

CASSELL'S LATIN DICTIONARY

(**Latin=English and English=Latin**)

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P R E F A C E

IN preparing a Revised Edition of the Latin-English part of this Dictionary, the aim has been so to adapt the work that it may be suited to the middle forms of public schools. It is above all intended to be a Dictionary of Classic Latin, and thus a large number of archaic, or post-Augustan words, have been omitted, while nearly all the important articles have been entirely rewritten, chiefly with the view to introducing a greater number of quotations to illustrate constructions and usage. The historical and geographical notices have been largely increased in number and lessened in size. Etymologies have been added, but mainly those of an unambitious kind. It is hoped that the considerable changes that have been made in type and classification will make the work more intelligible and so more useful.

EXPLANATION OF SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK

ablat. ablative.
absol. absolute, absolutely, i.e. without dependent case or adjunct.
abstr. abstract.
accus. accusative.
act. active.
adj. adjective.
adv. adverb.
al. l. alia lectio or alii legunt (a different reading).
ap. followed by a proper noun, e.g., *ap. Cic.* = in the works of.
appellat. appellative (when a proper noun is used as a common noun, e.g. when Achilles = a brave, handsome man).
attrib. attribute or attributive.
a. Aug. ante-Augustan.
Aug. Augustan.
c. common.
conj. conjunction.
collect. collective.
compar. comparative.
concr. concrete.
conn. connected.
correl. correlative.
constr. construction.
contr. contraction or contracted.
cp. compare.
dat. dative.
decl. declension.
defect. defective.
demonstr. demonstrative.
dep. deponent.
desider. desiderative.
diff. different.
dim. diminutive.
dissyll. dissyllable.
distrib. distributive.
dub. doubtful.
eccl. ecclesiastical.
ed. edition.
e.g. exempli gratiâ (for example).

ellipt. elliptical, elliptically.
enclit. enclitic.
Eng. English.
esp. especially.
etc. et cetera.
eth. dat. ethic dative.
etym. etymology.
euphem. euphemism or euphemistical.
euphon. euphonic, euphonically.
ex. exs. example, examples.
f. feminine.
fig. figurative or figure.
fin. or *ad fin.* at the end.
fol. followed by.
folg. following.
fr. from.
Fr. French.
freq. frequently or frequentative.
fut. future.
gen. general or generally.
genit. genitive.
geogr. geographical.
Germ. German.
Gr. Greek.
gram. grammatical.
heterocl. heteroclitic.
heterog. heterogeneous.
ib. ibidem.
id. idem.
i.e. id est (that is).
imper. imperative.
imperf. imperfect.
impers. impersonal.
inanim. inanimate.
inchoat. inchoative, inceptive.
indecl. indeclinable.
indef. indefinite.
indic. indicative.
infin. infinitive.
init., in. or *ad init.*, at the beginning.
intens. intensive.
interrog. interrogative.

SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS (*continued*)

<i>intr.</i> intransitive.	<i>pluperf.</i> pluperfect.
<i>i.q.</i> idem quod.	<i>poet.</i> poetical or poetically.
<i>irreg.</i> irregular.	<i>polit.</i> political or politically.
<i>It.</i> Italian.	<i>posit.</i> positive.
<i>Lat.</i> Latin.	<i>preced.</i> preceding.
<i>lit.</i> literal.	<i>prep.</i> preposition.
<i>l.</i> lectio (reading).	<i>pres.</i> present.
<i>locat.</i> casus locativus.	<i>prob.</i> probably.
<i>m.</i> masculine.	<i>pron.</i> pronoun.
<i>mathem.</i> mathematical.	<i>prop.</i> properly.
<i>med.</i> medical or medically.	<i>prov.</i> proverb or proverbially.
<i>met.</i> metaphorically.	<i>q.v.</i> quod or quae vide (which see).
<i>meton.</i> by metonymy.	<i>refl.</i> reflective or reflectively.
<i>mid.</i> middle.	<i>reg.</i> regular or regularly.
<i>milit.</i> military.	<i>rel.</i> relative.
<i>M.S.</i> manuscript.	<i>relig.</i> religious.
<i>MSS.</i> manuscripts.	<i>rhet.</i> rhetoric, rhetorical, or rhetorically.
<i>n.</i> neuter.	<i>Rom.</i> Roman.
<i>navt.</i> nautical.	<i>Sansc.</i> Sanscrit.
<i>neg.</i> negative.	<i>sc.</i> scilicet (that is to say, namely).
<i>neut.</i> neuter.	<i>script.</i> scriptor (writer).
<i>nom.</i> nominative.	<i>sing.</i> singular.
<i>num.</i> numeral.	<i>sq.</i> sequens (and the following).
<i>object.</i> objective or objectively.	<i>subj.</i> subjunctive.
<i>onomatop.</i> onomatopoeia or onomatopoetic.	<i>subject.</i> subjective or subjectively.
<i>opp.</i> opposite to.	<i>subst.</i> substantive.
<i>ord.</i> ordinal.	<i>suff.</i> suffix.
<i>orig.</i> original or originally.	<i>sup.</i> supine.
<i>p.</i> page.	<i>superl.</i> superlative.
<i>p. adj.</i> participial adjective.	<i>s.v.</i> sub voce.
<i>p. Aug.</i> post-Augustan.	<i>syl.</i> syllable.
<i>partic.</i> participle.	<i>syncop.</i> syncope or syncopated.
<i>partit.</i> partitive.	<i>synonym.</i> synonymous.
<i>pass.</i> passive.	<i>tech.</i> technical term.
<i>perf.</i> perfect.	<i>transf.</i> transferred.
<i>pers.</i> person, personal, or personally.	<i>transl.</i> translation or translated.
<i>philosoph.</i> philosophical or philosophy.	<i>trisyll.</i> trisyllable.
<i>pleonast.</i> pleonastical or pleonastically.	<i>v.</i> verb, vide, or vox.
<i>plur.</i> plural.	<i>voc.</i> vocative.

LATIN ABBREVIATIONS

A. Aulus, Augustus, absolvo, antiquo, annus.
a.d. Ante diem (in dates).

A.U.C. Anno urbis conditae, ab urbe condita.

B. Bonus or bene.

B.D. Bona Dea, bonum datum.

B.L. Bona lex.

B.O. Bono omine, bona omina.

B.P. Bono publico, bona possessio.

B.M. Bene merenti.

B.V.V. Bene vale, vale!

C. Cajus, conjux, condemno.

C. As num. sign = centum.

Cal. Calendae.

Cn. Cnaeus.

Corn. Cornelius.

D. Decimus, Divus, deus, dominus, decurio, dies, dabam.

D.D. Dono dedit.

D.D.D. Dat donat dedicat.

D.M. Diis manibus.

D.O.M. Deo optimo maximo.

D.P.S. De pecunia sua.

D.S. De suo.

D.N. Dominus noster.

E. Emeritus, evocatus.

E.M.V. Egregiae memoriae vir.

E.P. Equo publico.

E.Q.R. Eques Romanus.

F. Filius, fecit, fidelis, felix.

F.C. Faciendum curavit.

F.I. Fieri jussit.

Fl. Flavius.

Fl. P. Flamen perpetuus.

G. Gajus, Gallica, Gemina.

G.I. Germania Inferior.

G.S. Germania Superior.

H. Hic, etc., habet, hastata (cohors), heres, honor.

Har. Haruspex.

H.C. Hispania citerior.

Hor. Horatiâ tribu.

H.S. Hic situs est.

H.S. (Mistake for IIS.), sestertius, sestertium.

H.S.S. Hic siti sunt.

I. In, infra, ipse.

I.D. Idus.

I.H.F.C. Ipsius heres faciendum curavit.

Im. Immunis.

Imp. Imperium, imperator.

K. Kaeso.

Kal. Kalendae.

L. Lucius, libra.

L. As num. sign = 50.

M. Marcus.

M'. Manius.

M. As num. sign = mille.

N. Numerius.

Non. Nonae.

O. Optimus, omnis.

P. Publius.

P.C. Patres conscripti.

P.M. Pontifex Maximus.

P.R. Populus Romanus.

P. VIII. Pedom octo.

Prid. Pridie.

Q. Quintus, quo.

R. Rufus, Romanus, recto, regnum, reficendum.

LATIN ABBREVIATIONS (*continued*)

R.P. Respublica.

R.R. Rationes relatae.

S. Sextus, Senatus, semissis.

S. or Sp. Spurius.

S.C. Senatus consultum.

S.P.Q.R. Senatus populusque Romanus.

T. Titus tribunus.

Ti. Tiberius.

Tr. pl. Tribunus plebis.

U. Urbs (Roma).

V. Valeo, vir, vivus, vivens, votum.

X. = 10, and also in coins denarius.

X.V. Decemvir.

XV.V. Quindecimvir.

ABBREVIATIONS OF THE NAMES OF LATIN AUTHORS REFERRED TO IN THIS WORK

App. Lucius Appuleius, philosopher, born about 130 B.C.

Auct. b. Afr. Auctor belli Africani.

Auct. b. Alex. Auctor belli Alexandrini.

Auct. b. Hisp. Auctor belli Hispani.

Caes. Caius Julius Caesar, historian, died 44 B.C.

Cat. C. Valerius Catullus, poet, born 87 B.C.

Cato. M. Porcius Cato, orator and historian, died 147 B.C.

Cic. M. Tullius Cicero, orator and philosopher, died 43 B.C.

Col. L. Jun. Moderatus Columella, writer on husbandry, of the 1st cent. A.D.

Enn. Q. Ennius, poet, died 169 B.C.

Eutr. Flavius Eutropius, historian of the 4th cent. A.D.

Hirt. Aulus Hirtius, historian, died 43 B.C.

Hor. Q. Horatius Flaccus, poet, died 8 B.C.

Juv. D. Junius Juvenalis, poet of the 1st cent. A.D.

Liv. T. Livius Patavinus, historian, died 16 B.C.

Lucan. M. Annaeus Lucanus, poet, died 65 A.D.

Lucr. T. Lucretius Carus, poet, died about 50 B.C.

Mart. M. Valerius Martialis, poet of the 1st cent. A.D.

Nep. Cornelius Nepos, writer of biographies of the 1st cent. A.D.

Ov. P. Ovidius Naso, poet, died 16 A.D.

Pers. A. Persius Flaccus, satirist, died 62 A.D.

Petr. T. Petronius Arbiter, satirist, died 67 A.D.

Phaedr. Phaedrus, fabulist of the 1st cent. A.D.

Plaut. M. Accius (or T. Maccius) Plautus, died 184 B.C.

Plin. C. Plinius Secundus (major), naturalist, died 79 A.D. C. Plinius Caecilius Secundus (minor), died about 100 A.D.

Prop. Sex. Aurelius Propertius, poet, died 15 B.C.

Q. Cic. Quintus Cicero, brother of M. Tullius.

Quint. M. Fabius Quintilianus, rhetorician of the 1st cent. A.D.

Sall. C. Crispus Sallustius, died 34 B.C.

Sen. L. Annaeus Seneca, philosopher, died 65 A.D.

Stat. P. Papinius Statius, poet of the 1st cent. A.D.

Suet. C. Suetonius Tranquillus, writer of biographies of the 1st and 2nd cent. A.D.

Tac. C. Cornelius Tacitus, historian, born between 50 and 60 A.D.

Ter. P. Terentius Afer, writer of comedies of the 2nd cent. B.C.

Tib. Albius Tibullus, poet, died 18 B.C.

Varr. M. Terentius Varro, writer on husbandry, etc., born 82 B.C.

Vell. P. Velleius Paterculus, historian of the 1st cent. A.D.

Verg. P. Vergilius Maro, poet, died about 19 B.C.

Vitr. Vitruvius Pollio, writer on architecture, died about 14 B.C.

TABLE OF THE ROMAN CALENDAR

Days of the Month.	January, August, December—31 days.	March, May, July, October—31 days.	April, June, Sept., November—30 days.	February—28 days, in leap year, 29.
1	Kal. Jan. Aug. Dec.	Kal. Mart. Mai. Jul. Oct.	Kal. Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	Kal. Febr.
2	a.d. (ante diem) IV. Non. (Jan., Aug., Dec.)	a.d. VI. Non. Mart. Mai. Jul. Oct.	a.d. IV. Non. Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	a.d. IV. Non. Febr.
3	a.d. III. " "	a.d. V. " "	a.d. III. " "	a.d. III. " "
4	Pridie " "	a.d. IV. " "	Pridie " "	Pridie " "
5	Non. Jan. Aug. Dec.	a.d. III. " "	Non. Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	Non. Febr.
6	a.d. VIII. Id. Jan. Aug. Dec.	Pridie " "	a.d. VIII. Id. Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	a.d. VIII. Id. Febr.
7	a.d. VII. " "	Non. Mart. Mai. Jul. Oct.	a.d. VII. " "	a.d. VII. " "
8	a.d. VI. " "	a.d. VIII. Id. Mart. Mai. Jul. Oct.	a.d. VI. " "	a.d. VI. " "
9	a.d. V. " "	a.d. VII. " "	a.d. V. " "	a.d. V. " "
10	a.d. IV. " "	a.d. VI. " "	a.d. IV. " "	a.d. IV. " "
11	a.d. III. " "	a.d. V. " "	a.d. III. " "	a.d. III. " "
12	Pridie " "	a.d. IV. " "	Pridie " "	Pridie " "
13	Id. Jan. Aug. Dec.	a.d. III. " "	Id. Apr. Jun. Sept. Nov.	Id. Febr.
14	a.d. XIX. Kal. Febr. Sept. Jan.	Pridie " "	a.d. XVIII. Kal. Mai. Jul. Oct. Dec.	a.d. XVI. Kal. Mart.
15	a.d. XVIII. " "	Id. Mart. Mai. Jul. Oct.	a.d. XVII. " "	a.d. XV. " "
16	a.d. XVII. " "	a.d. XVIII. Kal. Apr. Jun. Aug. Nov.	a.d. XVI. " "	a.d. XIV. " "
17	a.d. XVI. " "	a.d. XVI. " "	a.d. XV. " "	a.d. XIII. " "
18	a.d. XV. " "	a.d. XV. " "	a.d. XIV. " "	a.d. XII. " "
19	a.d. XIV. " "	a.d. XIV. " "	a.d. XIII. " "	a.d. XI. " "
20	a.d. XIII. " "	a.d. XIII. " "	a.d. XII. " "	a.d. X. " "
21	a.d. XII. " "	a.d. XII. " "	a.d. XI. " "	a.d. IX. " "
22	a.d. XI. " "	a.d. XI. " "	a.d. X. " "	a.d. VIII. " "
23	a.d. X. " "	a.d. X. " "	a.d. IX. " "	a.d. VII. " "
24	a.d. IX. " "	a.d. IX. " "	a.d. VIII. " "	a.d. VI. " "
25	a.d. VIII. " "	a.d. VIII. " "	a.d. VII. " "	a.d. V. " "
26	a.d. VII. " "	a.d. VII. " "	a.d. VI. " "	a.d. IV. " "
27	a.d. VI. " "	a.d. VI. " "	a.d. V. " "	a.d. III. " "
28	a.d. V. " "	a.d. V. " "	a.d. IV. " "	Pridie " "
29	a.d. IV. " "	a.d. IV. " "	a.d. III. " "	
30	a.d. III. " "	a.d. III. " "	Pridie " "	
31	Pridie " "	Pridie " "		

SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS PECULIAR TO THE ENGLISH-LATIN SECTION

I.—(a) Brackets () enclosing the first syllable of a compound verb, denote that both the simple and compound forms of the verb are in use, as (*de*)*currere*. Lack of space, as a rule, has prevented the explanation of the difference in shades of meaning between the two forms. Where the student finds this a difficulty, a reference to the Latin-English section will at once relieve him. An English-Latin Dictionary serves its best purpose when it encourages the beginner to consult quotations from Roman authors in a good Latin Dictionary.

(b) Brackets enclosing a single letter denote that the word was written sometimes with and sometimes without that letter. Thus, *ex(s)pectare* shows that the two forms *expectare* and *exspectare* were both in use. The table at the beginning of Messrs. Lewis and Short's Latin Dictionary has frequently been consulted in respect to the spelling of doubtful words.

(c) Brackets enclosing a whole word denote that the word may be inserted or omitted according to the context. Thus for "tide," *aestus (maritimus)* implies that *aestus maritimus* is the full phrase, for which *aestus* alone may sometimes serve.

II.—Space has not allowed the insertion of much help in the way of declensions and conjugations, but the genitive of nouns in the fourth declension is given to distinguish them from those of the first. Where such a genitive occurs in a phrase, it is given thus, *aestus, -ūs, maritimus*. In a few other instances of doubtful words, genitives are also given.

III.—* prefixed to a word denotes that it is of modern or very late Latin origin. † appended to a word denotes that it is only used, in the Classical period, by poets.

IV.—

alqs = *aliquis*
alqd = *aliquid*
alcjs = *alicujus*
alci = *alicui*

alqm = *aliquem*
alqam = *aliquam*
alqo = *aliquo*
alqá = *aliquá*

Ante and Post Aug. = used by writers before and after the time of Augustus.

Circumloc. = circumlocution.

Class. = Classical, *i.e.* belonging to the best period of Latin literature.

Com. = used by the comic poets.

Comb. = in combination.

Eecl. = used by the ecclesiastical writers. The asterisk (*) is sometimes used to prevent a repetition of Eecl. after each of the derivatives in a single paragraph.

Gram. = used by the Latin grammarians.

Inscrip. = found in inscriptions.

Jet. = used by the Jurisconsults, or lawyers.

Late ; very late = used by authors after the Classical period.

Med. Lat. = Latin of the Middle Ages.

Opp. = in opposition to.

V.—Abbreviations of the names of authors peculiar to the English-Latin section of the Dictionary.

Ammian. Ammianus Marcellinus, historian, 4th cent. A.D.

Cels. A. Cornelius Celsus, writer on medicine, 1st cent. A.D.

Curt. Q. Curtius Rufus, historian, probably 1st cent. A.D.

Linn. Karl von Linné, or Linnaeus, modern botanist, 18th cent.

Prisc. Priscianus, grammarian, 5th cent. A.D.

Veget. Flavius Renatus Vegetius, military writer, 4th cent. A.D.

Val. Max. Valerius Maximus, compiler of anecdotes, 1st cent. A.D.

LATIN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

A

A a, the first letter of the Latin Alphabet
a as an abbreviation, see the Table.

a, ah, interj. *Ah!* Verg.

ā, ab, abs, prep. with abl. (a stands before consonants except h; ab before vowels, h, and consonants; abs only before c, q, t). Ab denotes motion in any direction from a fixed point (opp. ad). **I.** Lit., in space, **A.** Of motion, **1.** away from; fuga ab urbe, Cic.; **2.** a, from . . . to; ad carceres a calce revocari, Cic.; ab aliquo (exp. a me, a te, a se, a nobis, a vobis), from the house of, Cic. With verbs of taking, hearing, etc., such as accipio, emō, audio, cognosco, comperio: a me, from my purse, Cic.; of dependents or disciples, Zeno et qui ab eo sunt, Zeno and his school, Cic.; **b,** down from; suspendere columbam a malo, Verg.; **c,** usque ab, right away from; planius usque ab capitolio excitatus, Cic. **B. 1.** of direction, from; a superno mari Flaminia (via), ab infero Aurelia, Cic.; **2.** on the side of; a septentrionibus, on the north, Caes.; a fronte, a tergo, a latere, a dextro cornu, Cic.; ab movissimis, in the rear, Caes. **C.** Of distance, from; **1.** Lit., from a point, with such verbs as abesse, distare, and with procul, longe, prope; ab millibus passuum, a thousand paces distant, Caes.; **2.** Transf., to express difference, with such verbs as differre, discrepare; quantum mutatus ab illo, Verg.; **3.** of number or position, after; quartus ab Arceisili, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, **1.** with reference to duration, from; ab hora tertia bibetur, Cic.; a pueris, from boyhood, Cic.; **2.** with reference to distance of time, from; cuius a morte hic tertius et tricesimus annus, Cic. **B.** Of various relations implying the notion of starting from a point; **1.** of agency, with pass. and intrans. verbs, by; reprehendi ab aliquo, Cic.; interire ab aliquo, Cic.; **2.** of origin, from, of; a, id facinus natum a cupiditate, Cic.; **b,** of naming, puero ab inopia Egerio imitum nomen, Liv.; **3.** in relation to; imparati quum a militibus tum a pecunia, Cic.; **4.** from, out of (of part of a number); nonnulli ab novissimis, Caes.; **5.** in relation to the part of the body with which a person serves; servus a pelibus, footman, Cic.; a manu servus, amanuensis, Suet.

abactus -a -um, partic. of abigo.

abacus -i, m. (ἀβάξ). **1.** a counting-board, Pers.; **2.** a gaming-board divided into compartments, Suet.; **3.** a sideboard, Cic.; **4.** in architecture, a, mosaic panelling; b, the square slab on the top of a column.

abalienatio -ōnis, f. alienation of property, Cic.

abalieno, 1. to separate. **A.** Lit., **1.** to separate, Plaut.; **2.** to alienate (property); agros populi, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1.** to deprive; abalienati iure civium, Liv.; **2.** to estrange; aliquem ab aliquo, Cic.

abe

Abas -antis, m. king of Argos, father of Acrisius; hence, a, adj., **Abanteus** -a -um; **b, Abantiades** -ae, m. a descendant of Abas, Acrisius (son of Abas), Perseus (great-grandson of Abas).

abavus -i, m. a great-great-grandfather, Cic.; and in general, forefather, Cic.

Abdera -orum, n. plur. (Ἀβδέρα, τὰ). **I.** a town in Thrace (now Polystilo or Asperos), birth-place of Protagoras and Democritus, noted for the stupidity of its inhabitants; hic Abdera, here reigns stupidity, Cic.; also **Abdera** -ae, f. (Ov. **II.** a town in Spain (now Adra). **Abderites** -ae (abl. -a), m. an inhabitant of Abdera, Cic.

abdicatione -ōnis, f. **1.** disowning of a son, Plin.; **2.** renouncing of an office; dictaturae, Liv.

abdico, 1. **1.** to renounce, disown; aliquem patrem, Liv.; **2.** to abdicate (a magistracy by a formal declaration), se non modo consulatu sed etiam libertate, Cic.; in Sall. and Liv. with simple accusative, magistratum, Sall.; dictaturam, Liv.; absol., ut abdicarent consules, Cic.

2. abdico -dixi -dictum, 3. t. t. of augury, to refuse assent to, disapprove of (opp. addico); quum tres partes (vincae) aves abdisissent, Cic.

abditae, adv. secretly, Cic.

abditivus -a -um, removed, separated, Plaut.

abditus -a -um, p. adj. (of abdo), concealed, secret. **I.** Lit., via abdita quaedam, Lucr. **II.** Transf., res abditae et obscurae, Cic.; neut. plur., abdita rerum, deep thoughts, Hor.

abdo -didi -ditum, 3. **A.** Gen., to put away, withdraw, remove; copias ab eo loco abditas, Caes.; hence, **1.** of a weapon, to draw in; lateri capulo tenuis eieci, Verg.; **2.** reflex., abdere se in aliquem locum; to withdraw oneself, to retire; in intimam Macedoniam, Cic.; in bibliothecam; in litteras (or litteris), Cic. **B.** to secrete, to hide; ferrum veste, Liv.; se in scalarum tenebras, Cic.

abdomen -luis, n. the belly, Plaut.; especially as seat of the appetite, gluttony; nansbat insatiable abdomen, Cic.; natus abdomini suo, whose god is his belly, Cic.; abdominis voluptates, pleasures of appetite, Cic.

abduco -duxi -ductum, 3. to lead or take away. **I.** **A.** Lit., **1.** aliquem e foro, Cic.; **2.** to take away for punishment; collegam vi de foro, Liv.; in lautumias, Cic.; **3.** to elope with; filiam mihi Isidori, Cic.; **4.** to steal; mancipia, Cic.; armenta, Ov. **B.** Transf., to seduce a person from his allegiance; equitatum Dolabellae ad se, Cic. **II.** In a wider sense, **A.** to relieve; animum a sollicitudine, Cic. **B.** to bring down, to lower; artem ad mercedem atque quæstum, Cic.

Abella -ae, f. town in Campania (now Avella Vecchia). Adj., **Abellanus** -a -um.

abēo -ī -itum -ire, *to go away*. **I. A.** Lit., 1. Gen., ex agris atque urbibus, Cic.; ab urbe, Liv.; de Sicilia, Cic.; comitio, Liv.; si abis periturus, *if you go to death*, Verg.; imper., **Abi, a, good, very well; non es avarus, abi, Hor.; **b, be off with you**, so abin (for abisne); abi in malam rem, *go to the devil*, Plant.; ab hinc cum tribunatibus ac rogationibus tuis, Liv. Of things, abeuntia vela, Ov.; sol abit, Plant.; cornus sub altum pectus abit, Verg.; **2, Esp., a, to come off (e.g. from a battle); Romani semper victores certamine abire, Liv.; nemo non conatus abibit, Verg.; absol., abiturum cum non esse, si accessisset, *he could not have got off unscathed*, Cic.; **b, to retire from a public office; consulatu, Cic.; **c, of the dying, to depart; ad deos, Cic.; ad plures, to "the great majority," Petr.; e vita, Cic.; **d, in auctions, not to be knocked down to**; si res abiret a mancipio, Cic. **B. Transf., 1, Gen., non longe abieris, you have not far to go (for an example), Cic.; quorsum abeant, *on which side will they range themselves?* Hor.; **2, Esp., of a discussion, to depress; illic, unde abii, redeo, Hor.; quid ad istas ineptas abis? Cic.; etiam tu hinc abis, *will you also go away?* Cic. **II.** With notion of disappearing; **1, of time, to pass away; abiit ille annus, Cic. **2, of diseases, jam abiit pestilentia, Cic.; 3, of other things, to disappear, rancid; sensus abit, Cic.; timor, fides abiit, Liv.; **4, of the consequences of an action, non posse istae sic abire, be without consequences, Cic. **III.** With notion of transference from one person or thing to another, **1, to go over**; **a, to a person, ad sanos abire tutela propinquos, Hor.; **b, to a thing, vigor ingenii velocis in alas et pedes abiit, Ov.; 2, to change into; sic deus in flammam abiit, Ov.**********************

Abēquito, **1, to ride off**, Liv.

Aberratio, -ōnis, **f. an escape or relief from anything irksome**, Cic.

Aberro, **1, to wander, lose one's way**. **I. Lit., peccare, Liv.; aberrantes ex agnine naves, Liv. **II. Transf., 1, to deviate from; a proposito, Cic.; **2, to free oneself from something irksome; a miseria quasi aberrare, Cic.******

Abhine, adv. *from hence*. **I.** Of space, anser abhinc herimas, Lucr. **II.** Of time, reckoned from the present moment backward; annos tres, triennium, annis tribus abhinc, *three years ago*, Cic.

Abhorreo, **2 I. Lit., to shrink back from, to be disinclined to; a pace, Caes.; a ducenda uxore, Cic.; with abl. alone, spectaculorum oblectamenta, Tac.; absol., omnesque spernabantur, omnes abhorrebant, Cic. **II. Transf., to be inconsistent with or opposed to; oratio abhorret a persona hominis gravissimi, Cic.; a fide, *to be incredible*, Liv.; spes ab effectu haud abhorrens, *hope capable of being realised*, Liv.; orationes abhorrent inter se, *are inconsistent with one another*, Liv.; with simple abl., neque abhorret vero, Tac.; with dat., hinc tam pueratæ profectioni abhorrens mos, Liv. Pres. part., as an adjective, *unseasonable, inappropriate*; absurdae atque abhorrentes lacrimae, Liv.****

Ablegnus -a -um (abies), *made of fir wood or deal*, Cic.

Abies -ēdis, **f. I. the fir-tree** (Pinus picea, Linn.), Liv. **II. Meton., anything made of deal; a letter, because formerly written on wood, Plant.; a ship, Verg.; a spear, Verg. (Ābiētis, ābiētē, trisyll., Verg.)**

Abigo -ēgi -actum, **3. (ab and ago)**. **I. Lit., A. Gen., to drive away; volucres et feras, Cic. **B. Esp., 1, pecus, to steal cattle, Cic.; **2, partum medicamentis, to procure abortion, Cic.; **3, uxorem, to divorce, Suet. **II. Fig., to banish**,********

get rid of; pauperiem epulis regum, Hor. Abacti oculi, *deep-sunk eyes*, Stat.

Abitio -ōnis, **f. = abitus** (q.v.).

Abito, **3. to go away**, Plant.

Abitus -ūs, **m. (abeo)**, **1, a going away, departure**; post abitum huius, Cic.; **2, place of egress** (opp. aditus), Verg.

Abiectē, a.c.v. *objectly*, *is a spiritless and cowardly man*, Cic.; *meanly*, Tac.

Abiectio -ōnis, **f. I. Lit., a throwing away, rejection**. **II. Transf., animi, despondency, despair**, Cic.

Abiectus -a -um, **p. adj. with compar. and superl. (abjicio)**; **1, of position, low, common**; familia abjecta atque obscura, Cic.; **2, of character, cowardly, mean-spirited**; animus, Cic.; **3, despicable**; contemptus atque abiectus, Cic.; **4, without force, protest**; versus, Cic.; oratio humilis et abjecta, Cic.

Abjicio -jēci -jectum, **3. (ab and jacio)**, *to throw down, or away*. **I. Lit., 1, scutum, arma, Cic.; se ad pedes alicuius, Cic.; 2, to throw down violently; aliquem ad tribunal, ad pedes tuos, ad terram virgis et verberibus, Cic.; *so in battle, to strike to the ground*, Verg. **II. Transf., 1, to pronounce carelessly, to break off abruptly; versum, Cic.; *amittis non est abjiciendus, the period must not be broken off abruptly*, Cic.; **2, to get rid of, to dispose of; pecuniam, Cic.; **3, to give up, to let go; memoriam beneficiorum, Cic.; *to abandon*; Scamnum, Cic.; **4, to dash to the ground, to deprive of all power; senatus auctoritatem, Cic.; with reference to character, *to dishearten*; se periculum atque abjectum esse sentit, Cic.; *abjecta metu filia, desponding*, Cic.; **5, Fig., to throw away; cogitationes in rem tam humilem, Cic.; *se abjicere, to degrade oneself*, Cic.************

Abjūdo, **1** (opp. adjudico), *as a judge, to give sentence against any one; to take away by a judgment*; aliqui ab aliquo, Cic.; sibi libertatem, Cic.

Abjungo -jungi -junctum, **3. I. to unhar-ness; juvenum, Verg. **II. Transf., to estrange, detach**; abjungo Labienum, Caes.; *se ab hoc dicendi genere, to keep from*, Cic.**

Abjūro, **1, to abjure, deny on oath; pecuniam, Cic.; creditum, Sall.**

Ablātivus -a -um, *ablative*. Subst., **ablātivus** -i, **m. (sc. casus)**, *the ablative, the sixth case of the Latin noun*, Quint.

Ablegatio -ōnis, **f. I. Gen., a sending away; juvenutis ad bellum, Liv. **II. Esp., banishment**; = relegatio, Plin.**

Ablego, **1. I. Lit., to send away, remove to a distance; honestos homines, Cic.; pueros venatum, Liv.; aliquem a penatibus suis, Liv. **II. Fig., 1, hanc (legatio) a fratris adventu me ablegat, prevents me from being present on my brother's arrival, Cic.; **2, milit. t. t., to dislodge; aliquem, Liv.******

Abligurio, **4. to consume in luxury; patria bona, Ter.**

Abloco, **1. to let on lease**, Suet.

Ablūdo, **3. Lit. to be out of tune with, hence to be unlike; haec a te non multum abludit imago, Hor.**

Ablūo -lūi -lūtum, **3. to wash**. **I.** In the sense of cleansing, pedes alicuius, Cic.; pass., abini, *to be washed clean*, Cic. **II.** In the sense of removing, *to wash away*. **A. Lit., maculas e veste, Plin.; lacrimas, Tac.; poet., sitis de corpore abluatur, *is quenched*, Lucr. **B. Transf., omnis perturbatio animi placatione abluatur, Cic. **Ablūdo** -ōnis, **f. a washing away, ablution**, Plin.****

abnegō. 1. to deny, refuse; alicui conjunctum et dotes, Verg.; nec comitem se abnegat, Hor.; absol., abnegat, Verg.

abnepos -ōtis, m. great-great-grandson, Suet.

abneptis -is, f. a great-great-granddaughter, Suet.

Abnōba -ae, m. a range of mountains in Germany, where the Danube rises.

abnocto, 1. to stay out all night, Sen.

abnormis -e (ab and norma), irregular, unconventional; abnormis sapiens, one of Nature's philosophers, Hor.

abnūo -nūi -nūitūrus, 3. to refuse by a motion of the head or eye, deny; manu abnūit quidquam opis in se esse, gave a sign with his hand that he could not help, Liv.; regi pacem, Sall.; nemo abnūit a se commissum esse facinus, Cic.; spes abnūit, it does not admit of hope, Tib.; of soldiers, to refuse to fight, Liv.

abnūto, 1. to deny (by a nod) repeatedly, Plaut.

Abōlēo -ēvi -itum, 2. to destroy. I. Lit., Populæ corpus non igni abolitum, Tac.; viscera undis, to cleanse, Verg. II. Fig., to do away with; magistratum, Liv.; dedecus armis, Verg.; ritus, sacrificandi disciplinam, Liv.

Abōlesco -ēvi, non sup., 3. to perish; non abolecet gratia facti, Verg.; nomen vetustate abolevit, Liv.

Abōlitio -ōnis, f. a removing, abrogating, annulling, abolition; legis, repeal, Suet.; tributorum, Tac.; facti, amnesty, Suet.

Abolla -ae, f. cloak of thick woollen cloth, worn by soldiers; prov., facinus majoris abolæ, a crime on a larger scale, Juv.

Abominō = abominor (q.v.).

Abominor -atus sum, 1. dep. (ab and omen), 1. to deprecate an unfavourable omen; aliquid, Liv.; quod abominor, God forbid, Ov.; 2. to hate, detest, abominate (opp. optare); Liv.; abominandus, detestable, Liv.; abominatus, detested, Hor.

Aborigines -um, m. (Ἀπορύγινες), the Aborigines, an Italian tribe from whom the Latins were said to be descended; hence original inhabitants of a country (= ἀνιγόνοες), Plin.

Aborior -ortus sum, 4. dep. (opp. exorior), 1. of the heavenly bodies, to set, to disappear, Varr.; 2. to perish by untimely birth, Plin.; 3. poet., of the voice, to fail, Lucr.

Aboriscor = aborior (q.v.).

Abortio -ōnis, f. an untimely birth, miscarriage, Cic.

Abortivus -a -um, prematurely born; Siyphus, Hor.; ovum, added, Mart. Subst., **Abortivum** -i, n. (sc. medicamentum), drug for procuring abortion, Juv.

Abortus -ūs, m. a miscarriage, Cic.

abrādo -rasi -rasum, 3. I. Lit., to scrape off, shave; supercilia, Cic. II. Transf., to squeeze money out of a person, to extort; nihil se ab A. Caecina posse litum terrore abrādere, Cic.

abripio -ripiti -reptum, 3. (ab and rapio), to snatch away, tear off, drag off. I. A. Lit., abripit vi fluminis, Caes. B. Transf., Romulum si natura ad humanum exitum abripuit, Cic. II. A. to rob; non dona tantum sed simulacra numinum, Tac. B. 1. to drag away; Cappadocem de grege venialium, Cic.; 2. to drag away to punishment; aliquem de convivio in vincula, Cic.; 3. to take away by force; filius e complexu parentum, Cic.

abrōdo -si -sum, 3. to gnaw off, away, Pers. **abrōgatio** -ōnis, f. an annulling or repealing; legis, Cic.

abrōgo, 1. A. 1. to repeal a law wholly, to annul; legem, Cic.; hinc legi nec abrogari fas est, neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. 2. to deprive (a magistrate of his office); si tibi magistratum abrogasset, Cic. B. Transf., to take away; idem, to take away a man's credit, Cic.

abrōtōnum -i, n. and **abrōtōnus** -i, f. (ἀβροτον), southern-wood, an aromatic herb, Lucr., Hor.

abrumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. I. to break off, loosen, separate. A. Lit., ramos, Ov.; vincula, Liv. B. Transf., se latrocinio Antonii, to break away from, Cic. II. to tear off, to separate forcibly, to sever. A. Lit., pontem, Tac. B. Transf., 1. to violate; fas, Verg.; 2. to break off prematurely, to destroy; vitam, Verg.; medium sermonem, to break off in the middle of a speech, Verg.

abruptio -ōnis, f. (abrumpo). I. a tearing away; corrigiae, of a shoe-latchet, Cic. II. Transf., divorce, Cic.

abruptus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (abrumpo), torn off; hence, I. steep, precipitous. Subst., abruptum -i, n. a steep ascent or descent; sorbet in abruptum fluctus, Verg. II. Transf., A. Gen. only subst., abruptum -i, n. a precipice, the precipice of danger, the road to ruin; in abruptum tractus, Tac. B. Of character, rough; contumacia, Tac.

abscedo -cessi -cessum, 3. to go away, depart. I. Lit., A. Of persons, a curia, e foro, Liv.; as milit. t. t., to withdraw, retire; a Capua, Liv.; impers., Regio abcessum est, Liv. B. Of things, to retire; quantum mare abscedebat, Liv. II. Transf., A. of persons, 1. to retire from an office or employment; non militaribus modo sed civilibus quoque numeribus, Liv.; 2. to desert one; Pallada abcessisse mihi, Ov. B. Of things, 1. to go away; somnus ut abcessit, Ov.; 2. to desert; cives earum urbium quas regno abscedunt, Liv.

abscessio -ōnis, f. (abscedo), a going away, a separation, Cic.

abscessus -ūs, m. (abscedo), a going away; 1. of persons, going away (especially in battle), withdrawal; Rutulum, Verg.; continuous abscessus, Tac.; 2. of inanimate objects, solis, Cic.

abscido -cidi -cisum, 3. (abs and caedo), to cut off. I. Lit., funes, Caes.; aquam, Liv.; caput, Liv. II. A. Transf., to separate; intersaeptis munimentis hostis pars parti abscesa erat, Liv.; absceisus in duas partes exercitus, Caes. B. to take away; regibus apem auxilii sui, Liv.

absciendo -scidi -scissum, 3. to tear off, wrench away. I. Lit., tunicam a pectore, Cic.; vestem humeris, Verg.; venas, to open the veins, Tac.; poet., abscessa comas, with her hair torn, Verg. II. Transf., A. to divide; terras Oceano, Hor. B. to separate; inane solido, Hor. C. to take away; redditus dulces, Hor.

absceisus -a -um, p. adj. (from abscido), cut off, hence precipitous; rupes, Liv.

absconditē, adv. obscurely, abstrusely, Cic.

abscondo -condi (-conclidi) -conditum (-consum), 3. I. to conceal; gladios, Cic. II. A. to obscure; galea frontem abscondit, Tac.; hence pass. of stars, to set, Verg. B. to lose sight of; Phaeacum ares, Verg. C. to keep out of sight; quod quo studiosius ab istis opprimitur et absconditur eo magis eminet et apparet, Cic.

absens -entis (abssum), p. adj. absent, Cic.

absentia -ae, f. (absum), *absence*, Cic.

absilio, 4. (ab and salio), *to spring forth, or away*, Lucr.

absimilis -e, *unlike*; non absimili forma, Caes.

absinthium -i, n. (ἀσίνθος), *wormwood*, Lucr.

abstato -stili, -stitum, 3. 1, *to go away*, followed by ab or the abl. alone; finime, Verg.; ab signis, Caes.; absol., tandem abstiterunt, Liv.; of things, ab ore scintillae abstint, Verg.; 2, *to desist from*; with abl., obsidione, spe, Liv.; with infin., abiste moveri, *cease to be moved*, Verg.; with gerund, sequendo, *from following*, Liv.; acculator abstint, *the accuser withdrew* (i.e. from his accusation), Tac.

absolūtē, adv. *perfectly, completely*; vivere feliciter, absolute, Cic.

absolūtio -ōnis, f. (absolvo), 1, *acquittal*; majestatis, *on the charge of treason*, Cic.; 2, *perfection*; virtus quae rationis absolutio delinatur, Cic.

absolūtōrius -a -um, *relating to acquittal*; tabella, *the writing-tablet that acquits*, Suet. Subst., **absolūtōrium** -ii, n. (sc. remedium), *means of escape from*, Plin.

absolūtus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (absolvo). 1, *perfect, complete*; vita, Cic. II. *unfettered, unconditional, absolute*; causa, Cic.

absolve -solvi -solutum, 3. A. Lit., *to loosen*. B. Transf., 1, *a, to free*; se a Fannio iudicio, Cic.; aliquem regni suspicione, Liv.; b, *to acquit*; improbitatis, Cic.; capitis, Nep.; reus culpa, Ov.; de praevicatione, Cic.; 2, *to dispose of in narration, to relate*; de Catilinae conjuratione paucis absolvam, Sall.; 3, *to complete, to finish*; tectum, Cic.; opera, Caes.; absolvo beneficium tuum, Liv.

absonus -a -um, I. Lit., *inharmonious*; vox, Cic. II. Transf., *disagreeing with, not corresponding with*; absoni a voce motus, Liv.; with dat., nihil absoni fidei divinae originis fuit, Liv.

absorbō -bi, 2. *to swallow, to gulp down*. I. Lit., placentas, Hor.; Oceanus vix videtur tot res absorbere potuisse, Cic. II. Transf., hunc absorbit aestus gloriae, *carried him off*, Cic.; tribunatus absorbet meam orationem, *absorbs, engrosses*, Cic.

absque, prep. with abl. *without*; absque argumento, Cic.

abstemius -a -um (abs and temum = temetum), *one who abstains from intoxicating liquors, temperate, abstemious, moderate*, Ov., Hor.

abstergeo -tersi -tersum, 2. *to wipe off, to dry by wiping*. I. Lit., cruorem, Liv. II. Transf., *to remove something disagreeable*; omnes venectutis molestias, Cic.

absterrō -terruī -territum, 2. *to frighten away, to drive away by fear*. I. Lit., hostes axis, Liv.; neminem a congressu meo, Cic. II. Transf., *to frighten from, keep off from*; eos a tam detestabili consilio, Liv.; animos villis, *from vices*, Hor.; aliquem bello, Tac.

abstinens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (abstineo), *abstinent, continent, temperate*, Cic.; with genit., pecuniae, Hor.

abstinentēr, adv. *abstinently, continently*, Cic.

abstinentia -ae, f. I. *abstinence, continence, self-denial, temperance*; absol. *fading*; abstinentia vitam finit, Tac. II. *uprightness*, Cic. *freedom from avarice*, Cic.

abstineo -tini -tentum, 2. (abs and teneo), *to hold back, to keep away from*. I. Transf., manum, Liv.; gen. with a and the abl. or with the abl. alone, militem a praeda, Liv.; manus a se, *to abstain from suicide*, Cic. II. Reflex., *abstingere se, or simply abstine*; a, *with the abl.* or with ab and the abl., se scelere, Cic.; a legatis violandis, Liv.; publico, *not to go out*, Tac.; b, *with genit.*, irarum, Hor.; c, *with acc.*, liberis urbes, Liv.; d, *with acc. of thing and dat. of person*, Aeneas Antenorique omne jus belli; e, *with ne and the subj.*, Liv.; f, *absol.*, non tamen abstiniuit, Verg.

absto, 1. *to stand at a distance, stand aloof*, Hor.

abstrāho -traxi, -tractum, 3. I. Lit., *to drag away*; aliquem de matris complexu, Cic.; naves a portu, Liv.; aliquem a penetralibus, Liv.; liberos in servitute, Caes. II. Transf., A. aliquem ex tanto comitatu clarissimorum virum, *to exaltate*, Cic.; animus a corpore abstractus, Cic.; a bono in pravam, Sall. B. 1, *to estrange*; copias a Lepido, Cic.; 2, *to restrain*; ingressos in castra ab direptione abstrahere non poterat, Liv.; a rebus gerendis senectus abstrahit; 3, *to draw away from*; a bonis, Cic.; se a sollicitudine, Cic.

abstrūdo -trūsi -trūsum, 3. *to push away from any place, to hide*. I. Lit., se in silvam densam, Cic.; semina flammae abstrusa in vasis silicis, Verg. II. Transf., penitus abstrusus animi dolor, *deep-seated grief*, Cic.

abstrusus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from abstrudo). A. Lit., *concealed, secret*, Plin.; B. Transf., 1, *abstruse*; disputatio abstrusus, Cic.; 2, *of character, reserved*, Tac.

absūm (abfūi, ābese, āfūi, āfūrtus, āfōren, āfūre, etc., also occur). I. With regard to motion, *to be away, to be absent*. A. Gen., ab urbe or ex urbe, Cic. B. Esp., 1, *to take no part in*; ab hoc concilio, Caes.; ab his studiis, Cic.; toto bello, Caes.; 2, *not to help*; quo plus intererat, eo plus aberas a me, *the more I needed you, the less you helped me*, Cic.; longe is paternum nomen populi Romani āfūrtum, *would be of no avail*, Caes.; 3, *to be wanting*; studium semper sit, cunctatio absit, Cic.; semper aves quod abest, Lucr.; neque corpus neque animus a vobis abest, Sall.; abest historia nostris litteris, Cic. II. As regards position, A. Lit., *to be distant*; ab urbe milia passuum ducenta, Cic.; quadridui iter Laodiceae, Cic. B. Transf., 1, *to be far from*; longe a spe, Cic.; so the impers. phrase, tantum abest ut — ut, e.g. tantum abest ab eo ut malum sit mors ut verear, *so far is death from being an evil that I fear*, etc., Cic.; so haud multum, or procul abest, or paulum abest, or minimum abest quin, etc.; haud multum afit quin interficeretur, *he was nearly killed*, Liv.; 2, *to be free from (a fault)*; a culpa, Cic.; a cupiditate pecuniae, Nep.; 3, *to be far removed* (especially in phrases expressing a wish); procul absit gloria vulgi, Tib.; nomen ipsum crucis absit non modo a corpore civium Romanorum, etc., Cic.; 4, *to be firmly opposed to*; a consilio fugiendi, Cic.; 5, *to be inconsistent with*; quod certe abest a tua virtute et fide, Cic.

absūmōdo -inis, f. *consumption*. Plaut.

absūmo -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. *to take away*. I. A. *to lessen, destroy, consume*; res maternas atque paternas, Hor.; absumptis frugum alimentis, Liv. B. Of time, *to waste*; tempus dicendo, Cic. II. *to destroy utterly*. A. Of things, incendium domos absumpsit, Liv. B. Of living beings, *to kill*; multos pestilentia absumpsit, Liv.

absurdē, adv. 1, *harshly, discordantly*.

canere, Cic. ; 2, in bad taste ; absurde et aspere respondere verbis vultique, Cic.

absurdus -a -um. **I.** Lit., *that which offends the ear, unmelodious, harsh* ; vox, Cic. **II.** Transf., *foolish, unreasonable*. **A.** Of things, vestrae istae absurdae atque abhorrentes lacrimae, Liv. ; *hand absurdum est, it is not out of place*, Sall. **B.** Of persons, *incapable* ; homo, Cic. ; ingenium haud absurdum, Sall. ; absurdus ingenio, Tac.

Abeyrtus -i, m. (Ἀβύρτος), brother of Medea, killed by his sister on her flight from Colchia.

Abundans -antis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (abundo). **I.** Lit., of rivers, overflowing ; amnis abundantissimus, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** abundant, rich ; with abl., locus fontibus abundans, Cic. ; with genit., lactis, Verg. **B.** 1, *abounding in* (thoughts, devices, etc.) ; abundantior consilio, Cic. ; 2, in a bad sense, overloaded ; non erat abundans, non inops tamen oratio, Cic. **C.** numerous ; abundante multitudine freti, Liv. ; abundantes voluptatibus, Liv.

Abundanter, adv. 1, abundantly ; abundantius occurrere, Cic. ; 2, of discourse, copiously ; loqui, Cic.

Abundantia -ae, f. 1, abundance, richness, plenty ; omnium rerum quas natura desiderat, Cic. ; voluptatum, Cic. ; 2, riches, wealth, Tac.

Abundē, adv. copiously, excessively, extravagantly ; promittere, Lucr. ; satisfacere, Cic. ; with adj., abunde magnus, Sall. ; tibi abunde est, you are more than satisfied, Plin. ; abunde libertatem ratus, thinking liberty more than enough, Sall. Subst. with genit., terrorum ac fraudis abunde est, Verg.

Abundo, 1. to overflow. **I.** Lit., flumina, Lucr. ; abundat aqua, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** to grow in abundance ; de terris abundat herbarum genera, Lucr. **B.** to abound ; porco, Cic. ; ingenio et doctrina, Cic. ; absol., to be rich ; quum ex reliquis vel abundare debeam, cogor mutari, Cic.

Abusio -onis, f. (abutor), in rhetoric, a false use of words, Cic.

Abusquē, prep. with abl. = usque ab, from ; 1, as regards position, Oceano abusque, Tac. ; 2, as regards time, Tiberio abusque, Tac.

Abusus -us, m. (abutor), using up, wasting, Cic.

Abutor -usus sum, 3. dep., with abl. **I.** to use ; nisi omni tempore, quod mihi lege concessum est, abusus ero, Cic. **II.** to make full use of, to use fully. **A.** In a good sense, sagacitate canum ad utilitatem nostram, Cic. **B.** In a bad sense, to waste ; militum sanguine, Cic. ; insolenter et immodice indulgentia populi Romani, Liv. **C.** to use a word wrongly ; verbo, Cic.

Abȳdus (Abydos) -i, f. and **Abȳdum** -i, n. (Ἀβύδος). **I.** a town in Asia Minor, on the Hellespont (moderna Aidōs or Avidō). **II.** a town in Egypt. Adj., **Abȳdēnus** -a -um ; juvenis or absol., Leander, Ov. ; plur., **Abȳdēni** -orum, the inhabitants of Abydos, Liv.

Abȳla -ae, f. (Ἀβύλα), a mountain on the African side of the Straits of Gibraltar, forming one of the so-called Pillars of Hercules (now Sierra Zimaira).

ac, v. atque.

Acadēmia -ae, f. (Ἀκαδημία), the Academy, a grove near Athens where Plato taught ; hence, meton., the Academic school of philosophy, Cic. ; hence, too, a gymnasium on Cicero's estate at Tusculum, called after the Athenian Academy.

Acadēmianus -a -um (Ἀκαδημαῖος). **I.** belonging to the Academy at Athens ; philosophi,

Cic. ; hence plur. subst., **Acadēmici** -orum, m. the Academic philosophers. **II.** belonging to Cicero's gymnasium, called the Academy ; hence plur. subst., **Acadēmica** -arum, n. a treatise of Cicero on the Academic philosophy.

Acadēmus -i, m. (Ἀκαδημος), a Greek hero, after whom the Academia was named.

Acālanthis -idis, f. (Ἀκαλανθίς) = acanthis, q. v.

Acāmās -antis, m. (Ἀκάμας), 1, son of Theseus and Phaedra, Verg. ; 2, promontory in Cyprus, Plin.

Acanthis -idis, f. (Ἀκανθίς), a small dark green bird, the thistle-finch, Plin.

1. **Acanthus** -i, m. (Ἀκανθος), 1, bear's foot, a plant, Verg. ; 2, a thorny evergreen Egyptian tree, Verg.

2. **Acanthus** -i, f. (Ἀκανθος), a town in the Macedonian peninsula -Chalcidice.

Acapnōs -ōn (Ἀκαρνος), without smoke ; ligna, burning without smoke, Mart.

Acarnānes -um, m. (Ἀκαρνανες), Acarnanians ; Acarnanum amnis, the Achelous, Ov. ; sing., **Acarnān** -anis, an Acarnanian, Verg. ; hence **Acarnānia** -ae, Acarnania, a country on the west of Greece, between Epirus and Aetolia. Adj., **Acarnānicus** -a -um.

Acastus -i, m. (Ἀκάστος). **I.** son of the Theban king Pelias, father of Laodamia, brother of Alceste. **II.** a slave of Cicero.

Acca Lārentia, a Roman goddess of the fields, according to the legend, the wife of the herdsman Faustulus, and the nurse of Romulus and Remus. **Lārentia** or **Accāla** -um, n. her festival at Rome in December.

accēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. (ad and cedo), to approach, to come near. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., 1, of persons with the accusative and ad ; ad urbem, Cic. ; allicui ad aurem et dicere, to approach any one to whisper, Cic. ; with in, in aedes, Cic. ; in funus, to join the funeral procession, Cic. ; with simple accusative, accipulos, Verg. ; Jugurtham, Sall. ; absol., to approach, Cic. ; 2, of lifeless subjects, febris accedit, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to come as a suppliant ; senatus supplex accedit ad Caesarem, Cic. ; quo accedam aut quos appellem, Sall. ; 2, to come as an enemy ; usque ad castra, Caes. ; with simple acc., loca hostiliter, Sall. ; 3, to come to an auction to bid ; ad illud aedus sectionis, Cic. ; ad hastam, Liv. ; 4, to approach the city (Rome) as a candidate for a triuns ; ad urbem, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., 1, of persons, ad amicitiam Philippi, Nep. ; sed propius accedam, de his nostris testibus dicam, Cic. ; 2, of lifeless subjects, accedit manus extrema operibus, Cic. ; fervor accedit capiti, the wine mounts to his head, Hor. **B.** Esp., 1, of time, to approach ; quo propius ad mortem accedam, Cic. ; 2, to enter upon some work ; ad rem publicam, to begin public life, Cic. ; ad vectigalia, to engage in the collection of the taxes, Cic. ; 3, to assent to ; ad conditiones, Cic. ; 4, to be added, to increase ; ad eas (naves) captivae Mamilienae accesserunt sex, Caes. ; quo plus aetatis ei accedat, the older he becomes, Cic. ; his tantum fiducia accessit ut, etc., Caes. ; hence the phrases huc accedit, eo accedit, hinc accedit summa timor, Cic. ; often followed by ut and quod, with the meaning of simply moreover ; 5, to fall to one's share, to come to one ; num tibi stultitia accessit, Plaut. ; alieni animus accedit, Cic. ; 6, to approach, to become like ; propius ad deos, Cic.

accōlō, 1. **I.** Trans., to quicken, to accosterate ; iter, Caes. ; consilium alicui, Tac. **II.**

Intrans., *in athen*; si accelerare volent, Cic.; *accelera*, signifer, Liv.

accendo -cendi -censum 3. (ad and *cando, causat. of cando), to kindle, to set on fire. **I.** Lit., faces, Cic.; *tus*, Liv. **B.** Met., to lighten up; *luna radiis solis accensa*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to kindle as a light; *virtutum quasi scintillulae et quibus accendit philosophi ratio debet*, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to inflame; *plebis animum*, Sall.; *animos bello*, to excite to war, Verg.; *ira accensus*, Liv.; 2, to provoke; *sperem invidiam*, Liv.; *studia Numidarum in Jugurtham accensa*, the enthusiasm of the N. for J., Sall.; 3, to increase; *quum eo magis vis venti accensa esset*, Liv.

accensio -censum, 2. to reckon in addition; *accensio illi*, I am his comrade, Ov.

1. accensus -a -um, part. of accenso. **I.** Generally used in plural, **accensi** -orum, lit. those numbered with; originally, the fifth class of Roman citizens, who in battle stood in the last ranks, and were also employed in constructing public roads, hence the supernumeraries, Liv. **II. accensus** -i. m. a subornate public officer (in the service of the decemviri, consuls, and praetors), Cic.

2. accensus -a -um, partic. of accendo.

acceptio -onis. f. a reception, acceptance, Cic.; *frumenti*, receipt, Sall.

accepto, 1. (intens. of accipio), to receive, Plaut.

acceptor -oris, m. one who approves, Plaut.

acceptrix -icis, f. she who receives, Plaut.

acceptus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from accipio), welcome, pleasant, agreeable; 1, of persons, with the dat., qui maxime plebi acceptus erat, Caes.; 2, of things, nihil est deo acceptum quam, etc., Cic.

accessio = accessio (q.v.).

accessio -onis, f. (accedo), a going or coming to. **I.** Lit., suis accessioibus, by the audiences which he gave, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** increase; dignitatis, Cic.; pecuniae, Nep. **B.** addition, appendage; *accessionem adjunxit aedibus*, Cic.; *minima accessio semper Epirus regno Macedoniae fuit*, Liv. **C.** addition to a tax; *decumae*, Cic.

accessus -us, m. (accedo) an approach to. **I.** Lit., **A.** ad urbem nocturnus, Cic.; *accessus stellarum et recessus*, Cic.; *accessus et recessus aestuum*, ebb and flow, Cic. **B.** admittance to a person; *dare alicui accessum*, Ov. **C.** means of approach, entrance; *omnem accessum lustrare*, Verg. **II.** Transf., ad res salutare, inclination to, Cic.; ad causam, leading up to a subject, Cic.

1. accidio -cidi -cism, 3. (ad and caedo), 1, Lit., to hew or hack at; aut ab radicibus subruere aut accidere arbores, Caes.; 2, Transf., to weaken, ruin; *Latinoium etsi pariter accisae copiae sint*, Liv.; *res accisae*, Cic.

2. accidio -cidi, no sup. 3. (ad and cado), to fall down, to fall to. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., ad terram, Plaut. **B.** Esp., 1, of missiles, tela ad omni parte accidebant, Liv.; 2, to fall at the feet of, to ask assistance; *ad pedes omnium*, Cic.; 3, to come to the ears or notice of; *vox accidit ad hostes*, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** to happen (generally of misfortunes, opposed to evenio); si quid adversi accidisset, Caes.; *impers*, 1, accidit, followed by ut, casu accidit ut id primum nuntiaret, Cic.; by quod, accidit perinecommode quod eum nusquam vidisti, Cic.; by infinitive, nec acciderat mihi opus esse, Cic.; 2, si quid alicui accidat, if anything happens, i.e. if he dies, Cic. **B.** to fall out; ut omnia contra opinionem acciderent, Caes.

acciso, 2. obs. form of accio (q.v.).

accingo -cingi -cinctum 3. **I.** Lit., to gird to or on; *ensem lateri*, Verg.; *miles non accinctus, unarmed*, Tac. **II.** Transf., to equip, to arm; reflex., se accingere, and pass. accingi; **a.**, to arm one's self; *studio popularium accinctus*, Tac.; *magistratus accingit artes*, Verg.; **b.**, to make one's self ready; accingi ad consulatum, to strive for the consulship, Liv.; accingunt operi = se accingunt, Verg. (Infin. pass., accingier, Verg.)

accio -ivi (-lii) -itum, 4. to call to, summon, fetch; *haruspices ex Etruria*, Cic.; *aliquem in adoptionem*, Tac.; with double acc., aliquem doctorum filio, Cic.

accipio -cepi -ceptum, 3. (ad and capio).

I. to take, receive. **A.** Gen., 1, accipere pecuniam, Cic.; 2, of business transactions, aliquid (alicui) acceptum referre, to enter on the credit side of an account book, Cic.; hence subst., **acceptum** -i, what is received; *codex accepti et expensi*, an account book, Cic.; 3, where the thing received is a person, ejus abavi manibus esset accepta (Mater Ideua), Cic.; 4, to receive in or on a part of the body; *alvus omne quod accipit cogit atque confundit*, Cic.; *aliquem gremio*, Verg.; 5, to receive in a friendly manner; **a.**, Romanos in arcein, Liv.; in amicitiam, Cic.; in deditionem, Caes.; **b.**, of places, *pavidos Samnites castra sua accipere*, Liv.; **c.**, to receive as a guest; *hospitio*, Cic.; 6, to treat, **a.**, in a friendly way; *aliquem leniter clementerque*, Cic.; **b.**, in a hostile way; *aliquem verberibus ad necem*, Cic.; 7, with reference to the senses, to hear; *orationem*, Cic.; *promis auribus accipit*, to be willingly listened to, Tac.; of the understanding, to grasp; *quae parum accipit*, Cic.; of the judgment, to take; *aliquid in bonum partem*, to take in good part, Cic.; *verisimilia pro veris*, Liv.; with double acc., *beneficium contumeliam*, to take a kindness for an insult, Cic. **B.**, to accept, not to reject; *pacem*, Liv.; *onem*, Cic.; *legem*, Cic. **II.** In a wider sense, to get, receive, obtain; 1, *lucrum*, Cic.; *adulterinos munus pro bonis*, Cic.; 2, to feel; *dolorem*, Cic.; 3, to hear; *multa auribus accepisse*, multa vidisse, Cic.; *ut accipi a senibus*, Cic.; 4, to learn; *primum artes ab fidei magistris*, Ov.; *usum ac disciplinam ab aliquo*, Caes.

accipiter -tris, m. **I.** Lit., a hawk, Cic. **II.** Transf., pecuniae, an avaricious person, Plaut.

accitus -tis, m. a summons, Cic.

Accius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was Accius, a celebrated dramatic poet (born A.C. 170). Adj., **Accianus** -a -um, of Accius; versus, Cic.

acclamatio -onis, f. a loud cry; 1, an outcry against; *non modo ut acclamationis sed ut convicio et maledictis impeditur*, Cic.; 2, a cry of approbation, Liv., Cic.

acclamo, 1. (ad and clamo), 1, to cry out at (in derision or disapproval); *alicui*, Cic.; *populus cum risu acclamavit ipsa esse*, Cic.; 2, to cry out in approval; *omnes acclamarunt gratias se inter cetera etiam ob hoc agere*, quod, etc., Liv.; 3, with acc. of person, to name by acclamation; *aliquem servatorem liberatoremque*, Liv.; *si nocentem acclamarant*, Tac.

acclaro, 1. to make clear, to reveal (of omens), Liv.; *uti tu signa nobis certa acclarrassis (for acclarraveris)*, Liv.

acclinis -e. **I.** Lit., leaning on anything; *truncus arboris*, Verg. **II.** Transf., inclined to; *acclinis falsis animus*, Hor.

acclino, 1. (ad and *clino). **I.** Lit., to lean on anything; *se in illum*, Ov.; *castra tumuli sunt acclinata*, Liv. **II.** Transf., to incline to; *haud gravate se acclinatorum ad causam senatus*, Liv.