: quae omnia fiunt et ex caeli varietate et ex dispari adspiratione terrarum, Cic. Div. 1, 36, 79; 1, 37, 130.—**B.** In gram., the enunciation of a word with an h sound, a breathing, aspiration: ita majores locutos esse, ut nusquam nisi in vocali aspiratione uterentur, Cic. Or. 48, 160: per aspirationem apud nos potest quaeri, an in scripto sit vitium, si h littera est, non nota, Quint. 1, 5, 19; 1, 4, 9 Spald.; 1, 6, 21; 6, 3, 55 al.; cf. Apul. de Nota Aspirat. Osann.—Hence meton., the aspirate, i. e. the letter h itself, Prisc. p. 547; 1038 al.; Phoc. Aspir. p. 172 sq. P.

a-spiro (adsp-), Baiter, Rib., Merk, K. and H.; **asp-**, Kayser, Halm, Müller, ävi, ätum, 1, v. n. and a. **I. Neutr.** **A.** To breathe or blow upon; constr. with *ad*, the *dat.*, or *absol.*: ad quae (granaria) nulla aura umida ex propinquis locis adspiret, Varr. R. R. 1, 57: ut ne ad eum frigus adspiret, Cels. 2, 17: pulmones se contrahunt adspirantes, *exhaling*, Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136: Lenius aspirans aurā, Cat. 68, 64: amaracus illum Floribus et dulci adspirans complectitur umbrā, Verg. A. 1, 694: adspirant aerae in noctem, rise at or toward night, id. ib. 7, 8: si minima adspirat aura, Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 124: tibia adspirat choro, *accompanies*, Hor. A. P. 204 al.—**2.** Trop.: alicui, to be favorable to, to favor, assist (the figure taken from a fair breeze): aspira mihi, Tib. 2, 1, 35: quibus aspirata Amor, id. 2, 3, 71: adspirat primo fortuna labori, Verg. A. 2, 385: adspirate canenti, id. ib. 9, 525: di, coepit adspirare meis, Ov. M. 1, 3.—Also *absol.*: magno se praedicat auxilio fuisse, quia paululum in rebus difficillimis aspiravit, Auct. ad Her. 4, 34 (cf. afflo).—**B.** To aspire to a person or thing, to desire to reach or obtain, i. e. to approach, come near (esp. with the access. idea of striving to attain to); constr. with *ad*, in *with acc.*, the *dat.*, a local adv., or *absol.*

(class.; freq. in Cic.): qui prope ad ostium aspiraverint, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 4, 142: quid enim quisquam ad meam pecuniam me invito aspirat? quid accedit? Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 54 *fin.*; so id. Div. in Caecil. 5 *fin.*: tu ad eum Ciceronem numquam aspirasti, id. Pis. 5 *fin.*; so id. Fam. 7, 10: omnes aditus tuos interclusi, ut ad me adspirare non posses, id. Tusc. 5, 9, 27: aspirare in curiam, id. Verr. 2, 2, 31: in campum, id. Sull. 18, 52: ne non modo intrare, verum etiam adspicere aut aspirare possim, id. Caecin. 14: Col. 8, 14, 9: nec equis adspirat Achilles, Verg. A. 12, 352: sed non incendia Colchis adspirare simit, Val. Fl. 7, 584.—Trop.: sed haec ad eam laudem, quam volumus, aspirare non possunt, *arrive at, attain to*, Cic. Or. 41, 140: bellica laude aspirare ad Africanum nemo potest, id. Brut. 21, 84: haec etiam in equuleum concuntur, quo vita non adspirat beata, id. Tusc. 5, 5, 13; Gell. 14, 3, 10.—**C.** In gram., to give the h sound, to aspirate (cf. aspiratio, II. B.): consonantibus, Quint. 1, 5, 20: Graeci aspirare solent, id. 1, 4, 14; Nigid. ap. Gell. 13, 6, 3.—**II. Act.** **A.** To breathe or blow upon, to infuse, instil; lit. and trop. (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): Juno ventos adspirat eunti, *sends favoring winds*, Verg. A. 5, 607: adspiravit auram quandam salubris fortuna, Amm. 19, 6: dictis divinum amorem, Verg. A. 8, 373: novam pectoribus fidem, Claud. Fesc. 14, 16: nobis tantum ingenii aspiet, Quint. 4, prooem. § 5.—*** B.** To breathe or blow upon; trop. of the sea, to wash: insula adspiratur freto Gallico, *is washed*, Sol. 22.

† **aspis**, idis, f. (acc. Gr. aspida, Luc. 9, 701; plur. aspidas, Cic. N. D. 3, 19, 47) [ασπίς], com. shield, rarely an asp; this order of frequency is reversed in Lat. **I.** The asp, viper: Coluber, Linn. p. Plin. 29, 4, 18, § 65: aspide ad corpus admoto, Cic. Rab. Post. 9: si scieris aspitem occulte latero uspiam, id. Fin. 2, 18, 59; Isid. Orig. 12, 4, 12.—**II.** A shield, = ασπίς, Just. Nov. 86 *fin.*

aspisätis, is, f., v. aspirates.

aspisplenum or **-on**, i, n., = ἀσπίπληνον, milkwort, spielemwort: Asplenon ceterach, Linn.: Asplenon sunt qui hemilion vocant, Plin. 27, 5, 17, § 34; in Vitr. 1, 4, written as Greek, and in Isid. Orig. 17, 9, 87, *asplenos*.

* **asportatio**, onis, f. [asporto], a carrying away: signorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49 *fin.*

as-porto [abs-porto; cf. ab init.], ävi, ätum, 1, v. a., to bear, carry, or take off or away (in the class. per. only in prose; cf. Wagner ad Verg. A. 2, 778).—**Com.** **a.** Of things: simulacrum e signo Cereris, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 49 *fin.*; so id. ib. 2, 1, 20; Div. in Caecil. 9, 28: multa de suis rebus, id. Par. 1, 2: sua omnia Salamuna, Nep. Them. 2 *fin.*; Liv. 2, 4; 42, 3; Vulg. 2 Reg. 12, 30.—Also, **b.** Of persons, to carry away (esp. by ship) to transport: aliquem trans mare, Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 19: virginem, id. Rud. prol. 67: quoquo hinc asportabitur terrarum, * Ter. Phorm. 3, 18: asportate assa mea vobiscum, Vulg. Gen. 50, 24; ib. Dan. 5, 2.

asprätilis, e, adj. [asper], rough (late Lat. for asper): piscis, with rough scales, Plin. Val. 5; 8; 10 al.; Edict. Diocl. p. 15: terminus of a rough, unpolished stone, Auct. Lim. p. 305 Goes: petra, id. ib. p. 228.

* **asprëdo**, inis, f. [id.], roughness; only in Cels. 5, 28, 2 Darenb.

asprëtum, i, n. [id.], an uneven, rough place: ad hoc saxa erant tenere jacentia, ut fit in aspreis, Liv. 9, 24, 6; 27, 18; 35, 28; 36, 15; Grat. Cyn. 241.

asprëtudo (asprëtudo), App. M. 1, p. 103, 20, inis, f. [id.], roughness: modo circa totum corpus partemve asprëtudo quaedam fit, Cels. 5, 28, 15: asprëtudo oculorum, id. 6, 6, 26; 7, 7, 15 Darenb. al.

* **a-spüo (adsp-)**, äre, v. a. to spit at or upon: a nutrice adspui, Plin. 28, 4, 7, § 39.

assa, v. assus, a, um.

Assabinus, i, m., a deity of the Ethiopians, Plin. 12, 19, 42, § 89.

Assäräcus, i, m., = Ἀσσάρακος, King of Phrygia, son of Troas, brother of Gany mede and Ilius, father of Capys, and grand-father of Anchises, Ov. M. 13, 756.—Hence,

Assaraci nurus. *Venus*, Ov. F. 4, 123: Assaraci Frater. *Ganymede*, a constellation (*Aquarius*), id. ib. 4, 943: Assaraci gens, i. e. the Romans, Verg. A. 9, 643.

* **1. assarius**, a, um, adj. [asso], roasted: daps pecunia, Cato, R. R. 132, 2. Schneid.

2. assarius, ii, m., v. as *init*.

assatura, ae, f. [asso], roasted meat (late Lat.). Vop. Aur. 49; Apic. 7, 5; *Vulg. 2 Reg. 6, 19.

assæcla (ads-, B. and K., Jahn; **ass-**, Halm), ae, comm. acc. to Charis. p. 37 P. (but examples are found only in masc.) [assequor], a follower, an attendant, servant, sycophant (with the accessory idea of contempt, different from *assæctor*; cf. Ruhnck. ad Vell. 2, 83): assæctores eorum atque adseculae, Cic. Corn. Fragm. ap. Orell. IV. 2, p. 453: legatorum adseculae, id. Verr. 2, 1, 25: cum adseculae suo tetrarchian dedisset, id. Div. 2, 37, 79; id. Sest. 64 *fin*. Orell. (ed. min.); id. Att. 6, 3, 6: assæcla praetoris, Nep. Att. 4, 4: adseculae, Juv. 9, 48 dub. Jahn.

assæctatio (ads-), ñnis, f. [assæctor]. **I.** An (*assiduous, respectful*) attendance (as that of clients, etc.): in petitionibus opera atque adsecctio, Cic. Mur. 34: so Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9. — **II.** Observation, study: magna caeli adsecctio, Plin. 2, 20, 18, § 82.

assæctor (ads-), ñnis, m. [id.], he that is in attendance upon any one (as friend, servant, client, etc.), a follower, an attendant (in a good sense, while *assæcla* is used in a contemptuous sense). **I.** Lit.: vetus adsecctor ex numero amicorum, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 11: cum comitatu adsecctoribusque, id. Balb. 27 *fin*.: hujus autem rei (sc. adsecctationis) tres partes sunt: una salutarum, cum domum veniunt; altera deductorum, tertia adsecctorum, who are always in attendance upon the candidates, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9 al.: cancer dapis adsecctor, Plin. 9, 42, 66, § 142. — **II.** Trop., a disciple: sapientiae, i. e. philosophus, Plin. 8, 17, 21, § 59: eloquentiae, id. 29, 1, 5, § 8: dicendi, id. 20, 14, 57, § 160: auditor adsecctorque Protagorae, Gell. 5, 10, 7.

as-sector (ads-, Kayser, Halm, K. and H.), átus, 1, v. dep. a. **I.** To attend one with zeal, eagerness, etc.: to accompany, follow, wait upon, be in attendance upon (esp. of the friends of candidates for office): cum adscitum P. Crassus peteret, eumque major natu, etiam consularis, Ser. Galba adsecraretur, *Cic. de Or. 1, 56, 239: studia adulescentulorum in suffragando, in adsecctando mirifice et magna et honesta sunt, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 8 *fin*.: cum adsecraretur: Num quid vis? occupo. Hor. S. 1, 9, 6: omnis inferioris Germaniae miles Valentem adsecratur, Tac. H. 2, 93 *fin*.: id. A. 6, 19; id. Or. 2: cum celebratam adsecratur adulescentium scholae, Plin. 33, 12, 54, § 159; Suet. Caes. 19. — **II.** In jurid. Lat.: feminam, to follow a woman (considered as a wrong), Dig. 47, 10, 15, § 22.

Pass.: adsecrari se omnes cupiunt: adsecrari passivè, ἀκολουθεῖσθαι, Enn. ap. Prisc. p. 792 P.

* **assæctor** (ads-), ñnis, m. [assequor] an attendant: Cupidinis, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 306.

† **assedo**, ñnis, m., = assessor, Non. p. 63, 23.

assæfolium, ii, n., a plant; also called, after the Gr., agrostis, App. Herb. 77.

as-sellor (ads-), átus, 1, v. dep. [sella], to go to stool, to void (perh. only in Veg.): multum stercoris assellatus, Veg. 2, 22, 2; 5, 44, 1; 5, 56, 1: sanguinem, id. 5, 9, 1.

as-seneasco (ads-), ñre, v. *inch. n.*, to become old to any thing: Cereri, Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 13.

as-sensio (ads-), ñnis, f. [assentior], an assent, agreement, approbation, applause (esp. in rhetor. and philos. lang.: beyond this sphere assensus is more usu.): orationis genus exile nec satis populari assensio accommodatum, Cic. Brut. 30, 114; id. Inv. 1, 31, 51: crebrae assensiones, multae admirationes, id. ib. 84, 290; id. Mil. 5: plurimum, Sen. Ep. 7: simulata, Quint. 6, 3, 73; so Plin. Ep. 3, 4, 4; 4, 12, 6 al. — In philos. lang., an assent to the reality of sensible appearances: nunc de assensione atque adprobatione, quam Graeci ἀνκατάθεσιν vocant, pauca dicemus, Cic. Ac. 2, 12,

37: non sunt neque assensioes neque actiones in nostra potestate, id. Fat. 17 (v. the context, and id. ib. 19).

assensor (ads-), ñris, m. [id.], he that assents to or agrees with any one: cotidie commemorabam te unum in tanto exercitu mihi fuisse assensorem, Cic. Fam. 6, 21; Auct. ad Her. 3, 23: vindictae, Val. Max. 6, 3, 6: irae, Sen. Hippol. 1207.

1. assensus (ads-), a, um, Part. of assentor.

2. assensus (ads-), ñs, m. [assentior], an agreement, assent, approval, approbation. **I.** In gen.: assensu omnium dicere, Cic. N. D. 2, 2, 4: volgi assensu et populari approbatione, id. Brut. 49, 185: omnium assensu, Liv. 6, 9; 8, 5; 8, 4 *fin*.; cf. id. 3, 72: assensu senatus, Plin. Pan. 71: assensum consequi agendo, id. Ep. 7, 6, 13; so Tac. A. 14, 12; 16, 22; Suet. Aug. 68; id. Tib. 45 et saep. — In the plur.: dicta Jovis pars voce probant; alii partes assensibus implent, Ov. M. 1, 245; 8, 604: hinc ingentes exciri assensus, Tac. Or. 10 *fin*. — Also joyful, loud assent: exposuit cum ingenti assensu, Liv. 27, 51. — **II.** Esp. **A.** In philos. lang., like assensio, an assent to the reality of sensible appearances: concedam illum ipsum sapientem . . . retenturum assensum, nec unquam ulli viso assensurum, nisi, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 18, 57: tollendus assensus est, id. ib. 2, 18, 59; 2, 18, 33 *fin*.; id. Fin. 3, 9, 31 al. — **B.** Poet., an echo: Et vox assensu memorum ingeminata remugit, Verg. G. 3, 45: Aeraeque assensu conspirant cornua rauco, id. A. 7, 615; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 615.

assentatio (ads-), ñnis, f. [assentior]. **I.** A flattering assent, flattery, adulation: istaec illum perdidit assentatio, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 7: nullam in amicitiis pestem esse majorem quam adulationem, blanditiam, adsentationem, Cic. Lael. 25, 94: adsentationes, blanditiae et peior odio amoris simulatio, Plin. Pan. 85: Graeci diuturna servitute ad nimiam adsentationem eruditi, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 5: se blanditias et adsentationibus in Asinii consuetudinem penitus immergit, id. Clu. 13: inflatus adsentationibus, Liv. 24, 6 al. — **II.** Rarely in a good sense, approbation, assent, Vell. 2, 128: ad neutram partem adsentationem flectere, Petr. 17.

assentatiuncula (ads-), ae, f. dim. [assentatio], petty, trivial flattery: assentatiunculae ac perjuriatunculae parastiticae, *Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 75: non vereror, ne assentatiuncula quadam aucupari tuam gratiam videar, *Cic. Fam. 5, 12.

assentator (ads-), ñris, m. [assentior], one who assents flatteringly, a flatterer (most freq. in Cic.). **I.** Lit.: semper auget assentator id, quod is; cuius ad voluntatem loquitur, vult esse magnum, Cic. Lael. 26, 93: ita fit, ut is assentatoribus patefaciat aures suas maxime, qui ipse sibi assentetur et se maxime ipse delectet, id. ib. 26, 97; id. Off. 1, 14, 42; 1, 26, 91; 2, 18, 63; id. Caecin. 5, 14: Assentatoribus jubet ad lucrum ire poëta Dives agris, *Hor. A. P. 420. — **II.** Trop.: non auctor, sed assentator mal!, one who connives at, Tert. adv. Herm. 10.

* **assentatoriè** (ads-), adv. [id.], in a flattering manner, flatteringly: dubitare te, non assentatoriè (i. e. non tibi indulgens), sed fraterne veto, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 15, b, 3.

assentatrix (ads-), ñis, f. [assentator], a female flatterer: assentatrix scelerata, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 100.

assentio (ads-), v. assentior.

as-sentior (ads-, Fleck., B. and K., Halm, Weissenb.; **ass-**, Merk.), sensus, 4, v. dep. [sentio] (the act. form **assentio**, ire, was out of use even in the time of Varro, Varr. L. L. Fragm. ap. Gell. 2, 25, 9; cf. Spald. ad Quint. 1, 5, 55. The middle use of the word corresponds far better with its signif. than the active; for while assentio prop. signif. only sentiendo accedere ad aliquem or aliquid, to make known one's inclination or feeling toward any object, whether in favor of or against it; the middle, assentior, = sentiendo se applicare, designates a friendly joining of one's self to any one. The act. form, assentio, is found in Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 192; id. Rud. 4, 3, 36; Att. and Pompon. ap. Non. p. 469, 16 sq.; Verg. A. 2, 130; in Cic. only three times in

epist. style (which is worthy of notice; cf. absque), Fam. 5, 2, 9; Att. 9, 9; and ad Q. Fr. 2, 1, 2; cf. Diom. p. 377 P.; but after the time of the poets of the Aug. per. it is often found, particularly in the post-Aug. hist., together with the class. mid. form, used in like manner: assensit precibus Rhannusia justis, Ov. M. 3, 406; 9, 259; 14, 592 al.: cum de aliis rebus assentire se veteribus Gabinis diceret, Liv. 1, 54: Adsentire atque etc., Tac. H. 5, 3; id. A. 3, 51; 3, 23; Suet. Vesp. 6; Curt. 4, 13, 4; Gell. 6, 5, 5 al.). lit., to join one in opinion, to agree with; hence, to assent to, give assent to, approve, give approval; with dat. or absol.: assensus sum homini, Lucil. ap. Prisc. p. 801: Adsentio, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 36: assensit sunt omnes, Vulg. Gen. 34, 24: cum saepissime tibi senatus maximis sit de rebus assensus, Cic. de Or. 1, 49, 214; id. Balb. 27: si ulli rei sapiens assentietur, id. Ac. 2, 21, 67: cui (sententiae) assentis ad unum, id. Fam. 10, 16: quibus (verbis) assensit sunt in conspectu meo, Vulg. Jer. 34, 24; id. 2 Macc. 14, 26: in quibus assentior sollicitam et periculosam justitiam non esse sapientis, Cic. Rep. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 801 P.: sapientem, si assensurus esset, etiam opinaturum, etc., id. Ac. 2, 21, 67: verbo assentiri, Sall. C. 52, 1: omnes assensit sunt partibus dividendis, Liv. 25, 30, 41, 24 al.: cui non assentior, Quint. 9, 3, 49 Spald.: ne assentiri necesse esset, Suet. Caes. 80 et saep. — So of conduct, to yield: quam ob rem assentire nobis, Vulg. Dan. 13, 20. — With neutr. acc. aliquid, cetera, etc.: non habeo autem quid tibi assentiar, Cic. N. D. 3, 25, 64: vitiosum est assentiri quidquam falsum, id. Ac. 2, 21, 68: cetera assentior Crasso, id. de Or. 1, 9, 35: Mihi quoque assent testes, qui illud quod ego dicam assentiant, Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 192: illud quod a te dictum est, valde tibi assentior, Cic. de Or. 1, 28, 126; so id. ib. 3, 48, 182.

Pass.: is (sapiens) multa sequitur probabilia, non comprehensa neque percepta neque adensa, sed similia veri, nor assented to as perceived by sense (cf. assensio and assensus), Cic. Ac. 2, 31, 99. — And impers.: Bibulo assensus est, Cic. Fam. 1, 2.

assentor (ads-; v. assentior *init*), átus, 1, v. freq. [irreg. for assensor, from assentior], lit., to join one in judgment or opinion (opp. adversor); hence, always to assent, to agree with one in every thing to flatter (in the class. per. only in prose); with dat.: Etiam tu quoque assentaris huic? Plaut. Am. 2, 2, 70; cf. assentatoris; (callidus adulator) etiam adversando saepe assentetur et litigare se simulans blanditur, etc., Cic. Lael. 26, 99; Vell. 2, 48: tibi assentator, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 89: Negat quis? nego: ait? aio. Postremo imperavi egomet mihi, Omnia assentari, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 22; so id. Ad. 2, 4, 6; 5, 9, 31; id. Eun. 3, 37: ita fit, ut is assentatoribus patefaciat aures suas maxime, qui ipse sibi assentetur et se maxime delectet, Cic. Lael. 26, 97: ut nihil nobis assentati: esse videamur, id. Ac. 2, 14, 45: quia mihi ipse assentor fortasse, id. Fam. 3, 11: Baiae tibi assentantur, flatters you, i. e. endeavors to ingratiate itself into your favor by its sonative powers, id. ib. 9, 12: assentante majore conviviarum parte, Just. 12, 6: cui ergo consilio assentabimur? Tert. Exhort. ad Cast. 4.

* **asséquela** (ads-), ae, f. [assequor], a succeeding, succession, Mar. Vict. p. 2500 P.

as-sequor (ads-, Fleck., B. and K., Halm), scētus (or scēquus; v. sequor), 3, v. dep., to follow one in order to come up to him, to pursue. **I. A.** In gen. (only ante-class. in the two foll. exs.): ne sequere, adsequere, Plaut. Fragm. ap. Varr. L. L. G. § 73 Müll.: Adsequere, retine, Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 89. — Far more freq. **B.** Esp., to reach one by pursuing him: sequendo pervenire ad aliquem: nec quicquam sequi, quod adsequi non queas, Cic. Off. 1, 31, 110. — Hence, to overtake, come up with a person or thing (with the idea of active exertion; while consequi designates merely a coming up with, a meeting with a desired object, the attainment of a wish; cf. Doed. Syn. III. p. 147 sq. According to gen. usage, adsequor is found only in prose; but consequor is freq. found in the poets): si es Romae jam me adsequi non potes, sin es in viâ, cum eris me adsequeris, coram agemus, Cic. Att. 3, 5;

po't. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1, 39, 94: Pisonem nuntius adsequitur. Tac. A. 2, 75. — In the histt. also *absol.*: ut si via recta vestigia sequentes essent, haud dubie adsecutus fuerint. Liv. 28, 16: in Brutius raptum, ne Gracchus adsequeretur, concessit, id. 24, 20: nondum adsecuta parte suorum, *arrived*, id. 53, 8; Tac. H. 3, 60. — **II.** Trop. **A.** To gain, obtain, procure: eosdem honorum gradus adsecuti. Cic. Planc. 25, 60: immortalitatem, id. ib. 37, 90: omnes magistratus sine repulsa, id. Pis. 1, 2; so Sall. J. 4, 4: regnum. Curt. 4, 6 al.: nihil quicquam egregium, Cic. de Or. 1, 30, 134; id. Verr. 2, 1, 57: qua in re nihil aliud adsequeris, nisi ut, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 34, 96: adsecutus virtute, ne, etc., Just. 2, 4. — **B.** To attain to one in any quality, i. e. to come up to, to equal, match; more freq. in regard to the quality itself, to attain to: Sisenna Clitarchum velle imitari videtur: quem si adsequi posset, aliquid ab optimo tamen abesset, Cic. Leg. 1, 2 *fin.*: benevolentiam tuam erga me imitabor, merita non adsequar, id. Fam. 6, 4 *fin.*; so id. ib. 1, 4 *fin.*: qui illorum prudentiam, non di cam adsequi, sed quanta fuerit perspicere possunt, id. Har. Resp. 18: ingenium aliquis aliqua ex parte, Plin. Ep. 4, 8, 5: ut longitudo aut plenitudo harum multitudinem alterius adsequatur et exaequet, Auct. ad Her. 4, 20. — **III.** Transf. to mental objects, to attain to by an effort of the understanding, to comprehend, understand: ut essent, qui cogitationem adsequi possent et voluntatem interpretari, Cic. Inv. 2, 47, 139: quibus (ratione et intelligentia) utitur ad eam rem, ut apertis obscura adsequamur, id. N. D. 3, 15, 38: ut scribas ad me, quid ipse conjectura adsequare, id. Att. 7, 13 *A. fin.*: Quis tot ludibria fortunae... aut animo adsequi queat aut oratione complecti? Curt. 4, 16, 10; Sex. Caecil. ap. Gell. 20, 1, 5: quid istuc sit, videor ferre adsequi, Gell. 3, 1, 3: visum est et mihi adsecuto omnia a principio diligenter ex ordine tibi scribere, Vulg. Luc. 1, 3: adsecutus es meam doctrinam, id. 2 Tim. 3, 10; id. 1 Tim. 4, 6.

Pass. acc. to Prisc. p. 791 P., but without an example; in Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 73 *fin.*, instead of the earlier reading, it is better to read, ut haec diligentia nihil eorum investigare, nihil adsequi poterit; cf. Zumalt ad h. l., and Gronov. Observ. 1, 12, 107; so also B. and K.

asser, *gris*, m. [from 2. assero, quod admoveantur haereantque parietibus, Perrot., so agger from aggero]. **I.** A beam, pole, stake, post, Vitruv. 7, 3: Co. Sunt asseres? St. Sunt pol, Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 8: asseres pedum XII, cuspidibus praefixi in terra defigebantur, Caes. B. C. 2, 2; Liv. 44, 5; 30, 10; 38, 5; Tac. H. 4, 30; *Vulg. Eccli. 29, 29 al. — **II.** A pole on which a litter was borne, Suet. Calig. 58; Juv. 3, 245; 7, 132. — **III.** A lathe, Vitruv. 4, 2.

asserculum, *i. n.*, *dim.* (**asserculum**, *i. n.*, Cato) [asser] a small beam or pole, Cato, R. R. 12; 152; Col. 12, 52, 4; 8, 3, 6.

1. as-sero (ads-, K. and H. Müller), *sevi, sctum, 3, v. a.*, to sow, plant, or set near something (very rare; not in Cic.). Agroet. de Orthogr. p. 2274 P.: vites, Cato, R. R. 32 *fin.*: vites adsita ad olus. Varr. R. R. 1, 16 *fin.*: vites propter compressos, id. ib. 1, 26: Lenta quin velut adsitas Vitis implicat arborea, *Cat. 61, 102: populus adsita certis limitibus, *Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 170 (quippe quae vitibus maritaretur, Agroet. l. c.).

2. as-sero (ads-, Ritschl, Fleckeisen, Merk., Halm, Weissenb.), *scrii, sertum, 3, v. a.*, to join some person or thing to one's self; hence, **I.** As a jurid. t. t. (so this word is most freq. found; cf. assertor and assertio). **A.** Aliquem manu, in libertatem or liberali causa (also merely manu, and finally *absol.* adserere), to declare one (a slave) to be free by laying hands upon him, to set free, to liberate: adserere manu in libertatem... Varr. L. L. 6, § 64 Müll.: qui in libertatem adserabant, Suet. Vit. 10: se adserit in libertatem, Dig. 47, 10, 11 *fin.*: in his qui adserantur in libertatem, quia quivis lege agere possit, id. juris esse, Liv. 3, 45; so, in ingenuitatem, Suet. Aug. 74: se ingenuitatis, Dig. 40, 14, 2: manu eas adserat suas populares liberali causa, Plaut. Poen. 4, 2, 83: manuque liberali causa ambas adseras, id. ib. 5, 2, 142: si quisquam

hanc liberali adseruisset manu, id. Curc. 5, 2, 68: ego liberali illam adsero causa manu, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40: cum in causa liberali eum, qui adserebatur cognatum, suum esse diceret, *Cic. Fl. 17, 40: non nem venire, qui istas adsereret manu, Plaut. Poen. 5, 6, 11: illam a lenone adserito manu, id. Pers. 1, 3, 83; and transf.: pisces manu adserere, id. Rud. 4, 3, 34: adserui jam me fugique catenas, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 3 Merk.; Suet. Vesp. 3; id. Gram. 21. — **B.** Aliquem in servitute, to declare one to be a slave by laying the hand upon him, to claim as a slave: M. Claudio clienti negotium dedit (Ap. Claudius), ut virginitatem in servitute adsereret, Liv. 3, 44: so Suet. Tib. 2; Liv. 34, 18; 35, 16 *fin.* — **II.** After the poets of the Aug. per., transf. from the judicial sphere to common life. **A.** (Acc. to I. A.) To free from, to protect, defend, defend against (esp. freq. in Flor. and Suet.): habet ante oculos mortalitatem, a qua adserere to hoc uno munimento potes, Plin. Ep. 2, 10, 4: se ab injuria oblivioni, id. ib. 3, 5, 9: libertate Italiae adseritque imperii nuntius, Flor. 3, 3, 19: post adsertam a Manlio, restitutam a Camillo urbem, id. 1, 13, 19: Latini quoque Tarquinios adserabant, id. 1, 11, 1: Gracchanas leges, id. 3, 16, 1: easdem leges, id. 3, 17, 1; so id. 2, 18, 16; 3, 3, 19; 3, 17, 4: dignitatem, Suet. Caes. 16 (cf. Caes. B. C. 1, 7, and Suet. Caes. 33: defendere dignitatem, id. ib. 72: tueri dignitatem); senatus in adserenda libertate consensit, in the restoring of freedom, Suet. Calig. 60; id. Claud. 10: namque adserit urbes sola fames (liberas facit urbes contra dominos, Schol.), Luc. 3, 56: hoc focale tuas adserat auriculas, i. e. guard against the hearing of bad verses, Mart. 14, 142: non te cucullis adseret caput tectum (sc. a basile), id. 11, 99. — **B.** (Acc. to I. B.) Aliquid sibi, to appropriate something to one's self, to claim, declare it one's own possession: nec laudes adserere nostras, claim not for yourself, etc., Ov. M. 1, 462: haec (gaudia) utraque manu complexu adserere toto, Mart. 1, 16, 9; and (per hypallagen): me adserere caelo, appoint me to the skies, i. e. declare me to be of celestial origin, Ov. M. 1, 761. — In prose, Vell. 2, 60 Runhk.; cf. Val. Max. 4, 4, 4: Unus hominum ad hoc aevi Felicis sibi cognomen adseruit L. Sulla, Plin. 7, 43, 44, § 137: sapientis sibi nomen adseruit, Quint. 12, 1, 20: sibi artem figurarum, id. 9, 3, 64: ipse te in alto isto pinguique secessu studiis adseris? are you devoting yourself? Plin. Ep. 1, 3, 3: dominationem sibi, Suet. Oth. 9: divinam majestatem sibi, id. Calig. 22: Gallaei Graecam sibi originem adserunt, Just. 44, 3. — **C.** In gen., to maintain, affirm, assert, declare; *ἀσβεβαιόυναι*, Gloss.: non haec Colchidos adserit furorem, Diri prandia nec refert Thyestae, Mart. 10, 35: Epicharmus testium malis hanc utilissime impouit adserit, Plin. 20, 9, 34, § 89, where Jan conjectures *ait*: molissimum quemque beatum fore adserabant, Aur. Vict. Caes. 28, 8; so id. ib. 3, 5: non vacat adserere quae finxeris, Quint. Decl. 7, 6; Pall. 1, 19, 3; so Veg. 1, 17, 4; 1, 17, 5; 5, 25, 1 al.

assertio (ads-, omis, f. [2. assero]). **I.** Lit. (acc. to 2. assero, I. A.), a formal declaration that one is a freeman or a slave: adsertio tam a servitute in libertatem, quam a libertate in servitutum trahi significat, Prisc. p. 1208 P.; Traj. ap. Plin. Ep. 10, 72 *fin.*: perfusoriae adsertiones, unauthorized declarations of freedom, Suet. Dom. 8: sitne liber qui est in adsertione, Quint. 3, 6, 57: ut in reis deportatis et adsertione secunda (i. e. iudicio secundo, in quo adsertor de libertate agit), id. 5, 2, 1; so also id. 11, 1, 78; cf. Cod. Just. 7, 17, 1. — **II.** In gen., an assertion (late Lat.), Arn. 1, p. 18: deorum adsertio religiosa, an assertion of the existence of the gods, id. 4, p. 141.

assertor (ads-, omis, m. [d.], one who formally asserts that another is free or a slave. **I.** A restorer of liberty. **A.** Lit.: adsertores dicuntur vindices alienae libertatis, Don ad Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 40; cf. 2. assero, I. A.: populo detrectante dominationem atque adsertores flagitante, Suet. Caes. 80: Catoni gladium adsertorem libertatis extorque, Sen. Ep. 13. — **B.** Trop., a defender, protector, deliverer, advocate: publicus adsertor dominis suppressa levabo Pectora, Ov. R. Am. 73: senatus adsertor, Luc. 4, 214 (qui in libertatem defendis senatum, Schol.); Mart.

1, 33, 5: adsertores Camilli, id. 1, 25; Suet. Galb. 9: dignitatis ac potentiae patriciorum, id. Tib. 2: questionis, he who carries an inquiry entirely through, is master of the subject, Macr. S. 7, 4. — **II.** He who claims or declares one to be a slave (cf. 2. assero, I. B.); cum instaret adsertor puellae, Liv. 3, 46, and besides only id. 3, 47.

***assertorius (ads-)**, *a, um, adj.* [assertor], pertaining to a restoration of freedom: lites, Cod. Just. 7, 17, 1.

***assertum (ads-)**, *i. n.* [2. assero, II. C.], an assertion, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 195.

assertus (ads-), *a, um, Part.* of 2. assero.

as-servio (ads-), *ire, v. n.*, to serve, aid, assist: contentioni vocis adserviunt, Cic. Tusc. 2, 24, 56.

as-servo (ads-, Fleck., B. and K., Weissenb., Müller), *avi, atum, 1, v. a.*, to watch over, keep, preserve, observe, guard (carefully) a person or thing (very freq. of things kept in custody; in the class. per. mostly in prose): adservatote haec, sultis, navales pedes (i. e. mercenarii), Plaut. Men. 2, 2, 75: tabulae negligentius adservatae, Cic. Arch. 5: corpora (mortuorum) in conditorio, Plin. 7, 16, 16, § 75: ignem in fornica, id. 7, 56, 57, § 198: thymisale adservantur, id. 9, 15, 18, § 48; and, in sale adservari, id. 9, 25, 41, § 80: Hunc quoque adserva ipsum, ne quo abitat, watch, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 72: sinu-ambulare, si foris, si intus volent, Sed uti adserventur magna diligentia, id. Capt. 1, 2, 6: acerrime adservabimus, we shall very closely watch, Cic. Att. 10, 16: portas murosque, Caes. B. C. 1, 21: arcem, Curt. 9, 25, 41: ut vincitum te adservet domi, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 98: cura adservandum vincitum, Ter. And. 5, 2, 24; so id. Heaut. 3, 3, 32; 4, 4, 12: imperat dum res iudicetur, hominem ut adservet, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 22; 2, 5, 30: ut domi meae te adservarem, rogasti, id. Cat. 1, 8, 19: Vitruvium in carcerem adservari jussit, Liv. 8, 20, 40; 23; 27, 19 *fin.*; 6, 30: sacra fidei custodia, id. 5, 40: puella Adservanda nigerrimis diligentius avis, Cat. 17, 16.

***assessio (ads-)**, *ōnis, f.* [assideo], a sitting by or near one (to console him): oblitum me putas, quae tua fuerit assessio, oratio, confirmatio animi mei fracti? Cic. Fam. 11, 27, 4.

assessor (ads-), *ōris, m.* [id.], he that sits by one, an assessor, aid: Lacedaemontii regibus suis angurem assessorem dederunt, Cic. Div. 1, 43, 95. — In judic. lang., the assistant of a judge, assessor (cf. Zimm. Rechtsgesch. 3, p. 21 sq.; Hugo, Rechtsgesch. p. 685), Dig. 1, 22; Suet. Galb. 14; Sen. Tranq. 1, 3.

***assessorius (ads-)**, *a, um, adj.* [assessor], pertaining to an assessor: Sabinus in assessorio (sc. libro de assessoris officio) ait, etc., Dig. 47, 10, 5, § 8.

assessura (ads-), *ae, f.* [id.], the office of assessor, assessorship, Dig. 50, 14, 3.

1. assessus (ads-), *a, um, Part.* of assideo.

2. assessus (ads-), *ōis, m.* [assideo], a sitting by one: Turpior adessu non erit ulla meo, for sitting by me, Prop. 5, 11, 49.

***assestrix (ads-)**, *icis, f.* [assessor], she that sits by, a female assistant, Afran. ap. Non. p. 73, 20.

asseveranter (ads-) and asseverate (ads-), *adv.*, v. assevero *fin.*

asseveratio (ads-), *ōnis, f.* [assevero]. **I.** An earnest pursuit of any thing; hence, **A.** Of discourse, a vehement assertion, affirmation, asseveration: omni tibi adseveratione affirmo, Cic. Att. 13, 23: confirmatio est nostrorum argumentorum expositio cum adseveratione, Auct. ad Her. 1, 3; so Quint. 4, 2, 94; 11, 3, 2; Plin. Pan. 67; Tac. A. 6, 2; 4, 42; 4, 52. — **B.** In Tac., of actions, a persevering earnestness, vehemence, rigor: igitur multa adseveratione... coguntur patres, etc., Tac. A. 4, 19: accusatio tamen apud patres adseveratione eadem peracta, id. ib. 2, 31. — **II.** In the old gram. lang., a strengthening part of speech, a word of emphasis: adieciabant et adseverationem, ut heu, Quint. 1, 4, 20: (adseverat heu, dum miserabili orationi ipsius, qui dicit dolorem, adiungit, Spald.).

as-severo (ads-, Ritschl, B. and K., Halm), *avi, atum, 1, v. a.* [severus]. **I.** A. Lit., to do any thing with earnestness,

to do or pursue earnestly (opp. *jocari*, Cic. Brut. 85, 293; rare in early Latin; syn.: *affirmo*, *confirmo*, *asserō*, *dico*): quae est ista defensio? *utrum adseveratur in hoc tentatur?* *is this matter conducted in earnest?* Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 10.—Hence, of discourse, to assert strongly or firmly, to declare positively, to affirm (in the class. per. only in prose; with this word in this sense, cf. the Engl. to assure; the Germ. versichern; the Gr. ἀσπείζουαι, βεβαιῶω; and the Lat. confirmo, adfirmo): neminem eorum haec adseverare audias, *Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 164: pulchre adseverat sese ab Oppiano destitutum, Cic. Clu. 26, 72: unum illud firmissime adseverabat in exsilium se iturum, id. Att. 10, 14: periti rerum adseverant non ferre (Arabiam) tantum, etc., Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 83 Jan (others *adstruerunt*, v. *astro* *fin.*): Halicarnasi mille et ducentos per annos nullo motu terrae nutavisse sedes suas adseveraverat, Tac. A. 4, 55; 6, 28; 12, 42; 14, 16; id. H. 2, 80: constantissime adseveravit fore, ut etc., Suet. Vesp. 5.—Also, de aliqua re: neque hoc meum, de quo tanto opere hoc libro adseveravi, nunquam adfirmabo esse verius quam tuum, Cic. Or. 71, 237: quem ad modum adversarius de quaque re adseveret, id. Brut. 57, 208: neminem ullā de re posse contendere neque adseverare, id. Ac. 2, 11, 35.—Of inanimate things, to make known, to show, prove, demonstrate: adseverant magni artis Germanicam originem, Tac. Agr. 11.—**B.** In Tac., of conduct (cf. *assereratio*): viri gravitatem adseverantes, assuming an air of gravity, Tac. A. 13, 18.—**II.** In App., to make grave or serious: frontem, App. M. 3, p. 135, 10, and 8, p. 203, 24.—**Adv.**: **adseveranter** and **adseveratē**, with *assereratio*, earnestly, emphatically. **A.** Form **adseveranter**: loqui valde adseveranter, Cic. Att. 15, 19, 2.—**Comp.**: Haec Antiochus fere multo etiam adseverantius (dixit), Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61.—**B.** Form **adseveratē**: tragoedias scite atque adseverate activavit, earnestly, Gell. 6, 5, 2.

as-sibilo (ads-), āre, v. n. and a., to hiss, murmur, whisper at or to a thing (only in the post-Aug. poets): alno adsibilat alnus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 68; id. Rapt. Pros. 2, 225: moto adsibilat aëre ventus, Aus. Mos. 258.—As verb act.: serpens animam adsibilat aris, i. e. sibilando amittit, Stat. Th. 5, 578.

* **as-siccresco (ads-)**, āre, v. incht., to become dry, to dry up, Col. 12, 9, 1.

as-sicco (ads-), āre, v. a., to dry, to dry up (only in post-Aug. prose; most freq. in Col.): aliquid in sole, Col. 12, 15 *fin.*; 2, 9, 18; id. Arb. 28 *fin.*; 1, 6, 22: nebulam et rorem, id. 4, 19, 2; 12, 16, 3; 12, 33, 1 al.: lacrimas, Sen. Cons. ad Polyb. 26 (Haase, *siccare*).

assiculus, v. *aviculus*.
‡ **assiculae (ads-)**, ārum, f. [assideo], tables at which the priests sat and offered sacrifices. Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.

as-sideo (ads-), Fleck., Kayser, Rib., Merk., Halm, Weissenb.; both, K. and H.), sēdi, sessum, 2, v. n. [sedeo], to sit by or near a person or thing (syn. *assido*). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: qui apud carbones adsident, Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 48: in Tiburti forte adsedimus ego et Marcus filius, Cic. de Or. 2, 55, 224: non adsidens et attente audiens, id. Brut. 55, 200.—**B.** Esp. **1.** To sit, stand, or be at one's side, as attendant, aid, protector; *absol.* or with *dat.*: cum lacrimans in carcere mater noctes diesque adsideret, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 43: principes Macedoniae hujus (Plancii) periculo commoti huic adsident, pro hoc laborant, id. Planc. 11 *fin.*: cum Pompeius P. Lentulo consuli frequens adulesceret, id. Pis. 32, 80: qui (nobilitate adulescentes) ibi adsidebant, Liv. 9, 46, 9: Ut assidens implumbibus pullis avis Serpentium adlapsus timet, Hor. Epod. 1, 19: adsidens foribus, Vulg. Sap. 6, 15; ib. 1 Macc. 11, 40; ib. Act. 26, 30.—Hence, in judic. lang., t. t., to aid, assist one in the office of judge, to be an assessor (cf. *assessor*): rarus in tribunali Caesaris Piso, et si quando adsideret, atrox ac dissentire manifestus, Tac. A. 2, 57; Dig. 1, 22, 2; 1, 22, 3; 1, 22, 6 al.—**2.** Of the sick, to attend upon, take care of: adsidet aegrae, Ov. H. 20, 137: Adsidet una soror, Prop. 5, 3, 41: si alius casus

lecto te adfixit, habes qui Adsideat, fomenta parat, medicum roget, etc., Hor. S. 1, 1, 82; Plin. Ep. 7, 19: adsidente amantissima uxore, Tac. Agr. 45: adsidere valetudini, id. ib.

—**3.** To be busily, assiduously engaged about a thing: litteris, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 19: gubernaculis, to attend to, to mind, id. Pan. 71 *fin.*—**II.** Transf. **A.** Of a place, to station one's self before; and more freq. in a hostile sense, to be encamped before, sit down before, besiege, blockade; constr. with *dat.* or *acc.*; also *pass.*: adsidere sepulchrae urbis ruinis, Tac. H. 3, 35: prope moenia Romana adsidere, Liv. 26, 22: moenibus adsidet hostis, Verg. Cir. 267; Liv. 23, 19; 21, 25; Curt. 4, 3; Tac. H. 2, 22 al.: cum muros adsidet hostis, Verg. A. 11, 304: adsident castellum Tac. A. 6, 43: arces, Sil. 9, 623: adsidebat oppugnabaturque oppidum, Gell. 7, 1, 8: Amisumque adsideri audiebat, Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 830 P. (IV. 8 Gerl.): adsessos Capuae muros, Sil. 12, 453.—* **B.** Poet., to be near one in qualities, i. e. to be like, to resemble (in prose, instead of it, accedo; opp. *dissideo*, q. v.): parcos Adsidet insano, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 14 (sedet stulto proximus eique similis est, Cruca; cf. in Gr. ἔγγυς εἶναι τιμ.—*Acc.* to Schmid the figure is drawn from the sitting together of similar classes in the theatre).

as-sido (ads-), Ritschl, Fleck., B. and K., Dietsch; **ass-**, Roth, sēdi, no *sup.*, 3, v. n., to sit down, seat one's self somewhere, sit (syn. *assideo*). **a.** *Absol.*: Adsido; accurrunt servi; soccos detrahunt, Ter. Haut. 1, 1, 72: adsidiamus, si videtur, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 14: Assidentem (Caesarem) conspirati specie officii circumsteterunt, Suet. Caes. 82.—**b.** With an *adjunct of place*: in sella apud magistrum adsideres, Plaut. Bacch. 3, 3, 28: hic, id. Stich. 1, 2, 35: hic in arā, id. Rud. 3, 3, 26: eo mulier adsidat, Cato, R. R. 157, 11: ut aves videre possint, ubi adsidant, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 3: super aspident, Cic. Fin. 2, 18, 59: aquila in culmine domus assedit, Suet. Tib. 14: humi assidens, id. Ner. 53 al.—**c.** With *acc.* (cf. *assideo*, II. A.): Hiempsal dextrā Adherbalem adsedit, Sall. J. 11, 3: se utrumque adsidere iussit, Aur. Vict. Caes. 10.—Of an orator who sits down after he has finished his speech: Peroravit aliquando, adsedit; surrexi ego, he sat down, took his seat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22: subito adsedit, cum sibi venenis ereptam memoriam diceret, id. Or. 37, 129: Set ubi adsedit, Catilina etc., Sall. C. 31, 7; 53, 1.

assidue (ads-), adv., v. 2. *assiduus fin.*
assiduitas (ads-), ātis, f. [2. *assiduus*], a constant presence with any one (in order to serve, aid, etc.; cf. *assideo*, I. B. 1.; most freq. in Cic.). **I.** In gen.: medici assiduitas, constant attendance, Cic. Att. 12, 33: cotidiana amicorum assiduitas et frequentia, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 1, 3: eorum, qui abs te defensi sunt, id. ib. 1, 13: eandemque assiduitatem tibi se praebuisse postredie, the same unceasing attendance, Cic. Deiot. 15, 42: summa assiduitate cotidiana aliquem tractare, id. Q. Fr. 1, 3, 8.—So of the constant attendance, in the assemblies, of candidates for office (cf.: habitare in oculis, Cic. Planc. 27, 66): altera pars petitionis, quae in populari ratione versatur, desiderat nomenclationem, blanditiam, assiduitatem, etc., Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 11, § 43: assiduitatis et operum harum cotidianarum putat esse consulatum, Cic. Mur. 9, 21: valuit assiduitate, valuit observandis amicis, valuit liberalitate, id. Planc. 27 *fin.*: homo aut frugalitatis existimatione praecleara aut, id. quod levissimum est, assiduitate, id. Verr. 2, 1, 39.—First in Suet., without access, idea, for constant presence, Suet. Tib. 10.—**II.** Esp., with *gen. of thing*, with the idea of continuance in time, the continuance, duration, constancy of any thing; sometimes a frequent occurrence or repetition of it: assiduitate molestiarum sensum omnem humanitatis ex animis amittimus, Cic. Rosc. Am. 53 *fin.*: assiduitate cotidiana et consuetudine oculorum adnescent animi, id. N. D. 2, 38, 96: bellorum, id. Off. 2, 21, 74: epistularum, unbroken correspondence, id. Fam. 16, 25: orationis, id. Att. 16, 5, 2: dicendi assiduitas aluit audaciam, id. Inv. 1, 3, 4: contubernii, Tac. Or. 5: spectaculorum, Suet. Aug. 43: concubitus, id. Dom. 22: opprobrii, Vulg. Eccli. 41, 9: ejusdem litterae, Auct.

ad Her. 4, 12, 18.—Without *gen. of thing*: talis in rem publicam nostram labor, assiduitas, dimicatio, *assiduity, unremitting application*, Cic. Balb. 2, 6: assiduitas illius non est, Vulg. Eccli. 7, 14: viri mendacis, ib. ib. 20, 27; 38, 28.

1. assidūo (ads-), adv., v. 2. *assiduus fin.*

* **2. assidūo (ads-)**, āre, v. a. [2. *assiduus*], to apply constantly: filio flagella, Vulg. Eccli. 30, 1.

1. assidūus (ads-), perh. only by confusion of 1. *assiduus* with 2. *assiduus*, i. m. [as-do; cf. infra, Gell. 16, 10, 15], a tribute-payer; a name given by Servius Tullius to the citizens of the upper and more wealthy classes, in opp. to proletarii, citizens of the lowest classes, who benefit the state only by their progeny (proles). **I. A.** Lit.: cum locupletes assiduos (Servius) appellasset ab aere dando, Cic. Rep. 2, 22, 40.—So in the Twelve Tables: assiduo vindex assiduos esto. Proletario jam civi, cui quis volet vindex esto, Gell. 16, 10, 5; cf. Dirks. Transl. 154 sq.: locuples enim est assiduos, ut ait L. Aelius, appellatus ab aere dando, Cic. Top. 2, 10; Varr. ap. Non. p. 67, 25: quibus erant pecuniae satis locupletes, assiduos; contrarios proletarios, id. ib.: assiduum ab aere dando, Quint. 5, 10, 55: assiduos in Duodecim Tabulis pro locuplete dictus, ab assibus, id est aere dando, Gell. 16, 10, 15: assiduos dicitur, qui in ea re, quam frequenter agit, quasi concessisse videatur. Alii assiduum locupletem, quasi multorum assium dictum putarunt. Alii eum, qui sumptu proprio militabat, ab aere dando vocatum existimant, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll.: ditiores qui asses dabant, assidui dicti sunt, Charis. p. 58 P.; cf. vindex ap. Cassiod. Orth. p. 2318 P.: assiduos dicebatur apud antiquos, qui assibus ad aerarii expensam conferendis erat, Isid. Orig. 10, 17; cf. Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, pp. 496-502.—**B.** Meton., a rich person: noctisque diesque assiduo satis superque est, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 14.—**II.** Trop., adjunct of a first-rate, classical writer: classicus assiduosque aliqui scriptor, non proletarius, Gell. 19, 8, 15 (cf. on the other hand: Proletario sermone nunc quidem utere, common talk, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 157).

2. assiduos (ads-), Ritschl, Lachm., Fleck., B. and K., Rib., Weissenb., Jahn; **ass-**, Merk., Halm, K. and H.), a, um, adj. [from *assideo*, as continuous from continuo, etc.]: Itaque qui adest, assiduos (est), Varr. L. L. 7, § 99; but more correctly: assiduos dicitur, qui in ea re, quam frequenter agit, quasi concessisse videatur, to have sat down to it, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll.; hence, **I.** Constantly present somewhere, attending to, busy or occupied with something (cf. *deses, idie*, from *desideo*): cum hic filius assiduos in praediis esset, Cic. Rosc. Am. 7; id. Att. 4, 8, 6; § 3: fuit assiduos mecum praetore me, id. Cael. 4, 10; Varr. R. R. 2, 10, 6; Vulg. Eccli. 9, 4; 37, 15: semper boni assiduosque domini (i. e. qui frequenter adest in praediis) referta cella vinaria, olearia, etc., Cic. Sen. 16, 56: suos liberos agricolos assiduos esse cupiunt, id. Rosc. Am. 16, 47: fagitorum, id. Brut. 5, 18: his potius tradam assiduos uno opere eandem incudem diem noctemque tundentibus, id. de Or. 2, 39, 162: Elevat assiduos copia longa viros, Prop. 3, 31, 44: campus, Assiduos pulsatus equis, Ov. M. 6, 219: assiduos in oculis hominum fuerat, Liv. 35, 10: hostis, assiduos magis quam gravis, id. 2, 48: canes assiduosque, Varr. R. R. 2, 9: circa scholas assiduos, Suet. Tib. 11: (patrimonia) majora sunt incude assidua semperque ardeute camino, by the busy anni, Juv. 14, 118: Retibus assiduos pentus scrutantur macello Proxima, id. 6, 95: Quem cavat assiduos sudibus, id. 6, 248: in mandatis illius maxime assiduos esto, Vulg. Eccli. 6, 37; 12, 3.—So of the constant attendance of candidates for office, Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9, 37 (cf. these passages in their connection).—Hence sarcastically of parasites: urbani assidui cives, quos scurras vocant, Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 165.—**II.** With the prominent idea of continuance in time, *continual, unremitting, incessant, perpetual, constant* (very freq. both in prose and poetry): foro operam assiduum dare, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 22: ludis assiduas operas dare,

Lucr. 4, 974: pars terrarū perusta solibus adsiduus, id. 5, 252: imbres, id. 5, 341; Cic. Att. 13, 16: motus, Lucr. 1, 995, and 4, 392; 2, 97: repulsus, id. 4, 106: casus, id. 5, 205: frequentia, Cic. Planc. 8 *fin.*; Q. Cic. Petit. Cons. 9, 37: febricula, Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 21 *fin.*: adsidua ac diligens scriptura, Cic. Or. 1, 33, 150: recordatio, id. Fin. 1, 12, 41: deorum adsidua insidens cura, Liv. 1, 21: deprecatio iusti adsidua, Vulg. Jac. 5, 16: (portae) adsiduus custos, Liv. 34, 9: longa temporum quies et continuum populi otium et assidua senatus tranquillitas, etc., Tac. Or. 38: sterilitates, Suet. Claud. 18: quantum (nominis) Octavius abstulit udo Caedibus adsiduus gladio, Juv. 8, 243: barbarorum incursum, Suet. Vesp. 8: vasa aurea adsiduisimī usūs, id. Aug. 71: ignis, Tib. 1, 1, 6: aqua, Prop. 2, 1, 68; 2, 19, 31; 3, 11, 56 al.: libidines, id. 2, 16, 14: hic ver adsidium atque alienis mensibus aestas, Verg. G. 2, 149: nubes, Ov. M. 1, 66: gemitus, id. ib. 2, 486 et saep.: Non feret assiduos potiori te dare noctes, *Hor. Epod. 15, 13.—Sometimes said with a degree of impatience, *constant, everlasting, eternal*: lapsus Tectorum adsiduus, Juv. 3, 8: obvius adsiduo Syrophenix udus amomo, *with his everlasting perfume*, id. 8, 159 Jahn: adsiduo raptae lectore columnae, id. 1, 13.—Hence *adv., continually, constantly, without intermission*. **I.** Form **adsidūo** (ads-): operam dare alicui, Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 37: edere, id. Mil. 1, 1, 50: perpetrare, id. Most. 4, 2, 60: esse cum aliquo, id. Truc. 2, 4, 68: quaerere aliquid, Plin. 26, 3, 8, § 16: adesse, Dig. 40, 4, 44.—Far more freq. **II.** Form **assidūe** (ads-): ubi sum adsidue, scio, Ter. Heut. 2, 1, 20: in ore indisciplinatum adsidue erit, Vulg. Eccl. 20, 26: Adsidue veniebat, Verg. E. 2, 4: homines nobiles adsidue unā scribere, Ter. Ad. prol. 16: adsidue cantare, Cic. Div. 1, 34, 74: alia, quae suis locis dicuntur adsidue, Plin. 24, 1, 1, § 3: Cum assidue minores parentibus liberi essent, Quint. 6, 3, 67: agere aliquid, Ter. Heut. prol. 29: ut oculis adsidue videmus, Cic. N. D. 2, 41, 104: audire aliquid, id. Mil. 34, 93: frequenter et adsidue consequi aliquid, Auct. ad Her. 4, 56, 69: laudare aliquid, Vulg. Eccl. 51, 15: interrogari, ib. ib. 23, 11: litteris uti, Cic. Fam. 5, 15: convitari, Suet. Aug. 74: frequentare aedem, id. ib. 91: gestare aliquid ornatum, id. Calig. 52: NEFLERE ALIQUEM, Inscr. Grut. 950, 8: adsidue recens, Plin. 11, 53, 115, § 277.—*Comp.* not found.—**Sup. assidūissime* (ads-): Assidūissime mecum fuit Dionysius, Cic. Brut. 91, 16: salentes (aquae) assidūissime interdiu et noctu, Sen. Cons. ap. Front. Aequed. 2, p. 252; for the comparison of the *adv.* and *adv.* (as in arduus, exiguus, egregius, industrius, perpetuus, etc.), v. Rudd. I. p. 180, n. 58.

assignatio (ads-), *onis*, f. [assigno], a marking, showing, assignment, allotment; most freq. of the allotment of land to colonists (cf. assigno, I. A.); with and without agrorum: haec agrorum assignatio, Cic. Phil. 6, 5, 14; 4, 4, 9; id. Agr. 2, 30 *fin.*: novae assignationes, id. ib. 3, 3; so id. Fam. 13, 8, 2: popularis assignationis modum non excessit, Val. Max. 4, 3, 7.—Of other things (cf. assigno, I. B.): aquae, Dig. 43, 20, 1.

***assignator** (ads-), *oris*, m. [id. I. B.], an assigner, appointer, Dig. 38, 4, 3.

as-significo (ads-), *are*, v. a. **I.** To show, make evident: olim tonsores non fuisse assignificum antiquorum statuā, Varr. R. R. 2, 11, 10.—**II.** To denote, point out: locum, Varr. ap. Gell. 10, 1.

assigno (ads-), B. and K., Halm, Weissemb., Jahn, K. and H., *avi*, *atum*, 1, v. a. **I.** In gen. **A.** Lit., to mark out or appoint to one, to assign; hence also, to distribute, allot, give by assigning, as t. of the division of public lands to the colonists (cf. assignatio; syn.: ascribo, attribuo): uti agrum eis militibus, legioni Martiae et legioni quartae ita darent, assignarent, uti quibus militibus amplissime dati, assignati essent, Cic. Phil. 5, 19 *fin.*; so id. ib. 2, 17, 43; id. Agr. 3, 3, 12: qui (triumviri) ad agrum venerant assignandum, Liv. 21, 25; 26, 21; Sic. Fl. p. 18 Goes.—**B.** Transf., to assign something to some one, to confer upon: mihi ex agro tuo tantum assignes, quantum corpore meo occupari potest, Cic. Att. 3, 19, 3: munus humanum assignatum a deo,

id. Rep. 6, 15 *fin.*: apparitores a praetore assignati, id. Verr. 2, 3, 25: ordines, id. Pis. 36, 88: quem cuique ordinem assignari e re publica esset, eum assignare, Liv. 42, 33: equum publicum, id. 39, 19; so id. 5, 7: equiti certus numerus aeris est assignatus, id. ib.: aspera bella componunt, agros assignant, oppida condunt, to assign dwelling-places to those roaming about (with ref. to I. A.), *Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 8: natura avibus caelum assignavit, appointed, allotted, Plin. 10, 50, 72, § 141: de assignandis libertis, Dig. 38, 4, 1 sq.: assignavit eam vivam, παρέρτασεν, he presented her, Vulg. Act. 9, 41 al.—**C.** Trop., to ascribe, attribute, impute to one as a crime, or to reckon as a service (in the last sense not before the Aug. period; in Cic. only in the first signification). **a.** In mal. part.: nec vero id homini tum quisquam, sed tempori assignandum putavit, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 27: haec si minus apta videntur huic sermoni, Attico assigna, qui etc., id. Brut. 19, 74: ne hoc improbitati et sceleris meo potius quam imprudentiae miseriaeque assignes, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 4; so id. Fam. 6, 7, 3; id. Att. 6, 1, 11; 10, 4, 6; Planc. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 18, 2: petiti, ne unius amentiam civitati assignarent, Liv. 35, 31: permixtum vehiculis agmen ac pleraque fortuita fraudi suae assignantes, Tac. H. 2, 60; Nigid. ap. Gell. 4, 9, 2; and without *dat.*: me culpam fortunae assignare, calamitatem criminum dare; me amissionem classis obicere, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 50 Zumpt.—**b.** In bon. part.: nos omnia, quae prospera tibi evenere, tuo consilio assignare; adversa casibus incertis belli et fortunae delegare, Liv. 28, 42, 7: Cypri devictae nulli assignanda gloria est, Vell. 2, 38: sua fortia facta gloriae principis, Tac. G. 14: hoc sibi gloriae, Gell. 9, 9 *fin.*: si haec infinitas naturae omnium artificii possit assignari, Plin. 2, 1, 1, § 3: inventionem ejus (molyos) Mercurio assignat, id. 25, 4, 8, § 26 al.—**II.** Esp. **A.** With the access. idea of object, design, to commit, consign, give over a thing to one to keep or take care of (rare, mostly post-Aug.); quibus deportanda Romam Regina Juno assignata erat, Liv. 5, 22: Eumenem assignari custodibus praecipit, Just. 14, 4 *fin.*; Dig. 18, 1, 62; 4, 9, 1.—Trop. p. bonos juvenes assignare famae, Plin. Ep. 6, 23, 2; so Sen. Ep. 110.—**B.** To make a mark upon something, to seal it (post-Aug.): assigna, Marce, tabellas, Pers. 5, 81: subscribente et assignante domino, Dig. 45, 1, 126; 26, 8, 20: cum assignavero ius fructuum huic, shall have sealed and sent, Vulg. Rom. 15, 28.—Trop. p. verbum in clausula positum assignatur auctori et infigitur, is impressed upon, Quint. 9, 4, 29.

as-silio (ads-, Kayser; ads- and as-, Merk.), *siliū* (cf. Prisc. p. 906 P., and Jahn ad Ov. M. 11, 526), sultum, 4, v. n. [2. salio].

To leap or spring to or upon something. **I.** Lit. (most freq. poet.): Cum saepe adsiluit defensae moenibus urbis, Ov. M. 11, 526: adsiluisse admisarius, Col. 6, 37, 9: torpido adsultantes pisciculos atrahens, donec tam prope accedant, ut adsillat, Plin. 9, 42, 67, § 143; Val. Fl. 1, 257: in ferrum, Sil. 10, 2 et saep.—Poet. freq. of water, to leap or dash against or upon a thing (cf. 2. salio): tactumque vereri Assilientis aquae, Ov. M. 6, 107, and id. F. 5, 612: Adsiliunt fluctus, id. ib. 3, 591: (insulae) quas spumifer adsiluit Aegon, Stat. Th. 5, 56 al.—**II.** Trop. p. nam neque adsiliendum statim est ad genus illud orationis, to jump to, *Cic. de Or. 2, 53, 213; Sen. Contr. 5 praef.

assimilanter (ads-), *adv.*, v. assimulo *fin.*

assimilatio (ads-), v. assimulatio.

as-similis (ads-, Ritschl, Baiter, Rib.; ass-, Merk.), *e. adj.*, similar, like (cf. ad. D. 4.); constr. with *gen.*, *dat.* with *quasi*, or *absol.* (rare; mostly poet. and in post-Aug. prose; once in Cic.). **a.** With *gen.*: quicquam adsimile hujus Quasi tu numquam facti feceris, Plaut. Merc. 5, 3, 1: latiuscula adsimili lateris flexura praedita nostri, Lucr. 4, 336 Lachm.: assimilis sui, Ov. Tr. 1, 6, 27.—**b.** With *dat.*: silex cadenti immixtus adsimilis, Verg. A. 6, 603: fratribus, Ov. P. 2, 2, 85: raritas adsimilis spongibus, *Cic. N. D. 2, 55, 136: aeri adsimilis capillus, Suet. Ner. 1; so id. Galb. 18; id. Vesp. 7.—**c.** With *quasi*: Nam hoc ad-

simile est quasi de fluvio qui aquam derivat sibi, Plaut. Truc. 2, 7, 12.—**d.** *Absol.*: Inde sequetur, Adsimili ratione alias ut postulet ordo, Lucr. 2, 493, and 4, 425.—**Adv.*: **assimiliter** (ads-), *in like manner*: adsimiliter mi hodie optigit, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 9, 27. **assimiliter** (ads-), *adv.*, v. assimilis *fin.*

assimulanter (ads-), *adv.*, v. assimulo, *P. a. fin.*

assimulaticus (ads-), *a. um, adj.* [assimulo], *imitated, not real*: hence nominal, titular: insignia, Cod. Th. 6, 22, § 8.

assimulatio (better ads-, not assimilatio; v. assimulo *fin.*), *nis, f.* [id.], an assimilating. **I.** A being similar, similarity, likeness: prodigiosa assimilatio, Plin. 11, 49, 103, § 262.—**II.** In rhet., a feigned adoption of the opinion of one's hearers: est (adsimulatio) cum id, quod scimus fidele omnes audituros, dicimus nos timere, quomodo accipiant; sed tamen veritate commoveri, ut nihil setius dicamus, Auct. ad Her. 4, 37, 49.—**III.** A comparison of one thing with others: dolosa, Dig. 2, 18, 19, § 24; Cod. Th. 16, 2, § 18.

as-simūlo (adsimūlo), Ritschl, Lachmann, Fleck., B. and K., Rib., Halm in Tac.; **assimūlo**, Merk.; **adsimilo**, Halm in Quint., Tisch.; *avi*, *atum*, 1, v. a. and n. **I.** Lit., to make one thing like another, to consider as similar, to compare (in the classical period rare): Linquitur, ut totis animalibus adsimulenter, that they are like complete animals, Lucr. 2, 914: polite ego adsimulari iis, be like them, Vulg. Matt. 6, 8; 7, 24: simile ex specie comparabili aut ex conferenda atque adsimulanda natura iudicatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 42: pictor, percepta semel imitandi ratione, adsimulabit quidquid acceperit, Quint. 7, 10, 9: nec colibere parietibus deos neque in ullam humani oris speciem adsimulare, Tac. G. 9: convivia assimulare freto, Ov. M. 5, 6: formam totius Britanniae bipenni adsimulavere, Tac. Agr. 10; so id. A. 1, 28; 15, 39: os longius illi adsimulat porcum, Claud. Eid. 2, 6: cui adsimilastis me, Vulg. Isa. 46, 5; ib. Marc. 4, 30: quam (naturam) Gadareus primus adsimulasse aptissime visus est, to have designated by very suitable comparisons, Suet. Tib. 57.—**II.** To represent something that is not, as real, to imitate, counterfeit, to pretend, to feign, simulate; constr. usu. with *acc.*, ante-class. with *inf.*, *acc.* and *inf.*, or with *quasi*; v. assimilis (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose). (a) With *acc.*: has bene ut adsimules nuptias, Ter. And. 1, 1, 141: clipeumque jubaesque Divini adsimulat capitis, Verg. A. 10, 639: Assimulavit anum, Ov. M. 14, 656: odium cum conjuge falsum Phasias assimulat, id. ib. 7, 298: fictos timores, Sil. 7, 136: sermonem humanum, Plin. 8, 30, 44, § 106: me sic adsimulabam, quasi stolidum, Plaut. Ep. 3, 3, 40: se laetum, Ter. Heut. 5, 1, 15: amicum me, id. Phorm. 1, 2, 78.—(b) With simple *inf.*: furere adsimulavit, Pac. ap. Cic. Off. 3, 26, 98: amare, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 98.—(c) With *acc.* and *inf.*: ego me adsimulem insanire, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 79: adsimulet se Tuam esse uxorem, id. Mil. 3, 1, 195: Nempe ut adsimulem me amore istius differri, id. ib. 4, 4, 27; id. Poen. 3, 1, 57; id. Truc. 2, 4, 36; 2, 5, 11; 2, 5, 19: venire me adsimulabo, Ter. And. 4, 3, 20; id. Phorm. 5, 6, 53 al.—(d) With *quasi*: adsimulato quasi hominem quaesiveris, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 11: Ad. Ita nos adsimulabimus. Co. Sed ita adsimulatote, quasi ego sim peregrinus, id. Poen. 3, 2, 23; id. Stich. 1, 2, 27: adsimulabo quasi nunc exeam, Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 8.—*And absol.*: Obsecro, Quid si adsimulo. Satum est? Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 33.—*Et*—The much-discussed question, whether adsimulo or adsimulo is the best orthog. (cf. Gron. Diatr. Stat. c. 6, p. 72 sq., and Hand ad h. l.; Quint. 7, 10, 9 Spald., id. 10, 2, 11 Frotscher; Suet. Tib. 57 Bremi; Tac. G. 9 Passow; id. Agr. 10 Walch; Bossel, Misc. Phil. Crit. 1, 5 al.), is perh. solved in the foll. remarks: Such is the affinity of the sound of *z* and *z* in Lat., that when they stand in two successive syllables, separated by the semivowel *l*, the *z* is accommodated to the *z*. Thus, from consil arises consilium; from exsil. exsilium; from famul. familia; so the terminations illis and ilius, not illis and ilius (these few, mutilus, nubilus, pumi-

lus, rutilus, appear to be founded in the u of the first syllable; but for the heteroclitics gracia, sterila, etc., a nom. sing. gracilus, sterilus, etc., is no more needed than for Bacchanaliorum, a nom. Bacchanalium, and for carioras, Manil. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 28 MSS., a form cariorus, a, um; and so it is also explained, that from the orig. facul and difficult arose faculter, facultas; difficult, difficultas; not facilis, faculter, facultas; difficult, difficulter, difficultas; but facilis, faculter, facultas; difficult, difficulter, difficultas. This principle, applied to the derivatives of simul, shows the correctness of the orthography simulo, simulatio, simulator, with similitis, similitudo, similitas; adsimulo, adsimulatio, adsimulator, with adsimilitis, dissimulatio, dissimulatio, with dissimilitis and dissimilitudo, etc.; cf. Diom. p. 362 P.: *Similio non dicimus, sed similitis est*. Sane dixerunt auctores *simulat* per u, hoc est *simulata*. But since the copyists knew that the more rare signifi. of *making like* was not generically connected in the words *simulare* and *adsimulare* with the more usual one of *imitating, dissembling*, they wrote, where the former was required, *simulo, adsimulo*, and gave occasion thereby to the entirely unfounded supposition that the ancients wrote, for the signifi. *making like*, *simulo, adsimulo*; for that of *imitating, feigning*, *simulo, adsimulo*. Hence, **assimulatus** (ads-), a, um, P. a. **A.** Made similar, simular, like: totis mortalibus adsimulata ipsa quoque ex aliis debent constare elementa, Lucr. 2, 980; montibus adsimulata Nubila, id. 6, 189; litterae lituraeque omnes adsimulatae, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 77; Italia folio querno adsimulata, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 43; phloginos ochrae Atticae adsimulata, id. 37, 10, 66, § 179; favillae adsimulatus, Vulg. Job, 30, 19; adsimulatus Filio Dei, ib. Heb. 7, 3. — **B.** Imitated, i. e. feigned, pretended, dissembled: familiaritas adsimulata, Cic. Clu. 13; virtus, id. Cael. 6, 14; adsimulata castrorum consuetudine, Nep. Eum. 9, 4; alia vera, alia adsimulata, Liv. 26, 19; minus sanguinis ac virium declamationes habent quam orationes, quod in illis vera, in his adsimulata materia est, Quint. 10, 2, 12; 9, 2, 31 al. — **Comp.**, sup., and adv. not in use. — **Assimulanter** (ads-), adv. (qs. from the P. a. assimilans, which is not found), in a similar manner: dicta haec, Nigid. ap. Non. p. 40, 25.

† **assipondium**, ii, n. [as-pondus], the weight of one as, a pound weight, Varr. L. L. 5, § 169 Müll.

† **assiratum**, i, n., a drink composed of wine and blood; as, acc. to Festus, the ancient Latins called blood *assir*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 16 Müll.

1. assis, is, m., — as, v. as *init*.

2. assis, is, m. and f., — axis, v. I. axis.

as-sisto (ads-, Fleck., Lachm., B. and K., Rib., Halm; ass-, Merk.), astiti, no sup., 3, v. n. (cf. ab-sisto), to place one's self somewhere, to stand, post one's self. **I.** In gen.: Mane tu atque adside ilico, Plaut. Most. 4, 2, 2; Adside omnes contra me, id. Ps. 1, 2, 23; ut adsiderent coram Domi. no, Vulg. Job, 1, 6; ib. 2 Par. 9, 7; adside altrinsecus, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 123; hic propter hunc adside, Ter. Ad. 2, 1, 15; Qui nunc hic adsidunt, Vulg. Zach. 3, 7; Accede, nate, adside, Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 21; ut ipsi ad fores adsiderent, imperat, id. Verr. 2, 1, 26; ut contra omnes hostium copias in ponte unus (Cocles) adsideret, id. Leg. 2, 4, 10; Quem Turnus super adsidens, Verg. A. 10, 490; Donec Laertius heros Astitit, Ov. M. 13, 125.

— **II.** Esp. **A.** As indicating a completed action, to stand somewhere, to stand at or by: ita jacere talum, ut rectus adsistat, may stand erect, Cic. Fin. 3, 16, 54; Nec refert quibus adsistat regionibus ejus, Lucr. 1, 964; lecto assistere, Ov. F. 5, 457; precati, id. ib. 1, 631; adsidio divinis, *Hor. S. 1, 6, 114; neque enim scribentibus, ediscentibus cogitantibus praecceptor adsistit, Quint. 1, 2, 12; — **With acc.**: equos, Stat. Th. 3, 299. — **Trop.**: consilium tribunali Italia et publicae provinciae adsiderent, i. e. compararent jura accepturi, Tac. A. 13, 4. — **B.** Alicui. **a.** To stand by one (as counsel) before a tribunal, to defend, assist, aid (post-Aug. for the class. adside, q. v.); adsidebam Varo, Plin. Ep. 7, 6, 3; 7, 10, 85; Dig. 6, 1,

54; App. Dogm. Plat. 1, p. 3. — **b.** To stand before one on trial, in judgment (eccl. Lat.): Caesari oportet se adsidere, Vulg. Act. 27, 23.

assistrix, v. assestris.

1. assitus (ads-), a, um, Part., v. I. assero.

2. as-situs (ads-), a, um, adj. [sino], situated near (post-class.): atria viridantibus adsita pratis, Aus. Mos. 335; neque longule dssita neque proxime adsita, App. Flor. 1.

Assius, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to the city Assus (in Troas): lapis, a kind of limestone, which was used for coffins, and in which the body was soon consumed: In Asso Troadis sarcophagus lapis fssili veni scinditur. Corpora defunctorum condita in eo absumi constat intra XL dies exceptis dentibus, Plin. 36, 17, 27, § 131.

asso, avi, 1, v. a. [assus], to roast, broil (late Lat.): assari, App. M. 2, p. 119, 12; assaverunt Phase super ignem, Vulg. 2 Par. 35, 13; assavit carnes ejus, ib. Tob. 6, 6; jecur, Apic. 2, 1.

as-socio (ads-), svi, atum, 1, v. a., to join to or unite with a person or thing (post-Aug.): cornua summis Adsociant malis, Claud. B. Gild. 482; adsociati principali curae, Dig. 1, tit. 11. — **Poet.**: mente virens Phoeboque Melampus Associat passus, goes with, Stat. Th. 3, 454 Queck.

* **as-socius** (ads-), a, um, adj., associating with, Cassiod. Var. 3, 47.

as-soleo (ads-, Ritschl, Fleck., B. and K., Halm, Weissenb.; ass-, Roth), cre, v. n., to be accustomed or wont (to do, to happen, etc.; only in the 3d person sing. and plur. and impers.): ponite hic quae adsolet (sc. poni), Plaut. Pers. 5, 1, 7; id. Ep. 1, 1, 5; quae adsolet, quaeque oportet Signa esse ad salutem, omnia huc esse video, *Ter. And. 3, 2, 1 (adsolet ergo consuetudinis est; oportet rationis. Don.); cum multa adsolet veritatis praebere vestigia sui, Liv. 40, 54 fin.; 34, 44. — Hence the expression: ut adsolet, as is wont to happen, as is customary, as usual, Cic. Leg. 2, 9, 21; prima classis vocatur, renuntiat; deinde, ita ut adsolet, suffragia, etc., id. Phil. 2, 33; sacrificio, ut adsolet, rite factu, Liv. 37, 14; 1, 28; ob quem imbrem novendiale, ut adsolet, sacrum fuit, id. 23, 31 fin.; verbenas coronasque, ut illic adsolet, obtulisse, Suet. Vesp. 7; cum in hortis D. Bruti angurios commentandi causa, ut adsolet, venissemus, Cic. Lael. 2, 7; legiones, non laetae, ut adsolet, neque insignibus fulgentes, Tac. A. 1, 24; 3, 1; Suet. Ner. 7, 34.

as-solo (ads-), svi, 1, v. a. [ad-solum], to level to the ground, to destroy, Tert. ad Nat. 1, 10 fin.

as-sono (ads-, Jahn; ass-, Merk.), are, v. n., to sound to, respond to (rare); plangentibus assonat Echo, Ov. M. 3, 507; reparabilis adsonat Echo, Verg. A. 7, 490; — **With acc.** of similar signif.: ut canores aviculae concentus suaves adsonarent, strack up, App. M. 11, p. 260.

assuctus, a, um, Part., v. assugo.

* **as-sudasso** (ads-), cre, v. intens. n. [from sudo, as capesso from capio, lacesso from lacio], to fall into a violent sweat, to sweat profusely: corculum adsudassit jam ex metu, Plaut. Cas. 2, 6, 9 dub. (perh. *assudescit*).

* **as-sudesco** (ads-), cre, v. incho. n. [súdo], to begin to sweat, Varr. L. L. 5, § 109 Müll.

assue-facio (ads-, B. and K., Halm, Weissenb., Dinter), feci, factum, 3, v. a. [assuetus], to use or accustom to something, to habituate, inure; constr., in Cicero's time, with *abl.*; later, with *dat.* or *acc.*, with *in* with *abl.*, and with *inf.* (cf. assuesco). **a.** With *abl.*: aliquid puro sermone adsuefacere, Cic. Brut. 59, 213; so id. de Or. 3, 10, 39; aliquid rei exercitatione adsuefactus, id. Cat. 2, 5; armis, id. Brut. 2, 7; id. Fam. 4, 13, 3; nullo officio aut disciplina adsuefactus, Caes. B. G. 4, 1; quodam genere pugnae adsuefacti, id. B. C. 1, 44; eruditus et adsuefactus alienis experimentis, Tac. Or. 34. — **b.** With *dat.*: operi, Liv. 24, 48; corvus adsuefactus sermoni, Plin. 10, 43, 60, § 121; so Val. Max. 8, 7, ext. 15; parvulus probitati, modestiae, Tac. Or. 29; non luxui aut voluptatibus, id. A. 12, 5; quorum moribus, id. ib. 12, 10; aliquid lenificio, Suet.

Aug. 64. — **c.** With *ad.*: ad supplicia patrum plebem adsuefacere, Liv. 3, 52 fin. — **d.** With *in* with *abl.* (eccl. Lat.): homo adsuetus in verbis, Vulg. Eccli. 23, 20; ib. Jer. 2, 24. — **e.** With *inf.*: Caesar (ceteras nationes) domuit imperio populi Romani parere adsuefecit, Cic. Prov. Cons. 13 fin.; equos eodem remanere vestigio adsuefaciunt, Caes. B. G. 4, 2; parva momenta levium certaminum adsuefaciebant militem paenitere, etc., Liv. 22, 12.

as-suesco (ads-, B. and K., Rib., Halm, Weissenb.; ads- and ass-, Merk.), svi, atum, 3 (adsuetus, four syll., Phaedr. 3, prol. 14), v. a., to use or accustom one to something, to habituate; or, more freq. v. n., to accustom one's self to, to be wont to, to be accustomed to. **I.** In gen.; constr. usu. with *abl.* or *inf.*; after the Aug. per. also with *ad.*, *in* with *acc.*, or *dat.* (a) With *abl.* (a constr. unjustly censured by Wunder, Rhein. Mus. 1829, II, p. 288 sq. The idea of the *ad.*, which would require the *acc.* or *dat.* case, is not, as at a later period, prominent in the word, but that of *suesco*; accordingly, pr. to adopt some custom, to addit or apply one's self to a custom or habit, to become accustomed to something; so that the *abl.* of specification, as in *anore affici, pedibus laborare, etc.*, only designates more specifically the object which is the subject of that custom; cf. Gron. and Drak. ad Liv. 31, 35, 3; Kritiz. ad Sall. C. 2, 9; Rudd. II, p. 137 sq.; Ramsh. p. 427; v. also *assuefacio*: homines labore adsiduo et cotidiano adsueti, Cic. de Or. 3, 15, 58; so, vicinitas non infuscata malevolentia, non adsueta mendacis, id. Planc. 9, 22; gens adsueta multo Venatu nemorum, Verg. A. 7, 746; Odrysus praedae assuetus amore, Ov. M. 13, 554; genus pugnae, quo adsue-rant, Liv. 31, 35 Gron.; adsuetae sanguine et praeda aves, Flor. 1, 1, 7; 4, 12, 17; adsuetus imperio et immoderata licentia militari, Just. 31, 1, 8; gentes alterius imperio ac nomine adsuetas, Curt. 6, 3, 8; Front. Princ. Hist. Fragm. 2, p. 341. — (β) With *inf.*: fremitu voce vincere, Cic. Fin. 5, 2, 5; votis jam nunc adsuesce vocari, Verg. G. 1, 42; adsueti muros defendere, id. A. 9, 511; Candida de nigris et de candidibus atra Qui facere adsuerat, Ov. M. 11, 315; 10, 533; id. Tr. 2, 504; id. M. 8, 335; adsuetus graecari, Hor. S. 2, 2, 11; auditor adsuevit jam exigere laetitiam, Tac. Or. 20; 34; id. H. 4, 34; Vell. 2, 33; (polypus) adsuetus exire e mari in lacus, Plin. 9, 30, 48, § 92; reliquas (legiones) in hiberna dimittente assuerat, Suet. Aug. 49. — (γ) With *ad.* or *in* with *acc.*: uri adsuescere ad homines ne parvuli quidem possunt, Caes. B. G. 6, 28; Sall. H. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 707 P.: manus adsuetae ad sceptrum, Sen. Troad. 152; jam inde a puero in omnia familiaria jura adsuetus, Liv. 24, 5; Flor. 4, 12, 43. — (δ) With *dat.*: mensae adsuetus erili, Verg. A. 7, 490; Adsuescent Latio Partha tropaei Jovi, Prop. 4, 3, 6; caritas ipsius soli, cui longo tempore adsuescitur, to which one is accustomed, Liv. 2, 1; ex more, cui adsuerunt, Quint. 4, 2, 29; ut quieti et otio per voluptates adsuescerent, Tac. Agr. 21; adsuetus expeditionibus miles, id. ib. 16; adsueti juvenatae Neronis, id. H. 1, 7; quo celerius (libri senatorum) rei publicae assuescerent, Suet. Aug. 38; Jurationi non adsuescat os tuum, Vulg. Eccli. 23, 9. — **Acc.** to a rare constr., (e) With *acc. rei* in the Gr. manner. *εθισται* τῶν: ne pueri, ne tanta animis adsuescite bella (for bells), *accustom not your minds to such great wars*, Verg. A. 6, 833; Galli iuxta in via ac devia adsueti, Liv. 21, 33; frigora atque inedia caelo solove adsuerunt, Tac. G. 4 Baumst. — (f) With *gen.*: Romanis Gallici tumultus adsueti, Liv. 38, 17. — **II.** Esp.: alieni, in mal. part., Curt. 6, 5. — Hence, **assuetus** (ads-), a, um, P. a., accustomed, customary, usual: Tempus et adsuetae ponere in arte juvat, Ov. P. 1, 5, 36; otium des corpori, adsuetae vicis, Phaedr. 3, prol. 14; adsuetos potare fontes, Plin. 8, 43, 68, § 169; adsuetam sibi causam suscipit, Vell. 2, 120. — Hence with a *comp.* and *abl.*: longius adsueto lumina nostra vident, Ov. H. 6, 72; adsueto propior, Stat. Th. 12, 306.

assuetudo (ads-, v. assuesco *init.*), inis, f. [assuetus], a being accustomed to a thing, custom, habit. **I.** In gen. (rare; not in Cic.): amor adsuetudinis, Varr. L. L. 9,

§ 20 Müll. : longaque alit assuetudine flammis, Ov. M. 10, 173 : Nil aduetudine majus, id. A. A. 2, 345 : aduetudo mali, Liv. 25, 26, 5 ; 27, 39 ; 44, 5 : seu naturā sive aduetudine suspensa et obscura verba, Tac. A. 1, 11 : confarrendi aduetudo, id. ib. 4, 16 : aduetudo voluptatum, id. H. 2, 62 : malorum, id. A. 6, 40 : furandi, Gell. 11, 18, 17. — **II.** Esp. in mal. part. (v. assuesco, II.), Tac. A. 13, 46.

assuētus (ads-), *P. a.*, from assuesco. ***as-singo (ads-)**, *no perf.*, *ctum, ēre, v. a.*, *to suck* : aductis labris, Lucr. 4, 1194 Lachm.

assūla (in many MSS. **astūla**), *ae. f. dim. [axis]*. **I.** *A splinter, shaving, chip* : at etiam cesso foribus facere hisce assulas, Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 20 : Melandrya vocantur quercus assulis similia, Plin. 9, 15, 18, § 48 : assula tenuis brevisque, id. 16, 11, 22, § 54. — *Of marble, a chip, shiver*, Vitruv. 7, 6. — ***II.** *A shingle, eyelid* : Bibacul. ap. Suet. Gram. II. **assulātum, adv.** [assula], *in shivers or splinters, piecemeal* : Aperite habes ambar foris Prius quam putando assulātum foribus exitum dabo, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 52 : hunc senem Osse tenuis dolabo et concidam assulātum viscera, *will cut to bits*, id. Men. 5, 2, 105 Brix : sumere cibum, Auct. ap. Non. p. 72, 24.

***assulose, adv.** [qs. from an *adj.* assulosus, a, um ; assula, *in shivers or splinters* : calamus, qui assulose frangitur, Plin. 12, 22, 48, § 105.

***assultim (ads-)**, *adv.* [assilio], *by leaps or bounds* : assultim ingredi, Plin. 11, 24, 28, § 79 Sillog.

assulto (ads-), *Halm, Jan*, *avi, ātum, 1, v. freq.* [id.], *to jump or leap to a place, to jump or leap* ; *constr. absol.*, with *dat.* or *acc.* (only post-Aug.). **I.** *In gen.* : canis elephantō adsultans, Plin. 8, 40, 61, § 150 : feminae pellibus accinctae adsultabant, ut sacrificantes Bacchae, Tac. A. 11, 31. — **II.** *Esp.*, of warlike operations, *to attack, assault* : tertia vigilia adsultatam est castris, Tac. A. 2, 13 : telis adsultantes, id. ib. 12, 35 : adsultare ex diverso Tiridates, id. ib. 13, 40 : adsultante per campos equite, id. H. 4, 22 : latera adsultare, id. A. 1, 51 : portarum moras frenis et hastis, Stat. Th. 4, 243 ; Sil. 7, 401. — **III.** *Transf.*, of things : duo montes crepitu maximo adsultantes, Plin. 2, 83, 85, § 199.

assultus (ads-), *ūs, m.* [id.], *a leaping to or toward, an attack, assault* : locum variis adsultibus urget, Verg. A. 5, 442 : adsultibus et velocitate corporum uti, Tac. A. 2, 21.

assum, v. adsum.

***assumentum (ads-)**, *i, n.* [assuo], *that which is to be served upon something, a patch* : Nemo adsumentum panni rudis adsuit vestimento veteri, Vulg. Marc. 2, 21.

as-sūmo (ads-), *Lachm., Halm, B. and K., Weissenb., K. and H.* ; **ass-**, *Merk.*, *mpsi, mptum, 3, v. a.*, *to take to or with one's self, to take up, receive, adopt, accept, take*. **I.** *In gen.* **A.** *Lit.* : Plura sibi adsumunt quā de se corpora mittunt, Lucr. 2, 1124 : cibus atque umor membrīs adsumitur intus, id. 4, 1091 ; so of nourishment, Cels. 1, 3 ; 5, 27, n. 17 ; Scrib. Comp. 200 : numquam committit, ut id, quod alteri detraxerit, sibi adsumat, Cic. Off. 3, 5, 23 : sacra Cerebris adsumpta de Gracīa, id. Balb. 24, 55 : socius et administrator omnium consiliorum adsumitur Scaurus, Sall. J. 29, 2 : eos in societatem consilii avunculi adsumunt, Liv. 2, 4, 2 : adulescentes consilii adsumpti, id. ib. : in societatem armorum, id. 2, 22 ; so, in consilium, Plin. Ep. 3, 19 ; id. Pan. 8 : in consortium, id. Ep. 7, 3 : nec decet aliter filium adsumi, si adsumatur a principe, i. e. *is adopted*, id. ib. 7, 4 ; 8, 3 : uxorem, id. ib. 83, 4 : si rursus (uxor) adsumeretur, Tac. A. 12, 2 : adsumptis duobus filiis ire perrexit, Vulg. Gen. 48, 1 ; ib. 2 Par. 23, 20 : Tunc adsumpsit eum Diabolus, ib. Matt. 4, 5 : adsumit Jesus Petrum, ib. Marc. 9, 1 : quem (aritem) adsumens obtulit holocaustum pro filio, ib. Gen. 22, 13 ; ib. Lev. 14, 10 et saep. : in familiam nomenque, Tac. A. 1, 8 et saepe : cautum dignos adsumere, *to take or choose as friends only those worthy of you*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 51 : adsumpsit Jesus duodecim, i. e. as his disciples, Vulg. Luc. 18, 31. — *So of the assumption of our Lord to heaven* : Dominus Jesus adsumptus est in

caelum, Vulg. Marc. 16, 9 ; ib. Act. 1, 2. — **B.** *Trop.* : libero tempore, omnis voluptas adsumenda est, omnis dolor repellendus, Cic. Fin. 1, 10, 33 : laudem sibi ex aliqua re, id. Mur. 14, 31 : ut acer equus pugnae adsumit amorem, Ov. M. 3, 705 : omne quod sumatur in oratione, aut ex sua sumi vi atque natura aut adsumi foris, Cic. de Or. 2, 39, 163 : alii (loci) adsumuntur extrinsecus, id. Top. 2, 8 ; id. Plane. 23, 56 Wund. : orator tractationem orationis sibi adsumet, id. de Or. 1, 12, 54. — *Also, like arrogare, to usurp, to claim, assume, arrogate* : neque mihi quicquam assumpsi neque hodie adsumo, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 17 ; Auct. ad Her. 1, 1 : cogam Assumptumque patrum commentaque sacra fateri, Ov. M. 3, 558. — *Of discourse, to take up, begin* (eccl. Lat., after the Hebrew) : At ille adsumpta parabola sua ait, Vulg. Num. 23, 18 ; 23, 7 ; ib. Job. 27, 1 ; 29, 1. — **II.** *Esp.* **A.** *Sometimes, like accipio, without the idea of action, to receive, obtain* : fetus Melliferarum apium sine membrīs corpora nasci, Et serosque pedes serasque assumere pennas, Ov. M. 15, 384 : Qui sperant in Domino, adsumunt pennas sicut aquilae, Vulg. Isa. 40, 31 : a ventis alimenta adsumere, Ov. M. 7, 79 : illas assumere robora gentes, id. ib. 15, 421. — **B.** *To take in addition to, to add to* : si quis aliam quoque artem sibi adsumperit, Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 217 ; 1, 37, 170 : aliquantum jam etiam nocitis adsumo, id. Fam. 7, 23 fin. : ne qui postea adsumerentur, Liv. 21, 19 : Butram tibi Septicumque et Sabinum adsumam, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 28. — **C.** *In logic, t. t., to add or join to a syllogism the minor proposition* : Ea (propositio vera ac perspicua) est hujus modi : Si quo die Romae ista caedes facta est, ego Athenis eo die fui, in caede interesse non potui. Hoc quia perspicue verum est, nihil attinet approbari ; quā re adsumi statim oportet hoc modo : fui autem Athenis eo die, Cic. Inv. 1, 36, 63 ; id. Div. 2, 51, 106 ; 2, 53, 108. — **D.** *In gram.* : adsumpta verba. **A.** *Epithets, in theta*, Cic. Part. Or. 7. — **B.** *Figurative expressions, tropes*, Quint. 10, 1, 121.

assumptio (ads-), *v. adsumo (init.)*, *ōnis, f.* [assumo]. **I.** *In gen.*, *a taking, receiving, assumption* (post-Aug. and very rare) : assumptio culturae, Pall. 1, 6, 12 : quae adsumptio eorum erit, nisi vita ex mortuis ? Vulg. Rom. 11, 15 : dies adsumptionis ejus (of the assumption of our Lord), ib. Luc. 9, 51. — **II.** *Esp.*, **A.** *An eager reception, adoption* : artes propter se adsumendas putamus, quia sit in his aliquid dignum adsumptione, Cic. Fin. 3, 5, 18. — **B.** *Meton.* (abstr. for coner.), *one that takes up* (eccl. Lat.) : Dominus est adsumptio nostra, Vulg. Psa. 88, 19. — *Also* (after the Hebrew), *that which is taken up, lifted up* (with the voice), *a prophecy* : (prophetae) videntur tibi adsumptiones falsas, Vulg. Thren. 2, 14. — **C.** *In logic, t. t., the minor proposition of a syllogism* (v. assumo, II. C.), Cic. Inv. 1, 37, 64 : adsumptio, quam *πρόσληψιν* idem (dialectic) vocant, id. Div. 2, 53, 108 ; Quint. 5, 14, 5 sq. ; Isid. Orig. 2, 9, 2. — **D.** *In jurid. Lat., an addition, circumstance*, = *circumstantia*, Dig. 28, 5, 46 fin.

assumptivus (ads-), *a, um, adj.* [id.], *taken in addition* : causa, t. t. of law, *which takes the defence of an action from an extraneous cause, assumptive, extrinsic* : juridicalis (causa) in duas tribuitur partes, absolutam et adsumptivam, Cic. Inv. 1, 11 ; 2, 24 ; Auct. ad Her. 1, 14 ; cf. Quint. 7, 4, 7 ; Mart. Cap. 5, p. 146 ; Isid. Orig. 2, 5, 5. — **Adv.* : **assumptive**, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 147 dub.

assumptus (ads-), *a, um, Part.* of assumo.

as-sūo (ads-), *ēre, v. a.*, *to sew on, patch on* : inceptis gravibus plerumque purpureis adsuitur pannus, Hor. A. P. 16 K. and H. : adsumentum vestimento veteri adsuere, Vulg. Marc. 2, 21.

as-surgo (ads-), *B. and K., Rib., Merk., Halm, Weissenb.* ; **ass-**, *Roth*, *surrexi, surrectum, 3, v. n.*, *to rise up, rise, stand up* (cf. ad. II. B.) ; *class.* ; *freq.* in Verg., once in Ov., never in Hor. ; *syn.* : surgo, consurgo, insurgo, orior. **I.** *Lit.* **A.** *Of persons* : quae dum laudatio recitatur, vos quaeso, qui eam detulistis, adsurgite, Cic. Clu. 69, 196 : fratrem adsurrexisse ex morbo, Liv. 3, 24 : Valentem e gravi corporis morbo adsurgentem, Tac. H. 2, 99 : intortis adsurgens arduus undis, Val. Fl. 3, 476 : desine viso adsurgere pulvere, Claud. Cons. Stil. 3, 3. — *Hence, with dat. or absol., to rise up to one, to rise up, out of respect*. **a.** *With dat.* : an quisquam in curiam venienti adsurrexit ? Cic. Pis. 12 : Utque viro Phoebei chorus adsurrexerit omnis, Verg. E. 6, 66 : Ruricolae Cereri teneroque adsurgite Baccho, *Ov. Am. 3, 2, 53 : honori numinis, Stat. Th. 2, 60 : cum palam esset ipsum quoque isdem et assurgere et decedere via, Suet. Tib. 31 : cum conaretur assurgere, id. Caes. 78 al. : non adsurrexisse sibi, Vulg. Esth. 5, 9 ; so with *coram* (eccl. Lat.) : coram te adsurgere nequeo, Vulg. Gen. 31, 35. — **b.** *Absol.* : neque assurgere neque salutare se dignantem, Suet. Vesp. 13 ; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 48 : et senes adsurgentes stabant, Vulg. Job. 29, 8. — *In pass. impers.* : ut majoribus natu adsurgatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48 : cum adsurrectum ei non esset, Liv. 9, 46 : ludos ineunti semper adsurgi etiam ab senatu in more est, Plin. 16, 4, 5, § 13 ; Suet. Aug. 56 : so in a zeugma : haec enim ipsa sum honorabilia . . . salutare, appeti, decedi, adsurgi, deduci, etc. (decidi and adsurgi being *impers.* here, the other verbs *pers.*), Cic. Sen. 18, 63. — *Hence, trop.*, *to give the preference to, to yield to* : sunt et Aminaeae vites . . . Timolus adsurgit quibus, *yielding the palm*, Verg. G. 2, 98. — *Poet.* : jamque adsurgentis dextra plagamque ferentis Aeneas subit micromem, i. e. dextram attolentis, Verg. A. 10, 797. — **B.** *Of inanimate things* : colles adsurgunt, *rise*, Liv. 22, 4 ; so Col. 2, 1, and Tac. A. 13, 38 : Pyramis adsurgit trecentis sexaginta tribus pedibus, Plin. 36, 12, 17, § 80 : Delos adsurgit Cynthio monte, id. 4, 12, 22, § 66. — **II.** *Transf.* **A.** *To mount up, to rise, to increase in size, swell, tower up* (poet.) : cum subito adsurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion, Verg. A. 1, 535 : adsurgens nox aurea, Val. Fl. 5, 566 : tumores oriuntur, deinde desunt, deinde rursus adsurgunt, Cels. 2, 8 : non coepit adsurgunt turbines, Verg. A. 4, 86 : terra jacet aggeribus niveis informis septemque adsurgit in ulnas, *rises seven ells high*, id. G. 3, 355 : Adsurgit ceu forte minor sub matre Cyrene Laurus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 244. — **B.** *Of mental objects*. **1.** *To rise* : nunc sera querelis Haud justis adsurgis, i. e. *break out in complaints*, Verg. A. 10, 95 : adsurgunt irae, id. ib. 12, 494 : in ultionem adsurgere, Flor. 3, 1, 10. — **2.** *To rise in courage, to rise* (cf. the opp. affligi) : gaudet in adversis animoque adsurgit Adrastus, Stat. Th. 10, 227. — **3.** *Of style, etc., to rise, soar* : raro adsurgit Hesiodus, Quint. 10, 1, 52 : neque comedia cothurnis adsurgit, id. 10, 2, 22 : cf. *sublimitate heroiaci carminis animus adsurgat*, id. 1, 8, 5.

assus, a, um, adj. [qs. artus, then arsus, then assus ; cf. areo, ardeo, Van.] *roasted*.

I. *Lit.* : elixus esse quam assus soleo suavior, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 66 : mergi, Hor. S. 2, 2, 51 : turdi, id. ib. 2, 2, 73 : passeris assi, id. ib. 2, 8, 29 Benti. (K. and H., *atque*) : quibus (piscibus) assis Languidus in cubitum jam se conviva reponet, id. ib. 2, 4, 38 : so Vulg. Luc. 24, 42 : res eadem magis alit jurenata quam assa ; magis assa quam elixa, Cels. 2, 18 ; so, pulmo, Plin. 30, 15, 51, § 145 : carnes assae igni, Vulg. Exod. 12, 8 : assa caro bubula, ib. 1 Par. 16, 3 : assum (quid) igni, ib. Exod. 12, 9 : ova, Scrib. Comp. 221. — *Also, subst.* : **assum**, *i, n.*, *a roast, roasted meat* : vitulinum, *roast veal*, Cic. Fam. 9, 20. — *On the pun with assum = adsum, v. adsum (init.)*. — **II.** *Meton* (prop. dried with heat, hence), *dry, simple, mere* : sudatio, *a steam or sweating-bath*, Gr. ἔρποι ἰδρωτες, Cels. 3, 27 ; also, *subst.* : **assa**, *ōrum, n.*, = *sudatorium, a sweating-bath, sudatory* (without bathing), Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1 ; cf. : assa cella : ἀπόδορπιον, Gloss. Vet. : sol, *a simple basking in the sun* without a previous anointing, Cic. Att. 12, 6. — *Absol.* or *with nutrix*, *a dry-nurse* : Hoc monstrant vetulae pueris repentibus assae, Juv. 14, 208 : assae nutricis est infantem magis diligere quam adulum, Front. Ep. ad Ant. 1, 5 : VOLVΜΝΙΑE DYNAMIDI NYTRICI ASSAE ET LIB. . . . Inscr. Murat. 1512, 6 : lapides, *rough, unheavened stone*, Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 417 : vox, *the simple voice*, unaccompanied by any instrument, Non. pp. 76 and 77 ; cf. *Ascon* ad Cic. Div. in Caecil. 17 ; inversely, *assae tibiae*,

tem, Tac. H. 2, 99 : intortis adsurgens arduus undis, Val. Fl. 3, 476 : desine viso adsurgere pulvere, Claud. Cons. Stil. 3, 3. — *Hence, with dat. or absol., to rise up to one, to rise up, out of respect*. **a.** *With dat.* : an quisquam in curiam venienti adsurrexit ? Cic. Pis. 12 : Utque viro Phoebei chorus adsurrexerit omnis, Verg. E. 6, 66 : Ruricolae Cereri teneroque adsurgite Baccho, *Ov. Am. 3, 2, 53 : honori numinis, Stat. Th. 2, 60 : cum palam esset ipsum quoque isdem et assurgere et decedere via, Suet. Tib. 31 : cum conaretur assurgere, id. Caes. 78 al. : non adsurrexisse sibi, Vulg. Esth. 5, 9 ; so with *coram* (eccl. Lat.) : coram te adsurgere nequeo, Vulg. Gen. 31, 35. — **b.** *Absol.* : neque assurgere neque salutare se dignantem, Suet. Vesp. 13 ; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 48 : et senes adsurgentes stabant, Vulg. Job. 29, 8. — *In pass. impers.* : ut majoribus natu adsurgatur, Cic. Inv. 1, 30, 48 : cum adsurrectum ei non esset, Liv. 9, 46 : ludos ineunti semper adsurgi etiam ab senatu in more est, Plin. 16, 4, 5, § 13 ; Suet. Aug. 56 : so in a zeugma : haec enim ipsa sum honorabilia . . . salutare, appeti, decedi, adsurgi, deduci, etc. (decidi and adsurgi being *impers.* here, the other verbs *pers.*), Cic. Sen. 18, 63. — *Hence, trop.*, *to give the preference to, to yield to* : sunt et Aminaeae vites . . . Timolus adsurgit quibus, *yielding the palm*, Verg. G. 2, 98. — *Poet.* : jamque adsurgentis dextra plagamque ferentis Aeneas subit micromem, i. e. dextram attolentis, Verg. A. 10, 797. — **B.** *Of inanimate things* : colles adsurgunt, *rise*, Liv. 22, 4 ; so Col. 2, 1, and Tac. A. 13, 38 : Pyramis adsurgit trecentis sexaginta tribus pedibus, Plin. 36, 12, 17, § 80 : Delos adsurgit Cynthio monte, id. 4, 12, 22, § 66. — **II.** *Transf.* **A.** *To mount up, to rise, to increase in size, swell, tower up* (poet.) : cum subito adsurgens fluctu nimbosus Orion, Verg. A. 1, 535 : adsurgens nox aurea, Val. Fl. 5, 566 : tumores oriuntur, deinde desunt, deinde rursus adsurgunt, Cels. 2, 8 : non coepit adsurgunt turbines, Verg. A. 4, 86 : terra jacet aggeribus niveis informis septemque adsurgit in ulnas, *rises seven ells high*, id. G. 3, 355 : Adsurgit ceu forte minor sub matre Cyrene Laurus, Claud. Nupt. Hon. et Mar. 244. — **B.** *Of mental objects*. **1.** *To rise* : nunc sera querelis Haud justis adsurgis, i. e. *break out in complaints*, Verg. A. 10, 95 : adsurgunt irae, id. ib. 12, 494 : in ultionem adsurgere, Flor. 3, 1, 10. — **2.** *To rise in courage, to rise* (cf. the opp. affligi) : gaudet in adversis animoque adsurgit Adrastus, Stat. Th. 10, 227. — **3.** *Of style, etc., to rise, soar* : raro adsurgit Hesiodus, Quint. 10, 1, 52 : neque comedia cothurnis adsurgit, id. 10, 2, 22 : cf. *sublimitate heroiaci carminis animus adsurgat*, id. 1, 8, 5.

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pipes not accompanied by the voice, Serv. ad Verg. G. 2. 417.

as-suspiro (ads-), āre, v. n., to sigh at something; only twice in App. M. 4, p. 155.

Assyria, ae, f., = Ἀσσυρία, a country of Asia, between Media, Mesopotamia, and Babylonia, now Kurdistan, Plin. 5, 12, 13, § 66 al. — Hence, **Assyrius**, a, um, adj., = Ἀσσυρίος, Assyrian, Verg. E. 4. 25; Luc. 6. 429; Stat. S. 3. 3. 212 al.; and **Assyrii**, ōrum, m., the Assyrians, Cic. Div. 1. 1. 1; Plin. 6. 13, 16, § 41; Vulg. Gen. 2. 14; ib. Isa. 7, 17 al. — Sometimes poetic for Median, Phrygian, Phoenician, Indian, etc.; so, puella, i. e. the Phoenician Europa, Sen. Herc. Oet. 554; venenum, i. e., Tyrian purple, Sil. 11, 41; stagnum, i. e. Lake Gennesareth, in Palestine, Just. 18, 3; ebur, i. e. Indian, Ov. Am. 2, 5, 40; malus, i. e. Medica, the citron-tree, Plin. 13, 14, § 48; cf. Voss ad Verg. G. 2. 126.

ast, conj., v. at init.

asta, ae, f., v. hasta.

Asta, ae, f., = Ἀστα, a town. **I.** In Liguria, now Asti, Plin. 3, 5, 7, § 49. — **II.** In Hispania Baetica, Liv. 39, 21; Mel. 3. 1. 4; Plin. 3, 1, 3, § 11; cf. Mann. Hisp. p. 286. — Hence, **Astensis**, e, adj., of Asta: ager, Liv. 39, 21; and **Astenses**, ium, m., the Astensians, Auct. B. Hisp. 26.

Astābōres or **-as**, ae, m., = Ἀσταβόρας, a branch of the Nile in Ethiopia, now Iwazze or Albara, Mel. 1, 9, 2; Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53 (Jan. Astobores). — In Vitruv. 8, 2. **Astābōras**; cf. Mann. Afr. I. pp. 170 and 171.

† **1. astācus**, i, m., = Ἀστακος, a kind of crab, Plin. 9, 31, 51, § 97; cf. Isid. Orig. 12, 8, 9.

† **2. Astācus**, i, m., = Ἀστακος, the father of Menalippus, who is hence called Astacides, Ov. Ib. 513; Stat. Th. 8, 725.

† **3. Astācus (-ōs)**, i, f., = Ἀστακος or Ἀστακος, a town in Bithynia, Mel. 1, 19, 4; Astacum, unde et ex eo Astacenus sinus, Plin. 5, 32, 43, § 148.

Astāpa, ae, f., a town in Hispania Baetica, now Estepa, Liv. 28, 22 and 23; cf. Mann. Hisp. 309.

Astāpē, v. Astapus.

† **astāphis**, idis, f., = Ἀσταφίς. **I.** A raisin: Uva passa, quam astaphida vocant, etc., Plin. 23, 1, 12, § 15. — **II.** Astaphis agria, v. staphis.

Astāpus, i, m., = Ἀσταπός, the name of the Nile as it flows through Ethiopia. (Nilius) medius Aethiops secat cognominata Astapus, quod illarum gentium lingua significat aquam e tenebris profluentem, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53. — Also called **Astūapes**, Plin. 5, 9, 10, § 53 fin. (in Mel. 1, 9, 2, **Astāpē**; in Vitruv. 8, 2, 6, **Astōsabas**, ae, m., = Ἀστοσάβας, Strab.; cf. Mann. Afr. I. 170; acc. to others, a river of Ethiopia falling into the Nile, now called Abat).

Astārtē, es, f., = Ἀστάρτη (Phoen. אַסְתָּרְתַּי. Gesen. Gesch. d. Hebr. Spr. 229;

Heb. אַסְתָּרְתַּי), a Syro-Phoenician goddess; acc. to Cic. N. D. 3, 23, 59, the fourth Venus; Vulg. 3 Reg. 11, 5; 11, 33.

† **astēismōs**, i, m., = Ἀστεϊσμὸς; in rhet., the more refined style of speaking, = urbanitas, Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 547 (in Charis. p. 247 P., and Diom. p. 458 P., written as Greek).

Astensis, e, adj., v. Asta.

† **aster**, eris, m., = ἄστρον. **I.** A star, Macr. Somn. Scip. 1, 14. — **II.** Esp. **A.** Aster Atticus, the Italian starwort, aster: Aster amellus, Linn.: aster ab aliquibus bubonion appellatur, Plin. 27, 5, 19, § 36; App. Herb. 60. — **B.** Aster Samius, a kind of Samian earth, whose nature and healing power are described in Plin. 35, 16, 59, § 191.

astercum, i, v. astericum.

† **1. asteria**, ae, f., = ἄστερία, a precious stone, perh. cat's-eye, Plin. 37, 9, 47, § 131. — Called in Isid. Orig. 16, 10, 3. **astērites**; in Mart. Cap. 1, p. 19. **astrites**.

† **2. Asteria**, ae, or **-ē**, es, f., = Ἀστερίων. **I.** The daughter of Potus and Phoebe, mother of the fourth Hercules: Asteria, Cic. N. D. 3, 16, 42: Asterie, Hyg. Fab. prooem. —

II. Daughter of the Titan Cœus, changed by Jupiter into a quail, and thrown into the sea: Asterie, Ov. M. 6, 108; Hyg. Fab. 53. — In the place where she was cast down—the island of Delos—arose Ortygia (quail island); hence called. **III. Asteria**, Plin. 4, 12, 22, § 66. — **IV.** An ancient name of the island of Rhodes. Plin. 5, 31, 36, § 132. — **V. Asterie**, a female proper name, Hor. C. 3, 7.

† **astēriacē**, es, f., = ἄστεριακή, a simple medicine, Cels. 5, 14.

† **astērias**, ae, m., = ἄστερίας, a kind of heron: Ardiolarum tria genera, leucon, asterias, pellos, Plin. 10, 60, 79, § 164.

† **astēricum**, i, n., = ἄστερικόν, a kind of plant, in pure Lat., urceolaris; Plin. 22, 17, 20, § 49 (Jan. astericum).

† **1. asterion**, v. n., = ἄστερίων, a species of spider, Plin. 29, 4, 27, § 86.

† **2. Asterion**, ontis, m., = Ἀστερίων, a river in Argolis. Stat. Th. 4, 122; 4, 714.

† **astēricus**, i, m., = ἄστερικος, a small star, an asterisk, as a typographical mark placed before imperfect, deficient passages of authors: *asteriscus apponitur in his, quae omissa sunt, Isid. Orig. 1, 20, 2; so Hier. in Ruin. 2, 8; Aug. Ep. ad Hier. 10, 2 al.

† **astērites**, ae, m., = ἄστερίτης. **I.** A kind of basilisk. App. Herb. 128. — **II.** = 1. asteria, q. v.

* **a-sterno** (better **adst-**), ēre, v. a., to strew upon; hence, mid. to stretch one's self, to lie stretched: adsternunturque sepulchro, they prostrate themselves upon, Ov. M. 2, 343.

† **asthmaticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀσθματικός, afflicted with shortness of breath or coughing [ἀσθμα; cf. Cels. 4, 4, 2], **asthmatic**: asthmaticis in vino (radicem altheae) bibendam dare, Plin. 20, 21, 84, § 230 (Jan. spasticis); 26, 7, 19, § 34.

† **asticus**, a, um, adj., = ἀστικός, of or pertaining to the city, city: ludi, games celebrated in the city in honor of Bacchus, Suet. Calig. 20 (al. iselastici; v. iselasticus).

† **astipulatio (adst-)**, ōnis, f. [astipulor]; lit., an assent to or agreement with; hence, **I.** An assenting to, affirming the same facts: quā de re exstat etiam Annaei Senecae adstipulatio. Plin. 29, 1, 5, § 10. — **II.** A modulation of the voice according to the sentiment: Accedit enim vis et proprietates rebus tali adstipulatione, quae nisi adstipulatio, aliud vox, aliud animus ostendat, Quint. 11, 3, 175.

† **astipulātor (adst-)**, ōris, m. [id.]. **I.** One who joins another in a stipulation, Gai. Inst. 3, 110; so id. ib. 3, 117. — Hence **II.** An assistant in a trial, in gen.: testes tot... cum adstipulatore tuo comparabuntur? Cic. Quint. 18, 5; so id. Pis. 9. — And trop., one who assents to or agrees with: illud falsum esse et Stoici dicunt et eorum adstipulator Antiochus. Cic. Ac. 2, 21, 67: vanae opinionis, Val. Max. 7, 1 fin.

* **astipulātus (adst-)**, ūs, m., = astipulatio, an assenting to, assent: Jovis adstipulatu, Plin. 7, 47, 48, § 152.

† **a-stipulor (adst-)**, Weissenb. Jan), āri, 1, v. dep. (act. **adstipulo**, āre, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1. 187 to join in a stipulation, to stipulate with. Gai. Inst. 3, 112. — Trop., to agree with one. — adsentiri: adstipulari irato consuli, Liv. 39, 5; Hellanicō adstipulatur Damastes memorans, etc., Plin. 7, 48, 49, § 154.

† **a-stituo** (better than **adst-**), ūi, ūtum, 3, v. a. [statuo], to place a person or thing somewhere (very rare, perh. only in the foll. exs.): Juben an non jubes astitui aulas? Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 66 Fleck.: reum ad lectum ejus (aegroti) astitunemus. Auct. ad Her. 3, 20 B. and K.; App. M. 9, p. 222, 1; 3, p. 130.

† **a-sto (asto)**, Fleck., Rib., B. and K.; **adsto**, Ritschl, Lachm.), stitū, no sup., 1, v. n., to stand at or near a person or thing, to stand by, stand (syn.: adstare, adsum, faveo). **I.** Lit. (very freq. and class.); constr. absol., with ad, juxta, propter, in, with abl., ante, coram, contra, supra, etc.; with dat., acc., and abl., and with local adv.: astitit illum locum, et illo, et illi, et circa illum. Prisc. p. 1181 P.: marinas propter plagas. Enn. ap. Fest. p. 309 Müll. (Sat. v. 41 Vahl.): si iste stabit, adstato simul, Plaut. Ps. 3, 2, 75: cum omnis multi-

tudo adstaret, Vulg. Lev. 9, 5; ib. Psa. 2, 2; ib. Act. 22, 20: ante ostium, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 72; so id. Men. 4, 3, 2: ante aras, Lucr. 1, 90: ante oculos astare, Verg. A. 3, 150: adstare ante Dominum, Vulg. Tob. 12, 15; ib. Luc. 1, 19: intra hmen adstare illic, Plaut. Most. 5, 1, 16: ut mihi confidenter contra adstitit! id. Capt. 3, 5, 6: Postquam ille hinc abiit, tu adstas solus! id. Ps. 1, 4, 1; so id. Bacch. 5, 2, 16; id. Stich. 3, 2, 11; id. Mil. 2, 4, 5; 2, 5, 36; id. Poen. 1, 2, 49 al.: adsta atque audi, id. Cist. 2, 3, 53; so id. Ep. 1, 1, 61; id. Most. 1, 4, 11: cum patre astans, Ter. Phorm. 4, 3, 2: cum Alexander in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset, Cic. Arch. 10, 24: in eopse adstas lapide, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 17: astat in conspectu meo, Cic. Cat. 4, 2: multis coram adstantibus, Vulg. Gen. 45, 1: adstare coram vobis, ib. Act. 4, 10: supra caput, Verg. A. 4, 702; 5, 10: nec opinanti Mors ad caput adstitit, Lucr. 3, 959: adstiterunt ad januum, Vulg. Act. 10, 17: adstiterunt juxta illos, ib. ib. 1, 10: qui campis adstiterant, Tac. A. 2, 17 Halm: tribunali, id. ib. 12, 36 fin.: mensae, Suet. Tib. 61; so Mart. 8, 56, 13: adstabo tibi, Vulg. Psa. 5, 5; ib. Act. 27, 23: aliquem adstare, Plin. Pan. 23, 2, where Keil reads *astaret*: limine divae Adstitit, Stat. Th. 9, 607. — **II.** Trop.: Certa quidem finis vitae mortalibus adstat, *avails*, Lucr. 3, 1078. — Also, to stand at one's side as counsel or aid, to assist (cf.: assisto, adsum, etc.): Amanti supparisator, hortor, adsto, admo-neo, gaudeo, Plaut. Am. 3, 4, 10: Dum adsto advocatus cuidam cognato meo, id. Cas. 3, 3, 4. — P. o. e. t. of an object still existing or remaining: astante opo barbarica, Enn. ap. Cic. Tusc. 3, 19, 44 (for this Verg. has: Priami dum regna manebant, A. 2, 22). —

III. Transf., to stand up, to stand upright (cf. ad. 1. 1.): squamis astantibus, Verg. G. 3, 545: Minerva, quae est in Parthenone adstans, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 54, where Jan reads *stans*.

Astōmi, ōrum, m., = Ἀστωμοί (without mouths), an Indian people, said to have no mouths: Astomorum gens sine ore, Plin. 7, 2, 2, § 25.

† **Astrāba**, ae, f., = Ἀστράβη, a wooden saddle, a sumpter-saddle, the title of a lost comedy attributed to Plautus; its authenticity was suspected even in ancient times; v. Geil. 11, 7; Non. p. 70; Paul. ex Fest. s. v. subsedes, p. 306 Müll.

† **Astraea**, ae, f., = Ἀστραία, the goddess of Justice, who, during the Golden Age, lived on the earth, but finally abandoned it, and returned to heaven. Ov. M. 1, 150; Juv. 6, 19; Sen. Oct. 424; cf.: Jam redit et Virgo, i. e. Astraea, Verg. E. 4, 6. — As a constellation, *Libra*; acc. to others, *Virgo*, Lucr. 9, 534; cf. Arat. Phaen. 98.

† **Astraeus**, i, m., = Ἀστραῖος, a Titan, husband of Aurora, and father of the winds, which are hence called *Astraei fratres*, Ov. M. 14, 545; cf. Caes. German. Arat. 105; Hes. Theog. 378 sq.

† **Astragalizontes**, um, m., = οἱ ἀστραγαλιζόντες, the dice-players (children), a celebrated group of statuary by Polyclethus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 55.

† **astragalus**, i, m., = Ἀστράγαλος (the ankle-bone). **I.** In arch. **A.** A little round moulding in the form of a ring, which encircles the upper part of a column, an *astragal*, Vitruv. 3, 3. — **B.** Lesbius, a sort of moulding carried to represent a string of pearls, a festoon, a stem with seeds of grain or olives, Vitruv. 4, 6. — **II.** A leguminous plant, Spanish tragacanth: Astragalus Baeticus, Linn.; Plin. 26, 8, 29, § 46.

* **astrālis**, e, adj. [astrum], relating to the stars: fata, i. e. revealed by the stars, Aug. Civ. Dei. 5, 7 fin.

* **a-strangulo (ads-)**, āre, v. a., to strangle, Min. Felix, c. 30.

† **Astrāpē**, es, f., = Ἀστραπή, The Flash of Lightning (personified), a painting by Apelles, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 96.

† **astrāpias**, ae, m., = ἀστραπίας, a precious stone, black in color, with gleams of light crossing the middle of it, Plin. 37, 11, 73, § 189.

† **astrāpōplectus**, a, um, adj., = ἀστραποπληκτός, struck by lightning: tecta, Sen. Q. N. 1, 15.

* **astreans**, antis, adj. [qs. P. a from 183

astro, āre; astrum], *gleaming like a star*, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 273 dub.

a-strepto (ads-, Halm), ēre, v. n. and a. I. In g e n., to make a noise at or to (only post-Aug.; freq. in Tac.): totum mare inungit, omnes undique scopuli adstrepunt, Sen. Hippol. 1027: adstrepbat vulgus diversis incantentis, Tac. A. 1, 18: vulgus clamore et vocibus adstrepbat, id. H. 2, 90.—As verb act. with acc.: irritis precibus surdas principis aures adstrepbant, Plin. Pan. 26, 2 (Keil. *obstrepebant*): eadem, Tac. H. 4, 49: quae pauci incipient, reliquos adstrepere, id. A. 2, 12.—II. Esp. *alicui adstrepere*, like acclamo, to shout applause to, to applaud, *huzzas*: adstrepbat huius alacore vulgus, Tac. A. 11, 17: haec atque talia dicenti adstrepere vulgus, id. ib. 12, 34.

astrictē (ads-), adv., v. astringo, P. a. *fin.*

astrictiō (ads-), ōnis, f. [astringo]. I. A power of contracting, *astringency*: herba gustus amari cum astrictione, Plin. 27, 10, 59, § 83.—II. The act of sharpening, Cod. Th. 1, 4, 3.

astrictōrius (ads-), a, um, adj. [id.], *binding, astringent*: folia (paliuri) adstrictoriam vim habent, Plin. 24, 13, 71, § 115.

astrictus (ads-), a, um, v. astringo, P. a.

† **astricus, a, um, adj.**, = ἀστρικός, pertaining to the stars: caeli choreae, Varr. ap. Non. p. 451, 11.

* **a-strido (ads-), ēre, v. n.**, to hiss at: longe Ora reducentem premit adstridentibus hydri, Stat. Th. 11, 494.

astrifer, fēra, fērum, adj. [astrum-fero]. I. Starry (poet. and post-Aug.): axes, Stat. Th. 8, 83: umbrae, Val. Fl. 6, 752.—II. Placed among the stars, Mart. 8, 28.

* **astrifico, āre, v. a.** [astrum-facio], to produce or make stars: Archimedea astrificante manu, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 191.

astrificus, a, um, adj. [id.], *star-producing*: astrificis caelum scandeat habentis nox, Mart. Cap. 2 *init.*

astriger, gēra, gērum, adj. [astrum-gero], *starry* (poet. and post-Aug.): axes, Stat. Th. 10, 828: so Claud. B. Get. 245.

* **astrilōquus, a, um, adj.** [astrum-loquor], *talking of the stars*: puella, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 273.

* **astrilūcus, a, um, adj.** [astrum-luceo], *shining or gleaming like stars*: divi, Mart. Cap. 9 *init.*

a-stringo (ads-, Ritschl, Baiter, Halm, Jahn, Keil; as-, Fleck, Merk, Kayser), inxi, ictum, 3, v. a., to draw close, to draw, bind, or tie together, to bind, to tighten, contract (syn.: constringo, stringo, alligo, obligo, vincio). I. Lit.: (bunc) adstringite ad columnam fortiter, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 25: ad statuum astrictus est, Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 42: manus, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 9: vinculorum, id est aptissimum. . . quod ex se atque de his, quae adstringit quum maxime, unum efficit, Cic. Tim. 4 *fin.*: astrigit vincula motu, Ov. M. 11, 75: laqueos, Sen. Ira. 3, 16: artius atque hederā procerā adstringitur illex, *is twined around with ivy*, Hor. Epod. 15, 5: adstringi funibus, Vulg. Ezech. 27, 24: aliquem adstringere loris, ib. Act. 22, 25: pavidum in jus Cervicē adstrictā dominum trahat, *with a halter round his neck*, Juv. 10, 88 (Jahn, *obstrictā*): aspice. . . Quam non adstricto percurrat pulpita socco, *not drawn close, loose*; poet. for *a negligent style of writing*, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 174: Ipse rotam adstringit multo sufflamine consul. *checks*, Juv. 8, 148: balteus haud fluxus gemmis adstrinxit amictus, Luc. 2, 362: frontem, to contract, *knit*, Mart. 11, 40; Sen. Ep. 106: labra porriguntur et sciunduntur et adstringuntur, Quint. 11, 3, 81: frondem ferro, *to cut off, clip*, Col. 5, 6, 17 al.; so, alvum, to make *cosine* (opp. *solvere*, q. v.), Cels. 1, 3, 2, 30.—Of the contraction produced by cold: nivibus quoque molle rotatis astrigit corpus, Ov. M. 9, 222; so id. Tr. 3, 4, 48; id. P. 3, 3, 26: ventis glacies astricta pendit, id. M. 1, 120: Sic stat iners Scythicas adstringens Eosporus undas, Luc. 5, 436: vis frigidis (corpora) ita adstringebat, Curt. 7, 3, 13; 8, 4, 6.—Hence, also, to make *colder*, to cool, refresh: ex quo (puteo) possis rursus adstringere, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 25: corpus astringes brevi Salone, Mart.

1, 49, 11 (acc. to Varr. in a pass. sense in the perf., adstrinxi for adstrictus sum, Varr. L. L. Fragm. ap. Gell. 2, 25, 7).—Of colors, to *deadens*: ita permixtis viribus alterum altero excitatur aut adstringitur, Plin. 9, 38, 62, § 134 (diff. from alligare, which precedes; v. alligo, i. B.).—Also of an astringent, harsh taste: radix gustu adstringit, Plin. 27, 10, 60, § 85.—II. Trop., to draw together, draw closer, circumscribe; to bind, put under obligation, oblige, necessitate: ubi adfinitatem inter nos nostram adstrinxeris, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 73: vellem. suscepisses juvenem regendum; pater enim nimis indulgens, quicquid ego adstrinxi, relaxat, Cic. Att. 10, 6; so, mores disciplinae severitate, Quint. 2, 2, 4 Spald.: ad adstringendam fidem, Cic. Off. 3, 31, 111: hac lege tibi meam astringo fidem, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 22: quo (jure Jurando) se cuncti astrinxerant, Suet. Caes. 84: hujus tanti officii servitute astringebam testimonio sempiterno, to confirm, secure, Cic. Planc. 30 *fin.* Wund.: religione devinctum astrictumque, id. Verr. 2, 4, 42: disciplina astricta legibus, id. Brut. 10, 40: id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 3: lege et quaestione, id. Clu. 155: suis conditionibus, id. Quinct. 5: auditor nullā ejus modi adstrictus necessitate, id. N. D. 1, 7, 17: orationem numeris astringere, id. de Or. 3, 44, 173 et saep.: adstringi sacris, to be bound to maintain, id. Leg. 2, 19: inops regio, quae parsimonia astringet milites, Liv. 39, 1: ad temperantiam, Plin. Ep. 7, 1: ad servitute juris, Quint. 2, 16, 9: illa servitute ad certa se verba adstringendi, id. 7, 3, 16: milites ad certam stipendiorum formulam, Suet. Aug. 49; id. Tib. 18: me astringam verbis in sacra jura tuis, Ov. H. 16, 320; 20, 28: magno scelere se astringet, Cic. Phil. 4, 4, 9; id. Sest. 50 *fin.*; so id. Sull. 29, 82; perh. also id. Pis. 39 *fin.*; instead of this *abl.* of class. Latin, we sometimes find in comedy apparently the *gen.*: et ipsum sese et illum furti adstringeret, *made guilty of, charged himself with*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 34: Homo furti sese adstringet, id. Poen. 3, 4, 27 (cf.: Audin tu? hic furti se adligat, Ter. Eun. 4, 7, 39; Draeger, Hist. Synt. I. § 209, regards this as a vulgar extension of the use of the *gen.* with verbs of accusing, convicting, etc., but Klotz, s. v. astringo, regards it as really an old dative, furti furti; cf. quōi cui).—Of reasoning or discourse, to compress, abridge, bring into short compass: Stoici breviter adstringere solent argumenta, Cic. Tusc. 3, 6, 13 (cf. id. ib. 3, 10, 22: Haec sic dicuntur a Stoicis, concludunturque contortius); id. Fat. 14, 32: premere tumentia, luxuriantia adstringere, Quint. 10, 4, 1 Frotzsch., Halm.—Hence,

astrictus (ads-), a, um, P. a., drawn together, tight, narrow, close. A. Lit.: limen astrictum, shut, Ov. Am. 3, 1, 50: alvus fusiur astrictor, Cels. 1, 3: corpus astrictum, i. e. alvus dura, id. 3, 6: genus morbi astrictum, *costiveness*, id. I praef.: gustu adstricto, of a harsh, astringent taste, Plin. 27, 12, 96, § 121.—B. Trop. 1. *Sparing, parsimonious, covetous* (not before the Aug. per.): astrictus pater, Prop. 3, 17, 18: adstricti moris auctor, Tac. A. 3, 55: parsimonia, Just. 44, 2.—2. Of discourse, compact, brief, concise, short (opp. remissus): dialectica quasi contracta et astricta eloquentia putanda est, Cic. Brut. 90, 309: verborum astricta comprehensio, id. ib. 95, 327: est enim finitimus oratori poeta, numeris astrictor paulo, id. de Or. 1, 16, 70; 1, 16, 60.—Sup. not used.—Adv.: **astrictē (ads-), concisely, briefly** (only of discourse): astricte numerosa oratio, Cic. de Or. 3, 48, 184.—Comp.: astrictius dicere, Sen. Ep. 8 *fin.*, and Plin. Ep. 1, 20, 20: scribere, id. ib. 3, 18, 10: ille concludit adstrictius, hic latius, Quint. 10, 1, 106.—Sup. not used.

† **astrion, ii, n.** [ἀσθίον], a crystalline precious stone, found in India, considered by some a kind of sapphire, by others as our *adularia*, Plin. 37, 9, 48, § 132; Isid. Orig. 16, 13, 7.

* **astri-sonus, a, um, adj.** [astrum-sono], *sounding with the stars*: Juppiter, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 308.

astrites, v. 1. astra.

Astroarchē, es, f., = Ἀστροάρχη, the star-queen, a Phœnician goddess, Mart. Cap. 8, p. 273.

† **astrōbōlōs, i, f.** [ἀσθίον-βόλλω], a precious stone; acc. to some, a species of

onyx; acc. to others, *chalcodon*, Plin. 37, 9, 50, § 133.

† **astrōites, ae, m.**, = ἀστροίτης, an unknown precious stone of magical power, Plin. 37, 9, 49, § 133.

† **astrōlogia, ae, f.**, = ἀστρολογία, knowledge of the stars, astrology (poem. for the later astronomia, while astrologia was used to designate astrology exclusively first in late Lat., Hier. adv. Pelag. 1, 8; cf. Isid. Orig. 8, 9), Cic. Div. 2, 42, 87 sqq.; id. de Or. 1, 16, 69; id. Off. 1, 6, 19: astrologiam Atlas Libyae filius, ut alii Aegyptii, ut alii Assyrii invenerunt, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 203; also a work upon astronomy: occasum matutinum vergiliarum Hesiodus, nam hujus quoque nomine exstat astrologia, tradidit fieri, id. 18, 25, 57, § 213.

† **astrōlōgus, i, m.**, = ἀστρολόγος. I. An astronomer (class. for the later astronomus; v. the preced. art.), Varr. R. R. 2, 1, 7, 2, 3, 7; Cic. Div. 2, 42, 87; and in a pun: (Verres) novus astrologus, qui non tam caeli rationem quam caelati argenti duceret, etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 52.—II. A star-interpret, astrologer: Astrologorum signa in caelo quaesit, observat, Enn. Trag. Hel. p. 42 Rib.; Cic. Div. 1, 58, 132; 1, 6, 12; 1, 39, 85; id. Fam. 6, 6; Juv. 6, 554; Suet. Ner. 36.

† **astrōnōmia, ae, f.**, = ἀστρονομία, knowledge of the stars, astronomy (for the earlier astrologia, q. v.), Sen. Ep. 95; Petr. 88, 7; Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 4; Aug. Civ. Dei, 18, 39.

† **astrōnōmicus, a, um, adj.**, = ἀστρονομικός, astronomical: Astrōnōmica, ōrum, n., the title of an unfinished poem by Manilius, and of a treatise by Hyginus.

† **astrōnōmus, i, m.**, = ἀστρονόμος, an astronomer (for the earlier astrologus, q. v.), Firm. Math. 5, 13.

† **astrosus, i** [astrum], born under an evil star, ill-starred, Isid. Orig. 10, 13.

astructio (ads-), ōnis, f. [astruo] (only in Capella). I. An accumulation of proof, Mart. Cap. 5, p. 149.—II. A putting together, composition, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 314.

* **astructor (ads-), ōris, m.** [id.], one who adduces proof, Venant. de Vita Mart. 2 *fin.*

† **astrum, i, n.** [perh. ἀστρον borrowed; cf. ἀσθίον; Sanscr. staras (plur.); Engl. star; Germ. Stern; Goth. starnno; and stella; Kuhn compares; Sanscr. star, Lat. sterno, Gr. στρώνω, Engl. strew, the stars being so called as strewn over the vault of heaven, as in Hor. S. 1, 5, 10], a star, a constellation (poet. or in more elevated prose). I. Lit. Verg. E. 9, 47; id. A. 4, 352; 5, 838; 8, 590; Ov. M. 1, 73; 11, 309; Hor. C. 3, 21, 24; 3, 27, 31; id. Epod. 16, 61; id. Ep. 2, 2, 187; Prop. 2, 32, 50; 3, 16, 15; Mart. 8, 21 al.; Cic. Rep. 6, 22, 24; id. N. D. 2, 46, 118; id. Tusc. 1, 25, 62; id. Tim. 12.—In Vulg. only plur.: astra caeli, Deut. 4, 10; 10, 22; 28, 62: donec egrediantur astra, 2 Esdr. 4, 21: astra matutina, Job, 38, 7.—II. Trop.

A. For height: turris educta sub astra, Verg. A. 2, 460: Ter spumam elisam et rantia vidimus astra, id. ib. 3, 567: Mons ibi verticibus petit arduus astra duobus, Ov. M. 1, 316: super astra Dei exaltabo solium meum, Vulg. Isa. 14, 13 al.—**B.** Heaven, and the immortality of the glory connected with it: sic itur ad astra, Verg. A. 9, 641: aliquem inferre astra, Ov. M. 9, 272; 15, 846: Daphnimque tuum tollemus ad astra; Daphnum ad astra feremus, Verg. E. 5, 52: educere in astra, Hor. C. 4, 2, 23: absentem rusticus urbem Tollit ad astra, praises to the skies, id. S. 2, 7, 29 al.: Hortulus nostras laudes in astra sustulit, extolled to the skies, Cic. Att. 2, 25, 1 (cf. the opp.: dedere ex astris, i. e. summam gloriam perdere, id. ib. 2, 21, 4).

a-struo (ads-, Merk., Halm, Dinter), struxi, structum, 3, v. a., to build near or in addition to a thing, to add (mostly in prose and post-Aug.; never in Cic.). I. Lit.: cum veteri adstruitur recens addidit, Col. 1, 5 *fin.*: utriusque (villae) quae desunt, Plin. Ep. 9, 7 *fin.*: sicut ante secunda fortuna tot victorias adstruxerat; ita nunc adversa destruens quae cumularat, Just. 23, 3: medicamentum adstrue, Scrib. Comp. 227.—II. In g e n. **A.** To add to: adstrue formae, Ov. A. A. 2, 119: victus ab

eo Pharnaces vix quicquam gloriae ejus adstruxit, Vell. 2, 55: aliquid magnificentiae, Plin. 9, 35, 58, § 119; so, dignitati, Plin. Ep. 3, 2, 5: fama, id. ib. 4, 17, 7: felicitati, id. Pan. 74, 2: alicui laudem, id. ib. 46, 8: alicui nobilitatem ac decus, Tac. H. 1, 78: consulari ac triumphalibus ornamentis praedito quid aliud adstruere fortuna poterat? id. Agr. 44: adstruit auditis... pavor, Sil. 4, 8: ut quae Neroni falsus adstruit scriptor, *ascribes, impules*, Mart. 3, 20: ut Livium quoque primum actati adstruas, i.e. annumeres, Vell. 1, 17. — **B.** To furnish with something (syn. instru): contignationem laterculo adstruerunt, *covered, fastened*, Caes. B. C. 2, 9. — Trop.: aliquid falsis criminibus, i.e. to charge, Curt. 10, 1.

astu The signifi. *affirmare*, which Agroet. p. 228 P., and Beda, p. 2334 P. give, is found in no Lat. author; for in Plin. 12, 18, 41, § 83, instead of *adstruerunt*, it is better to read *adseverant*; v. Sillig ad h. l.; so also Jan.

† **astu** (**asty**, Vitr. 8, 3; 7 praef.), *n.*, indecl., = *ἄστυ*, a city, esp. Athens (as urbs κατ' ἐξοχὴν for Rome): omnes qui arcem astuque accollunt cives, Att. ap. Non. p. 4, 330: An in astu venit? Ter. Eun. 5, 17: demigrare ex agris et in astu, Cic. Leg. 2, 2, 5; Nep. Them. 4, 1; id. Alcib. 6, 4.

astula, *v. assula*.
a-stupéo (**ads-**, Merk.), *cre, v. n.*, to be amazed at or on account of, to be astonished at (rare, and mostly poet.; perh. not before the Aug. per.): Adstupet ipse sibi, Ov. M. 3, 418: Cui fida manus proeresque soerique Adstupet oranti, Stat. Th. 3, 406: divitiis, Sen. Tranq. Vit. 1, 8; Sid. Ep. 5, 5. — Of inanimate things: nemus adstupet, Stat. Th. 2, 13.

1. astur, *üris, m.*, a species of hawk, Firm. Math. 5, 7 fin.

2. Astur, *üris, adj. m.*, of or belonging to the province of Asturia, in Hispania Tarraconensis, *Asturian*: equus, Mart. 14, 199; v. Asturco: exercitus, Sil. 1, 252. — *Subst. m.*, an Asturian: belliger Astur, Sil. 12, 748: regio Asturum, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 111: conventus Asturum, id. 3, 3, 4, § 18: Cantabri et Astures validissimas gentes, Flor. 4, 12, 46 and 54.

Astura, *ae, m.*, = *Ἀστυρα*. **I.** A river in Asturia, now *Estia*, Flor. 4, 12, 54. — **II.** A river (and *f.*, an island and town) in Latium, near which Cicero had a villa, Cic. Att. 12, 40; id. Fam. 6, 19; Liv. 8, 13; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 57; cf. Mann. Ital. i. p. 620.

Asturco, *önis, m.* [Astur], an Asturian horse, an ambler, distinguished for the beautiful motion of its limbs (cf. the epigram, Mart. 14, 199, and Sil. 3, 336), Auct. ad Her. 4, 50; Sen. Ep. 81: Equini generis, hi sunt quos thieldones vocamus, minore forma appellatos Asturcones, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166; Veg. 2, 28, 37. — Transf. to other horses possessing similar qualities: Asturco Macedonius, Petr. 86.

Asturia, *ae, f.* **I.** A province in Hispania Tarraconensis, Plin. 4, 20, 34, § 112; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 353 sq. — Hence, **Asturicus**, *a, um, adj.*, Asturian: gens, Plin. 8, 42, 67, § 166; so Sil. 16, 584. — **II.** *Subst. f.*, **Asturica**, *ae, f.*, the capital of Asturia, on the river Astura, now *Astoria*: Asturica urbs magna, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 28; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 355.

1. astus, *a, um, adj.*, *v. astutus*.
2. astus, *üs, m.* [Curtius suggests the Sanscr. *aksh* = to reach, hit, and *śvic*, swift; and Vanicek, *ascia* and *ἀξία*, with the idea of sharpness; others *ἀστέω*, to practise], *adroitness, dexterity*; hence, in malam partem, *craft, cunning* (as a single act, while *astutia* designates cunning as a habit; until the post-Aug. period found only in the *abl.*, *astu*, as an *adv.*; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 5 Müll. and Prisc. p. 1012 P.): Satin astu et fallendo callet? Att. Trag. Rel. p. 197 Rib.: Nisi ut astu ingenium linguâ laudem et dictis lactem lenibus, id. ib. p. 189: nam doli non doli sunt, nisi astu colas, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 30: Sed ut astu sum adgressus ad eas? id. Poen. 5, 4, 53; id. Trin. 4, 2, 123; id. Ep. 4, 1, 19; id. Poen. prol. 111: astu providere, Ter. And. 1, 3, 3: astu rem tractare, id. Eun. 5, 4, 2: Consilio versare dolos ingressus et astu, Incipit haec, Verg. A. 11, 704: ille astu subit, id. ib. 10, 522: aliquid

astu adgredi, Tac. A. 2, 64: astus belli, Sil. 16, 32: libertae, Tac. A. 14, 2: oratio, quae astu caret, pondero modo et impulsu proeliatur, Quint. 9, 1, 20. — In *plur.*: astus hostium in perniciem ipsis vertebat, Tac. A. 2, 20: praeveniens inimicorum astus, id. ib. 6, 44; 12, 45; Petr. 97: Ulixes necit pectore astus callidos, Sen. Troad. 527: nunc advoca astus, anime, nunc fraudes, dolos, id. ib. 618: ad insidiarum astus, Gell. 11, 18, 17.

Astusapes, *v. Astapus*.

astüte, *adv.*, *v. astutus fin.*

astütia, *ae, f.* [astutus], the quality of being astutus, orig. (like acumen, dolus, etc.) *dexterity, adroitness*, and also (eccl. Lat.) *understanding, wisdom*: Quibus (feris) abest ad praecavendum intellegendi astütia, Pac. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 31 (Trag. Rel. p. 122 Rib.): ut detur parvulus astütia, Vulg. Prov. 1, 4: intellegite parvuli, astütiam, id. ib. 8, 5. — But very early used in a bad sense, *cunning, slyness, subtlety, craft* as a habit (most freq. in ante-class. and Cicero. Lat.; afterwards supplanted by *astus*, *q. v.*): est nobis spes in hac astütia, Plaut. Capt. 2, 1, 53: nec copias [Me expediendi], nisi si astütiam aliquam corde machinor, id. ib. 3, 3, 15 Fleck.; 3, 4, 7; id. Ep. 3, 2, 27; id. Mil. 2, 2, 82: nunc opus est tua Mihi ad hanc rem exproptia malitia atque astütia, Ter. And. 4, 3, 8; id. Heaut. 4, 3, 32: quod si aut confidens astütia aut callida esset audacia, vix ullo obsisti modo posset, Cic. Clu. 65, 183: quae tamen non astütia quadam, sed aliqua potius sapientia secutus sum, id. Fam. 3, 10, 9: qui (Deus) adprehendit sapientes in astütia eorum, Vulg. Job, 5, 13; ib. 1 Cor. 3, 19; ib. Ephes. 4, 14. — Also *plur.*: in regionem astütiarum inearum te induco, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 78; so id. Ep. 3, 2, 39; Hem astütias, Ter. And. 3, 4, 25 Don.: aliter leges, aliter philosophi tollunt astütias, Cic. Off. 3, 17, 68; 3, 17, 61.

* **astütulus**, *a, um, adj. dim.* [id.], somewhat *sly* or *cunning*: anus, App. M. 6, p. 184, 29.

astütus, *a, um, adj.* [a lengthened form of the ante-class. *astus*, like *versutus* from *versus*, cinctus from *cinctus*; and *astus* itself has the form of a *P. a, q. v. int.*], *shrewd, sagacious, expert*; or (more freq. cf. *astutia*) in mal. part., *sly, cunning, artful, designing*, etc. * **I.** Ante-class. form **astus**, *a, um*: asta lingua, Att. ap. Non. p. 1, 54. — **II.** Class. form **astütus**: malus, callidus, astütus admodum, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 112: Causam dicere adversus astütos, audacis viros, valentes virgatores, id. As. 3, 2, 19: non tam astütus, neque ita perspicax, Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 1: verum ego numquam adeo astütus fui, Quin. etc., id. Ad. 2, 2, 13 ratio, Cic. Verr. 1, 11 fin.: nihil astütum, id. Or. 19, 64: hoc celandi genus est hominis non aperti, non simplicis, non ingenui; versuti potius, obscuri, astüti, fallacis, id. Off. 3, 13, 57: astüti Getae, Prop. 5, 5, 44: Parthorum astütiae tela remissa fugac, id. 4, 8, 54: ut est astuta et ingeniosa sollertia, Plin. 36, 26, 66, § 192, where Jan. omits *astütia et*: gens non astuta, nec callida, Tac. G. 22 et saep.: pro bene sano Ac non incauto fictum astütumque vocamus, Hor. S. 1, 3, 62: homo sagax et astütus, Mart. 12, 88, 4: Est vir astütus multorum eruditor, Vulg. Eccl. 37, 21: vulpes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 186: consilium, Gell. 5, 10 al. — As *subst.* (eccl. Lat.): Astütus omnia agit cum consilio, Vulg. Prov. 13, 16; ib. Eccl. 18, 28. — *Comp.*: fallacia astütior, Plaut. Cas. 5, 1, 7: si qui me astütioem fugit (followed by callidius), Cic. Fam. 3, 8, 6: qui custodit increpationes, astütior fiet, Vulg. Prov. 15, 5. — * *Sup.*: astütissimus adversarius, Aug. Serm. 17: astütissima calliditas, id. Civ. De. 21, 6. — *Adv.*: **astüté**, *craftily, cunningly*: astüte commisceri aliquid, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 96: docte atque astüte captare, id. Most. 5, 1, 21: consulte, docte atque astüte cavere, id. Rud. 4, 7, 14: Astüte, *shrewdly* done, Ter. And. 1, 2, 12: astüte labefactare aliquid, id. Eun. 3, 3, 3: satis astüte adgredi aliquid, id. Phorm. 5, 8, 75: astüte reticere aliquid, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2, 1: astüte nihil agere, Matus ap. Cic. Fam. 11, 28, 3. — *Comp.*: astütus ponere aliquid, Varr. L. L. 9, 1 Müll. — *Sup.*: astütissime componere aliquid, Gell. 18, 4: astütissime excogitare, Lact. 1, 22: astütissime fingi, Aug. Civ. Dei, 19, 5.

asty, *v. astu*.

Astyages, *is, m.*, = *Ἀστυάγης*. **I.** King of Media, father of Mandane, and grandfather of Cyrus, by whom he was deprived of his throne, Just. 1, 4 sq. — **II.** An enemy of Perseus, changed by him to stone by means of Medusa's head, Ov. M. 5, 203.

Astyanax, *actis, m.*, = *Ἀστυνάξ* (Aoc. Gr. Asyanacta, Verg. A. 2, 457). **I.** Son of Hector and Andromache; at the destruction of Troy he was thrown from a tower by Ulysses, Verg. A. 2, 457; Ov. M. 13, 415. — **II.** A tragic actor in the time of Cicero, Cic. Att. 4, 15, 6.

astyus, *v. asticus*.

Astylos, *i, m.*, = *Ἀστυλος*, a centaur and soothsayer, who endeavored to dissuade the other centaurs from the war with the Lapithae, Ov. M. 12, 308 (called by Hes. Scut. Herc. 185, *Ἄσβηλος*).

Astypalaea, *ae, f.*, = *Ἀστυπάλαια*. **I.** One of the Sporades, an island near Crete, now *Stampalia*, Mel. 2, 7, 13; Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 71; Ov. A. A. 2, 82. — **II.** Deriv.

A. Astypalaeenses, *ium, m.*, the inhabitants of Astypalaea, Cic. N. D. 3, 18, 45.

B. Astypalaeicus, *a, um, adj.*, *Astypalaeian*: cochleae, Plin. 30, 4, 11, § 32; 30, 6, 15, § 45; 30, 14, 43, § 127. — **C. Astypalaeius**, *a, um, adj.*; a poet. form for the preced., Ov. M. 7, 461.

Astyra, *ae, or Astyre*, *ës, f.*, a city of Mysia Major, not far from Adramyttium, Mel. 1, 18, 2; Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122.

† **astytis**, *idis, f.*, = *ἄστυτις*, a kind of lettuce, Plin. 19, 8, 38, § 127.

Asum, *i, n.*, a town in Crete, Plin. 4, 12, 20, § 59.

† **asylla**, *ae, f.*, = *ἄσυλλα*, a plant; otherwise called *ferus oculus*, Plin. 25, 13, 92, § 145.

† **asylum**, *i, n.*, = *ἀσύλον*, a place of refuge, a sanctuary, an asylum: servus, qui in illud asylum confugisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 33: Romulus asylum aperit, Liv. 1, 8: Iunonis asylum, id. ib. 2, 761: asyla statuere, Tac. A. 3, 60: lucus asyli, id. H. 3, 71; Gell. 6, 2 fin.: de asylo procedere, *Vulg. 2 Macc. 4, 34 al.

† **asymbōlos** (**äs-um**, Fleck.), *a, um, adj.*, = *ἀσύνβολος*, that contributes nothing to an entertainment, *scot-free* (in pure Lat., *immutuis*, Hor. C. 4, 12, 23): Tene asymbolum venire unctum atque lactum e balneis, Ter. Phorm. 2, 2, 25; cf. Gell. 6, 13 (opp.: *symbolum dare*, Ter. And. 1, 1, 61).

† **asynōdētōn**, *i, n.*, = *ἀσυνόδοτον*, a rhetorical figure by which the connecting particle is omitted (in pure Lat., *dissolutio*), e. g. Veni, vidi, vici; cf. Diom. p. 440 P. — *Adj.*: **asynōdētus**, *a, um*, in astronomy, of stars, standing without any connection with, or reference to, a constellation: Mercurius, Sid. Ep. 8, 11.

at or **ast**, *conj.* [Curtius connects the Sanscr. *ati*, ultra, nimis, the Gr. *ἐτα*, the Lat. *et*, and *at* in *atavus*; Vanicek connects with these *at*, *atque*, and *atqui*. Thus the original idea of *addition* is prominent in *ἐτα*, *et*, and *atque*; and the idea of *opposition* in *at* and *atqui*, which agree with *ἀτ-ἀρ* in meaning as well as in form. After the same analogy, the Gr. *πλεον*, more, has become *πλην*, but; and the Lat. *magis* has passed into the same meaning in the Fr. *mais* and the Ital. *ma*. The confusion in MSS. between *at*, *ac*, and *et*, and between *atque* and *atqui*, was prob. caused as much by their connection in idea as in form] (it was sometimes, for the sake of euphony, written *ad*; cf. Quint. 12, 10; 12, 32; 1, 7, 5; Charis. p. 203 P., where, instead of *ad* conjunctionem esse, *ad* vero praepositionem esse, the reading should be, *ad* conjunctionem esse, *at* vero praepositionem. Fr.; v. the pass. in its connection; cf. also Vel. Long. p. 2230 P.; Cassiod. p. 2287 P.; Mar. Vict. p. 2454 P.). The form *ast* is found in the old laws; it occurs often in Trag. Rel., but never in Com. Rel. nor in Lucil.: *at* is found in Plautus about 280 times, and *ast* about 10 times; in Ter. at about 100 times, and *ast* once; in Hor. at 60 times, *ast* 3 times; in Verg. at 168 times, *ast* 16; in Juv. at 17 times, *ast* 7; Catull. Tibull. and Prop. use only *at*, and Pers. (Jahn) only *ast*; in prose, Cic. uses

ast in his epistles. It joins to a previous thought a new one, either antithetical or simply different, and especially an objection; while *sed* denotes a direct opposition; and *autem* marks a transition, and denotes at once a connection and an opposition). **I.** In adding a diff., but not entirely opp. thought, a qualification, restriction, etc., *moreover, but, yet*; sometimes an emphasized (but never merely copulative) *and*. **A.** In g. ed.: SET PARENTEM DIVEIS VERBERIT AST OLE PLOASSIT PYER DIVEIS PARENTOM SACER ESTO, *if the son strike his father, and the father complain, let the son, etc.*, Lex Serv. Tullii ap. Fest. s. v. plorare, p. 290 Müll. : Fragn. XII. Tab. ap. Cic. Leg. 2, 24: Philosophari est mihi necesse, at paucis, *but only in a few words*, Enn., Trag. Rel. p. 65 Rib. : DIVOS ET EOS QUI CAELESTES, SEMPER HANTU COLVXTO. . . AST OLLA PROPTER QVAE etc., Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 19; 3, 4, 11; hinc Remus auspicio se devovet atque secundam Solis avem servat. At Romulus pulcher in alto Quae sit Aventino, Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 83 Vahl.); Plaut. Capt. 5, 4, 22: si ego hic peribo, ast ille, ut dixit, non redit, id. ib. 3, 5, 25: paret Amor dictis carae genetricis. At Venus Aescaniam placidam per membra quietem Inrigat, Verg. A. 1, 691 (Aeneas) linem dedit ore loquendi. At Phoebus nondum patiens, immanis in antro Bacchatur vates, id. ib. 6, 77; 11, 709 sq.: quo (odore) totum nati corpus perduxit; at illi Dulcis compositis spiravit crinibus aura, id. G. 4, 416; so id. ib. 4, 460; 4, 513; id. A. 3, 259; 3, 675; 7, 61; 8, 241; 9, 793; Prop. 4, 4, 15; 4, 7, 11; Luc. 3, 664; 4, 36 al.—Also in prose (chiefly post-Aug.): una (navis) cum Nasidianis profugit; at ex reliquis una praemissa Massiliam, etc., Caes. B. C. 2, 7: ubi fides sunt, in unum omnia miscentur. At pastilli haec ratio est, etc., Cels. 5, 17; 6, 18: quamquam insidert urbem proprius miles, tres urbanae novem praetoriae cohortes Etruriae ferme Umbraeque delectae aut veteri Latio et colonis antiquitus Romanis. At apud idonea provinciarum sociae trimeres etc., Tac. A. 4, 5; 4, 6: negavit alia se conditione adiecturum, quam si pateret scribi albo, extortum sibi a matre. At illa commota etc., Suet. Tib. 51; id. Calig. 15; 44; id. Vesp. 5; id. Dom. 4; id. Galb. 7 al.—In the enumeration of particulars: Cum alio cantat, at tamen alii suo dat digito litteras, Naev., Com. Rel. p. 20 Rib.: dant alios aliae (silvae) fetus: dant utile lignum Navigis pinos. . . At myrtus validis hastilibus et bona bello Cornus, Verg. G. 2, 447: Nam neque tum stellis acies obtusa videtur. . . At nebulae magis etc., id. ib. 1, 401; 3, 87; id. A. 7, 691: Hic alta Sicyone, ast hic Amydone relicta, Hic Andro, etc., Juv. 3, 69.—The Vulg. often uses at as a mere continuative, where even et or atque might stand: seiscitabar ab his ubi Christus nasceretur. At illi dixerunt ei: In etc., Matt. 2, 5; 4, 20; 8, 32; 14, 29; 15, 34 et persae.—In transition, **B.** Esp. **1.** To a new narration, like the Gr. *de*; so the commencement of the fourth book of the *Aeneid*: At regina gravi jam dudum saucia cura, etc. (the third book closes with the narrative of *Aeneas*); so the beginning of the third book of the *Thebaid* of Statius: At non Aoniae moderator perfidus aulae, etc.; Verg. A. 4, 504; 5, 35; 5, 545; 5, 700; 5, 779; 6, 679; 7, 5; 8, 370; 8, 608; 9, 503; 10, 689; 11, 597; 12, 134 et saep.—Also in the post-Aug. hist., and other prose writers; so after speaking of the Ubii etc., Tac. says: At in Chaucis coeptavere seditionem praesidium agitant etc., A. 1, 38; so ib. 4, 13; 12, 62; 14, 23 et saep.—**2.** To a wonderful, terrible, unexpected, or exciting occurrence or circumstance: clamores simul horrendos ad sidera tollit, etc. . . At gemini lapsu delubra ad summa dracones Effugiunt, Verg. A. 2, 225; 3, 225: Lacte madens illic suberat Pan illicis umbrae, Et facta agresti ligna faleae Pales etc. At qua Velabri regio patet etc., Tib. 2, 5, 33; Verg. G. 4, 471: consurgit Turnus in ense et ferit. Exclamant Troes tripodique Latini, Arctaeque amborum aedae. At perfidus ensis Frangitur in medio, id. A. 12, 731; 10, 763: adusque Supremum tempus, ne se pentra victus Opprimeret metuebat. At hunc liberta securi divisit medium, Hor. S. 1, 1, 99: Magnus quanto mucrone minatur Noctibus hibernis et si-

dera terret Orion. At sonipes habitus etc., Stat. S. 1, 1, 46.—**3.** To a passionate appeal, etc., in which case the antecedent clause is not expressed, but must be considered as existing in the mind of the speaker; cf. in Gr. *καὶ ὅτι*, *ὅτι* *δε*. **4.** In passing to an interrogation, exhortation, request: At, scelestae, viden ut ne id quidem me dignum esse existimat? Plaut. As. 1, 2, 23; id. Aul. 1, 1, 8: At qui nimbos tristis inuocat? Lucil. 15, 21 Müll.: *Me*. Sauream non novi. *Lt.* At nosce sano, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 58: *Cu.* Non adest. *Ps.* At tu cita, id. Ps. 1, 1, 30: satis habeo, at quaeos hercle etiam vide, id. Merc. 5, 4, 53 (Ritschl. *sat habeo*. *Sed*): at unum hoc quaeos. . . *Ut*, etc., id. Capt. 3, 5, 89: at tu, qui laetus rides mala nostra caveto Mox tibi, Tib. 1, 2, 87: Hunc ut Peleus vidit, At inferias Juvonum gratissime Crantor. Accipe, ait, Ov. M. 12, 367: at tu, nauta, vagae parce malignus arenae Ossibus et capiti inhumato Particulam dare, Hor. C. 1, 28, 23.—In prose: at vide quid succenseat, Cic. Fam. 7, 24: itaque pulsus ego civitate non sum, quae nulla erat: at vide, quam ista tui latrocinii tela contempserim, id. Part. Or. 4, 1, 23; id. Dom. 44; App. M. 9, p. 179, 18.—**5.** In expressions of passion, astonishment, indignation, pain, etc.: At ut scelestae sola secum mirraurat, Plaut. Aul. 1, 1, 13: *Sc.* Nunc quidem pati certost: certa res est Nunc nostrum opservare ostium, [ubi] ubi. *Pa.* At, Sceledre, quaeos, *Ut* etc., id. Mil. 2, 4, 46: At o deorum quidquid in caelo regit Terras et humanum genus. Quid iste fert tumultus? Hor. Epod. 5, 1: At tibi quanta domus rutila testudine fulgens, etc., Stat. S. 2, 4, 11.—In prose: horum omnium studium una mater oppugnat: at quae mater? Cic. Chu. 70; id. Verr. 2, 2, 45: at per deos immortales! quid est, quod de hoc dici possit, id. ib. 2, 1, 46: insitui senatores, qui omnia iudicum responsa prescriberent. At quos viros! id. Sull. 42; id. Deiot. 19, 33: tangit et ira deos: at non impune feremus, Ov. M. 8, 279; 10, 724: at tibi Colchorum, memini, regina vacavi, id. H. 12, 1.—**6.** In indignant imprecations: At te di omnes cum consilio. Calve, mactassint malo! Pomp. Com. Rel. p. 245 Rib.: At te Juppiter diique omnes perdant! Plaut. Most. 1, 1, 37: At te di deaque faxint cum isto odio, Laches, Ter. Heec. 1, 2, 59: At te di perdant, id. Eun. 3, 1, 41: At tibi di dignum factis exitum dunt, id. And. 4, 1, 42: At vobis male sit, Cat. 3, 13: At tibi, pro sceclere, exclamat, pro talibus ausis Di. . . persolvant grates dignas et praemia reddant Debita! Verg. A. 2, 535.—In prose: At vos, ait, devota capita, respiciant di perjuriorum vindices, Just. 14, 4, 10.—**7.** Rarely of friendly inclination, disposition: At tibi di bene faciant omnes, Plaut. Pers. 4, 3, 18: At tibi di semper, adolescens, quisquis es, faciant bene, id. Men. 5, 7, 32: At tu, Catulle, destinatus obdura, Cat. 8, 19.—**8.** In entreaty: At vos, o superi, miserescite reges, Verg. A. 8, 572: at tu, pater deum hominumque, hinc saltem arce hostes, Liv. 1, 12.—**9.** In adding an entirely opposite thought, *but, but indeed, but on the other hand, on the contrary*, etc. (the strictly class. signifi. of the word). **A.** In g. n.: at differentiam rerum significat: ut cum dicimus, Scipio est bellator, at M. Cato orator, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll.: splendet saepe, ast idem nimis interdum nigret, Att. Trag. Rel. p. 170 Rib.: *So.* Mentire nunc. *Me.* At jam faciam, ut verum dicas dicere, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 189: *So.* Per Jovem iuro med etc. *Me.* At ego per Mercurium iuro, tibi etc., id. ib. 1, 1, 280: Atque oppido hercle bene velle illud visus sum, Ast non habere quod commendare caprum, id. Merc. 2, 1, 22: fecit idem Themistocles. . . at idem Pericles non fecit, Cic. Att. 7, 11, 3: non placet M. Antonio consulatus meus, at placuit P. Servilio, id. Phil. 2, 5, 12: majores nostri Tusculanos Aequos. . . in civitatem etiam acceperunt, at Karthaginem et Numantiam funditus sustulerunt, id. Off. 1, 11, 35: brevis a natura nobis vita data est; at memoria bene reddita vitae sempiterna, id. Phil. 14, 12, 32; id. Cat. 2, 2, 3; id. Leg. 2, 18: crebras a nobis litteras expecta, ast plures etiam ipse mittito, id. Att. 1, 16, 30: Reiectis pilis comminus gladiis pugnantur est. At Germani phalange facta impetus gladiatorum exceperunt, Caes.

B. G. 1, 52: Postquam Caesar dicendi finem fecit, ceteri verbo alius alii varie adsentiebantur. At M. Porcius Cato Injuncte modi orationem habuit, Sall. C. 52, 1: haec iter Iysium nobis, at laeva. . . ad impia Tartara mittit, Verg. A. 6, 542: *T.* Ante levos ergo parentur in aethere cervi. *M.* At nos hinc alii sientis ibimus Afros, id. E. 1, 65: *Dam.* Male me Galatea petit, lasciva puella. . . *Men.* At mihi sese offert ultro meus Ignis Amyntas, id. ib. 3, 66; 7, 35; 7, 55; id. G. 1, 219; 1, 242; 1, 370; 2, 151; 2, 184; 3, 331; 4, 18; 4, 180; id. A. 2, 35; 2, 687; 3, 424; 5, 264; 6, 489: Ast ego nutrice non mardo vota, Pers. 2, 39: ast illi trenat etc., id. 6, 74: Ast vocat officium, id. 6, 27: At Jesus audiens ait, Vulg. Matt. 9, 12; 9, 22; 12, 3; 12, 48 et persae.—**2.** In order to strengthen a contrast, sometimes (esp. in Plaut. and Ter.) with *contra*, *e contrario*, *potius, etiam, vero*. (a) With *contra*: Summis nitere opibus, at ego contra ut dissimilis siem, Lucil. 26, 19 Müll.: Ergo quod magnumst aequae leviusque videtur. . . At contra gravior etc., Lucr. 1, 366; so id. 1, 570; 1, 1087; 2, 235: L. Opimius ejection est e patria: At contra bis Catilina absolutus est, Cic. Pis. 95; id. Verr. 5, 66; id. Sex. Rosc. 131; id. Quinct. 75: At tibi contra Evenit, etc., Hor. S. 1, 3, 27: (Cornutus) taedio curarum mortem in se festinavit: at contra reus nihil infracto animo, etc., Tac. A. 4, 28.—(β) With *contra*: apud nos mercenarii scribae existimantur; at apud illos e contrario nemo ad id officium admittitur, nisi, etc., Nep. Eum. 1, 5: in locis sicis partibus sulcorum imis disponenda sunt semina, ut tamquam in alveolis maneant. At nigrosos e contrario in summo porcae dorso collocanda, etc., Col. 11, 3, 44.—(γ) With *potius*: at satius fuerat eam viro dare nuptum potius, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 44: at potius nuptum nostram, tua munera, vitam, Ov. H. 3, 149.—(δ) With *etiam*: At etiam, fureifer, Male loqui mihi audes? *but do you even?* etc., Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 31; id. Trin. 4, 2, 151; id. Rud. 3, 4, 6: At etiam cubat cuculus. *Surge, amator, i domum, but he is yet ab. d.* id. As. 5, 2, 73; so id. Capt. 2, 3, 98; id. Mil. 4, 4, 6: Exi foras, scelestae. At etiam restitas, Fugitive! Ter. Eun. 4, 4, 1; 5, 6, 10: Proinde aut exant, aut quiescant, etc. . . at etiam sunt, Quirites, qui dicant, a me in exilium ejection esse Catilinam, *on the contrary, there are indeed people who say*, etc., Cic. Cat. 2, 6, 12; id. Phil. 2, 30, 76; id. Quinct. 56; id. Verr. 5, 77; id. Dom. 70 al.—(e) With *vero*, *but certainly*: At vero aut honoribus aucti aut etc., Cic. N. D. 3, 36, 87; id. Off. 2, 20, 70; 2, 23, 80; id. Fin. 1, 10, 33; id. Verr. 2, 5, 17 al.—(f) With *certe*: Nunquam ego te, vita frater amabilior, aspiciam posthac. At certe semper amabo, Cic. Cat. 1, 66, 25.—(n) *So, quidem—at (very rare) = quidem autem*, Cic. Off. 1, 22, 75.—**3.** Ironically: *Th.* Quid valeam? *Ly.* At tu aegrotas, si lubet, per me aetatem quidem, Plaut. Cure. 4, 3, 22: at, credo, mea numina tandem Fessa jacent, Verg. A. 7, 297; 7, 363; Ov. H. 1, 44.—**4.** Very freq. in adding an objection, from one's own mind or another's, against an assertion previously made, *but, on the contrary, in opposition to this*; sometimes, *but one may say, it may be objected*, and the like: Piscium magnam atque altitum vim interfecisti. At nego, Lucil. 28, 43 Müll.: Quid tandem te impedit? Mosne majorum? At negos, quae de civium Romanorum supplicio rogatae sunt? At numquam in hac urbe etc., Cic. Cat. 1, 11, 28: Appellandi tempus non erat? At tecum plus annum vixit. In Gallia agi non potuit? At et in provincia jus dicebatur et etc., id. Quinct. 41: Male judicavit populus. At judicavit. Non debuit. At potuit. Non fero. At multi clarissimi cives tulerunt, id. Planc. 11: sunt, quos signa, quos caelatum argentum delectant. At sumus, inquit, civitatis principes, id. Part. Or. 5, 2, 36; id. Fin. 4, 25, 71; id. Verr. 2, 2, 30: quid porro quaerendum est? Factumne sit? At constat: A quo? At patet, id. Mil. 6, 15: id. Phil. 2, 9: convivium vicinorum cotidie compleo, quod ad multam noctem, quam maxime possumus, vario sermone producimus. At non est voluptatum tanta quasi titillatio in senibus. Credo: sed ne desideratio quidem,

id. Sen. 14. 47: multo magnus orator praestat minutus imperatoribus. At prodest plus imperator. Quis negat? id. Brut. 73, 256; id. Div. 2, 29, 62; 2, 31, 67; 2, 32, 69 al.: Maxime Juppiter! At in se Pro quaestu sumptum facit hic, Hor. S. 1, 2, 18 al.—In this case freq. strengthened, **a**. By *pol*, *edepol*, *hercule*: At pol ego neque florem neque hocce volo mihi, Caccil., Com. Rel. p. 67 Rib.: So. Non edepol volo profecto. *Me*. At pol profecto ingratis, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 215; so id. As. 2, 2, 34; 4, 2, 14; id. Capt. 3, 4, 64; id. Cas. 2, 3, 15; id. Cist. 4, 2, 70; id. Trin. 2, 4, 73: *Ha*. Gaudio ero vobis. *Ad*. At edepol nos voluptati tibi, id. Poen. 5, 4, 61; 3, 1, 68: At hercule aliquot annos populus Romanus maximam parte imperii caruit, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 54; id. Sex. Rosc. 50: at hercule in ea controversia, quae de Argis est, superior sum, Liv. 34, 31: At, Hercule, reliquis omnibus etc., Plin. 7, 50, 51, § 169: At, hercules, Diodorus et in morbo etc., id. 29, 6, 39, § 142: At hercule Germanicum Druso ortum etc., Tac. A. 1, 3, 1, 17; 1, 26; 3, 54: At, hercules, si conscius fuisset etc., Curt. 6, 10, 20 al.—**b**. By *enim*, which introduces a reason for the objection implied in *at*, but *certainly*, but *surely*, but *indeed*, etc., ἀλλὰ γὰρ: At enim tu nimis spisse incedis, Naev., Com. Rel. p. 16 Rib.; Turp. id. p. 93: at enim nimis hic longo sermone utimur; Diem conficimus, Plaut. Trin. 3, 3, 78: At enim istoc nil est magis etc., Ter. Heaut. 4, 3, 21: At enim vereor, inquit Crassus, ne haec etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 49, 188: cum dixisset Sophocles, O puerum pulchrum, Pericle, At enim praetorem, Sophocle, decet non solum manus, sed etiam oculos abstinere habere, etc., id. Off. 1, 40, 144 Beier; so id. Mur. 35, 74; id. Inv. 2, 17, 52 al.: at enim inter hos ipsos existunt graves controversiae, id. Quinct. 1; so id. Imp. Pomp. 17, 51; 20, 60; id. Phil. 2, 17, 52 al.: at enim cur a me potissimum hoc praesidium petiverunt? id. Div. in Caecil. 4, 15: At enim quis reprehendit, quod in parricidas rei publicae decretum erit? Sall. C. 51, 25 Kritz: At enim quid ita solum ego circum curam ago? Liv. 6, 15; 34, 32: At enim eo foedere, quod etc., id. 21, 18; 34, 31; 39, 37: At enim nova nobis in fraterum filias conjugia; sed etc., Tac. A. 12, 6.—**c**. By *tamen*: Jam id peccatum primum magnum, magnum, at humanum tamen, Ter. Ad. 4, 5, 53: Hi secretis sermonibus . . . conveniunt; nam publice civitas talibus inceptis abhorrebat. At tamen interfere quidam etc., Tac. H. 4, 55: At certe tamen, inquit, quod etc., Cat. 10, 14.—**C**. With a preced. negative, sometimes no antithesis is appended by *at*, but it is indicated that if what has been said is not true, yet at least something else is true, but yet; sometimes with *tamen*, but yet; or *certe*, but at least, yet at least: Nolo victimas; at minimis me extis placare volo, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 95: Si tibi non cordi fuerant conubia nostra. . . . At tamen in vestras potuisti ducere sedes, Cat. 64, 158 sq.: Non cognoscebantur foris, at domi non ab alienis, at a suis, Cic. Ac. 2, 11, 56: Liceat haec nobis, si oblivisci non possumus, at tacere, id. Fl. 25, 61: Si genus humanum et mortalia temnitis arma, At sperate deos memores fandi atque nefandi, Verg. A. 1, 543; so id. ib. 4, 615, and 6, 406.—With *certe*: Haec erant. . . quorum cognitio studiosis juvenibus si non magnam utilitatem adferret, at certe, quod magis petimus, bonam voluntatem, Quint. 12, 11, 31; Cels. 2, 15; Suet. Calig. 12 al.—**D**. The antithesis is sometimes not so much in the clause appended by *at*, as in the persons or things introduced in it; so, (a) Esp. freq. in conditional clauses with *si*, *si non*, *si minus*, *etiam si*, etc.; cf. Herm. ad Viger. 241: Si ego hic peribo, ast ille, ut dixit, non redit; At erit mi hoc factum mortuo memorabile, *if I perish here, but he does not return, yet etc.*, Plaut. Capt. 3, 5, 26; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 131: si ego digna hac contumelia sum maxime, at tu indignus qui faceres tamen, Ter. Eun. 5, 2, 25: Si tu oblitus es, at di meminertur, Cat. 30, 11: si non eo die, at postmodum, Cato, R. R. 2, 1: si non paulo, at aliquanto (post petisses), Cic. Quinct. 40; 97; id. Mil. 93 al.: quanta tempestas invidiae nobis, si minus in praesens, at in posteritatem impendat, id. Cat. 1, 22; id. Verr. 5, 69; id. Clu. 15: qui non possit, etiam si sine

ullâ suspitione, at non sine argumento male dicere, id. Cael. 3, 8.—(β) With *etsi*: ei, etsi nequaquam parem illius ingenio, at pro nostro tamen studio merita gratiam referamus, Cic. de Or. 3, 4, 14: Tac. Or. 19.—(γ) With *quod si*: Quod si nihil cum potentiore juris humani relinquatur mihi, at ego ad deos confugiam, Liv. 9, 1; Tac. A. 1, 67.—**E**. At, like autem and *de*, sometimes serves simply to introduce an explanation: cum Sic mutilus miteris. At illi foeda cicatrix etc., *now an ugly scar etc.*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 60.—**F**. And also like *de* in Hom. and Hdt., it sometimes introduces an apodosis, **a**. With *si*: Bellona, si hodie nobis victoriam duis, ast ego templum tibi voveo, *if to-day thou bestow victory, then I etc.*, ἐάν—δέ, Liv. 10, 19.—**b**. With *quoniam*: Nunc, quoniam tum insanabile ingenium est, at tu tuo supplicio doce etc., *since your disposition is past cure, at least etc.*, ἐπει—δέ, Liv. 1, 28.—**G**. **A**. At is sometimes repeated at the beginning of several clauses, **a**. In opposition each to the preceding clause: *Soph.* Tu quidem haut etiam octoginta's pondo. *Paegn.* At confidentia Militia illa militatur multo magis quam pondere. At ego hanc operam perdo, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 47 sq.: Si ego hic peribo, ast ille, ut dixit, non redit; At erit mi hoc factum mortuo memorabile, id. Capt. 3, 5, 25 sq.; id. As. 5, 2, 6 sqq. (Cic. in Quir. 7 and 10, opposes at to *sed*, and Tac., in A. 12, 6, *sed* to *at*).—**b**. In opposition to some common clause preceding: At etiam plaut? At etiam cesso foribus facere hisce assulas? Plaut. Merc. 1, 2, 20: Quid tum esse existimas judicatum? Certe gratis judicasse. At condemnarat; at causam totam non auderat; at in contentione etc., Cic. Caecin. 13: Sit flagitiorum omnium princeps: at est bonus imperator, at felix, id. Verr. 5, 4; id. Sest. 47; id. Fragn. B. 16, 5 B. and K.: Nefarius Hippas Pistrati filius arma contra patriam ferens; at Sulla, at Marius, at Cinnam recte, imo jure fortasse, id. Att. 9, 10, 3: At non formosa est, at non bene culta puella; At, puto, non votis saepe petita meis? Ov. Am. 3, 7, 1 sq. Merk.: At quam sunt similes, at quam formosus uterque! id. F. 2, 395: ridere possit eo quod Rusticius tonso toga defuit: at est bonus ut melior vir Non alius quisquam; at tibi amicus, at ingenium ingens inculto latet hoc sub corpore, Hor. S. 1, 3, 30 sqq. (cf. *sed*—*sed*, Cat. 64, 141; Juv. 5, 61; 8, 149; and a similar use of ἀλλὰ in Hellenistic Greek, as ἀλλὰ—ἀλλὰ, 2 Cor. 2, 17: ἀλλὰ—ἀλλὰ—ἀλλὰ, 1 Cor. 6, 11).—**B**. Though regularly occupying the first place in its clause or sentence, it sometimes stands second (cf. *atque fin.*): Saepius at si me, Lycida formose, revisas, Verg. E. 7, 67; id. G. 3, 331: Tutor at quanto merx est in classe secunda, Hor. S. 1, 2, 47: Mentior at si quid, etc., id. ib. 1, 8, 37: Gramineis ast inde toris discumbitur, Val. Fl. 8, 255: Major at inde etc., Stat. Th. 4, 116.—See more upon this word in Hand. Turs. I. pp. 417–451; Wagner, Quaest. XXXVII. ad Verg. IV. pp. 581–585.

Atābulus, i. m., a burning wind blowing in Apulia, now called *sirocco*, Plin. 17, 24, 37, § 232; also mentioned by Horace, S. 1, 5, 78; and hence, *Atābulus* Horatians, Gell. 2, 22, 25.

Atacinus, a. um. *adj.*, pertaining to the river *Atax*, in Gallia Narbonensis, *Atacian*: **Atacini**, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Gallia Narbonensis, Mel. 2, 5, 2: P. Terentius Varro *Atacinus*, a poet from that region, flourishing in the time of Caesar, single fragments of whose writings are yet extant; the author of an Argonautica, Hor. S. 1, 10, 46; cf. Ov. Am. 1, 15, 21; Prop. 3, 32, 85; Stat. S. 2, 7, 77; Quint. 10, 1, 87; Bähr, Röm. Lit. Gesch. p. 128, and Teuffel, Röm. Lit. § 208, 1. (Upon his measure and style, cf. Spald. and Frotsch. ad Quint. I. 1.)

Atalanta, ae (-ē, ēs, Ov. Am. 3, 2, 29; id. A. A. 3, 775), f. = Ἀταλάντη, I. A daughter of King Schœneus, in Bœotia, distinguished for her swiftness in running, conquered by Hippomenes (acc. to others, by Milanion) by stratagem, and married by him, Ov. M. 10, 565 sq.; 10, 598 sq.; Hyg. Fab. 185; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 113.—II. A daughter of Iasius of Arcadia, a participant in the Calydonian boar-hunt, and pas-

sionately loved by *Meleager*, Ov. H. 4, 99 (called, id. M. 8, 380, *Tegeaea*; and id. ib. 8, 426, *Nonacria*, v. h. v.).—III. Deriv.

A. Atālantacus or **-eus**, a. um. *adj.*, pertaining to *Atalanta*: aures. Stat. Th. 4, 309; labores, Manil. 5, 179: Schoenus, a town in Arcadia, in the vicinity of which *Atalanta* established foot-races, Stat. Th. 7, 267.—**B. Atālantides**, ae, m., a son of *Atalanta* and *Meleager*, i. e. *Parthenopæus*, Stat. Th. 7, 789.

† **atanuvium** or **athanuvium**, n., a kind of earthen bowl used by the Roman priests in offering sacrifices, Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.

Atargatis, idis, f. = Ἀτάργῆτις, a Syrian deity, called also *Derceto* (Δερκετώ), Plin. 5, 23, 19, § 81; Maer. p. 1, 23.

Atarnæa, ae, f. = Ἀτάρνα, Steph. Byz.; more com. Ἀτάρνεις, a town in *Mystia*, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 122.—Hence, **Atarneus**, a. um. *adj.*, of or pertaining to *Atarnæa*, Plin. 37, 10, 56, § 156; cf. Mann. Asia Min. III. pp. 398 and 415.

† **atāt** or **attat**, also several times repeated, *atatatae*, *atatatae*, or *attate*, *atatate*, etc., *interj.* = ἄταται, ἄταταται, etc.; an exclamation of joy, pain, wonder, fright, warning, etc., *oh! ah! alas! lo! strange!* etc.: Quid salve, *atatata*, rivalis, salve; quid istuc *attate* advertisti tam cito? Naev. ap. Charis. p. 214 P.: *Attat*, peri hercle ego miser, Plaut. Aul. 3, 1, 8; id. Pers. 4, 7, 12; id. Poen. 4, 1, 5: *Atat* eccam! id. Truc. 2, 7, 21; so id. Aul. 4, 8, 12; id. Cas. 3, 4, 29; id. Curc. 3, 20: *Atat* hoc illud est, Ter. And. 1, 1, 98; id. Eun. 4, 5, 1 al.; cf. Hand. Turs. I. pp. 451 and 452; Benth. ad Ter. And. 1, 1, 98.

atāvia, ae, f. [*atavus*], the mother of a great-great-grandfather (*abavus*) or great-great-grandmother (*abavia*), a fourth grandmother, opp. to *adnepis*, Dig. 38, 10, 1; 38, 10, 10.

atavus (archaic, -ōs), i. m. [*at-avus*], the father of a great-great-grandfather (*abavus*) or great-great-grandmother, opp. to *adnepos*. I. Lit., cf. Dig. 38, 10, 1; 38, 10, 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 5, 9 and 10; 9, 6, 23 and 25; Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 5; Cic. Cael. 14.—II. In gen., sometimes, like *avus*, *abavus*, etc., for *ancestor*, *forefather*: Turnus avis atavisque potens, Verg. A. 7, 56: Evocat antiquis proavos atavosque sepulchris, Ov. Am. 1, 8, 17: Mæccenas, atavis edite regibus, Hor. C. 1, 1, 1.

Atax, ōcis, m., = Ἀτὰξ, a small river in Gallia Narbonensis, now *Aude*, Mel. 2, 5; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 32; Luc. 1, 403; Sid. Carm. 9, 15; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 63.

Atella, ae, f. = Ἀτέλαι, I. An ancient town of the *Osci*, in *Campania*, on the *Clanibus*, near the present *Aversa*, Cic. Agr. 2, 31; Suet. Tib. 75; Sil. 11, 14; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 779.—II. Deriv. **Atellanus**, a. um. *adj.*, of or belonging to *Atella*, *Atellan*: municipium, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 14 *fin.*

Atellani, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of *Atella*, Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63.—But esp. freq. *Atellana* fabula, *fabella*, or simply **Atellāna**,

ae, f., a comic but not wanton kind of popular farce that originated in *Atella*, which, with the comedy borrowed from Greece, was highly relished at Rome, especially by the youth, and continued to be represented even to the time of the emperors; the class passage for it is Liv. 7, 2, 12; Juv. 6, 71; Suet. Tib. 45; id. Calig. 27; id. Ner. 39; Gell. 12, 10, 7; 17, 2, 8; Fest. s. v. *personata*, p. 217 Müll.; Diom. pp. 487 and 488 P.; Varr. L. L. 7, §§ 29, 84; 95 Müll.; Cic. Fam. 9, 16, 7 al.; cf. Munk de Fabulis *Atellanis*, Lips. 1840, and Teuffel, Röm. Lit. §§ 6, 4 and 9 sq.—Hence, III. Deriv. **I. Atellānus**, i. m., an actor in an *Atellan* farce, Suet. Galb. 13; Quint. 6, 3, 47; also as *adj.*: gesticulator, Tert. Spect. 17.—**2. Atellānus**, a. um. *adj.*, pertaining to the *Atellan* farce: versus, Cic. Div. 2, 10, 25; ars, Maer. S. 1, 10.—**3. Atellānicus**, a. um. *adj.*, the same: exodium, Suet. Tib. 45; versus, Petr. 68, 5.—**4. Atellāniola**, ae, f. *dim.*, a small *Atellan* piece, M. Aur. ap. Fronto, Ep. ad M. Caes. 2, 3.

I. āter, tra, trum, *adj.* [cf. *αἶθω*, to burn; Sanscr. *idh*; αἶθω αἶθρο, *ἄτρην*, 187

Aetna, aether, aestus, aestas] (pr. burnt black, black as a coal; cf.: Tam excoctam reddam atque atram quam carbost, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 63; hence), *black*; and specif., *coal-black, lustreless-black, sable, dark* (opp. albus, lustreless-white, and diff. from niger, glossy black, v. albus *inil.*; class. and freq., but never in Vulg., which uses niger).

I. Lit.: album atrum vinum potas? Plant. Men. 5, 5, 17; atrior multo quam Aegyptii, id. Poen. 5, 5, 11: alba et atra discernere non poterat, Cic. Tusc. 5, 39, 114: nigra scuta, tincta corpora; atras ad proelia noctes legunt, Tac. G. 43: Mos erat antiquus niveis atrisque capillis, etc., Ov. M. 15, 41; so id. ib. 15, 44; cf. albus: fauces, Lucr. 6, 1147: dens, Hor. Epod. 8, 3: nubes, Lucr. 6, 180; Hor. C. 2, 16, 2: lumen, with smoke, Verg. A. 7, 457: agmen, with dust, id. ib. 12, 450 Serv.: axis, with blood, Sil. 2, 186: Eridanus ater stragibus, id. 6, 107: billis, Plant. Capt. 3, 4, 64, and Cic. Tusc. 3, 5, 11 (cf. the Gr. μελαγχολία): cruor, Hor. Epod. 17, 31: tempestas, Lucr. 6, 258 sq.; Verg. A. 5, 693: hiemps, id. ib. 7, 214: canis, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 25: corvus atro gutture, Cat. 108, 5: venena, Verg. G. 2, 130: Tartara, Lucr. 3, 966; so, Cocytus, Hor. C. 2, 14, 17: mare, *dark, stormy*, id. S. 2, 2, 16: fluctus, Verg. A. 5, 2: mons, v. 2. ater.—The proverb album an ater, v. albus.—Poet., = atratus, *clothed in black*: lictores, Hor. Ep. 1, 7, 6; cf. albus, I. B. 2.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *black, dark, gloomy, sad, dismal, unfortunate*, etc.: funus, Lucr. 2, 580: formido, id. 4 [173], and id. 6, 254; so, Timor, Verg. A. 9, 719: cupressus, id. ib. 3, 64: dies, id. ib. 6, 429; Prop. 3, 2, 4: mors, Hor. C. 1, 28, 13: fila trium sororum, id. ib. 2, 3, 16: Esquiliae (as a burying-place), *dismal*, id. S. 2, 6, 32: seu mors atris circumvolat alis, id. ib. 2, 1, 58: cura, id. C. 3, 1, 40; 3, 14, 13; 4, 11, 35: lites, id. A. P. 423: comes, id. S. 2, 7, 115: serpens, Verg. G. 1, 129; Ov. M. 3, 63 al.: genius... vultu mutabilis, albus et ater, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 189.—In Roman civil life, dies atri are the days on which the state experienced some calamity, *unlucky days*. (This designation is said to have arisen from the Roman custom of marking every unfortunate day in the calendar with coal; Varr. L. L. 6, § 29; Liv. 6, 1; Gell. 5, 17; Fest. s. v. nonarum, p. 179 Müll.; id. s. v. religiosus, p. 278 Müll.; Ov. A. A. 1, 418; Macr. S. 1, 16 *fin.* and 16; Afran. ap. Non. p. 73, 33: si atro die faxit inscens, probe factum esto, Liv. 22, 10.—**B.** Esp. **I.** Rare and poet., of mind or feeling, *malevolent, malicious, virulent* (cf. niger, II. D., and the Gr. μέλας, II. 4 Lidd. and Scott): versus, Hor. Ep. 1, 19, 30: si quis atro dente me petiverit, id. Epod. 6, 15.—**2.** Also poet. of something difficult to be understood, *dark, obscure* (so μέλας, Anth. Pal. II, 347): latebrae Lycophronis atri, Stat. p. 5, 3, 157.—*Comp.* v. supra, I.—*Sup.* and *adv.* not used.

2. Ater mons, a mountain in the interior of Africa, north of Phazania (Fazzan), Plin. 5, 5, 5, § 35.

Aternius, ii, m., a Roman family name: Aternius Fontinalis, a consul A. U. C. 300, Cic. Rep. 2, 35, 60 Mal; from him proceeded the Lex Aternia (or Tarpelia; cf. Fest. s. v. peculatus, p. 237 Müll.); de multa, Gell. 11, 1, 2.

Aternus, i, m., = Ἀτερνός, a river in Samnium emptying into the Adriatic Sea, now Pescara, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 44; 3, 12, 17, § 106.—At its mouth was the town **Aternum**, i, n., = Ἀτερνον, named after it, now also called Pescara, Liv. 24, 47; cf. Mann. Ital. I, p. 468.—Hence, Aternensis ager, Front. Col. p. 120 Goes.

Ateste, is, n., = Ἀτεστέ (Ptol.), a town in the country of the Venetians, Plin. 3, 19, 23, § 130; 17, 17, 26, § 122; Tac. H. 3, 6; later called Ad Este and Ab Este, whence arose the present name, Este; cf. Mann. Ital. I, p. 97.—Hence, **Atestinus**, a, um, adj., of Ateste, Mart. 10, 93: ATESTINI, ōrum, m., the inhabitants of Ateste, Inscr. Orell. 3110.

Atthacus, i, f., = Ἀθακός, a town in Macedonia, Liv. 31, 34.

Athamania, ae, f., = Ἀθαμανία. **I.** A district in Epirus, on or near Mount Pindus, Liv. 36, 14.—Hence, **II.** Derivv. **A.** **Athamanes**, um, m., = Ἀθαμανες, the inhabitants of Athamania, Cic. Pis. 40;

Liv. 31, 42; Plin. 4, 2, 3, § 6.—**B.** **Athamanis**, idis, f., an Athamanian woman, Ov. M. 15, 311 Jahn.—**C.** **Athamānus**, a, um, adj., of Athamania: litora, Prop. 5, 6, 15.

Athamas, antis, m., = Ἀθάμας. **I. A.** Son of Aeolus, grandson of Hellen, king in Thessaly (first in Boeotia in Ἀθαμαντιῶν πεδίων, among the Orchomeni, O. Müll. Orchom. I, p. 161), the father of Helle and Phrixus by Nephele, and of Melicerta and Learchus by Ino; in a fit of madness he pursued Ino, who with Melicerta, threw herself into the sea, and both were changed to sea-deities, Ino to Leucothea (Matuta), and Melicerta to Palamon (Portunus), Ov. M. 3, 564; 4, 420 sq.; id. F. 4, 903; 6, 489; Hyg. Fab. 2; Serv. ad Verg. A. 5, 241; cf. Apollod. 3, p. 171; Paus. Att. p. 108: Athamante demetrius, Cic. Pis. 20, 47.—**B.** Derivv. **I.** **Athamanteus**, a, um, adj., = Ἀθαμαντιεύς, pertaining to Athamas, named after him, Athamantic: sinus, Ov. M. 4, 497: pinus, Stat. S. 5, 3, 143: aurum, i. e. the golden fleece of Phrixus, Mart. 8, 28.—**2.** **Athamantiades**, ae, m, patr., = Ἀθαμαντιάδης, son of Athamas, i. e. Palamon, Ov. M. 13, 919 (this word also stands by conj. of Hertzberg in Prop. 4, 6, 22).—**3.** **Athamantis** idis, f, patr., = Ἀθαμαντις, daughter of Athamas, i. e. Helle, Ov. F. 4, 903; id. H. 18, 137.—**II.** A mountain in Thessaly, Plin. 4, 8, 15, § 29.—Hence, **Athamanticus**, a, um, adj., = Ἀθαμαντικός, Athamantic: meum, a plant, bear's-wort: Athamanta meum, Linn.; Plin. 20, 23, 94, § 253 (by many of the ancients referred to Athamas, I., as named by him, v. Plin. I. 1.).

Athanaëgia, ae, f., a town in Hispania Tarraconensis, now acc. to Ukert, Agraman, Liv. 21, 61; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 401.

Athanasius, ii, m., = Ἀθανάσιος, a celebrated archbishop of Alexandria in the time of the emperor Constantine; a zealous persecutor of the Arians, and by them much persecuted in return; he died A. D. 377.

Athanasus, i, m. [Athanasos, immortal], a man of gigantic stature and superhuman strength, in the time of Pliny, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 89.

Athænae, ōrum, f., = Ἀθῆναι. **I.** Athens, the capital of Attica, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 1; id. Leg. 2, 14, 36; Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 194; Hor. S. 1, 1, 64; Juv. 3, 80; Vulg. Act. 17, 15; 17, 16; id. 1 Thess. 3, 1 al.; cf. Mann. Gr. p. 308 sq., the Grecian city of the Muses, Cic. Fl. 26.—Hence sometimes meton. for intelligence, Juv. 15, 110; and Athenæ Novæ, as an appel. of honor for Mediolanum, Plin. Ep. 4, 13.—**II.** The name of other cities in Laconia, Caria, Eubœa, Acarnania, Italy, Arabia, etc., Varr. L. L. 8, § 35 Müll.; Liv. 45, 16 al.

Athænaeopolitæ, ōrum, m., inhabitants of Athenæ, an otherwise unknown town, Varr. L. L. 8, § 35 Müll.

Athænacum, i, n., = Ἀθῆναιον, a fortress in Athamania, Liv. 38, 1; 39, 25.

I. Athænaeus, a, um, adj., = Ἀθηναῖος. **I.** Pertaining to the city of Athens, Athenian, of Athens: Athenæis in moenibus, Lucr. 6, 749; Plin. 1 in indic. lib. 8, 11, and 12 al.—**II.** Of or pertaining to Athene (Minerva): **Athænacum**, i, n., = Ἀθῆναιον, a temple of Minerva at Athens, in which scholars and poets were accustomed to read their works (as the Rom. poets in the temple of Apollo at Rome; cf. aedes, I.), Lamp. Alex. Sev. 35; a similar building for the same object, built by the emperor Adrian at Rome, Aur. Vict. Caes. 14.

2. Athænaeus, i, m., = Ἀθηναῖος, a Greek grammarian of Naucratis, in the time of the emperor M. Aurelius, author of the compilation entitled Δεικνoσοφοῦσται.

Athēniensis, e, adj. [Athenæ], of or pertaining to Athens, Athenian: populus, Cic. Fam. 1, 9, 18; Val. Max. 4, 1: civis, Nep. Dion. 8, 1: Themistocles, Cic. Scaur. 2, 3; Varr. R. R. 1, 1, 8; Nep. Milt. 1, 1.—**Athēnienses**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Athens, the Athenians, Cic. Fl. 26; id. Off. 1, 22, 75 al.; Sall. C. 2, 2; Nep. Milt. 1, 1; Liv. 31, 44, 9; Mel. 1, 14, 3; Vulg. 2 Macc. 9, 15; id. Act. 17, 21; 17, 22 et saep.

Athēnio, ōnis, m., a slave, leader in a slave-insurrection in Sicily, A. U. C. 652,

Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 26, and 2, 3, 54.—Applied contemptuously to Sex. Clodius, Cic. Att. 2, 12, 2.

Athēos (-us), i, m., = ἄθεος, he that does not believe in God, an atheist: Diogoras, atheos qui dictus est, Cic. N. D. 1, 23, 63 B. and K. (Orelli writes it as Greek); so Arn. 3, p. 116; 5, p. 178.

Athēra, ae, f., = ἀθήρα, a medicine prepared from arnica: Olyram arnicam diximus vocari. Hac decoctā fit medicamentum, quod Aegyptii atheram vocant, Plin. 22, 25, 57, § 121.

Atherianus, a, um, adj., of or pertaining to a jervis, Atherius, Atherian: jus, Cic. Fam. 9, 18, 3 (Atherianus, Atherianus, Orell. B. and K.; al. Haterianus).

Athēroma, ātis, n., = ἀθήρομα (ἀθήρομα), a swelling upon the head, a tumor filled with matter, Cels. 7, 6; Veg. Art. Vet. 2, 30.

Athēsis or **Atēsis**, is, m. (acc. Athesim; abl. Athesi; v. Neue, Formenl. I, pp. 210, 228). = Ἀταῖς, Strabo, a river in Upper Italy, now the Adige: Atesis, Plin. 3, 16, 20, § 121 Jan; Athesim propter amoenum, Verg. A. 9, 680 Rib.; Sil. 8, 595; Claud. VI. Cons. Hon. 196; cf. Mann. Ital. I, p. 143.

Athis, idis, m. (acc. Athin), a son of Linnæus, slain by Perseus, Ov. M. 5, 47; 5, 63; 5, 72 Merck. (al. Athys, Atys, Attis).

athla, ae, v. athlon.

athlētā, ae, com. (nom. athletes, Stat. S. 53, 222; acc. athletam, Plin. 7, 20, 19, § 83; v. Neue, Formenl. I, pp. 32, 593). = ἀθλητής, a wrestler, a prize-fighter, athlete, Cic. Sen. 9, 27; id. Or. 68, 228; id. Tusc. 2, 23, 56; 2, 17, 40; Nep. Epam. 2, 4; Liv. 39, 22 al.—Trop., one who, by exertion and practice, has acquired much skill in a thing, a champion, master (only ante- and post-class.); pecuarii athletæ, Varr. R. 2, 1, 2: athletæ comitorium, id. ib. 3, 5 *fin.*

athleticus, adv., v. athleticus *fin.*

athleticus, a, um, adj., = ἀθλητικός, of or pertaining to the athlete, athletic (not in Cic.); victus, Cels. 4, 6 *fin.*; ars, Gell. 15, 16, 2; also without ars: **athletica**, ae, f., the athletic art, athletics, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 205.—*Adv.* **athletice**, *athletically*, only in Plaut.: Pancratice atque athleticè (valuit), Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 14: Valet pugilice atque athleticè, id. Ep. 1, 1, 18.

athlon, i, n. (athla, ae, f., Petr. 57 *fin.*, like schema, diadema, dogma; cf. Schneid. Gr. p. 274). = ἀθλον, a struggle, a work, labor, pains, Manil. 3, 162; 3, 172; 3, 193 al.; Hyg. Fab. 30.

Athōs (upon the length of the o in Athos, cf. Wagner ad Verg. G. 1, 332; *nom.* also Atho, Athon; *gen.* not found, yet it may be assumed as Athōnis; *dat.* Atho; *acc.* Atho, Athōn, Athonem, and, *acc.* to Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 701, also Athona; *abl.* Athone; cf. Seyfert, Gr. §§ 1498-1500; Neue, Formenl. I, pp. 638, 344, 132), m., = Ἄθος, later Ἄθων, avos, Athos, a high mountain on the Strymonian Gulf in Macedonia, opposite Lemnos, now Agion Oros or Monte Santo, Mel. 2, 2, 9 and 10; 2, 7, 8; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 37; 4, 12, 23, § 72; 7, 2, 2, § 27; Liv. 44, 11; 45, 30; Verg. G. 1, 332 (as an imitation of Theocrit. 7, 77); id. A. 12, 701; Ov. M. 2, 217; 11, 554; Val. Fl. 1, 664; Juv. 10, 174; Sen. Herc. Oet. 145; Claud. in Rufin. I, 336; id. IV. Cons. Hon. 475; id. in Eur. 2, 162; id. B. Get. 177; id. Gigant. 68; id. Laud. Stil. I, 127.—In plur. Athōnes, Lucil. ap. Gell. 16, 9 *fin.*

Atilianus, a, um, v. Atillius.

Atilius, a, um, adj. **I.** A Roman gentile name, e. g. M. Atilius Regulus, Atilius Rufus, Atilius Verus, etc.—**II.** Derivv. **A.** Atilia lex de dediticis, introduced by the tribune of the people L. Atilius, A. U. C. 544, Liv. 26, 33 and 34.—**B.** **Atilianus**, a, um, adj., of or belonging to Atilius, Atilian: praedia, Cic. Att. 5, 1: virtus, that of Atilius Regulus, Val. Max. 4, 4, ext. 6.

Atina, ae, f., = Ἀτῖνα. **I. A.** A town in Latium, still called Atina, Liv. 9, 28; Verg. A. 7, 630; cf. Mann. Ital. I, p. 675.—Hence, **B.** **Atinas**, ātis, adj., of Atina, Atinian, or Atinian: praefectura, Cic. Planc. 8.—*Absol.* in Atinati, in the Atnatic territory, Cic. Att. 15, 3.—**Atinates**, ium, m., the inhabitants of Atina, Cic. Planc. 8.—**II. A.**

quiquam voles. Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 103 (cf. Cic. Quinct. 25, 79: verum et sero et nequidquam pudet): copia sententiarum atque verborum, Cic. Cacl. 19, 45: omnia honesta atque inhonesta, Sall. C. 30, 4: nobiles atque ignobiles, id. ib. 20, 7: calor ac frigidis patientia par, Liv. 21, 4; 6, 41; Vell. 2, 127: vir bonus et prudens dici detector ego ac tu, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 32. — **B.** Esp. **a.** In a hendiatys: utinam isto animo atque virtute in summâ re publicâ versari quam in municipalibus malisset, *with this virtuous feeling*, Cic. Leg. 3, 16, 36: de complexu ejus ac sinu, *of his bosom embrace*, id. Cat. 2, 10, 22: me eadem, quae ceteros, fama atque invidia vexabat, i. e. invidiosa fama, Sall. C. 3 fin.: clamare atque adsensu, *shout of applause*, Liv. 21, 3. — **b.** In joining to the idea of a preceding word one more important, *and indeed, and even, and especially* (v. Kritz ad Sall. J. 4, 3). (a) *Absol.* Pa. Nempu tu istic ais esse erilem concubinam? Sc. Atque arguo me etc., *yea and I maintain that I etc.*, Plaut. Mil. 2, 3, 66: Ph. Tun vidisti? Sc. Atque h's quidem oculis, id. ib. 2, 4, 49; so id. Bacch. 3, 6, 9; id. Men. 1, 2, 40: Py. Cognoscitne (ea)? Ch. Ac memorifer, Ter. Eun. 5, 3, 6: Faciam boni tibi aliquid pro ista re ac lubens, *and with a good will*, id. Heaut. 4, 5, 15: rem difficilem (dili immortales) atque omnium difficillimam, *and indeed*, Cic. Or. 16, 52: magna diis immortalibus habenda est gratia atque huic ipsi Jovi Statori, etc., *and especially*, id. Cat. 1, 5, 11: hebeti ingenio atque nullo, *and in fact*, id. Tusc. 5, 15, 45: ex plurimis periculis et insidiis atque ex mediâ morte, *and even*, id. Cat. 4, 9: fratre maô atque eodem propinquo suo interfecto, *and at the same time*, Sall. J. 14, 11: intra moenia atque in sinu urbis, id. C. 52, 35. — (b) *With adeo, and that too, and even*: intra moenia atque adeo in senatu, Cic. Cat. 1, 2, 5: qui in urbe remanserunt atque adeo qui contra urbis salutem etc., id. ib. 2, 12, 27: insto atque urgeo, insector, posco atque adeo flagito crimen, id. Planc. 19 fin.: non pentem atque adeo etiam absentem, Liv. 10, 5. — *And with autem* also added: atque adeo autem quor etc., Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 42. — (c) *With etiam*: id jam populare atque etiam plausibile factum est, *and also*, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 3, 8: ne Verginio commentum dent atque etiam in custodia habeant, Liv. 3, 46. — (d) *With the dem. pron. hic*: negotium magnum est navigare atque id mense Quintili, *and besides, and that, and that too*, Cic. Att. 5, 12; 1, 14: maximis defixis trabibus atque eis praecautis, Caes. B. C. 1, 27: Asseres pedum XII. cuspidibus praefixis atque hi maximis ballistis missi, id. ib. 2: duabus missis subsidio cohortibus a Caesare, atque his primis legionum duarum, id. B. G. 5, 15; id. B. C. 3, 70: fumen uno omnino loco pedibus atque hoc aegre transiri potest, id. B. G. 5, 18: ad celeritatem onerandi subductiones paulo facit humiliores... atque id eo magis, quod, etc., id. ib. 5, 1; cf. without id (perh. to avoid the repetition of the pron.): quâ (sc. virtute) nostri milites facile superabant, atque eo magis, quod, etc., *and that the more because* etc., id. ib. 3, 8 fin.: dicendi artem aptâ trepidatione occultant atque eo validior, Tac. H. 1, 69; 2, 37; id. A. 4, 22; 4, 46. — **II.** In comparisons. **A.** Of equality (Rudd. II. p. 94; Zumpt. § 340); with par, idem, item, aequus, similis, juxta, talis, totidem, etc., as: et nota, quod ex hujus modi structura Graeca (sc. ὁμοιος καὶ, etc.) frequenter Latini ac et atque in significatione similitudinis accipiunt, Prisc. pp. 1192 and 1193 P.: cf. Gell. 10, 29; Lidd. and Scott, s. v. καὶ. **III.**: si parem sententiam hic habet ac formam, Plaut. Mil. 4, 6, 36: quom opulenti loquuntur pariter atque ignobiles, Enn. ap. Gell. 11, 4: Eccestar pariter hoc atque alias res soles, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 52: pariter nunc operâ me adjuvâs ac re dudum opitulata es, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 3: neque enim mihi par ratio cum Lucilio est ac tecum fuit, Cic. N. D. 3, 1, 3: parique eum atque illos imperio esse jussit, Nep. Dat. 3, 5: magistrum equitum pari ac dictatorem imperio fugavit, id. Hann. 5, 3: pariter patribus ac plebi carus, Liv. 2, 33: nam et vita est eadem et animus tē erga idem ac fuit, Ter.

Heaut. 2, 3, 24: In hanc argumentationes ex eisdem locis sumendae sunt atque in causam negotialem, Cic. Inv. 2, 23, 70: equi quod alii sunt ad rem militarem idonei, alii ad vecturam... non item sunt spectandi atque habendi, Varr. R. R. 2, 7, 15; id. L. L. 10, § 74 Müll.: cum ex provincia populi Romani aequam partem tu tibi sumptis atque populo Romano miseris, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19: Modo ne in aequo (jure) hostes apud vos sint ac nos socii, Liv. 39, 37 (exs. with aequae; v. aequae, §); Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 83 fin.: et simili jure tu ulcisceris patrum mortem atque ille persequeretur fratris sui, si, etc., id. Rab. Perd. 5; id. Phil. 1, 4; id. Agr. 1, 4 fin.: similem pavorem inde ac fugam fore, ac bello Gallico fuerit, Liv. 6, 28; Col. 5, 7, 3: contendant, se juxta hieme atque aestate bella gerere posse, Liv. 5, 6; cf. Drak. ad Liv. 1, 54, 9: fax eum tali mactatum, atque hic est, infortunio, Ter. Phorm. 5, 9, 39; Cic. Vat. 4, 10: cum totidem navibus atque erat profectus, Nep. Mil. 7, 4. — **B.** Of difference; with alius and its deriv., with dissimile, contra, contrarius, secus, etc., *than*: illi sunt alio ingenio atque tu, *other than, different from*, Plaut. Ps. 4, 7, 35 al.; v. the passages under alius, I. B. a: aliter tuum amorem atque est accipis, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 23 al.; v. the passages under aliter, I. a.; cf. also aliorum, II., and aliusmodi: quod est non dissimile atque ire in Solonium, Cic. Att. 2, 3: simulacrum in excelso collocare et contra atque ante fuerat, ad orientem convertere, id. Cat. 3, 8, 20: vides, omnia fere contra ac dicta sint evenisse, id. Div. 2, 24 fin.; id. Verr. 2, 1, 46: qui versantur retro, contrario motu atque caelum, id. Rep. 6, 17, 17: membra paulo secus a me atque ab illo partita, id. de Or. 3, 30, 119: cuius ego salutem non secus ac meam tueri debeo, id. Planc. 1 fin. al.; v. contra, contrarius, secus, etc. — **C.** Sometimes in cases of equality or difference, atque with ut or ac with si (with aliter affirm. Cic. appears to connect only atque ut, not ac si; once, however, non aliter, ac si, Cic. Att. 13, 51; v. aliter, I. b.): pariter hoc fit atque ut alia facta sunt, Plaut. Am. 4, 1, 11: nec fallaciam Astutiorem ullus fecit poëta atque Ut haec est fabre facta a nobis, id. Cas. 5, 1, 6 sqq.: quod iste aliter atque ut edixerat decrevisset, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 46: et qui suos casus aliter ferunt atque ut auctores alii ipsi fuerunt, etc., id. Tusc. 3, 30, 73: si mentionem fecerint, quo aliter ager possideretur atque ut ex legibus Julii, id. Att. 2, 18, 2; 16, 13, c; cf. Wopk. Lect. Tull. 1, 15, p. 118; Dig. 43, 13, 11: Egnatii absentis rem ut tuare, aequae a te pëto ac si mea negotia essent, *just as if*, Cic. Fam. 13, 43: tu autem similiter facis ac si me roges, etc., id. N. D. 3, 3, 8: reliquis officiis, juxta ac si meus frater esset, sustentavit, id. Post. Red. in Sen. 8, 20: quod dandum est amicitiae, large dabitur a me non secus ac si meus esset frater, id. Mur. 4 fin.: haec sunt, tribum, consilia vestra, non, hercule, dissimilia, ac si quis, etc., Liv. 5, 5 fin. al. — **D.** More rare with nimis, in partem, pro eo, etc.; in Plaut. also with mutare or demutare = aliud esse: nimis bellus, atque ut esse maxime optabam, locus, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 73: haud centensumam Partem dixi atque, otium rei si sit, possim exprimere, id. Mil. 3, 1, 168: sane quam pro eo ac debui graviter molesteque tuli, *just as was my duty*, Sulp. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5: debeat sperare, omnes deos, qui huic urbi praesident, pro eo m'hi, ac mereor, relatores gratiam esse, Cic. Cat. 4, 2: pro eo, ac si concessum sit, concludere oportebit argumentationem, id. Inv. 1, 32, 54: non possum ego non aut proxime atque ille aut etiam aequae laborare, *nearly the same as he*, id. Fam. 9, 13, 2: neque se luna quoquam mutat atque uti exorta est semel, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 118: num quid videtur demutare atque ut quidem Dixi? id. Mil. 4, 3, 37. — **E.** Sometimes the word indicating comparison (aeque, tantopere, etc.) is to be supplied from the connection (in the class. per. perh. used only once by Cassius in epist. style): nebula haud est mollis atque hujus est, Plaut. Cas. 4, 4, 21: quem esse amicum ratus sum atque ipsis sum mihi, id. Bacch. 3, 6, 20: quae suco caret atque patris pumex, Priap. 32, 7 (Müll., est putus-que): digne ac mereor commendatus esse, Cass. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 13; Dig. 2, 14, 4; 19,

2, 54. — **F.** Poet. or in post-Aug. prose with comparatives (for quam), *than*: amictor mihi nullus vivit atque is est, Plaut. Merc. 5, 2, 56: non Apollinis magis verum atque hoc responsum est, Ter. And. 4, 2, 15 Rulink.: Illi non minus ac tibi Pectore uritur intimo Flamma, Cat. 61, 172: haud minus ac Jussi faciunt, Verg. A. 3, 561: Non tuus hoc capiet venter plus ac meus, Hor. S. 1, 1, 46 Bendl. and Heind. (cf. infra: nihilo plus accipias quam Qui nil portarit): qui peccas minus atque ego, id. ib. 2, 7, 96: Artius atque hedera procerâ adstringitur illex, id. Epod. 15, 5; Suet. Caes. 14 Rulink. — **G.** In the comparison of two periods of time, most freq. with simul (v. examples under simul); ante- or post-class. with *principio, statim*: principio Atque animus ephēbis aetate exit, *as soon as*, Plaut. Merc. 1, 1, 40: iudicii enim, statim atque factus est, omnium rerum officium incumbit, Dig. 21, 1, 25: quamvis, statim atque interest, nulli competierat, ib. 16, 1, 24. — **III.** To connect a negative clause which explains or corrects what precedes; hence sometimes with *potius* (class. in Cic. very freq., but rare in the poets), *and not, and not rather*. **a.** *Absol.*: Decipiâm ac non veniam, Ter. Heaut. 4, 4, 6: si fidem habeat, ... ac non id metuat, ne etc., id. Eun. 1, 2, 60: perparvam vero controversiam dicis, ac non eam, quae dirimat omnia, Cic. Leg. 1, 20, 54: quasi nunc id agatur, quis ex tantâ multitudine onderit, ac non hoc quaeratur, eum, etc., id. Rosc. Am. 33: si (mundum) tuum ac non deorum immortaliū domicilium putes, nonne plane desipere videare? id. N. D. 2, 6, 17: non erat, qui illum reum ac non miliens condemnatum arbitrarerit, id. Att. 1, 16: si hoc dissuadere est, ac non disturbare ac pervertere, id. Agr. 2, 37, 101: si res verba desideraret ac non pro se ipsa loqueretur, id. Fam. 3, 2 fin.: hoc te expectare tempus tibi turpe est ac non ei rei sapientia tua te occurrere, Serv. ap. Cic. Fam. 4, 5, 6: velut destituti ac non qui ipsi destituitis, Liv. 8, 27; 7, 3 fin.: si mihi me sententia profrenda ac non disertissimum Tac. Or. 1. — **b.** *With potius*: Quam ob rem scriba deducet, ac non potius mulio, qui adveit? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 79 (B. and K., et); quis (eum) ita aspexit, ut perditum civem, ac non potius ut importunissimum hostem? id. Cat. 2, 6, 12. — Pliny the elder commonly employs in this sense *atque non, not ac non*: concremâsse ea (scrinia) optamâ fide atque non legresse, Plin. 7, 25, 26, § 94; 22, 24, 50, § 108; 29, 2, 9, § 29; 27, 9, 55, § 78; 31, 7, 39, § 73 et saep. — **IV.** In connecting clauses and beginning periods. **1.** In gen., *and, and so, and even, and too*: *Pamph.* Antiquam adeo tuam venustatem obtines, *Bacch.* Ac tu eccestar morem antiquo atque ingenium obtines, *And you too*, Ter. Heaut. 5, 4, 20: atque illi (philosopho) ordiri placet etc., Cic. de Or. 3, 47, 183: Africanus indigens mei? *Minime hercle*, Ac ne ego quidem illius, *And I indeed not*, etc., id. Lael. 9, 30; id. Fin. 5, 11, 33: cum versus facias, te ipsum percontor, etc. ... Atque ego cum Graecos facerem, natus mare citra, Versiculos, etc., Hor. S. 1, 10, 31: multa quippe et diversa angebant: validior per Germaniam exercitus, etc. ... quos igitur antefereat? ac (i. e. similiter angebat), ne postpositi contumeliâ incenderentur, Tac. A. 1, 47: Minime, minime, inquit Secundus, atque adeo vellem maturus intervenisses, Tac. Or. 14: ac similiter in translatione, etc., Quint. 3, 6, 77. — **2.** In adducing new arguments of similar force in favor of any assertion or making further statements about a subject, etc.; cf. Beier ad Cic. Off. 3, 11, 487. **a.** *Absol.*: maxima est enim vis velustatis et consuetudinis: atque in ipso equo, cuius modo mentionem feci, si, etc., *and furthermore, and moreover*, Cic. Lael. 19, 68: Atque, si natura confirmatura jus non crit, *virtutes omnes* tollentur, id. Leg. 1, 15, 42 B. and K. — **b.** Often with *etiam*: Atque alias etiam dicendi virtutes sequitur, Cic. Or. 40, 139: Atque hoc etiam animadvertendum non esse omnia etc., id. de Or. 2, 61, 251; so id. Off. 1, 26, 90; id. N. D. 2, 11, 30; Col. 2, 3. — **c.** Sometimes with *quoque*: Atque occidi quoque Potius quam cibum prachibrem, Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 133; so Cic. N. D. 2, 12, 32; Col. 2, 13, 3, and Ceis. 2, 3; 3, 22. — **d.** And even with *quoque etiam*: Atque ego

quoque etiam, qui Jovis sum filius. Contagione etc., *Plant. Am. prol.* 30.—**3.** In narratione: aegre submoventes obvius intrare portam, qui adducebant Philopomenem, poterunt: atque conferta turba iter reliquum clauserat, *Liv.* 39, 49; 5, 21 *fin.*: completur caede, quantum inter castra murosque vacui fuit: ac rursus nova laborum facies, *Tac. H.* 3, 30; cf. *Caes. B. C.* 2, 28 *fin.* and 2, 29 *init.*—**4.** In introducing comparisons, *atque ut, atque velut* (mostly poet., esp. in epic poetry): *Atque ut perspicuo, profecto etc.*, *Plaut. Capt.* 3, 4, 53: ac veluti magno in populo cum saepe coërta est Seditio. . . Sic cunctus pelagi cecidit fragor, etc., *Verg. A.* 1, 148; so *id. G.* 4, 170; *id. A.* 2, 626; 4, 402; 4, 441; 6, 707; 9, 59; 10, 405; 10, 707; 10, 803; 11, 809; 12, 365; 12, 521; 12, 684; 12, 715; 12, 908: Inclinare meridiem Senticis ac, veluti stet volucris dies, Parcis deripere etc., *Hor. C.* 3, 28, 6; *Val. Fl.* 6, 664; and so, *Ac velut in nigro jactatis turbine nautis, etc.* . . . Tale fuit nobis Manius auxilium, *Cat.* 68, 63 (for which *Sillig* and *Müller* read: *Hic velut, etc.*): *Atque ut magnas utilitates adipiscimur, etc.*, *Cic. Off.* 2, 5, 16: *Atque ut hujus mores veros amicos parere non potuerunt, sic etc.*, *id. Lael.* 15, 54.—**5.** In connecting two acts or events. **a.** In the order of time, *and then*; hence the ancient grammarians assume in it the notion of quick succession, and explain it, though improperly, as syn. with *statim, ilico, without any accompanying copulative*; v. *Gell.* 10, 29; *Non. p.* 530, 1 sq. (only in the poets and hist.): *Atque atque accedit muros Romana juvenitas* (the repetition of the *atque* represents the approach step by step), *Enn. ap. Gell.* and *Non. l. l.* (*Ann. v.* 527 *Müll.*): *Quo imus unâ; ad prandium? Atque illi tacent, And then they are silent, Plaut. Capt.* 3, 1, 19: *Ubi cenamus? inquam, atque illi abnuunt, and upon this they shake their head, id. ib.* 3, 1, 21; *id. Ep.* 2, 3, 3: *dum circumspecto atque ego lembum conspicio, id. Bacch.* 2, 3, 45; so *id. Merc.* 2, 1, 32; 2, 1, 35; *id. Most.* 5, 1, 9: *lucernam forte oblitus fueram exstinguere: Atque ille exclamat derепente maximum, and then he suddenly exclaims, id. ib.* 2, 2, 57: *cui fidus Achates It comes. . . atque illi Misenum in litore sicco Ut venerit, vident, etc., and as they thus came, etc., Verg. A.* 6, 162: *dixerat, atque illi sese deus obtulit ultro, Stat. Th.* 9, 481; 12, 360; *Liv.* 26, 39, 16; *Tac. H.* 3, 17: *tum Otho ingredi castra ausus: atque illum tribuni centurionesque circumstant, id. ib.* 1, 82.—Sometimes with two imperatives, in order to indicate vividly the necessity of a quicker succession, or the close connection between two actions: *cape hoc argentum atque defer, Ter. Heaut.* 1, 7, 3: *abi domum ac deos comprecare, id. Ad.* 4, 5, 65: *tace modo ac sequere hac, id. ib.* 2, 4, 16: *Accipe carmina atque hanc sine tempora circum hederam tibi serpere, Verg. E.* 8, 12; *id. G.* 1, 40; 3, 65; 4, 330: *Da auxilium, pater, atque haec omnia firma, id. A.* 2, 691; 3, 89; 3, 250; 3, 639; 4, 424; 9, 90; 10, 624; 11, 370.—**b.** In the order of thought, *and so, and thus, and therefore.* (*a. Absol.*: si nunc de tuo jure concessisses paululum, *Atque adulescenti morigerasses, and so, Ter. Ad.* 2, 2, 10.—*(β)* *With ita or sic*: *Ventum deinde ad multo angustiorum rupem, atque ita rectis saxis, etc., Liv.* 21, 36; *Plin.* 10, 58, 79, § 158: *ac sic prope innumerabiles species reperiuntur, Quint.* 12, 10, 67.—**c.** Connecting conclusion and condition, *so, then* (cf. *at. II. F.*): *non aiter quam qui adverso vix fumine lembum Remigius subigit, si brachia forte remisit, Atque illum praecipit prono rapit alveus amni, Verg. G.* 1, 203 (here explained by *statim* by *Gell.* 10, 29, and by *Servius*, but this also connective force is wholly lost; cf. also *Forbig ad h. l.* for still another explanation).—**6.** (As *supra, I. c.*) To annex a thought of more importance: *Satisne videri declarasse Dionysius nihil esse ei beatum, cui semper aliqui terror impendat? atque ei ne integrum quidem erat, ut ad justitiam remigraret, Cic. Tusc.* 5, 21, 62; *id. Thull.* 4: *hoc enim spectant leges, hoc volunt, incolebant esse civium conjunctionem, quam qui dirimunt, eos morte. . . coërcent. Atque hoc multo magis efficit ipsa naturae ratio, id. Off.* 3, 5, 23; *id. Fam.* 6, 1, 4: *haec spe lapsus Induciomarus. . . ex-*

sules damnatosque totâ Gallia magnis praemis ad se allicere coepit; ac tantam sibi jam ins rebus in Gallia auctoritatem comparaverat, ut, etc., *Caes. B. G.* 5, 55 *fin.*; *Nep. Hann.* 13, 2; *Quint.* 1, 10, 16.—Hence also in answers, in order to confirm a question or assertion: *Sed videone ego Pamphilippum cum fratre Epignomo? Atque is est, And he it is, Yes, it is he, Plaut. Stich.* 4, 2, 4; so *id. Truc.* 1, 2, 24: *Th. Mihim malum minitare? Ca. Atque edepol non minitabor, sed dabo, id. Curc.* 4, 4, 15: *Ch. Egon formidulosus? nemo est hominum, qui vivat, minus. Th. Atque ita opust, Ter. Eun.* 4, 6, 20.—**7.** In expressing a wish, *atque utinam*: *Veritus sum arbitros, atque utinam memet possum obliſcier! Att, Trag. Rel. p. 160 Rib.*: *videmus enim fuisse quosdam, qui idem ornate ac graviter, idem versute et subtiliter dicerent. Atque utinam in Latinis talis oratoris simulacrum reperire possemus! Cic. Or.* 7, 22; so *id. Rep.* 3, 5, 8: *Atque utinam pro decore etc., Liv.* 21, 41, 13: *Atque utinam ex vobis unus etc., Verg. E.* 10, 35; *id. A.* 1, 575: *Atque utinam. . . Ille vir in medio fiat amore lapis! Prop.* 2, 9, 47; 3, 6, 15; 3, 7, 25; 3, 8, 19 al.—**8.** To connect an adversative clause, and often fully with *tamen, and yet, notwithstanding, nevertheless.* **a. Absol.**: *Mihi quidem hercle non fit veri simile; atque ipsis commentum placet, Ter. And.* 1, 3, 20 *Ruhn.* (atque pro tamen, *Don.*): *ego quia non reddi filius, quae cogito! . . . Atque ex me hic natus non est, sed ex fratre, id. Ad.* 1, 1, 15 (Quasi dicat, *ex me non est, et sic afflictor: quid pateris si genuissem? Don.*; cf. *Acron. ap. Charis. p. 204 P.*); *Cic. Off.* 3, 11, 48 *Beier*; *id. Mur.* 34, 71 *Matth.*: *ceterum ex aliis negotiis, quae ingenio exercetur, in primis magno usui est memoria rerum gestarum. . . Atque ego credo fore qui, etc., and yet I believe, Sall. J.* 4, 1 and 3 *Corte*; *id. C.* 51, 35: *observare principis egressum in publicum, insidere vias examina infantium futurisque populus solebat. Labor parentibus erat ostentare parvos. . . Ac plerique insitis precibus surdas principis aures obstrepabant, Plin. Pan.* 26.—**b.** With *tamen*: *nihil praeterca est maguopere dicendum. Ac tamen, ne cui loco non videatur esse responsum, etc., Cic. Fin.* 2, 27, 85: *discipulos dissimilis inter se ac tamen laudandos, id. de Or.* 3, 10, 35; *id. Rep.* 1, 7, 12: *Atque in his tamen tribus generibus etc., id. Off.* 3, 33, 118; *id. Pis.* 1, 3; 13, 30; *id. Prov. Cons.* 7, 16; 7, 15 *fin.* (cf. in reference to the last four passages *Wind. Varr. Lectt. p. lviii. sq.*): *ac tamen Initia fastigii etc., Tac. A.* 3, 29; 3, 56; 12, 56; 14, 21: *pauciores cum pluribus certasse, ac tamen fusos Germanos, id. H.* 5, 16.—**9.** To connect a minor affirmative proposition (the assumption or propositio minor of logical lang.) in syllogisms, *now, but, but now* (while *atqui* is used to connect either an affirmative or negative minor premiss; v. *atqui*): *Scaptius quaternas postulabat. Metui, si impetrasset, ne in ipse me amare desineres; . . . Atque hoc tempore ipso impingit mihi epistulam etc., Cic. Att.* 6, 1, 6.—Sometimes the conclusion is to be supplied: *nisi qui naturas hominum, penitus perspexerit, dicendo, quod volet, perficere non poterit. Atque totus hic locus philosophorum putatur proprius (conclusion: ergo oratorem philosophiam cognoscere oportet), Cic. de Or.* 1, 12, 53 and 54.—**10.** In introducing a purpose (freq. in *Cic.*). **a. A negative purpose, and esp. in anticipating an objection**: *Ac ne sine causâ videretur edixisse, Cic. Phil.* 3, 9, 24: *Ac ne forte hoc magnum ac mirabile esse videatur, id. de Or.* 2, 46, 191; so *id. Fam.* 5, 12, 30: *Ac ne saepius dicendum sit, Cels.* 8, 1: *Ac ne forte roges, quo me dicit, quo lare tuter, Hor. Ep.* 1, 1, 13: *Ac ne forte putes, id. ib.* 2, 1, 208: *Ac ne forte putes etc., Ov. R. Am.* 465 (*Merkel. E.*).—**b. A positive purpose**: *Atque ut ejus diversa studia in dissimili ratione perspicere possitis, nemo etc., Cic. Cat.* 2, 5, 9: *Atque ut omnes intellegant me etc. . . dico etc., id. Imp. Pomp.* 8, 20; 2, 4; *id. Clu.* 14, 43; *id. Sull.* 2, 5; *id. de Or.* 3, 11, 40: *Atque ut C. Flaminius relinquam etc., id. Leg.* 3, 9, 20; *id. Fin.* 3, 2, 4.—**11. a.** In continuing a thought in assertions or narration, *and, now, and now, Plaut. Aul. prol.* 18: *audistis, cum pro se diceret, genus orationis, etc., . . . perspexistis. Atque in eo non solum*

ingenium ejus videbatis, etc., *Cic. Cael.* 19, 45; so *id. de Or.* 3, 32, 130; 2, 7, 27; 3, 10, 33 al.; *Caes. B. G.* 2, 29; *Nep. Ages.* 7, 3; 8, 1; *Eum.* 10, 3 *Bremi*; *Tac. A.* 14, 64; 15, 3; *Verg. A.* 9, 1; *Sil.* 4, 1 al.: *ac si sublato illo, depelli a vobis omne periculum judicarem, now if I, etc., Cic. Cat.* 2, 2, 3: *atque si etiam hoc natura praescribit, etc., id. Off.* 3, 6, 27; so *Quint.* 10, 1, 26; 10, 2, 8.—**b.** In introducing parentheses: *volgo credere, Penno (atque inde nomen et jugo Alpium inditum) transgressum, Liv.* 21, 38: *omne affectus genus (atque ea maxime jucundam et ornatum faciunt orationem) de luxuria, etc., Quint.* 4, 3, 15 *MSS.*, where *Halm* after *Spalding* reads *et quae*.—**c.** At the conclusion of a discourse (not infreq. in *Cic.*): *Atque in primis duabus dicendi partibus qualis esset, summam breviterque descripsimus, And thus have we, then, briefly described, etc., Cic. Or.* 15, 50: *Ac de primo quidem officii fonte diximus, id. Off.* 1, 6, 19: *Ac de inferendâ quidem injuriâ satis dictum est, id. ib.* 1, 8, 27; *id. Inv.* 2, 39, 115 al.—**v.** In particular connections and phrases. **A.** *Unus atque alter, one and the other*; *alius atque alius, one and another*; *now this, now that*: *unaque atque altera scabrae, Sall. J.* 60, 7: *quarum (coelorum) cum unam atque alteram, dein plures peteret, id. ib.* 93, 2: *unum atque alterum lacum integer perfluit, Tac. H.* 5, 6: *dilatitque aliâ atque aliâ de causâ comitis, Liv.* 8, 23, 17; *Col.* 9, 8, 10: *alius atque alius, Tac. H.* 1, 46; 1, 50 (v. *alius, II. D.*).—Also separated by several words: *aliud ejus subinde atque aliud facientes initium, Sen. Ep.* 32, 2.—**B.** *Etiam atque etiam, again and again*: *temo Stellas cogens etiam atque etiam Noctis sublime iter, Enn. Trag. Rel. p. 39 Rib.*: *etiam atque etiam cogita, Ter. Eun.* 1, 1, 11: *etiam atque etiam considera, Cic. Div. in Caecil.* 14, 46: *monitos eos etiam atque etiam volo, id. Cat.* 2, 12, 27.—**So, semel atque iterum, Cic. Font. 26; *id. Clu.* 49; *Tac. Or.* 17; and: *iterum atque iterum, Verg. A.* 8, 527; *Hor. S.* 1, 10, 39.—**C.** *Huc atque illuc, hither and thither, Cic. Q. Rosc.* 37; *id. de Or.* 1, 40, 184; *Verg. A.* 9, 57; *Ov. M.* 2, 357; 10, 376; *Tac. Agr.* 10; *id. H.* 1, 85.—**D.** *Longe atque late, far and wide, Cic. Marcell.* 29: *atque eorum or atque eorum video, in colloquial lang.: Heus vocate huc Davom. Atque eorum, but here he is, Ter. And.* 3, 3, 48: *Audire vocem visa sum modo militis. Atque eorum, and here he is, id. Eun.* 3, 2, 2; so *id. Hec.* 4, 1, 8.—**E.** *Atque omnia, in making an assertion general, and so generally*: *Atque in eis omnibus, quae sunt actionis, inest quaedam vis a naturâ, Cic. de Or.* 3, 59, 223: *quorum (verborum), descriptus ordo aliâ aliâ terminatione concluditur, atque omnia illa et prima et media verba spectare debent ad ultimum, id. Or.* 59, 200; *id. de Or.* 2, 64, 257: *commoda civium non divellere, atque omnes aequitate eadem continere, and so rather, etc., id. Off.* 2, 23, 83: *nihil acerbum esse, nihil crudele, atque omnia plena clementiae, humanitatis, id. ad Q. Fr.* 1, 1, 8: *Atque omnis vitae ratio sic constat, ut, quae probamus in aliis, facere ipsi velimus, Quint.* 10, 2, 2.—**F.** *With other conjunctions.* **1.** *After et*: *equidem putabam virtutem hominibus instituendo et persuadendo, non minus et vi ac metu tradi, Cic. de Or.* 1, 58, 247: *Magnifica vero vox et magno viro ac sapiente digna, id. Off.* 3, 1, 1; *id. Cael.* 13: *vanus aspectus et auri fulgor atque argenti, Tac. Agr.* 32: *denuntiarent, ut ab Saguntinis abstineret et Carthagine in Africam traicerent ac sociorum querimonias deferrent, Liv.* 21, 6, 4: *ubi et fratrem consilii ac periculi socium haberem, id. 21, 41, 2: et utiliter demum ac Latine perspicuoque, Quint.* 8, 3, 3: *Nam et subtili plenius aliquid atque subtilius et vehementius remissius atque vehementius invenitur, id. 12, 10, 67.—2.* *After quae, as in Gr. τὴ καί*: *litterisque ac laudibus aeternae, Varr. ap. Non. p.* 75, 20: *submoventer atque in castra redigi, Liv.* 26, 10: *terrorem caedemque ac fugam fecere, id. 21, 52: morus sub terris positique domos atque huc fecit, Verg. G.* 1, 182; 3, 434; *id. A.* 8, 486.—**3.** *Before et*: *caelum ipsum ac mare et silvas circum spectantes, Tac. Agr.* 32.—**4.** *After neque* (only in the poets and post-Aug. prose): *nec clavis nec canis atque calix, Mart.* 1, 32, 4: *naturam Oceani atque ae-***

stus neque quaerere hujus operis est, ac multi retulere, Tac. Agr. 10: mediocritatem pristinam neque dissimulavit unquam ac frequenter etiam praese tulit, Suet. Vesp. 12. — **G.** *Atque* repeated, esp. in arch. Lat.: Scio solere plerisque hominibus in rebus secundis atque prolixis atque prosperis animam excellere atque superbiam atque ferociam augescere atque crescere. Cato ap. Gell. 7, 3: Dicere possum quibus villae atque aedes aedificatae atque expositae maximo opere citro atque ebore atque pavimentis Poenicis stent, Cato ap. Fest. p. 242 Müll.: atque ut C. Flaminium atque ea, quae jam prisca videntur, propter vetustatem relinquam, Cic. Leg. 3, 9, 20: omnem dignitatem tuam in virtute positam existimare, id. Fam. 1, 5, 8. — Esp. freq. in enumerations in the poets: Haec atque illa dies atque alia atque alia, Cat. 68, 152: Mavortia telus Atque Getae atque Hebrus, Verg. G. 4, 463: Choque et Berocē atque Ephyre Atque Opes et Asia, id. ib. 4, 343. — And sometimes forming a double connective, both — and = et — et: Multus ut in terras deplueretque lapis: Atque tubas atque arma ferunt crepitantia caelo Audita, Tib. 2, 5, 73: complexa sui corpus miserabile nati Atque deos atque astra vocat crudelia mater, Verg. E. 5, 23; Sil. 1, 93; v. Forbig ad Verg. l. 1.

Atque regularly stands at the beginning of its sentence or clause or before the word it connects, but in poetry it sometimes, like et and at, stands: **a.** In the second place: Jamque novum terrae stupeant lucescere solem, Altius atque cadant imbres, Verg. E. 6, 38 Rib., ubi v. Forbig: Accipite ergo animis atque haec mea figite dicta, id. A. 3, 260, and 10, 104 (animis may, however, here be taken with Accipite, as in id. ib. 5, 304): Esto beata, funus atque imagines Ducant triumphales tuum, Hor. Epod. 8, 11; id. S. 1, 5, 4; 1, 6, 111; 1, 7, 12 (ubi v. Fritzsche). — **b.** In the third place: quod pubes hederā virente Gaudeant pullā magis atque myrto, Hor. C. 1, 25, 18; cf. at fin. (Vid. more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 452–513.)

at-qui (in MSS. sometimes **adqui**, e. g. Cic. Rep. 3, 5, 8 Mai, and often confounded with *atque*), *conj.* (the form *atquin* is incorrect and post-class.; for *Plaut. Rud.* 3, 4, 55, should be read *at quin* separately, Fleck.; cf. Caper Orth. p. 2441) [*qui*, *abl.* of *indef. quis*, used adverbially; so *pr.* *but anyhow*; cf. *alioqui*, *ceteroqui*]. **I.** In gen., serving to connect an adversative clause or assertion, *but anyhow*, *but any way or wise, yet, notwithstanding, however, rather, but now, but nevertheless, and yet*, ἀλλὰ δὲ, ἀλλὰ δὲ τοῦ, ἀλλὰ μὴν (a purely adversative particle, a more emphatic *at*, while *atque* is regularly copulative; v. *atque*; *syn.*: *at*, *sed*, *verum*, *autem*; comparatively rare in all periods, it being scarcely more than an emphasized form of *at*): *Th.* Quid ais, venefica? *Fy.* Atqui certo comperi, Ter. Eun. 5, 1, 9: *Sy.* Gratiam habeo. *De.* Atqui, *Sy.* Hoc verumst et re ipsa experiere propediem, id. Ad. 5, 5, 7: *Cl.* Satis scite promittit tibi. *Sy.* Atqui tu hanc joci credis? *but yet do you believe that she is jesting?* id. Heaut. 4, 4, 7: cum omnia vi et armis egeris, accusas eum, qui se praesidio munierit, non ut te oppugnaret, sed ut vitam suam posset defendere? Atqui ne ex eo quidem tempore id egit Sestius, ut, etc., *and yet*, Cic. Sest. 37, 79: tum, ut me Cotta vidit, peropportune, inquit, venis... atqui mihi quoque videor, inquam, venisse, ut dicis, oportune, *rather I seem to myself*, etc., ἀλλὰ μὴν καὶ ἐμοὶ δοκῶ, id. N. D. 1, 7, 16: vitas hinculeo me similibus Chloee... atqui non ego te tigris ut aspera Gaetulive leo, frangere persequor, *but yet*, ἀλλὰ τοι, Hor. C. 1, 23, 1–10: Jam vero videtis nihil esse tam morti simile quam somnum; atqui dormientium animi maxime declarant divinitatem suam, *but yet*, Cic. Sen. 22, 81: tum dixisse (Lysandrum), mirari se non modo diligentiam, sed etiam sollicitiam ejus, a quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta: et ei (yrum) responderisse: Atqui (sc. ne putes alium id fecisse) ego omnia ista sum dimensus, id. ib. 17, 59. — **II.** Esp. **A.** In adding a thought confirmatory of a preced-

ing one, but not antithetical (v. *at init.*), *but indeed, but certainly, by all means*; *Do.* Salvos sis, adolescens. *Sa.* Siquidem hanc vendidero pretio suo. *To.* Atqui aut hoc emptore vendas pulcre aut alio non potest, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 31: Et Philus: praeclarum vero causam ad me defertis, cum me improbitatis patrociniū suscipere vultis. Atqui id tibi, inquit Laelius, verendum est, *but certainly* (ironically), Cic. Rep. 3, 5, 8; id. Leg. 1, 1, 4. — Sometimes with *pol* or *sic*: atqui pol hodie non feres, ni genua confricantur, Plaut. As. 3, 3, 80: *Fy.* Scis eam vivere hinc esse? *Pa.* Nescio. *Fy.* Atqui sic inventast, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 30: hunc ego non diligam? non admirer? non omni ratione defendendum putem? Atqui sic a summis hominibus eruditissimis accepimus, etc., *yet so we have certainly heard*, etc., Cic. Arch. 8, 18. — **B.** So also atqui si, adversative, *but if, or continuative, if non, if indeed* (cf. *quod si*): sine veniat. Atqui si illam digito atigerit, oculi illi lico efordientur, *if, however, he do but touch her*, Ter. Eun. 4, 6, 1 (Fleck., *Qui*): quae et conscripta a multis sunt diligenter et sunt humiliora quam illa, quae a nobis expectari puto. *Att.* Atqui si quaeris ego quid expectem, etc., Cic. Leg. 1, 5, 15; id. Fin. 4, 23, 62: atqui, si ita placet, inquit Antonius, trademus etiam, *well now, if*, id. de Or. 2, 50, 204: atqui si noles sanus, curres hydropicus, *but now if you are unwilling*, etc., Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 33: atqui si tempus est ullum jure hominis necandi, quae multa sunt, certe illud est, *but if now there is any time*, Cic. Mil. 4 *init.* — **C.** To modify a preceding negation or negative interrogation, *yet, still, instead of that, rather*: *Ni.* Numquam auferes hinc aurum. *Ch.* Atqui jam dabis, *but*, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 7, 26: Non sum apud me. *Se.* Atqui opus est nunc quom maxime ut vis, Ter. Phorm. 1, 4, 27: O rem, inquis, difficilem et inexplicabilem. Atqui explicanda est, *nevertheless*, Cic. Att. 8, 3; id. Ac. 2, 36, 114: magnum narras, vix credibile. Atqui Sic habet, *but in fact, so it is*, Hor. S. 1, 9, 52; Curt. 6, 10, 5: modum statuarum haberi nullum placet? Atqui habeatur necesse est, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59; 2, 3, 86; id. Parad. 1, 1, 7; Flor. 4, 2, 53; Curt. 6, 10, 10. — **D.** To connect a minor proposition in a syllogism (both an affirmative and a negative, while *atque* only connects an affirm. proposition), *but, but now, now*: Ergo cum sol igneus sit, quia nullus ignis sine pastu aliquo possit permanere, necesse est aut ei similis sit igni, quem... aut ei, qui... atqui hic noster ignis est, Cic. N. D. 2, 15, 40 and 41: qui fortis est, idem est fidens... Qui autem est fidens, is profecto non extimescit... Atqui in quem cadit aegritudo, in eundem timor... Ita fit, ut fortitudini aegritudo repugnet, Cic. Tusc. 3, 7, 14: (mors) aut plane neglegenda est... aut etiam optanda, si, etc. Atqui tertium certe nihil inventri potest. Quid igitur timeam si, etc., id. Sen. 19, 66; id. Tusc. 5, 14, 40. (Vid. more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 513–524.)

Ātrac-ides, -is, -ius, v. Atrax.
† **atractylis**, *idis, f.* = ἀτρακτύλις, a thistle-like plant, woolly carthamus: *Carthamus lanatus*, Linn.; *Plin.* 21, 15, 53, § 90; 21, 32, 107, § 184.

ātramentarium, *ii, n.* [atramentum], *an inkstand*: atramentarium scriptoris, *Vulg.* Ezech. 9, 2 (as transl. of the Heb. אֲתָרָמֶנְתָּר); 9, 3; 9, 11.

ātramentum, *i, n.* [ater], *any black liquid*: sepiae, Cic. N. D. 2, 50, 127. **I.** *Writing-ink, ink*, in *Vitr.* 7, 10, and *Plin.* 27, 7, 28, § 52, called atramentum librarium: calamo et atramento temperato, *Cic.* ad Q. Fr. 2, 15, 6: per atramentum et calamum scribere, *Vulg.* 3 Joan. 13; *Petr.* 102, 13; *Hor. Ep.* 2, 1, 236; *Vulg. Jer.* 36, 18; ib. 2 Joan. 12. — **II.** *A black pigment or color.* *Vitr.* 7, 10; 7, 4; *Plin.* 35, 6, 25, § 41; also a fine, dark varnish, lacquer, id. 35, 10, 36, § 97: *Indicum, India or China ink*, id. 35, 6, 25, § 43. — **III.** *A blacking for coloring leather*: atramentum sutorium, *Plin.* 34, 12, 32, § 123; *Cic. Fam.* 9, 21 *fin.* — **IV.** In comic language: *Sc.* Unā operā ebur atramento candefacere postulas. *Phil.* Lepide

dictum de atramento atque ebore, i. e. *you require something impossible*, Plaut. Most. 1, 3, 102.

Ātramatæ, *arum, m.* = Ἀτραμαῖται, a people in the eastern part of Arabia Felix, now Hadramaut, *Plin.* 6, 28, 32, § 154; 12, 14, 30, § 52; cf. *Mann. Arab.* 79. — Hence, **Ātramicus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or from the country of the *Atramatæ*, *Atramic*: myrrha, *Plin.* 12, 16, 35, § 69.

1. ātratus, a, um, *P. a.*, as if from *atro, are* [ater], *clothed in black for mourning, dressed in mourning*: cedo, quis unquam cenarit atratus? **Cic. Vatin.* 12 *fin.*: plebes, Tac. A. 3, 2: senex, *Suet. Galb.* 18. — Also of suppliants: an atratus prodire in publicum proque rostris precaretur, *Suet. Ner.* 47. — *P. o. t.* of the horses in the chariot of the sun darkened in an eclipse: Solis et atratis luxerit orbis equis, *Prop.* 4, 4, 34 (cf. id. 3, 7, 32: Et citius nigros sol agitabit equos).

* **2. Ātratus**, *i, m.*, a small river in the vicinity of Rome, *Cic. Div.* 1, 43, 98 B. and K.

Ātrax, *ācis, = Ἀτραξ. I. A. Masc.*, a river in *Ætolia*, *Plin.* 4, 2, 3, § 6. — **B.** *Deriv.* **1. Ātraces**, those living near the *Atrax*, *Plin.* 4, 2, 3, § 6. — **2. Ātracius**, a, um, *adj.*, of *Atrax*, *Atracian*: oris, *Prop.* 1, 8, 25 (Müll., *Antaritis*). — **II. A. Fem., a town in *Thessaly*, on the *Peneus*, now *Sidhro-peliko*, *Plin.* 4, 8, 15, § 29; *Liv.* 32, 15; 36, 10. — **B. Deriv.** **1. Ātracius**, a, um, *Atracian*, poet. for *Thessalian*: ars, i. e. *magic art, which the Thessalians practised much*, *Stat. Th.* 1, 105: venenum, *Val. Fl.* 6, 447. — **2.** (A patronymic instead of a gentile nom.; cf. *Loers* ad *Ov. H.* 17, 248.) **Ātracides**, *ae, m.*, the *Thessalian Caneus*, *Ov. M.* 12, 209. — **3. Ātracian**, *idis, f.*, the *Thessalian woman, Hippodamia*, *Ov. Am.* 1, 4, 8; id. *H.* 17, 248; called also *Atricia virgo* in *Val. Fl.* 1, 141.**

Ātrébates, *um, m.* = Ἀτρέβατοι, *Strab.*, Ἀτρέβατοι, *Ptolem.*, a people in Gallia Belgica, now *Artois* or *Dép. du Pas de Calais*, *Caes. B. G.* 2, 4, 2, 16; 2, 16; 2, 23; 7, 75; *Plin.* 4, 17, 31, § 106. — *In sing.*: **Ātrébas**, *ātis, m.*, an *Atrébation*, *Caes. B. C.* 4, 35. — Hence, **Ātrébaticus**, a, um, *adj.*, *Atrébation*: sagum, *Treb.* Gall. 6.

Ātreus (*dissyl.*; cf. *Quint.* 1, 5, 24), *ei, m.*, = Ἄτρεος, **I.** A son of *Pelops* (hence, *Pelopides*, *Ov. H.* 8, 27) and *Hippodamia*, brother of *Thyestes*, father of *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*, king of *Argos* and *Mycenae*, *Ov. M.* 15, 855. — *Ātreā* (*acc.*), *Ov. Am.* 3, 12, 39. — *Ātreu* (*voc.*), *Sen. Thyest.* 486: 513. — **II. Deriv.**

A. Ātreius or **Ātreus**, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to *Ātreus*, poet. for *Argive*, *Stat. Th.* 8, 743; cf. *Pompeii. Gram.* p. 113 Lind. — **B. Ātrides** (*Ātridā* in *nom.*, *Prop.* 2, 14, 1), *ae, m.*, a male descendant of *Ātreus*; *Ātrides*, *absol.* usu. for *Agamemnon*; in *plur.*: *Ātrides*, the *Ātrides*, i. e. *Agamemnon* and *Menelaus*, *Plaut. Bacch.* 1, 9, 1: non minor *Ātrides*, non bello major et aevo, i. e. *not Menelaus, not Agamemnon*, *Ov. M.* 12, 623; cf. id. ib. 13, 359; 15, 162. — *In dat.* and *abl. plur.*: *Ātridēs*, *Hor. S.* 2, 3, 203; *Ov. P.* 1, 7, 32. — *In acc. plur.*: *Ātridas* superbos, *Hor. C.* 1, 10, 13. — *In sing.*, (a) For *Agamemnon*, *Prop.* 4, 6, 23; *Hor. C.* 2, 4, 7; id. *Ep.* 1, 2, 12; id. *S.* 2, 3, 187; *Ov. M.* 13, 189; 13, 230; 13, 365; 13, 439; 13, 655 et *sup.* — (β) For *Menelaus*, *Hor. Ep.* 1, 7, 43; *Ov. M.* 15, 805. — Sarcastically: *Ātrides* of *Domitian*, as a haughty ruler of Rome, *Juv.* 4, 65.

ātriarius, *ii, m.* [atrium], a porter, door-keeper, *Dig.* 4, 9, 1; 7, 1, 13.

† **ātricapilla**, *ae, f.* [atricapillus], a bird of black plumage, the blackcap, *Paul. ex Fest.* s. v. melancoryphi, p. 124 Müll.

† **ātricapillus**, a, um, *adj.* = μελαγκόρυφος, μελάνθρις, black-haired, *Gloss. Lat. Gr.*

* **ātri-cōlor**, *ōris, adj.* [ater], black-colored: *Cadmi filiolis atricoloribus*, i. e. *letters written with ink*, *Ans. Ep.* 7, 52.

Ātrides, v. *Ātreus*. II. B.

ātriensis, *is, m.* [atrium], the overseer of the hall or court (atrium), and in gen. of the house, a steward, major-domo, *Plaut. Poen.* 5, 5, 4; so id. *As.* 2, 1, 16; 2, 2, 80;

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id. Ps. 2, 15; Cic. Par. 5, 2, 38; id. Pis. 27 fin. (not elsewhere in Cic.; for in Parad. 5, 2, 36, atrensis et topiarii is a gloss; v. Orell. ad h. l.; so B. and K.); so Phaedr. 2, 5, 11; Col. 12, 3, 9; Plin. Ep. 3, 19, 3; Petr. 29, 9; 53, 10; 72, 8; Suet. Calig. 57.

atriolum, *i. n. dim.* [id.], a small hall, an ante-chamber, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 1, 1; id. Att. 1, 10, 3; Inscr. Orell. 4509; Vulg. Ezech. 46, 21 bis; 46, 22; 46, 23.

atriplex, *plieis* (more ancient form **atriplexum**, *i. n.*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 29 Müll.), *n. (m.)* Plin. Val. 4, 7; *f.*, Aemil. Macer Cap. de Atriplex, = ἀτρίφαξ, the orchard, a kitchen vegetable, Col. 10, 377; 11, 3, 42; Plin. 19, 6, 31, § 99; 19, 7, 35, § 117; 20, 20, 83, § 219; Pall. 5, 3, 3.

atritas, *ātis, f. [ater]*, blackness, Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 11; Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.

(atritus), *a, um*, a false read. for atritas in Paul. ex Fest. p. 28 Müll.

atrium, *i. n.* [acc. to Scaliger, from αἶθρον, subdiale, since it was a part of the un-covered portion of the house (but the atrium of the Romans was always covered); acc. to Varr. L. L. 5, § 161 Müll., from the Tuscan town Atria, where this style of architecture originated; cf. Paul. ex Fest. p. 13 Müll.; and Müller, Etrusk. 1, p. 254 sq.; but better from ater, acc. to the explanation of Servius: ibi etiam culina erat, unde et atrium dictum est; atrium enim erat ex fumo, ad Verg. A. 1, 730]. **I.** The fore court, hall, entrance-room, entry; that part of the Roman house into which one first came after passing the entrance (janua); cf. Vitruv. 6, 4; O. Müller, Archæol. III, § 293, and Etrusk. above cited. In earlier times, the atrium was used as a dining-room, Cato ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 728. Here stood, opposite the door, the lectus genialis, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87; here sat the housewife with her maidens spinning, Arn. ad. Cent. 2, 67; here clients were in attendance, Hor. Ep. 1, 5, 31; Juv. 7, 7, and 91; and here hung the family portraits and other paintings, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 55; Mart. 2, 90; Val. Max. 5, 3, 3; Vulg. Matt. 26, 58; ib. Marc. 14, 54; ib. Joan. 18, 15 al.—Poet. in the plur., of a single atrium: Apparet domus intus et atria longa patescunt, Verg. A. 2, 483; so Ov. M. 14, 260; Juv. 8, 20 al.—Meton. for the house itself: nec capient Phrygias atria nostra nurus, Ov. H. 18, 184; id. M. 13, 968.—So of the entrance-room in the dwelling of the gods: dextra laevaque deorum atria nobilium (as it were clients, v. supra) valvis celebrantur apertis, Ov. M. 1, 172; Stat. Th. 1, 197.—**II.** In temples and other public buildings there was often an atrium, a hall, court: in atrio Libertatis, Cic. Mil. 22, 59; Liv. 25, 7; 45, 15; Tac. H. 1, 31; Suet. Aug. 29; Vestae, Plin. Ep. 7, 19, 2; also called atrium regium, Liv. 26, 27; cf. Ov. F. 6, 263; id. Tr. 3, 1, 30; atrium tabernaculi, Vulg. Exod. 27, 9; ib. Lev. 6, 26; in atris Domūs Dei, ib. Psa. 91, 14; 134, 2; Smith, Dict. Antiq.—So atrium auctionarium, an auction-hall, auction-room, Cic. Agr. 1, 3; so Inscr. Orell. 3439; and absol., atria: cum desertis Aganippes Vallibus esuriens migraret in atria Clio, Juv. 7, 7. Such halls were the atria Licinia, Cic. Quint. 6, 25: ATRIUM SUTORIVM, the shoemakers' hall, a place in Rome, Calend. Praenest. Inscr. Orell. 11, 386.

Atrius, *i. m.*, Quintus Atrius, an officer in Caesar's army, Caes. B. G. 5, 9.

atrocitas, *ātis, f. [atrox]*, the quality of atrox, harshness, horribleness, hideousness, hatefulness (having reference to the form, appearance, while saevitas relates to the mind: hence the latter is used only of persons, the former of persons and things; v. Doed. Syn. I. p. 40; syn.: saevitas, duritia, acerbitas, crudelitas). **I.** Lit. (class., but only in prose): si res ista gravissima sua sponte videretur, tamen ejus atrocitas necessitudinis nomine levaretur, Cic. Quint. 16, 52: ipsius facti atrocitas aut indignitas, id. Inv. 2, 17, 53: facinorosi, Suet. Calig. 12: sceleris, Sall. C. 22, 3: temporum, Suet. Tib. 48; id. Calig. 6: poenae, id. Dom. 11.—**II.** Of the mind or manners, agitation (like that of the sea, v. ater and atrocitas maris, Col. 8, 17, 10), tumult, rage, savageness, bar-

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barity, atrocity, cruelty, roughness: ego quod in hac causa vehementior sum, non atrocitate animi moveor (quis enim est me intior?) sed, etc., Cic. Cat. 4, 6; hae litterae invidiosam atrocitatem verborum habent, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2, 2, § 6. So, morum, Tac. A. 4, 13: consilium nefandae atrocitatis, Suet. Calig. 48.—In phil. and jurid. lang. severity, harshness: atrocitas ista quo modo in veterem Academiam irruerit, nescio, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 136: atrocitas formularum, the rigid strictness of judicial formulas, Quint. 7, 1, 37 Spald.—In plur., App. Met. 10, c. 28, p. 252.

atrociter, *adv.*, v. atrox fin.

Atropatēne, *cs. f.* = Ἀτροπατηνῆ (Strabo, II, 508), the northern, mountainous part of Media, now Aderbigian, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42 (Jan. Atropatene).—**Atropateni**, *brum, m.*, its inhabitants, Plin. 6, 13, 16, § 42 (Jan. Atropateni).

atrophia, *ae. f.* = ἀτροφία, a wasting consumption, atrophy (in pure Lat., tabes), Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 14; 3, 7; Theod. Prisc. 2, 11; cf. Isid. Orig. 4, 7, 27 (in Cels. 3, 22, written as Greek).

atrophus, *a, um, adj.*, = ἀτροφος (not thriving), in a state of atrophy, consumptive, Plin. 28, 9, 33, § 129; 31, 19, 46, § 122: membra, consumptive, id. 22, 25, 73, § 152.

Atropos, *i. f.*, = Ἄτροπος (not to be turned), one of the three Parcae, Mart. 10, 44, 6; Stat. S. 4, 8, 18; id. Th. 3, 68.

atrotus, *a, um, adj.*, = ἀτρωτος, invulnerable, Hyg. Fab. 28.

atrox, *ocis, adj.* [from ater, as ferus from ferus, velox from velum. Atrocem hoc est asperum, crudelem, quod qui atro vultu sunt, asperitatem ac saevitiam praese ferunt, Perott.; cf. Doed. Syn. I. p. 38 sq.], dark, gloomy, frowning, horrible, hideous, frightful, dreadful; and trop., savage, cruel, fierce, atrocious, harsh, severe, unyielding (of persons and things; while saevus is used only of persons; v. Doed. as cited supra; very freq. and class.): exta, Naev. ap. Non. p. 76, 6: (fortunam) insanam esse aiunt, quia atrox, incerta, instabilisque sit, Pac. ap. Auct. ad Her. 2, 23 (Trag. Rel. p. 125 Rib.): sic Multi, animus quorum atroci vincit malitia est, Att., Trag. Rel. p. 141 Rib.: re atroci percitus, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 17: res tam scelestas, tam atrox, tam nefaria credi non potest, Cic. Rosc. Am. 22, 62: saevissimi domini atrocissima effigies, Plin. Pan. 52 fin.: Agrippina semper atrox, always gloomy, Tac. A. 4, 52; 2, 57: filia longo dolore atrox, wild, id. ib. 16, 10: hiems, severe, Plin. 18, 35, 80, § 353: nox, Tac. A. 4, 50: tempestas, id. ib. 11, 31: flagrantis hora Camulae, Hor. C. 3, 13, 9: atrocissimae litterae, Cic. Fam. 9, 25, 3: bellum magnum et atrox, Sall. J. 5, 1: facinus, Liv. 1, 26: non alia ante pugna atrocior, id. 1, 27: periculum atrox, dreadful, id. 33, 5; so, negotium, Sall. C. 29, 2: imperium (Manlii), harsh, Liv. 8, 7: odium, violent, Ov. M. 9, 275 et saep.—Of discourse, violent, bitter: tunc admiscere huic generi orationis vehementi atque atroci genus illud alterum... lenitatis et mansuetudinis, Cic. de Or. 2, 49, 200: Summa concitandi: adfectus accusatori in hoc est, ut id, quod objecit, aut quam atrocissimum aut etiam quam maxime miserabile esse videatur, Quint. 6, 1, 15: peroratio, Plin. 27, 2, 2, § 4: et cuncta terrarum subacta Praeter atrocem animum Catonis, stern, unyielding, Hor. C. 2, 1, 24: fides (Reguli), Sil. 6, 378; so, virtus, id. 13, 369: ut verba atroci (i. e. rigido) stilo effoderent, Petr. 4, 3.—Hence of that which is fixed, certain, invincible: occisa est haec res, nisi reperio atrocem mi aliquid astutiam, Plaut. Capt. 3, 4, 7 Lind. (perh. the figure is here drawn from the contest; the atrox pugna and atrox astutia are ludicrously contrasted with occidit res, the cause had been lost, if I had not come to the rescue with powerful art).—**Adv.**: atrociter, violently, fiercely, cruelly, harshly (only in prose): atrociter militari, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 62: fit aliquid, id. Rose. Am. 53 fin.: dicere, id. Or. 17, 56: agitare rem publicam, Sall. J. 37, 1: invelli in aliquid, Liv. 3, 9: deferre crimen, Tac. A. 13, 19 fin.: multa facere, Suet. Tib. 59 al.—**Comp.**: atrocitus in aliquid saevire, Liv.

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42, 8; Tac. H. 1, 2; 2, 56: atrocitus accipere labores itinerum, reluctantly, id. ib. 1, 23.—**Sup.**: de ambitu atrocissime agere in senatu, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 16: leges atrocissime exercere, Suet. Tib. 58.

* **atrusca**, *ae. f.*, a kind of grape, Macr. S. 2, 16.

† **1. Atta**, like the Gr. ἄττα, a salutation used to old men, father; taken from the lang. of children (cf. Eust. ad Il. 1, 609), Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll.

† **2. Atta**, *ae. m.*, a surname for persons who walk upon the tips of their shoes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 11 Müll. (prob. from ἄττω = ἔσω, to spring, to hop). So the comic poet, C. Quintus Atta († 652 A. U. C.), of whose writings fragments yet remain; cf. Bahr, Lit. Gesch. p. 71; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 120; Both. Fragm. Poet. Scen. II, p. 97 sq.; Fest. l. l. Upon the sign of the name Horace plays with the words: Recte necne crocum floresque perambulet Attae Fabula, si dubitem, etc., Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 79; cf. Weich. Poet. Lat. p. 345 sq.—The ancestor of the gens Claudia was an Atta, Suet. Tib. 1.

† **1. attactus**, *a, um, Part. of attingo*.

† **2. attactus**, *i. s. m.* [attingo], a touching, touch (very rare, and only in abl. sing.): Corium attactu non asperum ac durum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 8: ille voluitur attactu nullo, Verg. A. 7, 350; Pall. 1, 35, 11.

† **attacus**, *i. m.*, = ἄτακος, a kind of locust, Vulg. Lev. 11, 22.

† **attagen**, *ēis, m.* (cf. Schneid. Gr. 2, p. 131; Neue, Forment. I, pp. 153, 318, 323 sq.) (**attagēna**, *ae. f.*, Mart. 2, 37, 3, and 13, 61) = ἀτταγην, a meadow-bird, the hazelhen or heath-cock: Tetrao bonasia, Linn.: Attagen maxime Ionius ceber, Plin. 10, 48, 68, § 133: Non attagen Ionicus Jucundior, Hor. Epod. 2, 54.

† **attagus**, *i. m.*, among the Phrygians = lircus, a he-goat, Arn. 5, p. 199.

Attalea or **Attalia**, *ae. f.*, = Ἀτταλία, name of a Greek city. **A.** In the region of Mysia, Plin. 5, 30, 32, § 121.—**B.** On the coast of Pamphylia, Vulg. Act. 14, 25.—**C.** In Galatia; v. Attalenses.

Attalenses, *ium, m.*, the inhabitants of the town Attalea or Attalia. **A.** In Pamphylia, Cic. Agr. 1, 2, 2, 19.—**B.** In the region of Mysia, Plin. 5, 30, 33, § 126.—**C.** In Galatia, Plin. 5, 32, 42, § 147.

Attalis, *idis, f.*, = Ἀτταλῖς, the Attalian tribe in Athens, so called in honor of King Attalus (v. Attalus), Liv. 31, 15.

Attalus, *i. m.*, = Ἀτταλος. **I. A.** The name of several kings of Pergameum, the most renowned of whom, both from his wealth and his discovery of the art of weaving cloth from gold, was Attalus III., who made the Roman people his heir, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196; 33, 11, 53, § 148; Flor. 2, 20, 2; 3, 12, 3; Hor. C. 2, 18, 5.—Hence, **B. Attalicus**, *a, um, adj.*, of or pertaining to Attalus, Attalian: urbes, i. e. Pergameum, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 5: Attalicas supera vestes, woven with gold, Prop. 4, 17, 19: Porticus aulaeis nobilis Attalicas, id. 3, 30, 12; Sil. 14, 659.—Also absol.: **Attalica**, *orum, n.* (sc. vestimenta), garments of unwoven gold: Aurum intexere in eadem Asia invenit Attalus rex, unde nomen Attalicas, Plin. 8, 48, 74, § 196: torus, ornamented with such cloth or tapestry, Prop. 3, 5, 6; 5, 5, 24.—**Meton.**, rich, splendid, brilliant: Attalicas conditionibus Numquam dimoveas, etc., Hor. C. 1, 1, 12: divitiae, Tert. Jejun. 15 fin.—**II.** A general of Alexander the Great, Curt. 4, 13.—**III.** A Macedonian, enemy of Alexander, Curt. 6, 9.

attamen, *adv.*, v. tamen.

at-tamino (**adt-**), *äre, v. a.* [ad-tamino, contr. instead of tagmino, from tago, tango; cf. contamino], to touch; and, in a bad sense, to attack, rob (only post-class. and rare), Capitol. Gord. 27.—Hence, also, to dishonor, contaminate, defile: virginem, Just. 21, 3: aliquid sacramentis Judaicis, Cod. Th. 3, 1, 5.—**Trop.**: facta et consulta alicujus imprudentia, Aur. Vict. Caes. 16.

attat and **attate**, *v. atat*.

attēgia, *ae. f.* [acc. to some, an Arab word; acc. to others, as if from attego, are, to cover; so Van.], a tent: Maurorum attēgiae, Juv. 14, 196; Inscr. Orell. 1396.

† **attēgrāre**, *to pour out wine in sac-*

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dantia multa habet attenuata, Cic. Or. 30, 108.—**2.** *Too much refined, affected:* itaque ejus oratio nimia religione attenuata doctis et attentis audientibus erat illustris, hence his discourse was so delicately formed, through excessive scrupulousness, Cic. Brut. 82.—**3.** *Meagre, dry, without ornament:* attenuata (oratio) est, quae demissa est usque ad usitatissimum puri sermonis consuetudinem, Auct. ad Her. 4, 8: attenuata verborum constructio, id. ib. 4, 10, 15.—* **Adv.:** **attenuate**, simply: attenuate pressequere dicere, Cic. Brut. 55, 201.

* **at-termino**, āre, v. a., to set bounds to, to measure, limit: Deos filio humano, Arn. 3, p. 107.

at-tero (adt-, Dietsch), trīvi, trītum, 3, v. a. (perf. inf. atteruisse, Tib. 1, 4, 48; cf. Vell. Long. p. 2234 P.), to rub one thing against another; hence, in gen., to rub away, wear out or diminish by rubbing, to waste, wear away, weaken, impair, exhaust. **I.** Lit. (most freq. after the Aug. per.; in Cic. only once as P. a.; v. infra): insons Cerberus leniter atterens caudam, rubbing against or upon (sc. Herculi), *Hor. C. 2, 19, 30: asinus spinetis se scabendi causa atterens, Plin. 10, 74, 95, § 204: aures, *Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 11 (cf. antestor): bucula surgentes atterat herbas, tramples upon, Verg. G. 4, 12: opere insuetas atteruisse manus, Tib. 1, 4, 48; so Prop. 5, 3, 24, and Plin. 2, 63, 63, § 158; so, dentes usque atteruntur, id. 7, 16, 15, § 70: attrivit sedentis pedem, Vulg. Num. 22, 25: vestem, Dig. 23, 3, 10; Col. 11, 2, 16; Cels. praef.: vestimenta, Vulg. Deut. 29, 5; ib. Isa. 51, 6.—Poet., of sand worn by the water flowing over it: attritis versabat rivus harenas, Ov. M. 2, 456.—**II.** Trop. to destroy, waste, weaken, impair: postquam utrimque legiones item classes saepe fusae fugataeque et alteri alteros aliquantum adtriverant, Sall. J. 79, 4: magna pars (exercitus) temeritate ducum adtrita est, id. ib. 85, 46: Italiae opes bello, id. ib. 5, 4; so Tac. H. 1, 10; 1, 89; 2, 56; Curt. 4, 6 fin.; cf. Sil. 2, 392 Drak.: nec publicanus atterit (Germanos), exhausts, drains, Tac. G. 29: famam atque pudorem, Sall. C. 16, 2: et vincere inglorium et atteri sordidum arbitrabatur, and to suffer injury in his dignity, Tac. Agr. 9 Rupert.: eo tempore, quo praecipue alenda ingenia atque indulgentia quadam nutrienda sunt, asperiorum tractatu rerum atteruntur, are enfeebled, Quint. 8, proem. 4: filii ejus atterentur egestate, Vulg. Job, 20, 10: Nec res atteritur longo sufflamine litis, Juv. 16, 50.—Hence, **attritus**, a, um, P. a., rubbed off, worn off or away, wasted. **A.** Lit. **1.** In gen.: ut rictum ejus (simulacri) ac mentium paulo sit attritus, *Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 43: ansa, Verg. E. 6, 17: vomer, worn bright, id. G. 1, 45; cf. Juv. 8, 16 Rupert.: caclaturae, Plin. 33, 12, 55, § 157; Petr. 109, 9.—**2.** In medicine, attritae partes or subst. attrita, ārum, n. (sc. membra), bruised, excoriated parts of the body: medetur et attritis paribus sive oleo etc., Plin. 24, 7, 28, § 43: attritis medetur cuius muris silvatici etc., id. 30, 8, 22, § 70.—**B.** Trop.: attrita frons, a shameless, impudent face (lit. a smooth face, to which shame no longer clings; cf. perfrico), Juv. 13, 242 Rupert.; so, domus Israēl attrita fronte, Vulg. Ezech. 3, 7.—**Sup.** and **adv.** not used.

* **at-terrāneus** (adt-), a, um, adj., = ἐπιγῆινος, belonging to the earth: fulmina, i. e. coming from the earth, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49 dub.

* **at-tertiarius** (adt-), a, um, adj., = ἐπιτεῖρος, the whole and a third, Vitruv. 3, 1; cf. as.

* **at-tertiatus** (adt-), a, um, as if Part. of attertio, are [adtertius], boiled down to a third part: livivium attertiatum, Plin. Val. 1, 29.

attestatio, ōnis, f. [atstator], an attesting, attestation, testimony, Macr. Somn. Scip. 2, 9; Treb. Pol. XXX, Tyr. 30: iuris jurandi, *Vulg. Gen. 43, 3.

at-testor, ātus, 1, v. dep., to bear witness to, to attest, prove, confirm, corroborate (very rare, and not before the Aug. per.; for in Cic. Sull. 29 fin. the reading should be, with Cod. Erf. and Lambin., ad testandam omnium memoriam; v. Frotsch. ad h. l.; so B. and K.): hoc attestatur brevis Aesopi fabula, Phaedr. 1, 10, 3; Plin.

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H. N. praef. § 10: M. Cato id saepenumero attestatus est, Gell. 4, 12: attestata fulgura, in the lang. of omens, lightnings which confirm that which was indicated by previous lightnings, confirmatory (opp. peremptibus, which cancel, annul, what was previously indicated): attestata (fulmina), quae prioribus consentiunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49: attestata dicebantur fulgura, quae iterato fiebant, videlicet significationem priorum attestantia, Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll.; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 170.

at-tergo, textui, textum, 3, v. a. **I.** To weave on or to something (rare, and only in prose): turres contabulantur, pinnae loricaeque ex eratibus attextuntur, Caes. B. G. 5, 40: attexti capite crines, App. M. 11, p. 260, 35.—**II.** In gen., to add: secundum actum, Varr. R. R. 2, 5, 2: vos autem ad id, quod erit immortale, partem attextote mortalem, Cic. Tim. 11 fin.

Attis (better than **Attis**), idis, adj. f., = Ἄττις. **I.** Attic or Athenian: matres, Mart. 11, 53: lingua, App. M. 1 praef. Oud.—Hence, **II.** Subst. **A.** An Athenian woman, Sen. Hippol. 107.—Esp., **Philomela**; and, since she was changed to a nightingale, meton. for a nightingale, Mart. 1, 54, 9. Also **Procne**, the sister of **Philomela**; acc. to the fable (cf. Sen. Herc. Oet. 200), changed into a swallow; hence, meton. for a swallow, Mart. 5, 67.—**B.** A female friend of **Sappho**: Non oculis graea est Attis, Ov. H. 15, 18 Merk. ubi v. Loers.—**C.** A name for **Attica**: Athidic temptantur gressus, Lucr. 6, 1116; Sid. Carm. 5, 44; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 4; 2, 7, 10.

Attianus, v. Attius.

Attica, ae, or **Attice**, ēs, f., = Ἄττικῆ. **I.** The most distinguished province of Greece, situated in Hellas proper, with Athens as capital. **A.** Form **Attica**, Mel. 2, 3, 7; Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 30.—**B.** Form **Attice**, Plin. 4, 1, § 1; 4, 7, 11, § 23.—**II.** **Attica**, the name of the daughter of **T. Pomponius Atticus**, Cic. Att. 12, 1; cf. Atticula.

1. **Attice**, adv., v. Atticus, II. a. fin.

2. **Attice**, ēs, f. adj., = Ἄττικῆς, Attic: ochra, quae Attice nominatur, Cels. 5, 18, 19 (cf. Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 179, Ochra Attica).

3. **Attice**, ēs, v. Attica.

† **atticcisso**, āre, v. n., = ἄττικίζω, to imitate the Athenian manner of speaking: hoc argumentum graecissat, tamen non atticcissat, verum sicillcissat, Plaut. Men. prol. 12; App. Flor. n. 18, p. 362, 12.

Atticula, ae, f., daughter of **Atticus**, Cic. Att. 6, 5; v. Attica, II.

† **Atticurgus**, is, adj., = Ἄττικουργός, made in the Attic manner: columna, Vitruv. 3, 3; 4, 6.

Atticus, a, um, adj., = Ἄττικός. **I.** In gen., of or pertaining to Attica or Athens, Attic, Athenian: Athenae, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 2; id. Rud. 3, 4, 36 al.: civis Attica atque libera, id. Poen. 1, 2, 159: civis Attica, Ter. And. 1, 3, 16: disciplina, Plaut. Cas. 3, 5, 24: fines, Hor. C. 1, 3, 6: regio, Plin. 10, 12, 15, § 33: thymum, id. 21, 10, 31, § 57: mel, of Mount **Hymettus**, id. ib.: apis, Ov. Tr. 5, 4, 30: sal, Plin. 31, 7, 41, § 87: columnae, formed in the Attic manner, id. 36, 23, 56, § 179 (cf. atticurgus): ochra, id. 37, 10, 66, § 179 (cf. 2. Attice): paelex, i. e. **Philomela**, Mart. 10, 51; cf. Ov. M. 6, 537: fides, i. e. sincere, firm, prov. Vell. 2, 23, 4: profuvius, a disease of animals, the glanders, Veg. Art. Vet. 1, 17 and 38.—**Attici**, ōrum, m., the Athenians, Phaedr. 1, 2, 6.—**II.** Esp. **A.** App. cl. to designate the highest grade of style, philosophy, eloquence, etc., Cic. Opt. Gen. 3, 7 sqq.; cf. id. Brut. 82, 294 sqq.: Demosthenes, quoniam Athenas quidem ipsas magis credo fuisse Atticas, id. Or. 7, 23: lepos, Mart. 3, 20.—Hence, subst.: **Attici**, orators of the Attic stamp (opp. Asiatic); et antiqua quidem illa divisio inter Atticos atque Asianos fuit: cum hi pressi et integri, contra inflati illi et inanes haberentur; in his nihil superflueret, illis iudicium maxime ac modus deesset, etc., Quint. 12, 10, 16 sq.—And trans. to other things, excellent, pre eminent, preferable: logi, Plaut. Pers. 3, 1, 66.—Hence, **Attice**, adv., in the Attic or Athenian manner: dicere, Cic. Brut. 84; 290; id. Opt. Gen. 3, 8; 4, 11; Quint. 12, 10, 18: loqui, id. 8, 1, 2: pressi oratores, id. 12, 10, 18.—**B.** A surname of **T. Pomponius**,

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the intimate friend of Cicero, given to him on account of his long residence at Athens. His biography is found in Nepos.—**C.** A friend of **Ovid**, Ov. Am. 1, 9, 2; id. P. 2, 4, 2.—**D.** **Antonius Atticus**, a Latin rhetorician, Sen. Suas. 2, p. 19 Bip.—**E.** **Vipsanius Atticus**, Sen. Contr. 2, 13, p. 184 Bip.

attigo (adt-), v. attingo init.

attiguus (adt-), a, um, adj. [attingo, as ambiguous, assiduus, continuus, from ambigo, assideo, contineo], touching, bordering on, contiguous to (only post-class.): domus, App. M. 4, p. 148, 7: nemus, id. ib. 6, p. 178, 18; Paul. Nol. Nat. XIII. S. Fel. 333 Murat.

* **at-tillo** (adt-), āre, v. a. [qs. from tillo, hence titillo], to tickle, please, Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 3, 41.

attilus, i, m., a kind of large fish found in the Po: Acipenser nuso, Linn.; Plin. 9, 15, 17, § 44 (called by the Italians **Ladano** or **Adello**).

Attin, v. Attis.

at-tinae (adt-), ārum, f. [attineo], stones built up like a wall for a boundary mark, Sic. Fl. pp. 4 and 6 Goes.

at-tineo (adt-, Dietsch, Weissenb.), tinui, tentum, 2, v. a. and n. [teneo]. **I.** Act., (so only ante-class or in the hist.; most freq. in Plaut. and Tac.). **A.** To hold to, bring or hold near: aliquid ante oculos attinere, Plaut. Men. 5, 1, 30.—**B.** To hold or detain at some point (class. retinere), to hold fast, keep hold of, to hold, keep, detain, hold back, delay: testes vinctos, Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 69; id. Baech. 2, 2, 3: animum, id. Mil. 4, 8, 17: lectos viros castris attinere, Tac. A. 2, 52; 6, 17: prensam dextram vi attinere, id. ib. 1, 35; 2, 10; 3, 71 fin.: The most, qui carcere atteinbantur, necari jussit, id. ib. 6, 19; 3, 36 fin.; 12, 68; 13, 15; 13, 27; 15, 57: set ego comperio Bocchum Punicā fide simul Romanum et Numidam spe pacis adtinuisse, detained, amused, Sall. J. 108, 3; ad ea Corbulus scitis comperit Vologesen defectione Hyrcaniae attinere, is detained, hindered, Tac. A. 13, 37 fin.; 13, 50; 14, 33; 14, 56 fin.; 16, 19; id. H. 2, 14 fin.—**C.** To hold possession of, to occupy, keep, guard, preserve: Quamque atteinendi magni dominatus sient, Ter. Fragm. ap. Cic. Or. 47, 157: ripam Danubii, Tac. A. 4, 5.—**II.** Neutr. **A.** To stretch out, to reach to: nunc jam cultros attinet, i. e. ad cultros, now he is reaching forth for, Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 17.—Hence, of relations of place, to extend or stretch somewhere: Scythiae ad Borysthenem atque inde ad Tanain attinet, Curt. 6, 2, 9.—**B.** To belong somewhere; only in the third person: hoc (res) attinet (more rare, haec attingit) ad me (less freq. simply me), or absol. hoc attinet, this belongs to me, concerns me, pertains or appertains to me, relates or refers to me: cf. Rudd. II. p. 209; Roby, § 1534 (the most us. class. signif. of the word). **1.** Attinet (attinent) ad aliquid: negotium hoc ad me attingit, Plaut. Baech. 2, 9, 51: num quidnam ad filium haec aegritudo attingit? id. ib. 5, 1, 24: nunc quam ad rem dicam hoc attinere somnium, id. Rud. 3, 1, 19; id. Most. 1, 3, 4: Quid istuc ad me attingit? id. Poen. 3, 3, 24: Quid id ad me attingit? id. Trn. 4, 2, 136, and id. ib. 4, 3, 58: quid quidem ad nos duas attingit, id. Poen. 5, 4, 9 et saep.: comperiebam nihil ad Pamphilum quicumquam attinere, Ter. And. 1, 1, 64; 1, 2, 16: Scin tu... ad te attinere hanc Omnem rem? id. Eun. 4, 6, 6; id. Ad. 1, 2, 54; 2, 1, 32; 3, 1, 9; id. Phorm. 3, 1, 17: nunc nil ad nos de nobis attinet, Lucr. 3, 852; 4, 30: vobis alio loco, ut se tota res habeat, quod ad eam civitatem attingit, demonstrabitur, in respect to that city, Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 5: quod ad me attingit, id. ad Q. Fr. 2, 1; so id. Att. 5, 17; id. Fam. 1, 2 al.: quod ad provincias attingeret, Liv. 42, 10; 23, 26 al.: tanquam ad rem attingat quicquam, Hor. S. 2, 2, 27 al.: sed quid istae picturae ad me attingent? Plaut. Men. 1, 2, 36: Do. Hae quid ad me? Tox. Immo ad te attingent: et tua refert, id. Pers. 4, 3, 27: tantumne ab re tuast oti tibi, Aliena ut caures eaque nil quae ad te attingent? Ter. Heaut. 1, 1, 24: cetera quae ad colendam vitem attingebunt, Cic. Fin. 4, 14, 38.—And with nunc = ad hoc tempus (eccl. Lat.): Quod nunc attingit, vale, and for this time (Gr. τὸ νῦν ἔστω), Vulg. Act. 24, 25.—**2.** Attingit (attinent) aliquid: neque quemquam attingo-

bat id recusare. Cic. Quinct. 19: de magnitudine vocis nihil nos attinet commonere, Auct. ad Her. 3. 11. 20: in his, quae custodiam religionis attinent, Val. Max. 1. 1. n. 14.—**3.** Hoc attinet (haec attinent), and more freq. attinet with an *inf.* as subject (*act. and pass.*), *it concerns, it matters, is of moment, is of consequence, is of importance*: ea conquisiverunt, quae nihil attinebant, Auct. ad Her. 1. 1. 1: nec patitur Scythas... Parthum dicere, nec quae nihil attinent. Hor. C. 1. 19. 12: de quo quid sentiam, nihil attinet dicere, Cic. Fam. 4. 7. 3: nihil enim attinet quemquam nominari, id. Leg. 2. 17. 42: qua nec eodem nominari adinebat. Liv. 23. 3. 13: nec adinuisse demi securum, cum sine provocatione creati essent, interpretantur, id. 3. 36; 2. 41; 6. 23; 6. 38; 34. 3; 36. 11; 37. 15: Quid attinet tot ora nimum gravi Rostrata duci etc., Hor. Epod. 4. 17 al.—And in pregn. signif., *it is serviceable, useful, or avails for*, etc.: quid attinet cum his, quibuscum re concebat, verbis discrepare? Cic. Fin. 4. 22. 60: ea re non venit, quia nihil attinuit, id. Att. 12. 18: nec victoribus mitti adinere puto, Liv. 23. 13: sin (frumenta) protinus usui destinantur, nihil attinet repoliri, Col. 2. 21. 6.

at-tingo (not *adt-*). tigi, tactum, 3. v. a. [tango] (ante-class. form **attigo**, *cre. v. infra*; *attinge*=attigam, acc. to Paul. ex Fest. p. 26 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.; concerning attigo, *äre, v. fin.*), *to touch, come in contact with*; constr. with the *acc.*; poet. with *ad*. **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: mento summam aquam, vet. poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 1. 5. 10: vestem, Att. ap. Non. p. 75. 32: Egone Argivum imperium attigam, id. Trag. Rel. p. 166 Rib.: suavit (omnia) attingunt, Lucr. 4. 623: nec enim ullum hoc frigidum flumen attingi, Cic. Leg. 2. 3. 6: prius quam aries murum attingisset, Caes. B. G. 2. 32: pedibus terram, Nep. Eun. 5. 5: quisquis (vas) attingerit, Vulg. Lev. 15. 23: nos nihil tuorum attingimus, ib. Gen. 26. 29: (medicus) pulsum venurum attingit, Tac. A. 6. 50: se esse possessorem soli, quod primum Divus Augustus nascens attingisset, Suet. Aug. 5 (cf. Ov. Tr. 4. 3. 46: Tactaque nascenti corpus habere lumus, acc. to the practice of laying new-born children upon the ground; v. tollo).—**P**oet. l. (Callisto) nubes erat Phoebe, nec Maenalon attingit (*non did there touch, set foot on*) ulla Gratior hac Triviae, Ov. M. 2. 415: usque ad caelum attingebat stans in terra, Vulg. Sap. 18. 16.—**B.** With partic. access. ideas. **1.** *To touch by striking, to strike*; rarely in a hostile manner, *to attack, assault*: ne me attingas, Plaut. As. 2. 106; ne attingas me, id. Truc. 2. 2. 21: ne attingas puerum istac caussa, id. Bacch. 3. 3. 41 (quoted by Non. p. 75. 33): Si tu illam attingis secus quam dignumst liberam, Ter. Phorm. 2. 3. 91.—**O**f lightning: ICTV. FVLMINIS. ARBORES. ATTRACTAE. ARDVERINT., Fragm. Fratr. Arval. Inscr. Orell. 961: cf. Fest. s. v. scribonianum, p. 333 Müll., and s. v. obstutum, p. 193: si Vestinus attingeret, i. e. ei bellum indiceretur, Liv. 8. 29; so Suet. Ner. 38.—**2.** In mal. part., aliquam, *to touch*: virginem, Ter. Hec. 1. 2. 61; Cat. 67. 20.—**3.** *To touch in eating, to taste, crop*: nulla neque annem Libavit quadrupes, nec graminis attingit herbam, Verg. E. 5. 26.—**4.** *Of local relations, to come to a place, to approach, reach, arrive at* (class.; esp. freq. in the hist.): aedis ne attingas, Plaut. Most. 2. 2. 37: ut primum Asiam attingisti, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1. 1. 8: cum primis navibus Britanniam attingit, Caes. B. G. 4. 23: Siciliam, Nep. Dion. 5. 3: Syriam ac legiones, Tac. A. 2. 55: saluosos locos, id. ib. 4. 45: Urbem, id. Or. 7 *fin.*: In paucis diebus quam Capreus attingit etc., Suet. Tib. 60; id. Calig. 44; id. Vesp. 4 al.—**5.** *Transf., to touch, lie near, border upon, be contiguous to*: Thesens... Attingit iugis Gortynia tecta, Cat. 64. 75: Cappadociae regio, quae Ciliciam attingeret, Cic. Fam. 13. 4. 4; id. Pis. 16 *fin.*: (stomachus) utriusque ex parte tonsillas attingens, etc., id. N. D. 2. 54. 135: eorum fines Nervii attingebant, Caes. B. G. 2. 15: ITEM. COLLEGIA. QVAE. ATTINGUNT. EIDEM. FORO. Inscr. Orell. 3314: attingere parietem, Vulg. Ezech. 41. 6.—**II.** Trop. **A.** In gen., *to touch, affect, reach*: nec desiderium nos attingit, Lucr. 3. 922 (*alfectit*,

Lachm.): ante quam voluptas aut dolor attingerit, Cic. Fin. 3. 5. 16: nimirum me alia quoque causa delectat, quae te non attingit, id. Leg. 2. 1. 3: quo studio providit, ne qua me illius temporis invidia attingeret, id. Fam. 3. 10. 10: si qua de Pompeio nostro tuendo... cura te attingit, id. Att. 9. 11. A: erant perpauci, quos ea infamia attingeret, Liv. 27. 11. 6: enipidus attingere gaudia, *to feel*, Prop. 1. 19. 9: vox sonus attingit aures, Val. Fl. 2. 452; Claud. B. Get. 412; Manil. 1. 323.—**B.** Esp. **1.** *To touch upon in speaking, etc., to mention slightly*: paucis rem, Plaut. Truc. 4. 4. 11: summam attingere, Lucr. 3. 261: ut meos quoque attingam, Cat. 39. 13: quod perquam breviter perstrinxit atque attingi, Cic. de Or. 2. 49. 201; id. Fam. 2. 4 *fin.*: si tantummodo summas attingero, Nep. Pelop. 1. 1: invitus ea, tamquam vulnera, attingo, sed nisi tacta tractataque sanam non possunt, Liv. 28. 27: ut seditiosem attingit, Tac. A. 1. 35: familiae (Galbae) breviter attingam, Suet. Galb. 3 al.—**2.** *To touch, i. e. to undertake, enter upon some course of action (esp. mental), to apply one's self to, be occupied with, engage in, to take in hand, manage*: quae isti rhetores ne primoribus quidem labris attingisset, Cic. de Or. 1. 19. 87; cf. id. Cael. 12; id. Arch. 8: egomet, qui sero ac leviter Graecas litteras attingis, id. de Or. 1. 18. 82: orationes, id. Or. 13. 41: posticum, Nep. Att. 18. 5; so Suet. Aug. 85: liberales disciplinas omnes, id. Ner. 52: studia, id. Gram. 9: ut primum forum attingi, i. e. accessi, aut, *applied myself to public affairs*, Cic. Fam. 5. 8. 3: arma, Liv. 3. 19: militiam resque bellicas, Suet. Calig. 43: curam rei publicae, id. Tib. 13: ad Venerem seram, Ov. A. A. 2. 701.—**3.** (Acc. to l. B. 4.) *To arrive somewhere*: quod ab illo attingisset nuntius, Plaut. Bacch. 2. 2. 19 (cf. id. ib. 3. 5. 3; si a me totigat nuntius).—**4.** (Acc. to l. B. 5.) *To come near to in quality, to be similar; or to belong to, appertain to, to concern, relate to*: quae nihil attingunt ad rem nec sunt usui, Plaut. Merc. 1. 3. 32: haec quemque attingit, id. ib. 1. 1. 20: attingit animi naturam corporis similitudo, Cic. Tusc. 4. 13. 30; id. Fam. 13. 7. 4; id. ad Q. Fr. 1. 1. 1: quae non magis legis nomen attingunt, quam si latrones aliqua sanxerint, id. Leg. 2. 5: Segestana, Centuripina civitas, quae cum officis, fide, veritate, tum etiam cognatione populi Romani nomen attingunt, id. Verr. 2. 5. 32: (labor) non attingit deum, id. N. D. 1. 9. 22: primus ille (locus), qui in veri cognitione consistit, maxime naturam attingit humanam, id. Off. 1. 6. 18; id. Tusc. 5. 33. 93; id. Fin. 5. 9.—**5.** *SI* quid eam humanitas attingisset (for the use, euphemism, accidisset), *if any misfortune had happened to her*, App. Mag. p. 337.

at-tinguo (not *adt-*), *no perf.*, unctum, *äre, v. a.*, *to moisten, to sprinkle with a liquid*, Veg. Art. Vet. 1. 11. 7.

Attis, idis (also **Atthis** or **Atys**, *vos*, and **Attin**, *inis*, Macr. S. 1. 21, p. 313 Bip.), *m.*, = *ATTIS* (*ATTUS, ATUS, ATTIV*), a young Phrygian shepherd, whom Cybele loved, and made her priest on condition of perpetual chastity; but he broke his vow, became insane, and emasculated himself, Cat. 63; Ov. M. 10. 104; id. F. 4. 223; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9. 116; Macr. S. 1. 21.

at-titulo (*adt-*), *äre, v. a.*, *to name, entitle*, Rufin. Orig.

Attius or **Accius** (both forms are equally attested; Attius predominated under the empire, and the Greeks always wrote *ATTIOS*, Teuffel, ii, *m.*, = *ATTIOS*, a Roman proper name. **I.** L. Attius, a distinguished Roman poet of the ante-class. per., younger than Pacuvius, and his rival in tragedy and comedy. Of his poems a considerable number of fragments yet remain; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. pp. 44 and 45; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 49, and Schmid ad Hor. Ep. 2. 1. 56.—Hence, **B. Attianus** (**Acc-**), a *um, adj.*, *of or pertaining to Attius*: versus, Cic. Fam. 9. 16. 4: Attianum illud: nihil credo auguribus, Gell. 14. 1, 34.—**II.** Attius Navius, a soothsayer, who, in the presence and at the bidding of Tarquinius Priscus, cut in pieces a stone with a razor, Liv. 1. 36;

Val. Max. 1. 4. n. 1; Cic. Div. 1. 17. 31 sqq.; 2. 38. 80.—**III.** P. Attius Varus, a praetor in Africa at the time of the civil war between Caesar and Pompey, Caes. B. C. 1. 13; Cic. Att. 7. 13.—Hence, **B. Attianus**, a *um, adj.*, *of or pertaining to Attius*: milites, Caes. B. C. 1. 13: legiones, Cic. Att. 7. 15 and 20.—**IV.** T. Attius, an orator of Pisaurum, in the time of Cicero, Cic. Clu. 23.

at-tolero (*adt-*) or **attollero**, *äre, v. a.*, *to bear, support*, App. M. 2, p. 116 Elm.

at-tollo (*attollo*, *arch.*), *no perf.* or *sup.*, 3. v. a., *to lift or raise up, raise, elevate, lift on high* (in the poets and post-Aug. prose writers very frequent, but not in Cic.; syn.: *tollo, erigo*). **I.** Lit.: super limen pedes attollere, Plaut. (as. 4. 4. 1: signa, id. ib. 2. 6. 5: pallium attollere, i. e. accingere (v. accingo). *Ter. Eun. 4. 6. 31: illum (regem) omnes apes... saepe attollunt umeris, Verg. G. 4. 217: Nec semel urris trivis attollere curat Fracto crure planum, *to raise up the juggler, to help him up*, *Hor. Ep. 1. 17. 58 Schmid: parvumque attollite natum, *lift up*, Ov. M. 9. 387: caput, id. ib. 5. 603: oculos humo, id. ib. 2. 448: Et contra magnum potes hos (oculos) attollere solem, Prop. 1. 15. 37: Sed non attollere contra Sustinet haec oculos, Ov. M. 6. 605: Attollens Joseph oculos ridit etc., Vulg. Gen. 43. 29: tumidum lumen ad lumina, Ov. M. 10. 293: vultus jacentes, id. ib. 4. 144: corpus ulnis, id. ib. 7. 847: manus ad caelum, Liv. 10. 36: cornua e mari, Plin. 9. 27. 43. § 82: attollite portas, principes, Vulg. Psa. 23. 7; 23. 9: mare ventis, Tac. Agr. 10; cf. Euphratem attolli, *swollen*, id. A. 6. 37: se in femur, *raises himself on his thigh*, Verg. A. 10. 856: se in amas, Ov. M. 4. 722: se recto trunco, id. ib. 2. 822: attolentem se ab gravi casu, Liv. 8. 7. 6: a terra se attolentem, Plin. 21. 11. 36. § 62.—With middle signif.: e mediis hunc (sc. Atlantem) harenis in caelum attolli proferre, Plin. 5. 1. 1, § 6: attollitur monte Pionae, id. 5. 29. 31, § 115.—**O**f buildings, *to raise, erect, build*: immensam molem, Verg. A. 2. 185: arcem, id. ib. 3. 134: attollitur opus in altitudinem XXXX cubitis, Plin. 36. 5. 4. § 30: turres in centenos vicenosque attollebantur, Tac. H. 5. 11.—**P**oet.: cum de statorum campum alacritate discursu pulverere attolles, Plin. Pan. 14. 3; cf. Verg. A. 9. 714.—**II.** Trop., *to raise, elevate, exalt, sustain*; also, *to enlarge, aggrandize, to render prominent or conspicuous, to extol* (so esp. freq. in Tac.): Punicis se quantis attollet gloria rebus, Verg. A. 4. 59: ultro implebilis ardet Attollitque animos, id. ib. 12. 4: ad consultus spem attollere animos, Liv. 22. 26: rectos ac vividos animos non ut alii contundis ac deprimis, sed foves et attollis, Plin. Pan. 44. 6: Frangit et attollit vires in milite caesa, Prop. 5. 6. 51: attollit suum laetus ad sidera nomen vocibus, Luc. 7. 11: quanto Ciceronis studio Brutus Cassiusque attollentur, *were distinguished*, Vell. Phil. 12. 65 Ruhnck. (cf. Cic. Phil. 11. 14: animadverti dici jam a quibusdam exornari etiam nimium a me Brutum, nimium Cassium ornari); so, insignibus triumphis, Tac. A. 3. 72; id. H. 2. 90: 3. 37; 4. 59; id. Agr. 39: res per similitudinem, Quint. 8. 6. 68: his (frons) contrahitur, attollitur (*is drawn up or raised*), demittitur, id. 11. 3. 78: belloque et armis rem publicam, Tac. H. 4. 52: cuncta in majus attolles, id. A. 15. 30: sua facta, suos casus, id. Agr. 25.—**F**orm **attolo**, of doubtful meaning: Quis vetat qui ne attolat? Pac., Trag. Rel. p. 82 Rib.: Custodite istunc vos, ne vim qui attolat neve attingat, id. ib. p. 105 (= auferre or afferre, Non.).

at-tondeo (better than **adt-**), *tondi, tonsurum, 2. v. a.* (*perf. redupl.*, sync. *attondisse* or *attondisse*, Verg. Cat. 8. 9: *attondi = attonderi, Veg. Art. Vet. 2. 28. 36), *to shave, shear, clip, crop* (rare, and mostly poet.: syn.: *tondeo, carpo, puto*); rusticus Saturni dente relicta Persequitur vitem attondens, *pruning, he cuts off the vine around*, Verg. G. 2. 407: caput attonsum, Cels. 4. 3; and Vulg. Ezech. 44. 20: comam, id. Lev. 19. 27; so, ad cutem, Scrib. Comp. 10.—**P**oet.: *to gnaw at, nibble*: tenera attondent virgula capellae, Verg. E. 10. 7: attonsa arva, i. e. *fed down*, Luc. 6. 84: prata, Aus. Mos. 203.—**T**rop.: consiliis nostris laus est attonsa Laconum *shorn*.

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i. e. diminished, lessened, vet. poet. ap. Cic. Tusc. 5, 17, 49 (as transl. of the Gr. ἡμετε-
ρας βουλαίς Σπάρτην μὲν ἐκείρατο δοξάν,
Plut. 2, p. 1098): sic quoque attenduntur,
cut off, Vulg. Nahum, 1, 12: attendere ali-
quem, i. e. to cheat, fleece (cf. admulilo),
Plaut. Capt. 2, 2, 18; and in a plur: atton-
sae quidem ambae usque sunt (oves), id.
Bacch. 5, 2, 7; 5, 1, 9: metuo, si senex
re-
sciverit, Ne umos parasitos faciat, quae
usque attondeant, rough-hew me, id. Ep. 2, 3,
6 (cf. Horace's fuste dolat, S. 1, 5, 23).

attonitē (adt-), adv., v. attono, P. a. fin.
attonitus (adt-), a, um, v. attono, P. a.

at-tono (better than adt-), ōi, ūtum, 1, v. a., to thunder at; hence, to stun, stupefy (a poet. word of the Aug. per.; most frequent as *P. a.*; syn.: percello, perturbo, terreo): altitudo attonat, Maecen. ap. Sen. Ep. 19: quis furor vestras attonuit mentes! Ov. M. 3, 532; id. H. 4, 50. — Hence,

**attonitus (adt-), a, um, P. a., thundered at; hence trop. as in Gr. ἐμβροῦν-
θῆις, ἐμβροῦντος. A. Thunderstruck, stunned, terrified, stupefied, astonished, amazed, confounded: attonitus est stupefactus.** Nam proprie attonitus dicitur, cui casus vicinus fulminis et sonitus tonitruum dant stuporem, Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 172: quo fragore edito concidunt homines, exanimantur, quidam vero vivi stupent, et in totum sibi exdunt, quos vocamus attonitos, quorum mentes sonus ille caelestis loco pepulit, Sen. Q. N. 2, 27: aures, Curt. 8, 4, 2; Petr. 101: talibus attonitus visis ac voce decurram, Verg. A. 3, 172: attonitus tanto miseramur turbine rerum, Ov. M. 7, 614; 4, 802; 8, 777; 9, 409 and 574; 11, 127; 8, 681 al.: alii novitate ac miraculo attoniti, Liv. 1, 47; 2, 12; 5, 46; 3, 68 fin.; 7, 39; 30, 30; 39, 15; 44, 10: subitae rei miraculo attoniti, Tac. H. 4, 49; so id. ib. 2, 42; 3, 13. — With de: mentis de lodice paraudā Attonitae, crazed, bewildered about getting a bed-blanket, Juv. 7, 67. — Also without an abl.: Attonitae manibusque uterum celare volenti, Ov. M. 2, 453: mater... Attonitae diu similis fuit, id. ib. 5, 510; 6, 600; 12, 498; ut integris corporibus attoniti conciderent, Liv. 10, 29: attoniti vultus, Tac. H. 1, 40: circumspicere inter se attoniti, id. ib. 2, 29: attoniti etiam victoribus, id. ib. 4, 72: attoniti magis quam quietā contione, id. A. 1, 39: attoniti jam omnibus, Suet. Caes. 28; id. Claud. 38; id. Dom. 17: attonitos habes oculos, Vulg. Job, 15, 12; ib. Prov. 16, 30. — Poet., with gen.: attonitus serpentis equus, Sil. 6, 231. — Also poet. transf. to inanimate things: neque enim ante debiscunt Attonitae magna ora domūs, Verg. A. 6, 53 (but acc. to Serv. in an act. sense, syn. with attonitos facientes, stupendae, stunning, terrifying, as pallida senectus, etc.): mens, Val. Fl. 1, 45: arces, Sil. 4, 7 Drak: quorundam persuasiones, Plin. 29, 1, 8, § 28.

— **B. Seized with inspiration, smitten with prophetic fury, inspired, frantic: attonitae Baccho matres, Verg. A. 7, 580: Bacchus attonitae tribuit vexilla caetervae, Stat. S. 5, 1, 116: Vates,* Hor. C. 3, 19, 14. — * Adv.: attonitē, frantically, etc.: Britannia hodieque eum attonite celebrat etc., Plin. 30, 1, 4, § 13 (Jan. attonita).**
attonsus, a, um, Part. of attondeo.
*** at-torqueo, ōre, v. a., to hurl or swing upward (ad designating direction upward, as in assurgo, alto; cf. ad inū): jaculum attorquens emitit in auras, Verg. A. 9, 52.**
at-torreo, ōre, v. a., to bake, roast (cf. assicco; only in Epic): nuces, Apic. 4, 2; 7, 5.

attractio, ōnis, f. [attraho], a drawing together, contraction (very rare): litterarum, Varr. L. L. 5, § 6 Müll.: rugarum, Pall. Apr. 4 fin.
*** attractorius, a, um, adj. [id.], having the power of attraction, attractive: virtus (sulphuris) est attractoria, Aem. Mac. 4, 19.**
1. at-tractus, a, um, Part. and P. a. of atraho.
*** 2. attractus, ūs, m. [attraho], a drawing to, attraction, Dictys, 5, 11.**

at-traho, traxi, tractum, 3, v. a., to draw to or toward, to attract, drag with force, draw (rare but class.; syn.: traho, duco, adduco). I. Lit.: adducitur a Ve-

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neris atque adeo attractitur Lollus, is dragged by force, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 25: te ipsum putare me attractum iri, si de pace agatur, id. Att. 10, 1, 3: aliquem Romanum, id. Fam. 7, 10 fin.: tribunos attrahi ad se jussit, Liv. 29, 9 fin.: uncus alae in ciendus paulatimque attrahendus est, Cels. 7, 29: magnes attrahens ferrum, Plin. 36, 16, 25, § 128: pulmo attrahens ac reddens animam, id. 11, 37, 72, § 188: so, spiritum attrahere, Vulg. Psa. 118, 131: vultus tuus colligit rugas et attrahit frontem, contracts, Sen. Ben. 6, 7 al.: quae causa attraxerit Arpos, Verg. A. 11, 250: sed quos fugit, attrahit unā, Ov. M. 14, 63: ducenti Attrahite huc victum, id. ib. 3, 563: arcus, id. R. Am. 435: amnes attrahere auxilio sitientibus hortis, Col. 10, 24: attraxit eum in sicum, Vulg. Tob. 6, 4; ib. Ezech. 32, 20: jugum attrahere, to draw, bear, ib. Eccli. 28, 23. — II. Trop., to draw, lead, bring, move, attract, etc.: nihil esse quod ad se rem ullam tam indicat et tam attrahat quam ad amicitiam similitudo, Cic. Lael. 14, 50: recepti causam Siciliae; ea me ad hoc negotium provincia attraxit, prompted, moved, incited, id. Verr. 2, 2, 1: quandoquidem in partes, ait, attrahor, I am drawn by force to take sides, Ov. M. 5, 93 (Merk., abstrahor): discipulos, id. F. 3, 830: ideo attraxi te miserans, Vulg. Jer. 31, 3. — Hence, *** attractus, a, um, P. a., drawn or attracted; of the brow, contracted, knit: frons attractior, Sen. Ben. 4, 31.**

attractatio (adt-), ōnis, f. [attracto]. I. A touching, handling (post-Aug.), Geil. 11, 13, 23: boves frequenti manūs attractione mansescere, Pall. Mart. 12, 1 al. — II. In gram., a term applied to words which denote a taking of many things together; as, fasciatum, Quint. 1, 4, 20.

*** attractatus (adt-), ūs, m. [id.], a handling, touching, fretting: nam attractatu et quassu Saecum amplificatis dolore, Pac. ap. Cic. Tusc. 2, 21, 50.**

at-trecto (adt-, Weissenb., Halm; att-, Bitschl, Rib., Kayser), avi, ūtum, 1, v. a. [tracto], to touch, handle, freq. in an unlawful manner (syn.: contracto, tracto, tango, palpo). I. Lit.: Ne me attracta, Plaut. Pers. 2, 2, 45: aliquem nimium familiariter attractare, id. Rud. 2, 4, 6: uxorem alicujus attractare, Cic. Cael. 8 fin.; Suet. Ner. 26 (cf. contracto): signum Junonis attractare, Liv. 5, 22: patrios penates attractare, Verg. A. 2, 719: feralia attractare, Tac. A. 1, 62 fin.: libros contaminatis manibus, Cic. Har. Resp. 13: alienam rem, Sabin. Jus Civ. ap. Geil. 11, 16, 20: si attractaverit me pater, Vulg. Gen. 27, 12. — To feel after, grope for (eccl. Lat.): quasi absque oculis parietem attractavimus, Vulg. Isa. 59, 10. — II. Trop.: Facilis est illa cursatio et blanditia popularis; aspiciat, non attractat; procul appareat, non excutitur (the figure is derived from paintings or other works of art), it is looked at, not touched, Cic. Planc. 12 Wund. — Also, to appropriate to one's self: regias etiam atrectantibus gazas, Liv. 34, 4, 2: fasces securisque, id. 28, 24: indecorum, atrectare quod non obtineret, Tac. A. 3, 52. — To feel after, seek to find (eccl. Lat.): quaerere Deum, si forte atrectent eum, Vulg. Act. 17, 27.

at-tremo, ōre, v. n., to tremble at a thing (post-Aug., and very rare): alicui, Stat. Th. 8, 81: censurae alicujus, Sid. Ep. 6, 1.

*** at-trépido, ōre, v. n., to hobble along: atreppidate saltem: nam vos appropriate haud postulo, Plaut. Poen. 3, 1, 41.**

*** at-tribulo, no perf., ūtum, ōre, v. a., to press hard, to thresh: folliculus attribulatus, Aem. Mac. 4, 6.**

at-tribūo (adt-, Weissenb., Jan; att-, B. and K., L. Müller), ūi, ūtum, 3, v. a., to associate, add or join to, to annex, assign, bestow, give (class., but rare in the poets; syn.: tribuo, assigno, do, ascribo, addico). I. In gen. A. Lit.: pueros attribue ei, quot et quos videbitur, Cic. Att. 12, 30: video, cui Apulia sit attributa, assigned as a province, id. Cat. 2, 3, 6: insulae Rhodiis attributa, annexed, subjected, id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 11: Camunni finitimis attributi municipiis, Plin. 3, 20, 24, § 134: equos gladiatoribus, Caes. B. C. 1, 14: quae (juventus) praesidio ejus loci attributa erat, Liv. 24, 21: pontifici sacra omnia, id. 1, 20: posses-

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sionem, Vulg. Num. 36, 12: aliquem, id. Deut. 29, 26. — Of the assigning of state domains or other possessions belonging to the public treasures: bona oppressorum in Vesvio restitutioni afflictarum civitatum attribuit, Suet. Tit. 8 al. — Hence of appropriations from the exchequer: pecuniam alicui, Cic. Phil. 14, 14, 16: ad aliquam rem pecuniam dare, attribuire, solvere, id. ib. 14, 14 fin.; so Liv. 40, 51. — Also of private assignments: Faberius si venerit, videbis, ut tantum attribuat, quantum debetur, Cic. Att. 13, 2, 1. — Hence also aliquem, to assign, make over to any one: attributos quod appellas, valde probo, i. e. my debtors, to whom I have referred you, Cic. Att. 13, 22. — B. Trop.: timor, quem mihi natura pudore meus attribuit, Cic. Rosc. Am. 4: Suus cuique attribuitur est error, Cat. 22, 20: si alicui rei luxus modis, legi, loco, urbi, monumento oratio attribuitur, i. e. if these are represented as speaking, Cic. Inv. 1, 52, 100: curam alicujus rei attribuire, Liv. 26, 49. — II. Esp. A. To join in addition, to add: non attribuire ad amissionem amicorum miseriam nostram, Cic. Tusc. 3, 30, 73. — B. Aliquid alicui, to attribute or impute to one, to charge with, ascribe to (cf. ascribo): si eruditus videbitur disputare, attribuito Graecis litteris, Cic. Sen. 1, 3: Hoc tu si cupidus factum existimas, Caesaris attribues, id. de Or. 2, 3, 14: bonos exitus dis immortalibus, id. N. D. 3, 37, 89: alius causam calamitatis, id. Verr. 2, 5, 41. — C. T. l., to lay as a tax or tribute: his rebus omnibus terni in milia aeris adtribuerentur, Liv. 39, 44. — Hence, **attribūtus (adt-), a, um, P. a., lit. that is ascribed or attributed to a thing; hence, subst.: attribūtum, i, n. A. (Acc. to l.) Money assigned from the public treasury, Varr. L. L. 5, § 181 Müll. — B. In gram. lang., a predicate, attribute: Omnes res confirmantur aut ex eo, quod personis, aut ex eo, quod negotiis est attributum, Cic. Inv. 1, 24, 34; 1, 25, 36 sqq.; Geil. 4, 1 fin.**

attributio (adt-), ōnis, f. [attribuo]. I. The assignment of a money-debt (cf. attribuo, l.). A. Lit.: de attributione conficies, Cic. Fam. 16, 24; id. Att. 15, 13, 5; so id. ib. 16, 1 and 3. — B. Trop.: Graeci Fatum... Νύκτωρ vocant, quod unicuique attributio sua sit adscripta, i. e. his fate is meted out, App. de Mund. p. 754. — II. In gram., a predicate, attribute, = attributum ex his etiam attributionibus: sacer an profanus, publicus an privatus, etc., Cic. Inv. 1, 26, 38.

attribūtus (adt-), a, um, Part. and P. a. of attribuo.

atritio, ōnis, f. [attero], a rubbing upon or against something, friction (perh. only in the foll. exs.), Lampr. Elag. 19; Mart. Cap. 3, p. 50.

1. atritus, a, um, P. a., v. attero.
2. atritus, ūs, m. [attero], a rubbing on or against something (post-Aug.). I. In gen.: (sues) inter se dimicant indurantes atritu arborum costas, Plin. 8, 52, 78, § 212; 9, 43, 68, § 147; 16, 40, 77, § 208; 37, 3, 12, § 48; Sen. Ira, 3, 4. — II. Med. t., an inflammation of the skin caused by rubbing (cf. attero, P. a.): ulcera ex atritu facta, Plin. 33, 6, 35, § 105; 26, 8, 58, § 91 (Jan. tria); 28, 16, 62, § 222.

Attuarii, ōrum, m., a German tribe between the Rhine and the Elbe, Vell. 2, 105; Aem. 20, 10 (perh. the Chasuarii of Tacitus, G. 34; cf. Mann. Germ. p. 179, and Rupert. ad Tac. l. c.).

† attubernalis, is, m. [qs. from attuberna, as contubernium from contaberna], one that inhabits an adjoining hut, Paul. ex Fest. p. 12 Müll.

at-tūlo (adt-), ōre, v. a., a very ancient form for affero, to bring to: dotem ad nos nullam attulas, Nov. ap. Diom. p. 376 P. (Com. Rel. p. 268 Rib.).

Attys, v. Attis and Atys.

Atūrus (on account of the length of the u, sometimes written Aturrus; cf. Arabia; once ἄ, Luc. 1, 420), i, m., = Ἄρῶπιος, a river in Aquitania, now Adour, Aus. Parent. 4, 11; id. Mos. 468; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 116.

† atypus, um, adj., = ἄτυπος, ov, that stammers in speaking, stammering: balbus autem et atypus vitiosus magis quam morbosus sunt, Cael. Sabin. ap. Geil. 4, 2, 5; so Dig. 21, 1, 10.

Atys or **Attys**, ἄτυς, m., = "Atys," *Attus* (diff. from *Attis*, q. v.). **I.** A son of *Hercules* and *Omphale*, father of *Tyrrhenus* and *Lydus*, and ancestor of the *Lydian kings*, who are therefore called *Atyadae*, Tac. A. 4, 65.—**II.** The ancestor of the gens *Atia* (cf. *Atius*), Verg. A. 5, 568 Wagner.—**III.** A son of *Alba*, king of the *Albani*, Liv. 1, 3.

au, interj., v. 2. hau.

auella (**auilla**), ae, f. *dim.* [as if for *avicella*, from *avis*], a little bird (only post-class; Varro, L. L. 8, § 79 Müll., said expressly that this form was not in use, but *avicella*), App. M. p. 656 Oud., and *Apie*, 4, 5; 5, 3; 8, 7.

* **auceo**, ēre, v. a. [avis, analog. to *aucupo*], to observe attentively; aliquem, Mart. Cap. 2, p. 46.

auceps, cūpis (cipis, acc. to Vel. Long. Orthogr. p. 2235), comm. [contr. for *aviceps*, from *avis*-*capio*], a bird-catcher, fowler. **I.** Lit.: Piscator, pistor apstulit, lanii, coqui, Holiores, myropolae, aucupes, Plaut. Trin. 2, 4, 7: veluti merulis intontus decidit auceps In puteum, Hor. A. P. 453: quasi avis de manu aucupis, Vulg. Prov. 6, 5; ib. Jer. 5, 26; ib. Amos. 3, 5: as a bird-seller: Edicit piscator uti, pomarius, aucupes, Hor. S. 2, 3, 227: Non avis aucupibus monstat, quā parte petatur, Ov. A. A. 3, 669 al.—**II.** Trop., a spy, eavesdropper: circumspecte dum, ne quis nostro hic auceps sermōni siet, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 9 (cf. id. ib. 3, 1, 14: ne quis... nostro consilio venator adsit cum auribus plagis): Numquis hic est alienus nostris dictis auceps auribus, id. Stich. 1, 2, 45: voluptatum aucupes, Cic. Ac. Fragm. ap. Aug. contra Ac. 3, 7 (Orrell. IV. 2, p. 470): praeco actionum, cantor formularum, aucupes syllabarum, a minute and trifling critic, a caviller, id. de Or. 1, 55, 236.

aueta, v. argeo *iml.*

Auchetae, ārum, m., = Ἀυχῆται, a Scythian people in the present Ukraine, Plin. 4, 12, 26, § 88.—In *sing.*, acc. to the Gr., **Auchates**, ae, an *Auchatian*, Val. Fl. 6, 132.

auella, v. auella.

auctarium, ī, n. [augeo], an addition or augmentation of a definite measure: auctarium dicebant antiqui, quod super mensuram vel pondus justum adiciebatur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 14 Müll.: *Ku*. Tanti quanti poscit, vin tanti illum emi? *Ch*. Immo auctarium Adleto, Plaut. Merc. 2, 4, 23.

* **auctifer**, fēra, fērum, adj. [auctus-fero], fruit-bearing, fruitful, fertile: terrae, Cic. ap. Aug. Civ. Dei, 5, 8 (Orrell. IV. 2, p. 515), as a free transl. of Hom. Od. 18, 135 and 136.

auctifico, āre, v. a. [auctus-facio], to increase, enlarge; in the lang. of sacrifice (like *mactare* and *adolare*), to honor by offerings (only in Arn.): cibis novis deos, Arn. 7, p. 224: honorem deorum, id. ib.; so id. ib. p. 223.

* **auctificus**, a, um, adj. [id.], increasing, enlarging: Nec porro rerum gentiales auctificique Motus perpetuo possunt servare creata, Lucr. 2, 571.

auctio, ōnis, f. [augeo]. **I.** An increasing, increase, advance: auctio frumenti et tributorum, Tac. Agr. 19: dierum, Macr. S. 1, 14: rerum crescentium, Paul. ex Fest. p. 17 Müll.—**II.** A sale by increase of bids, a public sale, auction. Auctions were held either in an open place, or in particular rooms or halls, called *atria* *auctionaria* (v. *auctionarius*), or simply *atria* (Juv. 7, 7). There was a spear (*hasta*) set up therein, as the legal sign of the sale, like our red flag; the price was called out by a crier (*praeco*), and the article sold was adjudged to the highest bidder by the magistrate who was present. A money-broker (*argentarius*) was also present to note down the price and receive the money or security for it; v. Smith, Dict. Antiq. (this is the class. signif. of the word): *auctionem* facere, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 91-94; so id. Poen. 1, 3, 2; 5, 6, 27; id. Stich. 2, 2, 60; Cic. Quinct. 4; id. Att. 12, 3 al.: *Dicam* auctiois causam, ut animo gaudeat, Ipse egomet quam ob rem auctioem praedicem, announce, Plaut. Stich. 1, 3, 55; so, auctiois diem obire, Cic. Att. 13, 14: proscrivere, id. ib. 13, 37; and proponere, Quint. 6, 3, 99: proferre, to defer, adjourn, Cic. Att. 13, 13: amplissima praed-

dia ex auctioibus *hastae* minimo addixit, by the sales of the spear, i. e. by auctions (v. supra), Suet. Caes. 50 (cf.: praebere caput dominā venale sub *hastā*, Juv. 3, 33): auctio hereditaria constituta, Cic. Caecin. 5: auctiois tabula, id. Agr. 2, 25 (v. *auctionalis*): auctio fortunae rogiae, Liv. 2, 14: vendere aliquid in auctione, by auction, Plin. 29, 4, 30, § 96: res in auctione venit, Gai. 4, 126: ex auctione rem emere, Dig. 31, 4, 2, § 8: auctioem dimittere, Quint. 11, 2, 24.—**B.** Meton. (abstr. pro concr.), goods to be sold by auction: cum auctioem venderot, Cic. Quinct. 5, 19 (B. and K.; others, *auctione*).

* **auctionalis**, e, adj. [auctio], of or pertaining to an auction; hence, subst.: **auctionalia**, ium, n., catalogues of auction sales, Dig. 27, 3, 1, § 3 (others, *actionalia*).

auctionarius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to an auction, auction-: *atria*, where in auctions were held, Cic. Agr. 1, 3; Inscr. Orrell. 3883 (v. *atrium*): tabulae, catalogues of goods to be sold by auction, Cic. Cat. 2, 8, 18.

auctionor, ātus, i, v. dep. [id.]. **I.** Neutr., to hold an auction or public sale, make a sale by auction: ut in atriis auctionariis potius quam in trivis aut in compitis auctionentur, Cic. Agr. 1, 3: aut se auctionem esse in Gallia, id. Quinct. 6, 23: Rullum *hastā* positā cum suis formosis initoribus auctionantem, id. Agr. 2, 20: difficultates auctionandi proponere, Caes. B. C. 3, 20, 3.—**II.** As v. a., to buy at auction: bona condemnatum, Aesc. ad Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 23.

auctio, āre, n. *doubt. freq.* [augeo, aucto], to increase or augment much (only in the two foll. exs.). **I.** Lit.: pecunias faenore, Tac. A. 6, 16.—**II.** In the lang. of sacrifices (cf.: *augeo*, *auctifico*, *adoleo*, *macto*, etc.), to honor by offerings: sacris numinum potentiam, Arn. 7, p. 220.

aucto, āre, v. *freq.* [augeo], to increase or enlarge much (perh. only in the foll. exs.): res rationesque vestrorum omnium Bono atque amplo auctare lucro, Plaut. Am. prol. 6: Unde omnis natura creet res auctet alaque, Lucr. 1, 56: Salve, teque bonā Jupiter auctet ope, Cat. 67, 2.

auctor (incorrectly written *autor* or *author*), ōris, comm. [id.], he that brings about the existence of any object, or promotes the increase or prosperity of it, whether he first originates it, or by his efforts gives greater permanence or continuance to it; to be differently translated according to the object, creator, maker, author, inventor, producer, father, founder, teacher, composer, cause, voucher, supporter, leader, head, etc. (syn.: *conditor*, *origo*, *consiliarius*, *lator*, *suasor*, *princeps*, *dux*). **I.** Lit. **A.** Of persons, a progenitor, father, ancestor: L. Brutus, praeclearus auctor nobilitatis tuae, the founder, progenitor of your nobility, Cic. Tusc. 4, 1, 2: generis, Verg. A. 4, 365; so Ov. M. 4, 640, and Suet. Vit. 2: tu sanguinis ultimus auctor, Verg. A. 7, 49; so Ov. M. 12, 558, and 13, 142: tantae propaginis, id. F. 3, 157: originis, Suet. Ner. 1: gentis, id. Claud. 25: auctores parentes animarum, Vulg. Sap. 12, 6: auctore ab illo ducit originem, Hor. C. 3, 17, 5: Sive neglectum genus et nepotes Respicis auctor, id. ib. 1, 2, 36: mihi Tantalus auctor, Ov. M. 6, 172: auctores saxa fretumque tui, id. H. 10, 132: Jupiter e terrā genitam mentitur, ut auctor Desinat inquiri, id. M. 1, 615.—Of animals, Col. 6, 27, 1.—**B.** Of buildings, etc., founder, builder: Trojae Cynthus auctor, Verg. G. 3, 36: murorum Romulus auctor, Prop. 5, 6, 43 (*augur*, Müll.): auctor possisset in oris Moenia, Ov. M. 15, 9: porticus auctoris Livia nomen habet, id. A. A. 1, 72: amphitheatri, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 118: omnia sub titulo tantum suo ac sine ullā pristini auctoris memoria, Suet. Dom. 5.—**C.** Of works of art, a maker, artist: statua auctoris incerti, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 93: apparuit summam artis securitatem auctori placuisse, id. praef. § 27.—**II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., the originator, executor, performer, doer, cause, occasion of other things (freq. interchanged with *actor*): tametsi haud quaquam par gloria sequitur scriptorem et auctorem rerum, tamen etc., Sall. C. 3, 2 Kritz (cf. without rerum: Suam quisque culpam auctores ad negotia transferunt, id.

J. 1, 4): praecleari facinoris, Vell. 2, 120, 6: facti, Ov. M. 9, 206; Vell. 1, 8: cum perquirerent auctorem facti, Vulg. Jud. 6, 29: optimi status auctor, Suet. Aug. 28: honoris, Ov. M. 10, 214: vitae, Vulg. Act. 3, 15: salutis, ib. Heb. 2, 10: fidei, ib. ib. 12, 2: foneris, Ov. M. 10, 199: necis, id. ib. 8, 449; 9, 214: mortis, id. ib. 8, 493: vulneris, id. ib. 5, 133; 8, 418: plagae, id. ib. 3, 329: seditionis sectae, Vulg. Act. 24, 5.—Also, in gen., one from whom any thing proceeds or comes: auctor in incerto est: jaculum de parte sinistra Venit, i. e. the sender, Ov. M. 12, 419; so, teli, id. ib. 8, 349: muneris, the giver, id. ib. 2, 88; 5, 657; 7, 157 al.: meritorum, id. ib. 8, 108 al.—**B.** An author of scientific or literary productions. **1.** An investigator: non sordidus auctor Naturae verique, Hor. C. 1, 28, 14.—And as imparting learning, a teacher: quamquam in antiquissima philosophiā Cratippo auctor versaris, Cic. Off. 2, 2, 8: dicendi gravissimus auctor et magister Plato, id. Or. 3, 10: divini humanique juris auctor celeberrimus, Vell. 2, 26, 2: Servius Sulpicius, juris civilis auctor, Gell. 2, 10; Dig. 19, 1, 39; 40, 7, 36.—**2.** The author of a writing, a writer: illos quos nunc lectio auctores, Cic. Att. 12, 18: ingeniosus poeta et auctor valde bonus, id. Mur. 14: scripta auctori perniciosa suo, Ov. Tr. 5, 1, 68: Belli Alexandrini Africique et Hispaniensis incertus auctor est, Suet. Caes. 56; id. Aug. 31: sine auctore notissimi versus, i. e. anonymous verses, id. ib. 70; so id. Calig. 8; id. Dom. 8 al.—**Meton.** of cause for effect, for a literary production, writing, work: in evolvendis utriusque linguae auctoribus, etc., Suet. Aug. 59.—In partic., the author of historical works, an historian (with and without *rum*): ego cautius posthac historiam attingam, te audiente, quem rerum Romanarum auctorem laudare possum religioisimum, Cic. Brut. 11, 44; so, Matrem Antoniam non apud auctores rerum, non diurnā actorum scripturā reperio ullo insigni officio functam, Tac. A. 3, 3; 3, 30 (diff. from auctor rerum in II. A.): Polybus bonus auctor in primis, Cic. Off. 3, 32, 113; so Nep. Them. 10, 4; Liv. 4, 20; Tac. A. 5, 9; 14, 64 al.—With *historiae* (eccl. Lat.): historiae congruit auctori, Vulg. 2 Macc. 2, 31.—Hence, in gen., one that gives an account of something, a narrator, reporter, informant (orally or in writing): sibi insidias fieri: se id certis auctoribus commiserit, Cic. Att. 14, 8: celeberrimos auctores habeo tantam victoribus irreverentiam fuisse, ut, etc., Tac. H. 3, 51: criminis ficti auctor, i. e. nuntius, Ov. M. 7, 824: Non haec tibi nuntiat auctor Ambiguus, id. ib. 11, 666; 12, 58; 12, 61; 12, 532.—Hence, auctorem esse, with *acc.* and *inf.*, to relate, recount: Auctores sunt ter novenis punctis interficere hominem, Plin. 11, 21, 24, § 73: Fabius Rusticus auctor est scriptus esse ad Caecianam Tuscum codicillos, Tac. A. 13, 20: Auctor est Julius Marathus ante paucos quam nasceretur menses prodigium Romae factum (esse) publice, etc., Suet. Aug. 94 et saep.—**C.** One by whose influence, advice, command, etc., any thing is done, the cause, occasion, contriver, instigator, counsellor, adviser, promoter; constr. sometimes with *ut*, *acc.* and *inf.*, or *gen. gerund.*: quid mihi esse auctor (what do you counsel me?) huic ut mittam? Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 2; 4, 7, 70; id. Poen. 1, 3, 1: idne estis auctores mihi? Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 16: mihi que ut absim, vehementer auctor est, Cic. Att. 15, 5: Gellium ipsis (philosophis) magno opere auctorem fuisse, ut controversiarum facerent modum, id. Leg. 1, 20, 53: ut propinqui de communi sententiā cohererent, auctor fuit, Suet. Tib. 35; id. Claud. 25; id. Calig. 15: a me consilium petis, qui sim tibi auctor in Sicilia subsidias, an proficiscare, Cic. Fam. 6, 8: ego quidem tibi non sim auctor, si Pompeius Italiam relinquit, te quoque profugere, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 10: ne auctor armorum duxque deesset, Auct. B. G. 8, 47: auctor facinori non deorat, Liv. 2, 54: auctores Bibulo fuere tantumdem pollicendi, Suet. Caes. 19: auctores restituendae tribuniciae potestatis, id. ib. 5: so id. Dom. 8: auctor singulis universisque conspiciendi simul et ut... communem causam jurent, id. Galb. 10 al.—So freq. in the *abl. absol.*: me, te, eo auctore, at my, your, his instance, by my

advice, command, etc.: non me quidem Fa-
ciet auctore, hodie ut illum decipiat. Plaut.
Stich. 4. 2. 23: an paenitebat flagiti, te auctore
quod fecisset Adulescens? Ter. Eun. 5, 6, 12: quare omnes istos me auctore
deridete atque contemnite. Cic. de Or. 3, 14, 54: quia calida fomenta non proderant,
frigidis curari coactus auctore Antonio
Musā. Suet. Aug. 81; 96; id. Galb. 19; id.
Vit. 2 al.: agis Carminibus grates et dis
auctoribus horum, the promoters or authors
of spells. Ov. M. 7, 148.—2. Esp., in polit-
ical lang., t. t. **a.** Auctor legis. (a) *One
who proposes a law, a mover, proposer* (very
rare): quarum legum auctor fuerat, earum
suasorem se haud dubium ferebat. Liv. 6. 36:
Quid desperatus, qui ne ementiendo quid-
dem potuisset auctorem adumbrare melio-
rem, Cic. Dom. 30, 80.—(b) *One who advises
the proposal of a law, and exerts all his in-
fluence to have it passed, a supporter* (stronger
than suator; cf. Suet. Tib. 27: alium di-
cente, auctore eo Senatū se adisse, verba
mutare et pro auctore suasorem dicere cogit):
isti ration: neque lato quisquam est
inventus neque auctor unquam bonus, Cic.
Leg. 3, 15, 34: cum ostenderem, si lex utilis
plebi Romanae mihi videretur, auctore
me atque adiutorem futurum (esse),
id. Agr. 2, 5; id. Att. 1, 19: quo auctore so-
cietatem cum Perseo junxerunt, Liv. 45, 31;
Suet. Oth. 8; id. Vesp. 11, 48.—Sometimes in
connection with suator: atque hujus deditionis
ipse Postumius suator et auctor fuit,
Cic. Off. 3, 30, 109: Nisi quis retinet, idem
suator auctorque consilii ero, Tac. H. 3,
2 al.—(γ) *Of a senate which accepts or
adopts a proposition for a law, a confirmer,
ratifier*: nunc cum loquar apud senatores
populi Romani, legum et judiciorum et ju-
ris auctores, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 67.—Poet., in
gen., a law-giver: animum ad civilia ver-
tet Jura suum, legesque feret justissimus
auctor, Ov. M. 15, 833; and of one who es-
tablishes conditions of peace: leges captis
justissimus auctor imposuit, id. ib. 8, 101.
—Hence, auctores fieri, to approve, accept,
confirm a law: cum de plebe consulem
non accipiebat, patres ante auctores fieri
coegerit, Cic. Brut. 14, 55: Decreverunt ut,
cum populus regem jussisset, id sic ratum
esset, si patres auctores fierent, Liv. 1, 17,
1, 22; 2, 54; 2, 56; 6, 42; 8, 12 al.—**b.** Auctor
consilii publici, he who has the chief voice
in the senate, a leader: hunc rei publicae
auctorem et consilii publici auctorem esse
habendum, Cic. de Or. 1, 48, 211; 3, 17, 63.
—Also absol.: regem Ariobarzanem, cujus
salutem a senatu to auctore, commendatam
habebam, by your influence, and the decree
of the senate occasioned by it, Cic. Fam. 15,
4, 6; cf. Gron. ad Liv. 24, 43.—**D.** *One who
is an exemplar, a model, pattern, type of any
thing*: Caecilius, malus auctor Latinitatis,
Cic. Att. 7, 3, 10: nec litterarum Graecarum,
nec philosophiae jam ullum auctorem re-
quiro, id. Ac. 2, 2, 5; cf. Wopk. Lect. Tull.
p. 34: unum cedo auctorem tui facti, unius
profer exemplum, i. e. who has done a simi-
lar thing, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 26: Cato omnium
virtutum auctor, id. Fin. 4, 16, 44 al.—**E.**
*One that becomes security for something, a
voucher, bail, surety, witness*: id ita esse
ut credas, rem tibi auctorem dabo, Plaut.
Trin. 1, 2, 70: auctorem numorem habere,
Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19: fama nuntiabat te esse
in Syria; auctor erat nemo, id. Fam. 12, 4:
non si mihi Juppiter auctor Spondeat, Verg.
A. 5, 17: gravis quamvis magnae rei auctor,
Liv. 1, 16: auctorem levem, nec satis fidum
super tantā re Patres rati, id. 5, 15 fin.:
urbs auspiciat deis auctoribus in aeternum
condita, under the guaranty of the gods, id.
28, 28.—Also with acc. and inf.: auctores
sumus tutam tibi majestatem Romani no-
minis fore, Liv. 2, 48.—**F.** In judic. lang.,
t. t. **1.** *A seller, vender* (inasmuch as he
warrants the right of possession of the
thing to be sold, and transfers it to the
purchaser; sometimes the jurists make a
distinction between auctor primus and auctor
secundus; the former is the seller him-
self, the latter the bail or security whom
the former brings, Dig. 21, 2, 4; cf. Sal-
mas. Mod. Usur. pp. 728 and 733): quod
a malo auctore emissent, Cic. Verr. 2, 5,
22: auctor fundi, id. Caecin. 10; Dig. 19,
1, 52: Inperro (auctor ego sum), ut tu me
quoque castrandum loceas, Plaut. Aul. 2, 2,
73 Wagn.; id. Ep. 3, 2, 21; id. Curc. 4, 2,

12.—Trop.: auctor beneficii populi Ro-
mani, Cic. Mur. 2.—2. *A guardian, trustee*
(of women and minors): dos quam mu-
lier nullo auctore dixisset, Cic. Caecin. 25:
majores nostri nullam ne privatam quid-
dem rem agere feminas sine auctore tutori
eo auctore non potest, Dig. 26, 8, 5.—3. In
espousals, auctores are the witnesses of the
marriage contract (parents, brothers, guard-
ians, relatives, etc.): nubis genero socrus,
nullis auspiciis, nullis auctoribus, Cic.
Clu. 5.—**G.** *An agent, factor, spokesman,
intercessor, champion*: praeclarus iste auctor
suae civitatis, Cic. Fl. 22: (Plancius)
princeps inter suos... maximarum societatum
auctor, plurimarum magister, id. Planc.
13, 22: meae salutis, id. Sest. 50,
107: doloris sui, querelarum, etc., id. Fl.
22 fin.—**H.** In class. Lat. auctor is also used as
fem.: eas aves, quibus auctoribus etc., Cic.
Div. 1, 15, 27: Et hostes aderant et (Theox-
ena) auctor mortis instabat, Liv. 40, 4, 15:
auctor ego (Juno) audendi, Verg. A. 12, 159;
Ov. M. 8, 108; id. F. 5, 192: 6, 709; id. H.
14, 110; 15, 3; Sen. Med. 968; cf. Paul. ex
Fest. p. 29 Müll. The distinction which
the grammarians, Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 159,
Prob. p. 1452 sq. l., and others make be-
tween auctor fem. and auctrix, that auctrix
would refer more to the lit. signif. of the
verb, augeo, while auctor fem. has more di-
rect relation to the prevailing signif. of its
noun, auctoritas, is unfounded.

auctoramentum, i, n. [auctoro]. **I.**
*That which binds or obliges to the perform-
ance of certain services*; hence (in concr.),
a contract, stipulation: illius turpissimi
auctoramenti (sc. gladiatorii) verba sunt;
uri, vinciri ferroque necari, Sen. Ep. 37.—
More freq. **II.** *That for which one binds
himself to some service or duty* (as that of
soldiers, gladiators, etc.), wages, pay, hire,
reward. **A.** Lit.: est in illis ipsa merces,
auctoramentum servitutis, *Cic. Off. 1,
42, 150; so Tert. Apol. 39: rudiariis revoca-
tis auctoramento centenum milium, Suet.
Tib. 7: jugulati civis Romani auctoramentum,
Vell. 2, 28, 3; 2, 66, 3.—**B.** Trop.: re-
ward: nullum sine auctoramento malum
est, Sen. Ep. 69: discriminis, Eum. Pan. ad
Constant. 12.

auctoritas (not autōr- nor au-
thor-), ūtis, f. [auctor], acc. to the dif-
ferent signif. of that word, **I.** In gen., a pro-
ducing, production, invention, cause (very
rare; syn.: auctoramentum, sententia, ju-
dicium, consilium, vis, pondus, favor, gra-
tia): quod si exquiratur usque ab stirpe
auctoritas (sc. rumoris), originator, inventor,
Plaut. Trin. 1, 2, 180: ejus facti qui sint
principes et inventores, qui denique auctori-
tatis ejus et inventionis comprobatores,
Cic. Inv. 1, 28, 43: utrum poëtae Stoicos de-
pravārint, an Stoici poëtas dederint auctori-
tatem, non facile dixirim, id. N. D. 3, 38,
91.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *A view, opinion, judgment*:
errat vehementer, si quis in orationibus
nostris auctoritates nostras consignatas
se habere arbitratur, Cic. Clu. 50, 139:
reliquum est, ut de Q. Catuli auctori-
tate et sententia dicendum esse videatur,
id. Imp. Pomp. 20; 22: Mihi quidem
ex animo eximi non potest, esse deos, id
tamen ipsum, quod mihi persuasum est
auctoritate majorum, cur ita sit, nihil tu
me doces, id. N. D. 3, 3, 7: plus apud me
antiquorum auctoritas valet, id. Lael. 4,
13.—**B.** *Counsel, advice, persuasion, en-
couragement* to something (esp. if made
with energy and sustained by the author-
ity and influence of the counsellor; cf. auctor,
I. C.): auctoritatem defugere, Plaut.
Poen. 1, 1, 19: Jubeo, cogo atque impero.
Numquam defugiam auctoritatem, Ter.
Eun. 2, 3, 99 Ruhnk.: attende jam, Torquate,
quam ego defugiam auctoritatem consulatus
mei, how little pleased (ironically) I
am that the occurrences of my consulship
are ascribed to my exertions, my influence,
Cic. Sull. 11, 33: cujus (Reguli) cum valuisse
auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt, id. Off.
3, 27, 100: jure, legibus, auctoritate omni-
um, qui consulebantur, testamentum fecerat,
id. Verr. 2, 1, 42: ejus (Sexti) mihi vi-
vit auctoritas, id. Att. 10, 1, 1: his rebus
adducti et auctoritate Orgetorigis permoti
etc., Caes. B. G. 1, 3; ut per auctorita-

tem earum civitatum suae preces nuper
repudiatae faciliorem aditum ad senatum
haberent, i. e. agentibus, interventibus,
Liv. 3, 3 al.—Also *consolatory exhortation,
consolation, comfort*: his autem litteris ani-
mum tuum... amicissimi hominis auctori-
tate confirmandum etiam atque etiam
puto, Cic. Fam. 6, 6, 2.—**C.** *Will, pleasure,
decision, bidding, command, precept, decree*:
si ad verba rem deflectere velimus, consili-
um autem eorum, qui scripserunt, et ratio-
nem et auctoritatem relinquamus? Cic.
Caecin. 18, 51: verba servire hominum con-
siliis et auctoritatibus, id. ib. 18, 52: legio
auctoritatem Caesaris persecuta est, id.
Phil. 3, 3: nisi legiones ad Caesaris auctori-
tatem se contulissent, under his command,
guidance, id. Fam. 10, 28 fin.—Hence, **2.**
Esp., in political lang., t. t. **a.** *Senatus
auctoritas*, (a) *The will of the senate*: agrum
Picenum contra senatus auctoritatem divi-
dere, Cic. Sen. 4, 11.—More freq., (b) *A
decree of the senate*, = *Senatus consultum*:
Senatus vetus auctoritas de Bacchanibus,
Cic. Leg. 2, 15, 37: sine senatus auctoritate
foedus facere, id. Off. 3, 30, 109: Senatus
auctoritas gravissima interessit, id. Fam.
1, 2 fin.: responditque ita ex auctoritate senatus
consul, Liv. 7, 31: imperio non populi
jussu, non ex auctoritate patrum dato, id. 26,
2: Neminem exulum nisi ex Senatus auctori-
tate restituit, Suet. Claud. 12: citra senatus
populique auctoritatem, id. Caes. 28 al.—
Hence the superscription to the decrees
of the Senate: SENATUS CONSULTI AUCTORITAS,
abbrev., s. c. a., Cic. Fam. 8, 8.—Some-
times between senatus auctoritas and senatus
consultum this distinction is to be made,
that the former designates a decision of
the senate, invalidated by the protestation
of the tribune of the people or by the people
themselves; the latter, one that is
passed without opposition, Cic. Fam. 8, 8;
Liv. 4, 57.—**b.** *Auctoritas populi, the popular
will or decision*: isti principes et sibi
et ceteris populi universi auctoritati paren-
dum esse fateantur, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 22;
so, publica, Vell. 2, 62, 3; Dig. 1, 2, 2, § 4.—
c. *Auctoritas collegii* (pontificum), Liv. 34,
44; cf. Cic. Leg. 2, 19 and 21.—**D.** *Liberty,
ability, power, authority to do according to
one's pleasure*: qui habet imperium a populo
Romano auctoritatem legum dandarum
ab senatu, Cic. Verr. 2, 49: Verres tantum
sibi auctoritatis in re publica suscepit,
ut, etc., id. ib. 2, 5, 58: Invita in hoc
loco versatur oratio; videtur enim auctori-
tatem adferre peccandi, id. N. D. 3, 35,
85: Senatus faciem secum attulerat auctori-
tatemque populi Romani, id. Phil. 8, 8.—
E. *Might, power, authority, regulation, dig-
nity, influence, weight* (very freq.): ut
vra auctoritas Meae auctoritati fautrix ad-
jutrixque sit, Ter. Hec. prol. alt. 40: aequi-
tate causae et auctoritate sua aliquid com-
movere, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 48; id maxima auctori-
tate philosophi affirmant, id. Off. 3, 29,
105: Digna est memoria Q. Catuli cum auctori-
tatem verecundia, Vell. 2, 32: optima-
tium auctoritatem deminuere, Suet. Caes.
11; so, auctoritatem habere, Cic. Phil. 11,
10 fin.; id. Sen. 17, 60: adripere, id. ib. 18,
62; id. N. D. 3, 35, 85: facere, to procure,
obtain, id. Imp. Pomp. 15: Grandis auctori-
tatis es et bene regis regnum Israël,
*Vulg. 3 Reg. 21, 7: imminuere, Cic. de Or.
2, 37 fin.: levare, id. Ac. 2, 22, 69: fructus
capere auctoritatis, id. Sen. 18, 62: Quae
sunt voluptates corporis cum auctoritatis
praemiis comparandae? id. ib. 18, 64 et saep.—
Transf. to things, importance, significance,
weight, power, worth, value, estimation:
bos in pecuniā maximā debet esse auctori-
tate, Varr. R. R. 2, 5: sunt certa le-
gum verba... quo plus auctoritatis habe-
ant, paulo antiquiora, more weight, force,
Cic. Leg. 2, 7, 18: totius hujusce rei quae
sit vis, quae auctoritas, quod pondus, igno-
rant, id. Fl. 4: utilitatis species falsa ab
honestatis auctoritate superata est, id. Off.
3, 30, 109: cum antea per aetatem nondum
hujus auctoritatem loci attingere auderem,
of this honorable place, i. e. the rostra, id.
Imp. Pomp. 1: bibliothecae omnium philo-
sophorum mihi videtur XII tabularum
libellus auctoritatis pondere superare, id.
de Or. 1, 44, 195; id. Fam. 1, 7: Dolab. ap.
Cic. ib. 9, 9 fin.: auctoritas praecipua lupō
(piscis), Plin. 9, 17, 28, § 61: Post eum (Mae-
cenasium) interit auctoritas saporis (pullo-

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rum asinorum, id. 8, 43, 68, § 170 Jan: unguentorum, id. 13, 1, 2, § 4: auctoritas dignitasque formae, Suet. Claud. 30.—Also of feigned, assumed authority: nec cognovi quemquam, qui majore auctoritate nihil diceret, *that said nothing with a greater air of authority*, Cic. Div. 2, 67, 139.—**F.** An example, pattern, model: omnium superiorum auctoritate repudiare, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19: memoria digna juventuti rei publicae capessendae auctoritas disciplinaeque, id. Sest. 6, 14: valuit auctoritas, id. Tusc. 2, 22, 53; so id. Verr. 2, 3, 93; 2, 5, 32: tu is es qui in disputando non tuum iudicium sequare, sed auctoritati aliorum pareas, id. Leg. 1, 13, 36; id. Rosc. Am. 6, 16 al.—**G.** A warrant, security for establishing a fact, assertion, etc., credibility: cum ea (justitia) sine prudentia satis habeat auctoritatis, Cic. Off. 2, 9, 34: desinant putare, auctoritatem esse in eo testimonio, cuius auctor inventus est memo, id. Fl. 22, 53: Quid vero habet auctoritatis furor iste, quem divinum vocatis? id. Div. 2, 54, 110: tollitur omnis auctoritas somniorum, id. ib. 2, 59, 123: cum ad vanitatem accessit auctoritas, id. Lael. 23, 94.—**2.** Meton., the things which serve for the verification or establishment of a fact. **a.** A record, document: videt legationes, cum publicis auctoritatibus convenisse, Cic. Verr. 1, 3, 7: nihil putas valere in iudiciis civitatum auctoritates ac litteras, id. ib. 2, 3, 62, § 146.—**b.** The name of a person who is security for something, authority: cum auctoritates principum conjunctionis colligeret, Cic. Sull. 13, 37: sed tu auctoritates contentis, ratione pugnas, id. N. D. 3, 4, 9.—Hence for the names of persons present at the drawing up of a decree of the senate: quod in auctoritatibus praescriptis exstat, Cic. de Or. 3, 2, 5: Senatus consultum, quod tibi misi, factum est auctoritateque perscriptae, Cael. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 8.—**H.** Right of possession (cf. auctor. II. F. 1.): lex usum et auctoritatem fundi jubet esse biennium, Cic. Caecin. 19, 54: usus auctoritas fundi biennium est, id. Top. 4, 23; so id. Caecin. 26, 74; id. Har. Resp. 7; Lex Atin. ap. Gell. 17, 6; cf. Hugo, Rechtsgech. p. 217 sq.—So in the laws of the XII. Tables: ADVERSUS HOSTEM AETERNA AUCTORITAS, *against a stranger the right of possession is perpetual* (i. e. a stranger cannot, by prescription, obtain the right of possession to the property of a Roman), ap. Cic. Off. 1, 12, 37.—**J.** In jurid. lang., a guaranty, security, Paul. Sent. 2, 17.

auctōro, āvi, ātum, I, v. a. (access. form **auctorōr**, āri, Dig. 26, 8, 4; 27, 6, 9; App. M. 9, p. 225, 40; Tert. ad Scap. 1) [auctor]. **I.** To become security for, to give a pledge as bondsman, Dig. 27, 6, 9; 26, 8, 4.—Tro p., in the pass.: observatio satis auctorata consensus patrocinio, confirmed, supported, Tert. Cor. Mil. 2.—**II.** More freq. se auctore, or pass. auctorari, to bind or oblige one's self to something, to hire one's self out for some service (mostly post-Aug.; never in Cic.); vindemitor auctoratus, Plin. 14, 1, 3, § 10.—Esp. of gladiators: Quid refert, uri virgīs ferroque necari Auctoratus eas, * Hor. S. 2, 7, 59 (qui se vendunt ludo (gladiatorio) auctorati vocantur: auctoratio enim dicitur venditio gladiatorum, Acro): proximo munere inter novos auctoratos ferulis vapulare placet, Sen. Apocol. p. 251 Bip.: auctoratus ob sepiendum patrici Quint. Decl. 302; Inscr. Orell. 4404.—Hence, in the pun: ipsum magis auctoratum populum Romanum circumferens, i. e. brought into greater danger than the gladiators, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 117.—Hence, **B.** In gen., to bind: eo pigore velut auctoratum sibi proditorum ratus est, Liv. 36, 10; Manil. 5, 340.—**C.** Sibi mortem aliquā re, to bring death to one's self by some means, Vell. 2, 30.

auctorōr, āri, v. auctōro *in*.

auctrix, āis, f. [auctor]. **I.** She that originates a thing, an author (very rare, and post-class. for auctor, q. v. *fin.*): materia auctrix universitatis, Tert. adv. Herm. 5: anima auctrix operum carnis, id. adv. Marc. 5, 10: comediae scelerum et libidinum auctrices, id. Spect. 18.—**II.** A female seller or surety (very rare, and post-class.), Cod. Diocl. et Max. 8, 45, 16; Tert. Anim. 57.

auctumnalis (correctly **aut-**), e. (old form **autumnal**, related as *facul* to *facile*,

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le, volup to volupe, famul to famulus, Varr. ap. Charis. p. 94), *adj.* [auctumnus], of or pertaining to the autumn, autumnal: aequinoctium autumnal, Varr. ap. Charis. l. 1: aequinoctium autumnale, Varr. R. R. 1, 28 *fin.*; so Liv. 31, 47: (aestus) tumentes autumnali (aequinoctio) amplius quam verno, Plin. 2, 97, 99, § 215: tempus autumnale, Varr. R. R. 1, 39, 1: lumen autumnale, * Cic. Arat. 285: agnus, Col. 7, 3, 11: rosa, Plin. 21, 4, 10, § 19: umbres, id. 19, 3, 13, § 37: pruna, Prop. 5, 2, 15: corna autumnalia, Ov. M. 8, 665, and 13, 816 et saep.

* **auctumnescit** or **-nascit** (correctly **aut-**), *c. incho. impers.* [id.], autumn approaches, is coming on, Mart. Cap. 6, p. 196.

auctumnitas (correctly **aut-**), ātis, f. [id.] (only ante- and post-class.). **I.** The season of autumn, the autumn, harvest-time: Circum oleas auctumnitate ablaqueato, Cato, R. R. 5, 8: prima auctumnitate cum pluvius est, id. ib. 155, 1: auctumnitas in anni tetrachordo mensem praeterierat, Varr. ap. Non. p. 71, 15: aestas atque auctumnitas, Arn. 2, p. 96.—**II.** The produce of autumn, the harvest (cf. I. auctumnus, II.): dapem auctumnitatis vididam, Varr. ap. Non. p. 71, 18: ex olivis atque vnetis plenam faciant auctumnitatem fundi, Arn. l. p. 12.

auctumno (correctly **aut-**), āre, v. n. [id.], to cause or bring on autumn (only in the two foll. exs.): corus autumnat, Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 124: aer aestate nimbosā semper quodam modo verna vel autumnat, id. 2, 50, 51, § 136.

1. auctumnus (correctly **aut-**), i, m. (auctumnus, i. n.). Varr. ap. Non. p. 71, 20). [This word was anciently referred to augeo, as the season of increase, as by Paul. ex Fest. p. 23, 11 Müll.: so Curtius. But Corssen and others, in view of its correct form, auctumnus, refer it to the Sanscr. av, to do good to, to satisfy one's self; cf. the Gr. ἀνυπερ (i. e. ἀνυπερ), good, kindly, and 2. aveo, to be well.] The season of abundance, the autumn. **I.** Lit. (from the 22d of September to the 22d of December; acc. to the designation of the ancients, from the entering of the sun into Libra until the setting of the Pleiades, comprising 91 days, Varr. R. R. 1, 28): quae temporis quasi naturam notant, hiems, ver, aestas, autumnus, Cic. Part. Or. 11: Vites autumnio fundi suadente videmus, Lucr. 1, 175: Inde autumnus adit, id. 5, 743: pomifer, Hor. C. 4, 7, 11: varius purpureo colore, id. ib. 2, 5, 11: sordidus calcatis uvīs, Ov. M. 2, 29: letifer, sickly (on account of the diseases that prevail in autumn), Juv. 4, 56: sub autumnio, Ov. A. 2, 313: autumnio adulto, about the middle of autumn, Tac. A. 11, 31: vergente, drawing to a close, id. ib. 11, 4: flexus autumnii, id. H. 5, 23 al.—In *plur.*: Frustra per autumnos nocentem Corporibus metuemus Austrum, Hor. C. 2, 14, 15; Ov. M. 1, 117, 3, 327.—**II.** Meton., the produce of the autumn, the harvest: et multa fragrat testa senibus autumnis, i. e. vino veteri, Mart. 3, 58, 7.

2. auctumnus (correctly **aut-**), a, um, *adj.* [I. auctumnus], autumnal (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): imber, Cato, R. R. 58: autumnio frigore, Ov. M. 3, 729 (Merk., autumnii frigore): sidera, Manil. 2, 269: tempus, id. 2, 425: prunae, Ans. Idyll. 8, 10; Cod. Th. 2, 8, 2: aequinoctium, Plin. 19, 6, 33, § 108: tempestas, Gell. 10, 7, 2.

1. auctus, a, um, v. augeo, P. a.

2. auctus, ūs, m. [augeo], an increasing, augmenting; increase, growth, abundance (esp. freq. after the Aug. per.; not in Cic.; syn. incrementum; post-class. augmentum). **I.** Lit.: corporis auctus, Lucr. 2, 482; 5, 1171: Hic natura suis refronat viribus auctum, id. 2, 1121; 5, 846; 6, 327: auxilium appellatum ab aucto, Varr. L. L. 5, § 90 Müll.: vos (Divi Divaeque) bonis auctibus auxitis, Liv. 29, 27; 4, 2: aquarum, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 79; Tac. A. 1, 56: diei, Plin. 2, 19, 17, § 81.—Poet.: caedere arboris auctum, the abundance of a tree, for a large tree, Lucr. 6, 168; so, nec lorica tenet distenti corporis auctum, Luc. 9, 797.—**II.** Trop.: auctus imperii, Tac. A. 2, 33; so id. H. 4, 63: hujus viri fastigium tantis auctibus fortuna extulit ut, etc. Vell. 2, 40, 4: bellum cotidiano auctu majus, id. 2, 129 *fin.*: immensis auctibus aliquid extolle-

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re, Tac. H. 4, 28: augusta dicantur ab aucto, etc., from the increase, enhancement of a prosperous condition, Suet. Aug. 7 *fin.*

* **aucupābundus**, a, um, *adj.* [aucupor], = aucupaus, watching, lurking for: animas, Tert. Anim. 30.

* **aucupālis**, e, *adj.* [aucupium], pertaining to bird-catching or fowling: perticae, Paul. ex Fest. p. 21 Müll.

aucupatio, onis, f. [aucupor], bird-catching, fowling, Quint. Decl. 13, 8.

aucupatorius, a, um, *adj.* [id.], belonging to, or useful in bird-catching: harundo, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 172: cum ante permansit inudatio, proficiunt in aucupatorium amplitudinem, id. 16, 36, 66, § 169: calami, Mart. 14, 218; Plin. 1, 1.

* **aucupātus**, ūs, m. [id.], = aucupium, fowling, Capitol. Anton. Philos. 4.

aucupium, ūi, n. [aucups], bird-catching, fowling. **I.** Lit.: piscatu, aucupio, venatione, etc., Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23; Pall. Dec. 6, 2: noctuae, id. Sept. 12.—**Poet.**: aucupium sagittarum, bird-taking with arrows, Att. ap. Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 32: harundine sumpta Faunus plumosum sum deus aucupio, Prop. 5, 2, 34; cf. Hermann. Opusc. III. p. 121.—Trop., a catching at, lying in wait for something: facere aucupium auribus, Plaut. Mil. 4, 1, 44 (cf. aucups and aucupor): hoc novum est aucupium, a new kind of fowling, new way of catching things, Ter. Eun. 2, 2, 16 (cf. the preced. verse, quaeustus): aucupium delectationis, Cic. Or. 25, 84; 58, 197: aucupia verborum, a catching at words, quiblibet; cf. aucups, id. Caecin. 23, 65: nomenclationis, Col. 3, 2, 31.—**II.** Meton. (abstr. for concr.), the birds caught: qui tot res in se habet egregias, Aucupium, omne genus piscis, etc., * Cat. 114, 3; Cels. 2, 26; Sen. Prov. 3.

aucupo, āre, v. aucupor *fm.*

aucupor, ātus, I, v. dep. and act. [aucups], to go bird-catching or fowling. **I.** Lit.: Alio loco ut seras ac colas silvā caedam, alio ubi aucupare, Varr. R. R. 1, 23, 5; Dig. 41, 1, 3.—Also of taking bees: spes aucupandi examina, Col. 3, 8, 8.—**II.** Trop., to chase, give chase to, strive for, be on the look-out for, lie in wait for; watch for, etc. (a favorite figure in prose and poetry; in Cic. perh. twenty times; syn.: insidiar, sequor): Viden sceleratus aucupator? how he gives chase? Plaut. Rud. 4, 4, 49: nos longis navibus tranquillum aucupatoriamus, Cic. Att. 6, 8, 4: tempus, id. Rose. Am. 8, 22: alicuius inbecillitatem, id. Fl. 37, 92: ut omni ex genere orationem aucuper, et omnis undique fosculos carpm atque delibem, id. Sest. 56, 119; id. Verr. 1, 3, 9; id. Or. 2, 7 *fin.*: 14, 59; 63, 256; 19, 63; id. Fin. 2, 22, 71: L. Cassio omnes Ramusculos popularis aerae aucupante, id. Leg. 3, 16, 35; id. Fam. 5, 12, 6 al.: occasione, Auct. B. Afr. 3 *fm.*: obtracatione aliena scientiae famae sibi, Plin. H. N. praef. § 30; 33, 2, 8, § 32: studium populi ac favorem, Flor. 3, 13, 1: reconditas voces, Suet. Aug. 86: absentiam alicujus, Just. 29, 4: somnos, Ov. H. 13, 107.

a. Act. form **aucupō**, āre, to watch for, etc.: fructus verborum, aures aucupant, Enn. ap. Non. p. 467, 14: prospectum aucupo, Pac. ib.: in consilio id reges Argivum aucupant, Att. ib.: id ego aucupavi, Titim ib.: Paulisper mane: Aucupemus ex insidiis cianculum quam rem gerant, Plaut. As. 5, 2, 31: num quis est, Sermonem nostrum qui aucupet, id. Most. 2, 2, 42; so Sen. Herc. Oct. 483: ex insidiis aucupā, Plaut. Men. 4, 1, 12: qui aucupet me quid agam, id. Ml. 4, 2, 5: Lepide inecastor aucupavi, id. Truc. 5, 72.—**b.** Pass. form aucupor: Multa divulgata ac per rumorem vicissim aucupata discuntur, Lact. 5, 22.

audacia, ae, f. [audax], the quality of being audax, boldness, in a good, but oftener in a bad sense (syn.: fortitudo, audentia, animus, virtus). **I.** In a good sense, daring, intripidity, courage, valor: audacia in bello, Sall. C. 9, 3: audacia pro muro habetur, id. ib. 58, 17: frangere audaciam, Liv. 25, 38, 6: ipso miraculo audaciae obstupefecit hostes, id. 2, 10: nox aliis in audaciam, aliis ad formidinem opportuna, Tac. A. 4, 51: unam in audacia spem salutis (esse), id. H. 4, 49; so Just. praef. 2, 9 al.: in audaces non est audacia tuta, Ov. M. 10,

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id. Planc. 23, 56: ne tenuissimam quidem auditionem de eâ re accipi, *not even the slightest inkling*, Caes. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 1: His rebus atque auditionibus permoti etc., Caes. B. G. 4, 5; 7, 42: falsae auditiones, Tac. A. 4, 11 *fin.*: ab auditione malâ timebit, Vulg. Psa. 111, 7; ib. Nah. 3, 19.—And (3) Effect for cause, the voice: Domine, audivi auditionem tuam et timui, Vulg. Hab. 3, 2.—**III.** *The hearing of a pupil* (cf. audio, II. A. 2.); hence, meton. (abstr. pro concr.), a lecture, lesson, discourse (perh. only post-Aug.): Sedere in scholis auditioni operatos, Plin. 26, 2, 6, § 11: egressus ex auditione, Gell. 14, 1; 18, 2; 19, 8.—***IV.** For auditus, the sense of hearing, the hearing, App. Dogm. Plat. p. 9, 27.

***auditiuncula**, ae. f. *dim.* [auditio]. a brief discourse (cf. auditio, III.): auditiuncula quâdam de Catonis familiâ aspersus es, with some little account of, Gell. 13, 20, 5.

auditor, oris, m. [audio]. a hearer, an auditor (syn.: qui audit, discipulus). **I.** In gen., Cic. Or. 8, 24; 35, 122; id. N. D. 3, 1, 2; id. Brut. 51, 191; id. Att. 16, 2; Suet. Aug. 86; Vulg. Num. 24, 4; ib. Job. 31, 35; ib. Rom. 2, 13; ib. Jac. 1, 22 al. (auditores in Cic. is freq. periphrased by qui audiunt, Sest. 44; de Or. 1, 5, 17; 1, 51, 219).—**II.** Esp. one that hears a teacher, a pupil, scholar, disciple (cf. audio, II. A. 2.): Demetrius Phalereus Theophrasti auditor, Cic. Fin. 5, 19, 54; so id. N. D. 1, 13, 38; id. Ac. 1, 9, 34; id. Div. 2, 42, 87; Sen. Contr. 4, 25 *fin.*; Ov. P. 4, 2, 35.—**III.** Meton.: Varro uses auditor once of a reader of a book, as analogous to the hearing of an oral discourse, Varr. L. L. 6, § 1 Müll. (so vox of a writer: incondita ac rudi voce memoriam servitutis composuisse, Tac. Agr. 3; cf.: epistolâ obtundere, Cic. Att. 8, 1, 4).

auditorialis, ae. *adj.* [auditorium], of or pertaining to a school (post-class.): scholastici, Aug. c. Pelag. 6, 11.

auditorium, a, um, *adj.* [auditor], relating to a hearer or hearing. **I.** As *adj.* only once: cavernae, the auditory passages, Caes. Aur. Tard. 2, 3.—Far more freq., **II.** *Subst.* **auditorium**, ii, n. **A.** A hearing of a cause at law, a judicial examination (cf. audio, II. A. 3.), Dig. 4, 8, 41.—**B.** The place where something (a discourse, a lecture) is heard, a lecture-room, hall of justice (not in Cic.; perh. in gen. not before the Aug. period): ejus rei gratiâ plenum sit auditorium, Quint. 2, 11, 3: domum mutuatur et auditorium extruit etc., Tac. Or. 9, 10; 39: nonnulla in coetu familiarium velut in auditorio recitavit, Suet. Aug. 85; id. Tib. 11; id. Claud. 41; id. Rhet. 6; *Vulg. Act. 25, 23; Dig. 42, 1, 54; 49, 9, 1; 4, 4, 18 al.—**Trop.**, of the forum: non rudibus dimitant nec auditorium semper plenum, Tac. Or. 34.—**C.** A school, in opp. to public life: condicio fori et auditorii, Quint. 10, 1, 36.—**D.** The assembled hearers themselves, the audience, auditory: nuper adhibito ingenti auditorio, Plin. Ep. 4, 7; so App. Mag. p. 320, 33.

1. auditus, a, um, *Part.* of audio.

2. auditus, us, m. [audio]. **I.** A hearing, listening (so perh. only post-Aug.; syn.: auditio, auscultatio); ea plurimum auditu accipi, Tac. A. 4, 69: brevi auditu, id. H. 2, 59: auditus auris, Vulg. 2 Reg. 22, 45; ib. Job. 42, 5: auditu audietis (by Hebraism), ib. Matt. 13, 14.—Hence, the instruction listened to (cf. audio, II. A. 2.): quis dignior umquam hoc fuit, auditu? Luc. 10, 183.—Also (like audio, II.), a rumor, report: occupaverat animos prior auditus, Tac. H. 1, 76: Quis credidit auditu nostro? Vulg. Joan. 12, 38; ib. Rom. 10, 16.—**II.** The sense of hearing, the hearing (class.): auditus autem semper patet, Cic. N. D. 2, 57, 144: num quid alio sensu percipitur sit, aspectu, auditu, tactu, odore, gustatu, Auct. ad Her. 2, 5: aures accerim auditus, Plin. 8, 32, 50, § 114; 23, 4, 42, § 85: Si totum corpus oculus, ubi auditus? Vulg. 1 Cor. 12, 17 bis al.—In plur.—auditus hominum deorumque mulsens, e. i. aures, App. Dogm. Plat. 1.

Aufēus, a, um, *adj.*, of or belonging to the gens Aufēia: aqua, Plin. 31, 3, 24, § 41: lex (A. U. C. 630), named after a tribune of the people, Aufēius, Gell. 11, 10; cf. Meyer, Orat. Fragm. p. 121.

aufēro, abstulit, ablatum, auferre, v. a. [ab-fero; cf. ab init.], to take or bear off or

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away, to carry off, withdraw, remove (very freq. in prose and poetry; syn.: tollo, fero, rapio, eripio, diripio, adimo, averto). **I.** In gen. **A. 1.** Lit.: ab janua stercus, Plaut. As. 2, 4, 18: dona, id. Am. prol. 139: aurum atque ornamenta abs te, id. Mil. 4, 1, 36: abstulit eos a conspectu, Vulg. 4 Reg. 17, 18: auferas me de terra hac, ib. Gen. 47, 30: vos istaec intro auferite, Ter. And. 1, 1, 1: Auferite ista hinc, Vulg. Joan. 2, 16: aether multos secum levis abstulit ignis, Lucr. 5, 459; 3, 230; 3, 439; 3, 717; 5, 205; 5, 725; 6, 622; Turp. ap. Non. p. 422, 21: multa domum suam aufererat, Cic. Rosc. Am. 8 *fin.*: liberi pro delectus alibi servituri auferuntur (a Romanis), are carried away, Tac. Agr. 31: quem vi abstulerant servi, Vulg. Gen. 21, 25.—So of sick persons, or those unable to walk: auferere, non abbis, si ego fustem suspero, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 202 (cf. id. ib. 1, 1, 298: lumbifragium hinc auferes): asoti, qui in mensam vomant et qui de conviviis auferantur, Cic. Fin. 2, 8, 23.—Auferre se, in colloquial lang., to remove one's self, to withdraw, retire, go away: Te, obsecro hercle, aufer modo, Plaut. Rud. 4, 3, 93: aufer te domum, id. As. 2, 4, 63.—**2.** Of bodies that are borne away by winds, by the winds, waves, or any other quick motion, to bear or carry away, sweep away, etc. (mostly poet. or in post-Aug. prose): aliquid ad scopulum e tranquillo auferre, Ter. Phorm. 4, 4, 8: unda rates, Prop. 1, 8, 14: auferor in scopulos, Ov. M. 9, 593: auferet, id. ib. 15, 292 al.: in silvam pennas ablata refugit, Verg. A. 3, 258; 11, 867: ne te citus auferat axis, Ov. M. 2, 75: vento secundo vehementi satis profecti celeriter et conspectu terrae ablati sunt, Liv. 29, 27; (Bubo) volat nunquam quo libuit, sed transversus auferitur, Plin. 10, 12, 16, § 35: (milites) pavore fugientium auferabantur, Tac. A. 4, 73.—**B.** Trop., to carry away, mislead: te hortor, ut omnia gubernes prudentiâ tuâ, ne te auferant aliorum consilia, Cic. Fam. 2, 7: abstulerunt me velut de spatio Graecae res immixtae Romanis, i. e. have diverted, withdrawn me, from the subject, Liv. 35, 40: quae contemplatio auferit nos ad ipsorum animalium naturas, Plin. 27, 13, 120, § 145: auferre aliquem traversum, id. 28, 1, 1, § 1 Jan.: ab intentione auferendus auditor, Quint. 4, 5, 6: somnus auferit, Hor. S. 1, 5, 83: auferimur cultu, i. e. decipimur, are deceived, duped, Ov. R. Am. 343.—**II.** Esp., **A. 1.** To take or snatch away; in a good, but more frequently in a bad sense, to take by force, to remove, withdraw, take away violently, rob, steal, etc.: aliquid eris, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 4, 8: quod auri, quod argenti, quod ornamentorum in meis urbi bus fuit, id. mibi tu, C. Verres, eripuit atque abstulisti, Cic. Div. in Caecil. 5, 19: ab hoc abaci vasa omnia abstulisti, id. Verr. 2, 4, 16; so, pecuniam de aerario, id. Att. 7, 21: pecuniam in ventre, to eat up, to squander, id. de Or. 2, 66, 265: auricularum mordiens, to bite off, id. ad Q. Fr. 3, 4: vestimentum, Vulg. Luc. 6, 29: hi ludi dies quindecim auferent, Cic. Verr. 1, 10, 31: imperium indignis, Liv. 3, 67: legionem, Tac. H. 4, 48: consulatum, censuram, id. ib. 1, 52: auferat omnia irrita oblivio si potest, Liv. 28, 29: spem, voluntatem defensionis, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 7: fervorem et audaciam, Liv. 3, 12: obsequia, Tac. H. 1, 80: misericordiam, id. ib. 3, 84: spem veniae, id. A. 14, 23: studium, Cat. 68, 19 sq.; and so Hor. C. 3, 12, 5: metus, to banish, Verg. A. 12, 316: curas, Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 26: somnos, id. C. 2, 16, 16; id. Epod. 5, 96: pudorem, Ov. M. 6, 617: fugam, to hinder, prevent, Flor. 3, 10, 3 al.—**2.** To take off or away, to destroy, consume, kill, slay, etc. (mostly poet. or in the Aug. hist.): Tam bellum mihi passerem abstulisti, Cat. 3, 15: abstulit clarum cita mors Achillem, Hor. C. 2, 16, 29; so id. Epod. 5, 66; id. S. 1, 9, 31: Auferat hora duos eadem, Ov. M. 8, 709; 15, 157: Labium Varumque acies abstulit, Vell. 2, 55 *fin.*: Quidquid hinc aut illinc communis Mors belli auferit, Liv. 7, 8; Flor. 3, 17, 9 al.: Interea quodcumque fuit populabile flammâ: Mulciber abstulerat, had consumed, Ov. M. 9, 263; 14, 575.—**3.** Of places, to separate, sever, divide: mare septem stadiorum intervallo Europam auferens Asiae, Plin. 4, 12, 24, § 75: Armenia Euphrate amne auferitur Cappadociae, id. 6, 9, 9, § 25.

—**B.** To lay aside some action, manner of

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speaking, etc.; to cease from, desist from, leave off: proinde istaec tua auferi terri-cula, Att. ap. Non. p. 227, 31: jurgium hinc auferas, Plaut. Pers. 5, 2, 19: auferi nugae, id. Truc. 4, 4, 8; id. Curo. 2, 1, 30: pollicitationes auferi, Ter. Phorm. 5, 3, 17: Ge. Id nosmet ipsos facere oportet, Phaedria. Ph. Aufer mi "oportet": quoniam tu, quod faciam, impera, id. ib. 1, 4, 45 Ruhnck. (cf. Juv. 6, 170): Aufer abhinc lacrimas, Lucr. 3, 955: insolentiam, Phaedr. 3, 6, 8; so absol.: Insanis? Aufer! aufer! (where nugae may be supplied, as in Plaut. Truc. 4, 4, 8). Ter. Ad. 5, 8, 14.—With *inf.* as object: aufer Me vultu terrere, Hor. S. 2, 7, 43.—**C.** Meton., effect for cause, to carry off (as the fruit or result of one's labor, exertions, errors, etc.) to obtain, get, receive, acquire: Equas viginti minas Paritas ut auferas a me? Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 71; 1, 5, 90; id. Curo. 5, 2, 21; id. Ep. 1, 2, 56; 2, 2, 9; id. Most. 4, 1, 32; Ter. Phorm. 5, 8, 62: id inultum nunquam auferet, id. And. 3, 5, 4; id. Ad. 3, 4, 8 (cf. id. And. 1, 2, 4); paucos dies ab aliquo, to obtain a few days' respite, Cic. Quint. 5, 20: quis umquam ad arbitrum quantum petiit, tantum abstulit? id. Rosc. Com. 4, 12; so, responsum ab aliquo, id. de Or. 1, 56, 239: decretum, id. Att. 16, 16, A: diploma, id. Fam. 6, 12, 3: praemium, Suet. Gram. 17.—Also with *ut*: ut in foro staretur (status), abstulisti, you have carried the point that they etc., Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 59 (so, adsequi, ut, Tac. G. 35).—**Trop.**, to carry away the knowledge of a thing, to learn, understand: quis est in populo Romano, qui hoc non ex priore actione abstulerit? has not learned, does not know, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 8.

Aufidena, ae. f., = Αἰφιδνα, a town in Samnium, on the river Sagrus, now Alfadena, Liv. 10, 12 *fin.*—**Aufidenates**, ium, m., its inhabitants, Plin. 3, 12, 17, § 107; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 801.

Aufidius, a, um, *adj.*, the name of a Roman gens; hence, **I.** Cn. Aufidius, a contemporary of Cicero, but older, and the author of a Greek history, Cic. Tusc. 5, 38, 112; id. Fin. 5, 19, 54.—**II.** T. Aufidius, a Roman orator, Cic. Brut. 48, 179.—**III.** Sext. Aufidius, Cic. Fam. 12, 26 and 27.—Hence, **Aufidianus**, a, um, *adj.*, Aufidian: nomen, the debt of Aufidius, Cic. Fam. 16, 19.—**IV.** Aufidius Luscius, Hor. S. 1, 5, 34; 2, 4, 24.

Aufidus, i, m., = Αἰφιδος, a river in Apulia, remarkable for its swift and violent course, now Ofanto: longe sonans, Hor. C. 4, 9, 2: violens, id. ib. 3, 30, 10: acer, id. S. 1, 1, 58; on account of its divided outlet: tauriformis, id. C. 4, 14, 25; cf. Mann. Ital. II. p. 30 sq.—Hence, **Aufidus**, a, um, *adj.*, of Aufidus: stagna, Sil. 10, 171.

aufugio, fugi, 3, v. n. [ab-fugio; cf. ab init.], to flee or run away, to flee from (very rare, but class.; not used by Catull., Tib., Lucr., Verg., Hor., or Ovid, nor by Sall., and used only twice in Cic. Oratt., and once in Tac.; syn.: fugio, efugio, diffugio): quâ plateâ hinc aufugerim? Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 5: Tum aquam aufugisse dicito, id. Anl. 1, 2, 16; id. Mil. 2, 6, 99; id. Capt. 4, 2, 95: denique hercle aufugerim Potius quam redeam, Ter. Hec. 3, 4, 10; id. Eun. 5, 2, 12: propter impudentissimum furtum aufugerit, Cic. Verr. 1, 35: si aufugissis (archipirata), id. ib. 5, 79: cum multos libros surripisset, aufugit, id. Fam. 13, 77; so id. ad Q. Fr. 1, 2, 4: ex eo loco, Liv. 1, 25: aspectum parentis, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 111 B. and K.: blanditas, Prop. 1, 9, 30: donec Sennâ vim metuens aufugeret, Tac. H. 2, 8: Aufugit mihi animus, Q. Cat. ap. Gell. 19, 14.

Augē, es, f., = Αἰγῆ, **I.** Daughter of Aenus and Neaira of Tegea, in Arcadia, and mother of Telephus by Hercules, Ov. H. 9, 49; Sen. Herc. Oet. 367; Serv. ad Verg. E. 6, 72; Hyg. Fab. 101.—**II.** One of the Horae, Hyg. Fab. 183.

Augēas, v. Augias.

augeo, auxi, auctum, 2, v. a. and n. (*perf. subj.* auxitis = auxeritis, Liv. 29, 27: aucta: saepe aucta, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.; v. Müll. ad h. l.) [Gr. αἰεῖω αἰετῶ; Lith. augu, and augmu = growth; Sanscr. vaksh; Goth. vahsan, and aukta = growth; Germ. wachsen; Engl. wax; also allied to vegeo vegetus, vigeo vigor, vigili;

z. Curt. pp. 67, 186 sq., and Bopp, Gloss. p. 304 b). **I.** *Act.*, to increase, to nourish (orig., to produce, bring forth that not already in existence; in which signification only the derivative auctor is now found).

A. 1. To increase, enlarge, augment, strengthen, advance that which is already in existence (class. in prose and poetry; syn.: adaugeo, amplio, amplifico): Quicquid est hoc, omnia animat, format, alit, auget, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: cibum auget corpus alicuique, Lucr. 1, 859: redductum (animale genus) daedala tellus alit atque auget generatim pabula praebens, id. 1, 229; 5, 220; 3, 322; 6, 946: viris, id. 6, 342: in augenda re, Cic. Rab. Post. 2; 14; so, in augenda obruitur re, Hor. Ep. 1, 16, 68: rem strenuam auge, increase your gains, id. ib. 1, 7, 71: opes, Nep. Thras. 2, 4: possessiones, id. Att. 12, 2: divitias, Vulg. Prov. 22, 16: dotem et munera, ib. Gen. 34, 12: rem publicam agris, Cic. Rosc. Am. 18; so Tac. H. 1, 79: aerarium, id. A. 3, 25: valium et turres, id. H. 4, 35: classem, Suet. Ner. 3: tributa, id. Vesp. 16: pretium, Vulg. Ezech. 16, 31: numerum, Suet. Aug. 37, and Vulg. Deut. 20, 19 al.: morbum, Ter. Hec. 3, 1, 54: suspitionem, id. Eun. 3, 1, 46; Suet. Tit. 5: industriam, Ter. Ad. prol. 25: molestiam, Cic. Fl. 12: dolorem alicui, id. Att. 11, 22: vitium ventris, id. Cael. 19: peccatum, Vulg. Exod. 9, 34: furorrem, ib. Num. 32, 14: benevolentiam, Cic. Lael. 9, 30: animum alicuius, to increase one's courage, id. Att. 10, 14; so, animos, Stat. Th. 10, 23: vocem, to strengthen, raise, Suet. Claud. 33; id. Ner. 20: hostias, to increase, multiply, id. Aug. 96: ego te augebo et multiplicabo, Vulg. Gen. 48, 4 al.—**Poet.**: nuper et istae Auxerunt volucrum vitae certamine turbam, i. e. have been changed into birds, Ov. M. 5, 301.—**2.** Trop., to magnify, to exalt, to extol, embellish, to praise (syn.: laudo, laude afficere, verbis extollere, orno): homo tenuis nou verbis auget suum munus, sed etiam extenuat, Cic. Off. 2, 20, 70: aliquid augere atque ornare, id. de Or. 1, 21, 94; so, rem laudando, id. Brut. 12, 47: munus principis, Plin. Pan. 38 al.—**B.** Aliquem (aliquid) aliqua re, to furnish abundantly with something, to heap upon, give to, to enrich, endow, bless, load with: lunae pars ignibus aucta, the part that is entirely filled with fire, Lucr. 5, 722; 3, 630: Tantâ laetitia auctus sum, ut nil constet, poet. ap. Cic. Fin. 2, 4, 14: eaque vos omnia bene iuuetis, bonis auctibus auxitis, old form of prayer in Liv. 29, 27: alter te scientia augere potest, altera exemplis, the one can enrich you with learning, the other furnish you with examples, Cic. Off. 1, 1, 1: aliquid divitiis, id. Agr. 2, 26, 69: commodis, id. Phil. 11, 14 fin.: se necesse augeri solet consilio, auctoritate, sententiâ, id. Sen. 6, 17: gratulatione, id. Phil. 14, 6: honore, id. ib. 9, 6: honoribus, Hor. S. 1, 6, 11; so Tac. A. 6, 8: honoribus praemiisque, Suet. Caes. 52; id. Vit. 5: augeri dantur, to be enriched with a loss (said comically), Ter. Heaut. 4, 1, 15: liberalitate, Tac. A. 3, 8: largitione, id. ib. 13, 18: nomine imperatoris, id. ib. 1, 3: cognomento Augustae, id. ib. 12, 26 et saep.—Also without abl.: Di me equidem omnes adjuvant, augent, amant, Plaut. Men. 3, 3, 27, and id. Ep. 2, 2, 8: aliquid augere atque ornare, to advance, Cic. Fam. 7, 17: aut augendi alterius aut minuendi sui causâ aliquid dicere, id. Part. Or. 6, 22: solum te commendat augetque temporis spatium, honora, Plin. Pan. 24; so id. ib. 26; Suet. Claud. 12.—**C.** In the lang. of religion, t. t. (like mactare, adolere, etc.), to honor, reverence, worship by offerings: Aliquid cedo, Qui vicini hanc nostram augent aram [Apollinis], Plaut. Merc. 4, 1, 10; si quâ ipse meis venatibus auxi, etc., Verg. A. 9, 407.—**II.** *Neutr.*, to grow, increase, become greater (rare; syn.: augere, cresco, incresco; in this use of vbs. com. act., v. Ellis ad Cat. 22, 11): eo res eorum auxit, Cato ap. Gell. 18, 12, 7: usque adeo parcent fetus augentque labore, Lucr. 2, 1163: ignoscendo populi Romani magnitudinem auxisse, Sall. H. 1 (Fragm. Orat. Philipp. contra Lepid. § 6): O decus extimum magnis virtutibus augens, Cat. 64, 323: balnea Romae ad infinitum auxere numerum, Plin. 36, 15, 24, § 122; 2, 16, 13, § 71: veram potentiam augere, Tac. A. 4, 41 (Halm, *augeri*).—Hence, **auctus**, a, um,

P. a., enlarged, increased, great, abundant; in posit. only as *subst.*: auctum vocabatur spatium, quod super definitum modum victoriae adiungitur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 14 Müll.—*Comp.*: tanto mi aegritudo auctior est in animo, Plaut. Capt. 4, 2, 2: auctior est animi vis, Lucr. 3, 450: auctior et amplior majestas, Liv. 4, 2, 3, 68; 25, 16: auctius atque Di melius fecere, Hor. S. 2, 6, 3.—**Sup.*: auctissima basis, Treb. Gall. 18.—*Adv.* probably not in use, for in App. Met. 4, p. 290 Oud., *altius* is the correct reading.

augesco, ðre, v. *incli.* [augeo], to begin to grow, to become greater, to grow, increase (syn.: cresco, incresco); lit. and trop.: qui rem Romanam Latiumque augescere vultis, Enn. ap. Acron. ad Hor. S. 1, 2, 37 (Ann. v. 455 Vahl.); mare et terrae, Lucr. 2, 1109; 2, 76; 2, 878; 5, 251; 5, 334; 6, 616: semina, Cic. N. D. 2, 10, 26: quibus animantes alantur augescantque, id. ib. 2, 19, 50; id. Sen. 15, 53; Liv. 27, 17: augescunt corpora dulcibus atque pinguibus et potu, Plin. 11, 54, 118, § 283; Tac. Agr. 3: augescente flumine, id. H. 2, 34: mihi cotidie augescit magis De filio aegritudo, * Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 14: Jugurthae Bestiaeque et ceteris animi augescunt, Sall. J. 34 fin.: occurrendum augescitibus vitis, Plin. Ep. 9, 37, 3; id. Pan. 57 fin.: augescente licentia, Tac. H. 4, 1: augescente superstitione, id. ib. 4, 61.

Augias or **Augeas**, ac (**Augeus**, Hyg. Fab. 30 and App. Orthog. Fragm. 33), m., = *Aivēias*, a son of the Sun and Naudidame, the daughter of Amphidamas, king of Elis, one of the Argonauts, Hyg. Fab. 14. His stable, containing three thousand head of cattle, uncleaned for thirty years, was cleaned in one day by Hercules, at the command of Eurystheus, Serv. ad Verg. A. 8, 300. Hence the prov.: Cloacas Augiae purgare, to cleanse an Augean stable, i. e. to perform a difficult and unpleasant labor, Sen. Apocol. (Gr., καθαίρειν τὴν κότριν τοῦ Αἰγείου).

* **augifico**, ðre, v. a. [augeo-facio], to increase: numeros, Enn. ap. Non. p. 76, 1 (Trag. v. 105 Vahl).

† **auginós**, i, f. [*aivḗnē*], a plant, also called hyoscyamos, App. Herb. 4.

† **augites**, ðe, m., = *aivḗns*, a precious stone, acc. to many, the turquoise, Plin. 37, 10, 54, § 147.

augmen, ðnis, n. [augeo], an increase, enlargement, augmentation, growth (only ante- and post-class.): corporis, Lucr. 3, 495; 3, 268: Augmine vel grandi vel parvo, id. 1, 435: augmine douare, id. 2, 73; 5, 1307: magni augminis coluber, Arn. 7, p. 249.—In *plur.*: Sursus enim versus gignuntur et augmina (flammae corpora) sumunt, Lucr. 2, 188: cum sumant augmina noctes, id. 5, 681; for Arn. 7, p. 231, v. augmentum *fin.*

* **augmento**, ðre, v. a. [augmentum], to increase: thesauros, Firm. Math. 5, 6.

augmentum, ð, n. [augeo], an increase, growth, augmentation (very rare; mostly post-Aug.). **I.** Lit.: augmentum corporis, Vulg. Eph. 4, 16: crescit in augmentum Dei, ib. Col. 2, 19: augmentum aut deminutio, Dig. 2, 13, 8: fundi, ib. 2, 30, 8: lunae, Pall. 13, 6 al.—*Plur.*: dabit capiti tuo augmenta gratiarum, Vulg. Prov. 4, 9; ib. 2 Macc. 9, 11.—**II.** In the lang. of religion (cf. augeo, I. C.), a kind of sacrificial cake, Varr. L. L. 5, § 112 Müll.; so Ara. 7, p. 231 (where others read *augmina*).

augur, ðris (earlier also **auger**, Prisc. p. 554 P.), *comm.* [cf. Prob. p. 1455 P., and Phoc. p. 1695 P.] [avis and Sanser gar. to call, to show, make known. Van.] an augur, diviner, soothsayer; at Rome, a member of a particular college of priests, much revered in earlier ages, who made known the future by observing the lightning, the flight or notes of birds, the feeding of the sacred fowls, certain appearances of quadrupeds, and any unusual occurrences (v. dirae). **I.** Lit.: Interpretes Jovis optumi maximi, publici augures, Cic. Leg. 2, 8, 20; Fest. s. v. quinque, p. 26 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 537; and others cited in Müll. Etrusk. 2, p. 116 sq., and Smith, Dict. Antiq. (diff. from *auspex*, orig. as a general idea from a particular one, since the *auspex* observed

only the flight of birds; cf. Non. p. 429, 26. Yet as this latter kind of augury was the most common, the two words are frequently interchanged or employed in connection; cf. Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107: dant operam simul auspicio augurisque). **II.** Transf., any soothsayer, diviner, seer, in gen.: augur Apollo, as *god of prophecy* (v. Apollo), Hor. C. 1, 2, 32; so, augur Phocubus, id. C. S. 61: Argivus, i. e. *Amphiarvus*, id. C. 3, 16, 11; id. Ep. 1, 20, 9; Prop. 3, 14, 3: veri providus augur Thestorides, i. e. *Calchas*, Ov. M. 12, 18; 12, 307; 15, 596; 3, 349; 3, 512 al.; nocturnae imaginis augur, *interpreter of night-visions*, id. Am. 3, 5, 31: pessimus in dubiis augur timor, *fear, the basest prophet*, Stat. Th. 3, 6.—*Fem.*: aquae nisi fallit augur Amosa corrix, Hor. C. 3, 17, 12: sinque augur cassa futuri! Stat. Th. 9, 629; Vulg. Deut. 18, 14; ib. Isa. 2, 6; ib. Jer. 27, 9: augures caeli, ib. Isa. 47, 13.

augura, v. augurium *init.*
† **auguraculum**, i, n. [auguror], the name by which the citadel of Rome was anciently called, because the augurs there observed the flight of birds, Paul. ex Fest. p. 18 Müll.

augūralis (**augūriālis**, App. Not. Aspir. § 8), e, *adj.* [**I.** Of or belonging to augurs, relating to soothsaying or prophecy, *auguralis*: libri, Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; id. Fam. 3, 4; cf. Müll. Etrusk. 1, p. 122: jus, Cic. Brut. 77, 267: cena, which the augur gave on his entrance into office, Varr. R. R. 3, 6, 6; Cic. Fam. 7, 26: insignia, Liv. 10, 7: sacerdotium, Suet. Claud. 4; id. Gram. 12: verbum, Gell. 6, 6, 4.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.*: **augūrale**, is, n. **A.** A part of the headquarters of a Roman camp, where the general took auguries: structam ante augurale aram, Tac. A. 15, 30: egressus augurali, id. ib. 2, 13.—Hence (pars pro toto), the principal tent: tabernaculum ducis, augurale, Quint. 8, 2, 8.—**B.** The augur's wand or staff—lituus, Sen. Tranq. 11.

augūratio, ðnis, f. [auguror]. **I.** A divining, a soothsaying: quae tandem ista auguratio est ex passeribus? Cic. Div. 2, 30, 65.—**II.** The art of divining, Lact. 2, 16.

augūratō, v. auguror *fin.*
augūratōrium, ð, n. [auguror], a place where auguries were taken (post-Aug.), Inscr. Orell. 2286; P. Vict. Region. Urb. 10; Hyg. Castr. p. 52 Schel.

augūratrīx, ðcis, f. [id.], a female soothsayer or diviner (post-class.), Vulg. Isa. 57, 3 (as transl. of the Heb. אֲנִיָּוֹת; but in Paul. ex Fest. p. 117, the correct reading is *argulatrix*; v. Müll. ad h. l.).

augūratūs, ðis, m. [id.]. **I.** The office of augur: auguratus alicuius, Cic. Vat. 9: insigne auguratus, id. Div. 1, 17, 30: scientia auguratus, id. ib.: auguratu praeditus, Tac. A. 1, 62: auguratum accipere, Plin. Ep. 4, 8, 1.—**II.** = augurium, *augury*, Tert. Anim. 26.

augūriālis, v. auguralis.
Augurinus, i, m., a surname of the Minucii in the Fasti Capitolini.

augurium, ð, n. (*plur.* augura, heterocl. like *aplustra* from *aplustra*, Att. ap. Non. p. 488, 2, or Trag. Rel. p. 217 Rib.) [augur], the observation and interpretation of omens, *augury* (v. augur and the pass. there cited). **I.** Lit.: pro certo arbitrator sortes oracula adytus augura? Att., Trag. Rel. p. 217 Rib.: agere, Varr. L. L. 6, § 42 Müll.; Cic. Div. 1, 17, 32; id. Off. 3, 16, 66: capere, Suet. Aug. 95: quaerere, Vulg. Num. 24, 1: observare, ib. Deut. 13, 10; ib. 4 Reg. 21, 6: non est augurium in Jacob, ib. Num. 23, 23: dare, Ov. Tr. 3, 1, 36: nuntiare, Liv. 1, 7: decantare, Cic. Div. 1, 47, 105: accipere, to understand or receive as an omen, Liv. 1, 34; 10, 40; Val. Fl. 1, 161: augurium factum, Suet. Vit. 18: augurio experiri aliquid, Flor. 1, 5, 3: augurium salutis, an *augury* instituted in time of peace, for the inquiry whether one could supplicate the Deity for the prosperity of the state (de salute), Cic. Div. 1, 47, 105; Suet. Aug. 31; Tac. A. 12, 23; cf. Dio Cass. 37, 24, and Fabric. ad h. l.—**II.** Transf. **A.** Any kind of divination, prophecy, soothsaying, interpretation: auguria rerum futurarum, Cic. Phil. 2, 35, 89: conjugis augurio (by the interpretation of)

quamquam Titania mota est. Ov. M. 1, 395: Divinatio erroris et auguria mendacia vanitas est. Vulg. Eccli. 34, 5.—And transf. to the internal sense. *presentiment, foreboding of future occurrences*: inhaeret in mentibus quasi sacellorum quoddam augurium futurum. Cic. Tusc. 1, 15, 33; id. Fam. 6, 6: Fallitur augurio spes bona saepe suo. Or. H. 16, 234: Auguror, nec me fallit augurium, historias tuas immortales futuras. Plin. Ep. 7, 33, 1 al.—**B.** Object, a sign, omen, token, prognostic: thymum augurium melis est. Plin. 21, 10, 31, § 56: augurium valedudinis ex ea traditur, si etc. id. 28, 6, 19, § 68.—**C.** The art of the augur, augury: cui laetus Apollo Augurium citharamque dabat. Verg. A. 12, 394 (v. Apollo and augur): Rex idem et regi Turno gratissimus augur. id. ib. 9, 327; Flor. 1, 5, 2.

augurius, a, um, adj. [id.], of or pertaining to the augur, augural (very rare): jus augurium. Cic. Sen. 4, 12; id. Fam. 3, 9, 3; Gell. praef. § 13.

auguro, v. auguror fin.

auguror, itus, i, v. dep. (class. for the ante-class. and poet. act. auguro, are, v. infra) [augur]. **I.** To perform the services or fill the office of an augur, to take auguries, observe and interpret omens, to augur, prophesy, predict (hence with the acc. of that which is prophesied): Calchas ex passerum numero belli Trojani annos auguratus est. Cic. Div. 1, 33, 72; so id. ib. 1, 15, 27; id. Fam. 6, 6: avis quoddam rerum augurandarum causa esse uatas putamus. id. N. D. 2, 64, 160; Suet. Oth. 7 fin.; id. Gram. 1: in quo (scypho) augurari solet. Vulg. Gen. 44, 5: augurandi scientia. ib. ib. 44, 15; ib. Lev. 19, 26.—Transf. from the sphere of religion. **II.** In gen., to predict, forebode, foretell; or of the internal sense (cf. augurium, II. A.). to surmise, conjecture, suppose: Theramenes Critiae, cui venenum praebiberat, mortem est auguratus. Cic. Tusc. 1, 40, 96: ex nomine istius, quid in provincia facturus esset, perridiculis homines augurabantur. id. Verg. 2, 2, 6: in Persis auguratur et divinant Magi. id. Div. 1, 41, 90: Recte auguratis de me nihil a me abesse longius crudelitate Caes. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 16, A: futurae pugnae fortunam ipso cantu auguratur. Tac. G. 3 al.: quantum ego opinione auguror. Cic. Mur. 31, 65: quantum auguror conjecturis id de Or. 1, 21, 95; so, mente aliquid. Curt. 10, 5, 13: Hac ego contentus auguror esse deos. Or. P. 3, 4, 80: erant, qui Vespasianum et arma Orientis augurentur. Tac. H. 1, 50: Macedones iter Jacenti operi monstrasse eam (beluam) augurabantur. Curt. 4, 4, 5.

auguro, the act. subordinate form **augūro**, are (by Plin. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 273, erroneously distinguished from this in signif.). **1.** (Acc. to I.) Sacerdotes salutem populi auguranto. Cic. Leg. 2, 8.—**Trop.**: oculis investigans astute augura, look carefully around you like an augur, Plaut. Cist. 4, 2, 26.—**Pass.**: res, locus auguratur, is consecrated by auguries, certaeque res augurantur, Lucius Caesar ap. Prisc. p. 791 P.: in Rostris, in illo augurato templo ac loco. Cic. Vat. 10; so Liv. 8, 5: augurato (abl. absol.), after taking auguries (cf. auspicio under auspicio fin.): sicut Romulus augurato in urbe condenda regnum adeptus est. Liv. 1, 18; Suet. Aug. 7 fin. dub. Roth.—**2.** (Acc. to II.) Hoc conjecturā auguro. Eun. ap. Non. p. 469, 8 (Trag. v. 327 Vahl.); so Pac. ap. Non. I. 1; Att. ib.; Cic. Rep. Fragm. ib. (p. 431 Moser): praesentis animus et augurat quodam modo, quae futura sit suavitas. id. Ep. ad Calv. ib. (IV. 2, p. 467 Orell.); si quid veri mens augurat. Verg. A. 7, 273: quis non prima repellat Monstra deum longosque sibi non auguret annos? Val. Fl. 3, 356.

Augusta, ae, f. (dat. Augustai) [augustus]. **I.** Under the emperors, a title of the mother, wife, daughter, and sister of the emperor: like our Imperial Majesty, Imperial Highness. Tac. A. 1, 8; 15, 23; 4, 16; 12, 26; id. H. 2, 89; Suet. Calig. 10; 15, 23; id. Claud. 3; id. Ner. 35; id. Dom. 3; cf. Plin. Pan. 84, 6 Schwarz.—**II.** The name of several towns, among which the most distinguished were, **A.** Augusta Taurinorum, now Turin, Plin. 3, 17, 21, § 123; Tac. H. 2, 66; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 191.—**B.** Augusta Praetoria, in Upper

Italy, now (by a corruption of the word Augusta) Aosta, Plin. 3, 5, 6, § 43; 3, 17, 21, § 123; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 186 sq.—**C.** In Treveris Augusta, now Treves, Mel. 3, 2, 4 (colonia Treverorum, Tac. H. 4, 72).—**D.** Augusta Vindelicorum, now Augsburg, Plin. Anton.; cf. Tac. G. 41, n. 4 Rupert.—**E.** Augusta Emerida on the Anas, in Lusitania, now Merida, Plin. 4, 21, 35, § 117; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 331.

Augustalicus, ii, m., one clothed with the dignity of priest of Augustus (v. Augustalis). Inscr. Fabr. 6, 163.—From

Augustalis, e, adj., relating to the emperor Augustus, of Augustus, Augustan: Iudi (or AVGVSTALIA in the Calendar in Inscr. Orell. II. p. 411), celebrated on the 12th of October, in commemoration of the day on which Augustus returned to Rome, Tac. A. 1, 15 and 54: sodales, a college of twenty-five priests instituted in honor of Augustus, after his death, by Tiberius. Tac. A. 1, 54; 3, 64; Suet. Claud. 6; id. Galb. 8; called also sacerdotes, Tac. A. 2, 83; and absol.: Augustales. id. ib. 3, 64; id. H. 2, 95; Inscr. Orell. 610. In the municipal cities and colonies there were such colleges of priests of Augustus, composed of six men, called Seviri Augustales. Petr. 30, 2; cf. Inscr. Orell. II. p. 197 sq.—The prefect of Egypt was called Praefectus Augustalis, Dig. 1, 17; cf. Tac. A. 12, 60; and: vir spectabilis Augustalis, Cod. 10, 31, 57 and 59.—Augustales milites, those added by Augustus, Veg. Mil. 2, 7.

Augustalītas, atis, f. [Augustalis]. **I.** The dignity of priest of Augustus, Inscr. Orell. 1858; 3213; 3678.—**II.** The dignity of prefect of Egypt, Cod. Th. 13, 11, 11.

Augustannica, ae, f. [Augustus-annus], a designation, after the time of Diocletian, of the eastern part of Lower Egypt, in which were the cities Pelusium, Rhinocorura, etc., Amm. 22, 16; Cod. Th. 1, 14, 1.

Augustānus (Augustiānus), Suet. Ner. 25: Front. Col. pp. 1, 106, 139 Goes.; Augustānus, Auct. Limit. p. 265 Goes.; a, um, adj. [Augustus]. **I.** Of or pertaining to Augustus: colonia; Dig. 50, 15, 1: doctus, Inscr. Orell. 2350 and 2947.—**II.** Of or belonging to an emperor, imperial: Augustani, Roman knights appointed by Nero, Tac. A. 14, 15; Suet. Ner. 25.—**III.** Augustāni, orum, m., the inhabitants of cities which had the title Augusta, Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 23 al.

augustātus, a, um, P. a., v. augusto.

augustē, adv., v. I. augustus fin.

Augustus, a, um, adj. [Augustus], of or belonging to Augustus, Augustan: lex, Front. Col. p. 121 Goes.; termini, id. ib. pp. 119, 121, 122: charta, also called regia, Isid. Orig. 6, 10, 2 (cf. Plin. 13, 12, 23, § 74); marmor, v. 2. Augustus, II.—Hence, **Augustēum**, i, n., a temple built in honor of Augustus, Inscr. Orell. 642.

Augustiānus, v. Augustanus.

1. Augustinus, a, um, adj. [Augustus], of or pertaining to Augustus: currus, the chariot of Augustus, Suet. Claud. 11.

2. Augustinus, i, m. [id.], a Roman cognomen, as D. Aurelius Augustinus, St. Augustine, the greatest of the Latin fathers, A. D. 354–430; cf. Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 434.

augusto, are, v. a. [I. augustus], to render venerable, to glorify: deos, Arn. 6, p. 201.—**P. a.**: **augustātus**, a, um, adj., made venerable, i. e. consecrated: mensa, Jus Pap. ap. Maer. S. 3, 11 dub.

Augustobrigenses, ium, m., the inhabitants of the city Augustobriga in Lusitania, Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 118.

Augustōdinum, i, n., a town of the Aedui, in Gaul, now Autun, Mel. 3, 2, 4; Tac. A. 3, 43 and 45.

1. augustus, a, um, adj. from augeo, as angustus from angō; v. augeo], or ginally belonging to the language of religion, majestic, august, venerable, worthy of honor (class. in prose and poetry; in Cic. mostly in connection with sanctus; never in Plaut., Ter., Lucr., or Hor.; syn.: magnus, venerabilis, venerandus): sancta vocant augusta patres: augusta vocantur Tempia, sacerdotum rite dicata manu, Ov. F. 1, 609 sq.: Πῦντα γὰρ τὰ ἐντιμώτατα καὶ τὰ ἱερώτατα Ἀὔγουστα προσαγορεύεται, Dio Cass. 53, 16:

augurium, Enn. ap. Varr. R. R. 3, 1, 2 (Ann. v. 494 Vahl.): Cives omnibus faustis augustam adhibeat Faventium, Att. ap. Non. p. 206, 1. and p. 357, 15 (Trag. Rel. p. 202 Rib); Eleusis sancta illa et augusta, Cic. N. D. 1, 42, 119: sanctus augustusque fons, id. Tusc. 5, 12, 37: Liber, qui augusta haec loca Cithaeronis colis, auct. inc., Trag. Rel. p. 268 Rib.: locus augustus, Suet. Dom. 53: templum, Liv. 1, 29, 5; 42, 3, 6; augustissimo et celeberrimo in templo, id. 42, 12, 6; fanum, id. 38, 13, 1: solum, id. 45, 5, 3: moenia, Verg. A. 7, 153 (augurio consecrata, Serv.); so, gravitas (caelestium), Ov. M. 6, 73; 9, 270: inens, id. ib. 15, 145 et saep.—Transf. to other things (so most freq. after the Aug. per): rectum augustinum, Ingens, Verg. A. 7, 170.—Of saeculae, sedes, Verg. G. 4, 22: augustus: abusive, nobile, quasi majestatis plenum, Serv.): ut primordia urbiū augustiora faciat, Liv. praef. § 5: habitus formaque viri, id. 1, 7, 9; so, species, id. 8, 6, 9: conspectus, id. 8, 10: ornatus habitusque, id. 5, 41, 8: augustissima vestis, id. 5, 41, 2: augustinus currus, Plin. Pan. 92, 5: augustissimum tribunal, id. ib. 60, 2 al.—Adv.: **augustē**, reverently, sacredly: auguste sancteque consecrare, Cic. N. D. 2, 24, 62: auguste sancteque venerari, id. ib. 3, 21, 53.—**Comp.**: non quo de religione dici posset augustus, Cic. Brut. 21, 83.—**Sup.** prob. not in use.

2. Augustus, i, m. [I. augustus]. **I. A** surname of Octavius Caesar after he attained to undivided authority (acc. to Ov. F. 1, 590, after the year of Rome 727, id. Jan.), and, after him, of all the Roman emperors; equivalent to Majesty or Imperial Majesty (cf. Suet. Aug. 7; Flor. 4, 12 fin.; Dio Cass. 53, 16: ἔξ ὄψεω καὶ Σεβαστῶν αὐτῶν καὶ Ἐπιφανῶντες πῶς ὡς περ τινα σεπτῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ σεβάζεσθαι προσείπον), Hor. C. 1, 12, 4, 5; 4, 14; 4, 15; id. Ep. 2, 1 al.; Ov. M. 15, 860; id. F. 1, 590; 4, 676; 5, 567; Vulg. Luc. 2, 1; ib. Act. 25, 21; 25, 25 et saep.; later: semper Augustus, Symm. Ep. 2, 30 al.—Hence, **II. Adj.**: **Augustus**, a, um, of or relating to Augustus or the emperor, Augustan, imperial: caput, i. e. Augustus, Ov. M. 15, 869: aures, id. P. 1, 2, 117: forum, id. ib. 4, 5, 10: postes, id. M. 1, 562: domus, id. P. 2, 2, 76: Principis augustā Caprearum in rupe sedentis, Juv. 10, 93 Jahn (where Hermann reads augusta); pax, Ov. P. 2, 5, 18; Vell. 2, 126: cohors, Vulg. Act. 27, 1 et saep.: marmor (in ephors), Plin. 36, 7, 11, § 55 (cf. Isid. Orig. 16, 5, 4: Augusteum): laurus, also called regia, the best species of it, Plin. 15, 30, 39, § 129; 17, 10, 11, § 60: ficus, Maer. S. 2, 16.—But esp. Menis Augustus, the month of Augustus, named after Augustus; earlier called Sextilis (cf. Maer. S. 1, 12 fin., and Julius fin.), Juv. 3, 9: Kalendae, Col. 11, 12; Plin. 2, 47, 47, § 123 al.: Idus, Mart. 12, 68 et saep.—**Augusta** aula, i. e. Domitiani, Mart. 7, 40: historia, the history of the Roman emperors, Vop. Tac. 10.—In gen., imperial, royal: matrem regis ex augusto depositi Imperio, *Vulg. 2 Par. 15, 16.

1. aula, ae, f. (gen. aulaē, Verg. A. 3, 354; v. Neue, Formel. I. p. 11),= αὐλή. **I.** Lit., the front court of a Grecian house (mostly poet.; syn. atrium): janitor aulae, i. e. Cerberus, Hor. C. 3, 11, 16; also a court for the cattle (cf. αὐλή; Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 60): vacuum pastoris in aula, Prop. 4, 12, 39; so Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 66; Petr. 119; Grat. Cyn. 167.—Also an inner court of a house, a hall,= atrium, Verg. A. 3, 354: lectus genialis in aula est, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 87.—**II.** Transf. **1.** A palace, the castle of a noble, the royal court (syn.: regia, palatium, basilica): illa se jactat in aula Aeolus, Verg. A. 1, 140 (cf. Hom. Od. 10, 1 sq.): fuscus deus aulae, i. e. Pluto, Prop. 5, 11, 5; cf. Hor. C. 2, 18, 31: laeta Priami aula, id. ib. 4, 6, 16: 4, 14, 36 al.: rarissimum rem in aula consequi senectutem, in a court, Sen. Ira. 2, 33; cf.: caret invidenda Sobrius aula, Hor. C. 2, 10, 8.—**Poet.**, of the cell of the queen-bee: aulas et caetera regna refingunt, Verg. G. 4, 202.—**2.** Meton. **a.** Princely power, dignity: rex omni auctoritate aulae communia imperium cum dignitate obtinuit, Cic. Fam. 15, 4: qui tum aula et novo rege potiebatur, i. e. possessed the highest influence at court, Tac. A. 6, 44.—**b.** The persons belonging to the court, the

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court, courtiers: prona in eum aula Neronis (erat) ut similem, Tac. H. 1, 13 *fin.*: tum Claudius inter ludibria aulae erat, Suet. Ner. 6.

2. aula, *ae*, *q. v. init.*
1. aulaeum, *i, n.*, = *αὐλαία* (Plut.), a splendidly wrought or embroidered stuff, tapestry, arras; esp. a covering, a curtain, hangings: aulaea genus vestis peregrinum, Varr. de Vita populi Rom. lib. III.; Non. p. 537 sq.: aulaea dicta sunt ab aulā Attali, in quā primum inventa sunt vela ingentia, Serv. ad Verg. G. 3, 25. **I.** A curtain, canopy: suspensa aulaea, Hor. S. 2, 8, 54; and so Prop. 3, 30, 12.—In partic., the curtain of a theatre; which, among the ancients, contrary to modern usage, was lowered from the ceiling to the floor at the beginning of a piece or act, and at the conclusion was drawn up; cf. Smith, Dict. Antiq.; hence the expression, aulaeum tollitur, *is drawn up*, at the end of a piece (act), Cic. Cael. 27, 65; Ov. M. 3, 111; on the contr. mittitur, *is dropped*, at the beginning, Phaedr. 5, 7, 23. Usually such curtains were wrought with the figures of gods or men, esp. of heroes, and in drawing up the curtain, the upper part of the figures would first become visible, then the lower parts in succession, appearing as it were, themselves to draw up the curtain; hence, utque Purpurea intexti tollant aulaea Britannia, *and how the Britons woven upon it lift the purple curtain*, Verg. G. 3, 25 Voss; cf. also Ov. M. 1.1. Bach.—**II.** A covering for beds and sofas, tapestry: aulaeis jam se regina superbis Aurea composuit sponda, Verg. A. 1, 697: Cene sine aulaeis et ostro, Hor. C. 3, 29, 15; Curt. 8, 5, 21; 8, 9, 15.—**III.** The drapery of a heavy upper garment: pictae Sarrana ferentem Ex umbris aulae togae, the folds of his embroidered toga, Juv. 10, 39.

aulax, *icis, f.*, = *αὐλαξ*, a furrow, Verg. Art. Vet. 2, 28, 36; Aus. Ep. 10, 10 (old edd., *aulis*); the true form was restored by Schneider.

Aulerci, *drum, m.*, = *Αὐλῆρκοι*, a people in Celtic Gaul, Liv. 5, 34, 5; acc. to Caesar, divided into two branches. **I.** Aulerci Eburonices or Eburones (in Ptolem. *Αὐλῆρκοι Ἐβουραῖκοι*), whose chief city was Mediolanum, now *Dép. de l' Eure*, in Normandy, Caes. B. G. 3, 17; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.—**II.** Aulerci Cenomani, now *Dép. de la Sarthe*, Caes. B. G. 7, 75; Plin. 4, 18, 32, § 107.—**III.** Aulerci Brannovices, now *le Briennais*, Caes. B. G. 7, 75.

Aulestes, *ae, m.*, a Tuscan, a confederate of Aeneas, Verg. A. 12, 290.

Auletēs, *ae, m.*, the flute-player, the surname of the exiled Egyptian king Ptolemy, Cic. Rab. Post. 10, 28.

aulētica, *ae, f.*, = *αὐλητική*, a plant, also called chamaemelon, App. Herb. 23.

aulēticus, *a, um, adj.*, = *αὐλητικός*, suitable for a pipe or flute: calamus, Plin. 16, 36, 66, § 164.

aulicōcia, *v. olla.*

1. aulicus, *a, um, adj.*, = *αὐλικός* [*αὐλῆς*], of or belonging to a prince's court, princely: apparatus, Suet. Dom. 4; luctatores, id. Ner. 45.—Hence *subst.*: **aulici**, *drum, m.*, courtiers, Nep. Dat. 5, 2; Suet. Calig. 9.

2. aulicus, *a, um, adj.*, = *αὐλικός* [*αὐλός*], of or pertaining to the pipe or flute: suavitas, Mart. Cap. 9, p. 314.

Aulis, *is* or *idis, f.*, = *Ἄλις*, a seaport town in Bœotia, from which the Grecian fleet set sail for Troy, Verg. A. 4, 426: Aulin (acc.), Luc. 5, 236.

aulix, *icis, v. aulax.*

auloedus, *i, m.*, = *αὐλοῦδός*, one who sings to the flute, Cic. Mur. 13 *fin.* (quoted by Quint. 8, 3, 79); so Jul. Val. Rer. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 66.

Aulon, *ōnis, m.* **I.** A vine-bearing mountain and adjacent valley in Calabria, Hor. C. 2, 6, 18; Mart. 13, 125; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 553.—**II.** A town in Elis, Plin. 4, 5, 6, § 14.

aulula, *ae, f. dim.* [aula = olla], a small pipkin or pot, App. M. 5, c. 20, p. 167 dub. (H)debr., *caucula*).

Aulularia, *ae, f.* [aulula, *dim.*; v. aula = olla], a comedy of Plautus, so called from the money pot of its avaricious hero.

AURA

1. aulus, *i, m.*, = *αὐλός* (flute), a flute-shaped kind of scollon, Plin. 32, 9, 32, § 103.

2. Aulus, *i, m.*, a Roman praenomen, usu. abbrev. to A.; e. g. A. Albinus, A. Cluentius Avitus, etc.

auratiūm, *ii, n.*, a private place in the theatre, Petr. ap. Fulg. p. 567, 20, where some read *aurarium*, and others *armarium*.

aura, *ae* (*gen. sing. aurāi*, Verg. A. 6, 747; v. Neue, Formenl. 1, p. 11; also, auras, like *familias, custodias, terras*, etc.; Servius gives this in Verg. A. 11, 801; still all the MSS. give *aurae*, and so Rib.), *f.*, = *αἶψα* [Aἶ, *αἶψα*, to blow]. **I.** The air, as in gentle motion, a gentle breeze, a breath of air (syn.: *aër, ventus, spiritus*): agitatae aër auram facit, Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 17: semper aër spiritu aliquo movetur; frequentius tamen auras quam ventos habet, Plin. Ep. 5, 6, 5: flatus, qui non aura, non procella, sed venti sunt, Plin. 2, 45, 45, § 116: et mo... nunc omnes terrent auras, *now every breeze terrifies me*, Verg. A. 2, 728: Concutiat tenerum quaelibet aura, Ov. A. A. 2, 650.—Hence, **II.** Transf. **A.** In gen., a breeze, a wind (even when violent): Et reserata viget genitabilis aura Favoni, Lucr. 1, 11; cf.: Aura parit flores tepidi fecunda Favoni, Cat. 64, 282: omnes, Aspice, ventosi ceciderunt murmuris auras, Verg. E. 9, 58: auras Vela vocant, id. A. 3, 356: aura post meridiem, Vulg. Gen. 3, 8: aura tenuis, ib. 3 Reg. 19, 12: lenis, ib. Job. 4, 16: petulans, Lucr. 6, 111: ignarae, *brutish*, Cat. 64, 164, ubi v. Ellis: rapida, Ov. M. 3, 209: stridens, Val. Fl. 2, 586: violentior, Stat. Th. 6, 157: auras flatus, Vulg. Act. 27, 40: omnes eos tollet aura, ib. Isa. 57, 13 et saep.—Also *breath*: flammam exsuscitat aura, Ov. F. 5, 507.—**B.** Trop.: dum flavit velis aura secunda meis, *while a favorable breeze breathed on my sails*, i. e. so long as I was in prosperity, Ov. P. 2, 3, 26: totam opinionem parva non numquam commutat aura rumoris, Cic. Mur. 17: tenuis famae aura, Verg. A. 7, 646: quem neque periculi tempestas neque honoris aura potuit unquam de suo cursu autspe aut metu demovere, Cic. Sest. 47 *fin.*: levi aurā spei objectā, Liv. 42, 39, 1: sperat sibi auram posse aliquam adfari in hoc crimine voluntatis defensionisque eorum, quibus, etc., *token of favor*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 13: nescius auras (sc. amoris) Fallacis, Hor. C. 1, 5, 11: incerta Cupidinis aura, Ov. Am. 2, 9, 33.—Hence freq. aura popularis, the popular breeze, popular favor, Cic. Har. Resp. 20 *fin.*; Liv. 3, 33, 7; 30, 45, 6 al.; Hor. C. 3, 2, 20; Quint. 11, 1, 45 (cf.: ventus popularis, Cic. Clu. 47, 130); so, aura favoris popularis, Liv. 22, 26, 4.—Also in *plur.*: nimium gaudens popularibus auris, Verg. A. 6, 816; and *absol.*: adliendo ad se plebem jam aurā non consilio ferri, Liv. 6, 11, 7.—**C. 1.** The air (mostly poet. and *plur.*): cum Nubila portabant venti transversa per auras, Lucr. 6, 190: Tervis enim quaedam moribundos deserit aura, id. 3, 232: Aurarumque leves animae calidique vapores, id. 5, 236: (animā) discedit in auras, id. 3, 400; 6, 1129 et saep.—Hence, auras aëris or aëriae auras freq. in Lucr.: (res) Aëris in teneras possint proferri auras, 1, 207; 1, 783; 1, 801; 1, 803; 1, 1087; 2, 203; 3, 456; 3, 570; 3, 591; 4, 693: liquidissimus aether Atque levissimus aërias super infuit auras, id. 5, 501; 1, 771; 4, 933: Nulla nec aërias volucris perlabitur auras, Tib. 4, 1, 127: Qui tamen aërias telum contorsit in auras, Verg. A. 5, 520.—**2.** Esp., the vital air: Vivit et aetherias vitalis suscipit auras, breathes a breath of ethereal air, Lucr. 3, 405; imitated by Verg.: haud invisus caelestibus auras Vitales carpis, A. 1, 387: vesci vitalibus auras, i. e. vivere, Lucr. 5, 857; imitated by Verg., A. 1, 546, and 3, 339; so, haurire auram communem, Quint. 6, proem. § 12: captare naribus auras, to sniff the air, Verg. G. 1, 376.—Trop.: libertatis auram captare, to catch at the air of freedom, i. e. to seize upon any hope of liberty, Liv. 3, 37, 1.—**3.** Meton. **a.** The upper air, Heaven, on high: assurgere in auras, Verg. G. 3, 109; so id. A. 4, 176: dum se haes ad auras Palmas agit, id. G. 2, 363: ad auras Aetherias tendit, id. ib. 2, 291; so id. A. 4, 445: stat ferrea turris ad auras, poet. for ad alta, rises high, id. ib. 6, 554: Sorbet

AURE

in abruptum fluctus, rursusque sub auras: Erigit alternos, id. ib. 3, 422; 7, 466; 2, 759; 5, 427 al.; cf. Wagner, Quaest. Verg. X. 1.—**b.** In opp. to the lower world, the upper world (cf. aether, I. B. 3.): Eurydice superas veniebat ad auras, Verg. G. 4, 486; so id. A. 6, 128: Ortygiam, quae me superas eduxit prima sub auras, Ov. M. 5, 641; 10, 11 (cf. Verg. A. 6, 481: ad superos); so of childbirth: pondus in auras expulit, Ov. M. 9, 704.—In gen. for publicity, daylight: ferre sub auras, i. e. to make known, Verg. A. 2, 158: reddere ad auras, to restore, id. ib. 2, 259: fugere auras, to seclude or hide one's self, id. ib. 4, 388.—**D.** Transf. to other atmospheric objects which exert an influence on bodies, as light, heat, sound, vapor, etc. **1.** A bright light, a gleam, glittering (cf. *φάειος αὐρητιῶν*, Callim. Hymn. Dian. 117): discolor unde auri per ramos aura refulsit, Verg. A. 6, 204 (splendor auri, Serv.).—**2.** The warmth of sunlight: solis calidior vis est aura, Varr. ap. Non. p. 275, 25.—**3.** Sound, tone, voice, echo: Si modo dampnum revocaverit aura puella, Plin. P. 23, 15: at illi Nomen ab extremis fontibus aura refert, id. 1, 20, 50.—**4.** Vapor, mist, odor, exhalation: inolentis olivi Naturam, nullam quae mittat naribus auram, Lucr. 2, 851: at illi Dulcis compositus spiravit crinibus aura, a sweet odor exhaled, Verg. G. 4, 417; so Mart. 3, 65; Val. Fl. 5, 589; cf. Heins. ad Ov. M. 15, 394: si tantum notas odor attulit auras, Verg. G. 3, 251: pingues ab ovisibus auras, Stat. Th. 10, 46.

1. aurarius, *a, um, adj.* [aurum]. **I.** Of or pertaining to gold, golden, gold: statera, Varr. ap. Non. p. 455, 21: metalla, gold-mines, Plin. 37, 12, 74, § 193: fornax, for smelting gold, id. 34, 13, 34, § 132: negotium, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 2, 51: canon, a tax upon purchase and sale, Cod. 10, 47, 19; cf.: auraria pensatio, ib. 11, 61, 2: and *absol.* auraria, ib. 12, 6, 29.—Hence, **II.** *Subst.* **A. aurarius**, *ii, m.*, a worker in gold, a goldsmith, Inscr. Orell. 3096.—**B. auraria**, *ae, f.* a (Sc. fodina) A gold-mine, Tac. A. 6, 19.—**b.** A female worker in gold, or a gold-dealer, Inscr. Orell. 4065 (v. Orell. ad H. 1.).

2. aurarius, *ii, m.*, a patron [aura, II. B.], acc. to Serv. ad Verg. A. 6, 817.

aurata, *v. auro, P. a.*

auratilis, *e, adj.* [auratus], gold-colored: pulvillus, Sol. 15 *fin.*

aurator, *ōris, m.*, = *χρυσωτής*, a gilder, Vet. Gloss.

auratura, *ae, f.* [aurum], a gilding, Quint. 8, 6, 28; and besides only in Inscr. Grut. 583, 4.

auratus, *a, um, v. auro, P. a.*

aurēa, *ae, f.* [auris], the bridle of a horse: aureas dicebant frenos, quibus equorum aures relinguntur, Paul. ex Fest. p. 27 Müll.; cf. id. ib. s. v. aureax, p. 8.

aurēatus, *a, um, adj.* [aureus], adorned, decorated with gold: in castris hederā ter aureatus, Sid. Carm. 9, 396.

aureax, *v. auriga init.*

Aurélianus, *i, m.* **I.** Flavius Claudius, a Roman emperor who reigned A. D. 270-275; his life was written by Vopiscus; Inscr. Orell. 489; 1026 sq.; 1535; 1856.—**II.** Deriv. **A. Aurelianus**, *a, um, adj.*, of Aurelian: sodales, a college of priests like the Augustales, Capitol. M. Anton. Philos. 7 *fin.*: BALNEVM, built by Aurelian, Inscr. Grut. 178, 3.—**B. Aureliānensis**, *e, adj.*: urbs, the present Orleans, Sid. 8, 15.

Aurelius (Auselius), Paul. ex Fest. p. 23 Müll.), *a, um, adj.* **I. A.** A Roman nomen, e. g. M. Aurelius Antoninus, L. Aurelius Cotta; hence, **B.** Esp. **1.** Aurelia Via, the Aurelian Way, made by a certain Aurelius, otherwise unknown; it consisted of two parts: VETVS ET NOVA, Inscr. Orell. 3507: the former ran from the Porta Janiculensis (now Porta di S. Pancrazio) of the northern coast to Pisa, later to Arlate: the latter was a small branch which led from the Porta Aurelia (now Castel S. Angelo), four thousand paces, to the former. The via vetus Cicero mentions in (at. 2, 4, 6; Phil. 12, 9.—**2.** Aurelia lex. (a) Judicia, of the praetor L. Aurelius Cotta (A. U. C. 684), acc. to which the Senatores, Equites, and Tribuni aëriarii were invested with judicial power, Cic. Phil. 1, 8, 19 sq.; Vell. 2, 32; Ascon. ad Div. in Caecil. 3.—(β) De am-

bitu, of unknown origin. Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 3 *fin.* — **3.** Forum Aurelium, a town in Etruria, on the Via Aurelia, near the present village Castellaccio. Cic. Cat. 1, 9, 24; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 370. — **4.** Aurelijum tribunal, in the forum, of unknown origin (perh. made by L. Aurelius Cotta), Cic. Sest. 15; id. ad Quir. 5, 14; also called Gradus Aurelij, id. Clu. 34, 93; id. Fl. 28. — **II.** Sextus Aurelius Victor, a Roman historian of the fourth century; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 342 sq.; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 408.

aureólus, a. um, *adj. dim.* [aureus]. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of gold, golden: anellus, Plaut. Ep. 5, 1, 34; ensiculus, id. Rud. 4, 4, 112; corona, Vulg. Exod. 25, 25; 30, 3; 37, 27; malum, Cat. 2, 12. — Hence, *subst.* **aureólus**, i. m. (sc. nummus), a gold coin, Mart. 5, 19; 12, 36. — **B.** Covered or ornamented with gold, gilded: cinctus, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 553, 2; laquearia, Frud. *περι σρεφ.* 9, 196. — **C.** Gold-colored: collum, Varr. R. 3, 9, 4; cf. color, Col. 3, 3, 2. — **II.** Trop., golden, splendid, brilliant, beautiful: aureoli pedes, Cat. 61, 163; non magnus verum aureolus et ad verbum ediscedens libellus, Cic. Ac. 2, 44, 135; oratiuncula, id. N. D. 3, 17, 43.

* **auresco**, ñre, v. *incho.* [aureum], to become of the color of gold: acr aurescit, Varr. L. L. 7, § 83 Müll.

aureus, a. um, *adj.* [id.]. **I.** Lit. **A.** Of gold, golden (syn.: aureolus, auratus, aufer): patera, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 104 and 263; vasa, Vulg. Exod. 12, 35; ib. 2 Tim. 2, 20; totilus, Plaut. Am. prol. 144; imber, Ter. Eun. 3, 5, 37; funis, Lucr. 2, 1154; torques, Vulg. Gen. 41, 42; simulacra, Lucr. 2, 24; mala Hesperidum, id. 5, 33; aurea mala, Varr. R. 2, 1, 6; pelles, id. ib.: corona (a gift for distinction in war), Liv. 7, 37, 1; Inscr. Orell. 363; 3453; 3475; corona, Vulg. Exod. 25, 11; candelabra, ib. Apoc. 1, 12; nummus, and *absol.*: **aureus**, i. m., the standard gold coin of Rome, a gold piece (first struck in the second Punic war), of the value of 25 denarii or 100 sestertii (weighing about 120 grains, and being about equal to £1, 1s. 1d. or \$5.10), Cic. Phil. 12, 8; si (tibi) contigit aureus unus, Juv. 7, 122; fully, aureus nummus, Plin. 33, 3, 13, § 47; Suet. Calig. 42; id. Claud. 21; id. Vit. 16; id. Oth. 4; id. Dom. 7 al. — Of the Hebrew shekels (eccl. Lat.), Vulg. 4 Reg. 5, 5; ib. 2 Par. 9, 15; 9, 16. — Poet.: vis aurea tinxit Flumen, i. e. the power of changing every thing to gold, Ov. M. 11, 142. — **B.** Furnished with gold, wrought, interwoven, or ornamented with gold, gilded: victimam auream polcram immolabat, i. e. with gilded horns, Naev. 1, 12 (cf. Hom. Od. 3, 426); sella, Cic. Phil. 2, 34, and Prop. 5, 10, 28; cingula, Verg. A. 1, 492; Capitola, id. ib. 8, 347; templa, Prop. 5, 1, 5; cuspis, Ov. M. 7, 673; Pactolus, whose waters flowed with gold, id. ib. 11, 87; cf. Lucr. 5, 911 sq. — **C.** Of the color of gold, glittering like gold, golden: liquidi color aureus ignis, Lucr. 6, 205; Barba erat incipiens, barbae color aureus, Ov. M. 12, 395; Plin. 37, 5, 20, § 76; Gell. 2, 26, 5; Pall. Mart. 13, 4; lumina solis, Lucr. 5, 461; so, aurea Phoebe, Verg. G. 1, 431; Ov. M. 2, 723; luna, id. ib. 10, 448; Hor. Epod. 17, 41; aureus sol, Verg. G. 1, 232; 4, 51; so Ov. M. 7, 663; sidera, Verg. A. 2, 488; 11, 832; caesaries, golden locks, id. ib. 8, 659; coma, Cat. 61, 95, and Ov. M. 12, 395; aurea mala, Verg. E. 3, 71, and 8, 52; Aurea pavonum ridenti imbuta lepore Saecula, the golden species of peacock, full of laughing beauty, Lucr. 2, 502. — **II.** Trop., of physical and mental excellences or attractions, golden, beautiful, splendid: aurea Venus, Verg. A. 10, 16; Ov. M. 10, 277; 15, 761; Amor, id. Am. 2, 18, 36; Copia, Hor. Ep. 1, 12, 28; Aurea Phoebi porticus, Prop. 3, 29, 1; litus, Mart. 11, 80; aether, Ov. M. 13, 587; medicamentum, Col. 6, 14, 5 al.; dicta, vita, Lucr. 3, 12 and 13; mores, Hor. C. 4, 2, 23; Qui nunc te fruitur credulus aurea, id. ib. 1, 5, 9; tua mater Me movet atque iras aurea vincit anus, Tib. 1, 6, 58; medicritas, the golden mean, Hor. C. 2, 10, 5; actas, the golden age, Ov. M. 1, 89; tempus, Hor. Epod. 16, 64. — Hence, Virgo = Astraea, Albin. 2, 23.

aureicalcum, v. oricalcum.

aureicilla, v. oricilla.

† **aureicoctor**, ñris, m. [aurum-coctor],

he that melts or refines gold, Inscr. Murat. 976, 6.

* **auri-còlor**, ñris, *adj.* [aurum], of the color of gold: aethra, Juvenc. Evang. Bapt. Chr. 1, 359.

* **auri-còmans**, antis, *adj.* [id.], with golden hair, χρυσόκομης; crocus, Aus. Idyll. 6, 11.

auricòmus, a. um, *adj.* [aurum-coma], with golden hair: sol, Val. Fl. 4, 92; Bata-vus, Sil. 3, 608. — Hence, poet., with golden foliage: fetus (arboris), Verg. A. 6, 141.

auricula (or **oricula**), Trog. ap. Plin. 11, 52, 114, § 276; Balliol MS. Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 15 (Ellis ad Cat. 25, 2); cf. Fest. s. v. orata, p. 183 Müll.; cf. aurum (int.). ae. f. *dim.* [auris]. **I.** The external ear, the ear-lap: sine te prendam auriculis, sine dem suavium, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 163; Praehende auriculis, id. As. 3, 3, 78; auriculam fortasse mordicus abstulisset, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 3, 4; rubentes, Suet. Aug. 69; fractae, Plin. 20, 9, 40, § 103; Vulg. Matt. 26, 51; ib. Marc. 14, 47; ib. Joan. 18, 26. — On account of its softness, prov.: auricula infimã mollior, softer than the ear-lap, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 2, 15. — **II.** In gen., the ear: ut omne Humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum, have too itching ears, Lucr. 4, 594; Auct. ad Her. 4, 10; Hor. Ep. 1, 8, 16; 1, 2, 53; id. S. 1, 9, 20; 1, 9, 77; 2, 5, 33; Pers. 2, 30; Vulg. 1 Reg. 9, 15; ib. 2 Par. 17, 25.

auriculàrius (also **òriculàrius**, like oricula for auricula, Cels. 5, 26, 12; 7, 26, 5; 7, 30, 3 al.) i. m. [auricula]. **I.** Medicus, an aurist, Dig. 50, 13, 1; Inscr. Orell. 4, 227. — **II.** A counsellor, Vulg. 2 Reg. 23, 23. — **III.** = ὠτακοῦρος, Vet. Gloss.

aurifer, fera, ferum, *adj.* [aurum-fero], bearing, producing, or containing gold, gold-bearing (poet. or in post-Aug. prose): amnis, i. e. Pactolus, *Tib. 3, 3, 29; arva, i. e. Spain, Sil. 16, 25; regio, Flor. 4, 12, 60; haronae, Plin. 4, 22, 35, § 115; nemus, id. 5, 1, 1, § 4; arbor, i. e. bearing golden apples (in the garden of the Hesperides), Cic. Tusc. 2, 9, 22; Sil. 4, 639.

aurifex, ficis, m. (aurum-facio), a worker in gold, goldsmith, Plaut. Aul. 3, 5, 34; id. Men. 3, 3, 2; 4, 3, 8; Varr. L. L. 8, § 68 Müll.; Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 25; id. de Or. 2, 38, 159; Vulg. 2 Esdr. 3, 8; 3, 30; ib. Isa. 40, 19; 46, 6 al.

* **aurifluus**, a. um, *adj.* [aurum-fluo], flowing with gold: Tagus, Prud. adv. Symm. 2, 604 (cf.: Tanti tibi non sit opaci Omnis harena Tagi quodque in mare volvitur aurum, Juv. 3, 55).

auri-fòdina, ae. f. [aurum], a gold-mine, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 78; Dig. 3, 4, 1 al.

auriga, ae (aureax, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.), *comm.* (cf. Prisc. p. 677 P.) [aureago], pr., he that handles the reins. **I. A.** A charioteer, driver (syn.: agiator, agaso), Verg. A. 12, 624; Hor. C. 1, 15, 26; id. S. 1, 1, 115; Ov. M. 2, 327; id. Am. 3, 12, 37; Vulg. 3 Reg. 22, 34; ib. 4 Reg. 2, 12; ib. 2 Par. 18, 13 al. — Also, a groom, hostler, Verg. A. 12, 85. — In fem.: nec currus usquam videt auriganque sororem, Verg. A. 12, 918. — Also, one who contended in the chariot race, a charioteer in the games of the circus (the four parties of whom were distinguished by the colors, Veneta, blue, Prasiua, green, Alba, white, and Russea sive Russata, red; cf. Cassiod. Var. 3, 51; Gesn. Plin. Ep. 9, 6, 2); auriga inductus, Cic. Rep. Fragm. ap. Non. p. 292, 32 (p. 328 Mos.); so Suet. Aug. 43; id. Calig. 54; id. Vit. 12; id. Dom. 7. — **B.** Transf. **1.** As a constellation, the Wagoner, Gr. ἡμιόλος, Cic. N. D. 2, 43, 110; Hyg. Astr. 3, 12; Col. 11, 2, 73. — **2.** Poet. a pilot, helmsman: aurigam video vela dedisse rati, Ov. Tr. 1, 4, 16. — **II.** Trop., director, leader: velut auriga rectorique membrorum anima, Col. 11, 2, 9.

* **aurigalis**, e. *adj.* [auriga], pertaining to a charioteer: corrigia, Edict. Dioelet. p. 26.

* **aurigans**, antis, P. a., as if from aurigo, ñre [aurum], glittering with gold: color, Jul. Val. Ber. Gest. Alex. M. 1, 58 *fin.*

aurigàrius, ii, m. [auriga] (for the class, auriga), a charioteer in the races of the circus, Suet. Ner. 5; Inscr. Orell. 2596.

aurigatò, ñnis, f. [aurigo], a driving of a chariot in the course (very rare), Suet. Ner. 35. — Trop., of the dolphin: lusus, gostationes, aurigationes, Gell. 7, 8, 4.

aurigàtor, ñris, m. [id.] (for the class, auriga), one who contends in the chariot race, Inscr. Grut. 340, 3. — As a constellation, the Wagoner, Avien. Phaen. Arat. 405.

Aurigèna, ae, *comm.* [aurum-gigno], sprung of produced from gold, gold-begotten; poet. epithet of Perseus, as son of Danaë by Jupiter transformed into a shower of gold, Ov. M. 5, 250; Sid. Carm. 6, 14 (cf. χρυσογενος, Lycophr. 838).

aurigèr, gèta, gèrum, *adj.* [aurum-gero], bearing gold: lauri, i. e. with gilded horns, Cic. Div. 2, 30, 63; arbor, on which the golden fleece hung, Val. Fl. 8, 110.

* **aurigènus** (**aurigìn-**), a. um, *adj.* [aurigo], jaundiced: color, Cacl. Aur. Tard. 2, 11.

† **aurigìnòsus** (**aurigìn-**), a. um, *adj.* [id.], jaundiced, *ικτερικος*, Gloss. Graec. Lat.; cf. Apul. Orth. Fragm. 41 Osann.

aurigo, avi, àtum, **I.** (**aurigor**, ñri, v. dep., Varr. ap. Non. p. 70, 17), v. n. [auriga], to be a charioteer or a contender in the chariot-race, to drive a chariot, to contend in the chariot-race. **I.** Lit. (post-Aug.; most freq. in Suet.), Plin. 33, 5, 27, § 90; Suet. Calig. 54; id. Ner. 24, 4, 22; 53; id. Calig. 18; id. Vit. 4; 17. — **II.** Trop., to rule, direct: quo natura aurigatur non necessitudo, Varr. ap. Non. 1, 1: si (homines) nihil sua sponte faciunt, sed ducentibus stellis et aurigantibus, Gell. 11, 2, 23.

aurigor, ñri, v. aurigo *in*it.

aurilègulus, i, m. [aurum-lego], a gold-picker, gold-collector, Cod. Th. 11, 19, 9; Paul. Nol. Carm. 17 ad Nic. 269.

Aurinia, ae, f., a prophesess held in great veneration by the Germans, Tac. G. 8 *fin.* Rupert.

Aurini, ñrum, m., an older name for Saturnini, Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 52.

auri-pigmentum, i, n. [aurum], orpiment; composed of arsenic, sulphur, and earth, of a brilliant yellow color, Vitr. 7, 7; Cels. 5, 5; Plin. 33, 4, 22, § 79.

auris (*abl.*, aure, auri), is, f. [v. audio]. **I.** Lit., the ear as the organ of hearing, while auricula is the external ear, *τὸ οὖν*, Eunn. ap. Non. p. 506, 1; Cato, R. 157, 16; Lucr. 4, 486; Plaut. Pers. 4, 9, 11; Vulg. Eccl. 1, 8; v. antestor. — In comic style: Face, sis, vivas aedis aurium, make the chambers of your ears vacant, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 52; cf. aedes. — Hence (usu. plur., aures): adhibere, to be attentive, to listen to, Plaut. Cas. 2, 8, 41; Cic. Arch. 3, 5; arrigere, Ter. And. 5, 4, 30; Verg. A. 1, 152; erigere, Cic. Arch. 2, 3, 3; id. Sull. 11; admove, aurem, Ter. Phorm. 5, 6, 28; Cic. de Or. 2, 36, 153; dare, to lend an ear, listen, id. Att. 1, 4; Sen. Hippol. 413; Val. Fl. 7, 419; dederet, Cic. Arch. 10, 26; applicare, Hor. C. 3, 11, 8; id. C. S. 72; praebere aures, Liv. 38, 52, 11; 40, 8, 3; praebuimus longis ambagibus aures, Ov. M. 3, 692; 5, 334; 6, 1, 15, 465; and: praebere aurem (esp. in the signif., to incline the ears in order to hear, to listen to), Ov. M. 7, 821; Plin. Ep. 2, 14, 8; Suet. Calig. 22; Hor. S. 1, 1, 22; Prop. 3, 14, 15; Vulg. Job. 6, 28 al.; so, inclinare aurem, ib. 4 Reg. 19, 16; ib. Psa. 30, 3; auribus accipere, i. e. to hear, Plaut. Trin. 4, 1, 9; Ter. Hec. 3, 3, 3; Lucr. 4, 982; 6, 164; Cic. de Or. 1, 50, 218; Ov. M. 10, 62 al.; auribus percipite, Vulg. Judith, 5, 3; ib. Psa. 16, 2; te cupida captat aure maritus, Cat. 61, 54; so, auribus aëra captat, Verg. A. 3, 514; auribus haurire, Ov. M. 13, 787; 14, 309; bibere aure, Hor. C. 2, 13, 32 al.; obtundere, Plaut. Cist. 1, 1, 120; tundere, id. Poen. 1, 3, 25; lacessere, Lucr. 4, 597; tergere, id. 6, 119; allicere, id. 6, 183; ferire, Cic. de Or. 2, 84, 344; implere, Tac. H. 1, 90 et saep. — Particular phrases: in or ad aurem, also in aure, dicere, admonere, etc., to say something in the ear, softly or in secret, to whisper in the ear: in aurem Pontius, Scipio, inquit, vide quid agas, Cic. Fragm. ap. Macr. S. 3, 12; so Hor. S. 1, 9, 9; Mart. 1, 90; Petr. 28, 5; ut Voluptati ministrarent et eam tantum ad aurem admonerent, Cic. Fin. 2, 21, 69; in aure dictare, Juv. 11, 59; aurem vellere, to pull, as an admonition: Cynthis aurem Vellit et admonuit, i. e. admonished, revivified, Verg. E. G. 3; so, pervellere, Sen. Ben. 4, 36; id. Ep. 94; dare or servare auribus, to gratify the ears, to flatter, Treb. ap. Cic. Fam. 12, 16; Caes. B. C. 2, 27; in.

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atramvis or in dextram aurem dormire, to sleep soundly, i. e. to be unconcerned, Ter. Heaut. 2, 3, 101 (cf. Menand. ap. Gell. 2, 23: 'Επ' ἀφοπτότερον... μέλλει καθυδοῦσθαι); Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 122; Plin. Ep. 4, 29: aures alicujus aperire (eccl. Lat., after the Heb.), to open one's ears, i. e. to restore his hearing, Vulg. Marc. 7, 35.—II. Meton. **A.** (a) The hearing, so far as it judges of the euphony of a discourse: offendunt aures, quarum est iudicium superbissimum, Cic. Or. 44, 150; so Auct. ad Her. 4, 23, 32: Atticorum aures teretis et religiosae, Cic. Or. 9, 27; so id. Brut. 32, 124; id. Font. 6; Hor. A. P. 387.—(β) Hearers, auditors: Cum tibi sol tepidus plures admoverit aures, Hor. Ep. 1, 20, 19.—***B.** Also, from its shape, the ear of a plough, the mould- or earth-board by which the furrow is widened and the earth turned back, Verg. G. 1, 172; cf. Voss ad h. l.; Smith, Dict. Antiq., and Pall. 1, 43.

auriscalpium, *ij. n.* [auris-scalpo]. **I.** An ear-pick, Mart. 14, 23.—**II.** A surgical instrument, a probe, Scrib. Comp. 41; 228; 230.

***auritulus**, *i. m. dim.* [auritus], the long-eared animal, i. e. the ass, Phaedr. 1, 11, 6.

auritus, *a. um, adj.* [auris]. **I. A.** Furnished with ears (acc. to auris, *i.*), having long or large ears: auritus a magnis auribus dicitur, ut sunt asinorum et leporum, alias ab audiendi facultate, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.: lepores, Verg. G. 1, 308; so, aselius, Ov. Am. 2, 7, 15: si meus aurita gaudet glaucopide Flaccus, Mart. 7, 87, 1.—Hence, *subst.*: **auritus**, *i. m.*, the long-eared animal, i. e. the hare, Avien. Phaen. Arat. 788.—**B.** Trop. **1.** Attentive, listening: face jatu nunc tu, praeco, omnem auritum populum, Plaut. As. prol. 4: ne quis Nostro consilio venator assit cum auritis plagis, id. Mil. 3, 1, 14.—So of the trees and walls which listened to the music of Orpheus and Amphion's lyre: quereus, Hor. C. 1, 12, 11: muri, Sid. Carm. 16, 4.—**2.** Testis auritus, a witness by hearsay, who has only heard, not seen, something, Plaut. Truc. 2, 6, 8.—***3.** Puss. (as if part of aurio, *fr.*), heard: leges, Prud. Apol. 835.—***II.** Formed like the ear, ear-shaped: aurita aduncitas rostri, Plin. 10, 40, 70, § 136.—***III.** (Acc. to auris, *ii. B.*) Furnished with an ear or mould-board: aratra, Pall. 1, 43.

aurio, *are, v. a.* [aurum], to overlay with gold, to gild: a metallorum quoque nominibus solent nasci verba, ut ab auro auro, auratus; ab aere aere, aeratus, unde aeratus et auratus, etc., Prisc. p. 28 P.—As *finite verb* only in one (doubtful) example in Tert. Coron. Mil. 12.—But very freq. **auratus**, *a. um, P. a.* **A.** Furnished, overlaid, or ornamented with gold, gilded, gilt: auratus aries Colchorum, Enn. ap. Cic. Or. 49, 163: aurata metalla, metals rich in gold, Lucr. 6, 811: tecta, id. 2, 28, and Cic. Part. Or. 6, 3: tempora, covered with a golden helmet, Verg. A. 12, 536: lacerti, Prop. 4, 12, 57: sius, ornamented with a golden buckle, clasp, pin, etc., Ov. F. 2, 310: vestes, id. M. 8, 448: amictus, id. ib. 14, 263: stolae, *Vulg. 2 Macc. 5, 2: milites, with golden shields, Liv. 9, 40, 3 al.—*Comp.*: aurator hostia, Tert. Idol. 6 *fin.*—**B.** Of gold, golden: pellis, Cat. 64, 5; Ov. M. 1, 470: moniha, id. ib. 5, 52; cf.: regum auratis circumdata colla catenis, Prop. 2, 1, 33: lyra, id. 4, 2, 14; Ov. M. 8, 15 al.—**C.** Gold-colored: gemma nunc sanguineis, nunc auratis guttibus, Plin. 37, 10, 66, § 179.—Hence, *subst.*: **aurata**, *ae, f.* (**orata**), Paul. ex Fest. pp. 182 sq. Müll.; cf. aurum *imit.*; Schneid. Gr. 1, p. 59), a fish, the gilt-bream: Sparus aurata, Linn.; Cels. 2, 18; 2, 28; Plin. 9, 16, 25, § 58; Mart. 13, 90.

†**aurora**, *ae, f.* [acc. to Curtius, a re-pudicated form for *ausosa*, from Sanscr. *ush*, to burn; cf. *auros* = *uros*, dawn; ἄλιος, the sun; and Etrusc. *Usil*, the god of the sun; but its idea of brightness, splendor, easily connects it with the same group as aurum; v. *acs*). **I. A.** The dawn, daybreak, morning (mostly poet.): est autem aurora diei clarescentis exordium et primus splendor acris, quae Graece *ἠώς* dicitur, Isid. Orig. 5, 31, 14: usque ab aurora ad hoc quod diei est, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 8: Nec nox ulla diem neque noctem aurora secutast, Lucr. 2, 578;

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4, 538; 4, 711; 5, 657; Cic. Arat. 65: ad primam auroram, Liv. 1, 7, 6; Plin. 11, 12, 12, § 30.—**B.** Personified, the goddess of the morning, Gr. ἠώς, daughter of Hyperion (hence Hyperionis, Ov. F. 5, 159), wife of Tithonus (hence Tithonia conjunx, Ov. F. 3, 403, and Tithonia, id. ib. 4, 943), and mother of Memnon, Verg. A. 4, 585: Aurora novo cum spargit lumine terras, Lucr. 2, 144; imitated by Verg. *l. l.*; 9, 459: lamque rubescebat stellis Aurora fugatis, id. ib. 3, 521; 6, 535; 7, 26: Proxima prospiciet Tithono Aurora relicto, Ov. F. 1, 461; id. M. 13, 576 sq.; she robbed Procris of her husband, Cephalus, id. ib. 7, 703; but gave him back, id. ib. 7, 713.—**II.** Meton. the East, the Orient: ab Aurorae populis et litore rubro, Verg. A. 8, 656: Eurus ad Auromam Nabataeaeque regna recessit, Ov. M. 1, 61: quae (terrae) sunt a Gadibus usque Auroram et Gangem, Juv. 10, 2; cf. Verg. A. 7, 606 sq.; so Claud. Lans. Seren. Reg. 116; id. in Eutr. 1, 427; also, the people of the East, id. Laud. Stil. 1, 154; id. in Rufin. 2, 100; id. B. Gild. 61; id. in Eutr. 2, 527.

aurōsus, *a. um, adj.* [aurum], of the color of gold, like gold (post-class.): pulvis, Pall. 1, 5, 1: harena, Lampr. Elag. 31 *fin.*: color, Veg. Art. Vet. 3, 17, 1.

***aurūginēus**, *a. um, adj.* [aurugo], jaundiced, yellow: color, Cael. Aur. Tard. 2, 11.

***aurūgino**, *are, v. n.* [id.], to be affected with the jaundice, to have the jaundice, Tert. Anm. 17.

aurūgo, *ius, f.* [aurum]. **I.** The jaundice (from its color), Isid. Orig. 4, 8, 13: aurugo, quam quidam regium, quidam arquam morbum vocant, Scrib. Comp. 110; 127; App. Herb. 85; cf. Apul. Orth. § 41; hence, sickly look, paleness, Vulg. Jer. 30, 6.—**II.** Of plants, mildew, Vulg. 2 Par. 6, 28; ib. Amos, 4, 9.

aurūla, *ae, f. dim.* [aura], a gentle breeze; trop. (in eccl. Lat.): famae aurula, a puff of fame, Tert. Anm. 28 (an imitation of Vergil's tenuis famae aura, A. 7, 646); Graecarum litterarum, A. Ep. 34.

***aurulentus**, *a. um, adj.* [aurum], of the color of gold: lux, Prud. *περ. σπερ.* 6, 49.

aurum **ausum**, Paul. ex Fest. p. 9 Müll.; vulg. Lat. **orum**, *ib.* p. 183; cf. Ital. and Span. oro and Fr. or, *i. n.* [v. *acs*]. **I.** Gold; as a mineral, v. Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 66 sqq.: auri venas invenire, Cic. N. D. 2, 60, 151: venas auri sequi, Lucr. 6, 808; Tac. G. 5: aurum igni perspicere, Cic. Fam. 9, 16: eruere terrā, Ov. Am. 3, 8, 53: auri fodina, Plin. 33, 4, 21, § 78; Vulg. Gen. 2, 11; ib. 2 Par. 2, 7; ib. Matt. 2, 11; Naev. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 797: ex auro vestis, id. 2, 22 (ap. Isid. Orig. 19, 22, 20) et saep.—*Prov. v.*: montes auri polliceri, to promise mountains of gold, Ter. Phorm. 1, 2, 18: carius auro, more precioso than gold, Cat. 107, 3 (cf.: *σπείσσονα χρυσῶν*, Aesch. Choeph. 372; *χρυσῶν χρυσόρεπα*, Sapph. Fr. 122. Ellis).—**II.** Meton. **A.** Things made of gold, an ornament of gold, a golden vessel, utensil, etc.: Nec domus argento fulget nec auro renidet, gold plate, Lucr. 2, 27. So. **1.** A golden goblet: et pleno se proluit auro, Verg. A. 1, 739: Regales epulae mensis et Bacchus in auro Pontiar, Ov. M. 6, 488: tibi non committitur aurum, Juv. 5, 39; 10, 27; Stat. Th. 5, 188; and in the hendecasyds: pateris libanus et auro = pateris aureis, Verg. G. 2, 192.—**2.** A golden chain, buckle, clasp, necklace, jewelry: Oneratas veste atque auro, Ter. Heaut. 3, 1, 43: Donec eum conjunx fatale poposcerit aurum, Ov. M. 9, 411; 14, 394.—**3.** A gold ring: Ventilet aestivum digitis sudantibus aurum, Juv. 1, 28.—**4.** A golden bit: fulvum mandunt sub dentibus aurum, Verg. A. 7, 279; 5, 817.—**5.** The golden fleece: auro Heros Aesonius potitur, Ov. M. 7, 155.—**6.** A golden hair-band, *σπείβυλος*: crines nodantur in aurum, Verg. A. 4, 138 Serv.—**7.** Esp. freq., gold as coined money: si quis illam invenerit Aulam onustam auri, Plaut. Aul. 4, 2, 4: De Caelio vide, quae, ne quae lacuna sit in auro, Cic. Att. 12, 6, 1: Aurum omnes victi jam pietate colunt, Prop. 4, 12, 48 sqq.: quid non mortalia pectora cogis Auri sacra fames? Verg. A. 3, 56; cf. Plin. 37, 1, 3, § 6; so Hor. C. 2, 16, 8; 2, 18, 36; 3, 16, 9; id. S. 2, 2, 25; 2, 3, 109; 2, 3, 142; id. Ep. 2,

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2, 179; Vulg. Matt. 10, 9; ib. Act. 3, 6 *e. saep.*—**B.** The color or lustre of gold, the gleam or brightness of gold, Ov. M. 9, 689: anguis cristis praesignis et auro (hendecasyds, for cristis aureis), id. ib. 3, 32: saevo cum nox accenditur auro, Val. Fl. 5, 269 (i. e. mala pertendente splendore, Wagn.); so, fulgor auri, of the face, Cat. 64, 100. ubi v. Ellis.—**C.** The Golden Age: regeant in auro Tempora priscae, Hor. C. 4, 2, 39: subit argentea proscum, Auro deterior, Ov. M. 1, 115; 15, 260.

Aurunci, *ōrum, m.* = Ausones, q. v. = Ἀυρονῶν Tzetz. **I.** The Aurunci, Verg. A. 11, 318; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 56.—Hence, **II. A. Aurunca**, *ae, f.*, an old town in Campania (acc. to the fable, built by Auson, the son of Ulysses and Calypso, Fest. s. v. Ausoniam, p. 15): magnus Auruncae alumnus, i. e. the satirist Lucilius, whose paternal city, Suessa Aurunca, was a colony of the Aurunci, Juv. 1, 20, Rup.—Hence, **B. Auruncus**, *a. um, adj.*, of or pertaining to Aurunca, Auruncian: senes, Verg. A. 7, 206: patres, id. ib. 7, 727: manus, id. ib. 7, 795: Suessa Aurunca, now Sessa, Vell. 1, 14.

Aurunculeius, *i. m.*, a Roman nomen: L. Aurunculeius Cotta, Caes. B. G. 2, 11.

Auruspi, *ōrum, m.*, a people of Ethiopia, Plin. 6, 30, 35, § 192.

†**ausculāri** and **ausculum**, *v. osculor* and *osculum*.

auscultatio, *ōnis, f.* [ausculto]. **I.** A listening, attending to: auscultatio et publicorum secretorumque inquisitio, Sen. Tranq. 12.—**II.** An obeying: Quid mihi scelesto tibi erat auscultatio? Plaut. Rud. 2, 6, 18.

auscultator, *ōris, m. [id.].* **I.** A hearer, listener, *Cic. Part. Or. 3, 10.—**II.** One who obeys: mandati, App. M. 7, p. 193, 1.

auscultatus, *us, m.* [id.], a hearing, listening: auscultatu, App. M. 6, p. 178, 21: auscultatus, Fulg. Cont. Verg. p. 142.

ausculto, *avi, ātum, i. v. freq.* [per. h. a union of two roots, that of audio, auris ausis, and of the Sanscr. *crū* = to hear; v. Bopp, Gloss. p. 396 b.], to hear any person or thing with attention, to listen to, give ear to, ἀσπασθαι (cf. audio *imit.*); in the ante-class. per. freq., but not in Lucr.; in the class. per. rare. **I.** In gen.: Ita est cupidus orationis, ut conducat qui auscultet, Cato ap. Gell. 1, 15, 9: ausculto atque animum adverteo sedulo, Plaut. Stich. 4, 1, 40: In rem quod sit praevortaris quam re adversā animo auscultes, id. Ps. 1, 3, 8; id. Trin. 3, 3, 50; id. Truc. 2, 4, 46: nimis eum ausculto libens, id. Poen. 4, 2, 19; id. Aul. 3, 5, 22: Auscultat paucis, nisi molestumst, Ter. Ad. 5, 3, 20; id. And. 3, 3, 4 and 5: jam scies: Auscultat, id. Phorm. 5, 8 (9), 7: illos ausculto libens, Afran. ap. Non p. 246, 15: Nec populum auscultare, *Cat. 67, 39: sermone, Vulg. Gen. 4, 23: verba, ib. Tob. 9, 1: aures diligenter auscultant, ib. Isa. 32, 3.—**II.** Esp. **A.** To listen to something believingly, to give credit to, etc. **a.** With acc.: crimina, Plaut. Ps. 1, 5, 12.—**b.** With *dat. of pers.*: cui auscultabant, gave heed, Vulg. Act. 8, 10.—**B.** To listen in secret to something, to overhear: quid habet sermonis, auscultabo, Plaut. Poen. 4, 1, 6: omnia ego istaec auscultavi ab ostio, id. Merc. 2, 4, 9.—**C.** Of servants, to attend or wait at the door, as in Gr. ὑπακούειν: ad fores auscultato atque serva has aedis, Plaut. Truc. 1, 2, 1: jam dudum ausculto et cupiens tibi dicere servus Pauca, reformido, *Hor. S. 2, 7, 1. Heind.—**D.** Aliqui or absol., to hear obediently, to obey, heed (cf. audio): hi auscultare dicuntur, qui auditus parent, Varr. L. 6, § 83 Müll.: auscultare est obsequi: audire ignoti quod imperant soleo, non auscultare, Non p. 246, 9 sq.: magis audiendum quam auscultandum censeo, Pac. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 57, 131: Age nunc vincito me auscultato filio, Plaut. Bacch. 4, 8, 14: Qui mi auscultabant, id. As. 1, 1, 50; id. Curc. 2, 1, 8; id. Most. 3, 1, 58; 3, 1, 99; id. Mil. 2, 6, 16; id. Ps. 1, 5, 38; id. Poen. 1, 1, 69; 1, 2, 98; id. Rud. 2, 6, 56; 3, 3, 32; id. Stich. 1, 2, 89: seni auscultare, Ter. And. 1, 3, 4: vinu tu homini stulto mi auscultare? id. Heaut. 3, 3, 24; id. Ad. 3, 3, 66; 5, 8, 12: mihi auscultat: vide, ne tibi desis, *Cic. Rosc. Am. 36, 104.—With acc.: nisi me

auscultas, Plaut. Trin. 3, 2, 36 (we should perhaps here, in accordance with the general idiom, read *mi*; so Ritschl).—In *pass. impers.*: De. Ad portum ne bitas, dico jam tibi. Ch. Auscultabitur, you shall be obeyed, it shall be done. Plaut. Merc. 2, 3, 127.

It is difficult to believe, in the verse of Afranius, videt ludos, hunc auscultavi proci, that auscultare is equivalent to videre, spectare, acc. to Non. p. 246, 16.

† **Ausclis**, v. Aurelius.

Auser, *ensis* (**Ausar**, Rutil. Itin. 1, 566), *m.* = *Avear* (Strabo), a tributary stream of the river Arno, in Etruria, near Lucca, now *Serchio*. Plin. 3, 5, 8, § 50; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 350.

Ausetanus, *a, um, adj.*, of or pertaining to the city *Ausa*, in Hispania Tarraconensis: ager, Liv. 29, 2, 2.—Hence, **Ausetani**, *orum, m.*, the *Ausetani*, Caes. B. C. 1, 60; Liv. 21, 23, 2; 21, 61, 8; Plin. 3, 3, 4, § 22; cf. Mann. Hispan. p. 404.

ausim, v. *audeo* *in*it.

Auson, *onis, v.* Ausones, II. E.

Ausona, *ae, f.*, an ancient town of the Ausones, near Minturnæ, Liv. 9, 25, 4.

Ausones, *um, m.* = *Atrocæ* [prob. of the same root as *Oscus* or *Opicus*, Butt. and Donald.]. I. The Ausonians, a very ancient, perhaps Greek, name of the primitive inhabitants of Middle and Lower Italy; of the same import prob. with Aurrunci (Aurunci, Aurum = Ausuni, Ausones), Opici, and Osci; cf. Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Ausonium, p. 18 Müll.; Arist. ap. Polyb. 7, 10; Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 727; Nieb. Röm. Gesch. 1, p. 71 sq.; Wachsmuth, Röm. Gesch. p. 65 sq.—Poet., the general name for the inhabitants of Italy, Stat. S. 4, 5, 37.—Hence, II. Deriv.

A. Ausonia, *ae, f.* = *Aveonia*, the country of the Ausonians, Ausonia, Lower Italy, Ov. M. 14, 7; 15, 647; and poet. for Italy, Verg. A. 10, 54; Ov. F. 4, 290 et saep.—**B. Ausonium**, *a, um, adj.* 1. Ausonian: mare, on the southern coast of Italy, between the Iapygian Peninsula and the Sicilian Straits, Plin. 3, 10, 15, § 95; 14, 6, 8, § 69; cf. Mann. Ital. 1, p. 13 sq.—2. In the poets, Italian, Latin, Roman: terra, Verg. A. 4, 349; Thybris, id. ib. 5, 83; coloni, id. G. 2, 385; urbes, Hor. C. 4, 4, 56; montes, Ov. F. 1, 542; humus, Italy, id. ib. 5, 658; Pelorum, id. M. 5, 350 (quod in Italian vergens, Mel. 2, 7, 15); imperium, Roman, id. P. 2, 2, 72; os, Ausonian lips, i. e. the Roman language, Mart. 9, 87; aula, the imperial court, id. 9, 92.—Subst.: **Ausonii**, *orum, m.* = Ausones, the Ausonians, or, poet., the inhabitants of Ausonia, Verg. A. 12, 831.—**C. Ausonidae**, *arum, m.* a. The inhabitants of Ausonia, Verg. A. 10, 564.—b. Poet., the inhabitants of Italy, Verg. A. 12, 121; Lucr. 9, 998.—**D. Ausonias**, *idis, adj. f.*, Ausonian; and poet., Italian: ora, Ov. F. 2, 94; aqua, Sil. 9, 187; matres, Claud. B. Get. 627 al.—**E. Auson**, *onis, m.*, the mythical progenitor of the Ausonians, son of Ulysses and Calypso, Paul. ex Fest. s. v. Ausonium, p. 18 Müll.; Serv. ad Verg. A. 3, 171.—As *adj.*: Ausone voce, i. e. Roman, Latin, Avien. Arat. 102.

Ausonium, *ii, m.*: Decimus Magnus Ausonius, a distinguished poet, rhetorician, and grammarian of the fourth century, teacher of the emperor Gratian; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. p. 227 sq.; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 414.

auspex, *spicis, comm.* [a contraction of *avis pex*, from *avis spicio*], a bird inspector, bird-seer, i. e. one who observes the flight, singing, or feeding of birds, and foretells future events therefrom; an *augur*, soothsayer, diviner (in a lit. signif. far more rare than *augur*). I. Lit.: latrores et auspices legis curatae, Cic. Att. 2, 7; ego cui timebo Providus auspex, Hor. G. 3, 27, 8.—Of the birds from which auguries were taken: (galli, gallinae) victoriarum omnium auspices, Plin. 10, 21, 24, § 49.—Since little of importance was done in Rome without consulting the auspices, hence, II. Transf. **A.** 1. In gen., an author, founder, director, leader, protector, favorer: divis Auspicius coeptorum operum, Verg. A. 3, 20; Dis equidem auspicius reor etc., id. ib. 4, 45, and Ov. F. 1, 615; auspice Musa, i. e. under the inspiration of the muse, Hor. Ep.

1, 3, 13; Nil desperandum Teucro duce et auspice Teucro, id. C. 1, 7, 27.—**2.** Esp., as t. 1., the person who witnessed the marriage contract, the reception of the marriage portion, took care that the marriage ceremonies were rightly performed, etc., *παρὰ τὸν γάμον*: nihil fere quondam majoris rei nisi auspicio ne privatim quidem gerebatur, quod etiam nunc nuptiarum auspices declarant, qui re omnia nomen tantum tenent, Cic. Div. 1, 16, 28; cf. Val. Max. 2, 1, 1; Serv. ad Verg. A. 1, 346; Plaut. Cas. prol. 86; nubii genero socrus nullis auspiciis, nullis auctoribus, etc., Cic. Clu. 5, 14; so Liv. 42, 12, 4; auspicium verba, Tac. A. 11, 27; 15, 37; alicui nubere dote inter auspices consignata, Suet. Claud. 26; veniet cum signatoribus auspex, Juv. 10, 336 Schol.; Lucr. 2, 371 Schol.—In *h. m.*, Claud. in Rufin. 1, 1, 83; cf. pronubus: auctor, II. F. 3; and Smith, Dict. Antiq.—**B.** A beginning (post class.), Eum. Pan. Const. 3; Pacat. Pan. Theod. 3.—**C.** *Adj.*, fortunate, favorable, auspicious, lucky (post-class.): clamor, Claud. IV. Cons. Hon. 610; victoria, id. VI. Cons. Hon. 653; purpura, id. Ep. ad Seren. 57.

auspicabilis, *e, adj.* [auspicio], of favorable omen, auspicious (post-class.), Arn. 1, p. 131; 7, 3, 237.

auspicalis, *e, adj.* [id.], of or pertaining to divination, suitable for auguries, auspicial: pisciculus, Plin. 32, 1, 1, § 4; dies, Mamert. Pan. Maxim. 6.—* *Adv.*: **auspicalter** = auspiciato, with the appropriate taking of auguries: ponere gromam, Hyg. Limit. Constit. p. 153 Goes.

auspicato, *v.* *auspicio* *in*.

1. auspicatus, *a, um, Part. and P. a.*, v. *auspicio*.

2. auspicatus, *us, m.* [auspicio], the taking of auspices, augury: Picel in auspiciato magni, Plin. 10, 18, 20, § 40 (on Cic. Rep. 2, 29, 51, v. Moser).

auspicium, *ii, n.* [auspex], divination by observing the flight of birds, augury from birds, auspices (cf. augurium). I. A. Lit.: auspicia avium, Plin. 7, 56, 57, § 203 (as if overlooking the origin of auspiciis): praetor auspiciat auspiciis prosperum, Naev. ap. Non. p. 468, 28; dant (Romulus et Remus) operam simul auspicio augurisque etc., Enn. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 48, 107 (Ann. v. 81 sq. Vahl.); pullarium in auspiciis mitti, Liv. 10, 40, 2; ab auspicio bono proficisci of marriage, Cat. 45, 19 Ellis (cf. auspex, II. A. 2.) et saep.; cf. the class. passages, Cic. Div. 1, 47 sq.; 2, 34 sq.; Liv. 6, 41, 4 sq.—So auspicium habere, to have the right of taking auspices (which, in the performance of civil duties, was possessed by all magistrates, but, in time of war, only by the commander-in-chief): omnes magistratus auspiciis iudiciumque habent, Cic. Leg. 3, 3, 10; quod nemo plebeus auspicia habere, Liv. 4, 6, 2.—Of the commander-in-chief: expugnatum oppidum Imperio atque auspicio mei eri Amphitruons, Plaut. Am. 1, 1, 37; Ut gesserit rem publicam ductu, imperio, auspicio suo, id. ib. 1, 1, 41; 2, 2, 25; qui ducto auspicioque ejus res prospere gesserant, Liv. 5, 46, 6; 8, 31, 1; 10, 7, 7; 41, 28, 1 al.; 21, 40, 3; recepta signa ductu Germanici, auspiciis Tiberii, Tac. A. 2, 41; Septentrionalis oceanus navigatus est auspiciis divi Augusti, Plin. 2, 67, 67, § 167; alia ductu meo, alia imperio auspicioque perdomui, Curt. 6, 3, 2; donuit partem ductu partim auspiciis suis Cantabrum, etc., Suet. Aug. 21 Ruhnke.—And so *absol.*: vates rege vatis habenas, Auspicio felix totus ut annus cat (sc. tuo), Ov. F. 1, 26 Merk.—Hence for the chief command, guidance: tuis auspiciis totum confecta duella per orbem, Hor. Ep. 2, 1, 254 Schmid; Illius auspiciis obsessae moenia pacem Victa petent Mutinae, Ov. M. 15, 822.—And, in gen., right, power, inclination, will: Me si fata meis paterentur ducere vitam Auspiciis et sponte mea componere curas, etc., Verg. A. 4, 341; Communi hunc ergo populum paribusque regami Auspiciis, id. ib. 4, 103 (aequali potestate, Serv.).—**B.** Transf., in gen., a sign, omen, a divine premonition or token: Liquido exeo auspicio foras, Avi sinistra, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 2; so id. Fors. 2, 4, 72; optimum, id. Stich. 3, 2, 6; dicere ausus est optimis au-

spiciis ea geri, Cic. Sen. 4, 11; quae contra rem publicam ferrentur, contra auspicia ferri, id. ib.: melius, Plaut. Men. 5, 9, 88; vanum, Prop. 1, 3, 28; infaustum, Verg. A. 11, 347; felix, Just. 1, 10 al.—So, auspiciis facere, of things which give signs, tokens, omens: augurium haec (mustela) facit, Plaut. Stich. 3, 2, 10; cur aliis a laeva, aliis a dextera datum est avibus, ut ratum auspiciis facere possint? Cic. Div. 2, 38, 80; circa summum culmen hominis auspiciis fecisse, Liv. 1, 34, 9.—Poet.: cui (diviti) si vitiosa libido Fecerit auspiciis, gave him a token (viz. for changing), urged him to a new decision, Hor. Ep. 1, 1, 86.—II. Trop., = initiation, a beginning (cf. auspicio, II., and auspex, II. B.): auspicia belli a paricidio incipientes, Just. 26, 2, 2; auspicia regni a paricidio coepit, id. 27, 1.

auspicio, *are, v.* *auspicio* *in*.

auspicor, *atus, i, v. dep.* [from *auspex*, as *auguror* from *augur*], to take the auspices.

I. Lit. **A.** In gen.: (Gracchus) cum pomerium transiret, auspiciari esset oblitus, Cic. N. D. 2, 4, 11; tripudio auspiciari, id. Div. 1, 35, 77; 2, 36, 77; Fabio auspiciari aves non addidere, Liv. 27, 16, 15; 4, 6, 3; 6, 41, 5 sq. al.—**B.** Esp., *aliquid* or *absol.*, also with *inf.*, to make a beginning, for the sake of a good omen, to begin, enter upon (first freq. after the Aug. per.): ipsis Kal. Januarii auspiciandi causa omne genus operis instaurant, Col. 11, 2, 98; auspiciandi gratia tribunal ingredi, Tac. A. 4, 36; non auspiciandi causa, sed studendi, Plin. Ep. 3, 5, 8; auspiciatus est et jurisdictionem, Suet. Ner. 7; auspiciabar in Virgine (aquam) desilire, Sen. Ep. 83, 5.—II. In gen., to begin, enter upon a thing: auspiciari curatorem officia, Col. 11, 2, 3; 3, 1, 1; homo a supplicis vitam auspiciari, Plin. 7, proem. § 3; militiam, Suet. Aug. 38; cantare, id. Ner. 22.—Trop.: senatorium per militiam auspiciantes gradum, attainit, receiving it through military services, Sen. Ep. 47, 10.

a. Act. access. form **auspicio**, *are*, to take the auspices: praetor adventi, auspiciat auspiciis prosperum, Naev. 4, 2 (Non. p. 468, 28); (magistratus) publicae [rei] cum auspiciat, Caecil. ap. Non. 1, 1. (Com. Rel. p. 66 Rib.); auspicietis: cras est communis dies, Atta. ib. (Com. Rel. p. 161 Rib.); Non hodie isti rei auspiciavi, Plaut. Rud. 3, 4, 12; mustelam, to receive, accept, as an augury, id. Stich. 3, 2, 46; super aliqua re, Gell. 3, 2.—**b.** Pass. (a) *Abl. absol.*: **auspiciatò**, after taking the auspices: Romulus non solum auspiciato urbem condidisse, sed ipse etiam optimus augur fuisse traditur, Cic. Div. 1, 2, 3; Nihil fere quondam majoris rei nisi auspiciato ne privatim quidem gerebatur, id. ib. 1, 16, 28; qui et consul rogari et augur et auspiciato, id. N. D. 2, 4, 11; id. Div. 2, 36, 72; 2, 36, 77; plebeius magistratus nullus auspiciato creatur, Liv. 6, 41, 5 sq.; 5, 38; 1, 36; 28, 28; Hunc (senatum) auspiciato a parente et conditore urbis nostrae institutum, Tac. H. 1, 84; 3, 72 al.—(b) *Part.*

auspiciatus, *a, um, part.*, consecrated by auguries: auspiciato in loco, Cic. Rab. Perd. 4; non auspiciatos contudit impetus Nostros, Hor. C. 3, 6, 10; auspiciata comitia, Liv. 26, 2, 2 al.—(?) Acc. to *auspicio*, II., begun: in bello male auspiciato, Just. 4, 5.—(d) **auspiciatus**, *a, um, as P. a.*, fortunate, favorable, lucky, prosperous, auspicious: cum Liviam auspiciatis rei publicae omnibus duxisset uxorem, Vell. 2, 79, 2.—*Comp.*: Venus auspiciator, Cat. 45, 26; arbor, Plin. 13, 22, 38, § 118.—*Sup.*: auspiciatissimum exordium, Quint. 10, 1, 85; Plin. Ep. 10, 28, 2; intum, Tac. G. 11.—*Adv.*: **auspiciatò**, under a good omen, auspiciously: ut ingrediare auspiciato, at a fortunate moment, in a lucky hour, Plaut. Pers. 4, 4, 57; Haud auspiciato huc me appuli, Ter. And. 4, 5, 12; qui auspiciato a Chelidone surrexisset, Cic. Verr. 1, 40, 144.—*Comp.* *auspiciatus*: auspiciatus mutare nomen, Plin. 3, 11, 16, § 105; gigni, id. 7, 9, 7, § 47.

* **austrillus**, *i, m. dim.* [auster], a gentle south wind, Lucil. ap. Non. p. 98, 22.

1. auster, *tri, m.* [Sanser. ush-, to burn; the burning, hot wind], the south wind (opp. aquilo, the north wind). I. Lit.: auster fulmine pollens, Lucr. 5, 745; validus, id. 1, 809; Hor. Ep. 1, 11, 15; vehemens, Cic. Att. 16, 7; turbidus, Hor. C. 3, 3, 4; nubilus

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Prop. 3, 8, 56: umidus, bringing or producing rain, Verg. G. 1, 462; so, pluvius, Or. M. 1, 66: frigidus, Verg. G. 4, 261, and Prop. 3, 22, 16: hibernus, Tib. 1, 1, 47; Vulg. Cant. 4, 16; ib. Luc. 12, 25 et saep.—**II.** Meton., the south country, the south: in aquilonis austrive partibus, Cic. Rep. 6, 20, 22; so Varr. L. L. 9, § 25 Müll.; Plin. 2, 9, 6, § 43; Vulg. Exod. 26, 16; ib. Matt. 12, 42.

2. auster = austerus, q. v.

austerālis, is, f., a plant, usually called sisymbrium, App. Herb. 105.

austere, adv., v. austerus fn.

austeritas, ātis, f. [austerus] (perh. not before the Aug. period). **I.** Lit. **A.**

Of taste, harshness, sourness (syn.: acerbitas, tristitia, severitas), Col. 11, 2, 68: vini, Plin. 14, 2, 4, § 24; 14, 6, 8, § 65: caepae, id. 19, 6, 32, § 105: picis, id. 14, 1, 3, § 17; Pall. 1, 35, 11; and in plur., id. 1, 35, 8.—**B.** Of colors, darkness, dinginess, Plin. 35, 10, 36, § 97; 9, 38, 62, § 134; 35, 10, 36, § 97; 35, 11, 40, § 134.—**II.** Trop., severity, austerly, rigor: magistri, Quint. 2, 2, 5: qui a te haec austeritatem exigo, Plin. Ep. 2, 5, 5: cum austeritate imperare, Vulg. Ezech. 34, 4: ex bono esse austeritatem, ib. 2 Macc. 14, 30.

* **austerulus**, a, um, adj. dim. [id.], somewhat harsh; trop.: cratera dialecticae, App. Flor. 20.

† **austerus**, a, um, adj. (auster. Scrib. Comp. 188; sup. austerissimus, Messala, Corv. Progen. Aug. 5), = *αἰσθητός*. **I.** Lit., of taste, harsh, sour, tart (not before the Aug. per.; syn.: acer, acerbus, tristis, severus, molestus): vinum nigrum, Cels. 3, 24: austerior gustus, Col. 12, 12, 2: herba austero sapore, Plin. 25, 5, 10, § 45: vinum austerissimum, Scrib. Comp. 142.—**B.** Transf. * **1.** Of smell, pungent: balsamicus; odore austerus, Plin. 12, 25, 54, § 120.—**2.** Of color, deep, dark: sunt autem colores austeri aut flordi, Plin. 35, 6, 12, § 30.—**Comp.**: (pictor) austerior colore et in austeritate iunctior, Plin. 35, 11, 40, § 134.—**II.** Trop. **A.** Severe, rigid, strict, stern, austere (opp. molis, facilis, lenis; scarcely before Cic.): illo austero more ac modo, Cic. Uel. 14, 33; id. de Or. 3, 25, 98: austerior et gravior esse potuisset, id. Pis. 29, 71: Nec gravis austeri poena cavenda viri, Prop. 4, 13, 24: homo austerus es, Vulg. Luc. 19, 21; 19, 22.—Of discourse, severe, grave, serious: ita sit nobis ornatus et suavis orator, ut suavitatem habeat austeram et solidam, non dulcem atque decoctam (the epithet borrowed from wine), that he may have a severe and solid, not a luscious and effeminate sweetness, Cic. de Or. 3, 26, 103: austera poemata, Hor. A. P. 342: oratio, Quint. 9, 4, 128 Spald.—Of style in statuary: genus, Plin. 34, 8, 19, § 66.—**B.** As the opp. of kind, pleasant, severe, gloomy, sad, troublesome, hard, irksome (so first after the beginning of the Aug. per.): labor, Hor. S. 2, 12: Quaelibet austeras de me ferat urna tabellas, Prop. 5, 11, 49: aeger omnem austeram curatio nem recusans, Plin. 24, 7, 28, § 43.—**Adv.** * **austere**, acc. to II., rigidly, austerly, severely: agit mecum austere et Stoice Cato, Cic. Mur. 35, 74.—**Comp.**: cum aliquo austerius agere, * Vulg. 2 Macc. 14, 30.

austrālis, e, adj. [1. auster, II.], southern (syn.: austrinus, meridianus): quae (regio) tum est aquilonia tum australis, Cic. N. D. 2, 19, 50: cingulus, i. e. the torrid zone, id. Rep. 6, 20, 21: ora, the same, id. Tusc. 1, 28, 68: plaga, Vulg. Gen. 13, 11: terra, ib. ib. 24, 62: pars, ib. Exod. 40, 32: polus, the south pole, Ov. M. 2, 132: nimbi, id. P. 4, 4, 1: annus, Egyptian, Claud. Eutr. 1, 403.

Austrānia, ae, f., an island to the north of Germany, also called Glessaria, now the island of Ameland, in West Friesland, Plin. 4, 13, 27, § 97 (Austeravia, Sillig).

* **austrifer**, fera, forum, adj. [1. auster-fero], bringing the south wind: vertex, Sil. 12, 2.

austrinus, a, um, adj. [1. auster, II.], southern (poet.; also freq. in post-Aug. prose; esp. in Pliny; syn.: australis, meridianus): calores, Verg. G. 2, 271: dies, on which the south wind blows, Col. 11, 2, 37; Plin. 17, 2, 2, § 12: pisces (a constellation), Col. 11, 2, 65: caelum, Plin. 16, 26, 46, § 109: flatus, id. 17, 2, 2, § 11: tempus, id. 2, 47, 47, § 123: vertex, the south pole, id. 2, 68, 68, 210

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§ 172 al.—Also subst.: **austrina**, Grum, n. (sc. loca), the southern regions of a country: Austrina Cyprī, Plin. 6, 34, 39, § 213: Sardiniae, id. 6, 34, 39, § 214: Cappadociae, id. 6, 34, 39, § 215.

† **Austro**-Africanus, i, m. [1. auster], the south-southwest wind; Gr. *Αὔροτρος*, between Auster and Africanus, Isid. Orig. 13, 11, 7 (Plin. 2, 47, 46, § 120, and Sen. Q. N. 5, 16 An. call it Libonotos, and the latter says: Libonotos, qui apud nos sine nomine est).

† **austrō**-nōtus, ii, m. [id.] (sc. polus), the south pole, Isid. Orig. 3, 32; 3, 36; 13, 5, 5 (in the latter passage also **austrō**-nōtus).

ausum, i, v. audeo, P. a.

1. ausus, a, um, v. audeo, P. a.

2. ausus, ūs, m. [audeo], a hazard, attempt, Petr. 123, 184; Impp. Leo et Anthem. Cod. 1, 2, 14.

aut, conj. [aut, Osc. auti, Umbr. ote, nte, may be a modification of autem, as at of et, the suffix -t being a relic of the demonstrative -tem, which appears in item, and is the same as -dem in quidem, and -dam in quondam, and of which the demonstrative adverbs, tam and tum, are absolute forms; the first part of these words may be compared with the Gr. *αὐ* (cf. *αἶθε* and *αὐτό*), and with the Sanscr. *vā* = *or*, with which again may be compared *ve* and *vel*; v. Corss. Ausspr. II. p. 595, and also pp. 130, 223, 411], *or*; and repeated: aut... aut, either... or; so in Sanscr. *vā... vā*. **I.** In gen. it puts in the place of a previous assertion another, objectively and absolutely antithetical to it, while *vel* indicates that the contrast rests upon subjective opinion or choice; i. e. *aut* is objective, *vel* subjective, or *aut* excludes one term, *vel* makes the two indifferent. **a.** Used singly, *or*: omnia bene sunt ei dicenda, qui hoc se posse profiteretur aut eloquentiae nomen relinquendum est, Cic. de Or. 2, 2, 5: quibusnam manibus aut quibus viribus, Caes. B. G. 2, 30: Vincere aut vincis, Prop. 2, 8, 10: cita mors venit aut victoria laeta, Hor. S. 1, 1, 8: ruminat herbas aut aliquid in magno sequitur grege, Verg. E. 6, 55 et persaepe. (cf. on the contrary, Tac. G. 8: quae neque confirmare argumentis, neque refellere in animo est: ex ingenio suo quisque demat vel addat fidem).—**b.** Repeated, aut... aut, either... or: Ubi enim potest illa aetas aut calescere vel apricatione melius vel igni, aut vicissim umbris aqueus refrigerari salubrius? Cic. Sen. 16, 57: Nam ejus per unam, ut audio, aut vivam aut moriar sententiam, Ter. Phorm. 3, 1, 19; id. Heaut. 3, 1, 11 sq.: aut, quicquid igitur eodem modo concluditur, probabitur, aut ars ista nulla est, Cic. A. 2, 30, 96: partem planitiae aut Jovis templum aut oppidum tenet, Liv. 44, 6, 15: terra in universum aut silvis horrida aut paludibus foeda, Tac. G. 5: hoc bellum quis unquam arbitraretur aut ab omnibus imperatoribus uno anno aut omnibus annis ab uno imperatore confici posse? Cic. Imp. Pomp. 11, 31.—**c.** More than twice repeated: aut equos Alere aut canes ad venandum, aut ad philosophos, Ter. And. 1, 1, 29: Uxor, si cesses, aut te amare cogitat Aut tete amare aut potare atque animo obsequi, id. Ad. 1, 1, 7 sq.; so four times in Lucr. 4, 935 sq.; five times in Cic. Off. 1, 9, 28; id. N. D. 3, 12, 30; and Prop. 4, 21, 26 sqq.; and six times in Plin. 17, 10, 9, § 58.—**d.** Sometimes double disjunctive phrases with aut... aut are placed together: Adsentior Crasso, ne aut de C. Laelii soceri mei aut de hujus generi aut arte aut gloria detraham, Cic. de Or. 1, 9, 35: res ipsa et rei publicae tempus aut me ipsum, quod nolim, aut alium quempiam aut invitabit aut dehortabitur, id. Pis. 39, 94.—**e.** Repeated after negatives: ne aut ille alserit Aut ceciderit atque aliquid praefregerit, Ter. Ad. 1, 1, 11: ne tanti facinoris inhumanitas aut existitisse aut non vindicta esse videatur, Cic. Cat. 1, 6, 14; id. Sull. 43; id. Sest. 37; 39: neque enim sunt aut obscena aut non multa post commissa, id. Cat. 1, 6, 15; id. Off. 1, 20, 66; 1, 11, 36; 1, 20, 68; id. de Or. 2, 45, 189: nec milites ad scelus missos aut numero validos aut animo promptos, Tac. A. 14, 58; id. H. 1, 18; id. Or. 12: nec erit mirabilis illic aut Stratoles aut cum molli Demetrius Haemolus, Jun. 3, 98 sq.: neque aut quis esset ante detexit aut gubernatorem cedere adversae tempestati passus est, Suet. Caes. 58;

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id. Ner. 34: Nec aut Persae aut Macedones dubitavere, Curt. 4, 15, 28: Non sum aut tam inhumanus aut tam alienus a Sardinis, Cic. Scaur. 39; id. Cat. 1, 13: Nihil est tam aut fragile aut flexibile quam etc., id. Mil. 36 al.—**f.** In interrogations: quo modo aut geometres cernere ea potest, quae aut nulla sunt aut internosci a falsis non possunt aut is, qui fidibus utitur, explorare numeros et conficere versus? Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 22; so id. de Or. 1, 9, 37; id. Rosc. Am. 40, 118; id. N. D. 1, 43, 121.—**g.** In comparative clauses: talis autem simulatio vanitati est conjunctior quam aut liberalitati aut honestati, Cic. Off. 1, 15, 44.—**II.** Esp. **A.** Placed singly, to connect to something more important that which is less so, or at least. **a.** Absol.: In cute vim ventis submersaque obrue puppes, Aut age diversos et dissicce corpora ponto, Verg. A. 1, 69 sq. Rib. (furens Juno et irata, quod gravissimum credebat optavit, delinde quod secundum intulit, Diom. p. 411 P.); quero, num injuste aut improbe fecerit, or at least unfairly, Cic. Off. 3, 13, 54: a se postulari aut expectari aliquid suspicantur, id. ib. 2, 20, 69: quia re vi aut clam agendum est, or at least by stealth, id. Att. 10, 12: profecto cuncti aut magna pars Sicconsium fidem mutavissent, Sall. J. 56, 6: Audendum est aliquid universis aut omnia singulis patienda, Liv. 6, 18, 7: pars a centurionibus aut praetoriarum cohortium militibus caesi, Tac. A. 1, 30: potentiam usus, Vell. 2, 29.—**b.** With *certe*, etc., v. infra, F. 2.—**B.** To connect something which must take place, if that which is previously stated does not, or, otherwise, or else, in the contrary case, = aliqui: Redduc uxorem, aut quam obrem non opus sit cedo, Ter. Hec. 4, 4, 76: id (principium) nec nasci potest nec mori, aut cecidit omne caelum etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54 (Seyffert ad h. l., but preferring *ut non*; B. and K. and Kühner, *vel*): nunc manet insonantem gravis exitus: aut ego veri Vana feror, Verg. A. 10, 630: effoduntur bulbi ante ver: aut deteriores flunt, Plin. 19, 5, 30, § 96: Mutatione recreabitur sicut in cibis... Aut dicant iste mihi, quae sit alia ratio descendendi, Quint. 1, 12, 6; 2, 17, 9.—**C.** To restrict or correct an expression which is too general or inaccurate, or, or rather, or more accurately. **a.** Absol.: de hominum genere, aut omnino de animalium loquor, Cic. Fin. 5, 11, 33; 5, 20, 57; id. Ac. 2, 8, 23: Aut scilicet tua libertas disserendi amissa est, aut tu is es, qui in disputando non tuum iudicium sequare, id. Leg. 1, 13, 36: ceneas causa, aut tuae mercedis gratia Nos nostras aedis postulas comburere? or rather, etc., Plaut. Aul. 2, 6, 11.—In this signification aut sometimes begins a new clause: Potestne igitur quisquam dicere, inter eum, qui doleat, et inter eum, qui in voluptate sit, nihil interesse? Aut, ita qui sentiet, non apertissime insaniam? or is not rather, etc., Cic. Ac. 2, 7, 20: Quid est enim temeritate turpius? Aut quid tam temerarium tamque indignum sapientis gravitate atque constantia, quam, etc., id. N. D. 1, 1, 1; id. Fin. 4, 26, 72; Plin. Ep. 1, 10, 3.—**b.** With *potius* (v. infra, F. 4.).—**D.** Neque... aut sometimes, but chiefly in the poets, takes the place of neque... neque: Neque ego hanc abscondere furto Speravi, ne finge, fugam; nec conjugis unquam Praetendi tae das aut haec in foedera veni, Verg. A. 4, 339: Si neque avartiam neque sordes aut mala Iustra Obicere vere quisquam mihi, Hor. S. 1, 6, 68 Bentl., but ac, K. and H.: Nunc neque te longi reucentem pompa triumphi Excipit aut sacras poscunt Capitolia lauros, Luc. 1, 287: Nam neque plebeian aut dextro sine numine cretam Servo animam, Stat. S. 1, 4, 66: Neque enim Tyriis Cynosura carinis Certior aut Graeis Helice servanda magistris, Val. Fl. 1, 17; so also Tacitus: nec litore tenus addescere aut resorberi, Agr. 10; G. 7 ter; H. 1, 32; so after *non*: Non eo dico, quo mihi veniat in dubium tua fides, aut quo etc., Cic. Quinct. 5, non jure aut legibus cognoscunt, Tac. Or. 19; id. Agr. 41; id. G. 24; after *haud*: Haud alias populus plus oculatae vocis aut suspicacis silentii permisit, id. A. 3, 11; after *nihil*: nihil caedis aut praedae, id. A. 15, 6; 13, 4; id. H. 1, 30.—**E.** The poets connect by aut... vel, vel... aut, instead of aut... aut, or vel... vel: Quotiens te votui Argu-

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rippum Compellere aut contractare conloquive aut contu? Plaut. As. 3, 1, 19: aut appone dapes. Vare, vel aufer opes, Mart. 4, 78, 6 (this epigram is rejected by Schneid.); Non ars aut astus belli vel dextera decrat, Sil. 16, 32.—**F.** In connection with other particles. **1.** Aut etiam, to complete or strengthen an assertion, or also, or even: quid ergo aut hunc prohibet, aut etiam Xenocratem, etc., Cic. Tusc. 5, 18, 51: conjectura in multas aut diversas, aut etiam in contrarias partes, id. Div. 2, 26, 55: id. Off. 1, 9, 28: si aut ambigue aut inconstanter aut incredibiliter dicta sunt, aut etiam aliter ab alio dicta, id. Part. Or. 14, 51: etsi omnia aut scripta esse a tuis arbitror, aut etiam nuntias ac rumore perlata, id. Att. 4, 1.—So with one aut: quod de illo acceperant, aut etiam suspicabantur, Cic. Fam. 1, 19, 36; Cels. 4, 18: si modo sim (orator), aut etiam quicumque sim, Cic. Or. 3, 12; id. de Or. 1, 17, 76.—**2.** Aut certe, aut modo, aut quidem, or aut sane, to restrict a declaration, or at least (cf. H. A.). **a.** Aut certe: ac video hanc primam ingressione meam aut reprehensionis aliquid, aut certe admirationis habituram, Cic. Or. 3, 11; id. Top. 17, 64: quo enim uno vincebamur a victi Graecia, id. erupit illis est, aut certe nobis cum illis communicatum, id. Brut. 73, 254; so Dolabella ap. Cic. Fam. 9, 9, 1; Liv. 2, 1, 4; 40, 46, 2; Cels. 1, 2, 5, 26; Prop. 4, 21, 29.—**b.** Aut modo: Si umquam posthac aut amasso Casinam, aut obcepo modo, Plaut. Cas. 5, 4, 22.—**c.** Aut quidem: Proinde desinant quidam quaerere ultra aut opinari... aut quidem vetustissima nave impositos jubebo avehi, Suet. Caes. 66.—**d.** Aut sane: Afer aut Sardus sane, Cic. Scaur. 15.—**3.** Aut vero, to connect a more important thought, or indeed, or truly: Quem tibi aut hominem, aut vero deum, auxilio futurum putas? Cic. Verr. 2, 4, 78: Quis enim tibi hoc concesserit, aut initio genus hominum se oppidis monebuisse saepisse? Aut vero etc., id. de Or. 1, 9, 36.—**4.** Aut potius, for correction or greater definiteness, or rather (cf. H. C.): Erravit, aut potius insaniavit Afronius? Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 119: proditores aut potius apertos hostes, id. Sest. 35: nemo est injustus, aut incauti potius habendi sunt improbi, id. Leg. 1, 14, 40: Quae est ergo ista ratio, aut quae potius ista amentia? id. Verr. 3, 173.—**5.** Aut ne... quidem: ego jam aut rem aut ne spem quidem exspecto, Cic. Att. 3, 22, fin.

6. **Aut** regularly precedes the words of its clause, but sometimes in the poets it takes the second place: Saturni aut sacram me tenuisse diem, Tib. 1, 3, 18 Lachm.: Justos aut reperire pedes, id. 2, 5, 112: Perseque aut studium linguae etc., Prop. 4, 21, 27: Fer pater, inquit, opem! Tellus aut hisce, vel istam etc., Ov. M. 1, 545 (Merk. ait): Bateus aut fluxus gemmis adstrinxit amictus, Luc. 2, 362, where some read *haud*. See more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. pp. 325-358.

autem, conj. [v. aut init.], on the other hand, but, yet, however, nevertheless; sometimes an emphasized and (it is never found at the beginning of a clause, but after one or more words; v. fin.); like *at*, it joins to a preceding thought a new one, either entirely antithetical or simply different; it differs from the restricting *sed* in like manner with *at*; v. *aut init.*, and cf.: [Popilius imperator tenebat provinciam; in cujus exercitu Catonis filius tiro militabat. Cum autem Popilio videretur unam dimittere legionem, Catonis quoque filium... dimisit. Sed cum amore pugnandi in exercitu permansisset, Cato ad Popilium scripsit, etc.], Cic. Off. 1, 11, 36 B. and K. (most freq. in philol. lang.; rare in the hist., being used by Caes. only 59 times, by Sall. 23, and by Tac. 31; and very rare in the poets). **1.** In joining an entirely antithetical thought, on the contrary, but—at quidem, at vero, *ac* *ob*, esp. freq. with the pronouns ego, tu, ille, qui, etc.: At se obligasse crus fractum Aesculapio, Apollini autem brachium, Plaut. Men. 5, 3, 9: Nam injusta ab justis impetrari non decet, Justa autem ab injustis petere insipientia est, id. Am. prol. 35: ego hic cesso, quia ipse nihil scribo: lego autem libentissimè, Cic. Fam. 16, 22; id. de Or. 1, 25, 115; Plaut.

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Men. 2, 1, 43: I sane cum illo, Phrygia; tu autem, Eleusium, Huc intro abi ad nos, id. Aut. 2, 5, 7: id. Capt. 2, 3, 4; id. Bacch. 4, 8, 58; id. Mil. 4, 4, 13; id. Ep. 5, 2, 7; Cic. Ac. 2, 19, 61: mihi ad enarrandum hoc argumentum comitas. Si ad auscultandum vostrum erit benignitas. Qui autem auscultare nolit, exsurgat foras, Plaut. Mil. 2, 1, 3; so id. Ep. 2, 2, 95; id. Capt. 3, 4, 24: Quid tu ais, Gnatho? Numquid habes quod contemas? Quid tu autem, Thraso? Ter. Eun. 3, 2, 22: e principio oriuntur omnia: ipsum autem nullā ex re aliā nasci potest, Cic. Tusc. 1, 23, 54.—**II.** In joining a thought that is simply different. **A.** In gen. on the other hand, but, moreover: **a.** Absol., as the Gr. *de*: Vehit hic citellas, vehit hic autem alter senex, Plaut. Most. 3, 2, 91: cum Spensippum, sororis filium, Plato philosophiae quasi heredem reliquisset, duo autem praestantissimos studio atque doctrinā, Xenocratem Chalcidionum et Aristotelem Stagiritem, etc., Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 17; id. Off. 1, 5, 16: Alexandrum consultum, cui relinquere regnum, voluisse optimum deligi, iudicatum autem ab ipso optimum Perdiccam, cui anulum tradidisset, Curt. 10, 6, 16: Atque haec in moribus. De benevolentia autem, quam etc., Cic. Off. 1, 15, 46 sq.; 1, 23, 81: Sed poetae quid quemque deceat ex personā iudicabunt; nobis autem personam impositū natura etc., id. ib. 1, 28, 97; 1, 28, 98; 1, 43, 152: Quod semper movetur aeternum est; quod autem motum adfert alicui etc., id. Tusc. 1, 23, 53; 1, 28, 68 sq.; 1, 30, 74; 1, 36, 87.—So sometimes when one conditional sentence is opposed to another, *si*—*si* autem, in Gr. *ei* *μὲν*—*ei* *δέ*: Nam si supremus ille dies non extinctionem, sed commutationem adfert loci, quid optabilis? Si autem etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 49, 117; 1, 49, 118 al.—In adducing an example of a rule: Et Demosthenes autem ad Aeschinem orationem in proemio convertit, et M. Tullius etc., Quint. 4, 1, 66 Spald.; also in passing from a particular to a general thought: Et sane plus habemus quam capimus. Insatiabilis autem avaritia est etc., Curt. 8, 8, 12.—**b.** Preceded by *quidem*, as in Gr. *μὲν*—*de* (verh. most freq. in Cicero's philosophical works, under the influence of Greek style): Et haec quidem hoc modo; nihil autem melius extremo, Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 99: Sed nunc quidem valetudini tribuamus aliquid, cras autem etc., id. ib. 1, 49, 119; id. Off. 1, 7, 24; and thus in Tac. several times, but only in Ann. and Or.: bene intellegit ceteros quidem iis niti... Marcellum autem et Crispum attulisse etc., Or. 8; 18 bis; 25; A. 3, 53; 3, 73; 4, 28.—So often in transitions from one subject to another: Ac de inferenda quidem injuria satis dictum est. Praeterrittendae autem defensionis etc., Cic. Off. 1, 8, 27 sq.; 1, 13, 41; 1, 45, 160.—So very often in Vulg. in direct reproduction of *μὲν*—*de*: Ego quidem baptizo vos in aqua in paenitentiam; qui autem post me etc., Matt. 3, 11; 9, 37; 13, 23; 13, 32; 17, 11 sq.; 23, 28; 25, 33; 26, 24.—**B.** Esp. **1.** In any kind of transition: M. Antonius in eo libro, quem unum reliquit, disertos ait se vidisse multos, eloquentem omnino neminem. Vir autem acerrimo ingenio (sic enim fuit) multa etc., Cic. Or. 5, 18: hic (pater) prout ipse amabat literas, omnibus doctrinis, quibus puerilis aetas impertiri debet, filium erudit: erat autem in puero summa suavitas oris, Nep. Att. 1, 2; also in questions: Quid autem magno opere Oppianicum metuebat, etc., Cic. Clu. 60, 167. Freq. several times repeated: Expetuntur autem divitiae cum ad usus vitae necessarios, tum ad perfruendas voluptates: in quibus autem major est animus, in iis pecuniae cupiditas spectat ad opes, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 8, 24 and 25; cf. Wopkens, Lect. Tull. pp. 53 and 122: Orbis sicut dicere adgredior... Dicam autem alias plura et exactius. Mel. proem. 2.—**2.** In repeating a word from a previous clause, in continuing a train of thought: admoneri me satis est: admonerit autem nemo alius nisi rei publicae tempus, Cic. Pis. 38, 94: disces quam diu voles; tam diu autem velledubebis, quoad etc., id. Off. 1, 1, 2: nunc quod agitur, agamus: agitur autem, liberne vivamus an mortem obeamus, id. Phil. 11, 10, 24.—So esp. in impassioned discourse, Plaut. Mil. 3, 1, 84: humanum amare est, humanum autem ignoscere est, id. Merc. 2, 2, 48:

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id. Ps. 4, 8, 1: quot potiones mulsit quot autem prandia! id. Stich. 1, 3, 68; id. Ep. 5, 2, 6: quā pulchritudine urbem, quibus autem opibus praeditam, servitute oppressam tenuit civitatem, Cic. Tusc. 5, 20, 57.—**3.** Like *sed*, vero, igitur, etc., in resuming a train of thought interrupted by a parenthesis: Omnino illud honestum, quod ex animo excelso magnificoque quaerimus, animi efficitur non corporis viribus: exercendum tamen corpus et ita adficiendum est, ut obediendo consilio rationique possit in exsequendis negotiis et in labore tolerando: honestum autem id, quod exquirimus, totum est positum in animi curā, etc., Cic. Off. 1, 23, 79: 1, 43, 153.—**4.** In introducing a parenthetical clause itself: quae autem nos ut recta aut recte facta dicamus, si placet (illi autem appellat *κατορθώματα*) omnes numeros virtutis continent, Cic. Fin. 3, 7, 24: quod vitium effugere qui volet (omnes autem veli debent) adhibebit etc., id. Off. 1, 6, 18; 1, 33, 120; id. Tusc. 1, 33, 50; 1, 36, 88: In primis foedera ac leges *grani* autem eae duodecim tabulae et quaedam regiae leges) conquiri etc., Liv. 6, 1, 10; Curt. 4, 6, 2: ex hoc Quodcumque est (nunos est autem quam rhetoricis aera) Discipuli custos praemordet, Juv. 7, 217.—**5.** In enumerations, for the purpose of adding an important circumstance: magnus dicendi labor, magna res, magna dignitas, summa autem gratia, *but, and indeed*, Cic. Mur. 13, 29: animis omnes tenduntur insidiae... vel ab eā, quae penitus in omni sensu implicata insidet, imitatrix boni, voluptas, malorum autem mater omnium, *yea, the parent of all evil*, id. Leg. 1, 17, 47; id. N. D. 2, 22, 58: docet ratio mathematicorum, luna quantum absit a proxima Mercurii stellas, multo autem longius a Veneris, id. Div. 2, 43, 31.—**6.** In the syllogism, to introduce the minor proposition (the assumption or propositio minor; cf. atque, IV. 9., and atqui, II. D.), *now, but; but now*: Aut hoc, aut illud: hoc autem non, igitur illud. Itemque: aut hoc, aut illud: non autem hoc: illud igitur, Cic. Top. 14, 56: Si licet, licet: licet autem, licet igitur, id. Ac. 2, 30, 96: Si dicis te mentiri verumque dicis, mentiris: dicis autem te mentiri verumque dicis: mentiris igitur, id. ib. 1; id. Top. 2, 9; id. Tusc. 5, 16, 47.—**7.** Like the Gr. *de* or *de* in adding an emphatic question (freq. in the comic poets), *but, indeed*. **a.** In gen.: Quem te autem deum nomine? Plaut. As. 3, 3, 126: Perit: quid hoc autem mali? Ter. Eun. 5, 7, 5: Qui istuc? Quae res te sollicitat autem? id. Heaut. 2, 3, 10: Quae autem divina? Vigere, sapere, invenire, meminisse, Cic. Tusc. 1, 26, 65: Quo modo autem moveri animus ad appetendum potest, si id, quod videtur, non percipitur? *πῶς δὲ*, id. Ac. 2, 8, 25: Quo modo autem tibi placebit *τοῦτον* LAPIDEM Jurare, cum scias etc., id. Fam. 7, 12, 2: Veni ad Caesarem: quis est autem Caesar? Flor. 3, 10, 11.—So in exclamations: Quanta delectatione autem adficerer, cum etc., Cic. Tusc. 1, 41, 98.—**b.** In questions implying rebuke, reproach: *Ha*. Metuo credere. *Ps*. Credere autem? eho, etc., Plaut. Ps. 1, 3, 70: *Th*. Ego autem non tangam meam? *Ch*. Tuam autem, furcifer? *Ter*. Eun. 4, 7, 28.—**c.** In a question where a correction is made: Nunc quis testis Postumum appellavit? testis autem? (*ut scias did I say?*) num accusator? Cic. Rab. Post. 5, 10: Alio me vocat numerosa gloria tua: alio autem? quasi vero etc., Plin. Pan. 28: Quid tandem isti mali in tam tenera insula non fecissent? non fecissent autem? imo quid ante adventum meum non fecerunt? Cic. Att. 6, 2; 5, 13; 7, 1: *Adimas* etiam Hispanias? Et si inde cessero, in Africam transscendes. Transscendes autem dico? Liv. 21, 41, 7 Weissenb.—**8.** And in questions *sed* autem are sometimes both used, especially by the comic poets, *but indeed, but now*, like the Gr. *ἀλλὰ*—*δέ* (*ἄλλὰ πῶν δὲ βούλει καθέλωμενοι ἀναγνώμεν*; Plat. Phaedr. 228 E.): *Sed* autem quid si hanc hinc apstulerit quispiam Sacram urnam Veneris? Plaut. Rud. 2, 5, 15; and separated: *Sed* quid haec hic autem tam diu autem aedis stetit? id. Truc. 2, 3, 14: Attat Phaedriae Pater venit, *Sed* quid pertinui autem, belua? Ter. Phorm. 4, 2, 11: *Sed* quid ego haec autem nequiquam ingrata revolve? *Verg. A. 2, 101.—Once *ast* autem: *ast* autem tuus

quae candent lumine Phatnae, Cic. Fragm. ap. Prisc. p. 1170 P. (IV. 2, p. 555 Orell.).—**9.** With interjections: Heia autem inimicos! Plaut. Am. 3, 2, 20: Ecce autem litigium, but to! id. Men. 5, 2, 34; so id. Cure. 1, 2, 41; id. Most. 2, 1, 35; id. Mil. 2, 2, 48; id. Most. 3, 1, 131; 3, 1, 146: Ecce autem alterum, Ter. Eun. 2, 3, 6 Ruhnk.: Ecce autem subito divortium, Cic. Clu. 5, 14; so id. Verr. 2, 5, 34; id. Leg. 1, 2, 5; id. Rep. 1, 35, 35; id. Or. 9, 30: Ecce autem aliud minus dubium, Liv. 7, 35, 10: Ecce autem capite nutat, Plaut. Mil. 2, 2, 52; so id. Pers. 2, 4, 29: eccui autem non proditur [reverenti]? Cic. Mur. 33, 68.

10. In good prose writers autem is usu. placed after the first word of a clause; but if several words, a subst. and prep., the verb esse with the predicate, a word with a negative, etc., together form one idea, then autem stands after the second or third word. But the poets, especially the comic poets, allow themselves greater liberty, and sometimes place this particle, without any necessity in the nature of the clause, in the third, fourth, or fifth place; but autem is never found in good writers at the beginning of a clause or sentence: cf. Quint. 1, 5, 39. See more upon this word in Hand, Turs. I. p. 558-588.

† **authenticus**, ae. m., = αὐθιγής, a chief prince, head, Fulg. Cont. Verg. p. 161 Muncker.

† **authenticus**, a. um, adj., = αὐθεντικός, that comes from the author, authentic, original, genuine (in the jurists and Church fathers; syn.: verus, germanus): testamentum, the original will, Dig. 29, 3, 12: tabulae, the same, ib. 10, 2, 4.—Also subst.: **authenticum**, i, n., the original writing, the original, Dig. 22, 4, 2.

† **authepsa**, ae. f., = αὐθέψης [αὐτός-ἔψω, a self-cooker], a utensil for cooking (somewhat like our tea-urns): in quibus (vasis) est authepsa illa, quam tanto pretio nuper mercatus est, Cic. Rosc. Am. 46, 133: argenteae, Lampr. Flag. 19.

author, auctoritas, etc., v. auctor, auctoritas, etc.

† **autochthones**, um, m., = αὐτόχθονες, aborigines, = indigenae, App. M. 11, p. 259.

† **autographus**, a. um, adj., = αὐτόγραφος, written with one's own hand, autograph: Autographa quaedam epistulae Cenuviai, ait, mi Tiberi, cum isdem, Suet. Aug. 71: litterae, id. ib. 87.—Also subst.: **autographum**, i, n., an autograph, Synym. Ep. 3, 11.

Autololes, um, m., a Getulian people on the west coast of Africa, north and south of Mount Atlas, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 9; 6, 31, 36, § 201; Luc. 4, 677; Claud. Laud. Stil. 1, 350; Sil. 3, 306; Sid. Carm. 5, 337.

Autolyco, i, m., = Ἀυτολύκος, son of Mercury and Chione, father of Anticlea, and maternal grandfather of Ulysses (cf. Hom. Od. 11, 85), a very dexterous robber, who could transform himself into various shapes, Ov. M. 11, 313; Serv. ad Verg. A. 2, 79; Mart. 8, 59.—Hence, meton., a thievish man: Autolyco hospiti aurum credidi, Plaut. Bacch. 2, 3, 41 Ritschl.

automatarius, a. um, adj. [v. automatus]. **I.** Of or pertaining to an automaton, automatic; hence, **II.** Subst. **A. automatarius**, ii, m., a maker of automata, Inscr. Orell. 4150.—**B. automatarium**, ii, n. (sc. opus), automaton-work, Dig. 30, 41, fin.

† **automatus**, um (os, on), adj., = αὐτόματος, self-moving, voluntary, spontaneous, plausus, Petr. 50, 1.—Hence, subst.: **automaton** or **-um**, n., a self-moving machine, an automaton, Vitr. 9, 9; Petr. 54, 4; 140, 10; * Suet. Claud. 34 fin.

Automedon, ontis, m., = Ἀυτομέδων. **I.** A son of Diomedes and charioteer of Achilles, Verg. A. 2, 477.—Hence, **II.** Meton. for a charioteer, in gen., Cic. Rosc. Am. 35, 98; Juv. 1, 61.

Autonoe, es, f., = Ἀυτονόη. **A.** Daughter of Cadmus, wife of Aristaeus, and mother of Actaon, Ov. M. 3, 720; id. Ib. 469.—Hence, **B. Autonoeus**, a. um, adj., of or pertaining to Autonoe: heros = Actaeon, Ov. M. 3, 198.

† **autopyrus** (-os), i, m., = αὐτόπυρος, a coarse bread made of unbolted flour, Plin. 22, 25, 68, § 138; Petr. 66, 2.

autor, auctoritas, etc., v. auctor, etc.

autumnalis, -nesco, -nitas, -no, -num, -nus, v. autumnalis, etc.

autumo, avi, atum, i, v. n. [for aitumo, as a lengthened form of aio; cf. negumo for nego; for the termination -tumo, cf. aes. aestimo, q. v., aeditumus, limitumus, and maritumus]. **I.** Lit., to say aye, to affirm (mostly of questionable assertions, Ellis ad Cat. 44, 2; opp. nego, to say nay); hence, to assert, aver, say, name (chiefly anteclass.; esp. freq. in Plaut.; syn.: dico, affirmo, confirmo; used only once by Ter. and Hor., and never by Cic., Lucr., or Verg.): Ipsus sese ut neget esse eum qui siet, Meque ut esse autumet qui ipse est, Plaut. Ps. 4, 1, 21: factum id esse hic non negat... et deinde facturum autumat, *Ter. Heaut. prol. 19: flexa non falsa autumare dictio Delphis solet, Pac. ap. Non. p. 237, 3; so Lucil. ib.: aut hic est aut hic affore actutum autumo, id. ib.: quas (res) si autem omnis, nimis longum sermone, Plaut. Men. 5, 2, 8; id. Am. 1, 1, 150; 1, 1, 260; id. Capt. 4, 2, 105; 4, 2, 117; 5, 2, 2; 5, 2, 8; id. Ep. 5, 1, 37; id. Bacch. 4, 7, 24; id. Men. prol. 8; id. Merc. 2, 2, 103; id. Pers. 1, 3, 71; 2, 2, 32; id. Ps. 4, 2, 28; id. Rud. 3, 3, 42; id. Trin. 2, 2, 48; 3, 2, 77; 3, 3, 15: te esse Tiburtem autumant, *Cat. 44, 2; Hor. S. 2, 3, 45: ab Elissā Tyriā, quam quidam Dido autumant, Carthago conditur, Vell. 1, 6, 4 Halm.—In pass.: quasi salsa muricata esse autumantur, Plaut. Poen. 1, 2, 32.—**II.** Meton. effect for cause, to think, believe: bene quam meritum esse autumas, Dicit male mereri, auct. ap. Cic. Or. 49, 166; id. Top. 13, 55 (Trag. Rel. p. 265 Rib.).

Autvona, ae, m., a river in Britain, now the Avon, Tac. A. 12, 31; cf. Mann. Brit. p. 179.

* **auxiliabundus**, a. um, adj. [auxilior], inclined to give help, aid, aiding, helping, App. de Deo Socr. p. 48, 10 Elm.

auxiliarius (AVXSILIARIUS, Inscr. Momm. 5778), e, adj. [auxilior]. **I.** Bringing help or aid, aiding, helping, assisting, auxiliary (syn.: auxiliarius, open ferens): undae, Ov. M. 1, 275: Dea (sc. Lucina), id. ib. 9, 639: numen, Luc. 6, 523: carmen, a formula of incantation in aid of Jason, Ov. M. 7, 138; cf. Plin. 28, 2, 4, § 21: arma (poet. periphrastically for the prose auxilia; v. infra, auxiliaries, Ov. M. 6, 424: aera, the cymbals, trumpets, kettles, etc., by rattling which the ancients believed that they were able to drive away an eclipse of the moon, id. ib. 4, 333: oleum auxiliare lethargicis, Plin. 23, 4, 40, § 82 al.: auxilia fulmina, quae advocata seu advocantium bono veniunt, Sen. Q. N. 2, 49 fin.: auxiliares milites, cohortes, etc.; or absol.: **auxiliares**, ium, m., auxiliary troops, auxiliaries (freq. opp. legiones): auxiliaries dicuntur in bello socii Romanorum exterarum nationum, Paul. ex Fest. p. 15 Müll.: cohortes, Caes. B. C. 1, 63; Tac. A. 12, 39: equites, id. ib. 1, 39 fin.: auxiliaries, Caes. B. G. 3, 25; id. B. C. 1, 78; Vell. 2, 112; Liv. 30, 34, 5; Tac. Agr. 18; Just. 2, 9, 9; and sing.: qui (Gannascus) auxiliarius et diu meritis Gallorum oram vastabat, Tac. A. 11, 18 Halm.—**II.** Of or pertaining to auxiliaries: auxiliaria stipendia, Tac. A. 2, 52.

auxiliarius (AVXSILIARIUS, Corp Inscr. III. 4753), a. um, adj. [id.], bringing help, aiding, auxiliary (less freq. than the preceding): magis consiliarius amicus quam auxiliarius, Plaut. Truc. 2, 1, 6.—In milit. lang., **A.** With milites, equites, cohors, auxiliary troops, auxiliaries (opp. legiones): miles, Asin. ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 32 fin.: cohors, Cic. Prov. Cons. 7; Sall. J. 87, 1; Auct. B. Alex. 62; Liv. 40, 40, 13: equites, Sall. J. 46, 7.—**B.** Absol. (ecccl. Lat.): assumpsit sibi auxiliarios, Vulg. Judith. 3, 8: fortes auxiliarii, ib. 1 Macc. 3, 15.

* **auxiliatio**, onis, f. [auxilior], a helping, aiding, Non. p. 4, 403 dub.

auxiliator, oris, m. [id.], a helper, assistant (post-Aug. and rare): litigantium, Quint. 12, 3, 2: haud inglorius, Tac. A. 6, 37: agris auxiliator adest, Stat. S. 3, 4, 24: auxiliator tuus, Vulg. Deut. 33, 26: noster, ib. 2 Par. 32, 8: ejus, ib. Ezech. 30, 8 al.

auxiliatrix, tris, f. [auxilior], she

that helps or aids, that which aids: gratia, Cassiod. Ep. 2, 40: sapientia, Mythogr. Vat. 2, 113 Mat.

* **auxiliatus**, us, m. [auxilior], a helping, aid: altitum genus videmus a pinnis tremulum petere auxiliatum, Lucr. 5, 1040.

auxilio, v. auxilior fin.

auxilior, itus, i, v. dep. [auxilium], to give help or aid, to help, aid, assist, succor (syn.: juvo, adjuvo, opitolor, subvenio, succorro). **I.** In gen. (class. but rare; in Cic. perh. only once in his Epist.), constr. with dat.: alicui, Plaut. Trin. 2, 2, 102: nonne id flagitiumst te aliis consilium dare, tibi non potis esse auxiliari? Ter. Heaut. 5, 1, 50; Cic. Fam. 5, 4; Caes. B. G. 7, 50 fin.; 4, 29; Sall. J. 24, 3; Plin. 10, 8, 9, § 22; Vulg. 4 Reg. 14, 26; ib. Psal. 88, 44; ib. Heb. 2, 18: nihil Numantinis vires corporis auxiliatae sunt, Auct. ad Her. 4, 27.—**II.** Esp., of the aid of a physician, to aid, to relieve, heal, cure; constr. with dat. or contra: Nec (medicina) formidatis auxiliatur aquis, Ov. P. 1, 3, 24: ferulam quibusdam morbis auxiliari dicunt medici, Plin. 13, 22, 43, § 125: phalangites auxiliantur contra scorpionum ictus, id. 27, 12, 98, § 124.

3. a. Acc. access. form **auxilio**, are, to give aid, etc.: alicui, Gracch. ap. Diom. p. 395 P.; cf. Prisc. p. 797 P.—**b.** Auxilior in pass. signif.: a me auxiliatus, Lucil. ap. Prisc. pp. 791 and 927 P.: consonantes sunt in quibus (vox) ab imis auxiliata egredietur ad aures disertā verborum claritate, Vitr. 5, 8, 2.

auxilium, ii, n. [augeo], help, aid, assistance, support, succor (syn.: adjumentum, opes, praesidium, subsidium). **I.** In gen.: Fer mi auxilium, Enn. ap. Cic. Ac. 2, 28, 89: quo praesidio fretus, auxiliis quibus? Pac. ap. Non. p. 262, 32: auxilium argentarium, Plaut. Ps. 1, 1, 103, 1; id. Ep. 1, 2, 14: non habeo ad auxilium copiam, Ter. And. 2, 1, 20: navita indigus omni vitavi auxilio, Lucr. 5, 224: venerunt ad auxilium, Vulg. Jud. 5, 23; ib. Isa. 10, 3 al.—Hence the phrases: auxilium esse alicui, to assist one, Plaut. Cure. 2, 2, 17; and more freq.: auxilio esse alicui, Enn. ap. Non. p. 111, 16; Plaut. Poen. 5, 3, 18; 5, 4, 107; Ter. Heaut. 5, 2, 39; Nep. Milt. 5, 1; id. Att. 11, 1; Hor. S. 1, 4, 141; Ov. M. 12, 90 al.: auxilium ferre alicui, to bring assistance, to aid, succor, Plaut. Stich. 2, 2, 5; Ter. And. 1, 1, 115; id. Ad. 2, 1, 1; Lucr. 3, 1064; Cic. Verr. 2, 2, 3; (contra aliquem), id. Cat. 2, 9, 19; Caes. B. G. 1, 13; Hor. Epod. 1, 21; Ov. M. 2, 580; 4, 693; 13, 71; Vulg. Jud. 20, 14; ib. Job. 30, 13 al.; once adferre, Ter. And. 3, 2, 2; dare, Verg. A. 2, 691; Vulg. Ps. 69, 13; 107, 13; praebere, ib. Jud. 12, 2; ib. 1 Par. 12, 21: auxilium sibi adjungere, Cic. Rosc. Am. 40, 116: expetere, Ter. And. 2, 1, 39 sq.; unde auxilium petam? id. Phorm. 5, 1, 2: petere ab aliquo, Cic. Or. 41, 141; Ov. M. 7, 507; 5, 178; 14, 461; Vulg. 1 Esdr. 8, 22; ib. Judith. 6, 21 et saep.—In plur.: cum (mare) tumet, auxiliis adsidet ille (navita) sus, Ov. A. 3, 260: auxilia portare, Sall. C. 6, 5 Kritz: magna duo auxilia, sources of aid, Liv. 31, 33, 3: ne auxilia liberorum innocentes deessent, Quint. 7, 1, 56 et saep.—Meton. (abstr. for concr.), a place of succor, refuge (ecccl. Lat.): sex (oppida) erunt in fugitivorum auxilia separata, Vulg. Num. 35, 6.—**II.** Esp. **A.** In milit. lang. very freq., and commonly in plur.: **auxilia**, orum, auxiliary troops, auxiliaries (mostly composed of allies and light-armed troops; hence opp. to the legions): auxilium appellatum ab actu, cum accesserant ei qui adjumento essent alienigenae, Varr. L. 1, 5, § 90 Müll.; Veg. 2, 2; cf. auxiliaries, and Smith, Dict. Antiq.: quibus (copiis) rex Deiotarus imperatoribus nostris auxilia mittere, Cic. Deiot. 8, 22; so Sall. J. 7, 2; Liv. 5, 5, 8 al.: auxiliis in medium aetium conjectis, Caes. B. G. 3, 24; so, dimittere, Sall. J. 8, 2: ab sociis et nomine Latino accersere, id. ib. 39, 2; cf. id. ib. 84, 2: facere necesse, Tac. A. 6, 33; Vulg. 1 Macc. 9, 52; ib. 2 Macc. 8, 15 et saep.—Opp. to the legions: sex legiones et magna equitum ac pedum auxilia, Cic. Part. Or. 6, 1; so Suet. Aug. 23; 49; id. Tib. 16; 30; id. Call. 43; 44; id. Galb. 10 al.—In sing.: Oroden auctus auxilio Pharasmanes vocare ad pugnam, Tac. A. 6, 34; Ov. M. 11, 387.—Borrowed from milit. lang.: Duodecim deis plus quam in caelo

A VAR

deorumst immortalium Mihi nunc auxilio adjuutores sunt, Plaut. Ep. 5, 2, 10 sq.; Auxilia ac socios jam pacto foedere habebant, Lucr. 5, 1443.—In gen.: auxilia, *military force, power*: Caesar confusus fama rerum gestarum, infirmis auxiliis proficisci non dubitaverat, Caes. B. C. 3, 106; Flor. 2, 4, 15; Just. 1, 6.—**B.** In medic. lang. *an antidote, remedy*, in the most extended sense of the word: corporis, Cels. 2, 9; so d. 2, 11, fin.; 4, 22; 5, 26, n. 21 al.; adversae valetudinis, id. 1 praef.; Plin. 25, 3, 6, § 20.—**C.** Auxilium as a personified existence, like Fides, Salus, etc., in Plaut. Cist. 1, 3, 6.—**auxilla**: olla parvula, a small pot, Paul. ex Fest. p. 24 Mull.; cf. olla.

auxim, s. it. etc., v. augeo *imit.*
Auximum, i, n., a town of the Piceni, now *Osimo*, Caes. B. C. 1, 15; Vell. 1, 15; Inscr. Orell. 3863; 3899.—Hence, **Auximates**, ium, m., the inhabitants of *Auximum*, Caes. B. C. 1, 13; Plin. 3, 5, 9, § 63; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 489 sq.

Auxo, ōnis or ōis, f., = Ἀὐξώ, one of the Hours, daughter of Jupiter and Themis, Hyg. Fab. 183.

Auzea, Auzia, or Audia, ae, f., a place in Mauretania Caesariensis, afterwards a Roman colony: castellum semirutum, cui nomen *Auzia*, Tac. A. 4, 25 Halm; Itin. Ant.

ava, ae, v. avia.
avare, adv., v. avarus *fin.*
Avaricum, i, n., a large and fortified town of the Bituriges, in Gaul, now Bourges, in the Dep. du Cher, Caes. B. G. 7, 13; 7, 31; 7, 47.—Hence, **Avaricensis**, e, adj., of or pertaining to *Avaricum*: praemia, Caes. B. G. 7, 47.

avariter, adv., v. avarus *fin.*
avaritia, ae, f. [avarus], a greedy desire for possessions, *greediness, avarice, covetousness* (opp. abstinentia, Suet. Dom. 9; periphrastically, pecuniae cupiditas, id. Vesp. 16; syn.: aviditas, cupidus). **I.** Lit.: Est autem *avaritia* opatio vehementis de pecunia, quasi valde expectanda sit, inhaerens et penitus insita, Cic. Tusc. 4, 11, 26; *avaritia* est injuriosa appetitio alienorum, Auct. ad Her. 4, 25; *avaritiam* si tollere volitis, mater ejus est tollenda luxuries, Cic. de Or. 2, 40, 171; *avaritia* hians et imminens, a gaping and eager avarice, id. Verr. 2, 2, 54; pueris talorum necumque *avaritia* est: viris auri argentique et urbi-um, Sen. Const. 12; *avaritiae* (sc. nimiae parsimoniae) singulos increpans, Suet. Calig. 39 et saep.—In plur.: omnes *avaritiae*, every kind of selfishness, Cic. Fin. 4, 27, 75.—**II.** Transf., of eagerness for food, *gluttony*: Nam siquis avidus poscit escam *avariter*. Decipitur in transenna *avaritia* sua, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 13.—Trop.: *avaritia gloriae, eager desire for renown or glory*, Curt. 9, 2.

avarities, ōi, f., for *avaritia, avarice*: *avarities* et honorum caeca cupido, Lucr. 3, 39; and besides perh. only Claud. III. Cons. Hon. 185; v. Neue, Forment. I. p. 372.

avarus, a, um, adj. (gen. plur. fem. *avarum*) [1. aveo, Gell. 10, 5, 13], *eagerly desirous* of something, esp. of possessions, *avaricious, covetous, greedy* (opp. largus, Quadrig. ap. Non. p. 510, 20; *avarum* et *avidum* ita discernuntur: *avarum* semper in repulsiōne est; *avidum* autem malis aliquando, aliquando bonis adiungitur, Non. p. 442, 12 sq.; v. II.; syn.: *avidus, cupidus, tenax, sordidus*). **I.** Lit.: meretrix, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 5, and Cat. 110, 7; cf.: Carmine formosae, pretio capiuntur *avarac*, Tib. 3, 1, 7; leno, Ter. Heaut. prol. 39; *avarus* et furax homo, Cic. de Or. 2, 66, 268; semper *avarus* eget, Hor. Ep. 1, 2, 56; quantum discordet parvus *avaro*, id. ib. 2, 194.—With gen.: publice pecuniae, Tac. H. 1, 49; caedis, Claud. B. Got. 606 et saep.—Poet transf. to inanimate things: fuge litus *avarum*, Verg. A. 3, 44 (= *avarorum*, Serv.); Troja, i. e. with reference to the perjured *avarice* of Laomedon, Ov. M. 11, 208 (cf.: perjura Troja, Verg. A. 5, 811; Ov. M. 11, 215); fraus, Hor. C. 4, 9, 37; spes, id. ib. 4, 11, 25; venter, id. Ep. 1, 15, 32; mare, id. C. 3, 29, 61; Achéron, Verg. G. 2, 492; ignis, Prop. 3, 26, 10 al.—**II.** Transf., in the poets sometimes without the access. idea of reproach:

AVEN

Gravis praeter laudem nullius avaris, *eager only for glory*, Hor. A. P. 324; agricola, Verg. G. 1, 48.—**Comp.**: *avariores magistratus*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 82; *ruberens* Viveret in teris te si quis *avarior* uno, Hor. Ep. 2, 2, 157.—**Sup.**: homo *avarissime* et *spurcissime*, Cic. Verr. 2, 1, 37.—**Adv.**, *cavetously, greedily, avariciously*, etc. **a.** Ante-class. form **avariter**, Cato and Quadrig. ap. Non. p. 510, 17; *ingurgitare*, Plaut. Curc. 1, 2, 35.—Of gluttony: si quis *avidus* poscit escam *avariter*, Plaut. Rud. 4, 7, 12; cf. *avaritia*, II.—**b.** Class. form **avare**: *avare* pretium statui arti meae, Ter. Heaut. prol. 48; aliquid facere, Cic. Off. 3, 8, 37; Nep. Lys. 4, 1; *superbe* *avareque* imperitare victis, Liv. 21, 1, 3; cf. Curt. 4, 7.—**Comp.**, *more eagerly, more greedily*: *avarius* exigere opus, Col. 1, 7, 1.—**Sup.**: *avarissime* horas suas servare, Sen. Ot. Sap. 32.

avēho (in MSS. *avēho*; v. ab *imit.*), vxi, vctum, 3, v. u. (*avexi* = *avexisti*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 24), *to carry off or away, to bear off* (of chariots, ships, horses, etc.; v. *veho*); class., but perh. not in Cic.; syn. *aufero*: Pl. Rogas? Quine eam hinc *avexi*? La. Non *avexi*, Plaut. Rud. 3, 6, 24; 3, 6, 25; aliquem a patria, id. Men. 5, 9, 56; ex Samo, id. Bacch. 4, 1, 2; Athenis, id. Mil. 2, 1, 36; domum, Liv. 45, 33, 4; in finitimas urbes, id. 5, 51, 9; in alias terras, Tac. H. 5, 3; so Suet. Caes. 66; id. Tit. 8; ad aras, Stat. Th. 6, 188.—With the simple *acc.*: *penitusque* *alias* *avexerat* oras, Verg. A. 1, 512 Wagn.; equites Aegyptum *avexit*, Liv. 31, 43, 5.—**Pass.**, *to be carried away, to ride away, to depart*: *avectus* (sc. equo) ab suis, Liv. 9, 27, 11; *creditus* *avectos* *hostes*? Verg. A. 2, 43 al.

avella, v. Abella.
avellānus, v. Abella.

avello, vultu or vulsi, vulsum or vulsum, 3, v. a. (*avulsi*, *avellerat*, Curt. 5, 6, 5; *perfr. avulsis*, Lucr. 9, 764), *to tear off or away, to pull or rend off* (syn.: *abripio, eximo*). **I.** In gen. (class.): *avellere* tigna trabesque, *to tear away planks and beams*, Lucr. 6, 241; *avolsaque* saxa Montibus, *the rocks rent from the mountains*, id. 4, 141; *avolsum* *umeris* caput, Verg. A. 2, 558; so Ov. M. 3, 727; 2, 358; *avolsos* *silices* a montibus altis, Lucr. 5, 313; *avolsus* *radicibus* *oculus*, id. 3, 563; *poma* *ex arboribus*, si cruda sunt, *vix avelluntur*; si matura et cocta, *decidunt*, Cic. Sen. 19, 71; id. Verr. 2, 4, 49 *fin.*: Cum *ripa* simul *avolsos* *ferat* *Audius acer*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 68; 2, 8, 89; *Avellit* frondes, Ov. M. 2, 351; *summum* *frondium* *ejus* *avulsit*, Vulg. Ezech. 17, 4 al.: *Ex ea* *avolsa* *postea* *Therapsia*, Plin. 4, 12, 23, § 70; *Euboea* *avolsa* *Boeotiae*, id. 4, 12, 21, § 63.—**II.** Esp. **A.** *To take away by force, to tear away*: *rus* *ab aliquo*, Ter. Eun. 3, 3, 14; *pretium* *alicui*, Hor. S. 1, 2, 104; *fatale* *sacratio* *avellere* *templo* *Palladium*, Verg. A. 2, 165; *fundum* *emptori*, Dig. 23, 7, 17; 40, 7, 3; *avellanus* *eum* *ad nos*, Vulg. Isa. 7, 6; so of carrying off the bride, Cat. 62, 21 Ellis.—**B.** *To separate from something by pulling, to part, to remove*: *aliquem* *de* *matris* *complexu* *avellere* *atque* *abstrahere*, Cic. Pont. 17; *ab uberibus* *avellere, to wean*, Vulg. Isa. 28, 9; *ut sperem* *posse* *(eum)* *avelli*, Ter. And. 3, 3, 21; *Non* *potes* *avelli* *simul*, *ah*, *simul* *ibimus*, inquit, Ov. Tr. 1, 3, 81; *complexu* *avolsus* *Juli*, Verg. A. 4, 616; *ut* *avellerentur* *castris*, Tac. A. 1, 44; *se, to tear one's self away*, Ter. Hec. 4, 1, 39.—**And in pass.** without the notion of violence, *to withdraw*: *Et ipse* *avulsus* *est* *ab eis*, Vulg. Luc. 22, 41 Tisch.—Trop.: *aliquem* *a tanto* *errore*, Cic. Off. 3, 4, 83.

avēna, ae, f. [v. I. aveo *imit.*; orig. nourishment]. **I. A.** *Oats*: and spec. f., *common oats*, Gr. ἄβρουα: *Avena sativa*, Linn.; Verg. G. 1, 77; Col. 2, 10, 32; Hor. S. 2, 6, 84.—**B.** *Wild or barren oats*, a weed, Gr. ἀγρίλων: *Avena fatua*, Linn.; Cato, R. R. 37, 4; Cic. Fin. 3, 30, 81; Serv. ad Verg. G. 1, 154; Plin. 18, 17, 44, § 149.—**II.** In gen. **A.** *Any stem or stalk of grass or grain, a straw*, etc.: (*Inum*) *lam* *gracili* *avēna*, Plin. 19, 1, 1, § 5; 24, 18, 103, § 168.—Used for a shepherd's pipe, Ov. M. 8, 192.—**B.** Poet., a shepherd's pipe, *reed-pipe*: *Silvestrem* *tenui* *Musam* *meditatrix* *avēna*, Verg. E. 1, 2; *perlucenti* *cantus* *meditabat* *avēna*, Tib. 3, 4, 71; *est* *modulatus* *avēna* *Carmen*, id. 2, 1, 53; *pastor* *junctis* *pice* *cantat* *avēnis*, Ov.

AVEO

Tr. 5, 10, 25; et structis cantat *avēnis*, id. M. 1, 677; *Angusta* *cantare* *hinc* *videaris* *avēna*, Dum *tua* *multorum* *locet* *avēna* *tubas*, Mart. 8, 3 *fin.*

avēnāceus, a, um, adj. [*avēna*], of *oats, avēna*: *farina, oatmeal*, Plin. 22, 25, 67, § 137; 30, 8, 22, § 75.

* **avēnārius**, a, um, adj. [*id. j.* of or pertaining to *oats*], Plin. 11, 26, 32, § 94.

Avenio (Avennio), Tab. Pent., and **Avenion**, ōnis, f., = *Aveniōn*, a town in Gallia Narbonensis, now *Avignon*, Mel. 2, 5, 2; Plin. 3, 4, 5, § 36; cf. Mann. Gall. p. 94.

avēns, entis, v. I. aveo, II.

avēnter, adv., v. I. aveo, *fin.*

Aventinus, i, m. **I. A.** (sc. mons.) *The Aventine, one of the seven hills of Rome, extending from the Palatine to the Caelian Mount*; until the reign of Ancus Marcius, without the city proper, Cic. Rep. 2, 18; Sen. Brev. Vit. 14; Gell. 13, 4. The origin of the name is uncertain; acc. to Liv. 1, 3, 9, it was named from *Aventinus*, an Alban king buried there; other etymologies are given by Varr. L. L. 5, § 43 Müll.; cf. Serv. ad Verg. A. 7, 657, where, beside the etymologies given and referred to, another is given from *Varro*; cf. *Cruz*, *Antiq.* p. 23 sq.; *Smith*, *Dict. Antiq.*—**Neutr.**: **Aventinum**, i, Liv. 1, 33, 1 and 5; 21, 62, 8.—Hence, **B.** The *adj.*, **1.** **Aventinus**, a, um, of *Mount Aventine*: *cacumen*, Ov. F. 4, 816; *jugum*, id. ib. 3, 884; *arx*, id. ib. 6, 728; *humus*, id. ib. 6, 82; *Remus*, because he consulted the auspices there (therefore its summit was called *Remuria*; v. *Remurinus*), Prop. 5, 1, 50; *Diana*, because she had there an ancient and very distinguished temple, id. 5, 8, 29; cf. *Hor. C. S.* 69; *Mart.* 12, 18, 3; 7, 73, 1.—**2.** **Aventinensis** (Fest. s. v. *nesi*, p. 165 Müll.) or **Aventiniensis** (Val. Max. 7, 3, 1), e, of or belonging to *Mount Aventine*: *Diana*, who had a temple upon the *Aventine Hill*.

II. A son of *Hercules*, Verg. A. 7, 657.
1. aveo, ēre, v. a. [from Sanscr. *av*, to love, to wish; to satisfy one's self, to be content, to do or fare well], *to wish, desire earnestly, to long for, crave* (syn.: *volo, cupio*): *avere* *nilhil* *aliud* *est* *quam* *cupere*, Paul. ex Fest. p. 14 Müll.; *ab* *ludis* *animus* *atque* *aures* *avēnt* *avidē* *expectantes* *nuntium*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 70 (Trag. v. 70 Vahl.)—**Constr.** with *inf.*, *acc.*, and *absol.* (a) With *inf.*: *te* *imitari* *aveo*, Lucr. 3, 6; *Illud* *in* *his* *quoque* *te* *rebus* *cognoscere* *avemus*, id. 2, 216; *res* *exponere*, id. 4, 778; *rationem* *reddere*, id. 3, 259; *discedere* *aventes*, id. 4, 1203; *Non* *est* *mihī* *tempus* *avēnti* *ponere* *signa* *novis* *praecipitis*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 1; 2, 6, 99; *propiusque* *accedere* *avēnti* *figere* *pectora*, Ov. M. 2, 503; *valde* *aveo* *scire* *quid* *agas*, Cic. Att. 1, 15; 2, 18; id. Fin. 2, 14, 46; id. Off. 1, 4, 13; id. Div. 1, 6, 11; *Jam* *mens* *praetrepida* *avēnt* *vagari*, Cat. 46, 7; *avēt* *(ara)* *spargier* *agnō*, Hor. C. 4, 11, 7; *ipsum* *L. Paulum* *omnium* *oculi* *conspicere* *urbem* *curru* *ingredientem* *avēnt*, Liv. 45, 39, 8; 33, 32, 8; Col. 3, 21, 6; *avebat* *animus* *antre* *statimque* *memorare* *exitus*, Tac. A. 4, 71; 12, 36.—(β) With *acc.*: *quia* *semper* *avēs* *quod* *abest*, *praesentia* *temis*, Lucr. 3, 957; so id. 3, 1082; 3, 1083; *parto*, *quod* *avebas*, Hor. S. 1, 1, 94; *aveo* *genus* *legationis* *ut*, etc., Cic. Att. 15, 11 *fin.* [acc. to conj. of Gronov.; so B. and K.; v. Orell. ad h. l.]; *Sil.* 9, 371.—(γ) *Absol.*: *Et* *mora*, *quae* *fluvios* *passim* *refrenat* *avēntes*, *which* *restrains* *the* *eager* *river*, Lucr. 6, 531, where *Lachm.* and *Munro* read *avēntis*: *Talem* *dira* *sibi* *sclerisque* *dolique* *ministram* *Quaerit* *avēns*, Val. Fl. 2, 123; *Aur. Vict.* *Caes.* 3.—**II.** **Avēns** = *libens*, *Laev.* *ap. Gell.* 13, 7.—**avēnter**, adv., *eagerly, earnestly* (post-class.), *Sid.* *Ep.* 2, 2; v. *Amm.* 18, 5 and 19.

2. aveo (opp. acc. to Quint. 1, 6, 21, *hāveo*; cf. *Spald.* ad l. 1 and *Schneid.* Gr. I. p. 185), ēre, v. n. [v. I. aveo *imit.*], *to be or fare well*; except once in *Mamert.*, used only in the *imper.* *ave*, *avēte*, *avēte*, and *inf.* *avere*, as a form of salutation, both at meeting and separating, like *salve* and *χαίρε* (hence, Fest. p. 13 explains it by *gandeo*). **I.** In gen.: *Hail! God* *bless* *thee*, *farewell!* *adieu!* (prob. not used by Cic.); *Caesar* *simulatque* *Have*, *mihī* *dixit*, *statim* *expo-*

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su. t. i. e. *had saluted me*, Caes. ap. Cic. Fam. 8, 16, 4: *namquam dico Ave, sed reddis etc.* Mart. 3, 95, 1: *Ave! gratia plena, Dominus tecum!* Vulg. Luc. 1, 28: *Jesus occurrit illis dicens Ave!* ib. Matt. 28, 9: *In mock homage (eccl. Lat.): dixit Ave!* Rabbi, Vulg. Matt. 26, 49, 27, 29; ib. Marc. 15, 18; ib. Joan. 19, 3. — *Haveto* at the end of a letter, Cato ap. Sall. C. 35, 6: and *Ave* at the beginning, August. ap. Gell. 15, 7, 3: *Marcus avere jubet*, Mart. 3, 5, 10 al.

— **II.** Esp. **A.** As a morning greeting (diff. from vale, a greeting at separating in the evening; cf. Suet. Galb. 4: *ut liberti servique mane salvere, vesperi valere sibi singuli dicerent*); et matutinum portat inceptus *ave*, Mart. 1, 56, 6; 1, 56, 109 *fin.*; 4, 79, 4; 7, 39, 2. — **B.** As a farewell to the dead, = vale: *Atque in perpetuum, frater, ave atque vale*, *Cat. 101, 10; and so frequently in inscriptions, Inscr. Orell. 2663; 4732, 4734; 4735; 4742. But in Martial *avere* is distinguished, as a greeting to the living, from *valere*, a greeting to the dead: *Jam satis est, Afer: non vis avere: vale!* Mart. 9, 7, 4. And thus the ambiguity of *avere* in the anecdote in Suet. Claud. 21 is to be explained: *Emissurus* (Claudius) *Pucium lacum naumachiam ante comisit*. Sed cum proclamantibus *naumachiaris, Ave (farewell)*, Imperator, morituri te salutant: respondisset, *Avete vos (i. e. as dying)*, neque post hanc vocem quasi venia data (since they interpreted the exclamation as *live!*), quisquam dimicare vellet, etc. — **C.** As a mere expression of goodwill (eccl. Lat.): *nec Ave ei dixeritis, nor bid him God-speed*, Vulg. 2 Joan. 10, 11.

— **AV** As *finite verb*: *aveo* plane Imperator et *avebo*... cum is *avere* jubeat, qui jam fecit, ut *averem*, Mamert. Grat. Act. ad Julian.

Avernalis, e, *adj.* [Avernus], of or pertaining to Lake Avernus: aquae, Hor. Epod. 5, 26: Nymphae, Ov. M. 5, 540: Naidae, Stat. S. 2, 6, 101: Sibylla, i. e. dwelling by the Lake, Prop. 5, 1, 49.

† **Avernus**, a, um, *adj.*, = ἄορνος. **I.** Without birds: loca, where no birds can live, on account of the pestiferous exhalations. Lucr. 6, 738 sq.; 6, 818: *aestus, the vapor of Avernus*, id. 6, 830. — But esp. Avernus lacus or *absol.* Avernus, Lake Avernus, near Cumae, Puteoli, and Baiae, almost entirely enclosed by steep and wooded hills (now Lago Averno), whose deadly exhalations killed the birds flying over it; therefore the myth placed near it the entrance to the lower world, Plin. 3, 5, 9 § 61; Cic. Tusc. 1, 16, 37; Lucr. 6, 746; Verg. A. 6, 201 al.; cf. Mann. Ital. I. p. 718 sq.; Heyne, Excurs. II. ad Verg. A. 6. — The renowned Cumæan Sibyl also dwelt in a grotto near it. — Poet., the lower world, the infernal regions, Ov. Am. 3, 9, 27; Luc. 6, 636; Mart. 7, 46 al. — Also = Acheron: *pigri sulcator Avernus*, Stat. Th. 11, 383. — Personified as a deity, acc. to Serv. ad Verg. G. 2, 164. — Hence, **II.** Another *adj.*: **Avernus**, a, um, **A.** Belonging to Lake Avernus: luci, Verg. A. 6, 118; 6, 564: valles, Ov. M. 10, 51: freta, Lake Avernus, Verg. G. 2, 164. — Also *absol.*: **Averna**, grum, n. (sc. loca), Verg. A. 3, 442; 7, 91; Ov. M. 14, 105. — **B.** Of or belonging to the infernal regions: stagna, Verg. G. 4, 493: tenebrae, Sil. 15, 76: Juno, i. e. Proserpina, Ov. M. 14, 114; Sil. 13, 601 (cf.: Juno inferna, Verg. A. 6, 138).

* **ā-verro**, verri, cre, v. n., a *to sweep or brush off or away*; hence, in gen., *to take away*, Licin. Macer. ap. Prisc. p. 900 P.

ā-verrunco, are, v. n., a very ancient word, peculiar to the lang. of religion, to *avert, remove*: uti calamitates intemperasque prohibebissis, defendas *averruncesque*, Cato, R. R. 141, 2: di *averruncant*, Att. ap. Cic. Att. 9, 2, A: *quorum (prodigiorum) averruncandorum causâ supplicationes senatus decrevit*, Liv. 10, 23, 1; 8, 6, 11: haec proci a nobis *averruncetur amentia*, Arn. 1, p. 18. — So in the old Optat. form *averruncassint* = *averruncant*, Pac. ap. Varr. L. 7, § 102 Müll.; in Paul. ex Fest. s. v. *verrunct*, p. 373 Müll. (Trag. Rel. p. 90 Rib.; by Non. p. 74, 23, erroneously ascribed to Lucilius); and in the very ancient *inf. fut.*: *possim ego istam capite cladem averruncassere*, Pac. ap. Non. p. 74, 25 (Trag. Rel. p. 106 Rib.).

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Āverrunco, i. m. [averrunco], an *averting deity*: *avertendo* *Āverrunco*, ut deus, qui eis rebus praecet, *Āverrunco*, Varr. L. L. 7, § 102 Müll., cf.: in istis diebus, quos placari oportet, uti mala a nobis vel a frugibus natis amoliantur, *Āverrunco* quoque habetur Robigus, Gell. 5, 12, 14 Hertz.

aversabilis, e, *adj.* [aversor], that before which one is obliged to turn away, *abominabile*: scelus, Lucr. 6, 390: foeditas, Arn. 7, p. 249.

aversatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a turning of one's self away, *aversion* (post-Aug. and rare): tacita *aversatio*, Quint. 8, 3, 65: *allienorum processum*, Sen. Tranq. 2 *med.*

* **aversatrix**, icis, f. [id.], she that turns away from, *abominatilis*: crudelitatis, Tert. Anim. 51.

* **aversim**, adv. [averto], *avertedly, sidewise*: *lineae aversim positae*, Mamert. Stat. Anim. 1, 25 dub.

aversio, ōnis, f. [id.]. **I.** A turning away; only in the advrb. phrases. **A.** Ex *aversione*, from behind: illi de praesidio insecuti ex *aversione* legatos jugularunt, Auct. B. Hisp. 22 Moeb. — **B.** In the Latin of the jurists: per *aversionem* or *aversione* emere, vendere, locare, etc., *to buy, sell, etc., something with a turning away, turned away*, i. e. without accurate reckoning, in the gross, by the lot, Dig. 18, 6, 4; 18, 1, 62; 14, 2, 10; 19, 2, 36; 14, 1, 1 al. — **II.** **A.** In rhet., a turning away, a figure by which the orator turns the attention of his hearers from the theme before them, a kind of *apostrophe* (e. g. Cic. Caes. 1; id. Rosc. Am. 49; Verg. A. 4, 425; Quint. 9, 2, 39; Aquil. Rom. 9, p. 102 Ruhnck. Frotsch. — **B.** Trop., *aversion, loathing* (post-class.): non metu mortis se patriam deserere, sed Deorum coactum *aversione*, Dictys, Boll. Troj. 4, 18: *aversione* stomachorum di laborant, Arn. 7, p. 231.

1. aversor, ōnis, i, v. dep. freq. [id.], to turn one's self from, to turn away (from displeasure, contempt, loathing, shame, etc.). **I.** In gen.: nulla vis tormentorum acerrimorum praetermittitur; *aversari* advocati et jam vix ferre posse, Cic. Clu. 63, 177: haerere homo, *aversari*, rubere, id. Verr. 2, 2, 76 *fin.* — **II.** Esp.: *aliquem* or *aliquid, to turn away a person or thing from one's self, to send away, repulse, reject, refuse, decline, shun, avoid*: filium (consul) *aversatus*, i. e. not permitting his presence, Liv. 8, 7, 14 Drak.: *afflictum non aversatus* amicum, Ov. P. 2, 3, 5: principes Syracusanorum, Liv. 26, 31, 4: *aversatur* [dicentem], Tac. Or. 20 Halm: *petentes*, Ov. M. 14, 672; 1, 478; 10, 394 al.: *preces*, Liv. 3, 12, 9: *effeminatas artes*, Plin. Pan. 46, 4 Schwarz; so, *crimina*, Ov. Am. 3, 11, 38: *honorem*, id. F. 1, 5: *sermonem*, Tac. A. 6, 26: *adulationes*, Suet. Tib. 27 Oud.: *latum clavum*, id. Vesp. 2: *imperium*, Curt. 3, 10: *scelus*, id. 6, 7. — With *inf.*: *aversati sunt proelium facere, declined*, Auct. B. Hisp. 14. — **Pass.**: *vultu notare aversato*, Aur. Vict. Epit. 28.

* **2. aversor**, ōnis, m. [id.], a thief, pilferer, embezzler (cf. *averto*, I. B.): *pecuniae publicae*, Cic. Verr. 2, 5, 58, § 152.

aversus, a, um, *Part.* and *P. a.*, from *averto*.

† **averta**, ac, f., = ἄορτις, a portmanteau or saddle-bags (in pure Lat., *mantica*; cf. *Acron*, ad Hor. p. 1, 6, 106), Cod. Th. 8, 5, 47; Imp. Leo Cod. 12, 51 al.

* **āvertārius**, ii, m. [averta] (sc. equus), a horse that bears the *averta*, Cod. Th. 8, 5, 22, § 1.

ā-vertō (arch. -vortō; in MSS. also **abvertō**; cf. *ab vult.*), ti, sum, 3, v. a., to turn something away from a place, to *avert, turn off, remove, etc.* (opp. *advertō*). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen. **a.** Constr. *aliquem* or *aliquid* with the simple *abl.*; the limit designated by *in* with *acc.* (more rarely by *ad*): *ab saxo avortit fluctus ad litus scapham*, Plaut. Rud. 1, 2, 76: *Jup. Te volo, uxor, conloqui*. Quor tēd avortisti? *Alc.* Est ita ingenium meum: Inimicos semper osa sum optuleri. id. Am. 3, 2, 18: (M. Lepidus) Antonio diadema Caesari imponente se *avertit*, Cic. Phil. 5, 14; id. Balb. 5, 11: *aliquid ab oculis*, id. N. D. 2, 56, 141: *nos flumina arcemus, dirigimus, avertimus, turn off*, id. ib. 2, 60, 152; so Liv. 41, 11, 3: *quod iter ab Arari Helvetii aver-*

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terant, *had turned aside their march from*, Caes. B. G. 1, 16 et saep.; *locis seminis rectum*, Lucr. 4, 1273: Italia Teucrorum regem, Verg. A. 1, 42: a ceteris omnium in se oculos, Liv. 2, 5, 6: in comitiorum disceptionem ab lege certamen, id. 3, 24, 9: ab hominibus ad deos preces, id. 6, 20, 10: se alicui, in post. of *ab aliquo*, Col. 6, 37, 10. — And post. with *acc.*: *quo regnum Italiae Libycas averteret oras*, Verg. A. 4, 106. — With *dat.*: *Quod mihi non patrii poterant avertere amici*, Prop. 4, 24, 9; so Val. Fl. 3, 491. — Also without an antecedent *ab* (since this is included in the verb) with *in* with *acc.*: in fugam classem, Liv. 22, 19, 11: *dissipatos in fugam*, id. 34, 15, 2; hence *absol.*: *mille acies avertit averteque* (sc. in fugam), *put to flight*, id. 9, 19, 17. — **b.** *Pass.* in mid. signif. with the *acc.*, in the Greek manner, *to turn away from*: *equus fontes avertitur*, Verg. G. 3, 439 (cf. the Gr. ἀποστρέφεται τὸ ἴδιον, and *aversari*): *oppositas impasta avertitur herbas*, Stat. Th. 6, 192; Petr. 124, 248. — **c.** As v. n. *avertere* = *se avertere, to turn one's self away, to retire*: *ob eam causam huc abs te avorti*, Plaut. Mil. 4, 2, 83: *ecce avortit*, id. ib. 2, 2, 50: *dixit et avertens roseâ cervicem refulsit*, Verg. A. 1, 402: *turn prora avertit*, id. ib. 1, 104: *avertit et ire in Capitolium coepit*, Gell. 4, 18, 4 al. — **B.** *To take away, drive away, carry off, steal, embezzle, to appropriate to one's self*: *pecuniam publicam*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19: *comperit publicam pecuniam avertisse*, Tac. H. 1, 53: *aliquid domum tuam, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 19*: *praedam omnam domum avertebant*, Caes. B. C. 3, 59: *intellectis innumerabilemumenti numerum per triennium aversum a re publicâ esse eruptumque aratoribus*, Cic. Verr. 2, 3, 69 *fin.*: *auratam Colchis pellem, to carry off*, Cat. 64, 5: *quattuor stabulis tauros*, Verg. A. 8, 208: *avertere praedas*, id. ib. 10, 78: *carâ pisces avertere mensâ*, Hor. S. 2, 4, 37. — **II.** Trop.

A. *To turn, divert a person from a course of action, purpose, etc.*: accusandi terrores et minae populi opinionem a se adipiscendi avertunt, Cic. Mur. 21: *avertant animus a spe recuperandae arcis*, Liv. 9, 24, 11: *qui mentem optimi viri a defensione meae salutis avertent*, Cic. Sest. 31: *ut nec vobis avertetur a certamine animus*, Liv. 1, 28, 5: *animum a pietate*, id. 7, 6, 7: *aliquem ab incepto avertit*, id. 23, 18, 9: a philosophiâ, Suet. Ner. 52. — **B.** *Aliquem, to turn away from one in feeling, i. e. to make averse or disinclined to, to alienate, estrange*: *legiones alienate a Brutis*. Quas? *nempe eas, quas ille a C. Antonii scelere avertit et ad rem publicam suâ auctoritate reduxit*, Cic. Phil. 10, 3: *ipse Pompeium totum se ab ejus (sc. Caesaris) amicitia avertat, had quite alienated himself from*, Caes. B. C. 1, 4: *civitates ab alicujus amicitia*, id. ib. 3, 79: *popularium animos*, Sall. J. 111, 2: *futurem, uti totius Galliae animi a se avertentur*, Caes. B. G. 1, 20: *nomis mentem deorum*, Cat. 64, 406. — Hence, **aversus**, a, um, *P. a.* **A.** *Turned off or away*: *aversum hostem videre nemo potuit, turned away*, i. v. *turned in flight*, Caes. B. G. 1, 26; hence, *backwards, behind, lark* (= a tergo; opp. *impudicus es, before and behind*), Cic. de Or. 2, 63, 256: *canities homini semper a priori parte capitis tum deinde ab aversâ*, Plin. 11, 37, 47, § 131; 11, 52, 113, § 272: *ne aversos nostros aggredierentur, fall upon our troops in the rear*, Galba ap. Cic. Fam. 10, 30, 3: *ne aversi ab hoste circumvenirentur, from behind, in the rear*, Caes. B. G. 2, 26: *aversos proterere*, id. B. C. 2, 41: *aversi vulnerantur*, Auct. B. Alex. 80; 32: *aversum ferro transiit*, Nep. Dat. 11, 5: *aversos boves caudis in spluncam traxit, backwards*, Liv. 1, 7, 5 (cf. Prop. 5, 9, 12: *Aversos caudâ traxit in antra boves*): *aversa hosti porta*, Tac. A. 1, 66: *scribit in aversâ Picens epigrammata chartâ, upon the back of the paper*, Mart. 8, 62 (cf. *Juv. 1, 6: liber scriptus in tergo*), and so al. — Trop.: *milites aversi a proelio, withdrawn from the battle*, Caes. B. C. 2, 12. — *Subst.*: **aversum**, i, n., the hinder or back part, the back (as *subst.* only in the plur.): *per aversa castrorum receptus est*, Vell. 2, 63 Ruhnck.: *per aversa urbis fugam dederat*, Liv. 5, 23, 4: *ad aversa insulae, id.*

37, 27, 2: *aversa montis*, Plin. 4, 11, 18, § 41: *aversa Indiae, the back or remoter parts of India*, id. 37, 8, 33, § 110.—So in adverb. phrase: in *aversum, backwards*: *Cetera animalia in aversum posterioribus pedibus quam prioribus*, Plin. 11, 45, 101, § 248 (Jan. in *diversum*): *collum circum agit (lynx) in aversum*, id. 11, 47, 107, § 256 (Jan. in *aversum se*; Sillig. in *aversum*).

B. Disinclined, alienated, unfavorable, opposed, hostile, averse; constr. with *ab*, with *dat.*, or *absol.* (a) With *ab* (so most frequently in Cicero): *aversus a Musis*, Cic. Arch. 9, 20: *aversus a vero*, id. Cat. 3, 9, 21: *turbidi animorum motus, aversi a ratione et immuticissimi mentis vitaeque tranquillae*, id. Tusc. 4, 15, 34: *Quintus aversissimus a me animo fuit*, id. Att. 11, 5, fin.; *Col. 11, 1, 14: aversissimus ab istis prodigiis sum*, Sen. Ep. 50.—(b) With *dat.*: *aversus mercatoris*, Hor. S. 2, 3, 107: *vilicus aversus contubernio*, Col. 12, 1, 2: *defensionis aversior*, Quint. 7, 1, 11 (but acc. to the MSS., *adversior* seems here to deserve the preference; so Halm; cf. Spald. and Zumpt ad h. l.).—(c) *Absol.*: *aversa deae mens*, Verg. A. 2, 170: *aversa voluntas*, id. ib. 12, 647: *aversos soliti componere amicos*, Hor. S. 1, 5, 29: *aversus animus*, Tac. H. 4, 80 et saep.; *vultus aversior*, Sen. Ira, 2, 24: *aversi animis*, Tac. A. 14, 26.—*Adv.* not used.

1. avia, or in late Lat., **ava**, ae. f. [avus], *a grandmother on the father's or the mother's side*. *Mater* duas habet et *avas* duas. Plaut. Truc. 4, 3, 34: *anus avia*, Curt. 3, 11, 25; *Vulg.* 2 Tim. 1, 5: *avia tam paterna quam materna*, Dig. 38, 10, 10: *Inter avam et neptem tu mediata agas*, Ven. Fort. 8, Carm. 18, 8.—*Meton.*, *a prejudice*, as it were, inherited from a grandmother: *domi veteres avias tibi de pulmone revello, old wives' fables*, Pers. 5, 92, ubi v. Gildersleeve.

2. avia, ae. f., *a plant*, = *senecio* or *erigeron, groundsel*, Col. 6, 14, 3; 6, 14, 6; *Veg. Art. Vet.* 4, 14, 2; 4, 15, 4; cf. Schneid. ad h. l.

aviarius, a. um, adj. [avis]. **I. Pertaining to birds, of birds, bird-**: *rete, bird-net*, Varr. R. R. 3, 5, 13.—Hence, **II. Subst.** (like *ariarius*, etc.). **A. aviarius**, ii, m., *a bird-keeper*, Col. 8, 3, 4; 8, 5, 14; 8, 11, 12 al.—**B. aviarium**, ii, n., *a place where birds are kept, an aviary, ορνιθών*, Varr. R. R. 3, 3, 7; 3, 4, 3; 3, 5, 5; *Cic. ad Q. Fr.* 3, 1, 1; *Col.* 8, 1, 3 sq.; *Plin.* 10, 50, 72, § 141.—Also, *the abode of wild birds in the forest*: *Sanguineisque inculca rubent aviaria bacis*, Verg. G. 2, 430 (= *secreta nemorum, quae aves frequentant*, Serv.).

avicella, v. *aucella*.
avicula, ae. f. *dim.* [avis], *a small bird*: *avicula indulus*, Gell. 2, 29, 2: *canorae*, App. M. 1, p. 260, 21.

* **avicularius**, ii, m. [avicula], = *aviarius, a bird-keeper*, Apic. 8, 7.

avidē, adv., v. *avidus fin.*

aviditas, ātis, f. [avidus], *an eagerness for something (either lawful or unlawful), avidity, longing, vehement desire*. **I.** In gen.: *habeo senectuti magnam gratiam, quae mihi sermonis aviditatem auxit, potentis et cibi sustulit*, Cic. Sen. 14, 46: *aviditas legendi*, id. Fin. 3, 2, 7: *suscipere verbum cum omni aviditate*, *Vulg.* Act. 17, 11: *gloriae*, Cic. ad Q. Fr. 1, 1, 16: *pecuniae*, id. Part. Or. 6, 1: *rapiendi per occasionem triumphi*, Liv. 31, 48, 2: *imperandi*, Tac. H. 1, 52: *vini*, Suet. Tib. 42 al.: *ad cibos*, Plin. 20, 16, 65, § 173.—*In plur.*: *bestiarum aviditates*, Plin. 11, 6, 5, § 15: *feminarum*, id. 20, 21, 84, § 227.—**II. Esp. A. Eagerness for money, covetousness, avarice**: *Inhaeret etiam aviditas, desidia, injuria, etc.*, Plaut. Merc. prol. 29: (*justitia*) *eas res spernit et negligit, ad quas plerique inflammatis aviditate rapiuntur*, Cic. Off. 2, 11, 38: *utrumque in incredibile est, et Roscium quicquam per aviditatem appetisse et Pannium quicquam per bonitatem amisisse*, id. Rosc. Com. 7, 21 (B. and K., *avaritiam*).—**B. Eagerness in eating, appetite**: *lactuca cibis aviditatem incitat libibetque eadem*, Plin. 20, 7, 26, § 64; so, *aviditatem excitare*, id. 23, 1, 7, § 12: *facere*, id. 23, 8, 75, § 144; *Vulg. Eccli.* 37, 33.

aviditer, adv., v. *avidus fin.*
avidus, ā, um, adj. [1. aveo]. *longing eagerly for something (either lawful or un-*

lawful), *desirous, eager, earnest, greedy* (diff. from *avarus*, q. v.). **I.** In gen., constr. with *gen.*, in *with acc., dat., or absol.* (a) With *gen.*: *cibi*, Ter. Eun. 5, 4, 16: *Romani semper appetentes gloriae praeter ceteras gentes atque avidi laudis*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 3, 7: *festinatio victoriae avida*, id. Phil. 3, 1; so, *potentiae, honoris, divitiarum*, Sall. J. 15, 4: *avidissimus privatae gratiae*, id. H. Fr. (Orat. Cottae ad Popul. p. 245 Gerl.); *turba avida novarum rerum*, Liv. 1, 8, 6: *avidus poenae* (sc. *sumendae*), id. 8, 30, 13: *libidinum*, Hor. C. 1, 18, 11: *future*, id. A. P. 172 et saep.: *belli gerundi*, Sall. J. 35, 3: *malefaciundi*, id. H. Fr. ap. Serv. ad Verg. A. 9, 343 (p. 251, n. 116 Gerl.): *avidior properandi*, id. H. Fr. 4, 30 Gerl.: *videndi*, Ov. M. 10, 56 et saep.—*Poet.* with *inf.* (inst. of *gen. of gerund.*): *avidum committere pugnam*, Ov. M. 5, 75: *conoscere amantem*, id. ib. 10, 472: *Chaos innumeris avidum confundere mundos*, Lucr. 6, 696 al.—*A more remote gen. relation is found in Lucr.*: *Humanum genus est avidum nimis auricularum, in respect of*, Lucr. 4, 594.—(b) *With in with acc.*: *avida in novas res ingenia*, Liv. 22, 21, 2: *avidae in directiones manus*, id. 5, 20, 6.—* (c) *With dat.*: *servorum manus subitis avidae*, Tac. H. 1, 7.—(d) *Absol.* and *transf.* to inanimate things: *ita sunt avidae (aures meae), etc.*, Cic. Or. 29, 104: *avidus cursus frenata retentat equi*, Ov. P. 3, 9, 26: *avidae libidines*, Cic. Sen. 12, 39: *amor*, Cat. 68, 83: *cor*, Ov. Tr. 3, 11, 58: *pectus*, id. H. 9, 161: *amplexus*, id. M. 7, 143.—**II. Esp. A. Eager for gain, avaricious, covetous, greedy of money**, = *avarus*: *me dices avidum esse hominem*, Plaut. Ps. 5, 2, 34; id. Aul. prol. 9; 3, 5, 13; id. Bacch. 2, 3, 43: *Sed habet patrem quendam avidum, miserum atque aridum*, Ter. Heaut. 3, 2, 15: *avitiisque Conduplicant avidi*, Lucr. 3, 71: *aliquantum ad rem avidior*, Ter. Eun. 1, 2, 51: *grati animi, non appetentis, non avidi signa proferri perutile est*, Cic. de Or. 2, 43, 182; id. Rosc. Com. 7, fin.: *avidae manus heredis*, Hor. C. 4, 7, 19 al.—**B. Eager for food, hungry, greedy, voracious, gluttonous**: *Avidos vicinum funis et aegros Exanimat*, Hor. S. 1, 4, 126: *convivae*, id. ib. 1, 5, 75: *Noli avidus esse in omni epulatione*, **Vulg. Eccli.* 37, 32.—*Poet.*: *Efficat ut largis avidum mare fluminis undis, insatiabile*, Lucr. 1, 1031: *Exilio est avidum mare nautis*, Hor. C. 1, 28, 18: *morbus*, Lucr. 6, 1236: *manus Mortis*, Tib. 1, 3, 4: *ignis*, Ov. M. 9, 234; *Plin.* 280: *flammae*, id. ib. 9, 172: *morsus*, id. ib. 4, 724 et saep.—**C.** In Lucr. of space as swallowing up objects, *vide, large, vast*: *Inde avidae partem montes silvaeque ferarum Possedere*, Lucr. 5, 202: *avido complexu quem tenet aether*, id. 2, 1066; so id. 5, 470.—*Adv.*, *eagerly, greedily*, etc. **a.** Anteclass. form **aviditer**: *invadere pocula*, Val. Antias ap. Arn. 5, p. 155; so App.: *merum ventri ingurgitare*, Met. 4, p. 145, 27.—**b.** Class. form **avidē**: *ab ludis animus atque aures avent avidae expectantes mentium*, Enn. ap. Varr. L. L. 6, § 83 Müll. (Trag. v. 71 Vahl.); *Lucr.* 4, 1108: *adripere Graecas litteras*, Cic. Sen. 8, 26: *adpetere aliquid*, id. ib. 20, 72: *expectare aliquid*, id. Att. 12, 40; 16, 10: *jam bibit avidae*, Suet. Tib. 59: *pransus*, Hor. S. 1, 6, 127 al.—*Comp.*: *avidus se in voluptates mergere*, Liv. 23, 18, 11: *procurrere*, id. 34, 15, 4: *avidus vino ciboque corpora onerant*, id. 41, 2, 13: *vesci*, Suet. Calig. 18.—*Sup.*: *avidissime expectare aliquid*, Cic. Phil. 14, 1: *credere aliquid*, Plin. 5, 1, 1, § 4: *adprehendere palmam*, id. 14, 22, 28, § 147.

Avienus, i, m.: *Rufus Festus Avienus, a Roman poet in the last half of the fourth century, whose most distinguished work is a Metaphrasis Periegesos Dionysii, and a metaphrase of the Phaenomena of Aratus*; cf. Bähr, Lit. Gesch. pp. 128 sq. and 153; Teuffel, Rom. Lit. § 413.

avi-pēs, pēdis, adj. [avis], *bird-footed, swift-footed*: *avipedis animula leporis*, Sen. Sen. ap. Mart. Cap. 5, § 518 (also in Ter. Maur. p. 2415 P., and in Mar. Vict. pp. 2546 and 2595 P.).

avis, is, f. (*abl. sing.* avi and ave; cf. Varr. L. L. 8, § 66 Müll.; Prisc. p. 765 P.; Rhem. Palaem. p. 1374 P.; Neue, Formenl. 1, pp. 218, 222: in the lang. of religion, the form avi is most common; v. infra) [cf. Sanscr. avi (which may imply av), to blow

(to wave); vis, a bird; Zend, vi; with which Curt. compares *ai-avos*, a large bird, and Benfey *ai-ερα*, an eagle]. **I.** Lit., *a bird*; or collect., *the winged tribe*: *Liber captivus avis ferae consimilis*, Plaut. Capt. 1, 2, 7: *videmus novis avibus canere undique silvas*, Lucr. 1, 256: *arguta*, Prop. 1, 18, 30: *ista enim avi (sc. aquila) volat nulla vehementius*, Cic. Div. 2, 70, 144: *ave ad perfugia litorum tendente*, Plin. 10, 3, 3, § 9; *Vulg. Gen.* 1, 2; *ib. Deut.* 4, 17; *ib. Marc.* 4, 32; *ib. Luc.* 13, 34 et saep.—*In Varr.* once of bees: *de incredibili earum avium naturā audi*, Varr. R. R. 3, 16, 3.—*A description of birds is found ap. Plin. lib. 10; of their habits, ap. Varr. R. R. 3, 3 sq. and ap. Col.* 8, 1 sq.—**II. Transf. A. Esp.** in reference to auguries, since the Romans took their omens or auguries from birds (v. augurium and auspiciū): *postquam avem aspexit templo Anchises, Naev. ap. Prob. ad Verg. E. 6, 31*.—Hence, *avis*, *meton.* = *omen, a sign, omen, portent*, freq. with the epithets *bona, mala, sinistra* (= *bona; v. sinister*), *adversa*, etc.: *liquido exco foras Auspicio avi sinistra*, Plaut. Ep. 2, 2, 2: *ducam legiones meas Avi sinistra, auspicio liquido atque ex sententiā*, id. Ps. 2, 4, 72: *solvere secundo rumore aversaque avi, poet. ap. Cic. Div. 1, 16, 29, where B. and K. read aversā: mala ducis avi domum, with a bad omen*, Hor. C. 1, 15, 5: *este bonis avibus visi natoque mibique*, Ov. F. 1, 513; so id. M. 15, 640: *di, qui secundis avibus in proelium miserint*, Liv. 6, 12, 9: *Quā ego hunc amorem mihi esse avi dicam datum?* Plaut. Cas. 3, 4, 26: *Hac veniat natalis avi, Tib. 2, 2, 21*.—*In abl.* form ave: *tunc ave deceptus falsā, Ov. M. 5, 147*.—**B.** Comically, for a man in the garb of a bird: *Sed quae nam illaec est avis, quae huc cum tunicis advenit?* Plaut. Poen. 5, 2, 15.—**C.** *Avi* alba, v. *albus*, I. B. 3, e.

avitē, adv., v. *avidus fin.*
avitium, ii, n. [avis], *the winged race*: *tam pulkra ales, quae ex omni avitio longe praecellit*, App. de Deo Socr. prol. p. 186 Hildebrand.

1. avitus, a. um, adj. [avus], *of or belonging to a grandfather, coming from a grandfather, ancestral*. **I.** Lit.: *paternae atque avitae possessiones*, Cic. Agr. 2, 30, 81: *bona paterna et avita*, id. Cacl. 14, 34: *res patrita et avita*, id. Verr. 1, 5, 13: *patrita illa et avita philosophia*, id. Tusc. 1, 19, 45: *avitus ac patritus mos*, Varr. ap. Non. p. 161, 5: *leges avitae et patritiae*, id. ib. hospitium, Cic. Fam. 13, 34: *divitiae*, Cat. 68, 121; so res, Hor. S. 1, 6, 79: *quae (pallium, sudarium etc.) palam soles habere tamquam avita*, Cat. 25, 8: *solum*, Verg. A. 7, 169; *Ov. M.* 6, 650: *fundus*, Hor. C. 1, 12, 43: *cellae*, id. ib. 1, 37, 6: *regnum*, Cic. Imp. Pomp. 8, 12; *Liv.* 1, 15: *sanguis*, Prop. 3, 19, 37: *nommen*, Ov. M. 6, 239: *umbræ*, id. F. 1, 43: *nobilitas*, Tac. A. 2, 38: *spes*, Plin. 9, 35, 68; § 117 et saep.—**II.** *Transf.* to animals: *asinus fortitudinem celeritatemque avitam refert*, Col. 6, 37, 4: *color*, id. 6, 37, 4, § 7.—*In gen.*, *very old or ancient*: *merum*, Ov. A. 2, 695.—*Comp.* and *sup.* not found; cf. Neue, Formenl. II, p. 230.—* *Adv.* **avitē**, *from ancient times*, Tert. adv. Val. 39 dub.

2. Avitus, i, m., *a Roman cognomen*: *A. Cluentius Avitus*, Cic. Clu. 5, 11 sqq.

ā-avius, a. um, adj. [via], *that is out of the way, remote, out of the right way*; also, *untrodden, unfrequented, solitary, lonely*, etc. (while *devius* signifies leading from the right way; and *invius*, having no way, pathless; in the poets and hist. freq.).

I. Lit. **A.** *Silvani Lucus extra murum est avius*, Plaut. Aul. 4, 6, 8: *Avia Pieridum peragro loca, nullius ante Trita solo*, Lucr. 1, 926: *memora avia*, id. 2, 145: *virgulta*, Verg. G. 2, 328: *montes*, Hor. C. 1, 23, 2: *avisi itineribus, through by-ways*, Sall. J. 54, 9: *cujus (Caesaris) sibi species itinere avio occurrisset*, Suet. Aug. 96: *solitudines*, Vell. 2, 55: *avia comitantibus loca*, Liv. 9, 19, 16.—**Also, B. Subst.**: **avium**, ii, n., *a by-way, a desert, wilderness*; in a pun with *avium*, from *avis*: *hunc avium dulcedo ducit ad avium*, Auct. ad Her. 4, 21, 29.—*More freq. in plur.*: **avia**, ōrum, *avia cursu Dum sequor, et nota excedo regione viarum*, Verg. A. 2, 737: *per avia ac decepta*, Tac. A. 6, 21: *per avia*, Ov. M. 1, 701; 2, 205.—*So with gen.*: *avia*

itinerum, Vell. 2, 75; nemorum, Ov. M. 1, 479; saltuum, Tac. A. 2, 68; Oceani, id. ib. 2, 15; Armeniae, id. ib. 13, 37.—**C.** Poet., of persons, wandering, straying: Continuo in montes sese avius abdidit altos, Verg. A. 11, 810.—**II.** Trop.: Avius a vera longe ratione vagaris, astray, Lucr. 2, 82; 2, 229; 2, 740; 3, 463; Init nunc avia coepto Consilia, i. e. leading away from the undertaking, Sil. 12, 493.

avocamentum, i, n. [avoco], a means of diverting from pain, trouble, etc., an alleviation, diversion, relaxation, recreation (post-Aug.): omnia mihi avocamenta exemit dolor, Plin. Ep. 8, 23, 1; admittere avocamenta, id. ib. 8, 5, 3; id. Pan. 82, 8; App. Mag. p. 493; Lact. Opif. Dei, 18; Arn. adv. Gent. 106.

avocatio, ōnis, f. [id.], a calling off from a thing, a diverting of the attention, diversion, interruption (very rare): avocatio a cogitanda molestia, *Cic. Tusc. 3, 15, 33; In his, quae me sine avocatione circumstrepunt, etc., Sen. Ep. 56, 4.

avocator, ōris, m. [id.], one that calls off or away (eccl. Lat.), Tert. Carn. Christ. 5 fin.

avocatrix, icis, f. [avocator], she that calls away (eccl. Lat.); veritatis, Tert. Anim. 1.

avōco, āvi, ātum, 1, v. a. (arch. inf., AVOCARER, C. I. L. I. p. 198), to call off or away. **I.** In gen.: partem exercitus ad bellum, Liv. 4, 61, 3; pubem in arcem praesidio armisque obtinendam, id. 1, 6, 1; Consul ab omnibus magistratibus et comitibus et contentione avocare potest, Messala ap. Gell. 13, 16, 1.—With dat. (for ab aliquo): nec vocare alius alii posset, si contentione habere voluit, Messala ap. Gell. 13, 16, 1.—Trop.: a rebus occultis avocare philosophiam, Cic. Ac. 1, 4, 15; ut (orator) a propriis personis et temporibus avocet contrariosiam, id. Or. 14, 45; quibusdam ad Antiochum multitudinis animos avocantibus, Liv. 37, 9, 1.—**II.** Esp. **A.** To call one off from an action, purpose, wish, etc., i. e. to withdraw, divert, turn, remove, separate (the usual signif. of the word): aliquem ab aliqua re voluptas avocet, Cic. Arch. 6, 12; si te laus adlicere ad recte faciendum non potest, ne metus quidem a foedissimis factis potest avocare? id. Phil. 2, 45; aliquem ab alioquin conjunctione, id. ib. 2, 10; quos jam aetas a proeliis avocabat, id. Rosc. Am. 32, 90; senectus avocet a rebus gerendis, id. Sen. 5, 15; so id. Balb. 26, 59; qui omnino avocent a philosophia, id. Fin. 1, 1, 2; id. Leg. 2, 4, 9; hos a bello avocas, Nep. Epam. 5, 3; avocet a cura vocis ille adfectus, Quint. 11, 3, 25; Suet. Aug. 40.—**B.** To withdraw the attention, to distract, divert.

1. To withdraw by interrupting, to interrupt, hinder: multum distringebat frigidis negotiis, quae simul et avocant animum et comminuant, Plin. Ep. 9, 2, 1.—**2.** To divert by cheering, to divert, cheer, amuse: ab his quae avocant abductus, et liber et mihi relictus, Plin. Ep. 9, 36, 2; hence, so, to divert, entertain one's self, Arn. 7, p. 215; and pass. with mid. sense: illic avocare et illic lude, *Vulg. Eccl. 32, 15.—**C. 1.** In the Lat. of the jurists = revocare, to reclaim, recall: partem ejus, quod in fradem datum esset, Dig. 22, 3, 6; so, possessionem, ib. 13, 1, 3; also with dat. (for ab aliquo): non potest avocari ei res, ib. 35, 2, 1.—**2.** Prop.: factum, to revoke, disavow, Dig. 31, 5, 6; arma, to make a feint in fighting, Quint. 9, 1, 20.

avōlo, āvi, ātum, 1, v. n., to fly forth or away: per aetherias umbras, Cat. 66, 55; auctantibus pullos avolasse, Suet. Galb. 18 fin., Dig. 41, 1, 5.—Hence, of persons, to flee away, to go away quickly, to hasten away (opp. avolare, to flee to): experiar certe, ut hinc avolem, Cic. Att. 9, 10; avolat ipse, Verg. A. 11, 712; citatis equis avolant Romam, Liv. 1, 67, 8; 3, 61, 7 (al. ad. volat).—So of dying: Critoni non persuasi me hinc avolaturum, that I shall flee from this world, Cic. Tusc. 1, 43, 103.—Of the vanishing of pleasure: Fluit voluptas corporis et prima quaeque avolat, Cic. Fin. 2, 32, 106.

avulsio (avol-), ōnis, f. [avello]; in gardening, t. l., a plucking off, bearing off of the branches of a tree: Aut semine (arbores) proveniunt aut plantis radicis aut propagine aut avulsione, Plin. 17, 10, 9, § 58; 17, 13, 21, § 98.

* **avulsor (avol-)**, ōris, m. [id.], one that tears off: ubi (spongiae) avolsorem sensere, Plin. 9, 45, 61, § 148.

avulsus or **avolsus**, a, um, Part., v. avello.

avunculus (AVOMCVLVVS and AVONCVLVVS, Fabr. Gloss. p. 227, a), i, m. dim. [avus; cf. Lith. avynas, uncle], a mother's brother, maternal uncle (a brother of the father, patruus). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen., Cic. de Or. 2, 84, 341; Verg. A. 3, 343; Plin. 5, 8, 6, § 20; Vulg. Gen. 28, 2; 29, 10; uxor patris vel avunculi, ib. Lev. 20, 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 6, 17; cf. Dig. 38, 10, 10 P.—Hence, **B.** Esp. **1.** Avunculus magnus, a grand-mother's brother (aviae frater), great-uncle, Cic. Brut. 62, 222; Dig. 38, 10, 1; 38, 10, 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 16, 26.—**2.** Avunculus major, a brother of the great-grandmother, great-great-uncle (proaviae frater), Dig. 1, 1 (in Isid. Orig. 1, 1, proavunculus).—**3.** Avunculus maximus, a brother of the great-great-grandmother (abaviae frater), Dig. 1, 1 (in Isid. Orig. 1, 1, abavunculus).—In the histt. sometimes avunculus major = avunculus magnus, brother of the grandmother, Vell. 2, 59; Suet. Aug. 7; id. Claud. 3; and avunculus absol. = avunculus major, Tac. A. 2, 43; 2, 58; 4, 75.—**II.** Transf., the husband of the mother's sister, Sen. Cons. ad Helv. 17.

avus (AVS, Inscr. Fabr. 389, also **āvōs**), i, m. [kindr. with Goth. avo, grandmother; old Norse, afa, grandfather; cf. Heb. אב, father; Chald. אבא, אבא; and Engl. abbot], a grandfather, grandsire. **I.** Lit.: pater, avus, proavus, abavus, atavus, tritavus, Plaut. Pers. 1, 2, 5; so Ter. Phorm. 2, 3, 49; Cic. Cael. 14, 33; id. Mur. 7; Hor. S. 1, 6, 131; Vulg. Exod. 10, 6; cf. Dig. 38, 10, 1; 38, 10, 10; Isid. Orig. 9, 5, 9; 9, 6, 23.—Also transf. to animals (cf. I. avitus, II.), Verg. G. 4, 209.—**II.** In gen. **A.** Ancestor, forefather, Hor. S. 1, 6, 3; Ov. F. 2, 30; id. H. 16 (15), 174; id. M. 9, 491; 15, 425; id. P. 4, 8, 18; Vulg. Gen. 28, 4 al.—**B.** An old man, Albin. 2, 4.

‡ **axamenta**, ōrum, n. [axis, II. F., since they were inscribed on tables of wood], religious hymns written in Saturnian measure, which were annually sung by the Salii, Paul. ex Fest. p. 3 Müll.: axamenta: στίχοι ἐπὶ θεῶν ἠρακλέους, Gloss.; cf. Smith, Diet. Antiq. The beginning of such a Salian hymn (in Varr. L. L. 7, § 86 Müll.) runs thus: Divom exta cante, Divom Dio supplicante.

‡ **axāre**: nominare, Paul. ex Fest. p. 8 Müll.

‡ **axe agglomerāti**: universi stantes, id est cohortibus aut legionibus, Paul. ex Fest. p. 25 Müll.

‡ **axedo**, ōnis, m., = axis, II. F., a board, plank, Mart. Emp. 33 fin.

‡ **Axenus**, = ἄξενος (inhospitable): Axenus Pontus, an earlier name of the Pontus Euxinus, Ov. Tr. 4, 4, 55 sq.

* **axicia**, ae, f. [cf. ascia], a pair of shears, Plaut. Curo. 4, 4, 22 Fleck.

axiculus (assic-), i, m. dim. [axis]. **I.** A small axle tree, Vitr. 10, 14.—**II.** Transf. **A.** A pia, Vitr. 10, 21.—**B.** A small beam of pole, Col. 6, 19, 2.—**C.** A small board or plank, Amm. 21, 2; 16, 8.

‡ **axilla**, ae, v. ala.

axim, axit = egerim, egerit, v. ago init.

‡ **axinomantia**, ae, f., = ἀξινμαντεία, a kind of divination from axes, Plin. 36, 19, 34, § 142; cf. id. 30, 2, 5, § 14.

‡ **axiōma**, ōtis, n., = ἀξίωμα, a principle, axiom, App. Dogm. Plat. 3; cf. Gell. 16, 8 (in pure Lat., proloquium, pronuntiatum, profatum, etc.; v. Gell. 1, 1).

axis, is, m. [kindred with Gr. ἄξω, Sanscr. akshas = axle, wheel; old Germ. Ahsa; mod. Germ. Achse; Engl. axle, Bopp. Gloss. p. 2, a; cf. Aufrecht, Zeitschr. für vergl. Sprachf. 8, p. 71]. **I.** Lit., an axle-tree, about which a round body, e.g. a wheel, turns: fūginus axis, Verg. G. 3, 172; axes aeri, Vulg. 3 Reg. 7, 30; 7, 33; axis versatilis, ib. Eccl. 33, 5 al.—Meton. (pars prototo), a chariot, car, wagon, Ov. M. 2, 59; id. H. 4, 160; Sen. Herc. Oct. 1442; Sil. 16, 360 al.—Plur., Ov. M. 2, 148; 4, 634.—**II.** Transf. **A.** The axle of a water-closet, Vitr. 9, 6.—**B.** The axis of the earth: mundum versari circum axem caeli, Cic. N.

D. 1, 20, 52; so id. Ac. 2, 39, 123; id. Tim. 10; Lucr. 6, 1107.—Hence, meton. **a.** The pole, Luc. 7, 422; axis inoccidens, id. 8, 175; meridianus, Vitr. 6, 1.—**b.** Esp., the north pole, Lucr. 6, 720; Cic. Tusc. 1, 28, 68; Verg. G. 2, 271; 3, 351; Ov. P. 4, 7, 2; Manil. 4, 589.—**c.** The whole heavens: maximus Atlas Axem umero torquet stellis ardentibus aptum, Verg. A. 4, 482; 6, 536; Ov. M. 1, 255; 2, 75; 2, 297; 6, 175; id. Tr. 1, 2, 46; Stat. Th. 5, 86; id. S. 3, 3, 76 al.—Hence, sub axe, under the open heaven, Verg. A. 2, 512; 3, 28.—**d.** A region of the heavens, a climate: boreus, the north, Ov. Tr. 4, 8, 41; hesperus, the west, id. M. 4, 214; Luc. 3, 359.—**C.** A pin or hook on which a hinge turns, Stat. Th. 1, 346.—**D.** The valve of a pipe, Vitr. 10, 12.—**E.** Axes volutarum, in archit., the axes of a volute, Vitr. 3, 3.—**F.** A board, plank, Caes. B. C. 2, 9; Vitr. 4, 2; 5, 1; Col. 6, 30, 2; Plin. 36, 25, 62; 187; Luc. 3, 455; Gell. 2, 12 al.—**G.** An unknown wild animal in India, Plin. 8, 21, 31, § 76.

axites mulieres sive viri dicebantur una agentes, Paul. ex Fest. p. 3 Müll. [ago].

axitiōsus, a, um, adj. [id.], acting together in combination; of a party: Axitiōsus ammoniam curam e villi concitant viri, Plaut. ap. Varr. L. L. 7, § 66 Müll.: Mulier es, uxor—Cujas vis?—Ego novi: socio axitiōsam, id. ib.

1. Axius, ii, m., a Roman nomen: Q. Axius, a friend of Cicero's and Varro's, Cic. Att. 1, 12, 1; Varr. R. R. 3, 2, 1; Suet. Caes. 9; Gell. 7, 3, 10.

2. Axius, ii, m., = Ἄξιος, a river in Macedonia, now the Vardar, Liv. 39, 51, 15; 44, 26, 7 and 8; 45, 29, 7 sq.; cf. Mel. 2, 3, 1; Plin. 4, 10, 17, § 34.

‡ **1. axon**, ōnis, m., = ἄξων. **I.** A line upon the sundial, its axis, Vitr. 9, 5.—**II.** A part of the ballista, Vitr. 10, 17.—**III.** Axōnes, um, the axes of Solon engraved in tables of wood (axibus igneis, Gell. 2, 12; v. axis, II. F.), Amm. 16, 5.

2. Axon, ōnis, m., a river in Caria, Plin. 5, 27, 29, § 103.

Axōna, ae, m., a river in Gaul, now the Aisne, Caes. B. G. 2, 5; Aus. Mos. 461; cf. Mann. Gall. 206.

axungia, ae, f. [axis-ungo], axle-tree grease, wagon grease. **I.** Lit., Plin. 28, 9, 37, § 135; 28, 10, 43, § 150.—Hence, **II.** In gen., grease, fat, Pall. 1, 17, 3; Verg. 4, 10, 3; 4, 12, 3.

Axylios terra [ἄξυλος], a poorly wooded region in Galatia, Liv. 38, 18, 4.

Aza, ae, f., a town in Armenia Minor, Plin. 6, 9, 10, § 26.

Azali, ōrum, m., = Ἀζαλοί, a people of Pannonia, Plin. 3, 25, 28, § 148.

Azan, ānis, m., = Ἀζάν: plur., **Azānes**, a people in Arcadia, Stat. Th. 4, 292.

‡ **azāniac** nūces [ἄζάνια, to dry up], pine-nuts, which open while yet on the tree, Plin. 16, 26, 44, § 107.

Azānius, a, um, adj., Azanian, i. e. of or belonging to a region in Aethiopia: sinus, Plin. 6, 24, 28, § 108; mare, id. 6, 28, 32, § 153.

‡ **azōni** dī, = ἄζωνοι, gods that possess no definite place in heaven (in pure Lat., communes), Serv. ad Verg. A. 12, 118; Mart. Cap. 1, p. 17.

Azorus, i, f., = Ἀζωρος, a town of Thessaly, at the foot of Mount Olympus, Liv. 42, 53; 44, 2.

Azōtus, i, f., = Ἀζωτός or Ἀζωτός, a city of Palestine, near the coast, the Ashdod of Holy Scripture, and now Esud, Mel. 1, 10; Plin. 5, 13, 14, § 68; in Vulg., Asedoth, Jos. 10, 40; 12, 3.

‡ **azymus (azymon)**, Prud. Apoth. 421), a, um, adj., = ἄζυμος, unleavened (very freq. in Vulg.). **I.** Lit. **A.** In gen.: azymii panes, Vulg. Exod. 12, 8; ib. Jud. 6, 21; panis, Scrib. Comp. 133; lagana azyma, Vulg. Lev. 2, 4; ib. 1 Par. 23, 29; and so subst. **azyma**, ōrum, n., Vulg. Exod. 12, 15; ib. Lev. 8, 2 al.—**B.** Esp., of the Jewish feast of unleavened bread: dies festus azymorum, Vulg. Luc. 22, 1; dies azymorum, ib. Act. 12, 3; 20, 6; also absol.: Erat pascha et azyma (Gr. ἦν τὸ πάσχα καὶ τὰ ἄζυμα), ib. Marc. 14, 1.—**II.** Trop., unleavened, i. e. morally uncorrupted, pure: sicut estis azymi, Vulg. 1 Cor. 5, 7; in azymis sinceritatis, ib. ib. 5, 8.