

CHAMBERS
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latin-english

DICTIONARY

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LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

A

A, a, indecl. f. (sc. littera), oftener *n.* **I.** The primitive Indo-European *ā* is in Latin, as in Greek, represented by *ā, ē, or ō* (*ā, ē, o*), and *ā* by *ā, ē, or ō* (*ā, ē, u*). *a* has often been retained in Latin where *e* has been substituted in Greek: thus *mag-nus* corresponds to *μᾶγ-ας*, *maneo* to *μῆνω*. So also *a* appears in Latin in some cases where *o* is found in Greek, as in *lavo* beside *λῶω* (= *λοῦω*), *da-re* beside *δᾶ-δω-ναι*. Sometimes, however, we have *e* or *o* in Latin for original *a*, where the latter is retained in Greek; cf. *mol-lis* with *μαλ-ακός*, *levis* (= *levis*) with *ελα-γίς*. **II.** In Latin compounds a long by nature generally remains unchanged, as in *de-labor*, *e-mano*, a short by nature, followed by a labial or *l*, is sometimes changed to *u*, as in *occupo* (*capio*), *insulto* (*salto*); sometimes to *i*, as in *prohibeo* (*habeo*), *disilio* (*salio*). Before other consonants it generally becomes *i*, as in *reticeo* (*taceo*), *profiteor* (*fateor*). If it is followed by two consonants, as well as preceded by one, it regularly becomes *e*, as in *condemno* (*damno*), *perfectus* (*factus*). **III.** Latin *a*, whether long or short by nature, is, for the most part, represented in French, in an accented syllable, either by *e*, *capus* (*chef*), *mārc* (*mer*), *pāter* (*père*), *nōsus* (*nez*), *amārus* (*amer*), *amāre* (*aimer*), *amīdus* (*aimé*), *morīalis* (*mortel*), or by *ai*—and this chiefly, though not exclusively, before *m*, *n* or a guttural, *fāmes* (*faim*), *mānus* (*main*), *ednus* (*eain*), *mācer* (*maigre*), *decr* (*aigre*), *dla* (*aile*), *clārus* (*clair*). Sometimes it is not changed, as *quāre* (*car*), *avārus* (*avar*). *a* in position mostly remains unchanged, as *arbor* (*arbre*), *carrus* (*char*), *carmen* (*charme*); before *ct* it regularly becomes *ai*, as *factus* (*fait*), *tractus* (*trait*). Unaccented *a* is sometimes unchanged, as *salutem* (*salut*), *parare* (*parer*), *saponem* (*savon*); it commonly becomes *e*, as *caballus* (*cheval*). **IV.** As an abbreviation *A = Aulus*; on voting tablets *A* (i.e. *Antiquo*) denoted the rejection of a proposed law; in judicial trials *A = Absolvo*, therefore called by Cicero *lit̄ tera salutaris*. In dates *A.D. = ante diem*; *A.U.C. = anno urbis conditae*.

ā, ab, abs (*aps*, Pl.), (cf. Gk. ἀπό), Adv. and Prep. **I.** Adverb. Only when compounded with verbs, nouns and adjectives, exc. perh. in phrases like: a milibus passuum quindecim, fifteen miles away. *ā* is found before *m* and *v*, e.g. ἀμύω, ἀνέτο; *ab* before vowels and *d, g, l, n, r, s*, e.g. *abdo*, *abluo*, etc.; *abs* before *c* and *t*, e.g. *abscondo*, *abstineo*; as before *p*, e.g. *asporto*; *au* before *f* in *aufereo* and *aufugio*. **N.B.** the meaning away or off prominent in verbs, etc., thus compounded, viz. **1.** away from a place or connexion: *abducere*, *abripere*, *abiciere*, *aufugere*. **2.** away from one's person: *amittere*, *aspellere*, *abruere*,

abiurare. **3.** away, of source: *aboriri*. **4.** away, of things running away: *affluere*, *abundare*. **5.** away from proper or natural direction: *abjungere*, *abimilis*, *absolutus*. **6.** away, of destruction or consumption: *absorbere*, *absumere*, *abuti*. **II.** Preposition. (*ā* before consonants: *ab* before vowels and *h*, and before some consonants, esp. *s*; *abs* almost only in the phrase *abs te*.) Always followed by an Abl. of Separation, away from, off, starting from, beginning from. **A.** Of Space. **1.** With verbs of motion, rest (esp. distance): *ab urbe discedere*, *a castris abesse*. **2.** Of the starting-point of thought, the view-point from which: *a tergo*, in the rear; *ab oriente*, on the east; *ab decumana portā*, at the main gate. **B.** Of Time. **1.** starting from, reckoning from, since, after: *ab sole orto*, *ab urbe condita*, *ab hora tertia*, *a puero* (from childhood). **2.** from the age of (with card. num.): *tirones ab sedecim annis milites scribebat*, Liv. **3.** straight from, immediately after: *recessu a vulnere*, Verg.; *recessu ab incendio*, Liv. **C.** Transf. **1.** Denoting separation, removal, starting from, ceasing from: *a supplicio* *two* *as* *continuit* *populus*, Cic.; *a defensione desistit*, Caes.; *quartus ab Arcesila*, Cic.; *quantum mutatus ab illo* *Hectore*, Verg.; *initium capit ab aliquā re*, Caes. **2.** Denoting source, origin: *a parentage*: *ortus a Germania*, Caes.; *principum a Corā atque Pometiā*, Liv. **b.** agency, authorship: *translate by*, though the real meaning is from; the action of the verb originates in or springs from the person in the Abl. This usage is restricted to persons and animals, exc. for occasional personifications of things: *ab Gallia sollicitarentur*, Caes.; *ab elephantis obtriti*, Liv.; *ab iniquitate locorum oppugnabantur* *Poeni*, Liv. **3.** Denoting cause, motive; out of, from, in respect of, from a certain quarter: *ab singulari amore scribo*, Balb. sp. Cic. Ep.; *linguam ab inrius exserens*, Liv.; *laborare a re frumentaria*, Caes.; *aliquid ab liberalitate allicuius expectare*, Caes.; *doleo ab oculis*, *ab animo*, Pl.; *timere, meture ab aliquo*, Ter. **4.** Denoting point of view: *from the point of view of*, *on the side of*. Hence of proximity: *ut nemo a senatu et a bonorum causā steterit*, *took the side of the senate*, etc., Cic.; *securior ab Samnitibus agere*, Liv. Hence the phrases designating an office or professional post (mostly post-Aug.): *servus* (or *libertus*) *ab epistulis*, *a rationibus*, *private secretary*, *accountant*, etc. Also *a manu*, *a balneo*, *ab actis*, etc. **absctus**, *a, um*, Part. abigō. **abacus**, *i, m*, [ābāf], a tablet or board. **I.** for display of cups, vases, etc., Cic., Liv. **II.** for games, Suet. **III.** for counting, Pers. **IV.** in archit. flat square stone on the top of a column, Vitruv.

abalienatio, ōnis, *f.* a legal transfer of property Cic.

ab-aliō, āre, 1. Lit. (legal) to convey, transfer the ownership of: agros, Cic. 2. Transf. *a.* to separate, deprive: abalienati iure civium, Liv. *b.* to estrange: Campanos abalienavit, Liv.; animum a se, Liv.

Abanteus, a, um, belonging to Abas.

Abantiades, ae, m. a male descendant of Abas: esp. Acrisius (q.v.).

Abas, antis, m. the twelfth king of Argos, s. of Lynceus and Hypermetra.

ab-avus, i, m. (avi avus), great-great-grandfather, Cic. (Verg. has quartus pater).

abdicatio, ōnis, *f.* [abdicō]. I. Legal, disowning, disinheriting: Quint. II. Polit. resignation: dictaturae, Liv.

ab-dicō, āre, to disown, reject. Legal: to disown, disinherit: patrem, Curt.; filium, Quint. Polit. to resign (with simple Acc. or reflex. se and Abl.): consulatum, Liv.; se magistratu, Cic. Also absol.: (consules) abdicaverunt, Cic.

ab-dicō, dicere, dixi, dictum. An augural word (opp. addicō): of an unfavourable omen, to declare against (with Acc.): Cic.

abditus, a, um. I. Part. abdō. II. Adj. put away, hidden, secret: res occultae et abditae, Cic. Poet.: terrae abditae (i.e. secrets), Lucr.

ab-dō, dere, didi, ditum. 1. Lit. *a.* to put away, remove (with idea of concealment): copias ab eo loco abditas, Caes.; se in Monapios, Caes. *b.* to conceal, hide: in suis tectis, Liv. With Abl. of place: speluncis abdidit, Verg. With Iner. Abl.: vultus frondibus, Ov. 2. Transf. *a.* to plunge, bury: litteris (Abl.) or in litteris se abdere, Cic.; lateri abdidit enssem, Verg. *b.* to keep out of sight: abdenda erat cupiditas, Liv.

abdomen, inis, n. [perh. fr. adipomen, adeps], abdomen, paunch, belly: Pl.; Juv. Transf.: natus abdomini, Ter.: Cic.

ab-dūcō, dūcere, dixi, ductum (Imp. abdūc; also abdūce in Pl. and Ter.; Perf. sync. abdūxī, Pl.), to lead away, take away with one. 1. Lit. *a.* Us. with preps. and Abl. or Acc.: e foro, Cic.; ex Hispania, Liv.; ad cenam, to invite, Cic. *b.* Often by force: armenta, Ov. 2. Transf. *a.* to reduce from allegiance: legiones a Bruto, Cic. *b.* to divert: homines ab institutis, cogitationem ab consuetudine, Cic.

Abella, ae, *f.* a town in Campania, abounding in nuts, now Avella: **Abellinī**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants: **Abellana** nux, the filbert.

ab-bō, ire, ii, itum (abin', i.e. ablans, Pl.; Ter.), to go away, depart. 1. Lit. *a.* With Abl., with or without ab, ex, de, etc.: ex uribus, Cic. *b.* With in and Acc., or with Supine: in Volcos exulatum, Liv. 2. Transf. *a.* to retire: magistratu, Cic. Liv. *b.* to pass away: e vitā, Cic.; Ter.; vanus terror, Liv. *c.* to deviate, digress (cf. aberrare): ab iure, Cic. *d.* to pass away into, change into: in mores avi, Liv.; Ov. *e.* to turn out, result: sic abire, Cic.; victor, Verg. Colloq. Imper. abi, off with you: and occ. abin' (for abiane). 2nd Sing.

Pres. Indic.: are you going? beyond: in malam pestem, Cic.

ab-equitō, āre, to ride away: Liv.

aberratio, ōnis, *f.* [aberrō], a relief or diversion (from): a dolore, Cic.

ab-errō, āre, to wander away. 1. Lit. patre, Pl. 2. Transf. *a.* to digress, deviate from: a regulā naturae, Cic. Without ab: coniecturā, Cic. Ep. *b.* to divert oneself: scribendo aberro, Cic. Ep.

abfere, **abferam**, **abfui**, **abfuturus**. Less correct forms for **afere**, etc., v. **absum**.

ab-hinc, adv. [prep. pleonasm. cf. exhinc, deinde], from this time backwards into the past, ago: with Acc. or Abl. and card. num.: abhinc annos quattuordecim, Cic.; abhinc annis quindecim, Cic.

ab-horreo, ēre, to shrink back. 1. Lit. Absol., or with ab and Abl., or occ. with Acc.: abhorret ab hac, Lucr.; distortos abhorrebat, Suet. 2. Transf. *a.* to be averse: a scribendo abhorret, Cic. Ep.; Liv. *b.* to be remote, apart (prep. and Abl.). *i.* to differ, be inconsistent: ab opinione tua, Cic. *ii.* to disagree with (with Dat.): tam pacatae protectioni abhorrens mos, Liv.; *iii.* to be free from: ab suspicionē, Cic.; *iv.* to be unfit, incapable (absol.): sin plane abhorrebit, Cic.

abiciō, icere, icēi, ictum [iacio]. I. to throw away, cast off or down. 1. Lit.: scutum, Cic. se ad pedes alicuius, prostrate oneself before, Cic. 2. Transf.: vitam, Cic.; verum, pronounce carelessly, Cic. Of price: aedes, sold too cheaply, Pl. II. to throw aside, give up, abandon: ista, Cic.: abiectis nugis, nonsense apart, Hor. III. to let down, humble, degrade: sonatus auctoritatem, Cic.; se, Cic.

abiectē, adv. 1. despondingly, Cic. 2. Comp.: meanly, abjectly, Tac.

abiectio, ōnis, *f.* [abiciō], 1. a throwing away or rejecting, Quint. 2. dejection, despondency, animi, Cic.

abiectus, a, um. I. Part. abicio. II. Adj. *a.* downcast, disheartened, desponding, animo abiecto, Cic. *b.* low, mean, abject, Cic. Comp.: Cic., Liv.; Sup.: Quint.

abiēgnus, a, um [abiēs], made of fir-wood: equus, Prop.; haatile, Liv.

abies, ietis, *f.* silver-fr. 1. Lit.: Verg. 2. Transf. *a.* a ship: Verg. *b.* a spear-shaft: Verg. *c.* a tablet or letter: Pl. (In verse, the i in abiete, etc., has consonantal value.)

ab-igō, igere, ēgi, āctum [agō], to drive away. 1. Lit. to drive off. (steal): pecus, Liv. 2. Transf. *a.* to dispel: curis, Hor. *b.* to keep off: to a cibo, Pl.

abitiō, ōnis, *f.* [abeciō], a going away. **Abitiō**, class, for abitus, q.v.

ā-bitō, ere [bitō], to go away: Pl.

abitus, ūs, m. [abeciō], a going away, departure. 1. Lit.: Cic. 2. Transf.: outlet: abitum custode coronant, Verg. In pl.: Tac.

ab-iudicō, āre, to take away by judicial sentence (opp. adiudicō): Acc. of thing, and ab aliquo or alicui. 1. Lit. Alexandream a populo R. abiudicabit, Cic.; Pl. 2. Transf.: sibi libertatem, Cic.

ab-iungō, iungere, iūnxī, iūctum, to unyoke. 1. Lit.: iuvencum, Verg. 2. Transf.: se ab huc discedi genere, Cic. Ep.; **Dis.**

ab-iūrō, āre, to deny on oath : creditum, Sall. ; Pl. Pass. : abiuratae rapinae, Verg.
abj-, v. abi.
ab-laqueo, ūro [laqueo], to loosen the earth round a tree : Cato.
ablātivus, i, m. ac, casus [auferō], the ablative case, Quint.
ablātus, a, um, Part. auferō.
ablēgatiō, ōnis, f. [ablēgō], a sending away : iuventutis ad bellum, Liv.
ab-lēgō, āre, to send away : aliquem foras, Pl. ; pueros venatum ablegavit, Liv.
ab-liguriō (or -**liguriō**), ire, to lick away, waste : patria bona, Ter.
ab-locō, āre, to let out on hire or on lease : domum, Suet.
ab-lūdō, lūdere, lūsi, lūsum, to be out of tune with. Transf. : to be unlike : haec a te non multum abludit, Hor.
ab-luō, uere, ui, ūtum. **1.** to wash away : **1.** Lit. : abluendo erui (balneae petit), Tac. **2.** Transf. : atim, Luer. ; peruria, Ov. **II.** to cleanse : pedes, Cic.
ab-negō, āre. **I.** (poet.) to refuse : Verg., Hor. **II.** (post-Aug.) to deny : depositum, Plin. Ep.
ab-nepōs, ōnis, m. and **ab-neptis**, is, f. the son and daughter of a great-grandchild : Suet.
ab-noctō, āre [nox], to stay out all night : Sen.
ab-nōrmis, e, adj. [ab, nōrma], deviating from a rule : sapiens, a philosopher of no distinct school, Hor.
ab-nuō, nuere, nui, nuatum, or nūtum, to refuse by a nod. **1.** Lit. : non abnuo, non recuso, Cic. **2.** Transf. **a.** to refuse, decline. With Acc. : imperium, pacem, Liv. With de (rare) : de ullo negotio, Sall. With Inf. : Liv. Of things personified as subjects : spes, Tib. ; Tac. **b.** to deny (with Acc. and Inf.) : Liv. Imper. Pass. : nec abnuquit ita fuisse, Liv.
ab-nūtō, āre [freq. abnuō], to deny (by a nod) often : refuse : Pl., Enn.
ab-oleō, ēre, ēvi, itum [from the root ol, to rise, grow, cf. indulēs], to destroy the growth, let decay, efface. **1.** Lit. : monumenta, Verg. **2.** Transf. **a.** dedecus, Verg. ; habem, Tac. **b.** to abolish : disciplinam, Liv. With DAT. of person, to deprive of : alicui magistratum, Liv.
ab-olēscō, olēscere, olēvi [aboleō], to decay, wither : memoria aboleverat, Liv.
abolitiō, ōnis, f. [aboleō], **I.** an abolishing : tributorum, Tac. ; leg., Suet. **II.** an amnesty : Quint., Suet.
abolla, ae, f. [ἀβolla], a coarse woollen cloak worn by a. soldiers : Suet. **b.** philosophers : Juv.
ab-ōminor, ōri, to deprecate as an ill omen. **1.** Lit. : Ov., Liv. With Inf. : Sen. **2.** Transf. : to detest, loathe : Liv. In Pass. sense (tr. Act. abomināre in Pl.), abominatus, Liv., Hor. ; abominandus, Liv.
aboriginēs, um, m. pl. original inhabitants (esp. of Italy) : Cic.
ab-orior, oriri, ortus. **1.** Lit. : of heavenly bodies : to set : Vetr. **2.** Transf. : to fail : vox, Luer.
ab-oriscor, sei [aborior], to perish : Luer.
abortiō, ōnis, f. miscarriage : Cic.

abortivus, a, um [aborior], born prematurely : Sisyphus, Hor. ; ovum, Mart. Neut. Noun.
abortivum, i, a means of procuring abortion : Juv.
abortus, ūs, m. [aborior], miscarriage : Ter., Cic. Ep.
ab-rādō, rādere, rāsi, rāsium, to scrape off, shave off. **1.** Lit. : supercilia, Cic. **2.** Transf. : to extort : Ter., Cic.
abreptus, a, um, Part. abripio.
ab-ripio, ripere, ripui, reptum [rapiō], to tear away, carry away. **1.** Lit. : milites vi fluminis abrepti, Caes. ; de convivio in vinela, Cic. ; Pl. ; Verg. **2.** Transf. : to aestus ingeni tui, Cic.
abrogatiō, ōnis, f. the repeal of a law : Cic. Ep.
ab-rogō, āre, to repeal wholly (vid. derogō, obrogō). **1.** Lit. : legem, Cic. ; plebiscitum, Liv. **2.** Transf. **a.** to annul, invalidate, cancel : tibi magistratum, Cic. **b.** to take away from, deprive of : alicui fidem, Pl., Cic.
abrototum, i, n. and **abrototus**, i, m. southernwood : Hor.
ab-rumpō, rumpere, rūpi, ruptum, to burst off, rend, break, sever. **1.** Lit. : vincula, Hor. ; abruptis nubibus, Verg. **2.** Transf. : vitam, fas, medium sermonem, Verg. ; se latrocinio, Cic. ; ordine, venas, Tac.
abruptiō, ōnis, f. [abruptō], a bursting off. **1.** Lit. : corrigiae, Cic. **2.** Transf. : of divorce : Att. ap. Cic. Ep.
abruptus, a, um. **I.** Part. abruptum. **II.** Adj. broken away, precipitous. **1.** Lit. : locus, Liv. ; Tac. Neut. Noun. **abruptum**, i, an abyss, Verg. **2.** Transf. broken, rough, harsh, abrupti : contumacia, Tac. Neut. pl. as Noun : per abrupta, Tac.
abs, prep. v. ab.
abs-cēdō, cēdere, cēsi, cēsum, to go away, withdraw. **1.** Lit. : e foro, Liv. **2.** Transf. **a.** (with Abl. Sep.) to leave off : incepto, Liv. **b.** Of places, to recede, retire : quantum mare abscedebat, Liv. **c.** Of things : somnus, Ov. ; ira, Tac.
abscessus, ūs, m. a going away, withdrawal : solis, Cic. ; continuus, Tac.
abs-cidō (aps-, Pl.). cidere, cidi, cisum [caedō], to cut off. **1.** Lit. : caput, Cic., Liv., Verg. ; Pl. Of diverting a stream : Liv. **2.** Transf. : apem, Liv. ; praesidia, Tac.
ab-scindō, scindere, scidi, scissum, to tear off or away. **1.** Lit. : tunicae a pectore, Cic. With simple Abl. : umeris vestem, Verg. With de : Verg. **2.** Transf. : to divide, sever : exercitum, Caes. ; terras, Hor. ; Ov. ; venas, Tac.
abscurus, a, um. **I.** Part. abscondō. **II.** Adj. **a.** cut away, precipitous : saxum, Liv. **b.** abrupt, concise : Quint.
absconditē, adv. **I.** obscurely : Cic. **II.** profoundly : Cic.
absconditus, a, um. **I.** Part. abscondō. **II.** Adj. secret ; insidiae, Cic.
abs-condō, dēre, di (didī, Pl.), ditum. **1.** Lit. : to bury away, conceal : cadavera foveis, Verg. ; hominem in armentario, Curt. **2.** Transf. : to put out of sight : Phaeacum arces, bury in the distance, Verg. ; sidera, Verg. ; fugam furto, Verg.

absēns (aps-, Pl.), entis. **I. Part.** absūm, being absent, in absence: de abeante iudicare, Cic.; Hor.; consul creari absens, Liv. **II. Adj.** absent: conloquio amicorum absentium, Cic.; Pl., etc.

absentia, ae, f. [absēns], absence: Cic.

ab-siliō, ire, il or ui [saliō], to leap away: Lucr. With Acc.: Stat.

ab-similis, e, adj. unlike: non absimili formā muralium falciū, Caes.

absinthium (aps-, Pl.), i, n. wormwood. **1. Lit.:** Pl., Lucr. **2. Transf.:** Quint.

absis, or **apsis**, or **hapsis**, idis, f. [āpsis]. **I. arch.** vault: Plin. Ep. **II. orbit** of a star: Plin.

ab-sistō (apsistō, Pl.), sistere, stitī, to stand away, withdraw. **1. Lit.:** Pl., Tac. With **ab** or **ABL.** alone: ab signis, Caes.; Inuo, Verg. **2. Transf.:** to leave off: ob-sidione, Liv. With **ABL.** Gerund: sequendo, Liv. With **Inf.:** moveri, Verg.

absolutus, adv. [absolutus], unrestrictedly, completely: vivere, Cic.

absolutio, ōnis, f. [absolvō]. **I. Judic.:** acquittal: Cic. **II. Philos. and Rhet.:** perfection, completeness: Cic.

absolutorius, a, um [absolvō], of acquittal: tabella, Suet.

absolutus, a, um. **I. Part.** absolvo. **II. Adj.** a, complete, finished: Cic. Comp.: Quint. Sup.: Tac. b. unconditional: officium, Cic.

ab-solvō (apsolvō, Pl.),olvere, solvi, solūtum, to loosen from, set free, detach. Transf. a, to free from: iudicio, Cic.; Tac. b, to pay off, Pl., Ter. c, Judic. to acquit. With **de**, simple **ABL.**, or **GEN.:** de praevicatione, Cic. Ep.; suspicione, Liv.; improbitatis, Cic. d, to complete, finish off, crown: rem dissolutam, Cic.; beneficium, Liv. With **de:** de coniuratione, Sall.

ab-sonus, a, um, out of tune, discordant, harsh. **1. Lit.:** vox, Cic. **2. Transf.:** not in harmony with: Cic. With **ABL.**, **DAT.**, or **absol.:** ahseni a voce motus, Liv.; fortunis absona dicta, Hor.

ab-sorbeō (apsorbeō, Pl.), bēre, bui (psī, Lucr.), ptum, to swallow, gulp down. **1. Lit.:** placentas, Hor. **2. Transf.:** oceanus tot res, Cic.; Pl.; orationem, Cic.; hunc aestus gloriae, Cic.

absor-, v. aspir.

abs-que (apsque, Pl.), prep. [abs] with **ABL.:** without. In Pl. and Ter. mostly in conditional clauses containing impersonal *cuius* or *foret*, and with a *Pron. me, te, etc.:* apque eo casset, if it had not been for him. Ter.; absque argumento, Cic.

abs-tēmius, a, um [abs and root of tēmētum, tēmulentus], sober, temperate. **1. Lit.:** Ov. **2. Transf.:** abstinent: abstemius herbis vivis, Hor.

abstentus, a, um, Part. abstineō.

abs-tergeō (aps-, Pl.), tergere, tērsi, tērsurum, to wipe off, wipe dry. **1. Lit.:** labellum, Pl.; fuliginem, Cic.; sctum, Cic. **2. Transf.:** molestias, Cic.; Pl.; dolorem, Cic. Ep.

abs-terreō (aps-, Pl.), ēre, to scare away. **1. Lit.:** e turribus hostis, Liv.; de instrumento auerere, Pl. **2. Transf. a, to deter:** e pecuniis, capiendis, Cic.; Hor.; Liv. b, to ban, withdraw: auctum, Lucr.

absterans, a, um, Part. abstergeō.

abstinēns, entis. **I. Part.** abstineō. **II. Adj.** abstinent, temperate: sociis abstinentes eram, forbearing to, Cic. With **GEN.:** pecuniae, Hor. Sup.: Plin. Ep.

abstinenter, adv. incorruptibly: Cic.

abstinentia, ae, f. [abstinēns], abstinence, self-restraint. a, In gen.: Cic.; Sall. b, From food: vitam abstinentiā finit, Tac.; Sen. Ep.

abs-tineō (aps-, Pl.), tinēre, tinui, tentum [teneō], to hold or keep away from. A. Trans. and with **ABL.** Sep. or **ab.:** se cibo, Hirt.; Pl.; se dedecore, Cic.; ab aede ignem, Liv.; Cic.; aliquos ab legatis violandis, Liv. B. Intrans. to abstain, hold aloof from: Pl., Verg. With **ABL.:** proelio, Caes.; Pl.; Cic., etc. With **ab.:** Caes. With **GEN.:** irarum, Hor. With **Inf.:** Pl.; Suet. With **quin.:** aegre abstinent quin castra oppugnent, Liv.

ab-stō, ēre, to stand aloof: Hor.

abstractus, a, um, Part. abstrahō.

abs-trahō, trahere, traxi, tractum (abstrāxe for abstrāxisse, Lucr.), to drag or pull away. **1. Lit.:** me a Glycerio, Ter.; aliquem a conspectu omnium in altum, Cic.; aliquem ex oculis hominum, Liv.; navis e portu, Liv.; liberos in servitutem, Caes. **2. Transf.:** copias a Lepido, Cic. Ep.; e sinu patriae, Cic.; a sollicitudine, Cic.; a rebus gerendis, Cic.

abs-trūdō (aps-, Pl.), trūdere, trūsi, trūsum, to thrust away. **1. Lit.:** aurum, Pl.; me in silvam, Cic. Ep.; Tac. **2. Transf.:** in profundo veritatem, Cic.; tristitiam, Tac.

abstrusus, a, um. **I. Part.** abstrūdō. **II. Adj.** hidden, abstruse, reserved: insidiae, Cic.; disputatio paulo abstrusior, Cic.; terra, Ov.; homo, Tac.

ab-sum (apsūm, Pl.), abesse, āfui, āfuturus (Fut. Inf. āfore; Imp. Subj. āforem or abessem). **I. to be away, absent.** **1. Lit.:** domini ubi apsunt, Pl. With **ab** or **ex:** ex urbe, a foro, Cic., etc. **2. Transf. a, to be wanting** (cf. desum): Pl.; Ter. With **DAT.:** abest historia litteris nostris, Cic.; Hor.; Ov. b, to be of no assistance to (opp. adeum). With **DAT.** or **ABL.** or **ab:** longo iis nomen populi Romani afuturum, Caes.; eo plus aberas a me, Cic. **II. to be separated, distant.** **1. Lit.:** non longe a finibus, Caes. With **Acc.** of extent: magnus spatium, Caes. With **ABL.** of amount of distance (rare): aequo fere spatio, Caes. **2. Transf. a, haud permultum a me aberit infortunium.** Ter. b, to be free from: a culpa, Cic. c, to be disinterested to: toto bello, Caes.; ab istis studiis, Cic. d, to be different from: a naturā forarum, Cic. e, to be unsuitable for: ab forensi contentione, Cic. f, Special phrases. i, tantum abest ut . . . ut . . . so far from . . . that . . . Cic. ii, paulum, haud (or non) multum, haud procul abest quin . . . (always impers.): legatos nostros haud procul afuit quin violarent, Liv.

ab-sūmō (apsūmō, Pl.), sūmere, sūmpsi, sūmptum, to reduce by taking away, consume, use up. **1. Lit.:** virtus in Temperem, Verg.; absumptis frugum alimentis, Liv.; Verg.;

Pl. 2. Transf. *a.* to squander, waste : rea paternas, Hor.; dicendo tempus, Liv.; Cic.; Ov. *b.* to destroy, ruin : aliquem ferro, fame, Liv.; leto, Verg.; Ter.

ab-surdē (apsurdē, Pl.), adv. 1. Lit.: out of tune : Cic. 2. Transf.: absurdly : Pl., Cic.

ab-surdus (apsurdus, Ter.), *a*, um [ab and root of susurrus], out of tune. 1. Lit. (rare): vox, Cic. 2. Transf.: irrational, senseless, absurd (of persons and things): Ter., Cic., etc. Comp.: Cic. Sup.: Cic. Ep.

Abeyrtus, *i*, m. a son of Aetes, king of Colchis, killed by his sister Medea.

abundāns, antis. I. Part. abundō. II. Adj. overflowing. 1. Lit.: Sup.: amnis, Cic. 2. Transf.: abounding, rich, affluent : oratio, Cic.; cena, Suet. With ABL.: ingenio, Cic. With GEN.: lactis, Verg.; rerum, Nep. Comp.: Quint. Sup.: Suet.

abundanter, adv. copiously, Cic.

abundantia, *ae*, f. [abundāns], abundance. *a.* Us. with GEN.: Cic. *b.* affluence : Cic., Tac.

abundē, adv. in abundance, amply. *a.* mala abunde omnia erant, Sall.; satis facere quacationi, Cic.; cavere, Ov.; satis, Hor. *b.* As Neut. Noun with GEN.: terrorum et fraudis abunde est, Verg.; Suet.

ab-undō, *āre* [unda], to overflow. 1. Lit.: Tiberis, aqua Albana, Liv.; Verg. 2. Transf. *a.* Absol.: to abound, be rich, grow abundantly : egentes abundant, Cic.; de terris abundant herbarum genera, Lucr. *b.* With ABL.: to abound in : equitatu, Caes.; ornamentis, Cic.; Ter.

abūsiō, *ōnis*, f. [abūtor]. Rhet. *a* misuse (of tropes), Cic. (cf. κατὰ φησιν).

ab-ūsq̄ue, prep. [ūsq̄ue ab], all the way from : with ABL.: Pachyno, Verg.

ab-ūtor, *ūti*, *ūsus*, to use up, consume entirely. 1. Lit. With ACC.: aurum, Pl.; vim, Lucr. With ABL.: otio, Cic. 2. In bad sense : to misuse, abuse. With ACC.: sapientiam, Pl. With ABL.: patientiā, Cic.; verbis, Cic. Perf. Part. abusa used Passively in Pl.

ac, conj., v. atque.

Acadēmia, *ae*, f. [ἀκαδημία]. 1. Lit.: Academy, a gymnasium near Athens, where Plato taught : Cic. 2. Transf. *a.* Platonic philosophy : Cic. *b.* Cicero's villa near Puteoli. *c.* Part of Cicero's Tusculan estate : Cic.

Acadēmicus, *a*, um, relating to the Academy. As Masc. Noun : a Platonic philosopher : Cic. Neut. pl.: one of Cicero's works, the *Academicæ*.

Acadēmus, *i*, a Greek hero, who gives his name to the Academy.

Acalanthis, *idis*, f. [ἀκαλανθίς], the thistle-finch, Verg.

Acamās, *antis*, *m*, a son of Theseus and Phaedra.

acanthus, *i*, *m*. I. the plant brank-ursine, bear's-breech. Archit. Corinthian capitals bear representations of this plant. II. a thorny Egyptian evergreen : Verg.

Acarnānia, *ae*, f. a district in W. Greece. Hence, **Acarnān**, *ānis*, *m*. and **Acarnān-ius**, *a*, um, Acarnanian.

Acastus, *i*, *m*. son of Pelias.

ac-cēdō, cedere, cessi, cēssum (Perf. sync. accessis, Verg.), to go or to come to or near.

I. Lit. *a.* With ACC.: fontis, Lucr.; scopulos, Verg. With ad or in and ACC.: ad oppidum, Caes.; in Macedoniam, Cic. With DAT. (rare): delubris, Ov.; muris, Liv. Absol., or with *Adē*: accedo, hictor, Liv.; propius, Cic. *b.* *a.* to approach in hostility, attack : ad castra, Caes. *b.* to go to an auction : ad illud scelus auctionis, Cic. 2. Transf. *a.* fama ad nos, Liv. *b.* to enter upon, undertake : ad amicitiam Caesaris, Caes.; ad pericula, ad rem publicam, Cic. *c.* to come over to, assent to : ad sententiam, Cic.; Ciceroni, Quint. *d.* to come near to, resemble : ad Deos, Cic.; Antonio, Cic. *e.* to be added. With DAT., or ad : Remis studium oppugnandi accessit, Caes.; ad virtutis summam, Cic. With huc, eo, etc.: huc octodecim naves, Cic. Absol.: nisi litterarum lumen accederet, Cic. With noun clause as subj. *i.* with quod : accedit quod patrem amo, Cic. *ii.* with ut : ad App. Claudii senectutem accedebat ut cecus esset, Cic.

ac-celerō, *āre*, to hasten, accelerate. 1. Lit.: gradum, Liv.; iter, Caes. 2. Transf.: mortem, Lucr. Also *Intrans.*: Cic.; Verg.; Liv. *Pass. Impers.*: quantum accelerari posset, Liv.

ac-cendō, cendere, cendi, cēssum [candō, implied in incendio, etc.], to light up, set on fire, heat. 1. Lit.: lumina, Lucr.; luna radiis solis accensa, Cic.; faces, Cic.; calor oram, Curt. 2. Transf. *a.* to fire, inflame : accensus amore, Liv.; virtutem, Verg. With ad or in and ACC., pro and ABL., or DAT. (of the purpose aimed at) : in rabiem, Liv.; pro honore, Sall.; bello, Verg. With contra or in and ACC. (of the person against whom) : contra Marium, Sall. *b.* to heighten (cf. incendio): discordiam, Liv.

ac-cūsō, cēnsēro, cēnsui, cēssum, to reckon among, assign to : his cornices, Liv.; accenscor illi, Ov.

accēssus, *a*, um. I. Part. accendō. II. Part. accēssō.

accēssus, *i*, *m*. [accēssō]. I. an attendant, orderly (attending highest state officials): Cic., Liv. With DAT. or GEN.: accenscor Neroni fuit, Cic.; accenscor Gabini, Suet. II. **accensī**, *ōrum*, *m*. pl. *a.* a class of supernumerary soldiers : Liv. *b.* perh. the name of the 5th class of the Servian arrangement.

ac-centus, *ūs*, *m*. [cantus], the accentuation of a word : Graeci προσῳδίας vocant, Quint.

accēpiō, *ōnis*, f. [accipio], a taking or accepting : Cic.; frumenti, Sall.

accēpiō, *āre* [freq. accipio] to accept often : argentum, Pl.; Quint.

acceptor, *ōris*, *m*. [accipio], one who approves a thing : Pl. Fem. **acceptrix**, *icis*, *shs* who receives : Pl.

acceptus, *a*, um. I. Part. accipio. II. Adj. *a.* welcome, acceptable : plebi acceptus, Caes.; rem acceptam, Cic. *b.* indebted (in spec. phrases) : mihi vitam suam referret acceptam, lit. put his life down to my account, Cic.; omnia mala accepta

referemus Antonio, Cic. **III.** *Neut.* as Noun. **acceptum**, *i* (cf. **II.** *b.*), the receipt, credit-side (of ledgers), opp. **expensum** : in **acceptum** referre alicui, to place to someone's credit : Cic.

accessō, *ere, e. accessō.*

accessiō, *onis, f. [accessiō].* **I.** a going or coming to, an approach : in concilio **accessio**. **Pl.** : suis **accessionibus**, by personal applications, Cic. : ut magnas acc. fecerit, hostile attacks, Hirt. **II.** increasing, addition. **a.** pecuniae, Nep. : fortunae, Cic. **b.** Commere : decumae, Cic. : tritici modium et **accessionem**, Cic. **c.** Hence an appendage : **Scaurus** **accessionem** adiunxit aedibus, Cic. : **Punici belli**, Liv. **d.** Rhet. : an addition that makes a definition complete : Cic.

accessus, *us, m. [accessiō].* a going or coming to, an approach. **1.** Lit. : nocturnus ad urbem, Cic. : (aestuum) acc. et recessus, flow and ebb of tide, Cic. **2.** Transf. **a.** ad causam facti, Cic. Ep. **b.** access : negare accessum, Ov. **c.** a passage, entrance : navibus petere, Liv. : accessum iustrare, Verg.

ac-cidō, *cidere, cidi, cisum [caedō], to cut at or into, to cut partly.* **1.** Lit. : arbores, Caes. : Verg. : **2.** Transf. : to weaken, impair : res Vestinorum, Liv.

ac-cidō, *cidere, cidi [cadō], to fall at or near, to reach by falling.* **1.** Lit. : with ad or in and Acc., with Dat., or Acc. (poet.), or Absol. : ad pedes, Cic. : in mensas, Ov. : genibus praetoris, Liv. : ut missa tela gravius acciderent, Caes. **2.** Transf. **a.** nihil tam populare ad populi Romani auris accidisse, Cic. : auribus, Liv. : auris, Pl. **b.** to happen, fall out (suddenly) : contra opinionem, Caes. Often of unfortunate events : detrimentum accidit, Caes. Hence euphem. for to die : si quid mihi humanitus accideret, Cic. Also of fortunate events : accidit satis opportune, Caes. With ut or quod : accidit ut Hermiae deicerentur, Nep. : accidit perincommodum quod eum nusquam vidisti, Cic. Ep. With Inf. : acciderat mihi opus esse, Cic. Ep.

ac-cidō, *ere, dub. form of acciō.* **Pl.**

ac-cingō, *cingere, cinxī, cinctum [Pass. Inf. accingier, Verg.], to gird on or to.* **1.** Lit. : lateri ense, Verg. With Abl. Iustr. : ferro accincti, Tac. **2.** Transf. **a.** to equip, arm : gladius accincti, Liv. **b.** to arm, make ready for, (esp. accingere se, or accingi). With ad or in and Acc., with Dat. or Inf. : ad consulatum, Liv. : in audaciam, Tac. : se praedae, Verg. : dicere pugnas, Verg. Also *Intrans.* : accingunt omnes operi, Verg.

ac-ciō, *ciere, civi (or cii), citum, to summon, fetch.* **1.** Lit. : vocibus Orcum, Lucr. : Alexandro doctorem, Cic. : dictatorem ab exercitu, Liv. **2.** Transf. : artem haruspicum, Tac.

ac-cipio, *cipere, cēpi, ceptum [capio], to take to oneself, receive, accept.* **I.** When the subject is willing, i.e. an active participant : **a.** arma obsidesque, Caes. **b.** Of money (exp. pendere), cf. acceptus : ei aliquid acceptum referre, to credit him with something, Cic. **c.** to take over, take upon oneself : onera venientum, Verg. Transf. : pro-

vinciam, decumas, Cic. **d.** Hence to receive by tradition, news, inheritance, etc. : a maioribus, Cic. : rem rumore, Caes. : gloriam a patre, Nep. **e.** to receive as friend, guest, ward, to admit to friendship or political privileges, etc. : puerum gremio, Verg. : Romanos in urbem, Liv. : in amicitiam, Cic. Liv. : in civitatem, Liv. Also with Adv. : clementer, Cic. : aliquid in bonam partem, Cic. : hospitaliter, Curt. Hence to deal with, treat : sermones militum durius, Caes. : aliquid in omen, Liv. **f.** to take by hearing, sight, mind, etc., to hear, perceive, understand : clamorem, Liv. : qui haec putet arte accipi posse, Cic. : Lucr. : Verg. **g.** to approve, assent to : legem, Cic. : proes, Liv. **II.** When the subject is unwilling or indifferent, i.e. a passive participant : to suffer. **1.** Lit. : ictus, Lucr. : vulnera, Verg. **2.** Transf. : cladem, detrimentum, Caes. : calamitatem, Cic.

accipiter, *tris, m. (f. Lucr.)* [perh. fr. accipio, i.e. the seizer : or fr. *ακνιπτερος*, swift-winged], a bird of prey, esp. of the falcon kind. **1.** Lit. **a.** common hawk : Hor. : Ov. Called sacer in Verg., as being a bird of omen. **b.** sparrow-hawk, Mart. **2.** Transf. : pecuniae accipiter, Pl.

accisus, *a, um.* **I.** Part. *accidō.* **II.** Adj. : impaired : Cic. Liv.

accitus, *a, um, Part. acciō.*

accitū, *Abt. sing. [acciō], at the summons, call* : magistratus accitu istius evocantur, Cic. : Verg.

Accius, *i, m.* a Roman proper name, esp. L. Accius, a famous Roman poet, the rival of Pacuvius in tragedy and comedy (fl. c. 135, a.c.) : **Accianus**, *a, um.*

acclamatiō, *onis, f. [acclamō], a shouting.* **a.** a shout of disapproval (esp. in Cic.). **b.** After Cic. a shout of approval : Liv. : Suet.

ac-clāmō, *āre, to shout at.* With Dat. **a.** (with disapprobation) ne mihi acclametis, Cic. : Suet. **b.** (with approbation), Tac. : Suet. With double Acc., to hail as : aliquid servatorem liberatoremque, Liv.

ac-clārō, *āre [clarus], to make clear* : an augural term, Liv.

acclinis, *e, adj. [ad-clinō], leaning on, inclined to (with Dat.).* **1.** Lit. : arboris trunco, Verg. **2.** Transf. : falsis, Hor.

ac-clinō, *ārō, [cf. κλινω, clivus, declinō, etc.], to lean on or against.* **1.** Lit. With in and Acc. : se acclinavit in illum, Ov. With Dat. : castra tumulto acclinate, Liv. : Ov. **2.** Transf. : to incline to : se ad causam senatus, Liv.

acclivis, *e (also dab. -us, a, um) [ad-clivus], sloping upwards, steep* : ea vite pars valde acclivis est, Cic. : locus paulatim ab imo, Caes. : collis placide acclivis, Liv.

acclivitas, *ātis, f.* an upward slope : pari acclivitate collis, Caes.

accola, *ae, m. f. [ad, colō], a dweller near a place, a neighbour* : pastor accola eius loci, Liv. : accolae Cereris, Cic. : Tiberim accolis fluvii orbatum, Tac.

ac-colō, *colere, colui, cultum, to dwell by or near* : illum locum, Cic. : viam, Liv. : Nilum, Verg.

accommodatē, *adv. fittingly, suitably. Comp., Sup. : Cic.*

accommodatō, ōnis, *f.* [accommodō], the fitting of one thing to another. 1. Lit.: Cic. 2. Transf.: complaisance: Cic.

accommodatus, a, um. I. Part. accommo-
dō. II. Adj., fitted to, suitable: with ad or DAT.: contentibus. Cic.: ad persuadendum. Cic.: ad magnitudinem fluctuum. Caes. Comp.: Caes., Cic., etc. Sup.: Cic. Plin. Ep.

ac-commōdō, āre, to fit one thing to another, adjust. With ad or DAT. 1. Lit.: coronam sibi ad caput. Cic.: lateri ense. Verg. 2. Transf. a. to adapt: ad novos casus temporum novorum consiliorum rationes. Cic. b. to apply, bring to: testis ad crimen. Cic.: se ad rem publicam et ad res magnas gerendas. Cic.: curam pratis. Quint.

ac-commōdus, a, um, with DAT.: fit, convenient: vallis fraudi. Verg.

ac-congerō, gerere, gessi, to bring together: huic dona. Pl.

ac-crēdō, dere, didi, ditum (Pres. Subj. ac-crēduas, Pl.), to yield belief to, to credit. With DAT.: Pl., Hor. With Acc.: Lucr. Absol.: Cic. Ep. Nep.

ac-crēscō, crēscere, crēvi, crētum, to grow larger, increase. 1. Lit.: flumen. Cic.: caespes. Tac. 2. Transf.: fides, Liv.: invidia. Hor.: dolores. Nep.: Pl. With DAT.: to be added to: trimetris nomen iambeis. Hor.: Liv.

ac-crētiō, ōnis, *f.* an increasing: Cic.

ac-cubitiō, ōnis, *f.* [accubō], a lying or reclining at table: epularis. Cic.

ac-cubō, āre, to lie near or by: Furiarum maxima iuxta accubat. Verg.: alicui custodes. Pl.: cadus horreis. Hor. Esp. to recline at table (cf. accumbo): Pl., Cic., Liv., etc.: in convivis. Cic.

ac-cūdō, ere, to strike upon, colloq. for to coin: Pl.

ac-cumbō, cumbere, cubui, cubitum [*v.* cubō], to lay oneself down at or near: esp. to take one's place at table (*v.* triclinium): Pl., Cic.: in convivio. Cic.: epulis divum. Verg.: eodem lecto Scipio et Haedrubal accubuerunt. Liv.

accumulātō, adv. abundantly: Cic. Ep.

accumulātor, ōris, *m.* one who heaps up or accumulates: opum. Tac.

ac-cumulō, āre, to add to a heap, to heap up. 1. Lit.: auget, addit, accumulāt, Cic.: confertos acervatim. Lucr. Botan. to trench up: Plin. 2. Transf.: caedem caede. Lucr.: animam nepotis donis. Verg.: honorem alicui. Ov.

ac-cūrātē, adv. carefully: Cic., Caes.

ac-cūratiō, ōnis, *f.* [accūrō], carefulness, exactness: Cic.

ac-cūrātus, a, um. I. Part. accūrō. II. Adj., prepared with care, exact, studied, elaborate: malitia, Pl.: commentationes. Cic.: delectus accuratior. Liv. Comp. and Sup.: Cic.

ac-cūrō, āre (Perf. Subj. accūrāreō, Pl.), to bestow care on, to take pains over, prepare carefully: Pl., Cic. With ut or ne and Subj.: Pl., Ter.

ac-currō, currere, curri (rarely cucurri), cursum, to run or hasten to. 1. Lit.: ad praetorem. Cic.: Caes.: auxilio suis. Sall. 2. Transf.: of ideas. Cic.

accursus, ūs, *m.* a running or hastening to: popul. Tac.: Remi. Ov.

accūsābilis, e, adj. [accūsō], blameworthy, reprehensible: turpitud. Cic.

accūsatiō, ōnis, *f.* [accūsō], an accusation: accusationem comparare, constituere, instruere, suscipere. Cic.: capessere, exercere, intentare. Tac.: facititare, to urge it, Cic.: accusationi respondere. Cic.

accūsativus, a, um [accūsō], with casus, the accusative case. Quint.

accūsator, ōris, *m.* an accuser, prosecutor, esp. in a state trial (petitor, in a private action): petitoris personam capere, accusatoris deponere. Cic. Post-Aug. an informer (= delator), Juv., Suet.

accūsatoriē, adv. after the manner of an accuser: non agam tecum accusatorie. Cic.

accūsatorius, a, um [accūsator], of an accuser: lex mos, animus, artificum. Cic.

accūsatrix, icis, *f.* [accūsō], a female accuser: Pl., Plin. Ep.

accūsitiō, āre [freq. accūsō], to accuse repeatedly: Pl.

ac-cūsō (accūsō). āre [causa], to call to account. 1. Lit.: Judic. to arraign, accuse, prosecute. With Acc. of person and GEN. of crime: ambitus alicui. Cic. With other constructions: de vi, de veneficiis, etc. Cic.: inter scarios. Cic.: aliquo crimine. Cic.: capitis. Nep. 2. Transf.: to blame reprimand. a. With Acc. of person and Acc. Neut. Pron., or de, or GEN., or a quod clause, of the crime: ipaum vero quid accusas? Cic.: me de negligentia. Cic. Ep.: consuleri segnitiae. Liv.: eoa, quod ab his non subleventur. Caes. b. With Acc. of the crime: inertiam adolescentium. Cic.

acer, eris, *n.* (only in Nom. and GEN. sing.), the maple-tree. Plin. The wood: vile. Ov.

ācer, cris, cre, adj. [with lengthened vowel from root ac seen in acuō, acis, etc.], sharp, pointed, cutting. 1. Lit.: stimuli. Verg.: ierum. Tac. 2. Transf. A. Of things affecting the senses: dazzling, piercing, pungent, stinging. a. Of sight: splendor. Lucr. b. Of hearing: flammac sonitum. Verg. c. Of smell: acerrimā suavitatem. Cic.: Lucr. d. Of taste: umores. Cic. e. Of feeling in wide sense: tempestas. Caes. B. Of the senses themselves: oculi. Cic.: sensus videndi. Cic.: stomachus. Hor. C. Of emotions: cupiditas, odium. Cic.: dolor, metus. Verg. D. Of the intellect: acute, keen, judicious: vir acri ingenio. Cic.: memoria. Cic. E. Of moral qualities. a. In good sense: keen, spirited, enthusiastic: militas. Cic.: equus. Verg. b. In bad sense: fierce, passionate, violent: uxor. Pl.: dominos. Lucr. F. Of abstract things: severe, sharp, vigorous: egestas. Lucr.: bellum, supplicium, lex. Cic.: responsum. Liv. Comp., Sup.: acrior, acerrimus. Cic., Liv. [Fr. aigre.]

Acerbās, ae, *m.* = Sychaeus, q.v.

acerbē, adv. harshly, bitterly. Comp., Sup.: Caes., Cic., Liv.

acerbitās, ātis, *f.* [acerbus], harshness, sharpness, sourness. 1. Lit.: fructus magnā acerbitate permixtos. Cic. 2. Transf. a. bitterness, harshness: dissensio mine

acerbitate, Cic.; severitatem probat, acerbitatem nullo modo, Cic.; Suet. **b.** Esp. of grief: omnis acerbitates perferre, Cic.

acerbō, āre [acerbus]. Transf.: to embitter, make harsh: formidine crimen acerbat, Verg.

acerbus, a, um [root ac, v. ācer, aciēs, etc.], bitter, sour, tart, harsh (to taste). **1.** Lit.: Neptuni corpus acerbum, Lucr.: uvā, Phaedr. Hence **unripe**. **2.** Transf. **a.** Of other senses: serrae stridentis acerbum horrorem, Lucr.; frigus, Hor. Neut. pl. as Noun: acerbasomna, Verg. **b.** Of feelings, and things: severe, biting, painful: luctus, odium, vexatio, lex, spectaculum, Cic. **c.** Of character: harsh, rough, crabbed: inimici, Cic.: acerbos e Zenonis scholā exire, Cic. **d.** (From sense *unripe*) untimely, premature, unready: impolitae res et acerbae, Cic.; funere mersit acerbo, Verg.; partus, Ov.

aceruus, a, um [acer], made of maple: trabibus acernis, Verg.; Hor.; Ov.

acerris, ae, f. [perh. fr. acer=maple], an incense-box: Verg., Hor.

acernomēs, ae, m. [ἀκερνομής, with unshorn hair], a youth: Juv.

acervālis, e, adj. [acervus], of the heap: in logic, argumentatio=Gk. σωπειτής, Cic.

acervatim, adv. in heaps. **1.** Lit.: Lucr., Caes. **2.** Transf.: in a mass, briefly: Cic.

acervō, āre [acervus], to heap or pile up. **1.** Lit.: Liv. **2.** Transf.: leges, Liv.; Quint.

acervus, i, m. [perh. fr. root ac, v. ācer, aciēs, etc.], a stook (of corn), heap. **1.** Lit.: frumenti, Pl.; Cic.; Verg., etc. As illustration in logic, ruentis acervi ratio, the principle of the diminishing heap, Hor. **2.** Transf.: facinorum, Cic.; Ov.

acēō, acēacere, acui [acēō], to turn sour: Hor., Plin.

Acēstis, ae, m. a mythical king of Sicily.

acēbulum, i, n. [acētus], orig. a vessel for vinegar. Hence **1.** a cup-shaped vessel: Quint., Sen. Ep. **II.** a measure, an eighth part of a sextarius: Cato.

acētum, i, n. [orig. Part. acēō] lit. become sour; hence ac. vinum, sour wine, vinegar. **1.** Lit.: Pl., Hor., Liv. **2.** Transf.: a pungent wit: Pl., Hor.

Achæmēnēs, is, m. the first king of Persia, g. f. of Cyrus: **Achæmenius**, a, um, Persian: **Achæmenidae**, ārum, m. pl. the Persian royal family.

Achæus, i, m. **I.** s. of Nethus, b. of Ion, mythical ancestor of the Achæians. **II.** a king of Lydia.

Achæus, a, um, of Achæia, Greek. As noun: an Achæian, Greek.

Achæia (quadri-syl. in poets), ae, f. **I.** the district of Achæia in Greece. **II.** the name of Greece as a Roman province. **Achæias**, adis, f, an Achæian woman: **Achæias**, e, um, Achæian, Greek: **Achæia**, idis, f, adj. Achæian; also as Noun, an Achæian woman.

Achænae, ārum, f. pl. an Attic deme: **Achænaeus**, i, m. a man of Achænae.

Achates, ae, m. **I.** a companion of Aeneas. **II.** a river in Sicily.

Achelōus, i, m. **I.** a river in Epirus, now the Aspropotamo. **II.** the river god Achelous. **Achelōius**, a, um, of the river Ach.: pocula Achelōia, draughts of water, Verg. **III.** Aetolian: heros, i.e. Tydeus, q.v. **Achelias**, adis, and **Achelōis**, idis, f. d. of Achelous. In pl.: the Sirens.

Acherōn, ontis, or **Acheruns**, untis (esp. in Pl. where it is fem.), m., also **Acheros**, i, m. (Liv.). **I.** a river in Epirus. **II.** a river in S. Italy. **III.** a river in the Lower World, or the Lower World itself. **Acherontes**, a, um, **Acherisius**, a, um, and **Acherunticus**, a, um, of Acheron, of the Lower World: senex Ach., with one foot in the grave, Hor.

Acheruns, v. Acherōn.

Achillēs, is, m. (poet. Nom. Achilles, tri-syl.; Voc. Achille; Acc. Achillea; GEN. Achillei, and Achilli; Abl. Achille, rarely i, Ov.), the famous Greek hero in the Trojan War, s. of Peleus and Thetis. **Achillēus**, a, um, of Achilles: **Achilliās**, ae, m. a descendant of Achilles, esp. his son Pyrrhus.

Achivus, a, um, Achæian, Greek. Masc. pl. (GEN. Achivum, Verg.), the Greeks.

Acidalia, a, um, of Venus: **Acidalia**, ae, f. Venus.

acidus, a, um [acēō], sour, tart, acid. **1.** Lit.: sorba, Verg. **2.** Transf.: sharp, biting: inivisum acidumque, Hor.; homo acidae linguae, Sen.

aciēs, ēi, f. (GEN. also acii and aciō, like dii and diō, from diēs) [v. ācer], sharpness, cutting edge. **1.** Lit.: gladiorum, Pl.; securium, Cic.; falcia, Verg. **2.** Transf. **A.** a. patimur hebescere aciem auctoritatis, Cic. **b.** Of eyesight, keenness of vision: Pl., Cic. **c.** keenness of the look, glance: aciem oculorum (non) ferre potuissae, Caes., Lucr. **d.** the pupil of the eye, or (poet.) the eye itself: acies ipse quae pupula vocatur, Cic.; huc geminas nunc flecte acies, Verg. **e.** Of the mind, sharpness, penetration: animi, mentis, ingeni, Cic. **B.** Of an army, the edge, battle-line: a. prima acies hastati erant, Liv.; Caes. **b.** the battle-array: struere, Liv.; acie triplici instructa, Caes.; horrida acies, Verg.; Liv. **c.** an army in battle-array: inter duas acies contendebatur, Caes.; Liv. **d.** a battle, battlefied: in acie Pharsalica, Cic., Pl.; in acie vincere, Caes.; Liv. **e.** Hence a verbal contest, debate: philosophos qui in aciem non saepe prodeunt, Cic. **C.** Of a mountain-ridge, the edge (cf. Wenlock Edge): hi Pescenninae acies habent, Verg.

acina, v. acinus.

acinaōis, is, m. [ἀκινάκης], the short straight dagger of the Persians, Medes and Scythians: Hor., Curt.

acinus, i, m. and **acinum**, i, n. **I.** a berry, esp. the grape: Plin. Also the ivy-berry: Plin. **II.** the seed in the berry: Cic.

acipenser, eris, and **acipensius**, is, m., a fish, perh. the sturgeon: Cic., Hor.

Acis, is, and idis, m. s. of Faunus, beloved by Galatea, and changed by her after his death to a river in Sicily.

aclye, ydis, f. [ἀκκλῆς], small jacinth: Verg. **acotum**, i, n. [ἀκοτῶν], a poisonous plant, wolf's-bane, monk's-hood. **1.** Lit.:

Verg., Ov. 2. Transf.: a strong poison : Ov., Juv.

Acontius, i, m. a lover of *Cydippe*.

acor, ōris, m. [acēō], a sour taste, sourness. 1. Lit.: Quint. 2. Transf.: horror ut inacidissimum genus vitæ nonnullis acoribus condias, Plin. Ep.

ac-quiēscō, v. acquiēscō.

ac-quirō, v. adquirō.

acræus, a, um [ἀκραιός], occupying the heights, epithet of Jupiter and Juno, whose temples stood on heights : Liv.

Acragās, antis, m. and **Agrirentum**, i, n. a mountain on the S.W. coast of Sicily, and a city upon it, now Agrigento. **Acragantinus** (Agrirent-) of Acragas, esp. of Empedocles who was born there.

acridula, ae, f. Cic. thus translates the ἀκρυδὺν of Aratus; perh. thrush, owl, or nightingale.

acriculus, a, um [dim. ācer], rather sharp, testy : senex, Cic.

acrimonia, ae, f. [ācer], sharpness, pungency. 1. Lit.: of taste : Cato. 2. Transf.: si patriā vim et acrimoniam cepis, Cic.

Acrisius, i, m. king of Argos, f. of Danaë, unintentionally killed by his g.s. Persens.

Acrisiōnē, es, f. d. of Acrisius, i.e. Danaë.

Acrisiōnēus, a, um, of Acrisius. **Acrisiōnides**, ae, m. a descendant of Acrisius, i.e. Perseus.

acriter, adv. sharply, keenly, severely (in all the signif. of the adj. ācer) : Pl., Lucr., Cic., etc. Comp. ācrius, Sup. ācerrimē, Cic., etc.

acroama, atis, n. [ἀκρόαμα], anything heard with pleasure. 1. Lit.: quod acroama libentissimo audiret, Cic.; Plin. Ep. 2. Transf.: a comic actor : festivum, Cic. Also an actor in general : non solum spectator, sed actor et acroama, Cic.

acrobasis, is, f. [ἀκρόβασις, a hearing], a public lecture, or recitation : Cic. Ep.

Acroceramus, ōrum, n. pl. a promontory in Epirus, dangerous to mariners : hence

acroceramus, a, um, dangerous : vita, Ov.

Acrocorinthus, i, f. the citadel of Corinth.

Acron, ōnis, m. a king of the Cacinenses, killed by Romulus.

Acrota, ae, m. a king of Alba, b. of Romulus Silvius.

acta, ōrum, n. pl. Part. agō, deo. 1. Lit.: mortalia, Ov. Esp. public acts of magistrates, or proceedings of the senate : acta Caesaris defenditis, Cic.; acta tui tribunatus, Cic.; servare, confirmare, rescindere, convellere, Cic. 2. Transf.: report of public proceedings, acts, or events : habebam acta urbana usque ad Nonas Martias, Cic.; acta diurna, Tac.; publica, Tac.

acta, ae, f. [ἀκτῆ], the sea-shore, beach. 1. Lit.: Cic., Verg. 2. Transf.: in pl. laxity of life at the seaside : Cic.

Actaeon, ōnis, m. g.s. of Cadmus, changed by Diana into a stag and torn to pieces by his hounds.

actarius, i, m. [acta], sc. scriba. I. a registrar of State documents : Inscr. II. perh. a shorthand writer : Suet.

Actē, ae, f. (lit. const-land), early name of Attica; **Actæus**, a, um, of Attica, Attic, Athenian; **Actias**, adis, f. adj. Attic.

actiō, ōnis, f. [agō], a doing, performance, execution. A. rerum illarum, Cic. B. action, activity : corporis, mentis, Cic. C. Esp. of public actions, proceedings. a. Of magistrates, etc.: tribunorum, Cæs.; consularis, Liv. b. Judic.: an action, suit, process. With defining Gen. or de : actio furti, de repetundis, etc.; actionem alicui intendere, instituire, Cic. c. permission for a suit (given by magistrate): actionem alicui dare, Cic. d. forms or methods of proceeding : actiones Hostilianæ, Cic. e. pleading, speech of the prosecutor : institutio litium actiones, Cic.; Quint. f. delivery, gesticulation (of an orator or actor), often including the voice : Cic. D. the action or plot of a play : Cic. Ep.

actiō, āro [double freq. agō], to plead or act often (only of lawsuits and plays) : Cic., Tac.

Actium, i, n. I. a promontory and town in Epirus, near which Octavius defeated Antony and Cleopatra, b.c. 31. Hence

Actiacus, a, um; **Actius**, a, um; **Actias**, adis, f. II. a harbour in Corcyra.

actiancula, ae, f. [dim. actiō], a short law-court speech : Plin. Ep.

activus, a, um [agō], active : philosophia, practical (opp. to contemplative), Quint.

actor, ōris, m. [agō]. I. poet. one who drives or sets in motion : pecoris, Ov. II. the doer, accomplisher. A. Lit.: Cato dux, auctor, actor illarum rerum fuit, Cic.; Cæs. b. Judic. one who brings a legal action, plaintiff, pleader, advocate : Cic. c. an attorney, agent : Tac.; summorum, cashier, accountant, Suet. III. a. Rhet.: one who delivers an oration or recitation : Cic., Liv. b. a player, actor : Cic., Hor.

Actor, ōris, m. I. a companion of Aeneas. II. g.f. of Patroclus; **Actorides**, ae, m. descendant of Actor, i.e. Patroclus.

actuariolus, i, n. [dim. actuarius], a small swift row-boat : Cic. Ep.

(1) **acturius**, a, um [factus], easily moved, swift : navis, navigium, Cæs.; acturia or actuarium (alone), Cic. Ep.

(2) **acturius**, i, v. acturius.

actuosē, adv. energetically : Cic.

actuosus, a, um [factus], full of activity, energetic : virtus, Cic.; Sen. Ep.

actus, a, um, Part. agō : v. acta.

actus, ūs, m. [agō]. I. a driving. a. levi admonitu, non actu infectit illam feram, Cic. b. impulse : magno actu, Verg. II. the doing or performing of a thing, an act, performance : a. Lit.: Quint., Suet. b. public or state business : actus rerum, jurisdiction, Suet. c. Of acting or pantomime, action in delivery : carminum, Liv.; histrionum, Quint. d. the delivery itself : bellarum, Liv. e. an act of a play : Hor. Hence transf. extremus actus vetatis, Cic.; in quarto actu improbitatis, Cic.

actūtum, adv. immediately, instantly. In Pl. freq.; not in Cic.; once in Liv., Verg.

acula, ae [dim. aqua], a rivulet : Cic.

aculeatus, a, um [aculeus], furnished with stings or prickles. Transf. a. stinging.

sharp: litterae, Cic. Ep.; Pl. **b.** *subtle*: eophiamata, Cic.

aculeus, *a.*, *m.* [*dim.* *acus*], *a* sting, prick, barb. **1.** Lit.: *apis*, Cic.; *spinarum*, Plin.; *sagittae*, Liv. **2.** Transf. **a.** Of remarks, etc., *sting*, *smart*: *pungunt quasi aculeis interrogatunculis*, Cic.; Liv.: *evellere aculeum severitatis vestrae*, Cic. **b.** *spur*: *aculeos in animis relinquere*, Cic.

acumen, *inis*, *n.* [*acuō*], *a* sharpened point. **1.** Lit. **a.** *con.*, Lucr.; *stili*, Cic.; *auspicium ex acuminibus*, from *spear-points*, Cic. **b.** *the sting of an animal*: *scorpi*, Cic. **2.** Transf. **a.** Of taste, *pungency*: Plin. **b.** Of the mind, *sharpness*, *keenness*, *acuteness*: Cic. **c.** *cunning*, *artifice*, *sharp practice*: *Hyperidia*, Cic.; *meretricis acumina*, Hor.

acuō, *vere*, *ui*, *ūtum* [*v. ācer*], *to make sharp or pointed, to whet*. **1.** Lit.: Cic., Verg., etc. **2.** Transf. **a.** *to sharpen by exercise*: *mentem*, *ingenium*, *prudentiam*, *linguam*, Cic.; Hor. **b.** *to spur on*: *aliquem ad crudelitatem*, Cic.; Verg. **c.** *to give an edge to, enhance*: *studia*, *curam*, *iras*, Liv.; *metum*, Verg.

acus, *ūs*, *f.* [*v. ācer*], *a needle or pin*: *vulnus acu punctum*, Cic.; *acu pingere*, Verg., Ov. Prov.: *acu rem tangere*, *to hit the nail on the head*, Pl.

acūtē, *adv.* *sharply*, *keenly*, *acutely*: Cic., Lucr. Comp., Sup.: Cic.

acūtulus, *a.*, *urp* [*dim.* *acūtus*], *rather subtle*: Cic.

acūtus, *a.*, *um*. **I.** Part. *acuō*. **II.** Adj. *sharp*, *pointed*. **1.** Lit.: Pl., Caes., Verg., etc. **2.** Transf. **a.** Of the objects of sense: *sharp*, *shrill*, *keen*: *sonus*, Cic.; *hinnitus*, Verg.; *stridor*, *sol*, *gelu*, Hor.; *radii solis*, Ov. *Neut. pl.* as Noun: *acuta belli*, Hor. **b.** Of the senses: *oculi*, Cic.; *nares*, Hor. **c.** Of the intellect: *homo acutus magis quam eruditus*, Cic. Ep.; *homo ingenio prudentisque acutissimus*, Cic.

ad, *adv.* and *prep.* **1.** Adverb. Only when compounded with *verba*, etc. [*exc.* *perh.* in phrases like: in *Aventino ad mille et ducenti erant*, Liv., where no Acc. is used after *ad*]. *ad* remains unchanged in compounds before vowels and *h*, *b*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *m*, *n*, *q*, *s*, and commonly before *l*, *r*: e.g. *adesse*, *adhortari*, *adhibere*, *addere*, *adferre*, *adgredi*, *admirari*, *adnuere*, *adquiescere*, *adsequi*, *adluere*, *adrogare*. *ad* is assimilated before *c*, *p*, *t*: e.g. *accipere*, *apportare*, *attinere*. Before *gn*, *sc*, *sp*, *st*, it is either assimilated or becomes *a*: e.g. *agnoscere* or *agnoscere*, *adscribere* or *ascribere*, *adspicere* or *aspicere*, *adstare* or *astare*. Occasionally for euphony, the form *ar* is used: e.g. *arxhere*, *arcessere*. *ar* appears also in the poet. *Inf. Pass.* *agier*, cf. Engl. *to* and Germ. *zu* with *Inf.* The literal meaning of *ad* is *at* (cf. Eng. *aim at*, *go at*, etc.), and, like *our at*, is used of motion or rest. **1.** *toward*, *aiming at*, **a.** Lit.: *adire*, *adierre*. Hence of *bringing things to one another*, i.e. together (e.g. *adstringere*), and of *bringing things to oneself*. **b.** Transf.: *towards an end or purpose*: *adjuvare*, *adludere*, *adsonitri*. **2.** *to a certain standard, up to or down to, so as to*

reach. **a.** Lit.: *adsequi*, *adsurgere*. **b.** Transf.: *adaequare*, *adfigere*. **3.** of *increase or addition*: *addere*, *accelerare*. **4.** of *intensity*, *completeness*: *adcoet*. **5.** *at or near (local)*: *adesse*. **6.** *at*, on the surface merely, *tentatively*: *adhibere*, *adrodere*. **7.** of *beginning* an action: *adamare*, *adurere*. **8.** of *occasion* or *circumstances*, *at*: *acclamare*, *advigilare*. Esp. of *mental interest* or *attention*: *admirari*, *approbare*. **II.** Preposition with Acc. (*exc.* in compounds like *adeo*, *quoad*, etc.). Literally means *at*, and is used of motion or rest, i.e. *towards*, in the direction of, or *near*, *by*, in the neighbourhood of. **A.** Space. **1.** *at, towards*: *ad Capuam profectus sum*, Cic. (i.e. *towards or to the neighbourhood of Capua*; *to the town of Capua itself* would be translated by *Capuam alone without ad*); *ad orientem solem spectat*, Caes. **2.** *to* (also with *usque*): *ad eos accedit*, Cic.; *usque ad castra hostium accessit*, Caes.; *de meis rebus ad Lollium perscripsi*, Cic. Ep. **3.** *reaching to, as far as, even to* (often with *usque*): *ut agmen ad mare extenderet*, Curt. Transf.: *virgis ad necem caedi*, Cic. **4.** *at, near to, by, close to*: *pons qui erat ad Genavam*, Caes.; *pugna ad Cannas*, Liv.; *ad dextram*, *ad laevam*, Liv. **5.** *among* (= *apud*): *neque signis ad hostis bellum apparatur*, Liv.; *qui primum pilum ad Caesarem duxerat*, in *Caesar's army*, Caes. **B.** Time: **1.** *towards*: *ad vespertum*, Cic.; *ad hiemem*, Cic. Ep. **2.** *to, reaching to, as far as, even to, until*: *Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragoedias fecit*, Cic. **3.** *at, on, by*: *ad horam destinatum*, Cic.; *ut pecuniam ad diem solverent*, Cic.; *ad id tempus*, Caes. **C.** Relations of numbers. **1.** *to, even to, up to (rare)*: *obsides ad numerum miserant*, Caes.; *omnes ad unum idem sentiant*, Cic. **2.** *near, about, almost*: *sane frequentes fuimus omnino ad ducentos*, Cic. Ep. *ad* is perhaps adverbial in this sense in phrases like: *occisus ad hominum milibus quatuor*, Caes. **D.** In various relations. **1.** Final: *with a view to, for the purpose of, with regard to, in relation to*: *auxiliaribus ad pugnam non multum confidebat*, Caes.; *iuventutem ad facinora incendebant*, Sall. Often after *utilis*, *aptus*, *idoneus*; *locus ad egrediendum idoneus*, Caes. Hence instead of an *adv.*, to designate a profession: *delecto ad navis milite*, Liv.; *servos ad remum*, Liv. **2.** Modal: *ad, according to, upon, after* (often of the standard to which): *ad praescriptum agere*, Caes.; *ad hunc modum*, *quem ad modum*, Cic., Caes.; *id ad similitudinem panis efficiebant*, Caes. **3.** Causal: *on, upon, in consequence of*: *ad horum preces in Boeotiam duxit*, Liv. **4.** Comparison: *compared with*: *homini non ad cetera Punica ingenia callido*, Liv. **5.** Addition: *ad omnia*, *to crown all*, Liv.; *ad hoc*, *ad haec*, *besides*: *ad cetera vulnera hanc quoque plagam intingere*, Cic. **E.** N.B. The following special phrases: *ad me*, *te*, *rem*, etc., with a negative, or in a virtually negat. clause: *concerning me, thee, the matter*, etc.; *nihil ad rem pertinet*,

it is not to the purpose or point, Cic.; quid ad praetorem? What has it to do with the praetor? Cic. ad tempus: at a definite, fixed time, Cic.; at a fit, appropriate time, Caes.; for some time, according to circumstances, Cic. ad praesens: for the moment, Cic. Ep., Tac.; at present, now (cf. ad praesentium), Tac. ad locum: on the spot, Liv. ad verbum: word for word, literally, Cic. ad summum: on the whole, in general, in a word, in short, Cic. ad extremum, ad postremum, ad ultimum: at the end, finally, **a.** of place, at the extremity, etc.; ad extremum unde ferrum exstabat, Liv. **b.** of time, at last: Cic. **c.** of order, finally, lastly (= denique): Cic. **d.** of degree, to the last degree, quite (= omnino): Liv. ad unguem: lit. to the nail, hence exactly: ad unguem factus homo, a polished man, Hor.

adactio, ōnis, f. [adigō], a driving to, enforcing: iuris iurandi, Liv.

adactus, a, um, Part. adigō.

adactus, ūs, m. a bringing or forcing to: dentis, Lucr.

ad-aequē, adv. Colloq. equally. Alw. with negat.: numquam ullo die risi adaeque, Pl.

ad-aequō, āre. **A.** Trans. to make level.

1. Lit. **a.** omnia tecta solo adaequare, Liv.; Caes. **b.** to equal, match (with Acc.): ut muri altitudinem acervi armorum adaequarent, Caes. **2.** Transf.: to put on the same level, make equal: cum virtute fortunam adaequavit, Cic.; Claudius libertos sibi et legibus adaequaverit, Tac. **B.** Intrans.: to be on the same level, be equal: **1.** Lit.: turre quae moenibus adaequaret, Hirt. **2.** Transf.: adaequare apud Caesarem gratia, Caes.

ad-aggerō, āre, to heap up: Cuto.

adamantēus, a, um [adamās], made of steel, iron. **1.** Lit.: catenae, Manil. **2.** Transf.: nares (taurorum), Ov.

adamantinus, a, um [ἀδάμαντος], hard as steel, etc., adamantine: saxa, Lucr.; clavi, Hor.

adamās, antis, a, m. (Acc. always Gk. adamant) [ἀδάμας, invincible], the hardest steel, adamant. **1.** Lit.: solidoque adamantem columnae, Verg. **2.** Transf.: anything unyielding, inflexible: in pectore ferrum aut adamantia gerit, heart of stone, Ov. [Fr. diamant.]

ad-ambulō, āre, to walk about at, or near: ad ostium, Pl.

ad-amō, āre, to fall in love with, take a fancy to, covet: agros et cultus et copias Gallorum, Caes.; id concupisti quod nunquam videras, id adamasti quod antea non aspexeras, Cic.; Ov.

ad-aperiō, aperire, aperui, apertum, to uncover, expose to view. **1.** Lit. **a.** quae velanda essent, Liv. **b.** to throw open: foris portae, Liv. **2.** Transf.: auris ad criminationem, Curt.

adapertilis, e, adj. that may be opened: latus tauri, Ov.

adaptatus, a, um [aptō], fitted, adjusted to (with Dat.): Suet.

ad-aquō, āre. **I.** to water (plants or animals): Plin., Suet. **II.** to get water: adaequandi causā, Caes.

ad-aquor, MSS. dub. for aquor.

1. **adauctus**, a, um, Part. adaugeō.

(2.) **adauctus**, ūs, m. further growth, increase: Lucr.

ad-augeō, gēre, xi, ctum. **I.** to make still greater, aggravate: Ter., Cic. **II.** to devote (of sacrifice): Pl.

ad-augescō, ere, to begin to grow (opp. deperire): Lucr.

ad-axint, e, adigō.

ad-bibō, bibere, bibi. **I.** to begin to drink: Pl. Ter. **II.** to drink in. Transf.: puro pectore verba, Hor.; Pl.; Ov.

ad-bitō, ere, to come near: Pl.

ad-, for words beginning thus, v. acc.

ad-decet, ēre. **I.** it is also becoming; me decet, me addecet, Pl. **II.** it is most becoming, it most befits: itapudentem hominem, Pl.

ad-denseō, ēre, or **ad-densō**, āre, to make compact: acies, Verg.

ad-dicō, dicere, dixi, dictum (Imper. addice, Pl. for addice). **1.** Lit.: to assent to a thing.

a. Of omens (us. absol.) to be favourable: Fabio auspanti aves non addixerunt, Liv.

b. Judice, to award, adjudge: creditorem debitoribus addixisti, Cic.; mihi bona addicet, Cic.; addictus erat tibi? (i.e. as your slave, pending payment of the debt), Cic.; Pl. Hence to confiscate to the State treasury:

bona in publicum, Caes. **c.** Of auctions, to knock down to, assign to the highest bidder: qui bona C. Rabiri sibi addici velit, Cic.

2. Transf. **a.** to assign, make over (of private sales or corrupt transactions): regna atque addicta sententia, Cic.; regna addixit pecunia, Cic. **b.** to assign, doom: aliquem servituti, Caes.; morti, Cic. **c.** to dedicate, devote: senatus cui me semper addixi, Cic. In bad sense, to surrender: libidini cuiusque nos addixit, Cic.; Ov.

addictio, ōnis, f. [addicō, 1. b.], the award made by the praetor: Cic.

addictus, a, um, Part. addicō. **1.** Lit.: assigned to a creditor pending payment of the debt: iudicatos addictosque, Liv. **2.** Transf. **a.** bound over to: sententiis quasi addicti, Cic.; nullius addictus iurare in verba magistri, Hor. **b.** destined to: gladiatorio generi mortis, Cic.

ad-discō, discere, didici, to learn in addition: Cic., Ov.

additamentum, i, n. [addō], an addition, increase: inimicorum, Cic.

ad-dō, dere, didi, ditum [dō]. **I.** to put or add one thing to another (opp. adimere, deducere). **1.** Lit.: his paucos equites, Caes.; Pl.; Hor., etc. Rarely to add up: addendo deducendoque videre quae reliqui summa fiat, Cic. **2.** Transf.: humo laborem ad opera cotidiana addebant, Caes.; addere gradum (sc. gradui), Liv.; scelus in scelus, Ov. Esp. in Imper.: adde huc fontium perennitates, Cic.; adde quod in nigra lethargi mergitur undae, Luor.; Hor.; Liv., etc. Of words or new thought: pauca eiudem generis addit, Caes. Also with Acc. and Inf.: se in eam (legem) facere non audent, Cic. **II.** to give in addition, apply, lay on. **1.** Lit.: epistulae in eundem fasciculum, Cic. Ep.; epimantia addit frenas feris, Verg. Occas. of person, to attach closely to (an enemy of

friend) : Tenoris addita funo, Verg. : comitem alicui, Liv., Verg. **2.** Transf. : animos mihi addidisti, Cic. Ep. : ardorem mentibus addunt, Verg. : noctem operi, Verg.

ad-docēō, docēre, docui, doctum, to teach in addition : artis, Hor.

ad-dubitō, āre. **A.** Intrans. **a.** to begin to feel doubt : With de or in and Abl. : de quo, in his, Cic., Liv. With Indir. Quest. : ut addubitet quid potius dicat, Cic. : addubitavit unum tempus esset, Liv. : Hor. **b.** to hesitate : eos ipsos addubitare eoget dissensio, Cic. : Liv. **B.** Trans. : to call in question : re addubitata, Cic.

ad-ducō, dūcere, dūxi, ductum, to draw to. **1.** to lead to, conduct or bring to. **1.** Lit. : legiones ad urbem, Cic. : Pl., etc. : in iudicium adductus, Cic. **2.** Transf. **a.** to bring into a situation : vitam in discrimen, Cic. : rem in eum locum ut . . . Liv. **b.** to bring to an act or state of mind, to persuade, prompt, induce : quae causa ad facinus adduxit, Cic. : in metum, Cic. : ad auspicandum, Cic. Esp. in Pass. with Abl. Instr. : to be induced : hac oratione, precibus, timore, Caes. : misericordia, Cic. Often with ut and Subj. : nullo frigore adduci ut capite aperto sit, Cic. Rarely to be induced to believe : ut iam videar adduci hanc esse patriam, Cic. **II.** to draw or bring to a destined place (to draw or pull 'home'), to draw taut, tighten, contract : **1.** Lit. : funem, Caes. : ballistas, Cic. : arcum, sagittam, Verg. **2.** Transf. : habenas amicitiae, Cic. : sitis miseros adduxerat artus, Verg.

adductus, comp. adv. Only transf. more severely : imperitare, Tac.

adductus, a, um. **I.** Part. addūcō. **II.** Adj. drawn tight, strained. **1.** Lit. : vultus, Suet. **2.** Transf. : of character : adductum et quasi virile servitium, Tac. Of speech : vis in orationibus adductor, Plin. Ep.

ad-edō, ēsse, ēdi, ēsum, to nibble at, gnaw at, eat partly away. **1.** Lit. : favos, Verg. : iecur, Liv. **2.** Transf. **a.** lapides, Hor. **b.** of money : non adesā iam, sed abundante etiam pecuniā, Cic. : Tac.

ademptiō, ōnis, f. [adimō], a taking away : civitatis, Cic. : Tac.

ademptus, a, um, Part. adimō.

ad-eō, ire, ii, itum, to go to, approach. **1.** Lit. **a.** adire non possunt, Caes. With Acc. : eas nationes, Caes. : Ov. With ad or in and Acc. : ad Caesarem, Caes. : Pl. : Cic. : in ius, Caes., Cic. **b. i.** to approach for the purpose of consulting, entreating, etc. : to address : ad me, Cic. (In Pass. neque praetores adiri poterant, Cic.) : adire deos, aras, deorum sedes, Cic. : oracula, Verg. : libros Sibyllinos, Liv. **ii.** to go to (on a visit or to examine) : Pythagoras Persarum magos adit, Cic. : Tac. **iii.** to go at (as an enemy) : virum, Verg. **iv.** manum alicui adire, to deceive or bamboozle some one, Pl. **2.** Transf. : to enter upon, undertake. With Acc. or ad : periculum, hereditatem, Cic. : Liv. : Tac. : aduendae inimicitiae, Cic. : ad rem publicam, Cic. : Pl. : Caes.

ad-eō, adv. [v. ad. II. init.], to this or that point, so far (often with usque). **1.** Lit. **a.** Of space : adeo res rediit, Ter. **b.** Of time : so long : with dum, donec following. and in Cic. with quoad : scitis usque adeo hominem in periculo fuisse, quoad scitum sit Sestium vivere, Cic. **2.** Transf. **A.** to this point. **a.** to denote result : non adeo sit imperitus rerum ut confidat, Caes. : adeo non tenuit iram ut diceret, so far was he from . . . that, Liv. : **b.** to denote purpose : to this end : id ego huic dabo adeo ine ut hic emittat manu, Pl. **B.** Common in all periods of Latin to give emphasis to : **a.** nouns, verbs and adjectives : adeoque inopiā est coactus Hannibal, Liv. : neminem adeo infatuare potuit, Cic. : nec sum adeo informis, Verg. **b.** pronouns, numerals (which adeo us. follows), precisely, exactly, quite, just, chiefly : id adeo cognoscite, Cic. : tuque adeo summe Sol, Verg. : tris adeo incertos soles erramus, Verg. **c.** si, nisi, nec, nunc, iam, sic, vix, etc. : immemor est nisi adeo monitus, Pl. : vix adeo, Verg. **d.** atque, sive, aut, vel : here it is corrective : or rather : hoc consilio atque adeo hac amentia impulsus, Cic. **e.** At the end of sentence : thus far, to such an extent : Liv., Tac.

adepe, ipis, m. f. [ἀδεπα, with d for l], the soft fat of animals. **1.** Lit. : Varr., Plin. Of men : Cassi adipes, Cic. **2.** Transf. : of earth or trees : Plin. Of oratory : Quint.

adeptiō, ōnis, f. [adipiācor], the obtaining, attainment : boni, Cic. : Quint.

adeptus, a, um, Part. adipiācor.

ad-equitō, āre, to ride towards or to : Syracusas, Liv. : ad nostros, Caes. : in primos ordines, Curt. With Dat. : portis, vallo, Liv. : castris, Tac.

adesdum, v. dum.

ad-ēsuriō, ire, to become hungry, or perh. to be very hungry : Pl.

adēsus, a, um, Part. adedō.

adfabilis, e, adj. [adfārī], that can be spoken to, courteous : Ter., Cic., Verg.

adfabilitas, ātis, f. [adfābilitas], affability, politeness, courtesy : Cic.

adfabrē, adv. [faber], skilfully : Cic.

adfātūr (of this def. verb the chief forms in use are Pres. Ind. adfātūr, adfāmīn, adfātūr; Imper. adfāre; Inf. adfārī; Perf. Part. adfātus), to speak to, address : Cic. : but chiefly poet. : Verg., Ov. Esp. of prayers and of last words to the dead : adfaturque deos, Verg. : sic positum adfati discedite corpus, Verg.

adfatum, adv. [root of fatiscō, fatigō], to weariness, to satiety, sufficiently, enough, abundantly : isdem seniniibus et homines adfatum vescuntur, Cic. : parare commentum adfatum, Sall. With Gen. : divitiarum, Pl. : copiarum, Liv.

adfātus, a, um, Part. v. adfātūr.

adfātus, ūn, m. [adfārī], a speaking to, address : reginam ambire adfatu, Verg.

adfectiō, ōnis, f. [adfectō], **1.** a striving after, aspiring to (in good or bad sense) : Nervii circa adfectionem Germaniae originis ultro ambitioni sunt, Tac. : imperi, Suet. **II.** Rhet. striving after effect, affectation : Quint.

adfectatus, a, um. **I.** *Part. affectō.* **II.** *Adj. Rhet. studied, far-fetched.* Quint.

adfectio, ōnis, f. [adfectio]. **I.** the being affected, a disposition or condition of the mind or body. **a.** Transient: affectio est animi aut corporis ex tempore aliqua de causā commutatio, ut laetitia, cupiditas, morbus, etc., Cic. **b.** Permanent: *habit, state*: omnes rectae animi adfectiones virtutes appellantur, Cic.; summum bonum firmā corporis adfectione contineri, Cic. Of other things: astrorum, the relative position of the stars, Cic. **II.** a favourable disposition, goodwill: luctas inter audientium adfectiones, amid the joyous expressions of goodwill of his audience, Tac.

adfectō, āre [freq. adfectio], to make an effort to do or reach or obtain, to strive after. **I.** **a.** Of material things (esp. colloq.): ad me adfectant viam, Ter.; quod iter adfectet, videtis, Cic.; (navem) dextrā adfectare, Verg. **b.** Of immaterial things: **i.** to aspire to (in good or bad sense): regnum, imperium, Liv.; famam, Tac.; caelum, Ov. With *Inf.*: Pl., Ov., Quint. **ii.** to try to gain over: civitates, Sall.; Galliarum societatem, Tac. **II.** to affect, feign: studium carminum, Tac.; Quint.

adfectus, a, um [Part. adfectio]. **I.** disposed, constituted: oculus conturbatus non est probe adfectus ad suum munus fungendum, Cic. **II.** furnished with, endowed with, affected by. **1.** Lit.: omnibus virtutibus, praemiis, laetitia, Cic.; Pl.; Lucr. **2.** Transf.: affected by, weakened, impaired: sollicitudine, Caes.; vitis, dolore, senectute, Cic.; aërumnis, Lucr.; corpus, vires corporis, Liv.; res familiaris, Liv.; bellum adfectum et paene confectum, Cic.

adfectus, ūs, m. [adfectio]. **I.** a state or disposition of mind, feeling: qualis cuiusque animi adfectus esset, talem esse hominem, Cic.; Ov. **II.** a favourable disposition of mind, goodwill, love, desire: Tac., Juv., Suet. Also of objects of love, loved ones: Luc.

ad-ferō, adferre, attuli, adlātum. **I.** to carry or bring to or near (esp. of portable things). **1.** Lit.: litteras ad aliquem or alicui, Cic.; ex urbibus cibaria, Liv. Esp. with *Ref. Pron.*, or with *pedem* or in *Mid.*: to bring oneself to, to come to: huc te adfers, Verg.; unde malum pedem attulisti, Cat.; urbem adferimur, Verg. **2.** Transf. **a.** Of news, to report, announce: calamitas tanta fuit ut eam ex sermone rumor adferret, Cic.; nihil novi ad nos adferrebat, Cic. Occas. with *Acc.* and *Inf.*. Often *impers.*: rebellasse Etruscos adlatum est, Liv. **b.** to bring upon, apply to, lay on: vim adferre alicui, Cic., Liv., Ov.; manūs templo, Cic. **c.** to bring forward as reason, argument, or excuse, to adduce: iustas causas adfers, Cic. Ep. Also with sentence as object: et cur credam adferre possum, Cic.; Lucr. **II.** to bear or bring in addition. **1.** Lit.: agri qui multo plus adferunt quam acceperunt, Cic. **2.** Transf.: to contribute, bestow in addition: adiumentum hominibus nostris, Cic.; quidquid ad rem publicam attulimus, Cic. **III.** to bring about, occasion, cause: ut populo Romano pacem, tranquillitatem, otium,

concordiam adferat, Cic.; metum, luctum, etc., Cic.; detrimentum, Caes.

ad-ficō, ficere, feci, factum [faciō], to do something to. **I.** to influence, affect, work upon the mind or body. **a.** Mind: sollicitudo de te duplex nos adfecit, Cic.; Tac.: varie sum adfectus tuis litteris, Cic. Ep. **b.** Body (rare): corpus adficere M. Antoni, Cic.; ut vestus, labor, famas, sitisque corpora adficerent, Liv.; Ov. Hence to weaken, esp. in *Part. Pass.* adfectus, q.v. **II.** to furnish or endow with (with *ABL.* *Instr.*): aliquem laude, gloria, honore, nomine, praemio, cruciatus, morte, sepultura, etc., Cic.; praeda, Pl.; pretio, Verg.

adfectus, a, um, *Part.* adfingō.

ad-figō, figere, fixi, fixum, to fasten to, fix on. **1.** Lit.: falces longioris, Caes.; signa delubris, Hor.; Verg.; aliquem cruci, Liv.; litteram ad caput, Cic.; Liv. **2.** Transf.: to fasten permanently: causa in animo adfixa, Cic.; iubes eum mihi esse adfixum tamquam magistro, Cic. Ep.; Tib.

ad-fingō, fingere, finxi, fictum. **I.** to shape or fashion one thing to another. **1.** Lit.: ei manūs adfinxit, Cic. **2.** Transf.: probi orationem adfingit improbo stultovo sapienti, Cic. **II.** to fashion in addition, add, invent (esp. in bad sense): addunt et adfingunt rumoribus (DAT.), Caes.; ut intellegatis quid error adfinxerit, Cic.; vitium hoc oculis, Lucr.

adfinis, e, adj. at the border. **1.** Lit.: bordering, adjacent (with DAT.): gens adfinis Mauris, Liv. **2.** Transf. **a.** connected with, implicated in. With DAT.: culpae, facinori, turpitudini, Cic.; Pl.; Liv. With GEN.: suspicionis, rei capitalis, Cic. **b.** connected by marriage (mostly as noun): ex tam multis cognatis et adfinibus, Cic.; Pl.; Ov.

adfinitas, ātis, f. [adfinis]. **1.** Lit. **a.** connexion by marriage: Pl., Ter.; adfinitate se devincire cum aliquo, Cic.; cum aliquo adfinitate coniungi, Nep.; adfinitatem iungere cum aliquo, Liv. **b.** the persons related by marriage, Pl. **2.** Transf.: connexion, union: litterarum, Quint.

adfirmatō, adv. with assurance, positively: promittere, Cic.

adfirmatiō, ōnis, f. [adfirmō], a positive assertion, declaration: Caes., Cic.

ad-firmō, āre. **I.** to make firm, strengthen, confirm: ea res Troianis epem adfirmat, Liv.; opinionem, dicta alicuius, Liv.; Tac. **II.** to present as fixed or true, to assert positively, declare: dicendum est mihi, sed ita, nihil ut adfirmem, quaeram omnia, Cic.; quis pro certo adfirmet quot fuerint? Liv. With *Acc.* and *Inf.*: Cic., Tac.

adfixus, a, um, *Part.* adfingō.

adflatus, ūs, m. [adflō], a blowing or breathing upon, breath, blast. **1.** Lit.: adflatus ex terrā, Cic.; ambusti adflatu vaporis, Liv.; Ov. **2.** Transf.: inspiration: nemo vir magnus sine aliquo adflatu divino unquam fuit, Cic.

ad-flēō, ēre, to weep at: Pl., Hor.

adflictiō, ōnis, f. [adflictō], bodily pain: Cic.

adflictō, āre [freq. adfligō], to dash or toss about. **1.** Lit.: navis tempestas adflictabat, Caes.; Tac. **2.** Transf.: to

harass, torment, distress: afflictatur res publica, Cic., Tac. Hence afflictare se or afflictari (with *ABL. Instr. or de*): de domesticis rebus, Cic. Ep.; Ter.; Sall.

adfactor, ōris, m. [adfigō], a *subverter*: dignitatis, Cic.

adfectus, a, um. **I. Part.** adfigō. **II. Adj.** *shattered, distressed*: a. Græcia percussa et adfecta, Cic.; provinciam adfectam crexisti, Cic.; Luc. *Comp.*: Cic. Ep. b. Of the mind or character: luctu, maerore adfectus, Cic.; Verg.; homo adfectus et perditus, Cic.

ad-fligō, fligere, flixi, flictum, to dash or knock against or down (with *DAT. or ad*). **1. Lit.**: te ad terram, Pl.; tempestas navis adfixit, Caes.; Cic.; imaginem solo, Tac. **2. Transf.**: to dash down, prostrate, crush: senectus enervat et adfligit homines, Cic.; animos adfigere et debilitare metu, Cic.; opes hostium, Liv.; aliquem bello, Liv.

ad-flō, āre, to breathe or blow on. **A. Trans.** **1. Lit.**: With internal Acc.: calidum membris adflare vapore, Lucr. With external Acc.: terga adflante vento, Liv. Hence to blast: Iuppiter me fulminis adflavit ventis, Verg.; adflati incendio, Liv. **2. Transf.**: sperat sibi auram posse aliquam adflari voluntatis, Cic.; laetos oculis adflarat honores, Verg. **B. Intrans.** **1. Lit.**: adflabat frigoris vis, Liv. **2. Transf.**: rumoris nescio quid adflaverat, had been breathed abroad, Cic. Ep.

adfluens, entis. **I. Part.** adfluō. **II. Adj.** *abounding in, abundant, rich*: adfluens copiis, studiis, lepore, venustate, scelere, Cic. Also adfluens copias, Cic. *Neut. as Noun*: ex adfluenti, in abundance, Tac.

adfluenter, adv. abundantly. *Comp.*: Cic., Nep., Tac.

adfluentia, ae, f. [adfluō], a flowing to. *Transf.*: abundance, profusion: rerum, Cic.; adfluentiam adlectabat, Nep.

ad-fluō, fluere, fluxi, to flow towards, to stream. **1. Lit.**: unguentis adfluens, Cic. **2. Transf.** a. to stream to, flock to: copias adfluabant, Liv.; Tac.; cum imaginum species ad nos adfluat, Cic.; incautus amor, Ov. b. to abound (esp. with *ABL.*): ubi effuse adfluunt opes, Liv.; voluptatibus, Cic.; Pl.; Lucr.

adfor, v. adfātur.

adfore, adforam, v. adsum.

ad-formidō, āre, to begin to be afraid: Pl.

ad-fricō, cāre, cui, ctum, to rub against (with *DAT.*). **1. Lit.**: Plin. **2. Transf.**: to impart by rubbing: Sen. Ep.

adfrictio, ōnis, f. [adfricō], a rubbing against: Phædr.

ad-fulgēō, fulgēre, fūlsī, to shine on, beam on. **1. Lit.**: non Venus adfulsit, Ov.; Hor. **2. Transf.**: Magoni prima spes adfulsit, Liv.

ad-fundō, fundere, fūdī, fūsum, to pour to or upon. With *Acc.* and *DAT.* **1. Lit.**: Mosae os Rhenum Oceano adfundit, Tac. **2. Transf.** a. to fling towards or upon: equorum tria milia cornibus, Tac. b. *Mid. Part.*: prostrate: adfusaque iacent tumulo, Ov.

ad-gerō, āre, to grieve at, lament: Ov.

ad-gerō, gerere, gessī, gestum, to bear or

carry to. **1. Lit.**: eorum bona ad nos, Pl.; his aquam, Pl.; Verg.; luta et limum adgerabant, Cic.; Tac. **2. Transf.**: to bring forward, lay to one's charge: probra, Tac.

adgestus, ūs, m. [adgerō], a carrying to, accumulation: Tac.

ad-glomerō, āre, to wind (as on a ball), join to. *Transf.*: se lateri nostro, Verg.

ad-glūtīnō, āre, to glue or stick on. **1. Lit.**: Cic. Ep. **2. Transf.**: Pl.

adgn-, v. agn.

ad-gravēscō, ere, to become heavier. *Transf.*: morbus, Ter.

ad-gravō, āre, to make heavier. *Transf.*: to make worse, aggravate: quo (bello) si adgravatae res essent, Liv.; dolorem, Curt.

ad-grediō, ere [Act. form of adgredior], to go to, approach: Pl.

ad-gredior, gredi, grēasus [gradior] (Pl. uses *iri* forms), to go to, approach (with *Acc. or ad*). **1. Lit.** a. ad hunc, Pl.; hominem, Pl. b. to approach with words, etc.: Locustum adgrediar, Cic.; Pl.; legatos adgreditur, Sall.; aliquem dictis, Verg.; animos largitione, Tac. c. to approach (as an enemy), attack: navem, Caes.; Hannibalem, Liv.; Cic.; Ov. **2. Transf.**: to go to, enter upon an undertaking, undertake (with *Acc., ad, or Inf.*): causam, Cic.; Verg., Liv., etc.; ad petitionem consulatus, Cic.; ad dicendum, Cic.; dicere, Cic.; Lucr.; Verg., etc.

ad-gregō, āre [grex], to bring to the flock, gather, attach to. **1. Lit.**: quibuscumque signis occurrerat, se adgregabat, Caes.; si eodem ceteros naufragos adgregaverit, Cic. **2. Transf.**: se ad eorum amicitiam, Caes.; filium ad patris interitum, Cic.

adgressiō, ōnis, f. [adgredior], a going to. *Rhet.*: (for prooemium): introduction to a speech: Cic.; also a rhetorical syllogism: Quint.

adgressus, a, um, *Part.* adgredior.

ad-haerēō, haerēre, haesī, haesum, to stick or cleave to, cling to, hang on. **1. Lit.**: With *ad, in* and *ABL., ABL., or DAT.*: tracula ad turrim, Caes.; tela in tuis visceribus, Cic.; Ov.; fronte cuspis, Ov.; tonsis sudor, Verg.; saxis Galli, Liv.; navis ancoris, Tac. **2. Transf.** a. Of place: Peloponnesus continenti, Liv. b. In gen.: in me omnia conurbationis tela adhaerescunt, Cic. c. Absol. to hang on, stick (sarcastic): te extremum adhaesisse, Cic.

ad-haerēscō, ere [adhaerēō], to cling to, become attached to. **1. Lit.**: ne quid emeretur, ubi ignis adhaeresceret, Caes. **2. Transf.** a. With *ad, DAT., or in* and *ABL.*: ad quamecumque disciplinam, tamquam ad saxum, adhaerescunt, Cic.; iustitiae honestatique, Cic.; in his locis, Cic. Ep. b. Absol. to stick, faller, hang fire: oratio ita libere fluebat ut nunquam adhaeresceret, Cic.

adhaesiō, ōnis, f. [adhaerēō], a clinging: atomorum inter se, Cic.

adhaesus, ūs, m. [adhaerēō], a clinging: pulveris, Lucr.

Adherbal, alis, m. **I.** a Numidian prince, s. of Micipsa. **II.** a Carthaginian general in the 2nd Punic War.

ad-hibeō, ēre [habeō], to hold a thing towards or to another, to put or apply to. **1.** Lit.: odores ad deos, Cic.; medicus adhibere manus ad vulnera, Verg.; alicui calefacta, Cic.; manus genibus, Ov. **2.** Transf. **a.** to apply, bring, offer: hoc aulis, Pl.; aulis ad veram rationem, Lucr.; Verg.; alicui voluptates, Cic.; dis immortalibus cultus, honores, preces, Cic. **b.** to add (rare): ad maiorem morem hanc doctrinam, Cic. **c.** to apply or use for some purpose, to make use of: fidem et diligentiam in amicorum periculis, Cic.; fraudata, dolum, artem, misericordiam, Cic.; Caes.; Tib.; vinum, Cic., Liv.; patientiam, Liv. **d.** to bring in, call in, summon, invite: hos ad consilium, Caes.; consularem, Cic.; Verg., etc.; Iovem testem, Cic.; in or ad convivium, Cic., Nep.; epulis, Verg.; convivio, Liv. **e.** With Adv.: to treat: universos liberaliter, filium severius, Cic. Ep. With Refl. Pron.: to behave oneself: sic se adhibere in tantā potestate, Cic. Ep.

ad-hinnio, ĩre, to neigh to. **1.** Lit.: Ov. **2.** Transf.: ad illius orationem, Cic.

adhortatio, ōnis, f. [adhortor] a cheering on, encouragement: Cic., Liv., etc.

adhortator, ōris, m. [adhortor], one who cheers on: Liv.; operis, Liv.

ad-hortor, āri, to cheer on to something, encourage: Cic., Cat., Tac.; me ad C. Rabirium defendendum, Cic.; de re frumentariā Boios, Caes.; in bellum, Tac. With *Juss. Subj.* (with or without *ut* or *ne*): Ter., Cic., Liv.

ad-hūc, adv. to this point. **I.** Of Place. Only Transf. **a.** convenient adhuc utriusque verba, Pl.; adhuc ea dixi, Cic. **b.** to this extent: Caesar erat adhuc impudens, Cic. Ep.; Liv. **c.** in addition to this, still further (chiefly post-Aug.): addam minam adhuc, Pl.; adhuc sublimia cures, Hor. Esp. with comparatives, even, still: Liv., Quint., etc. **II.** Of Time. **a.** hitherto, until now (rarely until then): sicut adhuc fecerunt, Cic.; Pl., etc. Freq. with *usque* or *semper*: morem qui usque adhuc est retentus, Cic.; Pl.; quod adhuc semper tacui, Cic. With Part. GEN.: ut adhuc locorum feci. Foll. by *dum*: adhuc dum mihi nullo loco deesse vis, nunquam te confirmare potuisti, Cic. Ep.; Pl. With negatives: adhuc non venerunt, not as yet, Cic.; nihil adhuc, nothing as yet, Cic. Ep.; Pl. **b.** still (=etiam nunc): adhuc de consuetudine exercitationis loquor, Cic.; Pl., etc. Rarely =etiam tunc: regem est consecutus fluctuantem adhuc animo, Liv.

ad-iaceō, ēre, to lie at or near, adjoin: Tac. With DAT., Acc., or ad. Tuscus ager Romano, Liv.; Ov.; gentes quae mare illud adiacent, Nep.; mare ad ostium Rhodani, Caes.

ad-icio, icere, īci, ictum [iciō]. **1.** to throw to or at. **1.** Lit.: telum in litus, Caes.; Ov.; laqueos funium ad saxa eminentia, Curt. **2.** Transf.: ad omnia vestra cupiditatis oculos, Cic.; animum ad consilium, Liv.; Ter.; animum militi, Pl.: oculum hereditati, Cic. **II.** to add to. **1.** Lit.: vallo loricae, Caes.; legiones ad

exercitum, Liv. **2.** Transf.: munus ritusque sacrorum, Verg.; Tac.; ad bellicam laudem legent gloriae, Cic.; aliquantum ducei famae et auctoritatis, Liv. Of a speaker, to add a further point (with Acc. and Inf.): Liv., Tac. Also with *Indic. Quot.*: Liv., Quint.

adiectio, ōnis, f. [adiēcō], **I.** a throwing to or on, an addition: Romana res adiectione populi Albani sacra, Liv. **II.** the permission of adding (in pl.): Tac. **III.** Architect. an addition (for strengthening): Vitruv. **IV.** Rhet. repetition: Quint.

adiectus, a, um, Part. adieciō.

adiectus, ūs, m. [adiēcō], an adding: Lucr.

ad-igō, ĩgere, ĩgi, āctum [agō], (ad)ixit Aor. Optat. in Pl.), to drive to, force to. **1.** Lit.: pecore a viciis adacto, Caes.; Pl.: me fulmine ad umbras, Verg. Of wounds, to inflict: alto vulnus adactum, Verg.; vultus Varo adactum, Tac. Occ. to hurt: telum, Caes. **2.** Transf.: to drive or force to something (esp. against the will): ad mortem, Tac.; Ter. With Inf.: tua imago haec limina tendere adigit, Verg.; Tac. N.B. **a.** cur non arbitrum adegeris Q. Roscium quaero, compelled to submit to arbitration, Cic. **b.** aliquem adigere ius iurandum, Caes., Cic., Liv.; ad ius iurandum, Caes., Sall.; iure iurando, Liv., Tac.; to put on oath. **c.** in verba adigere, in verba ius iurandum adigere, to force to swear allegiance to: provinciam in aua verba ius iurandum adigebat, Caes.; neque quemquam Batavum in verba Galliarum adigit, Tac. Absol.: universos adigit, binds by oath, Tac.

ad-imo, ĩmere, ĩmi, emptum [emō] (ademptit, Perf. Subj. in Pl.), to take to oneself, withdraw. **1.** Lit. **a.** Good sense: itas compedes tibi, Pl.; canibus vincula, Ov. **b.** Bad sense: exercitus adimendus fuit, Cic.; arma militibus, Liv. **2.** Transf.: alicui vitam, somnum, libertatem, aditum litoris, Cic.; Liv.; Tac. Poet. with Inf. as obj.: adinam cantare severis, Hor.

adipatus, a, um [adepts], fatty. **1.** Lit. Neut. as Noun, **adipatum**, poetry: Juv. **2.** Transf. of style, gross: Cic.

ad-ipsoscor, ĩpsoci, optus [apsicos], to come up to, reach. **1.** Lit.: fugientia Gallos adepti ceciderunt, Liv.; Pl. **2.** Transf.: to attain, get, obtain: summos honores, sapientiam, Cic.; Ter.; celeritatem, victoriam, Caes.; ius nostrum, Liv. With GEN.: Galba rerum adeptus est, Tac. With *ut*: adepti sunt ut ceteros dies festos agitare possent, Cic. Used passively (esp. in Perf. Part.): Pl., Cic., Tac., etc.

aditiō, ōnis, f. [adeō], a going to: quid tibi hanc aditiō est? Pl.

aditus, a, um, Part. adeō.

aditus, ūs, m. [adeō], a going to, approach. **1.** Lit. **a.** urbes uno aditu captae, Cic.; Lucr.; Verg. **b.** permitted approach, access, admittance: aditus in id sacrarium non est viris, Cic.; Hor.; Liv. Hence means of access, audience: aditum petentibus non dabat, Nep. **c.** Concrete: approach, entrance, avenue: si aditus cognovisset, Caes.; in primo aditu templi, Cic.; Ov.;

Liv.; ad arcem, Liv. **2.** Transf.: ad ea conanda, Caes.; ad consulatum, Cic.; sermonis, Caes.; laudis, Cic.

ad-iudicō, āre, to *adjudge, award* as arbitrator (opp. abiudicō). **1.** Lit.: regnum Ptolemaeo, Cic.; Caes.; Hor.; Liv. **2.** Transf.: to *scribe, attribute* to: mihi salutem imperi, Cic. Ep.

adiuvō, v. adiuvo.

adiuumentum, i, n. [adiuvō], a means of aid, help: consulatūs, petitionis, Cic.; esse alicui magno adiuumento ad victoriam, Cic.; mihi honoribus, Cic.; Ov.

adiunctiō, ōnis, f. [adiungō]. **I.** a joining to, union: verborum, Cic. **II.** an addition: virtutis, Cic. **III.** Rhet. repetition: Cic.

adiunctor, ōris, m. [adiungō], one who joins or unites: Cic. Ep.

adiunctus, a, um. **I.** Part. adiungō. **II.** Adj. connected with: quae propria huius causae et adiunctiora sunt, Cic. **III.** Neut. pl. as Noun. Rhet. collateral circumstances: Cic.

ad-iungō, iungere, iūnxī, iūctum, to *yoke or harness* to. **1.** Lit.: tauros aratro, Tib.; Hor.; feras, Lucr. **2.** Transf. a. Of persons and material things: to bind, attach to: beluas humano corpori, Cic.; Pl.; Verg.; Cilicium ad imperium, Cic.; urbem in societatem, Liv.; sibi aliquem (beneficio), Ter., Tac. b. Of immaterial things: fidem rebus, Cic.; animus ad studium, Cic.; suspicionem ad praedam, Cic. c. Occ. to add (a new thought, etc.): haec eum quoque opportunitas adiungatur, Cic.; quod eum dicerem, illud adiunxi, Cic. Ep.; Nep.; Verg.

ad-iurō, āre. **I.** to *swear* to, confirm by oath. With Acc., Acc. and Inf., or ut: Pl., Cic., Ov., etc. With Acc., or per and Acc., of the thing by which one swears: adiuro Stygii caput fontis, Verg.; per omnis deos adiuro ut... Pl. **II.** to *swear* to in addition: ut praeter ius iurandum haec adiurarent, Liv.

adiutrix, e, adj. helping: Pl.

adiutro, āre [freq. adiuvo], to *help*: Pl., Ter., Lucr. [Fr. aider.]

adiutor, ōris, m. [adiuvō], a helper. a. ad me restitendum, ad praedam, Cic.; honoris, Cic.; Ter.; Liv. b. an assistant, adjutant: quaestori Fulvium adiutorem submisserat, Caes.; Cic. Ep.; Liv., etc. c. a subordinate actor: Hor.

adiuturum, i, n. help: Sen. Ep., Quint.

ad-iutrix, leis, f. [adiutor], a female helper: Messana tuorum adiutrix scelerum, Cic.; Pl.; Ter.; legiones adiutrices, raised in the provinces to strengthen the regulars, Tac.

adiutus, a, um, Part. adiuvo.

ad-iuvō, iuvāre, iūvi, iutum (iuvāvi, Sall., iuērō or iūrō=iuvērō, Enn., iuerit, Ter.=iūverit), to *give help* to, assist. **1.** Lit.: Pl., Cic., etc.: si nihil ad colendam virtutem litteris adiuventur, Cic.; aliquem ad bellum, Liv. **2.** Transf.: to *help, encourage, foster, enhance*: maerorem orationis lacrimis suis, Cic.; clamore Romani adiuvant militem suum, Liv.; ignem, Liv.; quam ad spem multum eos adiuvebat quod Liger ex nivibus creverat, Caes.; benignitatem, Liv.; formam curā, Ov.

adj-, v. adi-

ad-lābor, lābi, lāpeus, to *slip* to or towards, glide to: umor, Cic.; angues ex occulto, Liv. With Acc. or Dat.: fama adlabitur auris, Verg.; viro sagitta, Verg. With Abl., glide with: adlabi classibus aequor, Verg.

ad-lāborō, āre. **I.** to *toil* at: Hor. **II.** to *add* to by toil: simplicis myrto nihil adlabores, Hor.

ad-lacrimō, āre, to *shed tears* at: Verg.

ad-lāpeus, a, um, Part. adlābor.

ad-lāpeus, ūs, m. [adlābor], a *gliding* to: serpentium, Hor.

ad-lātrō, āre. Lit.: to *bark* at. Transf.: to *rail* at: Africani magnitudinem, Liv.; Mart.

ad-laudābilis, e, praiseworthy: Pl.

ad-laudō, āre, to *praise* much: Pl.

ad-lectiō, ōnis, f. promotion, advancement in rank, co-option: Inscr.

ad-lectō, āre [freq. adliciō], to *allure, entice*: Cic.

ad-lector, ōris, m. **I.** one who promotes, elects, co-opts: Inscr. **II.** a tax-collector: Inscr.

ad-lectus, a, um, Part. **I.** adlegō. **II.** adliciō.

ad-legātio, ōnis, f. [adlīgō], a *despatching, mission*: Cic.

ad-lēgō, āre. **1.** Lit.: to *despatch* on private business, commission, depute (Freq. in Pl.; elsewhere rare): alium iati rei adlegabo, Pl.; homines nobilis adlegat iis qui peterent, Cic.; adlegati, deputies, Cic. **2.** Transf.: to *adduce*: exemplum, Plin. Ep.; (legati) munera preces mandata regis adlegant, Tac.

ad-legō, legere, lēgī, lēctum, to *gather* to, elect to a body: suffragio Druidum adlegitur, Caes.; augures de plebe, Liv.; aliquem in senatum, inter patricios, Suet.

ad-levamentum, i, n. [adlevō], a means of relieving: Cic.

ad-levātio, ōnis, f. [adlevō], **1.** Lit.: a *raining* up: Quint. **2.** Transf.: an *alleviating, relief*: Cic.

ad-levō, āre, to *lift* up, raise. **1.** Lit.: laqueis adlevati, Sall.; cubito artūs, Ov.; manum, supercilia, Quint. **2.** Transf. a. to *lighten, alleviate, relieve*: aliquem, Pl.; onus, sollicitudines, Cic.; corpus, Cic. Ep., Ov. b. to *diminish* the force of, weaken: adversariorum confirmatio adlevatur, Cic.; Tac.

ad-lice faciō, ere [adliciō, faciō], to *allure*: Sen. Ep.; Suet.

ad-liciō, licere, lēxi, lectum [liciō], to *draw* to, attract. **1.** Lit.: ferrum ad se, Cic. **2.** Transf.: to *entice, allure*: exsules damnatosque ad se, Caes.; Pl.; ad misericordiam, Cic.; mentis hominum dicendo, Cic.; comibus oculis amorem, Ov.; Gallias, Tac.

ad-lidō, lidere, lisi, lisum [laedō], to *dash* one thing against another. **1.** Lit.: (remigum) pars ad scopulos adlisa, Caes.; aliquid trahi, Lucr. **2.** Transf.: Cic. Ep.

ad-ligō, āre, to *bind* to or up. **1.** Lit.: Pl.; aliquem ad statum, Cic.; oculus adligatus, Cic.; vulnus, Liv. **2.** Transf. a. to *bind fast, restrain*: navis ancora, Verg.; torpor artūs adligat, Ov. b. In moral sense, to *bind, oblige*: caput suum,