



AN ELEMENTARY  
LATIN DICTIONARY

BY

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*BRIEF HELPS FOR LATIN READERS*

OXFORD  
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

## PREFACE.

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THIS is substantially an abridgment of my 'Latin Dictionary for Schools' (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1889). The vocabulary has been extended to include all words used by Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, and Tacitus (in his larger works), as well as those used by Terence, Caesar, Sallust, Cicero, Livy, Nepos, Vergil, Horace, Ovid, Juvenal, Phaedrus, and Curtius. On the other hand, space has been saved by the omission of all detailed references to books and passages, only the name of the writer being indicated as authority for each word or phrase; and by limiting the illustrative citations to those which are typical or peculiarly instructive. Proper names, too, have been excluded, except those which, because of peculiarities of form or of their derivations, require special explanation.

In all other respects, the plan of the 'School Dictionary,' as explained in the Preface to it, has been followed, as far as the smaller size of the present work permits. In a few instances, errors which have been detected in the larger book have been corrected in this; and in two or three words, vowels, which were there left unmarked, are now distinguished as long, on the strength of later researches.

I take pleasure in acknowledging the valuable aid rendered me, in the preparation of this abridgment, by J. W. Marshall, late Professor of the Latin Language and Literature in Dickinson College, by whom most of the illustrative phrases and passages cited have been selected.

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\* \* Brief Helps for Latin Readers have been prefixed, giving to the young student concise information upon the Roman Era, Calendar, Weights, Measures, and Money: the Dates and Works of Roman Authors, the Latin Alphabet, Italian Dialects with specimens of old Latin: the Roman Magistrates and Public Assemblies.

# LATIN AUTHORS CITED IN THIS DICTIONARY, WITH THE ABBREVIATIONS USED.

Caesar, C. Julius,	Cs.	Q. Curtius Rufus,	Cu.	P. Ovidius Naso,	O.
Cicero, M. Tullius,	C.	Q. Horatius Flaccus,	H.	C. Sallustius Crispus,	S.
But every citation not followed		D. Iunius Iuvenalis,	Iu.	C. Cornelius Tacitus,	Ta.
by a reference to another		T. Livius,	L.	P. Terentius Afer,	T.
writer is from Cicero.		Cornelius Nepos,	N.	P. Vergilius Maro,	V.

The abbreviation *ap.* (for *apud*) may be read *quoted by*. Thus, 'Enn. *ap.* C.' means that the passage cited is found in a quotation by Cicero from Ennius.

## OTHER ABBREVIATIONS.

<i>acc.</i> , accusative.	<i>freq.</i> , frequent, frequentative.	<i>opp.</i> , opposed to.
<i>act.</i> , active.	<i>ful.</i> , future.	<i>orig.</i> , originally.
<i>abl.</i> , ablative.	<i>gen.</i> , genitive.	<i>P.</i> or <i>part.</i> , participle.
<i>absol.</i> , absolute, i. e. without object.	<i>gen.</i> , general.	<i>pass.</i> , passive.
<i>adj.</i> , adjective.	<i>Germ.</i> , German.	<i>perf.</i> , perfect.
<i>adv.</i> , adverb.	<i>Gr.</i> , Greek.	<i>perh.</i> , perhaps.
Angl. Sax., Anglo-Saxon.	i. e., id est.	<i>plur.</i> , plural.
<i>cf.</i> , confer (compare).	<i>imper.</i> , imperative.	<i>pleonast.</i> , pleonastically.
<i>class.</i> , classical, i. e. in the best	<i>imperf.</i> , imperfect.	<i>poet.</i> , poetical, poetically.
prose.	<i>impers.</i> , impersonal.	<i>posit.</i> , positive.
<i>collat.</i> , collateral.	<i>inchoat.</i> , inchoative.	<i>praep.</i> , preposition.
<i>comp.</i> , comparative.	<i>indecl.</i> , indeclinable.	<i>praegn.</i> , pregnant, pregnantly.
<i>conj.</i> , conjunction.	<i>indef.</i> , indefinite.	<i>praes.</i> , present.
<i>dat.</i> , dative.	<i>ind.</i> or <i>indic.</i> , indicative.	<i>prob.</i> , probably.
<i>dem.</i> or <i>demonst.</i> , demonstrative.	<i>inf.</i> , infinitive.	<i>pron.</i> , pronoun.
<i>dep.</i> , deponent.	<i>intens.</i> , intensive.	<i>prop.</i> , in a proper or original sense.
<i>dim.</i> , diminutive.	<i>interrog.</i> , interrogatively.	<i>prov.</i> , proverb.
<i>dissyl.</i> , dissyllabic.	<i>intrans.</i> , intransitive.	<i>proverb.</i> , proverbially.
<i>dub.</i> , doubtful.	<i>Lat.</i> , Latin.	<i>rel.</i> , relative.
e. g., <i>exempli gratiâ</i> (for instance).	<i>late</i> , in writers after Livy.	<i>res p.</i> , res publica.
<i>ellipt.</i> , elliptically.	<i>lit.</i> , literally.	<i>subj.</i> , subjunctive.
Engl., English.	<i>m.</i> , masculine.	<i>subst.</i> , substantive.
<i>esp.</i> , especially.	<i>meton.</i> , by metonymy.	<i>sup.</i> , superlative.
<i>etc.</i> , et cetera.	<i>n.</i> or <i>neut.</i> , neuter.	<i>syn.</i> , synonym.
<i>f.</i> or <i>fem.</i> , feminine.	<i>neg.</i> , negatively.	<i>trisyl.</i> , trisyllable.
<i>fig.</i> , figuratively.	<i>nom.</i> , nominative.	<i>usu.</i> , usually.
<i>fin.</i> , at the end.	<i>num.</i> , numeral.	<i>v.</i> , vide.
Fr., French.	<i>obj.</i> , object.	<i>voc.</i> , vocative.
	<i>old</i> , in writers before Cicero.	

\* An asterisk before a word means that it is not found in use, but is assumed to account for some derived form.

[ ] Remarks in square brackets relate to etymology. Forms printed in capitals are references to the Table of Roots at the end of the volume.

= The sign of equality before a Greek word means that the preceding Latin word is borrowed from that form in Greek.

(...) A form in the vocabulary is enclosed in a parenthesis to show, if a substantive in the nominative case, that it is used only in other cases; if an adjective, that it is not used in the positive degree; if a verb, that it is not used in the present system. Forms of incorrect orthography, found in some school-books, are enclosed in parentheses, with reference to the correct form.

— A dash in place of the genitive of a substantive, or of one of the principal parts of a verb, indicates that this case or this system is not in classical use.

# BRIEF HELPS FOR LATIN READERS.

## 1. The Era.

DATES are generally given in Roman writers by the names of the consuls of the year, but if a date A. U. C. (*anno urbis conditae*) is given, we can translate it into a date of our own era by subtracting it from 754 to find our date B. C. or by subtracting 753 from it to find our date A. D.

Thus A. U. C. 710 is B. C. 44.

A. U. C. 762 is A. D. 9.

## 2. Calendar.

### THE YEAR.

According to Caesar's reformed Calendar, introduced B. C. 45, the year consisted of 365 $\frac{1}{4}$  days. To avoid fractions, in every four years three were considered to contain 365 days and the fourth (leap-year, *annus bissextilis*) 366, an arrangement which, with one slight modification, we still retain<sup>1</sup>.

### NAMES OF THE ROMAN MONTHS.

January	Ianuarius	31 days
February	Februarius	28 days (in leap-year 29)
March	Martius	31 days
April	Aprilis	30 "
May	Maius	31 "
June	Iunius	30 "
July	Quintilis <sup>2</sup>	31 "
August	Sextilis <sup>2</sup>	31 "
September	September	30 "
October	October	31 "
November	November	30 "
December	December	31 "

N.B. All the month-names are adjectives. When they are used as substantives *mensis* is understood.

The first day of the month was called *Kalendae*, the fifth *Nonae*, the thirteenth *Idus*.

But March, July, October, May

Make Nones the seventh, Ides the fifteenth day.

<sup>1</sup> The true length of the solar year falls short of 365 $\frac{1}{4}$  days by 11 min. 12 sec. Hence it is found necessary to omit three days in every four centuries.

<sup>2</sup> Quintilis was re-named *Iulius* in B. C. 44 in honour of Julius Caesar, and Sextilis re-named *Augustus* in B. C. 8, in honour of Augustus.

The Latin will be, for--

'On the 1st of January,'	<i>Kalendis Ianuariis</i>
'On the 5th of February,'	<i>Nonis Februariis</i>
'On the 13th of February,'	<i>Idibus Februariis</i>
'On the 7th of March,'	<i>Nonis Martiis</i>
'On the 15th of March,'	<i>Idibus Martiis</i>
'On the 5th of April,'	<i>Nonis Aprilibus</i>

and so on.

Other dates in the month are reckoned by the number of days before the Nones or Ides of the same month; or before the *Kalends* of the next month, the Romans including in their calculation both the day itself and the day from which they reckoned, except in the case of the actual day before the *Kalends*, Nones, &c.

Thus, 'on the 4th of November' was *Pridie Nonas Novembres*, 'on the 12th of November,' *Pridie Idus Novembres*; but 'on the 9th of November' was *ante diem quintum Idus Novembres* (A. D. V. Id. Nov.), 'on the 29th of November' *ante diem tertium Kalendas Decembres* (A. D. III. Kal. Dec.).

In February of leap-year, the 24th day (*ante diem sextum Kalendas Martias*), was counted twice, hence the name *bissextilis*.

### HOURS OF THE DAY.

The day began at Sunrise and ended at Sunset. It was divided into twelve hours, which must have varied in length from about 45 minutes at the winter solstice to about 75 minutes at the summer solstice.

Only at the equinoxes would the hours be of the length of 60 minutes.

### DIVISIONS OF THE NIGHT.

The night (from Sunset to Sunrise) was divided into four equal watches (*Vigiliae*) named *Prima*, *Secunda*, *Tertia*, and *Quarta*.

## 3. Weights and Measures.

Most of the Roman weights and measures were divided like the *as*, or pound weight.

The *as* was rather less than  $\frac{3}{4}$  (about .72) of an English pound avoirdupois. Hence the *uncia*,  $\frac{1}{12}$  *as* = nearly 1 oz. avoirdupois.

THE *AS* AND ITS DIVISIONS.

	<i>As.</i>	<i>Un- ciae.</i>		<i>As.</i>	<i>Un- ciae.</i>
<i>As</i> . . . . .	1	12	Quadrans . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$	3
Deunx . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	11	Sextans . . . .	$\frac{1}{6}$	2
Dextans . . . . .	$\frac{1}{3}$	10	Uncia . . . . .	$\frac{1}{12}$	1
Dodrans . . . . .	$\frac{1}{4}$	9			
Bes . . . . .	$\frac{1}{6}$	8	Sescuncia . . .	$\frac{1}{8}$	$1\frac{1}{2}$
Septunx . . . . .	$\frac{1}{7}$	7	Semuncia . . .	$\frac{1}{16}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
Semis . . . . .	$\frac{1}{2}$	6	Siciliens . . .	$\frac{1}{18}$	$\frac{1}{4}$
Quincunx . . . . .	$\frac{1}{5}$	5	Sextula . . . .	$\frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{3}$
Triens . . . . .	$\frac{1}{3}$	4	Scrupulum . . .	$\frac{1}{24}$	$\frac{1}{4}$

## LINEAR MEASURE.

Of this the *pes* (equal to .971 of an English foot) may be regarded as the unit.

1 *pes* = 4 *palmi* = 16 *digiti*.

This, however, was a technical division used by surveyors, &c.

More exactly the *pes* was divided into 12 *unciae* like the *as*.

MULTIPLES OF THE *PES*.

<i>Palmipes</i> = (1 ft. + 1 palm =)	$1\frac{1}{2}$ feet.
<i>Cubitus</i> =	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "
<i>Gradus</i> =	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
<i>Passus</i> = 2 <i>Gradus</i> =	5 "
<i>Pertica</i> =	10 "
<i>Actus</i> =	120 "

The *mille passus* (in plural *millia passuum*), being 1000 *passus*, = 5000 Roman feet = 4854 English feet or 1618 yards.

Roads were measured by miles. Sea distances by *stadia*. 8 *stadia* = *mille passus*.

## SQUARE MEASURE.

A square *pes* was called *pes quadratus* or *constratus*.

A square *pertica* (100 square *pedes*) was called *scrupulum*.

Two square *actus* made a *jugerum*.

Hence the *jugerum* contained 28,800 square *pedes*. It might be subdivided into the same fractions as the *as*, the *scrupulum* (100 square *pedes*) being obviously  $\frac{1}{288}$  of the *jugerum*.

1 *jugerum* = nearly  $2\frac{1}{2}$  English roods.

## MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

## Liquid Measure.

Used	1 <i>cyathus</i> ,	
also in	1 <i>acetabulum</i> = $1\frac{1}{2}$ <i>cyathi</i> ,	
Dry	1 <i>quartarius</i> = 3 "	
Measure.	1 <i>hemina</i> = 6 "	
	1 <i>sextarius</i> = 12 "	= nearly 1 pt.

Used only in Liquid Measure.  $\begin{cases} 1 \text{ congius} = 72 \text{ cyathi} = 6 \text{ sextarii.} \\ 1 \text{ urna} = 288 \text{ } = 24 \text{ } \\ 1 \text{ amphora or} \\ \text{quadrantal} = 576 \text{ } = 48 \text{ } \\ = \text{nearly 5 gals. 6 pts.} \end{cases}$

The *amphora* contained 1 cubic *pes* of liquid.

## Dry Measure.

In dry measure the *modius* (nearly 1 peck) contained 16 *sextarii* (192 *cyathi*). The *semodius* was half a *modius*.

The *sextarius* could be subdivided in the same way as the *as*, the *cyathus* being the *uncia*, i.e. twelfth part.

## 4. Money.

In the earliest times Roman money was not coined but consisted of ingots of bronze (*aes*) supposed to weigh a pound (*as libralis*). It was always weighed on delivery (hence *aes grave*).

The coined '*as*' contained 10 *unciae* not 12. Until B.C. 269 no metal but bronze was coined. In that year the Romans introduced silver coins, of which the chief were the *sestertius* =  $2\frac{1}{2}$  *asses*, and the *denarius* = 10 *asses* or 4 *sestertii*. But the bronze *as* was at the same time reduced to 4 ounces.

Hence the *sestertius* was equal to the old *as* of 10 ounces.

As the supply of silver increased more rapidly than that of bronze, the coined *as* was more and more reduced in weight until in A.C. 217 it was fixed at one ounce. At the same time the *sestertius* was made to be worth 4 *asses*, the *denarius* 16.

In B.C. 49 Caesar introduced a gold coin, the *aureus*, and after that time the *sestertius* was coined in brass.

	£	s.	d.
Aureus (gold) = 100 sesterces =	1	0	0
Denarius (silver) = 4 "	=	0	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sestertius (brass) =	=	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
As = $\frac{1}{4}$ sesterce =	=	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$

## THE CURRENCY AND SUMS OF MONEY.

In the last table the value of the *aureus* is slightly under-estimated as compared with our gold, and that of the *denarius* slightly over-estimated as compared with our silver. The proportion between the value of silver and gold was not the same at the end of the Roman Republic as it is to-day.

Nothing is here said as to the purchasing

power of money in ancient Rome, which is probably an insoluble question.

Sums of money were always computed in *sestertii*.

Taking the *aureus* as equal to £1, and consequently the *sesterce* as equal to £ $\frac{1}{100}$ , we get

*mille sestertii* (or *nummi*) = 1000 *sesterces* = £10.

*duo millia sestertium* = 2000 *sesterces* = £20.

*decies*<sup>1</sup> *sestertium* = 1,000,000 = £10,000.

*vicies sestertium* = 2,000,000 = £20,000.

*quingagies sestertium* = 5,000,000 = £50,000<sup>2</sup>.

The symbol for—

*decem sestertii* is HSX }  
*quingaginta sestertii* is HSL }  
*decem millia sestertium* is HSX̄ }  
*quingaginta millia sestertium* is HS̄L }  
*decies sestertium* is HS|X̄| }  
*quingagies sestertium* is HS|L| }

#### INTEREST.

Before Sulla (about 80 B.C.) the interest was described as a fraction of the principal per annum, the fractions of the *as* being employed as usual.

The usurer's year however was one of ten months. Hence to get the fraction per year of 12 months we must multiply by  $\frac{12}{10} = \frac{6}{5}$ . The reduction to a percentage will then be simple.

Thus *fenus unciarium* =  $\frac{1}{12}$  capital per year of 10 months, i.e. ( $\frac{1}{12} \times \frac{6}{5} =$ )  $\frac{1}{10}$  per year of 12 months = 10 per cent. Similarly, *fenus semunciarium* = 5 per cent.

*Fenus ex triente* =  $\frac{1}{3}$  capital per year of 10 months i.e. ( $\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{6}{5} =$ )  $\frac{2}{5}$  per year of 12 months = 40 per cent.

Or, given that *fenus unciarium* means 10 per cent.; the value of the other fractions is easily ascertained.

Thus: *fenus unciarium* = 10 per cent.

„ *ex sextante* = 20 „  
 „ *ex quadrante* = 30 „  
 „ *ex triente* = 40 „  
 „ *ex quincunce* = 50 „

and so on.

After Sulla legal interest was fixed at

<sup>1</sup> With the numeral adverbs followed by the genitive plural *sestertium* 'centena millia' is always understood.

<sup>2</sup> If on the other hand we calculate from the actual amount of silver contained in the *denarius* we get smaller results.

*centesima (pars)* per month, i.e. 12 per cent. per annum (*usuræ centesima*).

Lower interest was described as a fraction of the *centesima* per month, e.g. *usuræ trientes* = 4 per cent. per annum. When higher interest was charged (e.g. *binæ centesimæ*, 24 per cent.), as was often done, it was charged illegally.

#### 5. Dates and Works of Authors represented in the Dictionary.

(Authors are given in alphabetical order of the names by which they are best known in English.)

**Caesar.** Caius Iulius Caesar. Born B.C. 100; assassinated B.C. 44.

Extant works, Seven Books de Bello Gallico, and Three de Bello Civili.

**Catullus.** Quintus Valerius Catullus. Born about 85 B.C.

He wrote hexameter, elegiac, lyric, and iambic poems, of which almost all are extant, a few in a mutilated state.

**Cicero.** Marcus Tullius Cicero. Born B.C. 106; murdered by order of triumvirs A.C. 43.

His voluminous extant works comprise letters, philosophical treatises, forensic and political speeches, and some poems.

**Quintus Curtius.** Quintus Curtius Rufus wrote about A.D. 55.

We have (in an imperfect condition) his history of Alexander the Great.

**Horace.** Quintus Horatius Flaccus. Born B.C. 65; died B.C. 8.

His works (all extant) consist of Four Books of Odes (*Carmina*), One of Epodes, the *Carmen Seculare*, Two Books of Satires, Two of Epistles, and the *Epistola ad Pisones* or *De Arte Poetica Liber*. All the Satires and Epistles are in Hexameter verse.

**Juvenal.** Decimus Junius Juvenalis. Died about 125 A.D.

We have of this poet sixteen satires in Hexameter verse.

**Livy.** Titus Livius Patavinus. Born B.C. 59; died A.D. 17.

He wrote a history of Rome from the foundation of the city up to his own times in 142 books, of which only 35 are extant.

**Nepos.** Cornelius Nepos (praenomen unknown) wrote about B.C. 44.

He wrote 'vitae excellentium imperatorum.' What we now possess under that title is probably only an epitome of Nepos' work.

**Ovid.** Publius Ovidius Naso. Born B.C. 43; died A.D. 17.

The chief extant works of Ovid are the *Heroides*, the *Fasti*, the *Amores*, the *Ars Amandi*, the *Remedia Amoris*, the *Metamorphoses*, the *Tristia*, and the *Epistolae ex Ponto*. The *Metamorphoses* are in Hexameter verse, all the rest in Elegiac.

**Phaedrus.** Wrote (perh.) about 15 A.D. His works (extant) are five books of fables (after Aesop) in Iambic verse.

**Propertius.** Sextus Aurelius Propertius wrote about 30 B.C. His works are five books of 'Elegies,' all extant.

**Sallust.** Caius Sallustius Crispus. Born B.C. 86; died B.C. 35.

His extant works are his histories of the Catilinarian Conspiracy and of the Jugurthine War.

**Tacitus.** Caius Cornelius Tacitus. Born about 57 A.D.; died about 118 A.D.

His extant works are the 'Annals,' the 'Histories' (both now imperfect), the Germania, the life of Agricola, and the Dialogue 'de Oratoribus.'

**Terence.** Publius Terentius Afer. Born B.C. 195; died B.C. 159.

He wrote six comedies (all extant), which were translations or adaptations from Greek sources. Their names are *Andria*, *Eunuchus*, *Hauton Timorumenos*, *Phormio*, *Hecyra*, *Adelphoe*.

**Tibullus.** Albius Tibullus died B.C. 19. We have four books of Elegies attributed to him, but probably only the first two are genuine.

**Vergil.** Publius Vergilius Maro. Born B.C. 70; died B.C. 19.

His works (all extant) were Ten Eclogues or *Bucolics*, Four Books of *Georgics*, and The *Aeneid* (Twelve Books).

## 6. The Latin Alphabet

was derived from the Greek (Chalcidic) colony of Cumae in Italy.

This was as follows:—

A B C D E F I H Θ I K L M N O  
a β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ο  
π ρ ρ σ τ υ ξ φ χ

The Romans rejected Θ, ρ, υ as letters, retaining them however as numerical signs. Γ they altered to P. Z (I) soon dropped

out, as it was found to be unnecessary and its place was filled in B.C. 312 by a new letter G, now necessary because C had begun to represent a *k*-sound.

K was retained in a few words only (*Kalendae*, *Kaeso*).

In Cicero's time Z was reintroduced in the form more familiar to us, to represent the Greek Ζ. For a like reason Y was added to represent the Greek γ. These letters (and with a few exceptions the combinations TH, PH, CH) were used only in the transliteration of Greek words.

## 7. Pronunciation of Latin.

The following was approximately the pronunciation of Latin in the Augustan age.

### VOWELS.

a as a in father.

e as a in fate.

i as i in machine.

o as o in colt.

u as u in rude.

y was Greek υ, being equivalent to French

u or German ü.

A sound between u and i was heard in words where either u or i might be written, as *maxumus*, *maximus*.

A difference of quantity was strictly a difference of time only, and not one of value.

### DIPHTHONGS.

In these the value of both vowels was given, though with great rapidity.

### CONSONANTS.

The ordinary English pronunciation is substantially correct, except in the following particulars:—

C was always pronounced as our K or 'hard' C.

G was always pronounced as in 'got' or 'give.'

I consonant was like English Y consonant.

U consonant was like English W (though pronounced more lightly with a tendency to V).

X was always KS, never GS.

BS was more like PS.

R was always sounded and not mute as it so often is in English.

Final M and final S were sounded very slightly.

TH, PH, and CH were probably sounded as T, P, and K followed by H.

### LATIN ACCENT.

The Latin accent was a variation of



stress like ours, but at the same time a variation of pitch.

It falls on the antepenultimate, unless the penultimate is long, and then it falls upon the penultimate.

As far as the stress is concerned, the ordinary English pronunciation of Latin words is correct in the main, though exaggerated.

### 8. Dialects of Italy.

Latin was originally only one among many Italian dialects, some of which were but distantly related to it.

Of the two types of dialect that were most nearly akin to Latin a good deal is known. These were (1) the Umbrian, spoken by the peoples to the North of Latium (the Umbrians having at one time possessed Etruria), and (2) the Oscan, spoken by the peoples of Campania and the South. Volscian and Sabellian were probably varieties of Oscan. The nearest dialect to Latin seems to have been that of Falerii, an Umbrian town, situated in what was afterwards called Etruria.

The Umbrians and Oscans used the Etrurian Alphabet, which differed in many points from the Latin, the Falerian type differing less than any other.

The following short sentence is from a fragment of an Oscan law found near Bantia, and now in the Museum of Naples:—  
*Svae pis contrud exeic fefacust, ionc svae  
 Si quis contra hoc fecerit, eum si  
 pis herest meddis moltam, licitud.  
 quis volet magistratus multare, liceto.*

'If any one shall act contrary to this, if any magistrate shall wish to fine him, let it be lawful.'

The resemblance between the Oscan and the Latin<sup>1</sup> will be obvious.

As a special point of difference notice the infinitive 'multa-um.'

Notice also the 'p' where the Latin has 'qu.' Thus we have 'pam,' 'pon,' for 'quam,' 'quum.'

The final 'd' also appears in old Latin. 'Meddis' is well known in the Latin 'meddix tuticus' (the chief magistrate among the Campanians), i.e. 'magistratus publicus,' 'touto' meaning 'populus.'

The following specimen of Umbrian is

<sup>1</sup> The Latin translation is not found on the fragment, but is the result of the work of modern scholars.

from the Iguvian tablets discovered at the site of Iguvium in Umbria:—

*Este persklum aves anzeriates enetu  
 Ita oblationem avibus circumservatis inito,  
 pernaies pusnaies.  
 anticis posticis.*

'Thus enter upon the sacrifice, having observed the birds around, those in front and those behind.'

The resemblance to the Latin is not so conspicuous as in the case of the Oscan.

### 9. Specimens of Old Latin.

Elogium Scipionis<sup>1</sup> (he was consul  
 B.C. 298).

*L. Cornelio Cn. f. Scipio.*

*Cornelius Lucius Scipio Barbatus  
 Gnaivod patre prognatus, fortis vir sapiensque,  
 Quoius forma virtutei parisuma fuit,  
 Consul censor aedilis qui fuit apud vos,  
 Taurasia Cisauna Samnio cepit,  
 Subigit omne Loucanam opsidessque abducit.*

I. e.

*L. Cornelius Cneii filius Scipio.*

*Cornelius Lucius Scipio Barbatus Gnaeo  
 patre prognatus, fortis vir sapiensque,  
 cuius forma virtuti parissima fuit, consul  
 censor aedilis qui fuit apud vos; Taurasiam  
 Cisaunam Samnium<sup>2</sup> cepit, subigit omnem  
 Lucanam obsidesque abducit.*

FROM SENATUSCONSULTUM DE BACCHANALIBUS (B.C. 186).

*Sei quæ essent, qui arvorum ead fecissent, quam suprad scriptum est, eis rem capitalem faciendam censuere; atque uti hoc in tabulam ahenam incederetur, ita senatus aequum censuit.*

I. e.

*si qui essent, qui adversum-ea fecissent quam supra scriptum est, eis rem capitalem faciendam censuere; atque uti hoc in tabulam ahenam incederetur, ita senatus aequum censuit.*

*Adversum-ea . . . quam* is equivalent to *contra . . . quam*. For the form, cf. *postea . . . quam*.

<sup>1</sup> From a sarcophagus.

<sup>2</sup> Or Samnio, 'in Samnium.'

## 10. The Roman Magistrates.

### ORDINARY MAGISTRATES OF THE WHOLE POPULUS IN ORDER OF DIGNITY.

1. *Censor.* The censors were two in number, elected *about* every five years, but they held office for only eighteen months. Their chief duties were (i) to prepare the list of the Senate; (ii) to assess the property of the citizens, and draw up the list of tribes, classes, and centuries. They could degrade (*movere ordine*), disfranchise, or mark with their note (*nota*) of censure any citizen whom they judged to deserve such disgrace.

In the later Republic the censor was always chosen from those who had already filled the office of consul.

The censorship was instituted B.C. 443.

It was a curule<sup>1</sup> magistracy, but had no *imperium*. The censor had no lictors. The office was opened to plebeians in B.C. 351, and abolished under the Empire.

2. *Consul.* The consuls were two in number, elected annually, and had inherited from the kings that highest power which the Romans called *imperium*. It comprised three main functions, (i) to propose bills (*rogationes*) to the *populus*, (ii) to command in war, and (iii) to administer justice to the citizens.

The duty of a consul was to command the armies, summon and preside over the assemblies of the *populus*, whether for the purpose of legislation or for elections, convene and consult the Senate, and, if necessary, nominate a Dictator. The consuls before B.C. 153 began their office on the Ides of March, instead of on the 1st of January as was the custom from that year onwards.

The consulship was a curule magistracy. Each consul was attended by twelve lictors. The office was instituted on the expulsion of Tarquin B.C. 510, and the first consuls took office B.C. 509. It was opened to the plebeians by the Licinian laws in B.C. 367.

3. *Praetor.* In the next year the Praetorship was instituted to relieve the consul from his judicial duties. No plebeian praetor was elected until B.C. 337.

There was at first only one praetor, who presided over the administration of justice at Rome. In B.C. 241 a second was added to preside over actions between Roman

citizens and *peregrini*. He was called *Praetor Peregrinus*, and his colleague henceforth *Praetor Urbanus*.

After B.C. 227 two more praetors were added, to govern Sardinia and Sicily. During the Second Punic War a praetor was commonly given command of the fleet. As provincial governor the praetor discharged the military and executive as well as the judicial functions pertaining to his *imperium*. In B.C. 197 the number of praetors was increased to six. Sulla added two more. The number was raised by Julius Caesar to sixteen, and finally fixed by Augustus at twelve. The Praetors were elected annually. They were attended by two lictors each within the city, and by six outside the *pomoerium* or city boundary. The praetorship was a curule magistracy *cum imperio*.

4. *Curule Aedile.* Two patrician curule aediles were appointed, B.C. 366, to superintend the public games. After that year the curule aediles were elected from patricians and plebeians in alternate years until 91 B.C. when this rotation came to an end. In the last years of the Republic candidates from both orders were elected indiscriminately.

The duties of the aediles were to superintend the police of the city, to take care of the buildings, to provide against fires, to watch over the markets, and to distribute corn to the poor. The curule aediles managed the *Ludi Romani*, *Floralia*, and *Megalensia*. They were elected annually, and had no *imperium* and no lictors.

5. *Quaestor.* The quaestors were originally two in number, acting as secretaries to and nominated by the consuls. After B.C. 447 they were elected by the *comitia tributa*. In B.C. 421 the number was increased to four, and the office thrown open to plebeians. Two (*quaestores urbani*) stayed at Rome and had charge of the state treasury, two (*quaestores militares*) followed the generals and had charge of the military chests. In B.C. 267 four *quaestores classici* were added to enrol crews and manage the finances of Italy. After that as the number of provinces increased the number of quaestors was gradually augmented, and finally in B.C. 82 was fixed by Sulla at twenty.

From the time of Sulla onwards entrance on the quaestorship gave admittance to the Senate. The quaestorship was an annual

<sup>1</sup> *Curule* magistrates were those who sat on a *sellis curulis*. It was a chair inlaid with ivory.

office, not curule, and without *imperium*. The quaestors had no lictors.

### SPECIAL MAGISTRATE.

*Interrex*. When for some reason the year of office of the consuls expired without their successors having been elected, the patrician Senators nominated one of their number as *interrex*. His duty was to hold the comitia for the election of consuls; if he could not do this within five days, he had to nominate another *interrex* and resign, and so on.

The *interrex* was always a patrician. He was a curule magistrate with *imperium* and was probably attended by twelve lictors.

### EXTRAORDINARY MAGISTRATES.

*Dictator*. In times of special danger, in order to avoid the inconveniences of divided command, a dictator was appointed. He was not elected but nominated (on the advice of the Senate) by one of the consuls. He was a curule magistrate with supreme power. Before him all the ordinary magistrates of the *Populus* became powerless.

The Dictator was attended by twelve lictors. Sulla in his irregular dictatorship was attended by twenty-four.

The Dictator was bound to abdicate at the end of six months. The office was thrown open to the *Plebs* in 356 B.C.

*Magister Equitum*. With the Dictator, but more commonly by the Dictator, was nominated a Master of the Horse. He was subject to the Dictator, but to no one else. He was a curule magistrate with *imperium*, was attended by six lictors, and was in dignity slightly superior to a praetor. The office was thrown open to the *Plebs* in 368 B.C.

### PROMAGISTRATES

acted *pro magistratibus*, but always outside the *pomoerium*. Directly they crossed this their *imperium* vanished, unless they were allowed to retain it for a triumph.

The first promagistrate was Q. Publilius Philo, who, after serving as consul for his year B.C. 327, was retained in command of the army *pro consule*. (N. B. *pro consule* and *pro praetore* are much more correct than the words *pro consul*, *pro praetor*.)

### MAGISTRATES OF THE PLEBS.

*Tribune*. The *Tribuni plebis* or *plebei* were not magistrates in the ordinary

sense. They were originally protectors of the *Plebs*. The primary function of the tribunes was to give protection (*auxilium*) to any citizen oppressed by the action of the magistrates of the State, and to render this protection effective they were declared inviolable (*sacrosancti*). They were the officers of the exclusive Corporation of the *Plebs*, and had the power of convoking its assembly and proposing Bills to it just as the consuls did to the *Populus*. About the end of the 4th century B.C. they acquired the right of convening and consulting the Senate. Five (probably) were originally elected (B.C. 494); and in B.C. 457 the number was raised to ten. No patrician could be a tribune of the plebs.

The tribunes could stop all action of the Senate or magistrates by their right of veto (*intercessio*). Hence they had great power, which was used at first to gain equality of privileges for the plebeians. When this was won they commonly acted during the best times of the Roman Republic in subservience to the Senate. They were of course not curule magistrates, they had no *imperium* and no lictors.

*Plebeian Aedile*. The office was instituted in B.C. 494. The two plebeian aediles were originally the assistants of the Tribunes. Their duties in later times are not distinguishable from those of the curule aediles. They managed the *Ludi Plebei* and *Cereales*. They had no *imperium* and no lictors, but were *sacrosancti*.

## 11. Public Assemblies.

### THE COMITIA.

The Comitia were legal assemblies of the *Populus Romanus* for the purpose of voting. An informal assembly was called *contio*. The assembly of the *Plebs* is properly called not *comitia* but *concilium*.

There were three kinds of Comitia.

1. Comitia Curiata in which the people voted in *curiae*.
2. Comitia Centuriata in which the people voted in *centuriae*.
3. Comitia Tributa in which the people voted in *tribus*.

1. The *Comitia Curiata* was an assembly of the people, divided into thirty *curiae* or wards (a local division). Each *curia* had one vote. In historical times the main use

of such an assembly was to confer the imperium on newly elected magistrates by passing a *lex curiata*. Such a *lex* was also necessary to ratify the form of adoption known as *adrogatio*. The proceeding was a mere formality, and in process of time the *curiae* came to be represented by thirty lictors.

2. The *Comitia Centuriata* was originally an assembly of people in the classes and centuries (*nominal* hundreds) established by Servius Tullius. It was in its origin a military assembly, classed according to property as follows:—

Class.	Census (in <i>Asses</i> ).	Centuries.
1	100,000	{ Equites . . . . . 18 Pedites . . . . . 80
2	75,000	Pedites et Fabri . . . . . 22
3	50,000	Pedites . . . . . 20
4	25,000	Pedites et Cornicines . . . . . 22
5	11,000	Pedites . . . . . 30
6		Proletarii . . . . . 1
		Total centuries 193

The centuries in each class were divided into *Seniores* and *Iuniores*. It will be seen that the richest class had 98 votes out of 193: an absolute majority. Furthermore their centuries were no doubt small as compared with those of the lower classes, especially the *Proletarii*.

About B.C. 250 a change was made in the *Comitia Centuriata*, bringing the centuries into some relation to the tribes. The details are obscure, but it seems that there were five classes, of which the first consisted of seventy centuries, two (one of *seniores* and one of *iuniores*) from each of the thirty-five tribes. At the same time the right of voting first was taken away from the equites that had hitherto possessed it, and given to a century of the first class chosen by lot. This century was called the *centuria praerogativa*, and its vote was, in elections at any rate, commonly followed by the other centuries.

In spite of this change, the richer classes still had a preponderance.

3. The *Comitia Tributa* was an assembly of the whole *Populus Romanus* by Tribes. It was convoked by a consul or praetor, but otherwise it closely resembles the *Concilium Plebis Tributum*, with which it is often confused.

It had this advantage over the *comitia centuriata* that it could be held either

within or without the walls, whereas the other, being technically a military assembly, had to be held without the walls (usually in the Campus Martius). Accordingly it superseded the *comitia centuriata* for every purpose except the election of censors, consuls, and praetors, the declaration of aggressive war, or appeals from the capital sentence of a magistrate.

The mode of voting was the same as that in the *comitia centuriata*, with the exception that the people voted by tribes and not by centuries.

The *comitia tributa* generally met in the lower Forum.

### CONCILIA PLEBIS.

A *concilium plebis* might be either *curiatum* or *tributum*. After 472 B.C. we hear only of the latter. The *Plebs* assembled without the patricians and under the presidency of their own magistrates, the tribunes. In such a *concilium* the tribunes and plebeian aediles were elected, and it could pass *Plebiscita*, which (by the *Lex Hortensia* B.C. 287) were binding on the whole people.

### 12. Mode of Voting.

N.B. There was no provision for taking the sense of an actual majority of the *Populus* or *Plebs*. Each century or tribe had one vote only, and the question was determined by a majority of tribes or centuries, not of individuals, though the vote of a tribe or century was determined by a majority in that unit.

To take the *comitia centuriata* as an example, the mode of voting was as follows. The voting-place was divided into *saepia* (enclosures), one for each century. The citizens passed from these through a narrow passage (*pons*), and their votes were received by returning officers (*rogatores*).

In the *comitia tributa* or in the *concilium plebis tributum* the method of voting was, if we substitute 'tribe' for 'century,' precisely the same as in the *comitia centuriata*.

By the time of the Punic Wars the *comitia* and *concilia plebis* became almost powerless, except for the election of magistrates. They usually gave assent as a matter of course to the bills which magistrates proposed to them under the direction of the Senate.

[M. T. T.]

# ELEMENTARY LATIN DICTIONARY.

## A.

**1. A. a.** as an abbreviation, (1) for the praenomen Aulus. (2) for Absolvo, on the voting-tablet of a judge; hence C. calls A littera salutaris. (3) for Antiquo on a voting-tablet in the Comitia. (4) **a. d.** for ante diem. (5) **A. V. C.** or **a. u. c.** for anno urbis conditae, or ab urbe conditā. (6) in the Tusculan Disputations of Cicero probably for Auditor.

**2. ā** (before consonants), **ab** (before vowels, h, and some consonants, esp. *l, n, r, s*), **abs** (usu. only before *t* and *g*, esp. freq. before the pron. *te*), old **af**, *praep.* with *abl.*, denoting separation or departure (opp. *ad*).

**I. Lit.**, in space, *from, away from, out of*. **A.** With motion: **ab urbe proficisci**, Cs.: a supero mari Flaminia (est via), *leads*: Nunc quidem paululum, inquit, a sole, *a little out of the sun*: usque a mari supero Romam proficisci, *all the way from*; with names of cities and small islands, or with domo, *home* (for the simple *abl.*; of motion, away from, not out of, a place); hence, of raising a siege, of the march of soldiers, the setting out of a fleet, etc.: oppidum ab Aeneā fugiente a Troiā conditum: **ab Alesia**, Cs.: profectus ab Orico cum classe, Cs.; with names of persons or with pronouns: cum a vobis discessero: videat forte hic te a patre aliquis exiens, i. e. *from his house*, T.; (*praegn.*): a rege munera repudiare, *from, sent by*, N.—**B.** Without motion. **1.** Of separation or distance: abesse a domo paulisper maluit: tum Brutus ab Romā aberat, S.: hic locus aequo fere spatio ab castris Ariovisti et Caesaris aberat, Cs.: a foro longe abesse: procul a castris hostes in collibus constituerunt, Cs.: cum esset bellum tam prope a Siciliā; so with *numerals* to express distance: ex eo loco ab milibus passuum octo, *eight miles distant*, Cs.: ab milibus passuum minus duobus castra posuerunt, *less than two miles off*, Cs.; so rarely with substantives: quod tanta machinatio ab tanto spatio instrueretur, *so far away*, Cs.—**2.** To denote a side or direction, etc., *at, on, in*: ab sinistrā parte nudatis castris, *on the left*, Cs.: ab

eā parte, quā, etc., *on that side*, S.: Gallia Celtica attingit ab Sequanis flumen Rhenum, *on the side of the Sequani*, i. e. *their country*, Cs.: ab decumanā portā castra munita, *at the main entrance*, Cs.: crepuit hinc a Glycerio ostium, *of the house of G.*, T.: (cornua) ab labris argento circumcludunt, *on the edges*, Cs.; hence, a fronte, *in the van*; a latere, *on the flank*; a tergo, *in the rear, behind*; a dextro cornu, *on the right wing*; a medio spatio, *half way*.—**II.** Fig. **A.** Of time. **1.** Of a point of time, *after*: Caesar ab decimae legionis cohortatione ad dextrum cornu profectus, *immediately after*, Cs.: ab eo magistratu, *after this office*, S.: recens a vulnere Dido, *fresh from her wound*, V.: in Italiam perventum est quinto mense a Carthagine, i. e. *after leaving*, L.: ab his, i. e. *after these words, hereupon*, O.: ab simili clade domo profugus, i. e. *after and in consequence of*, L.—**2.** Of a period of time, *from, since, after*: ab hora tertiā bibebatur, *from the third hour*: ab Sullā et Pompeio consulibus, *since the consulship of*: ab incenso Capitolio illum esse vigesimum annum, *since*, S.: augures omnes usque ab Romulo, *since the time of*: iam inde ab infelici pugnā ceciderant animi, *from (and in consequence of)*, L.; hence, ab initio, a principio, a primo, *at, in, or from the beginning, at first*: ab integro, *anew, afresh*: ab . . . *ad, from (a time)* . . . *to*: cum ab horā septimā ad vesperum pugnatum sit, Cs.; with nouns or adjectives denoting a time of life: iam inde a pueritiā, T.: a pueritiā: a pueris: iam inde ab incunabulis, L.: a parvo, *from a little child, or childhood*, L.: ab parvulis, Cs.—**B.** In other relations. **1.** To denote separation, deterring, intermitting, distinction, difference, etc., *from*: quo discessum animi a corpore putent esse mortem: propius abesse ab ortu: alter ab illo, *next after him*, V.: Ajax, heros ab Achille secundus, *next in rank to*, H.: impotentia animi a temperantiā dissidens: alieno a te animo fuit, *estranged*; so with *adj.* denoting *free, strange, pure*, etc.: res familiaris casta a cruce civili: purum ab humano cultu solum, L.: (oppi-

dum) vacuum ab defensoribus, Cs.: alqm pudicum servare ab omni facto, etc., H.; with *subst.*: impunitas ab iudicio: ab armis quies dabatur, L.; or *verbs*: haec a custodiis loca vacabant, Cs.—**2.** To denote the agent, *by*: qui (Mars) saepe spoliante iam evertit et percudit ab abiecto, *by the agency of*: Laudari me abs te, a laudato viro: si quid ei a Caesaris gravibus accidisset, *at Caesar's hands*, Cs.: vetus umor ab igne percaluit solis, *under*, O.: a populo R. imperia perferre, Cs.: equo lassus ab indomito, H.: volgo occidebantur: per quos et a quibus? *by whose hands and upon whose orders?* factus ab arte decor, *artificial*, O.: destitutus ab spe, L.; (for the sake of the metre): correptus ab ignibus, O.; (poet. with *abl. of means or instr.*): intumuit venter ab undâ, O.—Ab with *abl. of agent* for the *dat.*, to avoid ambiguity, or for emphasis: quibus (civibus) est a vobis consulendum: te a me nostrae consuetudinis monendum esse puto.—**3.** To denote source, origin, extraction, *from, of*: Tur-nus ab Ariciâ, L.: si ego me a M. Tullio esse dicerem: oriundi ab Sabinis, L.: dulces a fontibus undae, V.—With verbs of expecting, fearing, hoping (cf. a parte), *from, on the part of*: a quo quidem genere, iudices, ego numquam timui: nec ab Romanis vobis ulla est spes, *you can expect nothing from the Romans*, L.; (ellipt.): haec a servorum bello pericula, *threatened by*: quem metus a praetore Romano stimulabat, *fear of what the praetor might do*, L.—With verbs of paying, etc., *solvere*, *persolvere*, *dare* (pecuniam) *ab aliquo*, to *pay through*, *by a draft on*, etc.: se praetor dedit, a quaestore numeravit, quaestor a mensâ publicâ, *by an order on the quaestor*: ei legat pecuniam a filio, *to be paid by his son*: scribe decem (milia) a Nerio, *pay by a draft on Neri*, H.; cognoscere ab aliquâ re, *to know or learn by means of something* (but *ab aliquo*, from some one): id se a Gallicis armis atque insignibus cognovisse, Cs.; in giving an etymology: id ab re . . . interregnum appellatum, L.—Rarely with verbs of beginning and repeating: coepere a fame mala, L.: a se suisque orsus, Ta.—**4.** With verbs of freeing from, defending, protecting, *from, against*: ut a proeliis quietem habuerant, L.: provincia a calamitate est defendenda: sustinere se a lapsu, L.—**5.** With verbs and adjectives, to define the respect in which, *in relation to, with regard to, in respect to, on the part of*: orba ab optimatibus contio: mons vastus ab naturâ et humano cultu, S.: ne ab re sint omissiores, *too neglectful of money or property*, T.: posse a facundiâ, *in the matter of eloquence*, T.; cf. with laborare, for the simple *abl.*, *in, for want of*: laborare ab re frumentariâ, Cs.—**6.** In stating a motive, *from, out of, on account of, in consequence of*: patres ab honore appellati, L.: inops tum urbs ab longinquâ obsidione, L.—**7.** Indicating a part of the whole, *of, out of*: scuto ab novissimis uni

militi detracto, Cs.: a quibus (captivis) ad Senatum missus (Regulus).—**8.** Marking that to which anything belongs: qui sunt ab eâ disciplinâ: nostri illi a Platone et Aristotele aiunt.—**9.** Of a side or party: vide ne hoc totum sit a me, *makes for my view*: vir ab innocentia clementissimus, *in favor of*.—**10.** In late prose, of an office: ab epistulis, *a secretary*, Ta.

*Note.* Ab is not repeated with a following *pron. interrog. or relat.*: Arsinœn, Stratum, Naupactum . . . fateris ab hostibus esse captas. Quibus autem hostibus? Nempe iis, quos, etc. It is often separated from the word which it governs: a nullius unquam me tempore aut commodo: a minus bono, S.: a satis miti principio, L.—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, V.: aque mero, O.—In composition, *ab-* stands before vowels, and *h, b, d, i* consonant, *i, n, r, s*; *abs-* before *c, q, t*; *b* is dropped, leaving *as-* before *p*; *a-* is found in *afûs*, *afore* (*inf. fut. of absum*); and *au-* in *aufêrô*, *aufugio*.

**abâctus** [*P. of abigo*], *driven away, driven off*: nox abacta, *driven back* (from the pole), i. e. *already turned towards dawn*, V.: abacta nullâ conscientia, *restrained by*, H.

**abacus**, *i, m.*, a table of precious material for the display of plate, C.; *lur*.

**abalienatiô**, *inis, f.* [abalieno], in law, a transfer of property, sale, cession, C.

**ab-aliênô**, *âvi, âtus, âre*, to convey away, make a formal transfer of, sell, alienate: agros vectigalis populi R.: pecus.—Fig., to separate, remove, abstract: ab sensu rerum animos, *abstracted their thoughts from*, L.: deminuti capite, *abalienati iure civium, deprived of*, L.—In partic., to alienate, estrange, make hostile, render disaffected: abalienati scelere istius a nobis reges, *from us, by his wickedness*: aratorum numerum abs te: periurio homines suis rebus, N.: totam Africam, *estrange*, N.

**Abantêus**, *adj.*, of Abas (king of Argos): Argi, O.

**Abantiadês**, *ae, m.*, a son or descendant of Abas (king of Argos), O.

**abavus**, *i, m.* [1 AV-], a grandfather's grandfather, C.; an ancestor (rare), C.

(abciđô), a false spelling for absceđô.

**Abdêra**, *ôrum, n.*, a town of Thrace, proverbial for narrow-minded people, C., L.

**abdicatiô**, *onis, f.* [1. abdico], a formal laying down, voluntary renunciation, abdication: dictaturae, L.

**1. ab-dicô**, *âvi, âtus, âre*, to disown, disavow, reject: ubi plus mali quam boni reperio, id totum

**abdicō** atque **ecicio**: **abdicari** Philippum patrem, C. — *With se and abl., to give up an office before the legal term expires, resign, abdicate* (cf. *depono*, to lay down an office at the expiration of the term): *dictaturā se abdicat*, Cs.: *se consulatu: respondit aedilitate se abdicaturum*, L. — *Once absol. (of consuls), to abdicate, resign*, C. — *With acc.: abdicato magistratu*, S.: *causa non abdicandae dictaturae*, L.

**2. ab-dīcō**, dīxi, —, ere, in augury, *to forbid by an unfavorable omen, reject* (opp. *addicō*), C.

**abditus**, *adj.* [P. of *abdo*], *hidden, concealed, secret*: *virgo, locked up*, H.: *sub terram: ne ea omnia . . . ita abdita latuisse videantur*, ut, etc., *hidden beyond discovery: copias abditas constituent, in ambush*, Cs.: *secreta Minervae, mysterious*, O.: *latet abditus agros, hidden in*, H.: (*sagitta*) *abditus intus Spiramēta animi ruperit, buried*, V. — *As subst. n., hidden places*, Ta.: *abditā rerum* (a Greek idiom for *abditae res*), *abstruse matters*, H.

**ab-dō**, idi, itus, ere [2. do], *to put away, remove, set aside*: *impedimenta in silvas*, Cs.: *often with se, to go away, betake oneself: se in contrariam partem terrarum: se in Menapios, to depart*, Cs.: *se domum*. — *Prægn., to hide, conceal, put out of sight, keep secret*: *amici tabellas: pugnare cupiebant, sed abdicanda cupiditas erat*, L.: *se in silvas*, Cs.: *se in tenebris: ferrum in armo*, O.: *alqm intra tegimenta*, Cs.: *abditō intra vestem ferro*, L.: *ferrum curvo tenuis hamo, up to the barb*, O.: *argentum Abditum terris*, H.: *caput casside, to cover with*, O.: *vultūs frondibus*, O.: *hunc (equum) abde domo, let him rest*, V.: *se litteris: lateri ensem, buried*, V.: *sensūs suos penitus*, Ta.

**abdomēn**, inis, n., *the belly, abdomen*: *abdomine tardus, unwieldy*, Iuv. — *Fig., gluttony, greed: insatrabile: abdominis voluptates*.

**ab-dūcō**, dūxi, ductus, ere (*imper.* sometimes *abducē*, T.), *to lead away, take away, carry off, remove, lead aside*: *filiam abduxit suam, has taken away (from her husband)*, T.: *cohortes secum*, Cs.: *aequalent abductis arva colonis, drafted (for the war)*, V.: *ipso in lautumias*, (poet.): *tollite me, Teucri, quascumque abducite terras* (i. e. in terras), V.: *pluteos ad alia opera, conduct*, Cs.: *capita retro ab ictu, draw back*, V. — *Esp., to take home (to dine): tum me convivam solum abducebat sibi*, T. — *To take (prisoner), arrest: hunc abduce, vinci*, T.: *e foro abduci, non perduci, arrested for debt, not enticed (by a love-adventure)*. — *To take apart, lead aside (for a private interview): Iugurtham in praetorium*, S. — *To carry away forcibly, ravish, rob*: *filia, vi abducta ab tibicine: soceros legere et gremiis abducere pactas, steal betrothed damsels from their bosoms*, V.; in *jurid. lang.*: *aufferre et abducere, to take and drive away (aufferre of inanimate things, abducere of living*

beings), C. — *Fig., to lead away, separate, distinguish*: *animum a corpore: divinationem a coniecturis*. — *To seduce, alienate*: *legiones a Bruto: equitatum a consule: servum ab avo*. — *From a study, pursuits, or duty, to withdraw, draw off, hinder*: *a quo studio abduci negotiis: To bring away a quaestu: ab isto officio incommodo*. — *To bring down, reduce, degrade*: *ad hanc hominum libidinem me*.

**Abella**, ae, f., *a town of Campania*, V.

**ab-eō**, ii, itūrus, ire (abin' for *abisne*, T.), *to go from, go away, go off, go forth, go, depart*: *ab urbe: ex eorum agris: ex conspectu, out of sight*, Cs.: *mater abit templo*, O.: *abire fuga, to flee*, V.: in *angulum aliquo*, T.: *unde abii*, V.: *exsulatum Tusculum abii*, L.: *si periturus abis, to your death*, V.: *sublimis abii, ascended*, L.: *telo extracto praeceps in volnus abii, collapsed*, L.: *quo tantum mihi dexter abis? whether so far to the right?* V.: *nemo non donatus abibit, without a gift*, V.: *abeas parvis aequus alumnus, show yourself favorable as you go*, H.: *quae dederat abeuntibus*, V.: *sub iugum abire*, L.: *abi, nuntia Romanis, etc.*, L.; *of things: cornus sub altum pectus abis, penetrates deeply*, V.: *sol . . . abeunte curru, as his chariot departs*, H. — *In partic., to pass away, disappear, vanish, cease, die*: *a vitā: illuc quo priores abierunt*, Ph.; *of time, to pass away, elapse, expire: abii illud tempus: tota abit hora*, H.; *of other things: abeunt pallorque situsque, pass away*, O.: *inopia praeceps abierat*, S.: *in aera sucus corporis*, O. — *Of change, to pass over, be transferred: abeunt illic omnia, unde orta sunt, return*: *in avi mores atque instituta, i. e. restore*, L.; *hence, to be changed, be transformed, be metamorphosed* (poet.): *in villos abeunt vestes, in crura lacerti*, O.: *comae in silvas abeunt*, O. — *Fig., to depart from, leave off, turn aside*: *ut ab iure non abeat: ne longius abeam, wander from the point: ad istas ineptias, have recourse to: illuc, unde abii, redeo, set out*, H. — *To retire from an office: cum magistratu abisset: abiens magistratu*, L. — *Of a consequence or result, to turn out, come off (of persons): ab iudicio turpissime victus: neutra acies laeta ex eo certamine abii*, L.: *impune*, Ph.: *ne in ora hominum pro ludibrio abiret, i. e. lest he should be made ridiculous*, L.: *ne inrito incepto abiretur*, L. — *To turn out, end, terminate (of things): mirabar hoc si sic abiret*, T. — *To get off, escape: quem ad modum illic abieris, vel potius paene non abieris, scimus, how you came off thence, or rather came near not getting off*. — *In auctions, not to be knocked down (to one): ne res abiret ab Apronio, i. e. that he may purchase*. — *To be postponed*: *in diem*, T. — *The imper. abi is often a simple exclamation or address, friendly or reproachful: abi, virum te iudico, go to, I pronounce you a man*, T.: *Non es avarus: abi; quid, etc., well*, H.: *abi, nescis ine-*

scare homines, *begone*, T.; in imprecations: abin hinc in malam rem? (i. e. abisne?), *will you go and be hanged?* T.: in malam pestem.

**ab-equitō**, āvi, —, āre, *to ride away* (once): Syracusas, L.

**aberam, abesse**, see absum.

**aberrātiō**, ōnis, f. [aberro], *a relief, diversion* (rare): a dolore, a molestiis.

**ab-errō**, āvi, —, āre, *to wander out of the way, lose the way, go astray*: taurus, qui pecore aberrasset, L.—Fig., in word or deed, *to go astray, wander*: sed tamen aberro, *find diversion*; usu. with *ab*, *to miss*: a proposito: num aberret a coniecturā opinio, *varies from a reasonable guess*.—*To wander in thought, turn away*: animus aberrat a sententiā suspensus curis maioribus: a miseriā.

**abfore, abforem**, see absum.

**ab-hinc**, adv. of time, *ago, since, before now*, usu. with acc. of duration: abhinc mensis decem fere, T., C., H.; very rarely with *abl.*: comitiis iam abhinc diebus triginta factis, i. e. *before that time*: quo tempore? abhinc annis quattuor.

**abhorrens**, ntis, adj. [P. of abhorreo], *incongruous, inappropriate*: vestrae istae lacrimae, L.: oratio.

**ab-horreō**, ui, —, ēre, *to shrink back from, have an aversion for, shudder at, abhor*: omnes aspernabuntur, omnes abhorrebant, *shrank* (from him).—In weakened sense, *to be averse, be disinclined to, not to wish*: a nuptiis, T.: a caede: a quo mea longissime ratio voluntasque abhorrebat.—In gen., *to be remote from, vary from, differ from, be inconsistent, be out of harmony with, not to agree with*: temeritas tanta, ut non procul abhorreat ab insaniā, *differs little from*: abhorrens ab nominum pronuntiatione os, *incapable of pronouncing*, L.: consilium quod a tuo scelere abhorreat, *is not connected with*: ut hoc ab eo facinus non abhorrere videatur, *to be unlike him*: quorum mores a suis non abhorrerent, *were not uncongenial*, N.: orationes abhorrent inter se, *are contradictory*, L.: nec ab ipsā causā Sesti abhorrebit oratio mea, *will not be unfavorable to*: tam pacatae perfectioni abhorrens mos, *not accordant with*, L.: abhorrens peregrinis auribus carmen, *strange*, Cu.—*To be fere from*: Caelius longe ab istā suspicione abhorre debet.

**abiciō** (a usu. long by position) or **abiciō**, iēcī, iectus, ere [ab+iacio], *to throw from one, cast away, throw away, throw down*: abiecit hastas, *has given up the fight*: in proelio . . . scutum: arma, Cs.: se ad pedes: ego me plurimis pro te supplicem abieci, *to many in your behalf*: vastificam belum, *dash to the earth*: se abiecit exanimatus, *he threw himself down as if lifeless*: si te uret sarcina, abicito, *throw it away*, H.; of weapons, to

*discharge, cast, throw, fling*: priusquam telum abici possit (al. adici), Cs.: tragulam intra munitionem, Cs.—Fig., *to cast off, throw away, give up*: (psalteria) aliquo abiciendast, *must be got rid of*, T.: salutem pro aliquo.—In part., *to throw off, cast aside, give up, abandon*: consilium belli faciendi: petitionem, *to resign one's candidacy*: abicio legem, *I reject the technical defence*: abiectis nugis, *nonsense apart*, H.—*To cast down, degrade, humble, lower*: suas cogitationes in rem tam humilem: hic annus senatus auctoritatem abiecit.—With *se*, *to give up in despair*: abiciunt se atque ita adfecti et exanimati iacent.—*To throw away, sell for a trifle, sell cheap*: agros abiecit moecha, ut ornatum paret, Ph.

**abiectē**, adv. with comp. [abiectus], *dispiritedly, abjectly*: casum et dolorem ferre; lowly, meanly: quo abiectius nati sunt, etc., Ta.

**abiectiō**, ōnis, f. [abicio], *a casting down*; only fig.: debilitatio atque abiectioni animi.

**abiectus**, adj. with comp. [P. of abicio], *low, crouching*: in herbis olor, i. e. *dying*, O.—Fig., of speech, *low, common, without elevation*: verba.—Of rank or station, *low, common, mean*: familia abiecta atque obscura.—*Cast down, dispirited, despondent*: apparitor: abiecto Bruto (pecuniam) muneri misit, *as a gift to Brutus in his distress*, N.: animus abiection: abiectiones animi.—*Contemptible, vile, low*: abiectiones homines ac perditii.

**abiēgnus**, adj. [abies + GEN.], of fir-wood, deal: trabes, Her.: equus, i. e. *the wooden horse before Troy*, Pr.: hostile, L.

**abiēs**, etis, f. (poet. *abl.* abiete, *trisyl.*, *abl.* abietibus, *quadrisyl.*), *the fir-tree, silver-fir*: nigra, V.: enodis, O.: patriae, V.—E s p., *the wood of the fir-tree, fir, deal*: sectā, V.—Met on., *something made of fir, a ship*: uncta, V.; a lance: longā, V.

**abigō**, ēgi, āctus, ere [ab+ago], *to drive away, drive off*: alqm rus, T.: mercatorem, H.: muscas.—E s p. of cattle, etc., *to drive away* (as plunder), carry off: pecus: partum sibi medicamentis, *to force a birth*.—Fig., *to drive away, repel, expel*: Pauperiem epulis regum, H.: curas, H.

**abiciō**, see abicio. **abin'**, see abeo.

**abitiō**, ōnis, f. [abeo], *a departure, T.*

**abitus**, ūs, m. [abeo], *a departure, removal*: post abitum huius pestis: exercitarius eius abitu, T.—*An outlet, way of exit, passage out*: abitum custode coronant, V.: vehicula sepebant abitūs, Ta.

**ab-iūdiō**, āvi, ātus, āre, of a judge or tribunal, *to give judgment against, deprive by a judicial decision, adjudge away*: ob iniuriam agri abiudicati, i. e. *taking away their land by an unjust decision*, L.: res ab aliquo.—Hence, *formally to deny*: rationem veritatis ab hoc ordine: libertatem sibi.



**ab-iungō**, iūnxī, iūctus, ere, to *unyoke, loose from harness*: iuvenum, V. — Fig., to *remove, part*: abuncto Labieno vehementer timebat, *was apprehensive for Labienus, cut off from him*, Cs.

**ab-iūrō**, āvi, ātus, āre, to *deny on oath, abjure*: creditum, S.: abiuratae rapinae, V.

**ablātus**, P. of aufero.

**ablēgatiō**, ōnis, f. [ablēgo], a *sending away, sending off* (rare): iuventutis ad bellum, L.

**ab-lēgō**, āvi, ātus, āre, to *send off, send out of the way, banish, send into exile*: aliquo mihi hinc ablegandum, T.: ab urbe, L.: a fratris adventu me ablegat, i. e. *prevents me from being present*: magna pars ablegati, *were got rid of*, L.: (with sup. acc.): pueros venatum, L. — Esp., to *dismiss* (from office or employment): honestos homines: consilium.

**ab-liguriō** (-ūriō), ivi, —, ire, to *consume in dainty living, waste in feasting* (rare): patria bona, T.

**ab-lūdō**, —, ere, to *play out of tune*. — Fig. (once): haec a te non multum abludit imago, *is not very unlike your case*, H.

**ab-luō**, lui, lūtus, ere, to *wash away, remove by washing*: Aeneae quaecumque obnoxia morti, *all that is mortal*, O.: abluta caede, blood, V. — Fig.: perturbatio animi placatione abluitur, *removed by propitiation*: periuria, O. — To *wash, cleanse by washing*: pedes alicuius: manus unda, O.: me flumine vivo, V.

**ab-negō**, āvi, ātus, āre, to *refuse, deny* (poet.): tibi coniugium, V.: nec comitem abnegat (sc. se), H.: nummos, *deny receipt of*, Iu.: medicas adhibere manus ad volnera, V.: Abnegat inceptoque haeret, *refuses and abides by his purpose*, V.

**ab-normis**, e, adj. [ab + norma], *deviating from rule, irregular* (once): abnormis sapiens crassa: quae Minervā, i. e. *of no school*, H.

**ab-nuō**, nui, nūtutus, ere, to *refuse by a sign, deny, refuse, reject, decline*: plebs abnuvit dilectum, L.: regi pacem, S.: nihil studio meo: imperium, *refuse obedience to*, L.: omen, *not to accept*, V.: linguam Romanam, *disdain*, Ta.: abnuant melioribus parere, L.: abnuvit Ampycides, *denied* (the story), O.: non recuso, non abnuo. — Praegn., to *refuse a request*: hence, to *forbid*: bello Italianum concurrere Teucris, V.: illi de ullo negotio, *to deny him anything*, S. — Fig., *not to admit of, to be unfavorable to*: quod spes abnuvit, Tb.: quando impetūs et subita belli locus abnueret, Ta.

**ab-nūtō**, —, —, āre, *intens.* [abnuo], to *forbid with emphasis* (old): quid te adiri abnutas, i. e. *forbid approach to thee*, Enn. ap. C.

**aboleō**, olēvi, olitus, ēre [2 OL-], to *destroy, abolish, efface, put out of the way, annihilate*: magistratum alicui, L.: nefandi viri monumenta, V.:

dedecus armis, V.; of animals dead of the plague: viscera undis, *to destroy the (diseased) flesh*, V.

**abolēscō**, olēvi, —, ere, *incept.* [aboleo], to *decay gradually, vanish, disappear, die out*: nomen vetustate, L.: tanti gratia facti, V.

**abolitiō**, ōnis, f. [aboleo], an *abolition*: tributum, Ta. — An *annulling*: sententiae, Ta.

**abolla**, ae, f., a *mantle, cloak*, Iu.: (prov.): facinus maioris abollae, *of higher grade*, Iu.

**ab-ōminor**, ātus, āri, dep., orig. of bad omens, to *deprecate, wish to nullify*: quod abominor, *which may God avert!* O.: bene facitis, quod abominamini, *you do well to deprecate it*, L. — Meton., to *abhor, detest, execrate*: aliquid, L.: parentibus abominatus Hannibal, H.: clade abominandum curiam facit, *causes to be dreaded as of bad omen*, L.

**Aboriginēs**, um, m. [ab + origo], the *first ancestors of the Romans*, L., S.

**abortiō**, ōnis, f., the *procuring of an untimely birth, abortion*: merces abortionis.

**abortivus**, adj., *prematurely born*: Sisyphus, H. — Neutr. plur. as subst., *premature births*, Iu. — Meton., *that which causes abortion*: abortivum, Iu.

**abortus**, ūs, m., an *untimely birth*, T., C.

**ab-rādō**, rāsī, rāsus, ere, to *scrape away, shave off*: supercilii penitus. — Fig., to *take away by force, extort, snatch*: alii unde aliquid abradi potest, *who can be robbed of anything*, T.: nihil a Caecina litum terrore.

**abreptus**, P. of abripio.

**abripiō**, ripui, reptus, ere [ab + rapio], to *take forcibly away, snatch away, tear from, force off*: puella ex Atticā hinc abrepta, *stolen*, T.: filios e complexu parentum: alqm de convivio in vincla atque in tenebras: (militēs) vi fluminis abrepti, Cs.: aliquem ad questionem: iam intro abripiere, *shall be dragged*, T.: sublatis signis se, *to run away*, L. — Of property, to *dissipate, squander*: quod ille compersit miser, id illa univorsum abripiet, *will snatch away in a lump*, T. — Fig., to *carry off, remove, detach*: tempestate abreptus: (filium) si natura a parentis similitudine abriperet, i. e. *made unlike him*.

**abrogatiō**, ōnis, f. [abrogo], *repeal* (once), C.

**ab-rogō**, āvi, ātus, āre, of a law, to *repeal, annul, abrogate*: plebiscitum, L.: leges censere abrogandas: alicui magistratum, *to depose from*: imperium regi, L.: de abrogando Q. Fabi imperio, L.: quibus abroges fidem iuris iurandi responde, *refuse credence on oath*: minium scriptis meis, *to detract from*, O.

**abrotonum** (habr-), ī, n., = ἀβρότονον, an *aromatic plant, southern-wood* (a medicine), H.

**ab-rumpō**, rūpi, ruptus, ere, to *break off, break*