

A SMALLER
LATIN-ENGLISH
DICTIONARY

BY SIR WILLIAM SMITH, D.C.L., LL.D.

REVISED EDITION BY
J. F. LOCKWOOD, M.A.
LECTURER IN CLASSICS, UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

LONDON
JOHN MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET, W.

FIRST EDITION	1855
<i>Twenty-Fourth Impression</i>	1880
SECOND EDITION	1881
<i>Twenty-Seventh Impression</i>	1928
THIRD EDITION	1933
<i>Seventh Impression</i>	1955

PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN
 BY LOWE AND BRYDONE (PRINTERS) LTD., LONDON, N.W.10
 AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN MURRAY (PUBLISHERS) LTD.

PREFACE

DURING the fifty years that have elapsed since the appearance of the Second Edition of Dr. Smith's Smaller Latin-English Dictionary the researches of scholars have succeeded in producing more accurate texts of the classical authors and a clearer understanding of the character and history of the Latin language; and the teaching of the classics has simultaneously undergone some change. The primary object of the present edition was, therefore, to bring up to date the information contained in this dictionary and to provide the student with the means to a better appreciation of the meaning and usage of the words and language which he is handling. While it seemed at the outset undesirable to make radical alterations in the form of a dictionary which over a long period of time has enjoyed a wide popularity, it has, however, been found advisable and necessary to rewrite practically the whole work; and a brief statement of the principles that have been followed in the revision will be useful in demonstrating the points in which this edition differs from its predecessor.

The treatment of word-meanings follows as far as is possible a logical method—the significations being placed in the logical (though not necessarily historical) order of development. By the excision of many of the superfluous translations of examples cited in the Second Edition, it has been found practicable to extend the scope of many articles and to achieve a fuller documentation. This is a clear gain in an edition which aims at making clear to the student the types of phrase in which a word is found (cf., for example, the new treatment of *diciō, expectātiō, nōmen, imperium, signum, silentium, spēs, habeo, faciō, etc.*). The present work is, however, not intended to be an abridged Index Totius Latinitatis, and its illustrations by quotation have had to undergo a rigorous process of selection, the authors chosen being those usually read in schools and by junior students of the Universities. Livy will be found to have received more generous treatment than is normally allotted to him by lexicographers, while Plautus and Caesar gain at the expense of Pliny the Elder and Celsus, neither of whom, I imagine, is much read by young scholars at the present time. Pliny's Letters are also drawn on more than in the Second Edition, and the two Plinii are now distinguished as (i.) Plin. and (ii.) Plin. Ep. and Plin. Pan. Cicero's Letters are specially designated Cic. Ep. by way of differentiation from his Speeches, etc.—a useful distinction in view of the occasionally colloquial phraseology of his Letters.

"The question of orthography had exercised Cassiodorus in the sixth century," and the correct spelling of many Latin words is still an almost insoluble mystery by reason of the marked diversity of forms offered by traditional evidence. Editors give various spellings of quite common words, and therefore an attempt is here made to notice the variants, while at the same time attention is concentrated on the form which is conceived to be either best warranted or most strongly supported by editorial usage. This twofold criterion may appear to suggest inconsistency; but in the absence of any completely satisfactory standard method of spelling (though the work of Brambach, Corssen, Neue, and Professor Lindsay has brought this ideal nearer), no simpler way can be justifiable. The letter *j* now disappears, but *v* (for consonantal *u*) is still retained, partly because many editors (e.g. of the majority of the Oxford Classical Texts) keep it, and partly because experience has shown that students find the *u* forms difficult. *cotīdiē* and *querella* are written, though not without some misgivings. Plautine spelling in general follows the forms adopted by Ritschl or Professor Lindsay in his Oxford Classical Text, though here, too, there is room for much doubt and considerable difference of opinion. Forms like *maiior*, *peiior* are noticed. The ACC. *pl. masc.* and *fem.* of Adjectives and Nouns in *-is* (with GEN. *pl.* in *-ium*) has been given as *-is*, though some doubt may be felt about the general applicability of the rule. Some groups of words which are printed in some texts as compound words will here be found for the most part in their original form, e.g. *magnō opere, quā rē, quō modō* for *magnopere, quārē, quōmodo*. In the spelling of names the traditional form has generally been retained, and, e.g., *Dryantīdēs* has been retained in preference to Merkel's apparently more attractive *Dryantiadēs*.

An entirely new departure has been made in marking only long vowels with the quantity-sign at the head of articles, except where a vowel is definitely known to have been long or short (when it is marked ¨), or where it is desirable to call attention to a short quantity. This procedure should simplify for the student the problem of the nature of vowel-sounds in all words, though it involves as a necessary consequence (i.) the marking of all long vowels, and (ii.) the assumption that all vowels not marked long are short. It is difficult to decide in every case (where verse does not afford help) what is the quantity of a vowel. This difficulty is particularly great for vowels preceding a double consonant, but there are manifest advantages for an improved pronunciation in the attempt to discover and put forward a clear and simple scheme of quantity-marking which, though at the risk perhaps of error and almost certainly of difference of opinion among philologists, does aim at a form of completeness. In two cases criticism may be levelled at the quantities presented here: (i.) in the Participles ending in

-*ssus*, where this edition gives, e.g., *fōssus*, *grēssus*, from *fodiō*, *gradior*, and (ii.) in the terminations given of the inceptive verbs of the four conjugations, viz. -*āscō*, -*ēscō*, -*iscō*, -*iscō*. The vowel in the termination of the old (? Optative) forms like *faxim* is of doubtful quantity, though many philologists would prefer *faxim*. There is a special difficulty with compounds of *iaciō*, e.g. *iniciō*. Poetic usage shows the first syllable long in the present tenses, because the word was pronounced *inyiciō*, but the initial vowel remained short. How should the problem be made clear to the student? If *iniciō* is written, it must be understood to be an illegitimate use of the quantity-mark, but no better alternative seems to exist. The same is true of *māior* and *pēior*, for which verse required a long first syllable, though the vowel remained short; but the student might be misled if *maior*, *peior* were given. In the case of *i* and *ō* before -*nf*- and -*ns*-, there is good authority for the lengthening of the vowel, as also for *ā*, *ē*, and *ū* before -*ns*-. In the quotations from authors, the ABL. *fem.* in -*ā* is always marked long.

At the head of articles on verbs, the principal parts are usually given in full, except in the case of regular verbs of the 1st, 2nd, and 4th conjugations, where it was sufficient to write only the Infinitive. Forms like *faxō* (? Future, or Aorist Subjunctive) and *faxim* (? Aorist Optative, or Subjunctive) present some difficulty; but the context often helps to make a decision between the alternative moods. The verbals in -*ū* when cited (e.g. *herbae formidolosissimae esu*) are described as ABL. *sing. m.* Nouns derived from the verb, though there is reason to suppose that they may have been Datives or Locatives in origin.

The etymological material, placed conveniently in square brackets near the beginning of each article, is reduced to the barest minimum, though great care has been taken to ensure the greatest possible measure of accuracy in the derivations or comparisons suggested—these being in most cases limited to Latin or Greek words. This work was already too far advanced to allow alterations or improvements based on the revised edition of Walde's *Wörterbuch*, which is in process of production, and on the new etymological dictionary of Ernout and Meillet. Romance derivatives (also in square brackets) have retained their place at the end of the articles, though some have been omitted as obvious, while others have been corrected to the current spelling. The connexion of some of the derivatives with Latin must inevitably at times seem obscure, but the keen Romance student will pursue difficult cases in specifically etymological works.

The names which were placed *en masse* at the end of the Second Edition have now been restored to their rightful position in the main body of the dictionary. Their numbers have been diminished by the exclusion of many place-names which can be sought more

readily and usefully in an atlas. (Some difficulty has been felt in dealing with the spelling of modern equivalents, where known, of some ancient place-names, as gazetteers and atlases are not agreed on the forms.) Mythological detail has also been lessened in order to give more space to the word-articles, which are conceived to be more important to the young student. It is hoped that the general result of these changes of form and construction in the present edition will be to afford the greatest assistance possible within the limits of this Smaller Latin-English Dictionary in attaining a clear-out conception of the meaning, history, and associations of Latin words. Latin lexicography, as a science, is still very imperfect, though there have recently been welcome signs, in this country and on the Continent, that the much-neglected Livy is at last being recognised to be really deserving of consideration as an authority for the best Classical Latin; but even he will not be adequately treated in the larger lexica until a complete *Spezialwörterbuch* of Livy is produced.

In the printing of this new edition the opportunity has been taken to use larger and more legible type than that of the Second Edition, and to print in two columns instead of in three.

The compiler of a dictionary, even on the present small scale, is in the unhappy position of being forced to borrow freely from the vast collection of the works of other scholars without the possibility of making acknowledgment for the borrowings. But I should be sorely deficient in gratitude if I did not express my deep sense of obligation to the work of the late Professor C. Flamstead Walters and of Professor R. S. Conway, whose notes for a Latin dictionary were kindly placed at my disposal by John Murray and have been of inestimable service in their constructive lexicographical method and in their fruitfulness of suggestion. And I am conscious of my great indebtedness to various English lexica and, beyond them, to the invaluable dictionaries of Forcellini-de Vit and Georges, and to Krebs-Schmalz' *Antibarbarus der lateinischen Sprache*.

J. F. LOCKWOOD.

LONDON,

February, 1933.

ABBREVIATIONS OF THE NAMES OF AUTHORS QUOTED IN THIS DICTIONARY

Acc.	L. Accius, poet, writer of tragedy, annals, etc.	b. B.C. 170.
Afran.	L. Afranius, writer of comedy	fl. B.C. 110.
App.	L. Appuleius, philosopher	fl. A.D. 160.
Auct. B. Afr.	Auctor Belli Africani	fl. B.C. 50 (?)
Auct. B. Alex.	Auctor Belli Alexandrini	fl. B.C. 50 (?)
Auct. B. Hisp.	Auctor Belli Hispaniensis	fl. B.C. 50 (?)
Auct. Her.	Auctor ad Herennium, rhetorician (perh. Cornificius).	
Aus.	D. Magnus Ausonius, poet	A.D. 310-c. 390.
Caecil.	Statius Caecilius, writer of comedy	ob. B.C. 168.
Caes.	C. Iulius Caesar, historian	B.C. 100-44.
Cato	M. Porcius Cato, orator, historian, and writer on farming	B.C. 235-149.
Cat.	C. Valerius Catullus, poet	B.C. c. 84-54.
Cels.	A. Cornelius Celsus, writer on medicine	fl. A.D. 50.
Cic., Cic. Ep.	M. Tullius Cicero, orator, philosopher, writer on rhetorical subjects, poet, etc.	B.C. 106-43.
Claud.	Claudius Claudianus, poet	fl. A.D. 400.
Col.	L. Iunius Columella, writer on farming	fl. A.D. 50.
Curt.	Q. Curtius Rufus, historian	fl. A.D. 50 (?)
Enn.	Q. Ennius, poet, writer of tragedy, epic, and verse history	B.C. 239-169.
Gell.	Aulus Gellius, grammarian, etc.	fl. A.D. 175.
Hirt.	Aulus Hirtius, historian (author of 8th Book of Caesar's Commentaries on the Gallic War)	ob. B.C. 43.
Hor.	Q. Horatius Flaccus, poet, writer of odes, satires, epistles, and literary criticism	B.C. 65-8.
Inscr.	Inscriptions.	
Juv.	D. Iunius Iuvenalis, poet, writer of satire	ob. A.D. 130.
Laber.	C. Decius Laberius, writer of mimes	B.C. 106-43.
(Leges) XII Tab.	Leges duodecim tabularum . . . compiled	B.C. 450.
Liv.	Titus Livius, historian	B.C. 59-A.D. 17.
Liv. Andron.	Livius Andronicus, writer of tragedy	ob. B.C. 204.
Luc.	M. Annaeus Lucanus, epic poet	A.D. 39-65.
Lucil.	C. Ennius Lucilius, satirist	B.C. c. 180-103.
Lucr.	T. Lucretius Carus, poet and philosopher	B.C. c. 95-55.
Manil.	M. Manilius, poet and astronomer	fl. A.D. 12.
Mart.	M. Valerius Martialis, poet	A.D. c. 40-104.
Mela	Pomponius Mela, geographer	fl. A.D. 45.
Naev.	C. Naevius, poet, writer of comedy, tragedy, and epic	ob. B.C. 201.
Nep.	Cornelius Nepos, biographer	B.C. c. 99-24.
Ov.	P. Ovidius Naso, poet	B.C. 43-A.D. 17.
Pac.	M. Pacuvius, writer of tragedy and satire	B.C. 220-132 (?)
Pers.	A. Persius Flaccus, poet, writer of satire	A.D. 34-62.
Phaedr.	T. Phaedrus, writer of verse fables	fl. A.D. 40.
Pl.	T. Maccius Plautus, writer of comedy	ob. B.C. 184.
Plin.	C. Plinius Secundus, writer on natural history	A.D. c. 23-79.
Plin. Ep. and Plin. Pan.	C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus, writer of letters and a panegyric on the Emperor Trajan	A.D. c. 62-113.
Pompon.	Sextus Pomponius, lawyer	fl. A.D. 138.

Prop.	Sex. Aurlus Propertius, poet	B.C. c. 50-16.
Q. Cic.	Quintus Tullius Cicero, writer on candidature for the consulship	B.C. 102-43.
Quint.	M. Fabius Quintilianus, rhetorician	A.D. c. 35-95.
Sall.	C. Sallustius Crispus, historian	B.C. 86-35.
Sen.	M. Annaeus Seneca, rhetorician	B.C. c. 54-A.D. 39.
Sen., Sen. Ep., Sen. Trag.	L. Annaeus Seneca, philosopher, letter writer, and tragedian	B.C. c. 4-A.D. 65.
Stat.	P. Papinius Statius, poet	A.D. c. 40-96.
Suet.	C. Suetonius Tranquillus, biographer	A.D. c. 75-160.
Tác.	C. Cornelius Tacitus, historian, and author of a work on the orators	A.D. c. 56-119.
Ter.	P. Terentius Afer, writer of comedy	ob. B.C. 159.
Tib.	Albius Tibullus, poet	B.C. c. 65-18.
Val. Fl.	C. Valerius Flaccus, epic poet	ob. A.D. c. 90.
Varr.	M. Terentius Varro, writer on farming and the Latin language, etc.	B.C. 116-27.
Verg.	P. Vergilius Maro, poet, writer of epic, bucolic, didactic and other poetry	B.C. 70-19.
Vitr.	Vitruvius Pollio, writer on architecture	d. B.C. 10.

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

abbrev., abbreviation, abbreviated.	fin., (ad) finem, <i>at the end</i> .	obj., Obj., <i>Obj.</i> , object, objectively.
ABL., ablative.	fol., following, followed.	occ., occasional, occasionally.
Absol., absolute, absolutely,	fr., from.	O.F., old French.
i.e. without case or adjunct.	Fr., French.	O.H.G., old High German.
abstr., Abstr., abstract.	frag., fragment.	O.L., old Latin.
Acc., accusative.	freq., <i>freq.</i> , frequent.	opp., opposed (to).
acc., according.	freq., <i>freq.</i> , frequent, frequently, frequentative (of.)	<i>Opt.</i> , <i>Optat.</i> , optative.
Act., active, actively.	<i>Fut.</i> , future.	<i>Orat. Obliq.</i> , oratio obliqua.
adj., <i>adj.</i> , Adj., adjective.	GEN., genitive.	ord., ordinal, ordinary, ordinarily.
adv., <i>adv.</i> , Adv., adverb.	gen., general.	Pan., Panegyricus.
Aor., aorist.	Geom., geometry, geometrically.	Part., participle.
ap., apud (in).	Geogr., geography, geographically.	<i>Part.</i> , <i>Partit.</i> , partitive.
appl., applied.	Germ., German.	Pass., <i>Pass.</i> , passive, passively.
appos., apposition.	<i>g.f.</i> , grandfather.	<i>Perf.</i> , perfect.
archit., Archit., architecture, architectural.	<i>g.g.f.</i> , great-grandfather.	perh., perhaps.
b., brother.	<i>g.g.m.</i> , great-grandmother.	pers., person.
beg., beginning.	Gk., Greek.	person., Person., personified.
betw., between.	<i>g.m.</i> , grandmother.	pl., <i>plur.</i> , Pl., <i>Plur.</i> , plural.
Botan., botany, botanical.	Gram., Grammar., grammar, in grammar.	Pluperf., pluperfect.
card., cardinal.	h., husband.	polit., Polit., political, politically.
cf., <i>cf.</i> , confer (<i>compare</i>).	i.e., i.e., id est (<i>that is</i>).	Port., Portuguese.
col. Rostr., columna Rostrata.	I.E., Indo-European.	post., Posit., positive.
Comic., comic or in comedy.	Imp., imperfect.	prep., <i>Prep.</i> , Prep., preposition.
Commerc., commerce, in commerce.	Imperat., imperative.	Pres., present.
comp., <i>Comp.</i> , comparative.	Imperf., imperfect.	prob., probably.
conor., Concr., concrete.	Impers., impersonal.	pron., <i>Pron.</i> , Fron., pronoun.
conj., <i>conj.</i> , conjunction.	inanim., inanimate.	pronom., pronominal.
conj., conjugation.	Ind., indicative.	prop., Prop., properly.
constr., construed, construction.	indecl., indeclinable.	Prov., proverb, proverbially.
contr., contracted, contraction.	indef., <i>indef.</i> , indefinite.	Quest., question.
correl., correlative.	Indic., indicative.	q.v., quod vide.
corresp., corresponding.	Indir., indirect.	R., Romanus, etc.
d., daughter.	Inf., infinitive.	ref., reference, referring.
DAT., dative.	init., (ad) initium, <i>at the beginning</i> .	refl., <i>Refl.</i> , reflexive.
decl., declension.	Inscr., inscription.	reg., regular, regular, regularly.
def., defective, definite.	insep., inseparable.	relat., <i>Relat.</i> , Relat., relative, relatively.
demonstr., Demonstr., demonstrative, demonstratively.	interj., interjection.	s., sister.
dep., deponent.	Intrans., intransitive, intransitively.	sc., sc., scilicet.
diff., different.	i.q., idem quod (<i>the same as</i>).	sign., signification.
dim., <i>dim.</i> , diminutive (of).	It., Italian.	sing., <i>sing.</i> , Sing., singular.
disyl., disyllabic.	judic., Judic., judicial, judicially.	Subj., Subj., subjunctive, sub-
dub., doubtful reading.	Lat., Latin.	ject.
e.g., <i>e.g.</i> , exempli gratiâ (<i>for instance</i>).	leg., Leg., legal, legally.	sup., <i>Sup.</i> , superlative.
ellipt., elliptically.	lit., Lit., literal, in a literal sense.	s.v., sub voce.
Eng., English.	m., masculine, mother.	sync., <i>sync.</i> , <i>syncop.</i> , syncop., syncopated.
Ep., epistolae (<i>letters</i>).	masc., <i>Masc.</i> , masculine.	Tab., tabulae (leges XII tabularum).
equiv., equivalent.	Merc., mercantile.	Trans., transitive, transitively.
esp., <i>Esp.</i> , especially.	metaph., metaphorical, metaphorically.	transf., Transf., transferred, i.e. metaphorical.
etc., et cetera.	Mid., middle voice.	trisyl., trisyllable, trisyllabic.
etym., etymological, etymologically.	milit., Milit., military.	us., usually.
euph., euphony, euphonic.	monosyl., monosyllable, monosyllabic.	v., vide or vox.
euphem., euphemistically.	n., neuter.	v. l., varia lectio (<i>variant reading</i>).
exc., except.	negat., negative, negatively.	Voc., vocative.
exclam., Exclamat., exclamation, exclamatory.	neut., <i>Neut.</i> , neuter.	
f., feminine, father.	NOM., nominative.	
fem., <i>Fem.</i> , feminine.	num., numeral.	

A SMALLER LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

A

A, a, indecl. f. (sc. littera), oftener *n.* **I.** The primitive Indo-European *d* is in Latin, as in Greek, represented by *ā, ē, or o* (*ā, ē, o*), and *ā* by *ā, ē, or o* (*ā, ē, o*). *a* has often been retained in Latin where *e* has been substituted in Greek: thus *mag-nus* corresponds to *μέγας*, *maneo* to *μένω*. So also *a* appears in Latin in some cases where *o* is found in Greek, as in *lavo* beside *λούω* (= *λοῦω*), *da-re* beside *δί-δο-ναι*. Sometimes, however, we have *e* or *o* in Latin for original *a*, where the latter is retained in Greek; cf. *mol-is* with *μαλ-ακός*, *levis* (= *leguis*) with *ἐλαχ-ύς*. **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*), *dissilio* (*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*, *caput* (*chef*), *māre* (*mer*), *pāter* (*père*), *nāsus* (*nez*), *amārus* (*amer*), *amāre* (*aimer*), *amātus* (*aimé*), *mortālis* (*mortel*), or by *ai*—and this chiefly, though not exclusively, before *m*, *n* or a guttural, *fāmes* (*faim*), *mānus* (*main*), *sānus* (*sain*), *mācer* (*maigre*), *acer* (*aigre*), *āla* (*aile*), *clārus* (*clair*). Sometimes it is not changed, as *quāre* (*car*), *avārus* (*avare*). *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* = *Absoivo*, therefore called by Cicero *littera salutaria*. 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. *āmoveo*, *āverto*;

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 *aufiero* 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*, *abicere*, *aufugere*. **2.** *away from one's person*: *amittere*, *aspellere*, *abruere*, *abiurare*. **3.** *away, of source*: *aboriri*. **4.** *away, of things running away*: *afluere*, *abundare*. **5.** *away from proper or natural direction*: *abiungere*, *abseimilis*, *absonus*. **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 decumanā portā*, *at the main gate*. **B.** *Of Time*. **1.** *starting from, reckoning from, since, after*: *ab sole orto*, *ab urbe conditā*, *ab horā tertiā*, *a puero* (*from childhood*). **2.** *from the age of* (with card. num.): *tirones ab sedecim annis milites scribebat*, *Liv.* **3.** *straight from, immediately after*: *recens a vulnere*, *Verg.*; *recens ab incendio*, *Liv.* **C.** *Transf.* **1.** Denoting separation, removal, starting from, ceasing from: *a supplicio tuo se continuit populus*, *Cic.*; *a defensione desistere*, *Caes.*; *quartus ab Arcesilā*, *Cic.*; *quantum mutatus ab illo Hectore*, *Verg.*; *initium capit ab aliquā re*, *Caes.* **2.** Denoting source, origin: *a parentage*: *ortos a Germanis*, *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 Gallis 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. ap. Cic. Ep.*; *linguam ab inrisu exerens*, *Liv.*; *laborare a re frumentariā*, *Caes.*;

aliquid ab liberalitate alicuius expectare, Caes.; doleo ab oculis, ab animo, Pl.; timere, metuere 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 causâ 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 balneis, ab actis, etc.

abâctus, a, um, Part. abigō.

abacus, i, m. [ἀβάξ], 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-aliēō, 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.

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

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

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.: terrai abditae (i.e. secrets), Lucret.

ab-dō, dere, didi, ditum. **1.** Lit. a, to put away, remove (with idea of concealment): copias ab eo loco abditas, Caes.; se in Menapios, Caes. **b.** to conceal, hide: in suis tectis, Liv. With Abl. of place: speluncis addidit, Verg. With Instr. Abl.: vultus frondibus, Ov. **2.** Transf. a, to plunge, bury: litteris (Abl.) or in litteris se abdere, Cic.; lateri addidit ense, 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, dūxi, ductum (Imp. abduc; also abducere in Pl. and Ter.; Perf. sync. abduxī, Pl.), to lead away, take away with one. **1.** Lit. a, Us, with preps. and Abl. or Acc.: e foro, Cic.; ex Hispaniā, 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; **Abellāni**, ōrum, m. its inhabitants; **Abellāna** nux, the filbert.

ab-eō, ire, ii, itum (abin', i.e. abiane, Pl.; Ter.), to go away, depart. **1.** Lit. a, With Abl., with or without ab, ex, de, etc.: ex urbibus, Cic. **b.** With in and Acc., or with Supine: in Volscos 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 ooc. abin' (for abisne), 2nd Sing. Pres. Indic.: are you going? begone!: 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. With-out ab: coniecturā, Cic. Ep. **b.** to divert oneself: scribendo aberro, Cic. Ep.

abfore, **abforem**, **abfui**, **abfuturus**. Less correct forms for afore, etc., v. absum.

ab-hinc, adv. [prep. pleonast. 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-horreō, ēre, to shrink back. **1.** Lit. Abol., 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 tuā, Cic. **ii.** to disagree with (with Dat.): tam pacatae protectioni abhorrens mos, Liv.; **iii.** to be free from: ab suspitione, Cic.; **iv.** to be unfit, incapable (absol.): sin plane abhorrebit, Cic.

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

abīe, ietis, f. silver-fir. **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: curas, Hor. **b.** to keep off: a cibo, Pl.

abitiō, ōnis, f. [abēō], a going away. Anteclass. for abitus, q.v.

ā-bitō, ere [bitō], to go away: Pl.

abitus, ūs, m. [abēō], 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. adiudico): 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, iūnxi, iunctum, to unyoke. **1.** Lit.: iuvencum, Verg. **2.** Transf.: se ab hoc discendi genere, Cic. Ep.; Caes.

ab-īrō, āre, to deny on oath : creditum, Sall. : Pl. Pass. : abjuratae rapinae, Verg.
abj-, v. abi.
ab-laqueo, āre (laqueus), to loosen the earth round a tree : Cato.
ablātus, i, m. ec. casus (auferō), the ablative case, Quint.
ablātus, a, um, Part. auferō.
ablēgātio, 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-loco, āre, to let out on hire or on lease : domum, Suet.
ab-lūdō, lūdere, lūs, lūsum, to be out of tune with. Transf. : to be unlike : haec a te non multum abludit, Hor.
ab-luō, uere, ui, ūtum, I. to wash away : 1. Lit. : abluendo cruri (balneae petit), Tac. 2. Transf. : sitim, Luor. : 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, ōtis, 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-normis, e, adj. [ab, nōrma], deviating from a rule : sapiens, a philosopher of no distinct school, Hor.
ab-nuō, nuere, nui, nuitum, 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. Impers. Pass. : nec abnuitur ita fuisse, Liv.
ab-nūtō, āre [freq. abnuō], to deny (by a nod) often, refuse : Pl., Enn.
ab-olēō, ēre, ēvi, itum [from the root ol, to rise, grow, cf. indolēs], to destroy the growth, let decay, efface. 1. Lit. : monumenta, Verg. 2. Transf. a. dedecus, Verg. : labem, 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.
abolitō, ōnis, f. [aboleō], I. an abolishing : tributorum, Tac. : legis, Suet. II. an amnesty : Quint., Suet.
abolla, ae, f. [ἀβόλη], a coarse woollen cloak worn by a. soldiers : Suet. b. philosopher : 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. senae (fr. 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 : Varr. 2. Transf. : to fail : vox, Luor.
ab-oriscor, sol [aborior], to perish : Lucr.
abortiō, ōnis, f. miscarriage : Cic.

abortivus, a, um [aborior], born prematurely : Siaphus, 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, rāsum, to scrape off, shave off. 1. Lit. : supercilia, Cic. 2. Transf. : to extort : Ter., Cic.
abreptus, a, um, Part. abripō.
ab-ripō, rīpere, ripul, reptum [rapiō], to tear away, carry away. 1. Lit. : milites vi fluminis abrepti, Caes. : de convivio in vincla, Cic. : Pl. : Verg. 2. Transf. : to aestus ingeni tui, Cic.
abrogatiō, ōnis, f. the repeal of a law : Cic. Ep.
ab-rōgō, āre, to repeal wholly (vid. derogo, obrogo). 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.
abrotanum, i, n., and **abrotonus**, 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. : ordines, 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. abruptō. II. Adj. broken away, precipitous. 1. Lit. : locus, Liv. : Tac. Neut. Noun. **abruptum**, i, an abyss, Verg. 2. Transf. broken, rough, harsh, abrupt : 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.
abs-cēsus, ūs, m. a going away, withdrawal : solis, Cic. : continuus, Tac.
abs-cidō (aps-, Pl.), cēdere, cēdi, cēsum [caedō], to cut off. 1. Lit. : caput, Cic., Liv., Verg. : Pl. : Of diverting a stream : Liv. 2. Transf. : spem, Liv. : praesidia, Tac.
abs-scindō, scindere, scidi, scissum, to tear off or away. 1. Lit. : tunicam a pectore, Cic. With simple Abl. : umeris vestem, Verg. With de : Verg. 2. Transf. : to divide, sever : exercitum, Caes. : terras, Hor. : Ov. : venas, Tac.
abs-cisus, a, um. I. Part. abs-cidō. 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 (didi, Pl.), ditum. 1. Lit. to bury away, conceal : oedavera foveis, Verg. : hominem in armamentario, 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.** absum, *being absent, in absence*: de absente iudicare, Cic.; Hor.; consul creari absēns, Liv. **II. Adj.** *absent*: conloquia amicorum absentium, Cic.; Pl., etc.

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

ab-siliō, ire, ii 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. [āpīs]. **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.; lucco, Verg. **2. Transf.**: *to leave off*: ob-sidione, Liv. With *ABL. Gerund*: sequendo, Liv. With *Inf.*: moveri, Verg.

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

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

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

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

ab-solvō (apsolvō, Pl.), solvere, 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 praevaricatione*, Cic. Ep.; *suspensione*, Liv.; *improbitalis*, 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.*: absoni a voce motis, Liv.; fortunis absona dicta, Hor.

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

absp-, r. asp-

abs-que (apsque, Pl.), prep. [abs] with *ABL.*: *without*. In Pl. and Ter. mostly in conditional clauses containing impersonal *esset* or *foret*, and with a *Pron. me, te, etc.*: *apsque eo esset, 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.), tergēre, tērsi, tērsūm, *to wipe off, wipe dry*. **1.** Lit.: labellum, Pl.; fuliginem, Cic.; fletum, Cic. **2. Transf.**: *molestias*, Cic.; Pl.; *dolorem*, Cic. Ep.

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

abstērsus, 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.

abstineret, adv. *incorruptibly*: Cic.

abstinentia, ae, f. [abstinēō], *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 Glyceio, Ter.; aliquem a conspectu omnium in altum, Cic.; aliquem ex oculis hominum, Liv.; navis e portu, Liv.; liberos in servitutum, Caes. **2. Transf.**: *copies* a Lepido, Cic. Ep.; e sinu patriae, Cic.; a sollicitudine, Cic.; a rebus gerendis, Cic.

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

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

ab-sum (apsūm, Pl.), abesse, āfui, āfutūrus (*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. adsum). With *DAT.* or *ABL.* or *ab*: longe 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: magnum 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 culpā, Cic. **c.** *to be disinclined* to: toto bello, Caes.; ab istis studiis, Cic. **d.** *to be different from*: a naturā ferarum, 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.: viris in Teucoros, Verg.; absumptis frugum alimentis, Liv.; Verg.;

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

ab-surdō (*apsurdō*, 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.

Absyrtus, *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.* effluence : Cic., Tac.

abundē, *adv.* in abundance, amply. *a.* mala abunde omnia erant, Sall. ; satis facere quaestioni, 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. *κατάχρησις*).

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

ab-ūtor, *ūtī, 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.

āc, *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.* [ἀκalanthis], the thistle-finch, Verg.

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

acanthus, *i, m.* *I.* the plant brank-ursine, bear's-breach. *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 **Acarnānīcus**, *a, um*, Acarnanian.

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

ac-cēdō, *cēdere*, *cēssi*, *cēssum* [*Perf. sync.* *ac-cēssi*, Verg.], to go or to come to or near. 1. 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 *Adv.* : accede, lictor, Liv. ; propius, Cic. *B.* *a.* to approach in hostility, attack : ad castra, Caes. *b.* to go to an auction : ad illud scelus auctoris, 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. ; Cicéroni, 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 caecus 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*, *cōsum* [candō, implied in *incendō*, 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. *incendo*) : discordiam, Liv.

ac-cēnsēō, *cēnsēre*, *cēnsui*, *cēsum*, to reckon among, assign to : his cornicines, Liv. ; accensor illi, Ov.

accēnsus, *a, um*. *I. Part.* accendō. *II. Part.* accēnsēō.

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

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

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

acceptiō, *āre* [freq. accipiō] to accept often : argentum, Pl. ; Quint.

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

acceptus, *a, um*. *I. Part.* accipiō. *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, v. arceasō.

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

accessus, ūs, m. [accedō], 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 lustrare, Verg.

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

ac-cidō, cidere, cidi [caedō], 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 auri accidisce, 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 accidisset, Cic. Also of fortunate events : accidit satis opportune, Caes. With ut or quod : accidit ut Hermæ deicerentur, Nep. : accidit perincommode quod eum nusquam-vidisti, Cic. Ep. With Inf. : acciderat mihi opus esse, Cic. Ep.

ac-cidō, ēre, 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. Instr. : ferro accinoti, Tac. **2.** Transf. a. to equip, arm : gladiis accinoti, 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, cire, civi (or ci). citum, to summon, fetch. **1.** Lit. : vocibus Orcum, Luor. : Alexandro doctorem, Cic. : diotatorem ab exercitu, Liv. **2.** Transf. : artem haruspium, Tac.

ac-cipio, cipere, cēpi, ceptum [capiō], to take to oneself, receive, accept. **I.** When the subject is willing, i.e. an active participant : a. arma obsidesque, Caes. b. Of money (opp. expendere), 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. : preces, 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. *ἀκκιρεπος*, 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.

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

accitus, a, um, Part. acciō.

accitū, Abl. sing. [acciō], at the summons, call : magistratus accitus iustius 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, s.c.) : **Accianus**, a, um.

acclamatio, ōnis, f. [acclāmō], 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 : aliquem servatorem liberatoremque, Liv.

ac-clārō, āre [clārus], 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, āre, [cf. κλίνω, clivus, declinō, etc.], to lean on or against. **1.** Lit. With in and Acc. : se acclinavit in illum, Ov. With DAT. : castra tumultu acclinata, Liv. : Ov. **2.** Transf. : to incline to : se ad causam senatūs, Liv.

acclivis, e (also dub. -us, a, um) [ad-clivus], sloping upwards, steep : ea viae 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 fluviis orbatum, Tac.

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

accommodatū, adv. fittingly, suitably. Comp. Sup. : Cic.

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

accommodatus, a, um. I. Part. accommo-
dō. II. Adj., *fitted to, suitable*: with ad or DAT.: contionibus, Cic.; ad persuaden-
dum, Cic.; ad multitudinem fluctuum, Caes.
Comp.: Caes., Cic., etc. Sup.: Cic., Plin. Ep.

accommōdō, āre, *to fit one thing to another, adjust.* With ad or DAT. 1. Lit.: cor-
onam sibi ad caput, Cic.; Pl.; lateri ensem,
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.

accommodus, a, um, with DAT.: *fit, con-
venient*: vallis fraudi, Verg.

accongerō, gerere, gessī, *to bring together*:
hulc dona, Pl.

ac-crēdō, dere, didī, ditum (Pres. Subj. ac-
crēduās, Pl.), *to yield belief to, to credit.* With
DAT.: Pl., Hor. With ACC.: Luor. 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.

accubitiō, 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 cus-
todes, Pl.; cadus horreis, Hor. Esp. *to
recline at table* (cf. accumbo): Pl., Cic., Liv.,
etc.; in conviviis, 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 Hasdrubal
accubuerunt, Liv.

accumulatiō, ōnis, *adv.* *abundantly*: Cic. Ep.

accumulātor, āre, *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.

accūrātē, *adv.* *carefully*: Cic., Caes.

accūratiō, ōnis, *f.* [accūrō], *carefulness, exact-
ness*: Cic.

accūrātus, 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. accūrāssō, 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 eucurri),
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*:
populi, Tac.; Remi, Ov.

accūsābilis, e, *adj.* [accūsō], *blameworthy, re-
prehensible*: turpitudine, Cic.

accūsātiō, ōnis, *f.* [accūsō], *an accusation*:
accusationem comparare, constituere, in-
struere, suscipere, Cic.; capessere, exerce-
re, intentare, Tac.; facitäre, *to urge it*, Cic.;
accusationi respondere, Cic.

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

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

accūsātoris, *adv.* *after the manner of an ac-
cuser*: non agam tecum accusatorie, Cic.

accūsātorius, a, um [accūsātor], *of an ac-
cuser*: lex, mos, animus, artificium, Cic.

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

accūsitō, āre [freq. accūsō], *to accuse re-
peatedly*: Pl.

ac-cūsō (accūsō), āre [causa], *to call to
account.* 1. Lit.: Judicio, *to arraign, ac-
cuse, prosecute.* With ACC. of person and
GEN. of crime: ambitus aliquem, Cic.
With other constructions: de vi, de vene-
ficiis, etc., Cic.; inter sicarios, Cic.; aliquo
crimine, Cic.; capitis, Nep. 2. Transf.:
to blame, reprimand. a. With Acc. of per-
son and ACC. Neut. Pron., or de, or GEN.,
or a quod clause, of the crime: ipsum vero quid
accusas? Cic.; me de negligentia, Cic. Ep.;
consulem segnitiae, Liv.; eos, quod ab his
non sublevetur, Caes. b. With Acc. of the
crime: inertiam adulescentium, 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, aciēs, etc.],
sharp, pointed, cutting. 1. Lit.: stimuli,
Verg.; ferrum, Tac. 2. Transf. A. Of
things affecting the senses: dazzling, pierc-
ing, pungent, stinging. a. Of sight:
splendor, Lucr. b. Of hearing: flammæ
sonitum, Verg.; Cic. c. Of smell: acer-
rimā suavitatem, Cic.; Lucr. d. Of taste:
umores, Cic. e. Of feeling in wide sense:
tempestas, Caes. B. Of the senses them-
selves: oculi, Cic.; sensus videndi, Cic.;
stomachus, Hor. C. Of emotions: cupi-
ditas, 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: milites, 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.: ācrior, ācerimus, Cic., Liv.
[Fr. aigre.]

Acerbās, ae, m. = Sychaeus, g.v.

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

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

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

acerbo, 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.; uva, Phaedr. Hence unripe. **2.** Transf. **a.** Of other senses: serrae stridentis acerbum horrorem, Lucr.; frigus, Hor. *Neut. pl.* as Noun: acerbasionans, 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: trahibus acernis, Verg.; Hor.; Ov.

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

acersecomēs, ae, m. [ἀκέρσεκόμες, with unshorn hair], a youth: Juv.

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

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

acervū, 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 stack (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.

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

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

acētābulum, i, n. [acētum], orig. a vessel for vinegar. Hence **I.** 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 sc. vinum, sour wine, vinegar. **1.** Lit.: Pl., Hor., Liv. **2.** Transf.: a pungent wit: Pl., Hor.

Achaemenēs, 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 Xuthus, 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 Rom. province. **Achæias**, -adis, f. an Achæian woman; **Achæicus**, a, um, Achæian, Greek; **Achæis**, idis, f. adj. Achæian: also as Noun, an Achæian woman.

Acharnae, ārum, f. pl. an Attic deme; **Acharnānus**, i, m. a man of Acharnae.

Achātēs, 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. **Achelōias**, -adis, and **Achelōis**, idis, f. d. of Achelous. In pl.: the Sirens.

Acherōn, ontis, or **Acheruns**, untis (esp. in Pl. where it is *ferm.*), 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. **Acherontēs**, a, um, **Acherūsius**, a, um, and **Acherantius**, 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, trisyl.: 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; **Achillidēs**, ae, m. a descendant of Achilles, esp. his son Pyrrhus.

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

Acidalius, a, um, of Venus; **Acidalia**, ae, f. Venus.

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

aciēs, ēi, f. (GEN. also acil and aciēs, like dii and diē, from diēs) [v. ācer], sharpness, cutting edge. **1.** Lit.: gladium, Pl.; securum, Cic.; falcis, Verg. **2.** Transf. **A.** a. patinur hebescere aciem auctoritatis, Cic. **b.** Of eyesight, keenness of vision: Pl., Cic. c. keenness of the look, glance: aciem oculorum (non) ferre potuisse, Caes., Lucr. **d.** the pupil of the eye, or (poet.) the eye itself: acies ipsa quae pupula vocatur, Cic.; huc geminas nuno 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, battlefield: in acie Pharsalicā, Cic., Pl.; in acie vincere, Caes.; Liv. **e.** Hence a verbal contest, debate: philosophos qui in aciem non saepe prouident, Cic. **C.** Of a mountain-ridge, the edge (cf. Wenlock Edge): hi Fescenninas acies habent, Verg.

acina, v. acinus.

acinacēs, 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 **acipensis**, 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.

aclys, ydis, f. [ἀκκλῆς], small javelin: Verg. **acomitum**, i, n. [ἀκόντιον], a poisonous plant, wolf's-bane, monk's-hood. **1.** Lit.: