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LATIN DELECTUS:

WITH

A COPIOUS

VOCABULARY.

FOR THE USE OF

THE EDINBURGH ACADEMY.



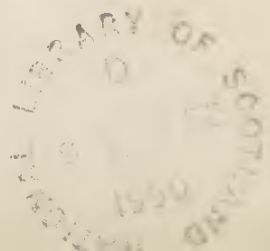
SEVENTH EDITION.

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TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The Editor has embraced the opportunity presented by the demand for a Second Edition to introduce some improvements into the Latin Delectus. He has availed himself of the suggestions kindly afforded him by his professional friends, and hopes that the changes which have been made will render any farther alterations unnecessary. It was objected to the former Edition, that too much space was occupied with short sentences, while it contained too little of connected narrative. Of the truth of this objection the Editor was himself satisfied by his own experience; and he has accordingly endeavoured to remove it in the present Edition by inserting five of the most interesting lives from Cornelius Nepos. The original sentences have been retained in the same order as before, and, except in a very few instances, no new sentences have been introduced; so that little inconvenience will be found in using both Editions in the same class. The Vocabulary has been considerably extended, and is believed to contain an explanation of every difficult expression which occurs in the book. The Editor hopes he has now accomplished the object which he had in view,—to compile an elementary schoolbook adapted to the capacity of young Pupils, and sufficient for the first and second years of a Latin course.

Edinburgh Academy,
January 1835.

LATIN DELECTUS.

NOMINATIVE AND VERB.

Ego amo.
Tu mones.
Rex regit.
Nos audimus.
Pueri legunt.
Musa cantat.
Nox est.
Cruor manat.
Pastor canit.
Imperant reges.
Gustat lingua.
Fraus nocet.
Lapides cadunt.
Volat ætas.
Respondetis.
Agni ludunt.
Certant nautæ.
Gladius fulget.
Mugiunt vaccæ.
Magistri docent.
Milites pugnant.
Mordent dentes.
Jacent poma.
Ventus flat.
Vulnerant enses.

Avis volabat.
Domus stabat.
Equi currebant.
Vos manebatis.
Puella dormiebat.
Flagrabant ignes.
Fremebant venti.
Pisces nabant.
Dicebatis.
Ego oravi.
Alexander vicit.
Fuit Troja.
Flevit mulier.
Hostes clamaverunt.
Peccavi.
Risêre nymphæ.
Cicero scripsit.
Fortuna dederat.
Pueri didicerant.
Ceciderant poma.
Illi festinaverant.
Nos iveramus.
Dux puniverat.
Nataverat puer.
Molliverat ignis.

Nemo recusabit.
Laudes manebunt.
Silva stabit.
Current canes.
Virebit campus.
Surget gens.
Uxor vocaverit.
Dolor suaserit.
Fugerit ætas.
Sonuerint tubæ.
Clamaverit frater.
Aret agricola.
Hostis vincat.
Pareant cives.
Metuam.
Lateat periculum.
Juraret servus.
Vos mitteretis.
Damnaret judex.
Avari egerent.
Riderent convivæ.
Saltarent virgines.
Tu celaveris.
Pater jusserit.
Mater amaverit.
Hostes timuerint.
Tetigerint manus.
Venerimus.
Testes viderint.
Vocavissem.
Pudor mansisset.
Occidisset sol.
Tu cura.
Tace tu.
Perge.

Arato colonus.
Cavete.
Nos agamus.
Docento magistri.
Ludunto pueri.

Ego amor.
Fabula narratur.
Solvuntur vela.
Vos jubemini.
Robur scinditur.
Pecunia debetur.
Mœnia conduntur.
Ancora jacitur.
Tempora mutantur.
Consilium probabatur.
Premebatur caseus.
Armabantur milites.
Tenebamini.
Frangebantur remi.
Ego monitus sum.
Munera data sunt.
Fama petita est.
Lupæ visæ sunt.
Libri amissi sunt.
Missus eras.
Gemitus auditus erat.
Punientur fures.
Claudentur portæ.
Celabitur auctor.
Castra capta erunt.
Vox audita fuerit.
Lapides jacti erunt.
Erudiamur.
Vinum promatur.

Augeretur potestas.
Latæ sint leges.
Oppida defensa sint.
Exercitus victus esset.
Fractum esset cornu.
Domare.
Venditor prædium.
Scribuntor literæ.
Labuntur anni.
Vos sequimini.
Hortabatur Cæsar.
Locutus est homo.
Sol ortus est.
Puella mentita erat.
Tu moriere.
Nos obliti fuerimus.
Lætetur cor.
Amici gratulentur.
Questus sit nemo.
Nos venati essemus.

ADJECTIVE AND SUBSTANTIVE.

Urbs antiqua ruit.
Luna plena fulgebat.
Sonus auditur dulcis.
Meæ errabant agnæ.
Curæ mordaces fugient.
Candida lilia funduntur.
Tardi venêre bubulci.
Sæviebat ignobile vulgus.
Dira parabantur bella.
Brevis cœna juvat.
Diligens agricola serit.
Jacet exanimum corpus.
Frondes caducæ volitabunt.
Fremat acer equus.
Nix alta jacebat.
Novus inceperat annus.
Cani venient capilli.
Veteres agitantur orni.
Fugaces labuntur anni.
Boni pueri discunt.
Ignavi pueri verberantur.
Vigiles conticuêre canes.
Importuna pauperies abest.

ACCUSATIVE AFTER THE VERB.

Deus mundum creavit.
Luna regit noctem.
Ver præbebit flores.
India mittit ebur.
Nidum posuit avis.
Honos alit artes.
Uret ignis domos.
Ara dabat fumos.
Labor omnia vincit.
Apes mella stipant.
Fugiunt aquilas columbæ.
Defendunt cornua cervos.
Hostes terga verterant.
Flavos movet aura capillos.
Irrigat Ægyptum Nilus.
Tenet ancora naves.
Nauta secet mare.
Puer, abige muscas.
Ferrum robigo consumit.
Regem non faciunt opes.
Autumnus fruges effuderit.
Lucem aurora reducet.
Fortuna non mutat genus.
Carpit gramen equus.
Torva leæna lupum sequitur.
Fecerat exiguas sol umbras.
Non domus fores habuit.
Cameli diu sitim tolerant.
Semiramis Babylonem condidit.
Romulus Romam condidit.
Alexander Alexandriam fundavit.
Sophocles fecit tragœdias.
Mars bella regit.

Apollo morbos depellit.
Jupiter imperium cælestium tenet.
Totas noctes dormimus.
Diem totum stertebat.
Fulgor armorum terret equos.
Carmina nulla canam.
Nix herbas teneras lædet.
Virum uxor comitatur.
Ornabant aurea monilia collum.
Fulvos vehit unda leones.
Nauta timet mare turgidum.
Cervi cornua sua quotannis amittunt.
Crescentem sequitur cura pecuniam.
Tegunt nigræ sidera nubes.
Mercator reficit rates quassas.
Magnum malum me celas.
Suscepit bellum civile Cæsar.
Horrida tempestas cælum contraxit.
Mors fugacem persequitur virum.
Luna tremulum præbebat lumen.
Quercus ingentes tetendit ramos.
Feriunt summos fulgura montes.
Sol crescentes decedens duplicat umbras.
Cibus famem sedat, potio sitim exstinguit.

THE VERB *SUM*.

Virtus est sua merces.
Invidia est sua pœna.
Ira brevis furor est.
Arbor virga fuit.
Eris tu mercator.
Res est forma fugax.
Ego sum homo infelix.
Maximum bonum est amicitia.
Maximum malum est avaritia.

Ebrietas est voluntaria insania.
Credula res amor est.
Præda canum lepus est.
Pulvis et umbra sumus.
Virtus est vitium fugere.
Magnum vectigal est parsimonia.
Magnum est præsidium innocentia.
Agricola nunc sum, miles antè fui.

GENITIVE.

Lyræ sonus auditur.
Rex Lydorum Crœsus erat.
Vitæ mors finis est.
Villarum culmina fumant.
Honor est præmium virtutis.
Opes sunt irritamenta malorum.
Somnus est imago mortis.
Consuetudinis magna vis est.
Omnium inopes sumus.
Feriunt secures colla boum.
Leo est animalium fortissimus.
Mater omnium bonarum artium sapientia est.
Ego laudo ruris amœni rivos.
Florebat populi Romani nomen.
Omnium sapientissimus erat Socrates.
Tempus edax est rerum.
Tepida finem tempora veris habent.
Imperii Romani conditor Romulus fuit.
Postremus omnium fuit regum Tarquinius.
Tarda senectus debilitat vires animi.
Maris subita tempestas terret navitas.
Athenarum ultimus rex fuit Codrus.
Hannibal tres modios annulorum Carthaginem misit.
Non incola montis, non ego sum pastor
Si conscius es nullius culpæ, ne time.

DATIVE.

Ætas succedit ætati.
Sulcis committis semina.
Parce, puer, stimulis.
Omnia divitiis parent.
Invida mors est noxia corpori.
Redeunt jam gramina campis.
Afferunt laudem liberi parentibus.
Exitio est avidum mare nautis.
Omni ætati mors est communis.
Multùm animus corpori præstat.
Non solùm nobis nati sumus.
Multa bona nostra nobis nocent.
Ægroto dum anima est, spes est.
Dies adimit ægritudinem hominibus.
Atheniensibus leges instituit Solon.
Spartanis leges instituit Lycurgus.
Dictum sapienti sat est.
Virtus plurimis prodest, obest nemini.
Bona valetudo voluptati anteponitur.
Meus filius imperat matri, illa mihi.
Justitia præcipit parcere omnibus.
Fortia adversis opponite pectora rebus.
Non semper idem floribus est honos vernis.
Dî tibi divitias dederunt, artemque fruendi.

ABLATIVE.

Sanguine terra rubet.
Morte carent animæ.
Signum tubâ datur.
Foliis viduantur orni.
Vespæ aculeis utuntur.
Natura paucis contenta est.
Audendo atque agendo res Romana crevit.

Suo se gladio confecit Cato.
Ævo sempiterno beati fruuntur.
Nihil est verâ gloriâ dulcius.
Primâ nocte domum claude.
Ventis agitatur ingens pinus.
Alexander Babylone est mortuus.
Tempore crescit amor habendi.
Dei providentiâ mundus administratur.
Occultatur luna terræ objectu.
Venit tardo curva senecta pede.
Risu inepto res ineptior nulla est.
Cornibus tauri, apri dentibus se tutantur.
Ferreus assiduo consumitur annulus usu.
Arbores magnæ diu crescunt, unâ horâ exstirpantur.
Aristides exsilio decem annorum multatus est.
Viginti talentis unam orationem Isocrates vendidit.

INFINITIVE.

Debemus colere Deum.
Manere non audeo.
Noli imitari malos.
Eripi non potest virtus.
Properat vivere nemo satìs.
Miles gaudet memorare pericula.
Naturam mutare pecunia nescit.
Vitia celari non possunt.
Scripsisse me hæc fateor.
Adolescens vult diu vivere.
Tradunt Homerum cæcum fuisse.
Salvum te gaudeo huc advenisse.
Solem Persæ Deum esse credunt.
Mirabar te hoc loco delectari.
Solet accipiter trepidas agitare columbas.
Illecebras voluptatis vitare debemus.
Decet verecundum esse adolescentem.

Neglecta solent incendia sumere vires.
Ipse jubet mortis nos meminisse Deus.
Tollere nodosam nescit medicina podagram.
Nulla vis imitari solertiam naturæ potest.
Incipe, parve puer, risu cognoscere matrem.
Virgilius jussit carmina sua cremari; id Augustus fieri vetuit.

PREPOSITIONS.

Nat lupus inter oves.
In mare fluvii currunt.
Ligna super foco repone.
Pauci veniunt ad senectutem.
Vitiis sinè nemo nascitur.
Rem omnem a principio audies.
Fuerunt ante Homerum poetæ.
Nihil fieri sinè causâ potest.
Deum agnoscimus ex operibus ejus.
Est homini cum Deo similitudo.
Te semper anteit sæva necessitas.
Manat meas lacryma per genas.
Temeritas sub titulo fortitudinis latet.
Multa senem circumveniunt incommoda.
Exeamus e theatro, veniamus in forum.
Fretum recipit de totâ flumina terrâ.
Amicus certus in re incertâ cernitur.
Imperium Græciæ fuit penes Athenienses.
Per mare, per terras, per frigida flumina curris.
Populus omnis sub coronâ venditur.
Beatus esse sinè virtute nemo potest.
Cantabit vacuus coram latrone viator.
Vitia nobis sub virtutum nomine obrepunt.
Non est ad astra mollis e terrâ via.
Pueri inter se pro levibus noxiis iras gerunt.
Xerxes cum paucissimis militibus ex Græciâ aufugit.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Utinam velocior esses.
Mare ventis agitatur et undis.
Urget diem nox, et dies noctem.
Juvenis gaudet equis canibusque.
Non sum ita hebes ut isthuc dicam.
Rusticus exspectat dum defluat amnis.
Gloria virtutem tanquam umbra sequitur.
Furor iraque mentem præcipitant.
Peccati dolor et maximus et æternus est.
Homines ampliùs oculis quàm auribus credunt.
Castor et Pollux ex equis pugnare visi sunt.
Rapere atque abire semper assuevit lupus.
Justitia omnium est domina et regina virtutum.
Ver longum, tepidasque præbet Jupiter brumas.
Nox venit, et secum somnia nigra trahit.
Vulgare amici nomen, sed rara est fides.
Faciliùs in morbos incidunt adolescentes quàm senes.
Nihil est tam contrarium rationi et constantiæ quàm fortuna.
Jam violam puerique legunt, hilaresque puellæ.
Pyladis et Orestis amicitia immortalem famam adepta est.
Semper honos, nomenque tuum, laudesque manebunt.

RELATIVE.

Nemo liber est, qui corpori servit.
Palmam, qui meruit, ferat ille.
Aurum, quod tam cupidè petitur, nocet.
Vita, quâ fruimur, brevis est.
Deus est, qui sentit, qui regit, qui genuit omnia.
Leve fit, quod bene fertur, onus.
Animum rege, qui, nisì paret, imperat.
Non timet is mortem, qui scit contemnere vitam.
Iracundiam qui vincit, hostem superat maximum.

Feræ pericula, quæ vident, fugiunt.
Omnia habet, qui nihil concupiscit.
Honestum quod est, id est solum bonum.
Qui virtute prædíti sunt, soli sunt divites.
Feliciter is sapit, qui alieno periculo sapit.
Nihil est, quod Deus efficere non possit.
Lex universa est, quæ jubet nasci et mori.
Laudatur domus, longos quæ prospicit agros.
Maximè admiramur eum, qui pecuniâ non movetur.
Non beatus est, qui scit bonum, sed qui facit.
Boni sunt pueri, quos gloria excitat et laus delectat.
Fortior est, qui se, quàm qui fortissima vincit oppida.
Non qui parum habet, sed qui plùs cupit, pauper est.

MISCELLANEOUS SENTENCES.

Socrates parens philosophiæ dicitur.
Thales aquam dixit esse initium rerum.
Sapientis animus semper vacat vitio.
Arabes pastu pecudum maximè utuntur.
Homo doctus in se semper divitias habet.
Altissima flumina minimo sono labuntur.
Ruperat duram vomer aduncus humum.
Ingenium magni detrectat livor Homeri.
Avarus animus nullo satiatur lucro.
Nil sinè magno vita labore dedit mortalibus.
O Rus! quando te aspiciam?
Necessitudo etiam timidos fortes facit.
Nunquam est fidelis cum potente societas.
Sperat adolescens, diu se victurum esse.
Vacare culpâ magnum est solatium.
Annum in duodecim menses Numa descripsit.
Dulce et decorum est pro patriâ mori.
Condiunt Ægyptii mortuos, et eos domi servant.
Omnes antiquæ gentes regibus quondam paruerunt.
Dignum laude virum Musa vetat mori.

Astrologi motus errantium stellarum notaverunt.
Galli se omnes ab Dite patre prognatos prædicant.
Fortuna magna domino magna est servitus.
Quid est tam incertum, quàm talorum jactus?
Laudare se, vani; vituperare, stulti est.
Conscia mens recti famæ mendacia ridet.
Non licebat vinum feminis Romæ bibere.
Immedicabile vulnus ense recidendum est.
Unus Pellæo juveni non sufficit orbis.
Horrida callidi vincunt æquora navitæ.
Impiis apud inferos pœnæ sunt præparatæ.
Tantalus a labris sitiens fugientia captat flumina.
Ut jugulent homines, surgunt de nocte latrones.
Umbra terræ, soli officiens, noctem efficit.
Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.
Beati sunt, quos nulli metus terrent.
Nihil est morti tam simile, quàm somnus.
Clarorum virorum post mortem permanent honores.
Est stulti timere, quod non potest vitari.
Semel emissum volat irrevocabile verbum.
Vitanda est improba Siren, desidia.
Infirmi animi est, pati non posse divitias.
Tanais Europam et Asiam medius interfluit.
Dente timentur apri, defendunt cornua cervos.
Omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum.
Alexander carissimum amicum Clitum occidit.
Traxit Hectorem, ad currum religatum, Achilles.
Themistocles mori maluit, quàm contra patriam armari.
Felix, qui potuit rerum cognoscere causas.
Utilius homini nihil est, quàm rectè loqui.
Elephanto belluarum nulla prudentior est.
Fortuna multis dat nimis, satìs nulli.
Sperne voluptates: nocet empta dolore voluptas.
Invidiâ Siculi non invenêre tyranni majus tormentum.
Cyrus omnium militum suorum nomina edidicit.

Tullus Hostilius, fulmine ictus, cum totâ domo conflagravit.
Non dubitari debet, quin fuerint ante Homerum poetæ.
Tribus rebus animantium vita tenetur, cibo, potione, spiritu.
Traxit silvas Orpheus et dura canendo saxa.
Virtute non tam multi præditi esse, quàm videri volunt.
Aut prodesse volunt, aut delectare, poetæ.
Honos alit artes, omnesque incenduntur ad studia gloriâ.
Vitæ summa brevis spem nos vetat inchoare longam.
Zona quæ media est, non est habitabilis æstu.
Aliena vitia in oculis habemus, a tergo nostra sunt.
Studia adversis rebus perfugium ac solatium præbent.
Non opibus mentes hominum, curæque levantur.
Atticus neque mendacium dicebat, neque pati poterat.
Themistocles peritissimos belli navalis fecit Athenienses.
Plato uno et octogesimo anno scribens est mortuus.
Non liquidi gregibus fontes, non gramina desunt.
Suam quisque conditionem miserrimam putat.
Sapientem nec secunda evehunt, nec adversa demittunt.
Heu! quàm difficile est crimen non prodere vultu!
Nescia mens hominum fati, sortisque futuræ est.
Pauper agit mundi dominis securius ævum.
Carmine fit vivax virtus, expersque sepulchri.
Ploratur lacrymis amissa pecunia veris.
Liber is existimandus, qui nulli turpitudini servit.
Diligentia omnibus in rebus plurimùm valet.
Obsequium amicos, veritas odium, parit.
Non omnes eos contemnunt, de quibus malè existimant.
Facilè omnes, quum valemus, recta consilia ægrotis damus.
Vilius argentum est auro, virtutibus aurum.
Aniculæ sæpe inediam biduum aut triduum ferunt.
Nemo vir magnus sinè aliquo afflatu divino unquam fuit.

Mors cuncta mortalium mala dissolvit.
Cælum, non animum, mutant qui trans mare currunt.
Crescit amor nummi, quantum ipsa pecunia crevit.
Hic est leo, hospes hominis; hic est homo, medicus leonis.
Non, quæ præteriit, iterum revocabitur unda.
Quis post vina gravem militiam, aut pauperiem crepat?
Nulla possessio pluris æstimanda est quàm virtus.
Natura fruges terræ, baccasque arborum generi humano dedit.
Est profectò Deus, qui quæ nos gerimus audit et videt.
Julius Cæsar, annum agens sextum decimum, patrem amisit.
Elementa sunt quatuor, ignis, aqua, aer, et terra.
Parva sæpe scintilla contempta magnum excitavit incendium.
Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt.
Qui facta aliorum scripsêre, multi laudantur.
Nemo est tam senex, qui se annum non putet posse vivere.
Imperat aut servit collecta pecunia cuique.
Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus.
Unum exemplum luxuriæ aut avaritiæ multum mali facit.
Nihil est agriculturâ melius, nihil dulcius, nihil homine libero dignius.
Sapiens est, quem neque pauperies, neque mors, neque vincula terrent.
Calchas, ex passerum numero, belli Trojani annos auguratus est.
Solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vitâ tollunt.
In formicâ non modò sensus, sed etiam mens, ratio, memoria est.
Poma, ex arboribus, si cruda sunt, vi avelluntur; si matura, decidunt.

ANECDOTES, MAXIMS, FABLES, &c.

IN

PROSE AND VERSE.

Ut nihil pertinuit ad nos ante ortum, sic nihil post mortem pertinebit.

Pallida mors æquo pulsat pede pauperum tabernas,
Regumque turres.

Marinorum æstuum accessus et recessus lunæ motu gubernantur.

Diffugêre nives, redeunt jam gramina campis,
Arboribusque comæ.

Nullum est animal, præter hominem, quod habeat notitiam aliquam Dei.

Poma dat autumnus: formosa est messibus æstas:
Ver præbet flores: igne levatur hiems.

Germani agriculturæ non student; majorque pars victûs eorum in lacte, caseo, carne, consistit.

Arboribus redeunt detonsæ frigore frondes;
Vividaque e tenero palmite gemma tumet.

Britanni leporem, et gallinam, et anserem gustare, fas non putant.

Nox erat, et cælo fulgebat luna sereno
Inter minora sidera.

Piscem Syri venerantur: omne ferè genus bestiarum Ægyptii consecraverunt.

Navita de ventis, de tauris narrat arator;
Enumerat miles vulnera, pastor oves.

Si ad naturam vives, nunquam eris pauper; si ad opiniones, nunquam eris dives.

Si, quoties homines peccant, sua fulmina mittat
Jupiter; exiguo tempore inermis erit.

Scientia, quæ est remota a justitiâ, calliditas potiùs quàm sapientia est appellanda.

Horrea formicæ tendunt ad inania nunquam:
Nullus ad amissas ibit amicus opes.

Marcellus primus et Hannibalem vinci, et Syracusas capi, posse docuit.

Ferreus assiduo consumitur annulus usu:
Interit assiduâ vomer aduncus humo.

Athenienses Socratem damnaverunt, quòd novam religionem introducere videbatur.

Quàm citò purpureos deperdit terra colores!
Quàm citò formosas populus alta comas!

Nemo unquam, sinè magnâ spe immortalitatis, se pro patriâ offerret ad mortem.

Nutritur vento, vento restinguitur ignis.
Lenis alit flammam, grandior aura necat.

Hispania sola omnium provinciarum vires suas, postquam victa est, intellexit.

Principiis obsta : serò medicina paratur,
Quum mala per longas convaluêre moras.

Nos e terræ cavernis ferrum elicimus, rem ad colendos agros necessariam.

Hi jaculo pisces, illi capiuntur ab hamis :
Hos cava contento retia fune trahunt.

Lento gradu ad vindictam divina procedit ira ; tarditatemque supplicii gravitate compensat.

Sed solet interdum fieri placabile numen :
Nube solet pulsâ candidus ire dies.

Agricola, quum florem oleæ videt, baccam quoquè se visurum esse putat.

Non tellus eadem parit omnia : vitibus illa
Convenit ; hæc oleis ; hac bene farra virent.

Britanni utuntur aut ære, aut taleis ferreis ad certum pondus examinatis, pro nummo.

Omnia promittis, quum totâ nocte bibisti ;
Mane nihil præstas. Posthume, mane bibe.

Avari, non solùm, ea quæ habent, libidine augendi cruciantur, sed etiam amittendi metu.

Aspicis, ut veniant ad candida tecta columbæ ;
Accipiat nullas sordida turris aves.

Torquatus, bello Gallico, filium suum, quòd is contra imperium in hostem pugnaverat, necari jussit.

Una dies Fabios ad bellum miserat omnes :
Ad bellum missos perdidit una dies.

Quid faciet is homo in tenebris, qui nihil timet nisì testem et judicem ?

Ille suam lætus patriam victorque petebat:
A patriâ fugio victus et exsul ego.

Nobilis equus umbrâ quoquè virgæ regitur: ignavus ne calcari quidem concitari potest.

Tempore paret equus lentis animosus habenis,
Et placido duros accipit ore lupos.

Omnis virtus nos ad se allicit, sed justitia et liberalitas id maximè efficiunt.

Sic agna lupum, sic cerva leonem,
Sic aquilam pennâ fugiunt trepidante columbæ.

Mento summam aquam attingens siti enectus est Tantalus.

Quærit aquas in aquis, et poma fugacia captat
Tantalus: hoc illi garrula lingua dedit.

Nihil æquè sanitatem impedit, quàm remediorum crebra mutatio.

Utendum est ætate; cito pede præterit ætas:
Nec, quæ præteriit, hora redire potest.

Fuit Arganthonius quidam Gadibus, qui octoginta regnavit annos, centum et viginti vixit.

Otia corpus alunt; animus quoquè pascitur illis:
Immodicus contrà carpit utrumque labor.

Jovis filium se non solùm appellari Alexander passus est, sed etiam jussit.

Saucius ejurat pugnam gladiator, et idem
Immemor antiqui vulneris arma capit.

Ut ager, quamvìs fertilis, sinè culturâ fructuosus esse non potest ; sic sinè doctrinâ animus.

Fertilis, assiduo si non renovetur aratro,
Nil, nisì cum spinis gramen, habebit ager.

Quâ nocte natus Alexander est, eâdem Dianæ Ephesiæ templum deflagravit.

Donec eris felix, multos numerabis amicos :
Tempora si fuerint nubila, solus eris.

Fortium virorum est, magìs mortem contemnere, quàm odisse vitam.

Sed rigidum jus est et inevitabile mortis.
Stant rata, non ullâ fila renenda manu.

Potest exercitatio et temperantia, etiam in senectute, conservare aliquid pristini roboris.

Tollere nodosam nescit medicina podagram,
Nec formidatis auxiliatur aquis.

In omni animante est summum aliquid atque optimum, ut in equis, in canibus.

Stulte, quid est somnus, gelidæ nisì mortis imago ?
Longa quiescendi tempora fata dabunt.

In nuce inclusa est Ilias, Homeri carmen, in membranâ scriptum.

Vivet Mæonides, Tenedos dum stabit et Ide :
Dum rapidas Simois in mare volvet aquas.

Philippus omnia castella expugnari posse dicebat, in quæ modò asellus onustus auro posset ascendere.

Sit piger ad pœnas princeps, ad præmia velox :
Et doleat, quoties cogitur esse ferox.

Appropinquante morte, eos qui secùs, quàm decuit, vixerunt, peccatorum suorum maximè pœnitet.

Quis furor est atram bellis arcessere mortem?
Imminet, et tacito clàm venit illa pede.

Pisces suâ caudâ reguntur, et levi ejus momento velocitatem suam flectunt.

Semper eris pauper, si pauper es, Æmiliane.
Dantur opes nulli nunc, nisì divitibus.

Ut in corporibus magnæ dissimilitudines sunt, sic in animis exsistunt etiam majores varietates.

Fluctibus in mediis navem, Palinure, relinquis?
Ne fuge; neve tuâ sit minor arte fides.

Medici, causâ morbi inventâ, curationem esse inventam putant.

Eripit interdum, modò dat medicina salutem:
Quæque juvans monstrat, quæque sit herba nocens.

Dionysius tyrannus, Syracusis expulsus, Corinthi pueros docebat.

Ille Syracosiâ modò formidatus in urbe,
Vix humili duram repulit arte famem.

Altiùs præcepta descendunt, quæ teneris imprimuntur annis.

Facilis descensus Averni;
Noctes atque dies patet atri janua Ditis.

Negat, sinè furore, Democritus, quemquam poetam magnum esse posse: quod idem dicit Plato.

Nascitur exiguus, sed opes acquirit eundo;
Quàque venit, multas accipit amnis aquas.

Ut ad cursum equus, ad arandum bos, ad indagandum canis, sic homo ad intelligendum, et ad agendum natus est.

Non amo te, Sabidi, nec possum dicere quare ;
Hoc tantùm possum dicere, non amo te.

Quadringenta millia librorum Alexandriæ arserunt, pulcherrimum regiæ opulentiæ monumentum.

Discitur, innocuas ut agat, facundia, causas :
Protegit hæc sontes, immeritosque premit.

Reperiuntur nonnulli, qui nihil laudent, nisì quod se imitari posse confidant.

Longa dies homini docuit parere leones ;
Longa dies molli saxa peredit aquâ.

Divitiarum et formæ gloria fluxa atque fragilis est ; virtus clara æternaque habetur.

Terra salutares herbas eademque nocentes
Nutrit : et urticæ proxima sæpe rosa est.

Occentus soricis auditus, Fabio Maximo dictaturam deponendi causam præbuit.

Crudeles Divi ! serpens novus exuit annos ;
Formæ non ullam fata dedêre moram.

Pythagoras, quum in geometriâ quiddam novi invenisset, Musis bovem immolâsse dicitur.

Tacitus pasci si posset corvus, haberet
Plus dapis, et rixæ multò minus invidiæque.

Monilibus, et margaritis, ac veste longâ, quæ sunt ornamenta feminarum, deformantur viri.

Thais habet nigros, niveos Lecania, dentes,
Quæ ratio est ? Emptos hæc habet, illa suos.

Horæ cedunt, et dies, et menses, et anni; nec præteritum tempus unquam revertitur.

Tendimus huc omnes: metam properamus ad unam.
Omnia sub leges mors vocat atra suas.

Diei noctisque vicissitudo conservat animantes, tribuens aliud agendi tempus, aliud quiescendi.

Dic mihi, virgo ferox, quum sit tibi cassis et hasta,
Quare non habeas ægida? Cæsar habet.

Olympiæ per stadium ingressus esse Milo dicitur, quum humeris sustineret bovem vivum.

Postera nocturnos Aurora removerat ignes,
Solque pruinosas radiis siccaverat herbas.

Generosi et magnifici animi est juvare et prodesse. Qui dat beneficia, Deos imitatur; qui repetit, fenerator est.

Pluris opes nunc sunt, quàm prisci temporis annis;
Dum populus pauper, dum nova Roma fuit.

Dicebat Socrates, multos homines velle vivere, ut ederent et biberent; se bibere atque esse, ut viveret.

Ter circum Iliacos raptaverat Hectora muros,
Exanimumque auro corpus vendebat Achilles.

Serpere anguiculos, nare anaticulas, evolare merulas, cornibus uti videmus boves, nepas aculeis.

Sæpe ego tentavi curas depellere vino;
At dolor in lacrymas verterat omne merum.

Solis defectiones, itemque lunæ, prædicuntur in multos annos, ab iis qui siderum motus persequuntur.

Non semper idem floribus est honos
Vernis; neque uno Luna rubens nitet
Vultu.

Itur ad astra frugalitate, temperantiâ, fortitudine aliisque virtutibus.

Omnia vertuntur; certè vertuntur amores.
Vinceris, aut vincis; hæc in amore rota est.

Fulmen sinistrum auspicium optimum habemus ad omnes res, præterquam ad comitia.

Ille precabatur: tonitru dedit omina lævo
Jupiter; et lævo fulmina missa polo.

Accessi ad ædes: puerum evocavi: respondit: quæsivi dominum: domi negavit esse.

Qui negat esse domi se tunc quum limina pulsas,
Quid dicat nescis? dormio, Matte, tibi.

Hac conditione nati sumus, animalia obnoxia non paucioribus animi quàm corporis morbis.

Afferat ipse licèt sacras Epidaurius herbas;
Sanabit nullâ vulnera cordis ope.

Mors terribilis est iis, quorum cum vitâ omnia exstinguuntur; non iis, quorum laus emori non potest.

Aspicis, ut summâ cortex levis innatet undâ,
Quum grave nexa simul retia mergat onus.

Archytas, quum villico factus esset iratior: Quo te modo, inquit, accepissem, nisì iratus essem!

Tabida consumit ferrum lapidemque vetustas;
Nullaque res majus tempore robur habet.

Athenienses, propter Pisistrati tyrannidem, omnium suorum civium potentiam extimescebant.

Priamus jacet ingens litore truncus,
Avulsumque humeris caput, et sinè nomine corpus.

Cato major Græcas literas senex didicit: quas quidem avidè arripuit, quasi diuturnam sitim explere cupiens.

Nemo adeò ferus est, ut non mitescere possit,
Si modò culturæ patientem commodet aurem.

Abest Italia ab Sardiniâ centum viginti millia passuum; Sardinia abest ab Africâ ducenta millia passuum.

Fraxinus in silvis pulcherrima, pinus in hortis,
Populus in fluviis, abies in montibus altis.

Virtus nec eripi nec surripi potest unquam; neque naufragio neque incendio amittitur.

Jam mihi canities, pulsis melioribus annis,
Venerat; antiquas miscueratque comas.

Vigilando, agendo, bene consulendo prosperè omnia cedunt.

Jam violam puerique legunt hilaresque puellæ,
Rustica quam nullo terra serente gerit.

Bona valetudo jucundior est eis qui e gravi morbo recreati sunt, quàm qui nunquam ægro corpore fuerunt.

Pendentem summâ capream de rupe videbis:
Casuram speres: decipit illa canes.

Confer longissimam ætatem hominum cum æternitate, et brevissima reperietur.

Qui semel est læsus fallaci piscis ab hamo,
Omnibus unca cibis æra subesse putat.

Magorum mos est, non humare corpora suorum, nisi a feris sint antè laniata.

Membra reformidant mollem quoquè saucia tactum:
Vanaque sollicitis incutit umbra metum.

Persæ mortuos cerâ circumlitos condunt, ut quàm maximè permaneant diuturna corpora.

Sæpe canem longè visum fugit agna, lupumque
Credit, et ipsa suam nescia vitat opem.

Quàm iter illud jucundum esse debet, quo confecto, nulla reliqua cura, nulla sollicitudo futura sit!

Et modò quà graciles gramen carpsêre capellæ,
Nunc ibi deformes ponunt sua corpora phocæ.

Plus Cæsar magnitudine nominis sui fecit, quàm armis alius imperator facere potuisset.

Nocte pluit totâ; redeunt spectacula mane:
Divisum imperium cum Jove Cæsar habet.
Hos ego versiculos feci; tulit alter honores:
Sic vos non vobis nidificatis, aves;
Sic vos non vobis vellera fertis, oves;
Sic vos non vobis mellificatis, apes;
Sic vos non vobis fertis aratra, boves.

Omnium animi immortales sunt; sed fortium bonorumque, divini.

Difficilis, facilis, jucundus, acerbus es idem:
Nec tecum possum vivere, nec sinè te.

Isocrates librum quarto et nonagesimo anno scripsisse dicitur: vixitque quinquennium postea.

Non est, crede mihi, sapientis, dicere, Vivam.
Sera nimis vita est crastina: vive hodie.

Bene præcipiunt, qui vetant quidquam agere, quod, dubites, æquum sit an iniquum.

Tempore Pœnorum compescitur ira leonum;
Nec feritas animo, quæ fuit antè, manet.

Romanum imperium a Romulo exordium habet; qui, Vestalis virginis filius et Martis, cum Remo fratre, uno partu editus est.

Gentibus est aliis tellus data limite certo;
Romanæ spatium est urbis et orbis idem.

Multitudinem finitimorum in civitatem recepit Romulus: centum ex senioribus elegit; quorum consilio omnia ageret; quos Senatores nominavit, propter senectutem.

Hìc, ubi nunc Roma est orbis caput, arbor et herbæ,
Et paucæ pecudes, et casa rara fuit.

Quum ad exercitum recensendum concionem haberet Romulus ante urbem, apud Capreæ paludem, e conspectu ablatus est. Septem et triginta regnavit annos.

Est locus, antiqui Capream dixêre paludem:
Fortè tuis illic, Romule, jura dabas.
Sol fugit, et removent subeuntia nubila cælum,
Et gravis effusis decidit imber aquis.

Romulus Proculo Julio dixit, se Deum esse, et Quirinum vocari, templumque sibi dedicari in eo loco jussit.

Templa deo fiunt: collis quoquè dictus ab illo:
Et referunt certi sacra paterna dies.
Thura ferunt, placantque novum pia turba Quirinum;
Et patrias artes militiamque colunt.

Successit Romulo Numa Pompilius, qui bellum nullum quidem gessit, sed non minùs civitati, quàm Romulus, profuit. Annos tres et quadraginta regnavit.

Nosco crines incanaque menta
Regis Romani, primus qui legibus urbem
Fundavit, Curibus parvis et paupere terrâ
Missus in imperium magnum.

Mortuo rege Pompilio, Tullum Hostilium populus regem creavit. Quum triginta duobus annis regnâsset, fulmine ictus, cum domo suâ conflagravit.

Hic locus exiguus, qui sustinet atria Vestæ,
Tunc erat intonsi regia magna Numæ.

Mortuo Tullo, Ancum Marcium regem populus creavit. Is erat Numæ Pompilii regis nepos. Qui quum Latinos bello devicisset, adscivit eos in civitatem. Romam muro amplexus est: regnavit annos quatuor et viginti.

Montibus his olim totus promittitur orbis.
Quis tantum fati credat habere locum?

Deinde regnum Priscus Tarquinius accepit. Hic numerum senatorum duplicavit; Circum Romæ ædificavit; ludos Romanos instituit; muro lapideo urbem cinxit. Trigesimo octavo imperii anno per Anci filios occisus est.

Venit ad expositos (mirum) lupa feta gemellos.
Quis credat pueris non nocuisse feram?

Post hunc Servius Tullius suscepit imperium, genitus ex nobili feminâ, captivâ tamen, et ancillâ. Hic quoquè Sabinos subegit; montes tres urbi adjunxit; censum instituit. Occisus est quadragesimo quarto imperii anno, scelere generi sui Tarquinii Superbi, et filiæ suæ, quam Tarquinius habebat uxorem.

Carpite nunc, tauri, de septem montibus herbas,
Dum licet; hic magnæ jam locus urbis erit.

Indè Tarquinius regnare occepit, cui Superbo cognomen facta indiderunt. Volscos vicit; Gabios civitatem subegit; et templum Jovi in Capitolio ædificavit. Postea Ardeam oppugnans imperium perdidit. Regnavit annos quinque et viginti.

Ultima Tarquinius Romanæ gentis habebat
Regna: vir injustus, fortis ad arma tamen.

Ceperat hic alias, alias everterat urbes;
Et Gabios turpi fecerat arte suos.

Tarquinium dixisse ferunt, exsulantem se intellexisse, quos fidos amicos habuisset, et quos infidos, quum jam neutris gratiam referre posset.

Sæpius ventis agitatur ingens
Pinus; et celsæ graviore casu
Decidunt turres; feriuntque summos
Fulgura montes.

Tarquinius, quum restitui in regnum nec Veientium nec Latinorum armis potuisset, Cumas se contulisse dicitur; inquè eâ urbe senio et ægritudine esse confectus.

Nudârant gladios: Occidite, dixit, inermem.
Hoc cupiunt fratres, Tarquiniusque pater,
Qui mea crudeli laceravit verbere terga.

Romæ regnatum est per septem reges annos ducentos quadraginta quatuor. Duo consules indè pro uno rege hac causâ creati sunt; ut, si unus malus esse voluisset, alter eum, habens potestatem similem, coerceret.

Simplicitas rudis antè fuit: nunc aurea Roma
Edomiti magnas possidet orbis opes.

Anno trecentesimo et altero ab Urbe conditâ, imperium consulare cessavit, et pro duobus consulibus decem facti sunt, qui summam potestatem haberent, Decemviri nominati.

Consule nos, duce nos, duce jam victore, caremus:
Invenit en totâ mœror in urbe locum.

Quartum jam annum regnante Lucio Tarquinio Superbo, Sybarim et Crotonem et in eas Italiæ partes Pythagoras venisse reperitur.

Tandem morte carens vacuam volat altus in auram
Spiritus, et Samii sunt rata dicta senis.

Movemur, nescio quo pacto, locis ipsis, in quibus eorum, quos diligimus aut admiramur, adsunt vestigia.

Nescio quâ natale solum dulcedine captos
Ducit, et immemores non sinit esse sui.

Neque homines murium aut formicarum causâ frumentum condunt, sed conjugum et liberorum et familiarum suarum.

Rusticus agricolam, miles fera bella gerentem,
Rectorem dubiæ navita puppis amat.

Is mihi vivere atque frui animâ videtur, qui, alicui negotio intentus, præclari facinoris, aut artis bonæ famam quærit.

Ingenuas didicisse fideliter artes,
Emollit mores, nec sinit esse feros.

Nemo ipsam voluptatem, quia voluptas sit, aspernatur, aut odit, aut fugit; sed quia consequuntur magni dolores eos qui ratione voluptatem sequi nesciunt.

Hei mihi! difficile est imitari gaudia falsa;
Difficile est tristi fingere mente jocum.

Justitia præcipit parcere omnibus, consulere generi hominum, suum cuique reddere, sacra, publica, aliena non tangere.

Tempore difficiles veniunt ad aratra juvenci:
Tempore lenta pati frena docentur equi.

Insignis idem annus et expugnatione Athenarum, et morte Darii regis Persarum, et exsilio Dionysii Siciliæ tyranni fuit.

Dî tibi sint faciles ; et opis nullius egentem
Fortunam præstent, dissimilemque meæ.

Nihil est tam præclarum, aut tam magnificum, quod non moderatione temperari desideret.

Nunquam se cœnâsse domi Philo jurat, et hoc est :
Non cœnat, quoties nemo vocavit eum.

Omnium rerum, ex quibus aliquid acquiritur, nihil est agriculturâ melius, nihil uberius, nihil dulcius, nihil homine libero dignius.

Prima Ceres unco glebam dimovit aratro :
Prima dedit fruges, alimentaque mitia terris :
Prima dedit leges.

Gubernatores, quum exsultantes loligines viderint, aut delphinos se in portum conjicientes, tempestatem significari putant.

Illi robur et æs triplex
Circa pectus erat, qui fragilem truci
Commisit pelago ratem
Primus, nec timuit præcipitem Africum
Decertantem Aquilonibus.

Quæ domus tam stabilis, quæ tam firma civitas est, quæ non odiis atque dissidiis funditus possit everti ?

Quid magìs est saxo durum ? quid mollius undâ ?
Dura tamen molli saxa cavantur aquâ.

Nihil est tam volucre, quàm maledictum ; nihil faciliùs emittitur ; nihil citiùs excipitur ; nihil latiùs dissipatur.

Phosphore, redde diem : quid gaudia nostra moraris ?
Cæsare venturo, Phosphore, redde diem.

Erat in Cæsare quum facultas atque elegantia summa

scribendi, tum verissima scientia suorum consiliorum explicandorum.

Custode rerum Cæsare, non furor
Civilis, aut vis exiget otium;
Non ira, quæ procudit enses,
Et miseras inimicat urbes.

Tanta flamma ante mortem Cæsaris ex Ætnâ monte defluxit, ut non tantùm vicinæ urbes, sed etiam Rhegina civitas, quæ multo spatio ab eâ distat, afflaretur.

Vidimus Ætnæâ cælum splendescere flammâ;
Suppositus monti quam vomit ore gigas.

Sol Phaëthonti filio facturum se esse dixit, quidquid optâsset: optavit, ut in currum patris tolleretur: sublatus est; atque ictu fulminis deflagravit.

Vitaret cælum Phaëthon, si viveret; et quos
Optârat stultè, tangere nollet equos.

Bello Punico secundo, Caius Flaminius, consul iterum, neglexit signa rerum futurarum magnâ cum clade reipublicæ.

Quicunque turpi fraude semel innotuit,
Etiamsi verum dicit, amittit fidem.

Horatius Cocles, postquam hostes undique instantes solus submovere non poterat, ponte reciso, tranatat Tiberim, nec arma dimittit.

Est modus in rebus; sunt certi denique fines,
Quos ultra citraque nequit consistere rectum.

Hiero in alloquio blandus fuit, in negotio justus, in imperio moderatus; prorsus ut nihil ei regium deesse, præter regnum, videretur.

Dente timentur apri; defendunt cornua cervos:
Imbelles damæ quid, nisi præda, sumus?

Atticus nullas inimicitias gessit; quòd neque lædebat quemquam, neque, si quam injuriam acceperat, malebat ulcisci, quàm oblivisci.

Non domus et fundus, non æris acervus et auri
Ægroto domini deduxit corpore febres;
Non animo curas.

Prusiæ, regis Bithyniæ, filius, pro superiori ordine dentium, unum os æqualiter extentum habuit, nec ad speciem deforme, neque ad usum ullâ ex parte incommodum.

Si memini, fuerant tibi quatuor, Ælia, dentes:
Exspuit una duos tussis, et una duos.

Hortensius in auctione persedit totum diem; et vespere recensuit omnes res, et pretia, et emptores ordine suo, ita ut in nullo falleretur.

Magna fuit quondam capitis reverentia cani,
Inquè suo pretio ruga senilis erat.

Quilibet nautarum vectorumque tranquillo mari gubernare potest: ubi sæva orta tempestas est, ac turbato mari rapitur vento navis, tum viro et gubernatore opus est.

Luctantem Icariis fluctibus Africum
Mercator metuens, otium et oppidi
Laudat rura sui: mox reficit rates
Quassas, indocilis pauperiem pati.

Omnes homines, qui de rebus dubiis consultant, ab odio, amicitiâ, irâ atque misericordiâ, vacuos esse decet.

Quid fuit, ut tutas agitarèt Dædalus alas;
Icarus immensas nomine signet aquas?
Nempe quòd hic altè, demissiùs ille volabat.

Xenocratem ferunt, nobilem imprimis philosophum,

quum quæreretur ex eo quid assequerentur ejus discipuli, respondisse, ut id suâ sponte facerent, quod cogerentur facere legibus.

Nullus adhuc mundo præbebat lumina Titan;
Nec nova crescendo reparabat cornua Phœbe;
Quàque fuit tellus, illic et pontus et aër.

Munus animi est ratione bene uti; et sapientis animus ita semper affectus est, ut ratione optimè utatur, nunquam igitur est perturbatus.

Agricolam laudat juris legumque peritus,
Sub galli cantum consultor ubi ostia pulsat.

Scutum, gladium, galeam, in onere Romani milites non plùs numerant, quàm humeros, lacertos, manus.

Soles occidere et redire possunt:
Nobis, quum semel occidit brevis lux,
Nox est perpetua una dormienda.

In mundo Deus inest aliquis, qui regit, qui gubernat, qui cursus astrorum, mutationes temporum, rerum vicissitudines ordinesque conservat, terras et maria contemplans, hominum commoda vitasque tuetur.

Venturæ memores jam nunc estote senectæ:
Sic nullum vobis tempus abibit iners.

Uri sunt magnitudine paulò infra elephantos; specie, et colore, et figurâ tauri. Magna vis eorum, et magna velocitas: neque homini, neque feræ, quam conspexerint, parcunt. Hos studiosè foveis captos interficiunt.

Sed, scilicet, ultima semper
Exspectanda dies homini: dicique beatus
Ante obitum nemo supremaque funera debet.

Thales, qui sapientissimus in septem fuit, dixit, homines existimare oportere, omnia quæ cernerentur, De-

orum esse plena; fore enim omnes castiores, veluti qui in fanis essent maximè religiosis.

Venator sequitur fugientia; capta relinquit:
Semper et inventis ulteriora petit.

Plinius major libros legens annotabat, excerpebatque. Nihil enim legit, quod non excerperet. Dicere etiam solebat, nullum esse librum tam malum, ut non aliquâ parte posset prodesse.

Vidi ego pampineis oneratam vitibus ulmum,
Quæ fuerat sævo fulmine tacta Jovis.

Tonsores in Italiam primùm venisse ex Siciliâ dicuntur post Romam conditam anno quadringentesimo quinquagesimo quarto. Olim tonsores non fuerunt.

Qui nondum Stygias descendere quærit ad undas,
Tonsorem fugiat, si sapit, Antiochum.

Hiero, Syracusanorum rex, auditâ clade, quâ Romani apud Trasimenum lacum erant afflicti, trecenta millia modiorum tritici, et ducenta millia hordei, aurique ducenta et quadraginta pondo Romæ muneri misit.

Carpere causidicus fertur mea carmina: quis sit
Nescio: si sciero, væ tibi, causidice!

Lycurgus, qui Lacedæmoniorum rempublicam temperavit, leges suas auctoritate Apollinis Delphici confirmavit: quas quum vellet Lysander commutare, eâdem est prohibitus religione.

Virtus, repulsæ nescia sordidæ,
Intaminatis fulget honoribus;
Nec sumit aut ponit secures
Arbitrio popularis auræ.

Omnes se Britanni vitro inficiunt, quod cæruleum efficit colorem; atque hôc horridiore sunt in pugnâ as-

pectu ; capilloque sunt promisso, atque omni parte corporis rasâ, præter caput, et labrum superius.

Fame coacta Vulpis altâ in vineâ
Uvam appetebat, summis saliens viribus :
Quam tangere ut non potuit, discedens ait :
Nondum matura est, nolo acerbam sumere.

Ranæ marinæ obruere sese arenâ solent, et moveri prope aquam ; ad quas, quasi ad escam, pisces quum accesserint, conficiuntur a ranis, atque consumuntur.

Laudat, amat, cantat nostros mea Roma libellos ;
Meque sinus omnis, me manus omnis habet.
Ecce ! rubet quidam, pallet, stupet, oscitat, odit.
Hoc volo : nunc nobis carmina nostra placent.

Numa Pompilius, ut populum Romanum sacris obligaret, volebat videri sibi cum Deâ Egeriâ congressus esse nocturnos ; ejusque monitu se, quæ accepta Diis immortalibus sacra forent, instituere.

Passibus ambiguis Fortuna volubilis errat,
Et manet in nullo certa, tenaxque, loco.
Sed modò læta manet, vultus modò sumit acerbos ;
Et tantùm constans in levitate suâ est.

Ut hirundines æstivo tempore præstò sunt, frigore pulsæ recedunt ; ita falsi amici sereno vitæ tempore præstò sunt ; simul atque hiemem fortunæ viderint, avolant omnes.

Corium depressum in fluvio viderunt Canes :
Id ut comesse extractum possent faciliùs,
Aquam cœpêre ebibere : sed rupti priùs
Periêre, quàm, quod petierant, contingerent.

In Jugurthâ tantus dolus, tantaque peritia locorum et militiæ erat, utì, absens, an præsens, pacem, an bellum gerens, perniciosior esset, in incerto haberetur.

Jupiter antiqui contraxit tempora veris :
Perque hiemes, æstusque, et inæquales autumnos,
Et breve ver, spatiis exegit quatuor annum.

In Persis augurantur et divinant Magi, qui congregantur in fano commentandi causâ, atque inter se colloquendi. Nec quisquam rex Persarum potest esse, qui non antè Magorum disciplinam scientiamque perceperit.

Accipitrem metuens pennis trepidantibus ales
Audet ad humanos fessa venire sinus.
Nec se vicino dubitat committere tecto,
Quæ fugit infestas territa cerva canes.

Soli ex animantibus nos astrorum ortus, obitus, cursusque cognovimus : ab hominum genere finitus est dies, mensis, annus ; defectiones solis et lunæ cognitæ, prædictæque in omne posterum tempus sunt.

Gutta cavat lapidem ; consumitur annulus usu ;
Et teritur pressâ vomer aduncus humo.
Tempus edax igitur, præter nos, omnia perdet ?
Cessat duritiâ mors quoquè victa meâ.

Athenienses jurare etiam publicè solebant, omnem suam esse terram quæ oleam frugesve ferret. Galli turpe esse ducunt frumentum manu quærere : itaque armati alienos agros demetunt.

In officinam fabri venit Vipera.
Hæc quum tentaret, siqua res esset cibi,
Limam momordit. Illa contrà contumax,
Quid me, inquit, stulta, dente captas lædere,
Omne assuëvi ferrum quæ corrodere ?

Sunt bestiæ quædam, in quibus inest aliquid simile virtutis, ut in leonibus, ut in canibus, ut in equis ; in quibus non corporum solùm, ut in suibus, sed etiam animorum aliquâ ex parte motus quosdam videmus.

Dum mea puppis erat validâ fundata carinâ;
Qui mecum velles currere, primus eras.
Nunc, quia contraxit vultum Fortuna, recedis;
Auxilio postquam scis opus esse tuo.

Nullum est animal, præter hominem, quod habeat notitiam aliquam Dei: ipsisque in hominibus nulla gens est neque tam immansueta neque tam fera, quæ non, etiamsi ignoret, qualem habere Deum deceat, tamen habendum sciat.

Ovem rogabat Cervus modium tritici,
Lupo sponsore. At illa, præmetuens dolum:
Rapere atque abire semper assuevit lupus;
Tu de conspectu fugere veloci impetu:
Ubi vos requiram, quum dies advenerit?

Iphicratis supra ætatem virtus admirabilis fuit: nec unquam ante eum Athenienses, inter tot tantosque duces, aut spei majoris, aut indolis maturioris, imperatorem habuerunt.

Centum luminibus cinctum caput Argus habebat.
Indè suis vicibus capiebant bina quietem:
Cetera servabant, atque in statione manebant.

Studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, secundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solatium præbent, delectant domi, non impediunt forìs, pernoctant nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.

Barbam Capellæ quum impetrâssent ab Jove,
Hirci mœrentes indignari cœpĕrunt,
Quòd dignitatem feminæ æquâssent suam.
Sinite, inquit, illas gloriâ vanâ frui,
Et usurpare vestri ornatum muneris,
Pares dum non sint vestræ fortitudinis.

Clœlia virgo, una ex obsidibus, quum castra Etruscorum fortè haud procul ripâ Tiberis locata essent, frustrata custodes, dux agminis virginum inter tela hostium

Tiberim tranavit: sospitesque omnes Romam ad propinquos restituit.

Sæpe sub autumno, quum formosissimus annus,
Plenaque purpureo subrubet uva mero;
Quum modò frigoribus premimur, modò solvimur æstu,
Aëre non certo corpora languor habet.

Alexander, quum in Sigeo ad Achillis tumulum astitisset, O fortunate, inquit, adolescens, qui tuæ virtutis Homerum præconem inveneris! Et verè: nam, nisi Ilias illa exstitisset; idem tumulus, qui corpus ejus contexerat, nomen etiam obruisset.

Aurea nunc verè sunt sæcula. Plurimus auro
Venit honos: auro conciliatur amor.
Ipse licèt Musis venias comitatus, Homere;
Nil tamen attuleris, ibis, Homere, foras.

Publius Claudius, bello Punico primo, quum prœlium navale committere vellet, auspiciaque more majorum petiisset, et pullarius non exire caveâ pullos nuntiâsset, mergi eos in aquam jussit, ut biberent quoniam esse nollent.

Gelu rigentem quidam Colubram sustulit,
Sinuque fovit, contra se ipse misericors.
Namque ut refecta est, necuit hominem protinus.
Hanc alia quum rogaret causam facinoris,
Respondit: Nequis discat prodesse improbis.

Horatius, occisis tribus Curiatiis, et duobus amissis fratribus, domum se victor recepit. Is animadvertit sororem suam de fratrum morte non laborantem, sponsi autem nomen appellantem identidem Curiatii cum gemitu et lamentatione. Indignè passus, virginem occidit.

Parvula magni formica laboris
Ore trahit quodcunque potest, atque addit acervo
Quem struit, haud ignara, ac non incauta futuri.

Inter locorum naturas quantum intersit, videmus: alios esse salubres, alios pestilentes. Athenis tenue cælum, ex quo acutiores etiam putantur Attici: crassum Thebis; itaque pingues Thebani, et valentes.

Diversi ut variant morbi, variamus et artes.
Mille mali species, mille salutis erunt.
Corpora vix ferro quædam sanantur acuto:
Auxilium multis succus et herba tulit.

Primo Punico bello, Regulus, captus a Pœnis, quum de captivis commutandis Romam missus esset, jurâssetque se rediturum; primùm, ut venit, captivos reddendos in senatu non censuit; deinde, quum retineretur a propinquis et ab amicis, ad supplicium redire maluit, quàm fidem hosti datam fallere.

Canes currentes bibere in Nilo flumine,
A Corcodilis ne rapiantur, traditum est.
Igitur quum currens bibere cœpisset Canis,
Sic Corcodilus: Quamlibet lambe otio,
Noli vereri. At ille: Facerem mehercule,
Nisi esse scirem carnis te cupidum meæ.

Lucius Sylla consul sociali bello, quum ante prætorium immolaret, subitò ab imâ parte aræ prolapsam anguem prospexit. Quâ visâ, Postumii aruspicis hortatu continuò exercitum in expeditionem eduxit, ac fortissima Samnitium castra cepit.

Quis fuit, horrendos primus qui protulit enses!
Quàm ferus, et verè ferreus, ille fuit?
Tun cædes hominum generi, tum prœlia nata?
Tum brevior diræ mortis aperta via est.

Timotheum, clarum hominem Athenis, et principem civitatis, ferunt, quum cœnavisset apud Platonem, eoque convivio admodum delectatus esset, vidissetque eum postridie, dixisse: Vestræ quidem cœnæ, non solùm in præsentiâ, sed etiam postero die, jucundæ sunt.

Terra viros, urbesque gerit, silvasque, ferasque,
Fluminaque, et nymphas, et cetera numina ruris.
Hæc super imposita est cæli fulgentis imago:
Signaque sex foribus dextris, totidemque sinistris.

Quidam imperator, quum ab hostibus circumsideretur, neque effugere ullo modo posset, depactus est cum eis, ut arma et impedimenta relinqueret, milites educeret: itaque fecit: armis et impedimentis amissis, præter spem milites conservavit. Accusatur majestatis.

Uxorem quondam Sol quum vellet ducere,
Clamorem Ranæ sustulêre ad sidera.
Convicio permotus quærit Jupiter
Causam querelæ. Quædam tum stagni incola,
Nunc, inquit, omnes unus exurit lacus,
Cogitque miseras aridâ sede emori:
Quidnam futurum est, si creârit liberos?

Ante navale prœlium apud Salamina factum miserat Xerxes quatuor millia armatorum Delphos, ad templum Apollinis diripiendum; prorsus quasi non cum Græcis tantùm, sed et cum Diis immortalibus, bellum gereret: quæ manus tota imbribus et fulminibus deleta est, ut intelligeret, quàm nullæ essent hominum adversus Deos vires.

Tempore qui longo steterit, malè curret, et inter
Carceribus missos ultimus ibit equos.
Sic etiam ingenium longâ robigine læsum
Torpet: et est multò, quàm fuit antè, minus.

Athenienses, quum Persarum impetum nullo modo possent sustinere, statuerentque, ut, urbe relictâ, conjugibus et liberis Trœzene depositis, naves conscenderent, libertatemque Græciæ classe defenderent, Cyrsilum quemdam, suadentem ut in urbe manerent, Xerxemque reciperent, lapidibus obruerunt.

Nocturnus quum fur panem misisset Cani,
Objecto tentans an cibo posset capi:

Heus, inquit, linguam vis meam præcludere,
Ne latrem pro re domini? Multùm falleris:
Namque ista subita me jubet benignitas
Vigilare, facias ne meâ culpâ lucrum.

Cynægiri, militis Atheniensis, gloria magnis scriptorum laudibus celebrata est; qui, post prœlii Marathonii innumeras cædes, quum fugientes hostes ad naves egisset, onustam navem dextrâ manu tenuit, nec priùs dimisit, quàm manum amitteret: tum quoquè amputatâ dextrâ, navem sinistrâ comprehendit; quam et ipsam quum amisisset, ad postremum morsu navem detinuit.

Spes alit agricolas; spes sulcis credit aratis
Semina, quæ magno fenore reddat ager.
Hæc laqueo volucres, hæc captat arundine pisces,
Quum tenues hamos abdidit antè cibus.
Spes etiam validâ solatur compede vinctum:
Crura sonant ferro; sed canit inter opus.

Nautæ quidam, quum adversâ tempestate in alto jactarentur, voverunt, si eo portu, quem conspiciebant, potiti essent, ei Deo, qui ibi esset, se vitulum immolaturos. Casu erat in eo portu fanum Dianæ ejus, cui vitulum immolari non licebat. Imprudentes legis, quum exîssent, vitulum immolaverunt.

Quum parvas ædes sibi fundâsset Socrates,
E populo sic, nescio quis, ut fieri solet:
Quæso, tam angustam, talis vir, ponis domum?
Utinam, inquit, veris hanc amicis impleam.

Milo, Crotoniates, quum iter faciens quercum in agro cuneis adactis fissam vidisset; fretus viribus, accessit ad eam, insertisque manibus divellere conatus est; quas arbor, excussis cuneis in suam naturam revocata, compressit, eumque cum tot gymnicis palmis lacerandum feris præbuit.

Daphne.

Vix prece finitâ, torpor gravis alligat artus:
Mollia cinguntur tenui præcordia libro:
In frondem crines, in ramos brachia crescunt.
Pes, modò tam velox, pigris radicibus hæret:
Ora cacumen obit: remanet nitor unus in illâ.

Caius Flaminius, is qui consul rempublicam malè gessit bello Punico secundo, invito senatu, et omnino contra voluntatem omnium optimatum, per seditionem ad populum legem agrariam ferebat. Hunc pater suus, concilium plebis habentem, de templo deduxit.

Lupus arguebat Vulpem furti crimine:
Negabat illa, se esse culpæ proximam:
Tunc judex inter illos sedit Simius.
Uterque causam quum perorâssent suam,
Dixisse fertur Simius sententiam:
Tu non videris perdidisse, quod petis;
Te credo surripuisse, quod pulchrè negas.

Corpus humanum prope utì ferrum est. Ferrum, si exerceas, conteritur; si non exerceas, tamen robigo consumit. Item homines exercendo videmus conteri: si nihil exerceas, inertia atque torpedo plus detrimenti facit, quàm exercitatio.

Ad cœnam nuper Varus me fortè vocavit;
Ornatus dives, parvula cœna fuit.
Auro, non dapibus oneratur mensa: ministri
Apponunt oculis plurima, pauca gulæ.
Tunc ego: Non oculos, sed ventrem pascere veni:
Aut appone dapes, Vare, vel aufer opes.

Anatum ova gallinis sæpe supponimus; e quibus pulli orti primùm aluntur ab iis, ut a matribus, a quibus exclusi fotique sunt; deinde eas relinquunt, et effugiunt sequentes, quum primùm aquam, quasi naturalem domum, videre potuerunt. Tantam ingenuit animantibus conservandi sui natura custodiam.

Asellum in prato timidus pascebat senex.
Is, hostium clamore subito territus,
Suadebat Asino fugere, ne possent capi.
At ille lentus: Quæso, num binas mihi
Clitellas impositurum victorem putas?
Senex negavit. Ergo quid refert mea
Cui serviam, clitellas dum portem meas?

Quum Thebani Lacedæmonios bello superavissent, et ferè mos esset Graiis, quum inter se bellum gessissent, ut ii, qui vicissent, tropæum aliquod in finibus statuerent, victoriæ modò in præsentiâ declarandæ causâ, non ut in perpetuum belli memoria maneret; æneum statuerunt tropæum. Accusantur apud Amphictyonas, id est, apud commune Græciæ concilium.

In prato quondam Rana conspexit Bovem,
Et, tacta invidiâ tantæ magnitudinis,
Rugosam inflavit pellem: tum natos suos
Interrogavit, an Bove esset latior.
Illi negârunt. Rursus intendit cutem
Majore nisu; et simili quæsivit modo,
Quis major esset. Illi dixerunt, Bovem.
Novissimè indignata, dum vult validiùs
Inflare sese, rupto jacuit corpore.

Xerxes, refertus omnibus præmiis donisque fortunæ, non equitatu, non pedestribus copiis, non navium multitudine, non infinito pondere auri contentus, præmium proposuit ei, qui invenisset novam voluptatem. Quâ ipsâ non fuisset contentus: neque enim unquam finem inveniet libido.

Olim, quas vellent esse in tutelâ suâ,
Divi legerunt arbores. Quercus Jovi,
Et myrtus Veneri placuit, Phœbo laurea,
Pinus Cybebæ, populus celsa Herculi.
Minerva admirans, quare steriles sumerent,
Interrogavit. Causam dixit Jupiter:
Honorem fructu ne videamur vendere.

Forsitan ita Dii fata ordinaverunt, ut Persarum imperium, quod secundo cursu per ducentos triginta annos ad summum fastigium evexerant, magno motu concuterent magìs, quàm affligerent; admonerentque nos fragilitatis humanæ, cujus nimia in prosperis rebus oblivio est.

Canis per flumen, carnem dum ferret, natans,
Lympharum in speculo vidit simulacrum suum:
Aliamque prædam ab alio ferri putans,
Eripere voluit: verùm decepta aviditas,
Et, quem tenebat ore, dimisit cibum,
Nec, quem petebat, adeò potuit attingere.

Quum Antimachus, Clarius poeta, convocatis auditoribus, legeret eis magnum illud, quod novistis, volumen suum, et eum legentem omnes, præter Platonem, reliquissent, Legam, inquit, nihilominus; Plato enim mihi unus instar est omnium millium.

Quàm citò (me miserum !) laxantur corpora rugis,
Et perit, in nitido qui fuit ore, color!
Anguibus exuitur tenui cum pelle vetustas;
Nec faciunt cervos cornua jacta senes.
Nostra sinè auxilio fugiunt bona. Carpite florem,
Qui, nisì carptus erit, turpiter ipse cadet.

Quum Simonides ad litus navem appulisset, inhumatumque corpus jacens sepulturæ mandâsset, admonitus ab eo, ne proximo die navigaret, in terrâ remansit. Qui indè solverant, fluctibus et procellis in conspectu ejus obruti sunt. Ipse lætatus est, quòd vitam suam somnio, quàm navi, credere maluisset.

Manet sub Jove frigido
Venator, teneræ conjugis immemor;
Seu visa est catulis cerva fidelibus,
Seu rupit teretes Marsus aper plagas.

Ab Antigono Cynicus quidam petiit talentum. Respondit, Plus esse, quàm quod Cynicus petere deberet.

Repulsus, petiit denarium. Respondit rex, Minus esse, quàm quod regem deceret dare. Sic invenit Antigonus quomodo neutrum daret.

Messis erant primis virides mortalibus herbæ;
Quas tellus nullo sollicitante dabat.
Et modò carpebant vivaci cespite gramen;
Nunc epulæ tenerâ fronde cacumen erant.
Postmodo glans nata est. Bene erat jam glande repertâ:
Duraque magnificas quercus habebat opes.

Quum rex Pyrrhus populo Romano bellum ultro intulisset, quumque de imperio certamen esset cum rege generoso ac potente; perfuga ab eo venit in castra Fabricii, eique est pollicitus, si præmium sibi proposuisset, se, ut clàm venisset, sic clàm in Pyrrhi castra rediturum, et eum veneno necaturum. Hunc Fabricius reducendum curavit ad Pyrrhum: idque factum ejus a senatu laudatum est.

Quum de fenestrâ Corvus raptum caseum
Comesse vellet, celsâ residens arbore;
Hunc vidit Vulpis, deinde sic cœpit loqui:
O, qui tuarum, Corve, pennarum est nitor!
Quantum decoris corpore et vultu geris!
Si vocem haberes, nulla prior ales foret.
At ille stultus, dum vult vocem ostendere,
Emisit ore caseum; quem celeriter
Dolosa Vulpis avidis rapuit dentibus.
Tum demum ingemuit Corvi deceptus stupor.

Africam initio habuêre Gætuli et Libyes, asperi, inculti; quîs cibus erat caro ferina, atque humi pabulum, utì pecoribus. Hi neque moribus, neque lege, neque imperio cujusquam, regebantur: vagi, palantes, quà nox coëgerat, sedes habebant.

Ante Jovem nulli subigebant arva coloni;
Nec signare quidem aut partiri limite campum
Fas erat: in medium quærebant; ipsaque tellus
Omnia liberiùs, nullo poscente, ferebat.

Cretum leges, itemque Lycurgi, laboribus erudiunt juventutem, venando, currendo, esuriendo, sitiendo, algendo, æstuando. Spartæ verò pueri ad aram sic verberibus accipiuntur, ut multus e visceribus sanguis exeat; nonnunquam etiam ad necem: quorum non modò nemo exclamavit unquam, sed ne ingemuit quidem.

Vacca et Capella, et patiens Ovis injuriæ,
Socii fuêre cum Leone in saltibus.
Hi quum cepissent cervum vasti corporis,
Sic est locutus, partibus factis, Leo:
Ego primam tollo, nominor quia Leo;
Secundam, quia sum fortis, tribuetis mihi;
Tum, quia plùs valeo, me sequetur tertia;
Malo afficietur, siquis quartam tetigerit.
Sic totam prædam sola improbitas abstulit.

Quum duobus modis, id est, aut vi aut fraude, fiat injuria; fraus, quasi vulpeculæ, vis, leonis videtur: utrumque homine alienissimum: sed fraus odio digna majore. Totius autem injustitiæ nulla capitalior est, quàm eorum, qui, quum maximè fallunt, id agunt ut viri boni esse videantur.

Calumniator ab Ove quum peteret Canis,
Quem commodâsse panem se contenderet;
Lupus, citatus testis, non unum modò
Deberi, dixit, verùm affirmavit, decem.
Ovis, damnata falso testimonio,
Quod non debebat, solvit. Post paucos dies
Bidens jacentem in foveâ prospexit Lupum:
Hæc, inquit, merces fraudis a Superis datur.

Quum de Simonide quæsivisset tyrannus Hiero quid aut quale esset Deus, deliberandi sibi unum diem postulavit: quum idem ex eo postridie quæreret, biduum petivit: quum sæpius duplicaret numerum dierum, admiransque Hiero requireret, cur ita faceret; Quia, quanto, inquit, diutius considero, tanto mihi res videtur obscurior.

Os devoratum fauce quum hæreret Lupi,
Magno dolore victus, cœpit singulos
Illicere pretio, ut illud extraherent malum.
Tandem persuasa est jurejurando Gruis,
Gulæque credens colli longitudinem,
Periculosam fecit medicinam Lupo.
Pro quo quum pactum flagitaret præmium:
Ingrata es, inquit, ore quæ nostro caput
Incolume abstuleris, et mercedem postules.

Videmus, paucis annis post reges exactos, quum plebes prope ripam Anienis ad tertium milliarium consedisset, eumque montem, qui Sacer appellatus est, occupavisset, Marcum Valerium dictatorem dicendo sedavisse discordias, eique ob eam rem honores amplissimos habitos, et eum primum, ob eam ipsam causam, Maximum esse appellatum.

Cantus vicinis fruges traducit ab agris;
Cantus et iratæ detinet anguis iter:
Cantus et e curru lunam deducere tentat;
Et faceret, si non æra repulsa sonent.

Indorum feminæ, quum more patrio complures eidem nuptæ esse soleant, mortuo marito, in certamen judiciumque veniunt, quam ex iis maximè dilexerit. Victrix, gaudio exsultans, deductaque a necessariis lætum præferentibus vultum, conjugis se flammis superjacit, et cum eo tanquam felicissima crematur.

Si vitare velis acerba quædam,
Et tristes animi cavere morsus,
Nulli te facias nimis sodalem.
Gaudebis minùs, et minùs dolebis.

Ut ager, quamvìs fertilis, sinè culturâ fructuosus esse non potest; sic sinè doctrinâ animus. Cultura autem animi philosophia est. Hæc extrahit vitia radicitus, et præparat animos ad satus accipiendos; eaque mandat his, et, ut ita dicam, serit, quæ adulta fructus uberrimos ferant.

Angusto in aditu Taurus luctans cornibus,
Quum vix intrare posset ad præsepia,
Monstrabat Vitulus, quo se pacto plecteret.
Tace, inquit; antè hoc novi, quàm tu natus es.

Pyladis et Orestis amicitia immortalem apud posteros famam adepta est. Quid enim celebratum magìs, quàm illorum coram rege Thoante plena amoris contentio, uter moreretur? Quum alter niteretur ab altero depellere crimen et criminis pœnam, atque in se transferre: quumque, ignorante rege uter eorum esset Orestes, Pylades Orestem se esse diceret, ut pro illo necaretur; Orestes autem, ita ut erat, Orestem se esse perseveraret.

Oppressum ab Aquilâ, fletus edentem graves,
Leporem objurgabat Passer: Ubi pernicitas
Nota, inquit, illa est? quid ita cessârunt pedes?
Dum loquitur, ipsum Accipiter necopinum rapit,
Questuque vano clamitantem interficit.
Lepus semianimus mortis in solatio:
Qui modò securus nostra irridebas mala,
Simili querelâ fata deploras tua.

Xenocrates, quum legati ab Alexandro quinquaginta ei talenta attulissent, quæ erat pecunia temporibus illis, Athenis præsertim, maxima; abduxit legatos ad cœnam in Academiam; iis apposuit tantùm, quod satìs esset, nullo apparatu. Quum postridie rogarent eum, cui numerari juberet: Quid? vos hesternâ, inquit, cœnulâ non intellexistis, me pecuniâ non egere? Quos quum tristiores vidisset, triginta minas accepit, ne aspernari regis liberalitatem videretur.

O præclarum diem, quum ad illud divinum animorum concilium cœtumque proficiscar, quumque ex hac turbâ et colluvione discedam! Proficiscar enim, non ad eos solùm viros, de quibus antè dixi, sed etiam ad Catonem meum, quo nemo vir melior natus est, nemo pietate præstantior: cujus a me corpus crematum est.

Ad rivum eundem Lupus et Agnus venerant,
Siti compulsi: superior stabat Lupus,
Longèque inferior Agnus. Tunc fauce improbâ
Latro incitatus, jurgii causam intulit.
Cur, inquit, turbulentam fecisti mihi
Istam bibenti? Laniger contrà, timens:
Quî possum, quæso, facere, quod quereris, Lupe?
A te decurrit ad meos haustus liquor.
Repulsus ille veritatis viribus,
Ante hos sex menses malè, ait, dixisti mihi.
Respondit Agnus: Equidem natus non eram.
Pater herculè tuus, inquit, maledixit mihi.
Atque ita correptum lacerat injustâ nece.

Eodem fortè die, quo Mardonii copiæ deletæ sunt, etiam navali prœlio in Asiâ sub monte Mycale, adversus Persas dimicatum est. Ibi ante congressionem, quum classes ex adverso starent, fama ad utrumque exercitum venit, vicisse Græcos, et Mardonii copias occidione occidisse. Tanta famæ velocitas fuit, ut, quum matutino tempore prœlium in Bœotiâ commissum sit, meridianis horis in Asiam, per tot maria, et tantum spatii, tam brevi horarum momento, de victoriâ nuntiatum sit.

Obsequio tranantur aquæ: nec vincere possis
Flumina; si contrà, quàm rapit unda, nates.
Obsequium tigresque domat Numidasque leones.
Rustica paulatim taurus aratra subit.

Sophocles ad summam senectutem tragœdias fecit; quod propter studium, quum rem familiarem negligere videretur, a filiis in judicium vocatus est. Tum senex dicitur eam fabulam, quam in manibus habebat, et proximè scripserat, recitâsse judicibus, quæsîsseque, num illud carmen desipientis videretur: quo recitato, sententiis judicum est liberatus.

Pulchrum eminere est inter illustres viros;
Consulere patriæ; parcere afflictis; ferâ
Cæde abstinere; tempus atque iræ dare,

Orbi quietem, sæculo pacem suo.
Hæc summa virtus: petitur hac cælum viâ.

In secundissimis rebus, maximè est utendum consilio amicorum; hisque major etiam, quàm antè, tribuenda auctoritas. Iisdemque temporibus cavendum est, ne assentatoribus patefaciamus aures, nec adulari nos sinamus: in quo falli facile est. Tales enim nos esse putamus, ut jure laudemur: ex quo nascuntur innumerabilia peccata.

Quicunque ille fuit, puerum qui pinxit Amorem,
Nonne putas miras hunc habuisse manus?
Idem non frustra ventosas addidit alas,
Fecit et humano corde volare Deum.

Quid potest esse tam apertum, tamque perspicuum, quum cælum suspeximus, cælestiaque contemplati sumus, quàm, esse aliquod numen præstantissimæ mentis, quo hæc regantur. Quod qui dubitet, haud sanè intelligo, cur non idem, sol sit an nullus sit, dubitare possit. Quid enim est hoc illo evidentius.

Fons erat illimis, nitidis argenteus undis,
Quem neque pastores, neque pastæ monte capellæ
Contigerant, aliudve pecus: quem nulla volucris,
Nec fera turbârat, nec lapsus ab arbore ramus.
Gramen erat circà, quod proximus humor alebat:
Silvaque, sole lacum passura tepescere nullo.

Pervertunt homines ea, quæ sunt fundamenta naturæ, quum utilitatem ab honestate sejungunt. Omnes enim expetimus utilitatem, ad eamque rapimur; nec facere aliter ullo modo possumus: nam quis est, qui utilia fugiat? aut quis potiùs, qui ea non studiosissimè persequatur? Sed, quia nusquam possumus, nisì in laude, decore, honestate, utilia reperire, propterea illa prima, et summa habemus; utilitatis nomen non tam splendidum quàm necessarium ducimus.

En ego, non paucis quondam munitus amicis,
Dum flavit velis aura secunda meis;

Ut fera nimboso tumuerunt æquora vento,
In mediis lacerâ puppe relinquor aquis.

Athenienses Protagoram philosophum pepulerunt, quia scribere ausus fuerat, primùm ignorare se, an Dii essent; deinde, si sint, quales sint. Iidem Socratem damnaverunt, quòd novam religionem introducere videbatur. Iidem Phidiam tulerunt, quamdiu is marmore potiùs quàm ebore Minervam fieri debere dicebat, quòd diutius nitor esset mansurus.

Tumens inani Graculus superbiâ
Pennas, Pavoni quæ deciderant, sustulit,
Seque exornavit: deinde contemnens suos
Formoso se Pavonum immiscuit gregi.
Illi impudenti pennas eripiunt avi,
Fugantque rostris. Malè mulcatus Graculus
Redire mœrens cœpit ad proprium genus:
A quo repulsus tristem sustinuit notam.
Tum quidam ex illis, quos priùs despexerat:
Contentus nostris si fuisses sedibus,
Et, quod natura dederat, voluisses pati,
Nec illam expertus esses contumeliam,
Nec hanc repulsam tua sentiret calamitas.

Eodem anno inter insulas Theram et Therasiam terræ motus fuit: in quo, cum admiratione navigantium, repentè ex profundo cum calidis aquis insula emersit. In Asiâ quoquè eâdem die idem motus terræ Rhodum, multasque alias civitates, concussit; quasdam solidas absorbuit. Quo prodigio territis omnibus, vates cecinêre, oriens Romanorum imperium vetus Græcorum ac Macedonum voraturum.

In nemus ire libet, pressisque in retia cervis,
Hortari celeres per juga summa canes:
Aut tremulum excusso jaculum vibrare lacerto;
Aut in gramineâ ponere corpus humo.
Sæpe juvat versare leves in pulvere currus,
Torquentem frenis ora sequacis equi.

Quis divitiorem quemquam putet, quàm eum cui nihil desit, quod quidem natura desideret? aut potentiorem, quàm illum qui omnia quæ expetat consequatur? aut beatiorem, quàm qui sit omni perturbatione animi liberatus? aut firmiore fortunâ, quàm qui ea possideat, quæ secum, ut aiunt, vel e naufragio possit efferre.

Defectus annis, et desertus viribus
Leo quum jaceret, spiritum extremum trahens,
Aper fulmineis ad eum venit dentibus,
Et vindicavit ictu veterem injuriam:
Infestis Taurus mox confodit cornibus
Hostile corpus. Asinus, ut vidit ferum
Impune lædi, calcibus frontem extudit.
At ille exspirans: Fortes indignè tuli
Mihi insultare: te, naturæ dedecus,
Quòd ferre certè cogor, bis videor mori.

Anaxagoras, quum Lampsaci moreretur, quærentibus amicis, velletne Clazomenas in patriam, siquid ei accidisset, auferri; Nihil necesse est, inquit; undique enim ad inferos tantundem viæ est.

Diogenes rogatus, quemadmodum sepeliri vellet, projici se jussit inhumatum. Tum amici: Volucribusne et feris? Minimè verò, inquit; sed bacillum propter me, quo abigam, ponitote. Quî poteris? illi: non enim senties. Quid igitur mihi ferarum laniatus oberit, nihil sentienti?

Dum fata sinunt,
Vivite læti: properat cursu
Vita citato; volucrique die
Rota præcipitis vertitur anni.
Duræ peragunt pensa Sorores,
Nec sua retro fila revolvunt.

Cyrus, apud Xenophontem, eo sermone, quem moriens habuit, quum admodum senex esset, negat se un-

quam sensisse senectutem suam imbecilliorem factam, quàm adolescentia fuisset. Ego Lucium Metellum memini, puer, (qui, quum quadriennio post alterum consulatum pontifex maximus factus esset, viginti et duos annos ei sacerdotio præfuit) ita bonis esse viribus extremo tempore ætatis, ut adolescentiam non requireret.

Musca in temone sedit, et Mulam increpans,
Quàm tarda es! inquit: non vis citiùs progredi?
Vide, ne dolone collum compungam tibi.
Respondit illa: Verbis non moveor tuis;
Sed istum timeo, sellâ qui primâ sedens
Jugum flagello temperat lento meum,
Et ora frenis continet spumantibus.
Quapropter aufer frivolam insolentiam:
Namque, ubi strigandum sit, et ubi currendum scio.

Galli se omnes ab Dite patre prognatos prædicant: idque ab Druidibus proditum dicunt. Ob eam causam spatia omnis temporis, non numero dierum, sed noctium, finiunt; dies natales, et mensium et annorum initia sic observant, ut noctem dies subsequatur. Deum maximè Mercurium colunt: hujus sunt plurima simulacra: hunc omnium inventorem artium ferunt: hunc viarum atque itinerum ducem, hunc ad quæstus pecuniæ mercaturasque habere vim maximam, arbitrantur. Post hunc, Apollinem, et Martem, et Jovem, et Minervam.

Anus jacere vidit epotam amphoram,
Adhuc, Falernâ fæce, e testâ nobili
Odorem quæ jucundum latè spargeret.
Hunc postquam totis avida traxit naribus:
O suavis anima! quale in te dicam bonum
Antehac fuisse, tales quum sint reliquiæ?

Quum in Lacedæmoniorum phiditiis cœnavisset Dionysius, negavit se jure illo nigro, quod cœnæ caput erat, delectatum. Tum is, qui illa coxerat: Minimè mirum; condimenta enim defuerunt. Quæ tandem? inquit ille. Labor in venatu, sudor, cursus ab Eurotâ,

fames, sitis: his enim rebus Lacedæmoniorum epulæ condiuntur.

Tempora digereret quum conditor Urbis, in anno
Constituit menses quinque bis esse suo.
Scilicet arma magìs, quàm sidera, Romule, nôras:
Curaque finitimos vincere major erat.
Primus, oliviferis Romam deductus ab arvis,
Pompilius menses sensit abesse duos.

Senatus, post Cannensem cladem, decrevit, ne matronæ ultra tricesimum diem luctus suos extenderent, utì ab his sacra Cereris peragi possent. Itaque matres ac filiæ, conjugesque et sorores, nuper interfectorum, abstersis lacrymis, depositisque doloris insignibus, candidam induere vestem, et aris dare thura, coactæ sunt.

Xenophon, quum solemne sacrificium perageret, e duobus filiis majorem natu, nomine Gryllum, apud Mantineam in prœlio cecidisse cognovit: nec ideo institutum Deorum cultum omittendum putavit, sed tantummodo coronam deponere contentus fuit. Quam ipsam, percontatus quonam modo occidisset, ut audivit fortissimè pugnantem interiisse, capiti reposuit; numina, quibus sacrificabat, testatus, majorem se ex virtute filii voluptatem, quàm ex morte amaritudinem sentire.

Ad cœnam Vulpis dicitur Ciconiam
Prior invitâsse, et illi in patenâ liquidam
Posuisse sorbitionem, quam nullo modo
Gustare esuriens potuerit Ciconia.
Quæ vulpem quum revocâsset, intrito cibo
Plenam lagonam posuit: huic rostrum inserens
Satiatur ipsa, et torquet convivam fame.
Quæ quum lagonæ collum frustra lamberet,
Peregrinam sic locutam volucrem accepimus:
Sua quisque exempla debet æquo animo pati.

Quas res ante ora videmus aut audimus, obliviscimur plerumquè; quæ acciderunt in pueritiâ, meminimus optimè sæpe: nec hoc aliâ de causâ potest accidere, nisì

quòd usitatæ res facilè e memoriâ elabuntur ; insignes et novæ manent diutius. Solis exortus, cursus, occasus, nemo admiratur, propterea quòd quotidie fiunt : et eclipses solis mirantur, quia rarò accidunt ; et solis eclipses magìs mirantur, quàm lunæ, quoniam hæ crebriores sunt.

In sterculino Pullus gallinaceus
Dum quærit escam, Margaritam reperit.
Jaces indigno, quanta res, inquit, loco !
Hoc siquis pretii cupidus vidisset tui,
Olim redîsses ad splendorem pristinum.
Ego, qui te inveni, potior cui multò est cibus,
Nec tibi prodesse, nec mihi quidquam potes.

Cydnus non spatio aquarum, sed liquore memorabilis est : quippe leni tractu e fontibus labens, puro solo excipitur ; nec torrentes incurrunt, qui placidè manantis alveum turbent. Itaque incorruptus, idemque frigidissimus, quippe multâ riparum amœnitate inumbratus, ubique fontibus suis similis in mare evadit.

Quot lepores in Atho, quot apes pascuntur in Hyblâ ;
Cærula quot baccas Pallados arbor habet ;
Litore quot conchæ ; tot sunt in amore dolores :
Quæ patimur, multo spicula felle madent.

Theophrastus moriens accusâsse naturam dicitur, quòd cervis et cornicibus vitam diuturnam, quorum id nihil interesset ; hominibus, quorum maximè interfuisset, tam exiguam vitam dedisset : quorum si ætas potuisset esse longinquior, futurum fuisse, ut, omnibus perfectis artibus, omni doctrinâ hominum vita erudiretur. Querebatur igitur, se tum, quum illa videre cœpisset, exstingui.

Vulpinos catulos Aquila quondam sustulit,
Nidoque posuit pullis, escam ut carperent.
Hanc persecuta mater orare incipit,
Ne tantum miseræ luctum importaret sibi.
Contempsit illa, tuta quippe ipso loco.

Ab arâ Vulpis rapuit ardentem facem,
Totamque flammis arborem circumdedit,
Hosti dolorem damno miscens sanguinis.
Aquila, ut periclo mortis eriperet suos,
Incolumes natos supplex Vulpi tradidit.

Quidam ante portam oppidi Gallus, qui per manus sevi ac picis traditas glebas in ignem e regione turris projiciebat, scorpione ab latere dextro transjectus, exanimatusque, concidit: hunc ex proximis unus jacentem transgressus, eodem illo munere fungebatur: eâdem ratione ictu scorpionis exanimato altero, successit tertius, et tertio quartus; nec priùs ille est a propugnatoribus vacuus relictus locus, quàm, restincto aggere, atque omni parte submotis hostibus, finis est pugnandi factus.

Crede mihi, miseris cælestia numina parcunt:
Nec semper læsos, et sinè fine, premunt.

Themistocles, post victoriam ejus belli, quod cum Persis fuit, dixit in concione, se habere consilium reipublicæ salutare, sed id sciri opus non esse. Postulavit, ut aliquem populus daret, quîcum communicaret: datus est Aristides. Huic ille: classem Lacedæmoniorum, quæ subducta esset ad Gytheum, clàm incendi posse; quo facto frangi Lacedæmoniorum opes necesse esset. Quod Aristides quum audîsset, in concionem magnâ exspectatione venit; dixitque, perutile esse consilium, quod Themistocles afferret; sed minimè honestum. Itaque Athenienses, quod honestum non esset, id ne utile quidem putaverunt: totamque eam rem, quam ne audîerant quidem, auctore Aristide, repudiaverunt.

Disertissime Romuli nepotum,
Quot sunt, quotque fuêre, Marce Tulli,
Quotque pòst aliis erunt in annis;
Gratias tibi maximas Catullus
Agit, pessimus omnium poeta;
Tanto pessimus omnium poeta,
Quanto tu optimus omnium patronus.

Ammonis nemus in medio habet fontem ; Aquam Solis vocant: sub lucis ortum tepida manat; medio die, quum vehementissimus est calor, frigida eadem fluit; inclinato in vesperam calescit; mediâ nocte fervidè exæstuat; quòque propiùs nox vergit ad lucem, multùm ex nocturno calore decrescit; donec, sub ipsum diei ortum, assueto tepore languescat.

Columbæ sæpe quum fugissent Miluum,
Et celeritate pennæ vitâssent necem,
Consilium raptor vertit ad fallaciam,
Et genus inerme tali decepit dolo:
Quare sollicitum potiùs ævum ducitis,
Quàm regem me creatis icto fœdere,
Qui vos ab omni tutas præstem injuriâ?
Illæ credentes, tradunt sese Miluo:
Qui, regnum adeptus, cœpit vesci singulas,
Et exercere imperium sævis unguibus.
Tunc de reliqüis una: Meritò plectimur.

In adeundis periculis consuetudo imitanda medicorum est, qui leviter ægrotantes leniter curant, gravioribus autem morbis periculosas curationes et ancipites adhibere coguntur. Quare, in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare, dementis est; subvenire autem tempestati quâvis ratione, sapientis.

Hìc jacet immiti consumptus morte Tibullus,
Messalam terrâ dum sequiturque mari.

Scythæ uxores liberosque secum in plaustris vehunt; quibus, coriis imbrium hiemisque causâ tectis, pro domibus utuntur. Justitia gentis ingeniis culta, non legibus. Nullum scelus apud eos furto gravius: quippe sinè tecto munimentoque pecora et armenta inter silvas habentibus quid salvum esset, si furari liceret? Aurum et argentum perinde aspernantur, ac reliqui mortales appetunt. Lacte et melle vescuntur. Lanæ iis usus ac vestium ignotus; et, quanquam continuis frigoribus urantur, pellibus tantùm ferinis aut murinis utuntur.

Dextera præcipuè capit indulgentia mentes:
Asperitas odium, sævaque verba, movent.
Odimus accipitrem, quia semper vivit in armis,
Et pavidum solitos in pecus ire lupos.
At caret insidiis hominum, quia mitis, hirundo:
Quasque colat turres Chaonis ales habet.

Æschines, quum propter ignominiam judicii cessisset Athenis, et se Rhodum contulisset, rogatus a Rhodiis, legisse fertur orationem illam egregiam, quam in Ctesiphontem contra Demosthenem dixerat: quâ perlectâ, petitum est ab eo postridie, ut legeret illam etiam, quæ erat contrà a Demosthene pro Ctesiphonte edita: quam quum suavissimâ et maximâ voce legisset, admirantibus omnibus, Quanto, inquit, magìs admiraremini, si audîssetis ipsum.

Alexander, Darii castris, in quibus omnes necessarii ejus erant, potitus, Hephæstione gratissimo sibi latus suum tegente, ad eos alloquendos venit. Cujus adventu mater Darii recreata, humi prostratum caput erexit, Hephæstionemque, quia ei et staturâ et formâ præstabat, more Persarum adulata, tanquam Alexandrum salutavit. Admonita deinde erroris, per summam trepidationem excusationis verba quærebat. Cui Alexander, Nihil est, inquit, quòd hoc nomine confundaris; nam et hic Alexander est.

Mustela, quum, annis et senectâ debilis,
Mures veloces non valeret assequi,
Involvit se farinâ, et obscuro loco
Abjecit negligenter. Mus, escam putans,
Assiluit, et compressus occubuit neci:
Alter similiter periit, deinde et tertius.
Aliquot secutis, venit et retorridus,
Qui sæpe laqueos et muscipula effugerat:
Proculque insidias cernens hostis callidi,
Sic valeas, inquit, ut farina es, quæ jaces.

Athenis quidam ultimæ senectutis, quum spectatum ludos in theatrum venisset, eumque nemo e civibus ses-

sum reciperet, ad Lacedæmoniorum legatos fortè pervenit: qui, hominis ætate moti, canos ejus et annos assurgendi officio venerati sunt, sedemque ei inter ipsos honoratissimo loco dederunt. Quod ubi fieri populus aspexit, maximo plausu alienæ urbis verecundiam comprobavit. Ferunt tunc unum e Lacedæmoniis dixisse: Ergo Athenienses, quid sit rectum, sciunt; sed id facere negligunt.

Ad fontem Cervus, quum bibisset, restitit,
Et in liquore vidit effigiem suam.
Ibi dum ramosa mirans laudat cornua,
Crurumque nimiam tenuitatem vituperat;
Venantûm subitò vocibus conterritus,
Per campum fugere cœpit, et cursu levi
Canes elusit. Silva tum excepit ferum,
In quâ retentis impeditus cornibus
Lacerari cœpit morsibus sævis canum.
Tunc moriens vocem hanc edidisse dicitur:
O me infelicem! qui nunc demum intelligo,
Utilia mihi quàm fuerint, quæ despexeram,
Et, quæ laudâram, quantum luctûs habuerint.

Darius, in fugâ, quum aquam turbidam et cadaveribus inquinatam bibisset, negavit unquam se bibisse jucundiùs. Nunquam videlicet sitiens biberat. Nec esuriens Ptolemæus ederat; cui quum peragranti Ægyptum, comitibus non consecutis, cibarius in casâ panis datus esset, nihil visum est illo pane jucundius. Socratem ferunt, quum usque ad vesperum contentiùs ambularet, quæsitumque esset ex eo, quare id faceret, respondisse, se, quò meliùs cœnaret, opsonare ambulando famem.

Laceratus quidam morsu vehementis Canis,
Tinctum cruore panem misit malefico,
Audîerat esse quod remedium vulneris.
Tunc sic Æsopus: Noli coram pluribus
Hoc facere canibus, ne nos vivos devorent,
Quum scîerint esse tale culpæ præmium.
Successus improborum plures allicit.

Pugnantibus Locris, aquila ab acie nunquam recessit, eosque tamdiu circumvolavit, quoad vincerent. In cornibus quoquè duo juvenes, diverso a ceteris armorum habitu, eximiâ magnitudine, et albis equis, et coccineis paludamentis, pugnare visi sunt; nec ultrà apparuerunt, quàm pugnatum est. Hanc admirationem auxit incredibilis famæ velocitas. Nam eâdem die, quâ in Italiâ pugnatum est, et Corinthi, et Athenis, et Lacedæmone nuntiata est victoria.

Super Juvencum stabat dejectum Leo.
Prædator intervenit, partem postulans:
Darem, inquit, nisi soleres per te sumere:
Et improbum rejecit. Fortè innoxius
Viator est deductus in eundem locum,
Feroque viso retulit retro pedem.
Cui placidus ille, Non est quòd timeas, ait,
Et, quæ debetur pars tuæ modestiæ,
Audacter tolle. Tunc, diviso tergore,
Silvas petivit, homini ut accessum daret.

Clarissimum deinde Homeri illuxit ingenium, sinè exemplo maximum, qui, magnitudine operis et fulgore carminum, solus appellari poeta meruit: in quo hoc maximum est, quòd neque ante illum, quem ille imitaretur, neque post illum, qui eum imitari posset, inventus est. Neque quemquam alium, cujus operis primus auctor fuerit, in eo perfectissimum, præter Homerum et Archilochum, reperiemus. Hic longiùs a temporibus belli Troïci, quàm quidam rentur, abfuit: quem siquis cæcum genitum putat, omnibus sensibus orbus est.

Nam mora dat vires, teneras mora percoquit uvas:
Et validas segetes, quod fuit herba, facit.
Quæ præbet latas arbor spatiantibus umbras,
Quo posita est primùm tempore, virga fuit.
Tum poterat manibus summâ tellure revelli;
Nunc stat in immensum viribus aucta suis.

Sepulchrum Cyri Alexander jussit aperiri, in quo erat

conditum ejus corpus, cui dare volebat inferias. Auro argentoque repletum esse crediderat, quippe ita famâ Persæ vulgaverant; sed, præter clypeum ejus putrem, et arcus duos Scythicos, et acinacem, nihil reperit. Ceterùm, coronâ aureâ impositâ, amiculo, cui assueverat ipse, solium, in quo corpus jacebat, velavit; miratus tanti nominis regem, tantis prædítum opibus, haud pretiosiùs sepultum esse, quàm si fuisset e plebe.

Hoc erat in votis: modus agri non ita magnus,
Hortus ubi, et tecto vicinus jugis aquæ fons,
Et paulum silvæ super his foret. Auctius atque
Dî melius fecêre: bene est: nihil amplius opto.

Athenarum ultimus rex fuit Codrus, vir non prætereundus. Quippe, quum Lacedæmonii gravi bello Atticos premerent, respondissetque Pythius, quorum dux ab hoste esset occisus, eos futuros superiores; depositâ veste regiâ, pastoralem cultum induit, immixtusque castris hostium de industriâ, imprudenter, rixam injiciens, interemptus est. Codrum cum morte æterna gloria, Athenienses secuta victoria est. Quis eum non miretur, qui his artibus mortem quæsîerit, quibus ab ignavis vita quæri solet?

Æsopo quidam petulans lapidem impegerat.
Tantò, inquit, melior. Assem deinde illi dedit,
Sic prosecutus: Plus non habeo mehercule,
Sed unde accipere possis, monstrabo tibi.
Venit ecce dives et potens; huic similiter
Impinge lapidem, et dignum accipies præmium.
Persuasus ille fecit, quod monitus fuit.
Sed spes fefellit impudentem audaciam:
Comprensus namque pœnas persolvit cruce.

Accipite, optimi adolescentes, veterem orationem Archytæ Tarentini, magni imprimis et præclari viri; quæ mihi tradita est, quum essem adolescens Tarenti cum Q. Maximo. Nullam capitaliorem pestem, quàm corporis voluptatem, hominibus dicebat a naturâ datam. Hinc patriæ proditiones, hinc rerumpublicarum ever-

siones, hinc cum hostibus clandestina colloquia nasci: nullum denique scelus, nullum malum facinus esse, ad quod suscipiendum non libido voluptatis impelleret.

Quum ex Socrate esset quæsitum, Archeläum, Perdiccæ filium, qui tum fortunatissimus haberetur, nonne beatum putaret? Haud scio, inquit: nunquam enim cum eo collocutus sum. Ai'n' tu? an tu aliter id scire non potes? Nullo modo. Tu igitur ne de Persarum quidem rege magno potes dicere, beatusne sit? An ego possum, quum ignorem, quàm sit doctus, quàm vir bonus? Quid? tu in eo sitam vitam beatam putas? Ita prorsus existimo, bonos, beatos; improbos, miseros. Miser ergo Archeläus? Certè, si injustus.

Venari Asello comite quum vellet Leo,
Contexit illum frutice, et admonuit simul,
Ut insuëtâ voce terreret feras,
Fugientes ipse exciperet. Hìc Auritulus
Clamorem subitò totis tollit viribus,
Novoque turbat bestias miraculo.
Quæ dum paventes exitus notos petunt,
Leonis affliguntur horrendo impetu.
Qui, postquam cæde fessus est, Asinum evocat
Jubetque vocem premere. Tunc ille insolens:
Qualis videtur opera tibi vocis meæ?
Insignis, inquit, sic, ut nisì nôssem tuum
Animum genusque, simili fugissem metu.

Ut fit in prœlio, ut ignavus miles ac timidus, simul ac viderit hostem, abjecto scuto fugiat, quantùm possit, ob eamque causam pereat nonnunquam, etiam integro corpore, quum ei, qui steterit, nihil tale evenerit; sic, qui doloris speciem ferre non possunt, abjiciunt se, atque ita afflicti et exanimati jacent: qui autem restiterunt, discedunt sæpissime superiores. Sunt enim quædam animi similitudines cum corpore.

Orbis in extremi jaceo desertus arenis,
Fert ubi perpetuas obruta terra nives.

Non ager hìc pomum, non dulces educat uvas:
Non salices ripâ, robora monte virent.
Neve fretum terrâ laudes magìs; æquora semper
Ventorum rabie, solibus orba, tument.
Quocunquè aspicias, campi cultore carentes,
Vastaque, quæ nemo vindicet, arva jacent.

C. Flaminius, inauspicatò consul creatus, quum apud lacum Trasimenum, cum Hannibale conflicturus, convelli signa jussisset, lapso equo, super caput ejus humi prostratus est: nihilque eo prodigio inhibitus, signiferis negantibus, signa moveri suâ sede posse, malum, ni ea continuò effodissent, minatus est. In eâ acie quindecim millia Romanorum cæsa, sex millia capta, decem millia fugata sunt. Consulis obtruncati corpus ad funerandum ab Hannibale quæsitum est, qui, quantùm in ipso fuerat, Romanum sepelîerat imperium.

Quum decidisset Vulpis in puteum inscia,
Et altiore clauderetur margine;
Devenit hircus sitiens in eundem locum;
Simul rogavit, esset an dulcis liquor,
Et copiosus. Illa fraudem moliens:
Descende, amice! tanta bonitas est aquæ,
Voluptas ut satiari non possit mea.
Immisit se Barbatus. Tum Vulpecula
Evasit puteo, nixa celsis cornibus,
Hircumque clauso liquit hærentem vado.

Cæsar ad flumen Tamesin in fines Cassivellauni exercitum duxit; quod flumen uno omnino loco pedibus, atque hoc ægrè, transiri potest. Eò quum venisset, animadvertit, ad alteram fluminis ripam magnas esse copias hostium instructas; ripa autem erat acutis sudibus præfixis munita; ejusdemque generis sub aquâ defixæ sudes flumine tegebantur. His rebus cognitis a captivis perfugisque, Cæsar, præmisso equitatu, confestim legiones consequi jussit. Sed eâ celeritate, atque eo impetu, milites îerunt, quum capite solo ex aquâ exstarent, ut hostes impetum legionum atque equitum

sustinere non possent, ripasque dimitterent, ac se fugæ mandarent.

Quum, in mediâ parte fori, vasto ac repentino hiatu terra subsideret, responsumque esset, Eâ re illum tantummodo compleri posse, quâ populus Romanus plurimùm valeret; Curtius, et animi et generis nobilissimus adolescens, interpretatus Urbem nostram virtute armisque præcipuè excellere, militaribus insignibus ornatus, equum conscendit, eumque vehementer admotis calcaribus præcipitem in illud profundum egit: super quem universi cives, honoris gratiâ, certatim fruges injecerunt: continuòque terra pristinum habitum recuperavit.

Muli gravati sarcinis ibant duo:
Unus ferebat fiscos cum pecuniâ;
Alter tumentes multo saccos hordeo.
Ille, onere dives, celsâ cervice eminet,
Clarumque collo jactat tintinnabulum:
Comes quieto sequitur et placido gradu.
Subitò Latrones ex insidiis advolant,
Interque cædem ferro mulum trusitant,
Diripiunt nummos, negligunt vile hordeum.
Spoliatus igitur casus quum fleret suos,
Equidem, inquit alter, me contemptum gaudeo:
Nam nihil amisi, nec sum læsus vulnere.

Alexandria est ferè tota suffossa, specusque habet ad Nilum pertinentes, quibus aqua in privatas domos inducitur, quæ paulatim spatio temporis liquescit, ac subsidit. Hac uti domini ædificiorum atque eorum familiæ consueverant: nam, quæ flumine Nilo fertur, adeò est limosa ac turbida, ut multos variosque morbos efficiat: sed eâ plebes ac multitudo contenta est necessariò, quòd fons urbe totâ nullus est. Incendio ferè tuta est urbs, quòd sinè contignatione ac materiâ sunt ædificia, et structuris atque fornicibus continentur, tectaque sunt rudere, aut pavimentis.

Forma bonum fragile est; quantumque accedit ad annos
Fit minor; et spatio carpitur ipsa suo.

Nec violæ semper, nec hiantia lilia florent;
Et riget amissâ spina relicta rosâ.
Et tibi jam cani venient, formose, capilli:
Jam venient rugæ, quæ tibi corpus arent.
Jam molire animum, qui duret; et astrue formæ:
Solus ad extremos permanet ille rogos.

Mos erat principibus Macedonum, adultos liberos regibus tradere, ad munia haud multùm servilibus ministeriis abhorreutia. Excubabant, servatis noctium vicibus, proximi foribus ædis, in quâ rex acquiescebat. Præcipuus honor habebatur, quòd licebat sedentibus vesci cum rege. Castigandi verberibus eos nullius potestas præter ipsum erat. Hæc cohors velut seminarium ducum præfectorumque apud Macedonas fuit.

Equus sedare solitus quo fuerat sitim,
Dum sese Aper volutat, turbavit vadum.
Hinc orta lis est. Sonipes, iratus Fero,
Auxilium petîit hominis; quem dorso levans,
Redîit ad hostem. Jactis hunc telis eques
Postquam interfecit, sic locutus traditur:
Lætor, tulisse auxilium me precibus tuis;
Nam prædam cepi, et didici, quàm sis utilis.
Atque ita coegit frenos invitum pati.
Tum mœstus ille: Parvæ vindictam rei
Dum quæro demens, servitutem reperi.

Superior Hannibal, a Duilio consule navali prœlio victus, timensque classis amissæ pœnas dare, offensam astutiâ mirè avertit: nam, ex illâ infelici pugnâ priùs quàm cladis nuntius domum perveniret, quemdam ex amicis compositum et formatum Carthaginem misit: qui postquam civitatis ejus curiam intravit; Consulit, inquit, vos Hannibal, quum dux Romanorum magnas secum maritimas trahens copias advenerit, an cum eo confligere debeat. Acclamavit universus senatus, non esse dubium quin oporteret. Tum ille, Conflixit, inquit, et superatus est. Ita liberum iis non reliquit id factum damnare, quod ipsi fieri debuisse judicaverant.

Aquila in sublime sustulit Testudinem:
Quæ quum abdidisset corneâ corpus domo,
Nec ullo pacto lædi posset condita;
Venit per auras Cornix, et proptèr volans:
Opimam sanè prædam rapuisti unguibus,
Sed, nisì monstrâro, quid sit faciendum tibi,
Gravi nequidquam te lassabit pondere.
Promissâ parte, suadet, ut scopulum super
Altis ab astris duram illidat corticem,
Quâ comminutâ facili vescatur cibo.
Inducta verbis Aquila, monitis paruit,
Simul et magistræ largè divisit dapem.
Sic tuta quæ naturæ fuerat munere,
Impar duabus occidit tristi nece.

Quum Lacedæmoniis lex esset, ut, hostias nisì ad sacrificium quoddam redemptor præbuisset, capitale esset; hostias is, qui redemerat, quum sacrificii dies instaret, in urbem ex agro cœpit agere. Tum subitò, magnis commotis tempestatibus, fluvius Eurotas, is qui propter Lacedæmonem fluit, ita magnus et vehemens factus est, ut eò traduci victimæ nullo modo possent. Redemptor, suæ voluntatis ostendendæ causâ, hostias constituit omnes in litore, ut, qui trans flumen essent, videre possent. Quum omnes studio ejus subitam fluminis magnitudinem scirent fuisse impedimento, tamen quidam capitis arcessîerunt.

Quum victi Mures Mustelarum exercitu
Fugerent, et arctos circum trepidarent cavos;
Ægrè recepti, tamen evaserunt necem.
Duces eorum, qui capitibus cornua
Suis ligârant, ut conspicuum in prœlio
Haberent signum, quod sequerentur, milites,
Hæsêre in portis, suntque capti ab hostibus;
Quos immolatos victor avidis dentibus
Capacis alvi mersit tartareo specu.

Publius Scipio, qui primus Africanus appellatus est, dicere solebat, Nunquam se minùs otiosum esse, quàm quum otiosus; nec minus solum, quàm quum solus es-

set. Magnifica verò vox, et magno viro ac sapiente digna, quæ declarat, illum et in otio de negotiis cogitare, et in solitudine secum loqui solitum ; ut neque cessaret unquam, et interdum colloquio alterius non egeret. Itaque duæ res, quæ languorem afferunt ceteris, illum acuebant, otium et solitudo.

Alcium est consimilis capris figura, et varietas pellium ; sed magnitudine paulò antecedunt, mutilæque sunt cornibus, et crura sinè nodis articulisque habent ; neque quietis causâ procumbunt, neque, si quo afflictæ casu conciderint, erigere sese, aut sublevare possunt. His sunt arbores pro cubilibus : ad eas se applicant, atque ita paulùm modò reclinatæ quietem capiunt : quarum ex vestigiis quum est animadversum a venatoribus, quò se recipere consuêrint, omnes eo loco, aut ab radicibus subruunt, aut accidunt arbores tantùm, ut summa species earum stantium relinquatur. Huc quum se consuetudine reclinaverint, infirmas arbores pondere affligunt, atque unà ipsæ concidunt.

Ranæ, vagantes liberis paludibus,
Clamore magno regem petiêre a Jove,
Qui dissolutos mores vi compesceret.
Pater Deorum risit, atque illis dedit
Parvum tigillum, missum quod subitò vadi
Motu sonoque terruit pavidum genus.
Hoc mersum limo quum lateret diutius,
Fortè una tacitè profert e stagno caput,
Et, explorato rege, cunctas evocat.
Illæ, timore posito, certatim adnatant,
Lignumque supra turba petulans insilit :
Quod quum inquinâssent omni contumeliâ,
Alium rogantes regem misêre ad Jovem,
Inutilis quoniam esset, qui fuerat datus.
Tum misit illis hydrum, qui dente aspero
Corripere cœpit singulas. Frustra necem
Fugitant inertes : vocem præcludit metus.
Furtim igitur dant Mercurio mandata ad Jovem,
Afflictis ut succurrat. Tunc contrà Deus :

Quia noluistis vestrum ferre, inquit, bonum,
Malum perferte.

Sophocles, poeta divinus, quum ex æde Herculis patera aurea gravis surrepta esset, in somnis vidit ipsum Deum dicentem, qui id fecisset. Quod semel ille iterumque neglexit. Ubi idem sæpius, ascendit in Areopagum: detulit rem. Areopagitæ comprehendi jubent eum, qui a Sophocle erat nominatus. Is, quæstione adhibitâ, confessus est, pateramque retulit. Quo facto, fanum illud Indicis Herculis nominatum est.

Vetusto Macedoniæ more, regi Alexandro nobilissimi pueri præstò erant sacrificanti. E quibus unus, thuribulo arrepto, ante ipsum astitit; in cujus brachio carbo ardens delapsus est; quo etsi ita urebatur, ut adusti corporis ejus odor ad circumstantium nares perveniret, tamen et dolorem silentio pressit, et brachium immobile tenuit, ne sacrificium Alexandri aut concusso thuribulo impediret, aut edito gemitu regias aures aspergeret. Rex quoquè, patientiâ pueri magìs delectatus, hôc certius perseverantiæ experimentum sumere voluit: consultò enim sacrificavit diutius, nec hac re eum a proposito repulit.

Defectus annis languorem finxit Leo.
Ægrotum ad regem visitandum bestiæ
Plures venerunt; devorat quas protinus.
Sed cauta Vulpis ante speluncam procul
Stabat salutans regem. Quam rogat Leo,
Cur non intraret; video quòd vestigia
Intrantium multa, at nulla exeuntium.
Prodesse cautis pericula aliorum solent.

Gallæcia quum æris ac plumbi uberrima est, tum et minii, quod etiam vicino flumini nomen dedit. Auro quoquè ditissima, adeò ut etiam aratro frequenter glebas aureas exscindant. In hujus gentis finibus sacer mons est, quem ferro violari nefas habetur: sed si quando fulgure terra proscissa est, quæ in his locis

assidua res est, detectum aurum, velut Dei munus, colligere permittitur. Feminæ res domesticas, agrorumque culturas, administrant: ipsi armis et rapinis serviunt. Præcipua his quidem ferri materia, sed aqua ipso ferro violentior: quippe temperamento ejus ferrum acrius redditur; nec ullum apud eos telum probatur, quod non aut Bilbili fluvio, aut Chalybe tingatur. Unde etiam Chalybes fluvii hujus finitimi appellati, ferroque ceteris præstare dicuntur.

Mustela, ab Homine prensa, quum instantem necem
Effugere vellet: Parce, quæso, inquit, mihi,
Quæ tibi molestis muribus purgo domum.
Respondit ille: Faceres si causâ meâ,
Gratum esset, et dedissem veniam supplici:
Nunc quia laboras, ut fruaris reliquiis,
Quas sunt rosuri, simul et ipsos devores,
Noli imputare vanum beneficium mihi.
Atque ita locutus, improbam leto dedit.

Regulus, primi Punici belli gloria, quum in Africâ insolentissimæ Carthaginis opes crebris victoriis contunderet, ac prorogatum sibi ob bene gestas res in proximum annum imperium cognosceret, consulibus scripsit, villicum in agello, quem septem jugerum in Pupiniâ habebat, mortuum esse; ideoque petere ut sibi successor mitteretur, ne, deserto agro, non esset unde uxor ac liberi sui alerentur. Quæ postquam senatus a consulibus accepit, et agrum Attilii illico colendum locari, et alimenta conjugi ejus ac liberis præberi, resque quas amiserat, redimi publicè, jussit.

Dic, age, frigoribus quare novus incipit annus,
Qui meliùs per ver incipiendus erat?
Omnia tunc florent: tunc est nova temporis ætas:
Et nova de gravido palmite gemma tumet.
Et modò formatis amicitur vitibus arbos,
Prodit et in summum seminis herba solum:
Et tepidum volucres concentibus aëra mulcent,
Ludit et in pratis luxuriatque pecus.

Tum blandi soles: ignotaque prodit hirundo,
Et luteum celsâ sub trabe fingit opus.
Tum patitur cultus ager, et renovatur aratro.
Hæc anni novitas jure vocanda fuit.

Lucius Tarquinius rex, centuriis equitum, quas Romulus auspicatò conscripserat, alias adjicere cupiens, quum ab Attio Navio augure prohiberetur, offensus interrogavit, Possetne fieri quod ipse mente conceperat? Quum ille, in augurio rem expertus, profectò posse fieri dixisset; atqui hoc animo agitavi, inquit Tarquinius, te novaculâ cotem discissurum. Cape hæc, et perage quod aves tuæ fieri posse portendunt. Tum illum haud cunctanter discidisse cotem ferunt.

Apes in altâ quercu fecerant favos.
Hos fuci inertes esse dicebant suos.
Lis ad forum deducta est, Vespâ judice.
Quæ genus utrumque nôsset quum pulcherrimè,
Legem duabus hanc proposuit partibus:
Non inconveniens corpus, et par est color,
In dubium planè res ut meritò venerit.
Sed, ne religio peccet imprudens mea,
Alvos accipite, et ceris opus infundite,
Ut ex sapore mellis, et formâ favi,
De quîs nunc agitur, auctor horum appareat.
Fuci recusant: Apibus conditio placet.
Tunc illa talem protulit sententiam:
Apertum est, quis non possit, aut quis fecerit.
Quapropter Apibus fructum restituo suum.

Inventi multi sunt, qui non modò pecuniam, sed vitam etiam, profundere pro patriâ parati essent, iidem gloriæ jacturam ne minimam quidem facere vellent, ne republicâ quidem postulante: ut Callicratidas, qui quum Lacedæmoniorum dux fuisset Peloponnesiaco bello, multaque fecisset egregiè, vertit ad extremum omnia, quum consilio non paruit eorum, qui classem ab Arginusis removendam, nec cum Atheniensibus dimicandum putabant. Quibus ille respondit, Lacedæmonios, classe illâ amissâ, aliam parare posse, se fugere sinè suo

dedecore non posse. Atque hæc quidem Lacedæmoniis plaga mediocris: illa pestifera, quâ, quum Cleombrotus, invidiam timens, temere cum Epaminondâ conflixisset, Lacedæmoniorum opes corruerunt.

Tristis hiems adoperta gelu nunc denique cedit;
Et pereunt victæ sole tepente nives.
Arboribus redeunt detonsæ frigore frondes;
Vividaque e tenero palmite gemma tumet.
Quæque diu latuit, nunc se quâ tollat in auras,
Fertilis occultas invenit herba vias.
Nunc fecundus ager: pecoris nunc hora creandi:
Nunc avis in ramo tecta laremque parat.

Parvi primo ortu sic jacent, tanquam omnino sinè animo sint. Quum autem paulum firmitatis accesserit, et animo utuntur et sensibus: connitunturque, ut sese erigant, et manibus utantur; et eos agnoscunt, a quibus educantur: deinde æqualibus delectantur, libenterque se cum his congregant, dantque se ad ludendum: fabellarumque auditione ducuntur: deque eo, quod ipsis superat, aliis gratificari volunt: animadvertuntque ea, quæ domi fiunt, curiosiùs; incipiuntque commentari aliquid, et discere: et eorum, quos vident, volunt non ignorare nomina: quibusque rebus cum æqualibus decertant, si vincunt, efferunt se lætitiâ; victi debilitantur, animosque demittunt.

Panthera imprudens olim in foveam decidit;
Vidêre agrestes: alii fustes congerunt,
Alii onerant saxis: quidam contrà miseriti,
Perituræ quippe, quamvìs nemo læderet,
Misêre panem, ut sustineret spiritum.
Nox insecuta est: abeunt securi domum,
Quasi inventuri mortuam postridie.
At illa, vires ut refecit languidas,
Veloci saltu foveâ sese liberat,
Et in cubile concito properat gradu.
Paucis diebus interpositis, provolat,
Pecus trucidat, ipsos pastores necat,
Et, cuncta vastans, sævit irato impetu.

Tum sibi timentes, qui feræ pepercerant,
Damnum haud recusant, tantùm pro vitâ rogant.
At illa: Memini, qui me saxo petîerit,
Qui panem dederit: vos timere absistite;
Illis revertor hostis, qui me læsĕrunt.

Non ego Epaminondæ, non Leonidæ mortem Epicuri morti antepono; quorum alter, quum vicisset Lacedæmonios apud Mantineam, simulque ipse gravi vulnere exanimari se videret; ut primùm dispexit, quæsivit, salvusne esset clypeus? quum salvum esse flentes sui respondissent, rogavit, essentne fusi hostes? quumque id quoquè, ut cupiebat, audivisset, evelli jussit eam, quâ erat transfixus, hastam: ita, multo sanguine profuso, in lætitiâ et in victoriâ est mortuus. Leonidas autem, rex Lacedæmoniorum, se in Thermopylis, trecentosque eos quos eduxerat Spartâ, quum esset proposita aut fuga turpis, aut gloriosa mors, opposuit hostibus. Præclaræ mortes sunt imperatoriæ: philosophi autem in suis lectulis plerumquè moriuntur.

Venient annis sæcula seris,
Quibus oceanus vincula rerum
Laxet, et ingens pateat tellus,
Tethysque novos detegat orbes;
Nec sit terris ultima Thule.

Quanquam omnis virtus nos ad se allicit, facitque ut eos diligamus, in quibus ipsa inesse videatur; tamen justitia et liberalitas id maximè efficit. Nihil autem est amabilius nec copulatius, quàm morum similitudo bonorum. In quibus enim eadem studia sunt, eædemque voluntates, in his fit, ut æquè quisque altero delectetur, ac seipso; efficiturque id, quod Pythagoras ultimum in amicitiâ putavit, ut unus fiat ex pluribus. Magna etiam illa communitas est, quæ conficitur ex beneficiis ultro citro datis, acceptis: quæ mutua, et grata dum sunt, inter quos ea sunt, firmâ illi devinciuntur societate.

Puerorum in turbâ quidam ludentem Atticus
Æsopum nucibus quum vidisset, restitit,

Et quasi delirum risit. Quod sensit simul
Derisor potiùs, quàm deridendus senex,
Arcum retensum posuit in mediâ viâ:
Heus, inquit, Sapiens, expedi, quid fecerim.
Concurrit populus. Ille se torquet diu,
Nec quæstionis positæ causam intelligit:
Novissimè succumbit. Tum victor sophus:
Citò rumpes arcum, semper si tensum habueris:
At si laxâris, quum voles, erit utilis.
Sic ludus animo debet aliquando dari,
Ad cogitandum melior ut redeat tibi.

Quum bello acri et diutino Veientes, a Romanis intra mœnia compulsi, capi non possent, eaque mora non minùs obsidentibus, quàm obsessis, intolerabilis videretur, exoptatæ victoriæ iter miro prodigio Dii immortales patefecerunt. Subitò enim Albanus lacus, neque cælestibus imbribus auctus, neque inundatione ullius amnis adjutus, solitum stagni modum excessit: cujus rei explorandæ gratiâ legati, ad Delphicum oraculum missi, retulerunt, præcipi sortibus, ut aquam lacûs ejus emissam per agros diffunderent: sic enim Veios in potestatem populi Romani futuros. Quod priusquam legati renuntiarent, aruspex Veientium, a milite Romano raptus, et in castra perlatus, futurum dixerat. Ergo senatus, duplici prædictione monitus, eodem pæne tempore et religioni paruit, et hostium urbe potitus est.

Dic, hospes, Spartæ, nos te hìc vidisse jacentes,
Dum sanctis patriæ legibus obsequimur.

Romulus dicitur ab Amulio rege Albano ob labefactandi regni timorem ad Tiberim exponi jussus esse. Quo in loco quum esset silvestris belluæ sustentatus uberibus, pastoresque eum sustulissent et in agresti cultu laboreque aluissent, perhibetur, ut adoleverit, et corporis viribus et animi ferocitate tantùm ceteris præstitisse, ut omnes qui tum eos agros, ubi hodie est Roma, incolebant, æquo animo illi libenterque parerent. Quorum copiis quum se ducem præbuisset, ut jam a

fabulis ad facta veniamus, oppressisse Longam Albam, validam urbem et potentem temporibus illis, Amuliumque regem interemisse fertur.

Cicada acerbum Noctuæ convicium
Faciebat, solitæ victum in tenebris quærere,
Cavoque ramo capere somnum interdiu.
Rogata est, ut taceret. Multò validiùs
Clamare cœpit. Rursus admotâ prece,
Accensa magìs est. Noctua, ut vidit sibi
Nullum esse auxilium, et verba contemni sua,
Hac est aggressa garrulam fallaciâ:
Dormire quia me non sinunt cantus tui,
Sonare citharâ quos putes Apollinis,
Potare est animus nectar, quod Pallas mihi
Nuper donavit: si non fastidis, veni;
Unà bibamus. Illa, quæ ardebat siti,
Simul cognovit, vocem laudari suam,
Cupidè advolavit. Noctua, egressa e cavo,
Trepidantem consectata est, et leto dedit.
Sic, viva quod negârat, tribuit mortua.

Suevorum gens est longè maxima et bellicosissima Germanorum omnium. Hi centum pagos habere dicuntur: ex quibus quotannis singula millia armatorum bellandi causâ ex finibus educunt: reliqui, qui domi manserint, se atque illos alunt. Hi rursus invicem anno pòst in armis sunt: illi domi remanent. Sic neque agricultura, nec ratio, atque usus belli intermittitur: sed privati ac separati agri apud eos nihil est: neque longiùs anno remanere uno in loco, incolendi causâ, licet: neque multùm frumento, sed maximam partem lacte atque pecore vivunt, multùmque sunt in venationibus; quæ res, et cibi genere, et quotidianâ exercitatione, et libertate vitæ, et vires alit, et immani corporum magnitudine homines efficit. Atque in eam se consuetudinem adduxerunt, ut locis frigidissimis neque vestitûs, præter pelles, habeant quidquam, quarum propter exiguitatem magna est corporis pars aperta, et lavantur in fluminibus.

Dicitur Ægyptus caruisse juvantibus arva
Imbribus; atque annos sicca fuisse novem.
Quum Thrasius Busirin adit, monstratque piari
Hospitis effuso sanguine posse Jovem.
Illi Busiris, Fies Jovis hostia primus,
Inquit: et Ægypto tu dabis hospes aquam.
Et Phalaris tauro violenti membra Perilli
Torruit. Infelix imbuit auctor opus.
Justus uterque fuit. Neque enim lex æquior ulla,
Quàm necis artifices arte perire suâ.

Damon et Pythias tam fidelem inter se amicitiam junxerant, ut, quum alterum ex his Dionysius Syracusanus interficere vellet, atque is tempus ab eo, quò, priusquam periret, domum profectus res suas ordinaret, impetravisset, alter vadem se pro reditu ejus tyranno dare non dubitârit; ut, si ille non revertisset, moriendum esset ipsi. Igitur omnes, et imprimis Dionysius, novæ atque ancipitis rei exitum speculabantur Appropinquante deinde definitâ die, nec illo redeunte, unusquisque stultitiæ tam temerarium sponsorem damnabat. At is nihil se de amici constantiâ metuere prædicabat. Eodem autem momento, et horâ a Dionysio constitutâ, qui eam acceperat, supervenit. Admiratus amborum animum tyrannus, supplicium fidei remisit; insuperque eos rogavit, ut se in societatem amicitiæ tertium reciperent.

Rure morans quid agam, respondeo pauca, rogatus:
Luce deos oro; famulos, pòst arva reviso,
Partibus atque meis justos indico labores.
Indè lego, Phœbumque cio, Musamque lacesso.
Hinc oleo corpusque frico, mollique palæstrâ
Stringo libens, animo gaudens, ac fenore liber.
Prandeo, poto, cano, ludo, lavo, cœno, quiesco,
Dum parvus lychnus modicum consumat olivi.
Hæc dat nocturnis nox lucubrata Camœnis.

Vacandum est omni animi perturbatione, tum cupiditate et metu, tum etiam ægritudine, et voluptate animi, et iracundiâ. ut tranquillitas et securitas adsit.

quæ affert, quum constantiam, tum etiam dignitatem. Multi autem et sunt et fuerunt, qui, eam tranquillitatem expetentes, a negotiis publicis se removerint, ad otiumque perfugerint. In his, et nobilissimi philosophi longèque principes, et quidam homines severi et graves, nec populi nec principum mores ferre potuerunt; vixeruntque nonnulli in agris, delectati re suâ familiari. His idem propositum fuit, quod regibus, ut nequâ re egerent, necui parerent, libertate uterentur; cujus proprium est, sic vivere, ut velis.

Formica et Musca contendebant acriter,
Quæ pluris esset. Musca sic cœpit prior:
Conferre nostris tu potes te laudibus?
Ubi immolatur, exta prægusto Deûm,
Moror inter aras, templa perlustro omnia.
In capite Regis sedeo, quum visum est mihi,
Et matronarum casta delibo oscula,
Laboro nihil, atque optimis rebus fruor.
Quid horum simile tibi contingit, Rustica?
Est gloriosus sanè convictus Deûm,
Sed illi, qui invitatur, non qui invisus est.
Aras frequentas: nempe abigeris, quò venis.
Reges commemoras, et matronarum oscula:
Supèr etiam jactas, tegere quod debet pudor.
Nihil laboras: ideo, quum opus est, nil habes.
Ego granum in hiemem quum studiosè congero,
Te circa murum video pasci stercore.
Æstate me lacessis: quum bruma est, siles.
Mori contractam quum te cogunt frigora,
Me copiosa recipit incolumem domus.
Satìs profectò retudi superbiam.

Quum duo quidam Arcades familiares iter unà facerent, et Megaram venissent, alter ad cauponem divertit; ad hospitem alter. Qui ut cœnati quiescebant, concubiâ nocte visus est in somnis ei, qui erat in hospitio, ille alter orare, ut subveniret, quòd sibi a caupone interitus pararetur: is primò perterritus somnio surrexit: dein, quum se collegisset, idque visum pro nihilo habendum esse duxisset, recubuit: tum ei dormienti idem

ille visus est rogare, ut, quoniam sibi vivo non subvenisset, mortem suam ne inultam esse pateretur: se interfectum in plaustrum a caupone esse conjectum, et supra stercus injectum: petere, ut mane ad portam adesset, priusquam plaustrum ex oppido exiret. Hoc verò somnio is commotus, mane bubulco præstò ad portam fuit: quæsivit ex eo, quid esset in plaustro: ille perterritus fugit: mortuus erutus est: caupo, re patefactâ, pœnas dedit.

I, mea, dixit, avis, ne quid pia sacra moretur,
Et tenuem vivis fontibus affer aquam.
Corvus inauratum pedibus cratera recurvis
Tollit, aërium pervolat altus iter.
Stabat adhuc duris ficus densissima pomis:
Tentat eam rostro: non erat apta legi.
Immemor imperii sedisse sub arbore fertur,
Dum fierent tardâ dulcia poma morâ.
Iudè satur nigris longum rapit unguibus hydrum;
Ad dominumque redit; fictaque verba refert:
Hic mihi causa moræ, vivarum obsessor aquarum:
Hic tenuit fontes, officiumque meum.

Quum Scipio Nasica ad poetam Ennium venisset, eique, ab ostio quærenti Ennium, ancilla dixisset, domi non esse; Nasica sensit, illam domini jussu dixisse, et illum intus esse. Paucis pòst diebus, quum ad Nasicam venisset Ennius, et eum a januâ quæreret, exclamat Nasica, se domi non esse: tum Ennius, Quid? ego non cognosco vocem, inquit, tuam? Hìc Nasica; Homo es impudens: ego quum te quærerem, ancillæ tuæ credidi, te domi non esse: tu mihi non credis ipsi.

Assyrii, propter planitiem magnitudinemque regionum quas incolebant, quum cælum ex omni parte patens atque apertum intuerentur, trajectiones motusque stellarum observaverunt: quibus notatis, quid cuique significaretur, memoriæ prodiderunt. Quâ in natione Chaldæi, diuturnâ observatione siderum, scientiam putantur effecisse, ut prædici posset, quid cuique eventurum, et quo quisque fato natus esset. Eandem artem

etiam Ægyptii longinquitate temporum innumerabilibus pæne sæculis consecuti putantur. Cilices et Pisidæ volatibus avium cantibusque, ut certissimis signis, declarari res futuras putant.

Mulciber in Trojam, pro Trojâ stabat Apollo:
Æqua Venus Teucris, Pallas iniqua, fuit.
Oderat Ænean propior Saturnia Turno;
Ille tamen Veneris numine tutus erat.
Sæpe ferox cautum petiit Neptunus Ulyssem:
Eripuit patruo sæpe Minerva suo.
Et nobis aliquod, quamvìs distamus ab illis,
Quid vetat irato numen adesse Deo?

Nihil tam indignum illo tempore fuit, quàm quòd aut Cæsar aliquem proscribere coactus est, aut ab ullo Cicero proscriptus est, abscisaque scelere Antonii vox publica est, quum ejus salutem nemo defendisset, qui per tot annos et publicam civitatis et privatam civium defenderat. Nihil tamen egisti, M. Antoni. Rapuisti tu M. Ciceroni lucem sollicitam, et ætatem senilem, et vitam miseriorem te principe, quàm sub te triumviro mortem: famam verò gloriamque factorum atque dictorum adeò non abstulisti, ut auxeris. Vivit, vivetque per omnem sæculorum memoriam; omnisque posteritas illius in te scripta mirabitur; tuum in eum factum exsecrabitur.

Ante Jovem genitum terras habuisse feruntur
Arcades: et Lunâ gens prior illa fuit.
Vita feræ similis, nullos agitata per usus:
Artis adhuc expers, et rude vulgus erant.
Pro domibus frondes nôrant, pro frugibus herbas:
Nectar erat palmis hausta duabus aqua.
Nullus anhelabat sub adunco vomere taurus:
Nulla sub imperio terra colentis erat:
Nullus adhuc erat usus equi: se quisque ferebat.
Ibat ovis lanâ corpus amicta suâ.
Sub Jove durabant, et corpora nuda gerebant,
Docta graves imbres et tolerare Notos.
Nunc quoquè detecti referunt monumenta vetusti
Moris, et antiquas testificantur opes.

Etruscis in Urbem ponte Sublicio irrumpentibus, Horatius Cocles extremam ejus partem occupavit: totumque hostium agmen, donec post tergum suum pons abrumperetur, infatigabili pugnâ sustinuit; atque, ut patriam periculo imminenti liberatam vidit, armatus se in Tiberim misit. Cujus fortitudinem Dii immortales admirati, incolumitatem sinceram ei præstiterunt. Nam, neque altitudine dejectûs quassatus, neque pondere armorum pressus, nec ullo vorticis circuitu actus, nec telis quidem, quæ undique congerebantur, læsus, tutum natandi eventum habuit. Unus itaque tot, civium, tot hostium, in se oculos convertit, stupentes illos admiratione, hos inter lætitiam et metum hæsitantes: unusque duos acerrimâ pugnâ consertos exercitus, alterum repellendo, alterum propugnando, distraxit. Denique unus urbi nostræ tantum scuto suo, quantum Tiberis alveo, munimenti attulit. Quapropter discedentes Etrusci dicere potuerunt: Romanos vicimus, ab Horatio victi sumus.

Nos manet Oceanus circumvagus: arva, beata
Petamus arva, divites et insulas;
Reddit ubi Cererem tellus inarata quotannis,
Et imputata floret usque vinea,
Germinat et nunquam fallentis termes olivæ,
Suamque pulla ficus ornat arborem,
Mella cavâ manant ex ilice, montibus altis
Levis crepante lympha desilit pede.
Illic injussæ veniunt ad mulctra capellæ,
Refertque tenta grex amicus ubera;
Nec vespertinus circumgemit ursus ovile,
Nec intumescit alta viperis humus.
Nulla nocent pecori contagia; nullius astri
Gregem æstuosa torret impotentia.

Camillo consule Falerios circumsedente, magister ludi plurimos et nobilissimos indè pueros, velut ambulandi gratiâ eductos, in castra Romanorum perduxit. Quibus interceptis, non erat dubium, quin Falisci, depositâ belli gerendi pertinaciâ, tradituri se nostro imperatori essent. Eâ re senatus censuit, ut pueri, vinc-

tum magistrum virgis cædentes, in patriam remitterentur. Quâ justitiâ animi eorum sunt capti, quorum mœnia expugnari non poterant. Namque Falisci, beneficio magìs quàm armis victi, portas Romanis aperuerunt.

Quàm bene Saturno vivebant rege, priusquam
  Tellus in longas est patefacta vias!
Nondum cæruleas pinus contempserat undas,
  Effusum ventis præbueratque sinum;
Illo non validus subîit juga tempore taurus;
  Non domito frenos ore momordit equus;
Non domus ulla fores habuit; non fixus in agris,
  Qui regeret certis finibus arva, lapis.
Ipsæ mella dabant quercus; ultroque ferebant
  Obvia securis ubera lactis oves.
Non acies, non ira fuit, non bella; nec ensem
  Immiti sævus duxerat arte faber.

Quum Tarsum venisset Alexander, captus Cydni fluminis amœnitate per mediam urbem fluentis, projectis armis, pulvere ac sudore perfusus in præfrigidam undam se projecit. Tum repentè tantus nervos ejus occupavit rigor, ut, interclusâ voce, non spes modò remedii, sed nec dilatio periculi inveniretur. Unus erat ex medicis, nomine Philippus, qui solus remedium polliceretur. Sed et ipsum Parmenionis pridie a Cappadociâ missæ epistolæ suspectum faciebant, qui, ignarus infirmitatis Alexandri, scripserat, ne salutem suam Philippo committeret: nam corruptum illum a Dario ingenti pecuniâ esse. Tutius tamen est ratus, dubiæ se fidei medici credere, quàm indubitato morbo perire. Accepto igitur poculo, epistolas medico tradidit; atque ita inter bibendum oculos in vultum legentis intendit. Ut securum conspexit, lætior factus est, sanitatemque quartâ die recepit.

Adversùs omnes fortis veloces feras
Canis quum domino semper fecisset satìs,
Languere cœpit annis ingravantibus.
Aliquando objectus hispidi pugnæ suis,

Arripuit aurem: sed cariosis dentibus,
Prædam dimisit. Hìc tum Venator dolens
Canem objurgabat. Cui latrans contrà senex:
Non te destituit animus, sed vires meæ.
Quod fuimus, laudâsti; jam damnas, quod sumus.

Quanquam præclarè Socrates hanc viam ad gloriam proximam, et quasi compendiariam, dicebat esse, siquis id ageret, ut, qualis haberi vellet, talis esset. Quòd siqui simulatione, et inani ostentatione, et ficto non modò sermone, sed etiam vultu, stabilem se gloriam consequi posse rentur, vehementer errant. Vera gloria radices agit, atque etiam propagatur: ficta omnia celeriter, tanquam flosculi, decidunt; nec simulatum potest quidquam esse diuturnum. Testes sunt permulti in utramque partem: sed, brevitatis causâ, familiâ erimus contenti unâ. Ti. enim Gracchus, Publii filius, tamdiu laudabitur, dum memoria rerum Romanarum manebit: at ejus filii nec vivi probabantur bonis, et mortui numerum obtinent jure cæsorum.

Rana in palude pugnam Taurorum intuens,
Heu, quanta nobis instat pernicies! ait.
Interrogata ab aliâ, cur hoc diceret,
De principatu quum decertarent gregis,
Longèque ab illis degerent vitam boves:
Est statio separ, ait, ac diversum genus;
Sed pulsus regno nemoris qui profugerit,
Paludis in secreta veniet latibula,
Et proculcatas obteret duro pede:
Caput ita ad nostrum furor illorum pertinet.

Inter Tigrin et Euphraten jacentia tam uberi et pingui solo sunt, ut a pastu repelli pecora dicantur, ne satietas perimat. Causa fertilitatis est humor, qui ex utroque amne manat, toto ferè solo propter venas aquarum resudante. Ipsi amnes ex Armeniæ montibus profluunt, ac, magno deinde aquarum divortio, iter, quod cepêre, percurrunt: Iidem quum Mediæ et Gordianorum terras secare cœperunt, paulatim in arctius coëunt; et, quo longiùs manant, hôc angustius inter

se spatium terræ relinquunt. Vicini maximè sunt his campis, quos incolæ Mesopotamiam appellant; mediam namque ab utroque latere concludunt. Iidem per Babyloniorum fines in Rubrum Mare prorumpunt.

Quo quisque est major, magìs est placabilis iræ;
Et faciles motus mens generosa capit.
Corpora magnanimo satis est prostrâsse leoni:
Pugna suum finem, quum jacet hostis, habet.
At lupus, et turpes instant morientibus ursi;
Et quæcunque minor nobilitate fera est.
Majus apud Trojam forti quid habemus Achille?
Dardanii lacrymas non tulit ille senis.

Quum Hannibal, Carthagine expulsus, Ephesum ad Antiochum venisset exsul, proque eo, quòd ejus nomen erat magnâ apud omnes gloriâ, invitatus esset ab hospitibus suis, ut Phormionem peripateticum, si vellet, audiret, quumque se non nolle dixisset; locutus esse dicitur homo copiosus aliquot horas de imperatoris officio, et de omni re militari. Tum, quum ceteri, qui illum audîerant, vehementer essent delectati, quærebant ab Hannibale, quidnam ipse de illo philosopho judicaret. Pœnus respondisse fertur, multos se deliros senes sæpe vidisse; sed, qui magìs quàm Phormio deliraret, vidisse neminem. Neque, mehercule, injuriâ. Quid enim aut arrogantius aut loquacius fieri potuit, quàm Hannibali, qui tot annos de imperio cum populo Romano omnium gentium victore certâsset, Græcum hominem, qui nunquam hostem, nunquam castra vidisset, præcepta de re militari dare?

Primus aratra manu solerti fecit Osiris,
Et teneram ferro sollicitavit humum.
Primus inexpertæ commisit semina terræ,
Pomaque non notis legit ab arboribus.
Hic docuit teneram palis adjungere vitem
Hic viridem durâ cædere falce comam.
Illi jucundos primùm matura sapores
Expressa incultis uva dedit pedibus.

In itinere quidam proficiscentem ad mercatum quemdam, et secum aliquantum nummorum ferentem, est consecutus: cum hoc, ut ferè fit, in viâ sermonem contulit; ex quo factum est, ut illud iter familiariùs facere vellent: quare, quum in eandem tabernam divertissent, simul cœnare, et in eodem loco somnum capere, voluerunt. Cœnati discubuerunt ibidem. Caupo autem, quum illum alterum, videlicet qui nummos haberet, animadvertisset; noctu, postquam illos arctiùs, ut fit, ex lassitudine dormire sensit, accessit, et alterius eorum, qui sinè nummis erat, gladium, propter appositum, e vaginâ eduxit, et illum alterum occidit; nummos abstulit; gladium cruentatum in vaginam recondidit; ipse sese in lectum suum recepit. Ille autem, cujus gladio occisio erat facta, multò ante lucem surrexit: comitem suum inclamavit semel et sæpius: illum somno impeditum non respondere existimavit; ipse gladium, et cetera, quæ secum attulerat, sustulit: solus profectus est. Caupo non multò pòst conclamavit, hominem esse occisum; et cum quibusdam diversoribus illum, qui antè exîerat consequitur: in itinere hominem comprehendit: gladium ejus e vaginâ educit; reperit cruentum: homo in urbem ab illis deducitur, ac reus fit.

Spes facit, ut vivat cinctus quoquè compede fossor;
  Liberaque a ferro crura futura putet.
Hæc facit, ut, videat quum terras undique nullas,
  Naufragus in mediis brachia jactet aquis.
Sæpe aliquem solers medicorum cura reliquit;
  Nec spes huic venâ deficiente cadit.
Carcere dicuntur clausi sperare salutem:
  Atque aliquis pendens in cruce vota facit.
Hæc Dea quàm multos laqueo sua colla ligantes
  Non est propositâ passa perire nece.

Lucio Manlio, quum dictator fuisset, M. Pomponius, tribunus plebis, diem dixit, quòd is paucos sibi dies ad dictaturam gerendam addidisset: criminabatur etiam, quòd Titum filium, qui postea est Torquatus appellatus, ab hominibus relegâsset, et ruri habitare jussisset.

Quod quum audivissit adolescens filius negotium exhiberi patri; accurrisse Romam, et cum primâ luce Pomponii domum venisse dicitur. Cui quum esset nuntiatum; quòd illum iratum allaturum ad se aliquid contra patrem arbitraretur: surrexit e lectulo; remotisque arbitris, ad se adolescentem jussit venire. At ille, ut ingressus est, confestim gladium destrinxit, juravitque, se illum statim interfecturum, nisi jusjurandum sibi dedisset, se patrem missum esse facturum. Juravit hoc coactus terrore Pomponius: rem ad populum detulit: docuit, cur sibi causa desistere necesse esset: Manlium missum fecit. Tantùm temporibus illis jusjurandum valebat.

Non possidentem multa vocaveris
Rectè beatum: rectiùs occupat
  Nomen beati, qui deorum
    Muneribus sapienter uti,
Duramque callet pauperiem pati,
Pejùsque leto flagitium timet;
  Non ille pro caris amicis
    Aut patriâ timidus perire.

Quamdiu imperium populi Romani beneficiis tenebatur, non injuriis, bella aut pro sociis aut de imperio gerebantur; exitus erant bellorum aut mites, aut necessarii. Regum, populorum, nationum, portus erat et refugium senatus. Nostri autem magistratus imperatoresque, ex hac unâ re, maximam laudem capere studebant, si provincias, si socios, æquitate et fide defendissent. Itaque illud patrocinium orbis terræ veriùs, quàm imperium, poterat nominari. Sensim hanc consuetudinem et disciplinam jam antea minuebamus; post verò Syllæ victoriam, penitus amisimus. Desitum est enim videri quidquam in socios iniquum, quum exstitisset in cives tanta crudelitas. Ergo in illo secuta est honestam causam non honesta victoria. Est enim ausus dicere, hastâ positâ, quum bona in foro venderet et bonorum virorum, et locupletum, et certè civium, prædam suam se vendere.

Lacedæmonii, de belli Messenii eventu oraculo Delphis consulto, jubentur ducem belli ab Atheniensibus petere. Porro Athenienses, quum responsum cognovissent, in contemptum Spartanorum Tyrtæum, poetam, claudum pede, misêre: qui tribus prœliis fusos eò usque desperationis Spartanos adduxit, ut ad supplementum exercitûs servos suos manumitterent. Sed reges Lacedæmoniorum, ne, contra fortunam pugnando, majora detrimenta civitati infligerent, reducere exercitum voluerunt; ni intervenisset Tyrtæus, qui composita carmina exercitui pro concione recitavit, in quibus hortamenta virtutis, damnorum solatia, belli consilia conscripserat. Itaque tantum ardorem militibus injecit, ut non de salute, sed de sepulturâ solliciti, tesseras, insculptis suis et patrum nominibus, dextro brachio deligarent: ut, si omnes adversum prœlium consumpsisset, et temporis spatio confusa corporum lineamenta essent, ex indicio titulorum tradi sepulturæ possent. Quum sic animatum reges exercitum viderent, curant rem hostibus nuntiari. Messeniis autem non timorem res, sed æmulationem mutuam, dedit. Itaque tantis animis concursum est, ut rarò unquam cruentius prœlium fuerit. Ad postremum tamen victoria Lacedæmoniorum fuit.

Aristoteles scribit, Eudemum Cyprium, familiarem suum, iter in Macedoniam facientem, Pheras venisse; quæ erat urbs in Thessaliâ, tum admodum nobilis, ab Alexandro autem tyranno crudeli dominatu tenebatur. In eo igitur oppido ita graviter ægrum Eudemum fuisse, ut omnes medici diffiderent: ei visum in quiete egregiâ facie juvenem dicere, fore, ut perbrevi convalesceret, paucisque diebus interiturum Alexandrum tyrannum, ipsum autem Eudemum quinquennio pòst domum rediturum. Atque ita quidem prima statim scribit Aristoteles consecuta; et convaluisse Eudemum; et ab uxoris fratribus interfectum tyrannum: quinto autem anno exeunte, quum esset spes ex illo somnio, in Cyprum illum ex Siciliâ esse rediturum, prœliantem eum ad Syracusas occidisse: ex quo ita illud somnium

esse interpretatum, ut, quum animus Eudemi e corpore excesserit, tum domum revertisse videatur.

M. Attilius Regulus, quum, consul iterum, in Africâ ex insidiis captus esset, juratus missus est ad senatum, ut, nisi redditi essent Pœnis captivi nobiles quidam, rediret ipse Carthaginem. Is, quum Romam venisset, senatum adiit: mandata exposuit: sententiam ne diceret, recusavit: quamdiu jurejurando hostium teneretur, non esse se senatorem. Atque illud etiam, reddi captivos, negavit esse utile: illos enim adolescentes esse, et bonos duces, se jam confectum senectute. Cujus quum valuisset auctoritas, captivi retenti sunt: ipse Carthaginem rediit; neque eum caritas patriæ retinuit, nec suorum. Neque verò tum ignorabat, se ad crudelissimum hostem, et ad exquisita supplicia, proficisci: sed jusjurandum conservandum putabat. Itaque tum, quum vigilando necabatur, erat in meliore causâ, quàm si domi senex captivus, perjurus consularis, remansisset.

Regia, crede mihi, res est, succurrere lapsis:
Convenit et tanto, quantus es ipse, viro.
Conspicitur nunquam meliore potentia causâ,
Quàm quoties vanas non sinit esse preces.
Hoc tecum commune Deo: quòd uterque rogati
Supplicibus vestris ferre soletis opem.

Apud Xenophontem, moriens Cyrus hæc dicit. "Nolite arbitrari, o mihi carissimi filii, me, quum a vobis discessero, nusquam aut nullum fore. Nec enim, dum eram vobiscum, animum meum videbatis; sed eum esse in hoc corpore, ex iis rebus, quas gerebam, intelligebatis. Eundem igitur esse creditote, etiamsi nullum videbitis. Nec verò clarorum virorum post mortem honores permanerent, si nihil eorum ipsorum animi efficerent, quo diutiùs memoriam sui teneremus. Mihi quidem nunquam persuaderi potuit, animos, dum in corporibus essent mortalibus, vivere; quum exîssent ex iis, emori: nec verò, tum animum esse insipientem,

quum ex insipienti corpore evasisset; sed quum, omni admixtione corporis liberatus, purus et integer esse cœpisset, tum esse sapientem. Atque etiam, quum hominis natura morte dissolvitur, ceterarum rerum, perspicuum est, quò quæque discedant: abeunt enim illuc omnia, unde orta sunt; animus autem solus, nec quum adest, nec quum discedit, apparet. Jam verò videtis, nihil esse morti tam simile, quàm somnum. Atqui dormientium animi maximè declarant divinitatem suam. Multa enim, quum remissi et liberi sunt, futura prospiciunt. Ex quo intelligitur, quales futuri sint, quum se planè corporis vinculis relaxaverint."

Malus quum Sutor, inopiâ deperditus,
Medicinam ignoto facere cœpisset loco,
Et venditaret falso antidotum nomine,
Verbosis acquisivit sibi famam strophis,
Hìc, quum jaceret morbo confectus gravi
Rex urbis, ejus experiendi gratiâ,
Scyphum poposcit: fusâ dein simulans aquâ
Antidoto miscere illius se toxicum,
Combibere jussit ipsum, posito præmio.
Timore mortis ille tum confessus est,
Non artis ullâ medicæ se prudentiâ,
Verùm stupore vulgi, factum nobilem.
Rex, advocatâ concione, hæc edidit:
Quantæ putatis esse vos dementiæ,
Qui capita vestra non dubitatis credere,
Cui calceandos nemo commisit pedes?

Pulfio et Varenus perpetuas inter se controversias habebant, quinam anteferretur; omnibusque annis de loco summis simultatibus contendebant. Ex iis Pulfio, quum acerrimè ad munitiones pugnaretur, Quid dubitas, inquit, Varene? aut quem locum probandæ virtutis tuæ spectas? hic dies, hic dies de nostris controversiis judicabit. Hæc quum dixisset, procedit extra munitiones; quàque pars hostium confertissima visa est, in eam irrumpit. Ne Varenus quidem tum sese vallo continet, sed, omnium veritus existimationem, subsequitur. Mediocri spatio relicto, Pulfio pilum in

hostes mittit, atque unum ex multitudine procurrentem transjicit; quo percusso et exanimato, hunc scutis protegunt hostes, in illum tela universi conjiciunt, neque dant regrediendi facultatem. Transfigitur scutum Pulfioni, et verutum in balteo defigitur. Avertit hic casus vaginam, et gladium educere conanti dextram moratur manum: impeditum hostes circumsistunt. Succurrit inimicus illi Varenus, et laboranti subvenit. Ad hunc se confestim a Pulfione omnis multitudo convertit: illum veruto transfixum arbitrantur. Occursat ociùs gladio, comminusque rem gerit Varenus, atque, uno interfecto, reliquos paulùm propellit: dum cupidiùs instat, in locum dejectus inferiorem, concidit. Huic rursus circumvento fert subsidium Pulfio; atque ambo incolumes, compluribus interfectis, summâ cum laude sese intra munitiones recipiunt. Sic fortuna in contentione et certamine utrumque versavit, ut alter alteri inimicus auxilio salutique esset, neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute anteferendus videretur.

Post hæc prœlium ingentibus animis committitur. In eo uterque rex vulneratur. Tamdiu certamen anceps fuit, quoad fugeret Darius. Exinde cædes Persarum secuta est. Cæsa sunt peditum unum et sexaginta millia, equitum decem millia; capta quadraginta millia. Ex Macedonibus cecidêre pedestres centum triginta, equites centum quinquaginta. In castris Persarum multum auri, ceterarumque opum inventum. Inter captivos castrorum, mater, et uxor eademque soror, et filiæ duæ Darii fuêre. Ad quas visendas hortandasque quum Alexander venisset, conspectis armatis, invicem se amplexæ, velut statim morituræ, complorationem ediderunt. Provolutæ deinde genibus Alexandri, non mortem, sed, dum Darii corpus sepeliant, dilationem mortis deprecantur. Motus tantâ mulierum pietate Alexander, et Darium vivere dixit, et timentibus mortis metum dempsit; easque haberi et salutari ut reginas præcepit. Filias quoquè non sordidiùs dignitate patris sperare matrimonium jussit.

Sextus Tarquinius, Tarquinii filius, indignè ferens

quòd patris viribus expugnari Gabii nequirent, valentiorem armis excogitavit rationem, quâ interceptum illud oppidum Romano imperio adjiceret. Subitò namque se ad Gabinos contulit, tanquam parentis sævitiam et verbera, quæ voluntate suâ perpessus erat, fugiens: ac paulatim uniuscujusque fictis et compositis blanditiis alliciendo benevolentiam, ut apud omnes plurimùm posset, consecutus, familiarem suum ad patrem misit, indicaturum, quemadmodum cuncta in suâ manu haberet, et quæsiturum, quidnam fieri vellet. Huic nuntio, quia, credo, dubiæ fidei videbatur, nihil voce responsum est. Rex, velut deliberabundus, in hortum ædium transit, sequente nuntio filii: ibi, inambulans tacitus, summa papaverum capita dicitur baculo decussisse. Interrogando exspectandoque responsum nuntius fessus, ut re imperfectâ, redit Gabios; quæ dixerit ipse, quæque viderit, refert: seu irâ, seu odio, seu superbiâ insitâ ingenio, nullam eum vocem emisisse. Sexto ubi, quid vellet parens, quidve præciperet tacitis ambagibus, patuit; spoliatam bonis propugnatoribus civitatem ei tradidit.

Dolor esse videtur acerrimus virtuti adversarius. Huic igitur succumbet virtus? huic beata sapientis et constantis viri vita cedet? Quàm turpe! O dii boni! Pueri Spartiatæ non ingemiscunt, verberum dolore laniati. Adolescentium greges Lacedæmone vidimus ipsi, incredibili contentione certantes pugnis, calcibus, unguibus, morsu denique, ut exanimarentur priùs, quàm se victos faterentur. Quæ barbaria Indiâ vastior aut agrestior? In eâ tamen gente primùm ii, qui sapientes habentur, nudi ætatem agunt, et Caucasi nives hiemalemque vim perferunt sinè dolore: quumque ad flammam se applicaverunt, sinè gemitu aduruntur. Mulieres verò in Indiâ, quum est cujusvis earum vir mortuus, in certamen judiciumque veniunt, quam plurimùm ille dilexerit: plures enim singulis solent esse nuptæ. Quæ est victrix, ea, læta, prosequentibus suis, unà cum viro in rogum imponitur: illa, victa, mœsta discedit. Ægyptiorum morem quis ignorat? quorum imbutæ mentes pravitatis erroribus, quamvis carnificinam

priùs subierint, quàm ibim, aut aspidem, aut felem, aut canem, aut crocodilum, violent; quorum etiam si imprudentes quidpiam fecerint, pœnam nullam recusent.

Non esse cupidum, pecunia est: non esse emacem, vectigal est: contentum verò suis rebus esse, maximæ sunt certissimæque divitiæ. Etenim, si isti callidi rerum æstimatores prata et areas quasdam magno æstimant, quòd ei generi possessionum minimè noceri potest; quanti est æstimanda virtus! quæ nec eripi nec surripi potest unquam; neque naufragio neque incendio amittitur; nec tempestatum nec temporum perturbatione mutatur: quâ prædíti qui sunt, soli sunt divites. Soli enim possident res et fructuosas et sempiternas; solique (quod est proprium divitiarum) contenti sunt rebus suis. Satis esse putant, quod est: nihil appetunt; nullâ re egent; nihil sibi deesse sentiunt; nihil requirunt. Improbi autem et avari non modò non copiosi ac divites, sed etiam inopes ac pauperes, existimandi sunt.

Urbs Croto murum in circuitu patentem duodecim millia passuum habuit ante Pyrrhi in Italiam adventum: post vastitatem eo bello factam vix pars dimidia habitabatur: flumen, quod medio oppido fluxerat, extra frequentia tectis loca prætérfluebat: et arx procul iis, quæ habitabantur. Sex millia aberat ab urbe nobili templum Laciniæ Junonis, sanctum omnibus circà populis. Lucus ibi, frequenti silvâ et proceris abietis arboribus septus, læta in medio pascua habuit, ubi omnis generis sacrum deæ pascebatur pecus sinè ullo pastore: separatimque egressi cujusque generis greges nocte remeabant ad stabula, nunquam insidiis ferarum, non fraude violati hominum. Magni igitur fructus ex eo pecore capti: columnaque indè aurea solida facta et sacrata est; inclytumque templum, divitiis etiam, non tantùm sanctitate, fuit. Ac miracula aliqua affinguntur plerumquè tam insignibus locis. Fama est, aram esse in vestibulo templi, cujus cinerem nullo unquam moveri vento.

Simonides, qui scripsit egregium melos,
Quò paupertatem sustineret faciliùs,
Circuire cœpit urbes Asiæ nobiles,
Mercede acceptâ laudem victorum canens.
Hoc genere quæstûs postquam locuples factus est,
Redire in patriam voluit cursu pelagio.
(Erat autem natus, ut aiunt, in Ceâ insulâ.)
Ascendit navem, quam tempestas horrida
Simul et vetustas medio dissolvit mari.
Hi zonas, illi res pretiosas colligunt,
Subsidium vitæ. Quidam curiosior,
Simonide, tu ex opibus nil sumis tuis?
Mecum, inquit, mea sunt cuncta. Tunc pauci enatant,
Quia plures onere degravati perierant.
Prædones adsunt; rapiunt, quod quisque extulit;
Nudos relinquunt. Fortè Clazomenæ prope
Antiqua fuit urbs, quam petiêrunt naufragi:
Hìc literarum quidam studio deditus,
Simonidis qui sæpe versus legerat,
Eratque absentis admirator maximus,
Sermone ab ipso cognitum cupidissimè
Ad se recepit; veste, nummis, familiâ
Hominem exornavit. Ceteri tabulam suam
Portant, rogantes victum. Quos casu obvios
Simonides ut vidit: Dixi, inquit, mea
Mecum esse cuncta; vos quod rapuistis, perit.

Quum cœnaret Crannone in Thessaliâ Simonides apud Scopam, fortunatum hominem et nobilem, cecinissetque id carmen, quod in eum scripsisset, in quo multa, ornandi causâ, poetarum more, in Castorem scripta et Pollucem erant, nimis ille sordidè Simonidi dixit, se dimidium ejus ei, quod pactus esset, pro illo carmine, daturum; reliquum a suis Tyndaridis, quos æquè laudâsset, peteret, si ei videretur. Paulò pòst est nuntiatum Simonidi, ut prodiret; juvenes stare ad januam duos quosdam, qui eum magnopere evocarent: surrexit ille, prodiit, vidit neminem: hoc interim spatio conclave illud, ubi epulabatur Scopas, concidit: eâ ruinâ ipse oppressus cum suis interiit. Quos quum humare vellent sui, neque possent obtritos internoscere

ullo modo, Simonides dicitur, ex eo quòd meminisset, quo eorum loco quisque cubuisset, demonstrator uniuscujusque sepeliendi fuisse.

Simonides idem ille, de quo retuli,
Victori laudem cuidam Pyctæ ut scriberet,
Certo conduxit pretio : secretum petît.
Exigua quum frenaret materia impetum,
Usus, poetæ ut moris est, licentiâ,
Atque interposuit gemina Ledæ sidera,
Auctoritatem similis referens gloriæ.
Opus approbavit : sed mercedis tertiam
Accepit partem. Quum reliquum posceret,
Illi, inquit, reddent, quorum sunt laudis duæ.
Verùm, ut ne iratè dimissum te sentiam,
Ad cœnam mihi promitte : cognatos volo
Hodie invitare, quorum es in numero mihi.
Fraudatus quamvìs, et dolens injuriâ,
Promisit. Rediit horâ dictâ, recubuit.
Splendebat hilare poculis convivium ;
Magno apparatu læta resonabat domus :
Duo quum repentè juvenes, sparsi pulvere,
Sudore multo diffluentes, corpore
Humanam supra formam, cuidam servulo
Mandant, ut ad se provocet Simonidem ;
Illius interesse, ne faciat moram.
Homo perturbatus excitat Simonidem.
Unum promôrat vix pedem triclinio,
Ruina cameræ subitò oppressit ceteros ;
Nec ulli juvenes sunt reperti ad januam.
Ut est vulgatus ordo narratæ rei,
Omnes sciêrunt, Numinum præsentiam
Vati dedisse vitam mercedis loco.

Non terret sapientem mors, quæ, propter incertos casus, quotidie imminet, propter brevitatem vitæ nunquam longè potest abesse. Pellantur ergo istæ ineptiæ pæne aniles, ante tempus mori miserum esse. Quod tandem tempus ? Naturæne ? At ea quidem dedit usuram vitæ, tanquam pecuniæ, nullâ præstitutâ die. Quid est igitur, quod querare, si repetit, quum vult ? eâ

enim conditione acceperas. Iidem, si puer parvus occidit, æquo animo ferendum putant: si verò in cunis, ne querendum quidem. Atqui ab hoc acerbiùs exegit natura, quod dederat. Nondum gustaverat, inquiunt, vitæ suavitatem: hic autem jam sperabat magna, quibus frui cœperat. At id quidem ipsum in ceteris rebus melius putatur, aliquam partem, quàm nullam, attingere: cur in vitâ secus? Quanquam non malè ait Callimachus, multò sæpius lacrymâsse Priamum, quàm Troilum. Eorum autem, qui exactâ ætate moriuntur, fortuna laudatur. Cur? nam, reor, nullis, si vita longior daretur, posset esse jucundior. Nihil est enim profectò homini prudentiâ dulcius, quam, ut cetera auferat, affert certè senectus. Quæ verò ætas longa est? aut quid omnino homini longum? Nonne modò pueros, modò adolescentes, in cursu, a tergo insequens, necopinantes assecuta est senectus? Sed, quia ultrà nihil habemus, hoc longum ducimus. Apud Hypanim fluvium, qui ab Europæ parte in Pontum influit, Aristoteles ait bestiolas quasdam nasci, quæ unum diem vivant. Ex his igitur, horâ octavâ quæ mortua est, provecta ætate mortua est: quæ verò occidente sole, decrepita; eo magìs, si etiam solstitiali die. Confer nostram longissimam ætatem cum æternitate in eâdem propemodum brevitate, quâ illæ bestiolæ, reperiemur.

Urbs Syracusæ tanta est, ut ex quatuor urbibus maximis constare dicatur: quarum una est ea, quæ appellatur Insula; quæ, duobus portubus cincta, in utriusque portûs ostium aditumque projecta est; in quâ domus est, quæ regis Hieronis fuit. In eâ sunt ædes sacræ complures; sed duæ, quæ longè ceteris antecellunt; Dianæ una; et altera Minervæ. In hac Insulâ extremâ, est fons aquæ dulcis, cui nomen Arethusa est, incredibili magnitudine, plenissimus piscium; qui fluctu totus operiretur, nisì munitione ac mole lapidum a mari disjunctus esset. Altera autem est urbs Syracusis, cui nomen Achradina est; in quâ forum maximum, pulcherrimæ porticus, ornatissimum prytaneum, amplissima est curia, templumque egregium Jovis Olympii; ceteræque urbis partes, unâ latâ viâ

perpetuâ multisque transversis divisæ, privatis ædificiis continentur. Tertia est urbs, quæ, quòd in eâ parte Fortunæ fanum antiquum fuit, Tycha nominata est; in quâ et gymnasium amplissimum est, et complures ædes sacræ : coliturque ea pars et habitatur frequentissimè. Quarta autem est urbs, quæ Neapolis nominatur; quam ad summam, theatrum est maximum: præterea duo templa sunt egregia, Cereris unum, alterum Liberæ; signumque Apollinis, qui Temenites vocatur, pulcherrimum et maximum.

Quum quidam ex Dionysii assentatoribus, Damocles, commemoraret in sermone copias ejus, opes, majestatem dominatûs, rerum abundantiam, magnificentiam ædium regiarum; negaretque unquam beatiorem quemquam fuisse; Visne igitur, inquit, Damocle, quoniam hæc te vita delectat, ipse eandem degustare, et fortunam experiri meam? Quum se ille cupere dixisset, collocari jussit hominem in aureo lecto, strato pulcherrimè textili stragulo, magnificis operibus picto; abacosque complures ornavit argento auroque cælato. Tum ad mensam eximiâ formâ pueros delectos jussit consistere, eosque nutum ejus intuentes, diligenter ministrare. Aderant unguenta, coronæ; incendebantur odores: mensæ conquisitissimis epulis exstruebantur. Fortunatus sibi Damocles videbatur. In hoc medio apparatu, fulgentem gladium, et lacunari setâ equinâ aptum, demitti jussit, ut impenderet illius beati cervicibus. Itaque nec pulchros illos ministratores aspiciebat, nec plenum artis argentum; nec manum porrigebat in mensam: jam ipsæ defluebant coronæ: denique exoravit tyrannum, ut abire liceret, quòd jam beatus nollet esse.

EXTRACTS

FROM

CORNELIUS NEPOS.

MILTIADES.

I. Miltiades, Cimonis filius, Atheniensis, quum et antiquitate generis, et gloriâ majorum, et suâ modestiâ unus omnium maximè floreret, eâque esset ætate, ut non jam solùm de eo bene sperare, sed etiam confidere cives possent sui, talem futurum, qualem cognitum judicârunt: accidit, ut Athenienses Chersonesum colonos vellent mittere. Cujus generis quum magnus numerus esset, et multi ejus demigrationis peterent societatem; ex his delecti Delphos deliberatum missi sunt, qui consulerent Apollinem, quo potissimùm duce uterentur. Namque tum Thraces eas regiones tenebant, cum quibus armis erat dimicandum. His consulentibus nominatim Pythia præcepit, ut Miltiadem sibi imperatorem sumerent; id si fecissent, incepta prospera futura. Hoc oraculi responso Miltiades cum delectâ manu classe Chersonesum profectus, quum accessisset Lemnum, et incolas ejus insulæ sub potestatem redigere vellet Atheniensium, idque Lemnii suâ sponte facerent, postulâsset; illi irridentes responderunt, tum id se facturos, quum ille, domo navibus proficiscens, vento Aquilone venisset Lemnum. Hic enim ventus, a Septentrionibus oriens, adversum tenet Athenis proficiscentibus. Miltiades, morandi tempus non habens, cursum direxit, quò tendebat, pervenitque Chersonesum.

II. Ibi, brevi tempore, barbarorum copiis disjectis, totâ regione, quam petîerat, potitus, loca castellis idonea

communiit; multitudinem, quam secum duxerat, in agris collocavit; crebrisque excursionibus locupletavit. Neque minùs in eâ re prudentiâ, quàm felicitate, adjutus est. Nam quum virtute militum devicisset hostium exercitus, summâ æquitate res constituit, atque ipse ibidem manere decrevit. Erat enim inter eos dignitate regiâ, quamvìs carebat nomine: neque id magìs imperio, quàm justitiâ, consecutus. Neque eo seciùs Atheniensibus, a quibus erat profectus, officia præstabat. Quibus rebus fiebat, ut non minùs eorum voluntate perpetuò imperium obtineret, qui miserant; quàm illorum, cum quibus erat profectus. Chersoneso tali modo constitutâ, Lemnum revertitur, et ex pacto postulat, ut sibi urbem tradant. Illi enim dixerant, quum vento Boreâ domo profectus eò pervenisset, sese dedituros: se autem domum Chersonesi habere. Cares, qui tum Lemnum incolebant, etsi præter opinionem res ceciderat, tamen non dicto, sed secundâ fortunâ adversariorum capti, resistere ausi non sunt, atque ex insulâ demigrârunt. Pari felicitate ceteras insulas, quæ Cyclades nominantur, sub Athenicnsium redegit potestatem.

III. Eisdem temporibus, Persarum rex, Darius, ex Asiâ in Europam exercitu trajecto, Scythis bellum inferre decrevit. Pontem fecit in Istro flumine, quà copias traduceret. Ejus pontis, dum ipse abesset, custodes reliquit principes, quos secum ex Ioniâ et Æolide duxerat: quibus singulis ipsarum urbium perpetua dederat imperia. Sic enim putavit, facillimè se Græcâ linguâ loquentes, qui Asiam incolerent, sub suâ retenturum potestate, si amicis suis oppida tuenda tradidisset; quibus, se oppresso, nulla spes salutis relinqueretur. In hoc fuit tum numero Miltiades, cui illa custodia crederetur. Hìc, quum crebri afferrent nuntii, malè rem gerere Darium, premique ab Scythis; Miltiades hortatus est pontis custodes, ne a fortunâ datam occasionem liberandæ Græciæ dimitterent. Nam si cum his copiis, quas secum transportaverat, interîsset Darius, non solùm Europam fore tutam, sed etiam eos, qui Asiam incolerent Græci genere, liberos a Persarum futuros dominatione et periculo. Id facilè effici posse;

ponte enim rescisso, regem vel hostium ferro, vel inopiâ, paucis diebus interiturum. Ad hoc consilium quum plerique accederent, Histiæus Milesius, ne res conficeretur, obstitit, dicens, non idem ipsis, qui summas imperii tenerent, expedire et multitudini: quòd Darii regno ipsorum niteretur dominatio: quo exstincto, ipsos potestate expulsos civibus suis pœnas daturos. Itaque adeò se abhorrere a ceterorum consilio, ut nihil putet ipsis utilius, quàm confirmari regnum Persarum. Hujus quum sententiam plurimi essent secuti, Miltiades, non dubitans, tam multis consciis, ad regis aures consilia sua perventura; Chersonesum reliquit, ac rursus Athenas demigravit. Cujus ratio etsi non valuit, tamen magnopere est laudanda; quum amicior omnium libertati, quàm suæ fuerit dominationi.

IV. Darius autem, quum ex Europâ in Asiam redîsset, hortantibus amicis, ut Græciam redigeret in suam potestatem, classem quingentarum navium comparavit, eique Datim præfecit, et Artaphernem; hisque ducenta peditum, decem millia equitum dedit: causam interserens, se hostem esse Atheniensibus, quòd eorum auxilio Iones Sardeis expugnâssent, suaque præsidia interfecissent. Illi præfecti regii, classe ad Eubœam appulsâ, celeriter Eretriam ceperunt, omnesque ejus gentis cives abreptos in Asiam ad regem miserunt. Indè ad Atticam accesserunt, ac suas copias in campum Marathona deduxerunt. Is abest ab oppido circiter millia passuum decem. Hoc tumultu Athenienses tam propinquo, tamque magno permoti, auxilium nusquam nisi a Lacedæmoniis petiverunt; Philippidemque cursorem ejus generis, qui hemerodromi vocantur, Lacedæmonem miserunt, ut nuntiaret, quàm celeri opus esset auxilio. Domi autem creant decem prætores, qui exercitui præessent, in eis Miltiadem: inter quos magna fuit contentio, utrùm mœnibus se defenderent, an obviàm irent hostibus, acieque decernerent. Unus Miltiades maximè nitebatur, ut primo quoque tempore castra fierent: id si factum esset, et civibus animum accessurum, quum viderent de eorum virtute non desperari; et hostes eâdem re fore tardiores, si animad-

verterent, auderi adversùs se tam exiguis copiis dimicare.

V. Hoc in tempore nulla civitas Atheniensibus auxilio fuit præter Platæensium: ea mille misit militum. Itaque horum adventu decem millia armatorum completa sunt: quæ manus mirabili flagrabat pugnandi cupiditate. Quo factum est, ut plùs, quàm collegæ, Miltiades valuerit; ejus enim auctoritate impulsi Athenienses, copias ex urbe eduxerunt, locoque idoneo castra fecerunt. Deinde postero die sub montis radicibus, acie e regione instructâ, novâ arte, vi summâ prœlium commiserunt. Namque arbores multis locis erant stratae, hoc consilio, ut et montium tegerentur altitudine, et arborum tractu equitatus hostium impediretur, ne multitudine clauderentur. Datis, etsi non æquum locum videbat suis, tamen fretus numero copiarum suarum, confligere cupiebat; eoque magìs, quòd, priusquam Lacedæmonii subsidio venirent, dimicare utile arbitrabatur. Itaque in aciem peditum centum, equitum decem millia produxit, prœliumque commisit. In quo tantò plùs virtute valuerunt Athenienses, ut decemplicem numerum hostium profligarent; adeòque perterruerunt, ut Persæ non castra, sed naves, peterent. Quâ pugnâ nihil adhuc est nobilius. Nulla enim unquam tam exigua manus tantas opes prostravit.

VI. Cujus victoriæ, non alienum videtur, quale præmium Miltiadi sit tributum, docere; quò faciliùs intelligi possit, eandem omnium civitatum esse naturam. Ut enim populi nostri honores quondam fuerunt rari et tenues, ob eamque causam gloriosi; nunc autem effusi, atque obsoleti: sic olim apud Athenienses fuisse, reperimus. Namque huic Miltiadi, qui Athenas, totamque Græciam liberârat, talis honos tributus est in porticu, quæ Pœcile vocatur, quum pugna depingeretur Marathonia; ut in decem prætorum numero prima ejus imago poneretur, isque hortaretur milites, prœliumque committeret. Idem ille populus, posteaquam majus imperium est nactus, et largitione magistratuum corruptus est, trecentas statuas Demetrio Phalereo decrevit.

VII. Post hoc prœlium classem septuaginta navium Athenienses eidem Miltiadi dederunt, ut insulas, quæ barbaros adjuverant, bello persequeretur. Quo imperio plerasque ad officium redire coegit, nonnullas vi expugnavit. Ex his Parum insulam, opibus elatam, quum oratione reconciliare non posset; copias e navibus eduxit, urbem operibus clausit, omnique commeatu privavit: deinde vineis ac testudinibus constitutis, propiùs muros accessit. Quum jam in eo esset, ut oppido potiretur, procul in continenti lucus, qui ex insulâ conspiciebatur, nescio quo casu, nocturno tempore incensus est: cujus flamma ut ab oppidanis et oppugnatoribus est visa, utrisque venit in opinionem, signum a classiariis regiis datum. Quo factum est, ut et Parii a deditione deterrerentur, et Miltiades, timens ne classis regia adventaret, incensis operibus, quæ statuerat, cum totidem navibus, atque erat profectus, Athenas magnâ cum offensione civium suorum rediret. Accusatus ergo proditionis, quòd, quum Parum expugnare posset, a rege corruptus, infectis rebus discessisset. Eo tempore æger erat vulneribus, quæ in oppugnando oppido acceperat. Itaque, quoniam ipse pro se dicere non posset, verba pro eo fecit frater ejus Tisagoras. Causâ cognitâ, capitis absolutus, pecuniâ multatus est: eaque lis quinquaginta talentis æstimata est, quantus in classem sumptus factus erat. Hanc pecuniam quòd solvere in præsentiâ non poterat, in vincula publica conjectus est, ibique diem obiit supremum.

VIII. Hic etsi crimine Pario est accusatus, tamen alia fuit causa damnationis. Namque Athenienses, propter Pisistrati tyrannidem, quæ paucis annis antè fuerat, omnium suorum civium potentiam extimescebant. Miltiades, multùm in imperiis magistratibusque versatus, non videbatur posse esse privatus, præsertim quum consuetudine ad imperii cupiditatem trahi videretur. Nam Chersonesi omnes illos, quos habitârat, annos perpetuam obtinuerat dominationem, tyrannusque fuerat appellatus, sed justus: non erat enim vi consecutus, sed suorum voluntate; eamque potestatem bonitate retinuerat. Omnes autem et habentur et dicuntur tyranni, qui potestate sunt perpetuâ in eâ civitate, quæ libertate usa

est. Sed in Miltiade erat quum summa humanitas, tum mira communitas; ut nemo tam humilis esset, cui non ad eum aditus pateret: magna auctoritas apud omnes civitates, nobile nomen, laus rei militaris maxima. Hæc populus respiciens, maluit eum innoxium plecti, quàm se diutius esse in timore.

THEMISTOCLES.

I. Themistocles, Neocli filius, Atheniensis. Hujus vitia ineuntis adolescentiæ magnis sunt emendata virtutibus: adeò ut anteferatur huic nemo, pauci pares putentur. Sed ab initio est ordiendum. Pater ejus Neocles generosus fuit. Is uxorem Acharnanam civem duxit, ex quâ natus est Themistocles. Qui, quum minùs esset probatus parentibus, quòd et liberiùs vivebat, et rem familiarem negligebat, a patre exhæredatus est. Quæ contumelia non fregit eum, sed erexit. Nam, quum judicâsset, sinè summâ industriâ non posse eam exstingui, totum se dedidit reipublicæ, diligentiùs amicis, famæque serviens. Multùm in judiciis privatis versabatur, sæpe in concionem populi prodibat; nulla res major sinè eo gerebatur; celeriterque, quæ opus erant, reperiebat. Neque minùs in rebus gerendis promptus, quàm excogitandis, erat: quòd et de instantibus, ut ait Thucydides, verissimè judicabat, et de futuris callidissimè conjiciebat. Quo factum est, ut brevi tempore illustraretur.

II. Primus autem gradus fuit capessendæ reipublicæ bello Corcyræo: ad quod gerendum prætor a populo factus, non solùm præsenti bello, sed etiam reliquo tempore, ferociorem reddidit civitatem. Nam, quum pecunia publica, quæ ex metallis redibat, largitione magistratuum quotannis interiret, ille persuasit populo, ut eâ pecuniâ classis centum navium ædificaretur. Quâ celeriter effectâ, primùm Corcyræos fregit; deinde, maritimos prædones consectando, mare tutum reddidit. In quo quum divitiis ornavit, tum etiam peritissimos belli navalis fecit Athenienses. Id quantæ saluti fuerit uni-

versæ Græciæ, bello cognitum est Persico, quum Xerxes et mari et terrâ bellum universæ inferret Europæ cum tantis copiis, quantas neque antea, neque postea habuit quisquam. Hujus enim classis mille et ducentarum navium longarum fuit, quam duo millia onerariarum sequebantur: terrestres autem exercitus septingentorum millium peditum, equitum quadringentorum millium fuerunt. Cujus de adventu quum fama in Græciam esset perlata, et maximè Athenienses peti dicerentur, propter pugnam Marathoniam; miserunt Delphos consultum, quidnam facerent de rebus suis? Deliberantibus Pythia respondit, ut mœnibus ligneis se munirent. Id responsum quò valeret, quum intelligeret nemo, Themistocles persuasit, consilium esse Apollinis, ut in naves se suaque conferrent: eum enim a deo significari murum ligneum. Tali consilio probato, addunt ad superiores totidem naves triremes: suaque omnia, quæ moveri poterant, partim Salamina, partim Trœzena asportant; arcem sacerdotibus paucisque majoribus natu, ac sacra procuranda tradunt, reliquum oppidum relinquunt.

III. Hujus consilium plerisque civitatibus displicebat, et in terrâ dimicari magìs placebat. Itaque missi sunt delecti cum Leonidâ Lacedæmoniorum rege, qui Thermopylas occuparent, longiùsque barbaros progredi non paterentur. Hi vim hostium non sustinuerunt, eoque loco omnes interierunt. At classis communis Græciæ trecentarum navium, in quâ ducentæ erant Atheniensium, primùm apud Artemisium, inter Eubœam continentemque terram cum classiariis regiis conflixit: angustias enim Themistocles quærebat, ne multitudine circumiretur. Hìc etsi pari prœlio discesserant, tamen eodem loco non sunt ausi manere; quòd erat periculum, ne, si pars navium adversariorum Eubœam superâsset, ancipiti premerentur periculo. Quo factum est, ut ab Artemisio discederent, et exadversum Athenas apud Salamina, classem suam constituerent.

IV. At Xerxes, Thermopylis expugnatis, protinus accessit astu, idque nullis defendentibus, interfectis sa-

cerdotibus, quos in arce invenerat, incendio delevit. Cujus famâ perterriti classiarii, quum manere non auderent, et plurimi hortarentur, ut domos suas discederent, mœnibusque se defenderent; Themistocles unus restitit, et universos esse pares aiebat, dispersos testabatur perituros: idque Eurybiadi regi Lacedæmoniorum, qui tum summæ imperii præerat, fore affirmabat. Quem quum minùs, quàm vellet, moveret, noctu de servis suis, quem habuit fidelissimum, ad regem misit, ut ei nuntiaret suis verbis, adversarios ejus in fugâ esse: qui si discessissent, majore cum labore, et longinquiore tempore bellum confecturum, quum singulos consectari cogeretur: quos si statim aggrederetur, brevi universos oppressurum. Hoc eò valebat, ut ingratiis ad depugnandum omnes cogerentur. Hâc re auditâ, barbarus nihil doli subesse credens, postridie alienissimo sibi loco, contrà opportunissimo hostibus, adeò angusto mari conflixit, ut ejus multitudo navium explicari non potuerit. Victus est ergo magìs consilio Themistoclis, quàm armis Græciæ.

V. Hic etsi malè rem gesserat, tamen tantas habebat reliquias copiarum, ut etiam cum his opprimere posset hostes. Interim ab eodem, gradu depulsus est. Nam Themistocles verens, ne bellare perseveraret, certiorem eum fecit, id agi, ut pons, quem ille in Hellesponto fecerat, dissolveretur, ac reditu in Asiam excluderetur: idque ei persuasit. Itaque quâ sex mensibus iter fecerat eâdem minùs diebus triginta in Asiam reversus est, seque a Themistocle non superatum, sed conservatum judicavit. Sic unius viri prudentiâ Græcia liberata est, Europæque succubuit Asia. Hæc altera victoria, quæ cum Marathonio possit comparari tropæo. Nam pari modo apud Salamina, parvo numero navium, maxima post hominum memoriam classis est devicta.

VI. Magnus hoc bello Themistocles fuit; nec minor in pace. Quum enim Phalerico portu, neque magno, neque bono Athenienses uterentur, hujus consilio triplex Piræei portus constitutus est; isque mœnibus circumdatus, ut ipsam urbem dignitate æquipararet, utili-

tate superaret. Idemque muros Atheniensium restituit præcipuo periculo suo. Namque Lacedæmonii, causam idoneam nacti, propter barbarorum excursiones, quâ negarent oportere extra Peloponnesum ullam urbem haberi, ne essent loca munita, quæ hostes possiderent, Athenienses ædificantes prohibere sunt conati. Hoc longè aliò spectabat, atque videri volebant. Athenienses enim duabus victoriis, Marathoniâ et Salaminiâ, tantam gloriam apud omnes gentes erant consecuti, ut intelligerent Lacedæmonii, de principatu sibi cum his certamen fore. Quare eos quàm infirmissimos esse volebant. Postquam autem audîerunt muros instrui, legatos Athenas miserunt, qui id fieri vetarent. His præsentibus desierunt, ac se de eâ re legatos ad eos missuros dixerunt. Hanc legationem suscepit Themistocles, et solus primò profectus est; reliqui legati ut tum exirent, quum satìs altitudo muri exstructa videretur, præcepit: interim omnes servi atque liberi opus facerent, neque ulli loco parcerent, sive sacer esset, sive profanus, sive privatus, sive publicus: et undique, quod idoneum ad muniendum putarent, congererent. Quo factum est, ut Atheniensium muri ex sacellis sepulchrisque constarent.

VII. Themistocles autem, ut Lacedæmonem venit, adire ad magistratus noluit, et dedit operam, ut quàm longissimè tempus duceret; causam interponens, se collegas exspectare. Quum Lacedæmonii quererentur, opus nihilominus fieri, eumque in eâ re conari fallere, interim reliqui legati sunt consecuti. A quibus quum audîsset, non multum superesse munitionis, ad Ephoros Lacedæmoniorum accessit, penes quos summum imperium erat, atque apud eos contendit, falsa his esse delata: quare æquum esse, illos viros bonos nobilesque mittere, quibus fides haberetur, qui rem explorarent: interea se obsidem retinerent. Gestus est ei mos, tresque legati, functi summis honoribus, Athenas missi sunt. Cum his collegas suos Themistocles jussit proficisci; eisque prædixit, ut ne priùs Lacedæmoniorum legatos dimitterent, quàm ipse esset remissus. Hos postquam Athenas pervenisse ratus est, ad magistratum,

senatumque Lacedæmoniorum adiit, et apud eos liberrimè professus est : Athenienses suo consilio, quod communi jure gentium facere possent, deos publicos, suosque patrios ac penates, quò faciliùs ab hoste possent defendere, muris sepsisse; neque eo, quod inutile esset Græciæ, fecisse; nam illorum urbem, ut propugnaculum, oppositam esse barbaris, apud quam jam bis classes regias fecisse naufragium. Lacedæmonios autem malè et injustè facere, qui id potiùs intuerentur, quod ipsorum dominationi, quàm quod universæ Græciæ utile esset. Quare si suos legatos recipere vellent, quos Athenas miserant, se remitterent : aliter illos nunquam in patriam essent recepturi.

VIII. Tamen non effugit civium suorum invidiam. Namque ob eundem timorem, quo damnatus erat Miltiades, testarum suffragiis e civitate ejectus, Argos habitatum concessit. Hìc quum propter multas ejus virtutes magnâ cum dignitate viveret, Lacedæmonii legatos Athenas miserunt, qui eum absentem accusarent, quòd societatem cum rege Persarum ad Græciam opprimendam fecisset. Hoc crimine absens proditionis est damnatus. Id ut audivit, quòd non satìs tutum se Argis videbat, Corcyram demigravit. Ibi quum ejus principes civitatis animadvertisset timere, ne propter se bellum his Lacedæmonii et Athenienses indicerent, ad Admetum Molossorum regem, cum quo ei hospitium fuerat, confugit. Huc quum venisset, et in præsentiâ rex abesset, quò majore religione se receptum tueretur, filiam ejus parvulam arripuit, et cum eâ se in sacrarium, quod summâ colebatur cæremoniâ, conjecit. Indè non priùs egressus est, quàm rex eum datâ dextrâ in fidem reciperet; quam præstitit. Nam quum ab Atheniensibus et Lacedæmoniis exposceretur publicè, supplicem non prodidit; monuitque ut consuleret sibi : difficile enim esse, in tam propinquo loco tutò eum versari. Itaque Pydnam eum deduci jussit, et quod satis esset præsidii dedit. Hic in navem omnibus ignotus nautis ascendit: quæ quum tempestate maximâ Naxum ferretur, ubi tum Atheniensium erat exercitus; sensit Themistocles, si eò pervenisset, sibi esse pereundum. Hac

necessitate coactus, domino navis, quis sit, aperit, multa pollicens, si se conservâsset. At ille clarissimi viri captus misericordiâ, diem noctemque procul ab insulâ in salo navem tenuit in ancoris, neque quenquam ex eâ exire passus est. Indè Ephesum pervenit, ibique Themistoclem exponit: cui ille pro meritis gratiam postea retulit.

IX. Scio plerosque ita scripsisse, Themistoclem, Xerxe regnante, in Asiam transiisse. Sed ego potissimùm Thucydidi credo, quòd ætate proximus erat de iis, qui illorum temporum historiam reliquerunt, et ejusdem civitatis fuit. Is autem ait, ad Artaxerxem eum venisse, atque his verbis epistolam misisse: Themistocles veni ad te, qui plurima mala omnium Graiorum in domum tuam intuli, quum mihi necesse fuit adversùs patrem tuum bellare, patriamque meam defendere. Idem multò plura bona feci, postquam in tuto ipse, et ille in periculo esse cœpit. Nam quum in Asiam reverti vellet, prœlio apud Salamina facto, literis eum certiorem feci, id agi, ut pons, quem in Hellesponto fecerat, dissolveretur, atque ab hostibus circumiretur. Quo nuntio ille periculo est liberatus. Nunc autem ad te confugi, exagitatus a cunctâ Græciâ, tuam petens amicitiam: quam si ero adeptus, non minùs me bonum amicum habebis, quàm fortem inimicum ille expertus est. Ea autem rogo, ut de his rebus, de quibus tecum colloqui volo, annum mihi temporis des, eoque transacto, me ad te venire patiaris.

X. Hujus rex animi magnitudinem admirans, cupiensque talem virum sibi conciliari, veniam dedit. Ille omne illud tempus literis sermonique Persarum dedit; quibus adeò eruditus est, ut multò cŏmmodiùs dicatur apud regem verba fecisse, quàm hi poterant, qui in Perside erant nati. Hic quum multa regi esset pollicitus, gratissimumque illud, si suis uti consiliis vellet, illum Græciam bello oppressurum; magnis muneribus ab Artaxerxe donatus, in Asiam rediit, domiciliumque Magnesiæ sibi constituit. Namque hanc urbem ei rex donaverat, his usus verbis: quæ ei panem præberet; ex

quâ regione quinquaginta ei talenta quotannis redibant: Lampsacum item, unde vinum sumeret: Myuntem, ex quâ opsonium haberet. Hujus ad nostram memoriam monumenta manserunt duo: sepulchrum prope oppidum, in quo est sepultus; statuæ in foro Magnesiæ. De cujus morte multis modis apud plerosque scriptum est; sed nos eundem potissimùm Thucydidem auctorem probamus, qui illum ait Magnesiæ morbo mortuum; neque negat, fuisse famam, venenum suâ sponte sumpsisse, quum se, quæ regi de Græciâ opprimendâ pollicitus esset, præstare posse desperaret. Idem, ossa ejus clàm in Atticâ ab amicis esse sepulta, quoniam legibus non concederetur, quòd proditionis esset damnatus, memoriæ prodidit.

ARISTIDES.

I. Aristides, Lysimachi filius, Atheniensis, æqualis ferè fuit Themistocli. Itaque cum eo de principatu contendit: namque obtrectârunt inter se. In his autem cognitum est, quanto antestaret eloquentia innocentiæ. Quanquam enim adeò excellebat Aristides abstinentiâ, ut unus post hominum memoriam, quod quidem nos audierimus, cognomine Justus sit appellatus; tamen a Themistocle collabefactus testulâ illâ, exsilio decem annorum multatus est. Qui quidem, quum intelligeret, reprimi concitatam multitudinem non posse, cedensque animadverteret quendam scribentem, ut patriâ pelleretur, quæsîsse ab eo dicitur, quare id faceret, aut quid Aristides commisisset, cur tantâ pœnâ dignus duceretur: cui ille respondit: se ignorare Aristidem: sed sibi non placere, quòd tam cupidè elaborâsset ut præter ceteros Justus appellaretur. Hic decem annorum legitimam pœnam non pertulit. Nam postquam Xerxes in Græciam descendit, sexto ferè anno, postquam erat expulsus, populiscito in patriam restitutus est.

II. Interfuit autem pugnæ navali apud Salamina, quæ facta est priùs, quàm pœnâ liberaretur. Idem præ-

tor fuit Atheniensium apud Platæas in prœlio, quo Mardonius fusus, barbarorumque exercitus est interfectus. Neque aliud est ullum hujus in re militari illustre factum, quàm hujus imperii memoria; justitiæ verò et æquitatis, et innocentiæ, multa: in primis, quòd ejus æquitate factum est, quum in communi classe esset Græciæ simul cum Pausaniâ, quo duce Mardonius erat fugatus, ut summa imperii maritimi a Lacedæmoniis transferretur ad Athenienses. Namque ante id tempus, et mari et terrâ duces erant Lacedæmonii; tum autem et intemperantiâ Pausaniæ, et justitiâ factum est Aristidis, ut omnes ferè civitates Græciæ ad Atheniensium societatem se applicarent, et adversùs barbaros hos duces deligerent sibi, quò faciliùs repellerent, si fortè bellum renovare conarentur.

III. Ad classes ædificandas, exercitusque comparandos, quantum pecuniæ quæque civitas daret, Aristides delectus est, qui constitueret. Ejus arbitrio quadringena et sexagena talenta quotannis Delum sunt collata: id enim commune ærarium esse voluerunt. Quæ omnis pecunia postero tempore Athenas translata est. Hic quâ fuerit abstinentiâ nullum est certius indicium, quàm quòd, quum tantis rebus præfuisset, in tantâ paupertate decessit, ut quî efferretur, vix reliquerit. Quo factum est, ut filiæ ejus publicè alerentur, et de communi ærario dotibus datis collocarentur. Decessit autem ferè pòst annum quartum, quàm Themistocles Athenis erat expulsus.

EPAMINONDAS.

I. Epaminondas, Polymni filius, Thebanus. De hoc priusquam scribamus, hæc præcipienda videntur lectoribus, ne alienos mores ad suos referant; neve ea, quæ ipsis leviora sunt, pari modo apud ceteros fuisse arbitrentur. Scimus enim, musicen nostris moribus abesse a principis personâ; saltare verò etiam in vitiis poni: quæ omnia apud Græcos et grata, et laude digna ducuntur. Quum autem exprimere imaginem consue-

tudinis atque vitæ velimus Epaminondæ, nihil videmur debere prætermittere, quod pertineat ad eam declarandam. Quare dicemus primùm de genere ejus; deinde, quibus disciplinis, et a quibus sit eruditus; tum de moribus, ingeniique facultatibus; et siqua alia digna memoriâ erunt: postremò de rebus gestis, quæ a plurimis omnium anteponuntur virtutibus

II. Natus igitur patre, quo diximus, honesto genere, pauper jam a majoribus relictus. Eruditus autem sic, ut nemo Thebanus magìs. Nam et citharizare, et cantare ad chordarum sonum doctus est a Dionysìo, qui non minore fuit in musicis gloriâ, quàm Damon, aut Lamprus, quorum pervulgata sunt nomina; carmina cantare tibiis ab Olympiodoro; saltare a Calliphrone. At philosophiæ præceptorem habuit Lysim Tarentinum, Pythagoreum: cui quidem sic fuit deditus, ut adolescens tristem et severum senem omnibus æqualibus suis in familiaritate anteposuerit; neque priùs eum a se dimiserit, quàm in doctrinis tantò antecesserit condiscipulos, ut facilè intelligi posset, pari modo superaturum omnes in ceteris artibus. Atque hæc ad nostram consuetudinem sunt levia, et potiùs contemnenda; at in Græciâ utique olim magnæ laudi erant. Postquam ephebus factus est, et palæstræ dare operam cœpit, non tam magnitudini virium servivit, quàm velocitati. Illam enim ad athletarum usum, hanc ad belli existimabat utilitatem pertinere. Itaque exercebatur plurimùm currendo et luctando, ad eum finem, quoad stans complecti posset, atque contendere. In armis plurimum studii consumebat.

III. Ad hanc corporis firmitatem plurima etiam animi bona accesserant. Erat enim modestus, prudens, gravis, temporibus sapienter utens, peritus belli, fortis manu, animo maximo: adeò veritatis diligens, ut ne joco quidem mentiretur. Idem continens, clemens, patiensque admirandum in modum: non solùm populi, sed etiam amicorum ferens injurias: imprimisque commissa celans, quod interdum non minùs prodest, quàm disertè dicere: studiosus audiendi; ex hoc enim facil-

limè disci arbitrabatur. Itaque quum in circulum venisset, in quo aut de republicâ disputaretur, aut de philosophiâ sermo haberetur; nunquam indè priùs discessit, quàm ad finem sermo esset adductus. Paupertatem adeò facilè perpessus est, ut de republicâ nihil præter gloriam ceperit. Amicorum in se tuendo caruit facultatibus: fide ad alios sublevandos sæpe sic usus est, ut possit judicari, omnia ei cum amicis fuisse communia. Nam quum aut civium suorum aliquis ab hostibus esset captus, aut virgo amici nubilis propter paupertatem collocari non posset, amicorum concilium habebat, et quantum quisque daret, pro cujusque facultatibus imperabat. Eamque summam quum fecerat, priusquam acciperet pecuniam, adducebat eum, qui quærebat, ad eos, qui conferebant, eique ut ipsi numerarent, faciebat; ut ille, ad quem ea res perveniebat, sciret, quantum cuique deberet.

IV. Tentata autem ejus est abstinentia a Diomedonte Cyziceno. Namque is, rogatu Artaxerxis, Epaminondam pecuniâ corrumpendum susceperat. Hic magno cum pondere auri Thebas venit, et Micythum adolescentulum quinque talentis ad suam perduxit voluntatem; quem tum Epaminondas plurimùm diligebat. Micythus Epaminondam convenit, et causam adventûs Diomedontis ostendit. At ille Diomedonte coram: Nihil, inquit, opus pecuniâ est. Nam si ea rex vult, quæ Thebanis sint utilia, gratis facere sum paratus: sin autem contraria, non habet auri atque argenti satìs. Namque orbis terrarum divitias accipere nolo, pro patriæ caritate. Te, qui me incognitum tentâsti, tuique similem existimâsti, non miror; tibi ignosco. Sed egredere properè, ne alios corrumpas, quum me non potueris. Tu, Micythe, argentum huic redde: nisì id confestim facis, ego te tradam magistratui. Hunc Diomedon quum rogaret, ut tutò exire, suaque, quæ attulisset, liceret efferre: Istud, inquit, faciam; neque tuâ causâ, sed meâ; ne, si tibi sit pecunia adempta, aliquis dicat, id ad me ereptum pervenisse, quod delatum accipere noluissem. A quo quum quæsîsset, quò se duci vellet, et ille, Athenas, dixisset; præsidium dedit, ut eò

tutò perveniret. Neque verò id satìs habuit, sed etiam, ut inviolatus in navem ascenderet, per Chabriam Atheniensem, de quo suprà mentionem fecimus, effecit. Abstinentiæ erit hoc satis testimonium. Plurima quidem proferre possemus, sed modus adhibendus est; quoniam uno hoc volumine vitas excellentium virorum concludere constituimus; quorum separatim multis millibus versuum complures scriptores ante nos explicârunt.

V. Fuit etiam disertus, ut nemo Thebanus ei par esset eloquentiâ: neque minùs concinnus in brevitate respondendi, quàm in perpetuâ oratione ornatus. Habuit obtrectatorem Meneclidam quendam indidem Thebis, et adversarium in administrandâ republicâ, satìs exercitatum in dicendo, ut Thebanum scilicet. Namque illi genti plus inest virium, quàm ingenii. Is, quòd in re militari florere Epaminondam videbat, hortari solebat Thebanos, ut pacem bello anteferrent, ne illius imperatoris opera desideraretur. Huic ille: Fallis, inquit, verbo cives tuos, quòd hos a bello avocas; otii enim nomine servitutem concilias: nam paritur pax bello. Itaque, qui eâ diutinâ volunt frui, bello exercitati esse debent. Quare si principes Græciæ esse vultis, castris est vobis utendum, non palæstrâ. Idem ille Meneclidas quum huic objiceret, quòd liberos non haberet, neque uxorem duxisset; maximèque insolentiam, quòd sibi Agamemnonis belli gloriam videretur consecutus; at ille: Desine, inquit, Meneclida, de uxore mihi exprobrare: nam nullius in istâ re minùs uti consilio volo. Habebat enim Meneclidas suspicionem adulterii. Quòd autem me Agamemnonem æmulari putas, falleris. Namque ille cum universâ Græciâ vix decem annis unam cepit urbem: ego contrà, ex unâ urbe nostrâ, dieque uno, totam Græciam, Lacedæmoniis fugatis, liberavi.

VI Idem quum in conventum venisset Arcadum, petens, ut societatem cum Thebanis et Argivis facerent; contràque Callistratus Atheniensium legatus, qui eloquentiâ omnes eo præstabat tempore, postularet, ut potiùs amicitiam sequerentur Atticorum; et in oratione suâ multa invectus esset in Thebanos et Argivos, in

eisque hoc posuisset: animadvertere debere Arcadas, quales utraque civitas cives procreâsset, ex quibus de ceteris possent judicare. Argivos enim fuisse Orestem et Alcmæonem, matricidas: Thebis Œdipum natum, qui, quum patrem suum interfecisset, ex matre liberos procreâsset. Hìc in respondendo Epaminondas, quum de ceteris perorâsset, postquam ad illa duo opprobria pervenit: Admirari se, dixit, stultitiam rhetoris Attici, qui non animadverterit innocentes illos natos, domi scelere admisso, quum patriâ essent expulsi, receptos esse ab Atheniensibus. Sed maximè cjus eloquentia eluxit Spartæ, legati ante pugnam Leuctricam; quò quum omnium sociorum convenissent legati, coram frequentissimo legationum conventu, sic Lacedæmoniorum tyrannidem coarguit, ut non minùs illâ oratione opes eorum concusserit quàm Leuctricâ pugnâ. Tum enim perfecit, quod pòst apparuit, ut auxilio sociorum Lacedæmonii privarentur.

VII. Fuisse patientem, suorumque injurias ferentem civium, quòd se patriæ irasci nefas esse duceret, hæc sunt testimonia. Quum eum, propter invidiam, cives præficere exercitui noluissent, duxque esset delectus belli imperitus, cujus errore eò esset deducta illa multitudo militum, ut omnes de salute pertimescerent, quòd locorum angustiis clausi ab hostibus obsidebantur: desiderari cœpta est Epaminondæ diligentia: erat enim ibi privatus numero militis. A quo quum peterent opem, nullam adhibuit memoriam contumeliæ, et exercitum obsidione liberatum, domum reduxit incolumem. Neque verò hoc semel fecit, sed sæpiùs. Maximè autem fuit illustre, quum in Peloponnesum exercitum duxisset adversùs Lacedæmonios, haberetque collegas duos, quorum alter erat Pelopidas, vir fortis ac strenuus. Hìc quum criminibus adversariorum omnes in invidiam venissent, ob eamque rem imperium his esset abrogatum, atque in eorum locum alii prætores successissent; Epaminondas populiscito non paruit, idemque ut facerent, persuasit collegis, et bellum, quod susceperat, gessit. Namque animadvertebat, nisì id fccisset, totum exercitum, propter prætorum imprudentiam inscientiamque belli, periturum. Lex erat Thebis, quæ morte multa-

bat, si quis imperium diutius retinuisset, quàm lege præfinitum foret. Hanc Epaminondas quum reipublicæ conservandæ causâ latam videret, ad perniciem civitatis conferre noluit; et quatuor mensibus diutius, quàm populus jusserat, gessit imperium.

VIII. Postquam domum reditum est, collegæ ejus hoc crimine accusabantur; quibus ille permisit, ut omnem causam in se transferrent, suâque operâ factum contenderent, ut legi non obedirent. Quâ defensione illis periculo liberatis, nemo Epaminondam responsurum putabat, quòd, quid diceret, non haberet. At ille in judicium venit; nihil eorum negavit, quæ adversarii crimini dabant, omniaque, quæ collegæ dixerant, confessus est; neque recusavit, quò minùs legis pœnam subiret; sed unum ab iis petivit, ut in periculo suo inscriberent. Epaminondas a Thebanis morte multatus est, quòd eos coegit apud Leuctra superare Lacedæmonios, quos ante se imperatorem nemo Bœotiorum ausus fuit aspicere in acie: quòdque uno prœlio non solùm Thebas ab interitu retraxit, sed etiam universam Græciam in libertatem vindicavit, eòque res utrorumque perduxit, ut Thebani Spartam oppugnarent, Lacedæmonii satìs haberent, si salvi esse possent: neque priùs bellare destitit, quàm, Messene constitutâ, urbem eorum obsidione clausit. Hæc quum dixisset, risus omnium cum hilaritate coortus est; neque quisquam judex ausus est, de eo ferre suffragium. Sic a judicio capitis maximâ discessit gloriâ.

IX. Hic extremo tempore imperator apud Mantineam, quum acie instructâ audaciùs instaret hostibus, cognitus a Lacedæmoniis, quòd in unius pernicie ejus, patriæ sitam putabant salutem, universi in unum impetum fecerunt, neque priùs abscesserunt, quàm magnâ cæde factâ, multisque occisis, fortissimè ipsum Epaminondam pugnantem, sparo eminus percussum, concidere viderunt. Hujus casu aliquantùm retardati sunt Bœotii; neque tamen priùs pugnâ excesserunt, quàm repugnantes profligârunt. At Epaminondas, quum animadverteret, mortiferum se vulnus accepisse, simulque, si ferrum, quod ex hastili in corpore remanserat, extrax-

isset, animam statim amissurum, usque eò retinuit, quoad renuntiatum est, vicisse Bœotios. Id postquam audivit; Satìs, inquit, vixi; invictus enim morior. Tum, ferro extracto, confestim exanimatus est.

X. Hic uxorem nunquam duxit. In quo quum reprehenderetur, quòd liberos non relinqueret, a Pelopidâ, qui filium habebat infamem; malèque eum in eo patriæ consulere diceret: Vide, inquit, ne tu pejùs consulas, qui talem ex te natum relicturus sis: neque verò stirps mihi potest deesse. Namque ex me natam relinquo pugnam Leuctricam, quæ non modò mihi superstes, sed etiam immortalis sit necesse est. Quo tempore, duce Pelopidâ, exsules Thebas occupaverunt, et præsidium Lacedæmoniorum ex arce expulerunt, Epaminondas, quamdiu facta est cædes civium, domo se tenuit; quòd neque malos defendere volebat, neque impugnare, ne manus suorum sanguine cruentaret: namque omnem civilem victoriam funestam putabat. Idem, postquam apud Cadmeam pugnari cum Lacedæmoniis cœpit, in primis stetit. Hujus de virtutibus, vitâque satìs erit dictum, si hoc unum adjunxero, quod nemo eat inficias: Thebas, et ante Epaminondam natum, et post ejus interitum, perpetuò alieno paruisse imperio; contra ea, quamdiu ille præfuerit reipublicæ, caput fuisse totius Græciæ. Ex quo intelligi potest, unum hominem pluris, quàm civitatem, fuisse.

HANNIBAL.

I. Hannibal, Hamilcaris filius, Carthaginiensis. Si verum est, quod nemo dubitat, ut populus Romanus omnes gentes virtute superârit, non est inficiandum, Hannibalem tanto præstitisse ceteros imperatores prudentiâ, quanto populus Romanus antecedat fortitudine cunctas nationes. Nam quotiescunque cum eo congressus est in Italiâ, semper discessit superior. Quòd nisì domi civium suorum invidiâ debilitatus esset, Romanos videretur superare potuisse. Sed multorum obtrectatio devicit unius virtutem. Hic autem, velut hæreditate relictum, odium paternum erga Romanos sic confir-

mavit, ut priùs animam, quàm id, deposuerit: qui quidem, quum patriâ pulsus esset, et alienarum opum indigeret, nunquam destiterit animo bellare cum Romanis.

II. Nam ut omittam Philippum, quem absens hostem reddidit Romanis: omnium his temporibus potentissimus rex Antiochus fuit. Hunc tantâ cupiditate incendit bellandi, ut usque a Rubro Mari arma conatus sit inferre Italiæ. Ad quem quum legati venissent Romani, qui de ejus voluntate explorarent, darentque operam consiliis clandestinis, ut Hannibalem in suspicionem regi adducerent, tanquam ab ipsis corruptum, alia atque antea sentire; neque id frustra fecissent, idque Hannibal comperisset, seque ab interioribus consiliis segregari vidisset: tempore dato adiit ad regem, eique quum multa de fide suâ et odio in Romanos commemorâsset, hoc adjunxit: Pater, inquit, meus Hamilcar, puerulo me, utpote non ampliùs novem annos nato, in Hispaniam imperator proficiscens Carthagine, Jovi optimo maximo hostias immolavit. Quæ divina res dum conficiebatur, quæsivit a me, vellemne secum in castra proficisci. Id quum libenter accepissem, atque ab eo petere cœpissem, ne dubitaret ducere; tum ille: Faciam, inquit, si fidem mihi quam postulo dederis. Simul me ad aram adduxit, apud quam sacrificare instituerat; eamque, ceteris remotis, tenentem jurare jussit, nunquam me in amicitiâ cum Romanis fore. Id ego jusjurandum patri datum usque ad hanc ætatem ita conservavi, ut nemini dubium esse debeat, quin reliquo tempore eâdem mente sim futurus. Quare, si quid amicè de Romanis cogitabis, non imprudenter feceris, si me celâris. Quum quidem bellum parabis, te ipsum frustraberis, si non me in eo principem posueris.

III. Hac igitur, quâ diximus, ætate cum patre in Hispaniam profectus est: cujus post obitum, Hasdrubale imperatore suffecto, equitatui omni præfuit. Hoc quoquè interfecto, exercitus summam imperii ad eum detulit. Id Carthaginem delatum, publicè comprobatum est. Sic Hannibal, minor quinque et viginti annis natus, imperator factus, proximo triennio omnes

gentes Hispaniæ bello subegit: Saguntum, fœderatam civitatem, vi expugnavit: tres exercitus maximos comparavit. Ex his unum in Africam misit, alterum cum Hasdrubale fratre in Hispaniâ reliquit, tertium in Italiam secum duxit. Saltum Pyrenæum transiit. Quacunquè iter fecit, cum omnibus incolis conflixit: neminem, nisi victum, dimisit. Ad Alpes posteaquam venit, quæ Italiam ab Galliâ sejungunt, quas nemo unquam cum exercitu ante eum, præter Herculem Graium, transîerat: (quo facto is hodie saltus Graius appellatur;) Alpicos, conantes prohibere transitu, concidit, loca patefecit, itinera munivit, effecitque, ut eâ elephantus ornatus ire posset, quâ antea unus homo inermis vix poterat repere. Hac copias traduxit, in Italiamque pervenit.

IV. Conflixerat apud Rhodanum cum P. Cornelio Scipione consule, eumque pepulerat. Cum hoc eodem de Clastidio apud Padum decernit: saucium indè ac fugatum dimittit. Tertiò idem Scipio, cum collegâ Tiberio Longo, apud Trebiam adversùs eum venit. Cum his manum conseruit: utrosque profligavit. Indè per Ligures Apenninum transiit, petens Etruriam. Hoc itinere adeò gravi morbo afficitur oculorum, ut postea nunquam dextero æquè bene usus sit. Quâ valetudine quum etiam nunc premeretur, lecticâque ferretur, C. Flaminium consulem, apud Trasimenum cum exercitu insidiis circumventum occidit. Neque multò pòst, C. Centenium proprætorem, cum delectâ manu saltus occupantem. Hinc in Apuliam pervenit. Ibi obviàm ei venerunt duo consules, C. Terentius et L. Paulus Æmilius. Utriusque exercitus uno prœlio fugavit; Paullum consulem occidit, et aliquot præterea consulares; in his Cn. Servilium Geminum, qui anno superiore fuerat consul.

V. Hac pugnâ pugnatâ, Romam profectus, nullo resistente, in propinquis urbis montibus moratus est. Quum aliquot ibi dies castra habuisset, et reverteretur Capuam, Q. Fabius Maximus, dictator Romanus, in agro Falerno se ei objecit. Hic clausus locorum angustiis, noctu sinè ullo detrimento exercitûs, se expedivit. Fabio, callidissimo imperatori, verba dedit. Nam-

que, obductâ nocte, sarmenta in cornibus juvencorum deligata incendit, ejusque generis multitudinem magnam dispalatam immisit. Quo repentino objectu viso, tantum terrorem injecit exercitui Romanorum, ut egredi extra vallum nemo sit ausus. Hanc post rem gestam non ita multis diebus, M. Minucium Rufum magistrum equitum, pari ac dictatorem imperio, dolo perductum in prœlium, fugavit. Tiberium Sempronium Gracchum, iterum consulem, in Lucanis absens in insidias inductum sustulit. Marcum Claudium Marcellum quinquies consulem, apud Venusiam pari modo interfecit. Longum est enumerare prœlia. Quare hoc unum satìs erit dictum, ex quo intelligi possit, quantus ille fuerit. Quamdiu in Italiâ fuit, nemo ei in acie restitit, nemo adversùs eum post Cannensem pugnam in campo castra posuit.

VI. Hic invictus patriam defensum revocatus, bellum gessit adversùs P. Scipionem, filium ejus, quem ipse primùm apud Rhodanum, iterum apud Padum, tertiò apud Trebiam, fugaverat. Cum hoc, exhaustis jam patriæ facultatibus, cupivit impræsentiarum bellum componere, quò valentior postea congrederetur. In colloquium convenit; conditiones non convenerunt. Post id factum paucis diebus, apud Zamam cum eodem conflixit: pulsus, incredibile dictu, biduo et duabus noctibus Hadrumetum pervenit, quod abest a Zamâ circiter millia passuum trecenta. In hac fugâ Numidæ, qui simul cum eo ex acie excesserant, insidiati sunt ei; quos non solùm effugit, sed etiam ipsos oppressit. Hadrumeti reliquos ex fugâ collegit: novis delectibus, paucis diebus multos contraxit.

VII. Quum in apparando acerrimè esset occupatus, Carthaginienses bellum cum Romanis composuerunt. Ille nihilo seciùs exercitui postea præfuit, resque in Africâ gessit: itemque Mago frater ejus, usque ad P. Sulpicium et C. Aurelium consules. His enim magistratibus, legati Carthaginienses Romam venerunt, qui senatui populoque Romano gratias agerent, quòd cum his pacem fecissent; ob eamque rem coronâ aureâ eos donarent, simulque peterent, ut obsides eorum Fregellis

essent, captivique redderentur. His ex senatûs consulto responsum est: Munus eorum gratum acceptumque esse: obsides, quo loco rogarent, futuros: captivos non remissuros, quòd Hannibalem, cujus operâ susceptum bellum foret, inimicissimum nomini Romano, et nunc cum imperio apud exercitum haberent, itemque fratrem ejus Magonem. Hoc responso, Carthaginienses, cognito, Hannibalem domum Magonemque revocârunt. Hic, ut rediit, prætor factus est, postquam rex fuerat, anno secundo et vicesimo. Ut enim Romæ consules, sic Carthagine quotannis annui bini reges creabantur. In eo magistratu pari diligentiâ se Hannibal præbuit, ac fuerat in bello. Namque effecit, ex novis vectigalibus non solùm ut esset pecunia, quæ Romanis ex fœdere penderetur, sed etiam superesset, quæ in ærario reponeretur. Deinde, anno post præturam, Marco Claudio, Lucio Furio consulibus, Romani legati Carthaginem venerunt. Hos Hannibal sui exposcendi gratiâ missos ratus, priusquam his senatus daretur, navem conscendit clàm, atque in Syriam ad Antiochum profugit. Hac re palàm factâ, Pœni naves duas, quæ eum comprehenderent, si possent consequi, miserunt: bona ejus publicârunt: domum a fundamentis disjecerunt: ipsum exsulem judicârunt.

VIII. At Hannibal anno tertio postquam domo profugerat, L. Cornelio, Q. Minucio consulibus, cum quinque navibus Africam accessit in finibus Cyrenæorum, si fortè Carthaginienses ad bellum, Antiochi spe fiduciâque, inducere posset: cui jam persuaserat, ut cum exercitibus in Italiam proficisceretur. Huc Magonem fratrem excivit. Id ubi Pœni resciverunt, Magonem eâdem, quâ fratrem, absentem pœnâ affecerunt. Illi, desperatis rebus, quum solvissent naves, ac vela ventis dedissent, Hannibal ad Antiochum pervenit. De Magonis interitu duplex memoria prodita est. Namque alii naufragio, alii a servis ipsius interfectum eum, scriptum reliquerunt. Antiochus autem, si tam in agendo bello parere voluisset consiliis ejus, quàm in suscipiendo instituerat, propiùs Tiberi, quàm Thermopylis, de summâ imperii dimicâsset. Quem etsi multa stultè conari videbat, tamen nullâ deseruit in re. Præfuit paucis navibus, quas ex Syriâ jussus erat in Asiam ducere,

hisque adversùs Rhodiorum classem in Pamphylio mari conflixit. Quo quum multitudine adversariorum sui superarentur, ipse, quo cornu rem gessit, fuit superior.

IX. Antiocho fugato, verens, ne dederetur, quod sinè dubio accidisset, si sui fecisset potestatem, Cretam ad Gortynios venit, ut ibi, quò se conferret, consideraret Vidit autem vir omnium callidissimus, magno se fore periculo, nisì quid providisset, propter avaritiam Cretensium. Magnam enim secum pecuniam portabat, de quâ sciebat exîsse famam. Itaque capit tale consilium. Amphoras complures complet plumbo; summas operit auro et argento. Has, præsentibus principibus, deponit in templo Dianæ; simulans, se suas fortunas illorum fidei credere. His in errorem ductis, statuas æneas, quas secum portabat, omnes suâ pecuniâ complet, easque in propatulo domi abjicit. Gortynii templum magnâ curâ custodiunt, non tam a ceteris, quàm ab Hannibale, ne quid ille, inscientibus his, tolleret, secumque duceret.

X. Sic, conservatis suis rebus, Pœnus, illusis Cretensibus omnibus, ad Prusiam in Pontum pervenit: apud quem eodem animo fuit erga Italiam; neque aliud quidquam egit, quàm regem armavit et exercuit adversùs Romanos. Quem quum videret domesticis rebus minùs esse robustum, conciliabat ceteros reges, adjungebatque bellicosas nationes. Dissidebat ab eo Pergamenus rex, Eumenes, Romanis amicissimus, bellumque inter eos gerebatur et mari et terrâ: quo magìs cupiebat eum Hannibal opprimi; sed utrobique Eumenes plùs valebat propter Romanorum societatem: quem si removisset, faciliora sibi cetera fore arbitrabatur. Ad hunc interficiendum talem iniit rationem. Classe paucis diebus erant decreturi. Superabatur navium multitudine: dolo erat pugnandum, quum par non esset armis. Imperavit quàm plurimas venenatas serpentes vivas colligi, easque in vasa fictilia conjici. Harum quum confecisset magnam multitudinem, die ipso, quo facturus erat navale prœlium, classiarios convocat, hisque præcipit, omnes ut in unam Eumenis regis concurrant navem, a ceteris tantùm satìs habeant se defendere; id facilè illos serpentium multitudine consecuturos. Rex autem in quâ nave

veheretur, ut scirent, se facturum; quem si aut cepissent, aut interfecissent, magno his pollicetur præmio fore.

XI. Tali cohortatione militum factâ, classis ab utrisque in prœlium deducitur. Quarum acie constitutâ, priusquam signum pugnæ daretur, Hannibal, ut palàm faceret suis, quo loco Eumenes esset, tabellarium in scaphâ cum caduceo mittit; qui, ubi ad naves adversariorum pervenit, epistolam ostendens, se regem professus est quærere. Statim ad Eumenem deductus est, quòd nemo dubitabat aliquid de pace esse scriptum. Tabellarius, ducis nave declaratâ suis, eòdem, unde ierat, se recepit. At Eumenes, solutâ epistolâ, nihil in eâ reperit, nisì quod ad irridendum eum pertineret; cujus etsi causam mirabatur, neque reperiebatur, tamen prœlium statim committere non dubitavit. Horum in concursu Bithyni, Hannibalis præcepto, universi navem Eumenis adoriuntur: quorum vim quum rex sustinere non posset, fugâ salutem petiit: quam consecutus non esset, nisì intra sua præsidia se recepisset, quæ in proximo litore erant collocata. Reliquæ Pergamenæ naves quum adversarios premerent acriùs, repentè in eas vasa fictilia, de quibus suprà mentionem fecimus, conjici cœpta sunt. Quæ jacta initio risum pugnantibus concitârunt, nec, quare id fieret, poterat intelligi. Postquam autem naves completas conspexerunt serpentibus, novâ re perterriti, quum, quid potissimùm vitarent, non viderent, puppes averterunt, seque ad sua castra nautica retulerunt. Sic Hannibal consilio arma Pergamenorum superavit: neque tum solùm, sed sæpe aliàs, pedestribus copiis pari prudentiâ pepulit adversarios.

XII. Quæ dum in Asiâ geruntur, accidit casu, ut legati Prusiæ Romæ apud L. Quintium Flamininum, consularem, cœnarent, atque, ibi de Hannibale mentione factâ, ex his unus diceret, eum in Prusiæ regno esse. Id postero die Flamininus senatui detulit. Patres conscripti, qui, Hannibale vivo, nunquam se sinè insidiis futuros existimabant, legatos in Bithyniam miserunt, in his Flamininum, qui a rege peterent, ne inimicissimum suum secum haberet, sibique dederet. His Prusias negare ausus non est: illud recusavit, ne id a se fieri pos-

tularent, quod adversùs jus hospitii esset: ipsi, si possent, comprehenderent; locum, ubi esset, facilè inventuros. Hannibal enim uno loco se tenebat in castello, quod ei ab rege datum erat muneri; idque sic ædificârat, ut in omnibus partibus ædificii exitum sibi haberet, semper verens, ne usu eveniret, quod accidit. Huc quum legati Romanorum venissent, ac multitudine domum ejus circumdedissent; puer, ab januâ prospiciens, Hannibali dixit, plures præter consuetudinem armatos apparere. Qui imperavit ei, ut omnes fores ædificii circumiret, ac properè sibi renuntiaret, num eodem modo undique obsideretur. Puer quum celeriter, quid esset, renuntiâsset, omnesque exitus occupatos ostendisset, sensit, id non fortuitò factum, sed se peti, neque sibi diutius vitam esse retinendam. Quam ne alieno arbitrio dimitteret, memor pristinarum virtutum, venenum, quod semper secum habere consueverat, sumpsit.

XIII. Sic vir fortissimus, multis variisque perfunctus laboribus, anno acquievit septuagesimo. Quibus consulibus interierit non convenit. Namque Atticus, Marco Claudio Marcello Q. Fabio Labeone consulibus, mortuum in annali suo scriptum reliquit; at Polybius, L. Æmilio Paulo et Cn. Bæbio Tamphilo: Sulpicius autem, P. Cornelio Cethego, M. Bæbio Tamphilo. Atque hic tantus vir tantisque bellis districtus, nonnihil temporis tribuit literis. Namque aliquot ejus libri sunt, Græco sermone confecti; in his, ad Rhodios de Cn. Manlii Vulsonis in Asiâ rebus gestis. Hujus bella gesta multi memoriæ prodiderunt: sed ex his duo, qui cum eo in castris fuerunt, simulque vixerunt, quamdiu fortuna passa est, Silenus, et Sosilus Lacedæmonius. Atque hoc Sosilo Hannibal literarum Græcarum usus est doctore. Sed nos tempus est hujus libri facere finem, et Romanorum explicare imperatores; quò faciliùs, collatis utrorumque factis, qui viri præferendi sint, possit judicari.

VOCABULARY.

ABBREVIATIONS.

a.	Active.
Acc.	Accusative.
adj.	Adjective.
adv.	Adverb.
c.	Common gender.
Comp.	Comparative.
conj.	Conjunction.
def.	Defective.
dep.	Deponent.
f.	Feminine.
imp.	Impersonal.
ind.	Indeclinable.
inter.	Interjection.
irr.	Irregular.
m.	Masculine.
n.	Neuter.
n. p.	Neuter Passive.
obs.	Obsolete.
Pass.	Passive.
Pl.	Plural.
prep.	Preposition.
pron.	Pronoun.
Sing.	Singular.
sub.	Substantive.
sup.	Superlative.

NOTE.—A vowel, followed by another vowel, is to be pronounced short unless when otherwise marked.

ABA

A, ab, abs, prep. *from, by;* a januâ, *at the gate;* ab ostio, *at the door;* a tergo, *behind our back;* ab dextro latere, *on the right side.*

Abăcus, i, m. 2. *a table, a side-board, a cup-board.*

Abdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, a. 3. (ab, do) *to hide, to conceal.*

Abdūco, xi, ctum, cĕre, a. 3. (ab, duco) *to lead away, to remove, to withdraw, to take along with.*

Abeo, ii, *seldom* īvi, ĭtum, īre, irr. (ab, eo) *to go away, to depart, to go, to pass away.*

ABR

Abhorreo, ui, —— ēre, a. 2. (ab, horreo) *to abhor, to dislike, to differ;* se abhorrere adeò, *that he differed so far;* haud multùm abhorrentia, *not differing much, not much unlike.*

Abies, ĕtis, f. 3. *a fir-tree.*

Abĭgo, ēgi, actum, igĕre, a. 3. (ab, ago) *to drive away, to drive.*

Abjĭcio, ēci, ectum, icĕre, a. 3. (ab, jacio) *to throw,* or *cast away, to lay by, to throw aside;* —ere (se), *to throw one's self down;* also, *to despond.*

Abrĭpio, ipui, eptum, ipĕre, a. 3.

(ab, rapio) *to drag away by force, to take away, to carry off.*

Abrŏgo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ab, rogo) *to annul, to abolish, to abrogate;* imperium abrogatum esset his, *their commission had been taken from them.*

Abrumpo, ūpi, uptum, pĕre, a. 3. (ab, rumpo) *to break off, to burst asunder, to break down.*

Abscēdo, cessi, cessum, cedĕre, n. 3. (abs, cedo) *to depart, to go away, to retire, to leave off.*

Abscīdo, īdi, īsum, idĕre, a. 3. (abs, cædo) *to cut off, to cut, to destroy, to put to death.*

Absens, tis, adj. (absum) *absent, not here, distant, wanting.*

Absisto, stĭti, —— tĕre, n. 3. (ab, sisto, *to stop*) *to stand off,* or *aloof from, to depart,* or *retire from, to cease, to desist;* absistite timere, *cease to fear.*

Absolvo, vi, ūtum, vĕre, a. 3. (ab, solvo) *to loose, to untie, to relax, to acquit;* absolutus capitis, *being acquitted of the capital charge.*

Absorbeo, bui, *sometimes* psi, ptum, bēre, a. 2. (ab, sorbeo, *to sup*) *to sup,* or *suck in, to swallow, to devour, to ingulf.*

Abstergeo, si, sum, gĕre, a. 2. (abs, tergeo, *to wipe*) *to wipe off,* or *away, to wipe, to clean.*

Abstinentia, æ, f. 1. (abstineo) *an abstaining from, abstinence, disinterestedness, integrity.*

Abstĭneo, ui, —— ēre, a. 2. (abs, teneo) *to hold away from, to abstain from, to keep aloof from.*

Absum, fui, esse, irr. (ab, sum) *to be absent, to be distant, to be wanting;* abesse a personâ principis, *to be inconsistent with the character of a prince;* dum ipse abesset, *during his absence, so long as he should be absent.*

Abundantia, æ, f. 1. (abundo, *to abound*) *abundance, great plenty, exuberance.*

Ac, conj. *and, and indeed; after* æquè, perinde, &c. *as.*

Academia, *or* īa, æ, f. 1. *a place near Athens where Plato taught philosophy, an academy, a school.*

Accēdo, ssi, ssum, dĕre, n. 3. (ad, cedo) *to advance towards, to approach, to come to, to reach, to go, to be added to, to agree to.*

Accendo, di, sum, dĕre, a. 3. (ad, candeo, *to burn*) *to set on fire, to light up, to kindle, to inflame;* accensa est, *was excited* (*to make a louder noise*).

Acceptus, a, um, adj. (accipio) *acceptable, agreeable, pleasing.*

Accessus, ûs, m. 4. (accedo) *an approaching, access, liberty to approach, the flowing of the tide.*

Accĭdit, it, ĕre, imp. 3. (accĭdo) *it happens, it occurs, it falls out.*

Accĭdo, di, —— dĕre, n. 3. (ad, cado) *to fall down at,* or *before, to fall, to happen, to take place, to arrive.*

Accīdo, di, sum, dĕre, a. 3. (ad, cædo) *to cut off,* or *down, to cut, to lop, to fell.*

Accĭpio, ēpi, eptum, ipĕre, a. 3. (ad, capio) *to take, to receive, to accept, to agree to, to treat, to hear, to understand;* sic verberibus accipiuntur, *are so belaboured with stripes;* accepimus, *we have heard, we have been told.*

Accipĭter, tris, m. 3. (accipio) *a bird of prey, a hawk.*

Acclāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ad, clamo) *to call out, to applaud, to shout in favour of one.*

Accurro, curri, *or* cucurri, cursum, currĕre, n. 3. (ad, curro) *to run to, to run, to hasten to.*

Accūso, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ad, causa) *to accuse, to arraign, to impeach, to blame.*

Acer, acris, e, adj. *sharp, sour, fierce, spirited, diligent, keen, violent* or *furious, hard.*

Acerbe, adv. (acerbus) *bitterly, severely, harshly, cruelly.*

Acerbus, a, um, adj. (aceo, *to be sour*) *unripe, sour, disagreeable, annoying, sulky, ill-natured.*

Acervus, i, m. 2. *a heap, a hoard, a store.*

Acharnānus, a, um, adj. *of,* or *belonging to Acharnæ, a borough*

in Attica; Acharnanam civem, *a citizen of Acharnæ.*

Achilles, is, m. 3. *Achilles, a Grecian general.*

Achradīna, æ, f. 1. *Achradina, one of the four divisions of Syracuse.*

Acies, ēi, f. 5. *the sharp edge of any thing, a line of soldiers, an army in battle-array, a battle, a field of battle.*

Acinăces, is, m. 3. *a scimitar, a short sword used by the Persians, Scythians, &c.*

Acquiesco, ēvi, ētum, escĕre, n. 3. (ad, quiesco) *to take rest, to repose, to sleep, to die.*

Acquīro, sīvi, sītum, rĕre, a. 3. (ad, quæro) *to acquire, to procure, to obtain, to gain.*

Acrĭter, adv. (acer) *sharply, keenly, eagerly, hotly, intensely.*

Aculeus, i, m. 2. (acuo) *a sting.*

Acuo, ui, ūtum, uĕre, a. 3. *to whet, to sharpen, to excite, to stimulate.*

Acūtus, a, um, adj. (acuo) *sharpened, sharp, acute, ingenious.*

Ad, prep. *to, unto, towards, at, near, for;* ad naturam, *according,* or *agreeably to nature;* ad speciem, *in appearance;* ad colendos agros, *for cultivating the fields;* ad cursum, *for running;* ad Sulpicium, *till the time of Sulpicius.*

Addo, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, a. 3. (ad, do) *to add.*

Addūco, xi, ctum, cĕre, a. 3. (ad, duco) *to draw,* or *lead to, to bring, to conduct;*—ere in suspicionem, *to bring under suspicion, to cause to be suspected.*

Adeo, adv. (ad, eo) *so, so far, to that,* or *to such a degree;* adeo ut, *insomuch that;* nec adeo potuit attingere, *nor after all was he able to reach;* adeo non abstulisti, *you have been so far from destroying.*

Adeo, ii, *seldom,* īvi, ĭtum, īre, irr. (ad, eo) *to go to, to approach;* —ire ad, *to go before, to wait on,* —ire periculum, *to incur danger.*

Adhĭbeo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, a. 2. (ad, habeo) *to adopt, to employ, to admit, to receive;* —ere quæstionem, *to institute an inquiry;* adhibuit nullam memoriam, *retained no recollection.*

Adhuc, adv. (ad, huc) *hitherto, as yet, still, even yet.*

Adĭgo, ēgi, actum, igĕre, a. 3. (ad, ago) *to drive to,* or *in, to bring, to force, to compel.*

Adĭmo, ēmi, emptum, ĕre, a. 3. (ad, emo, *to take*) *to take away, to free from, to remove.*

Adipiscor, adeptus, adipisci, dep. 3. (ad, apiscor, *to get*) *to acquire, to procure, to obtain, to accomplish, to overtake.*

Aditus, us, m. 4. (adeo) *a going to, an approach, a passage.*

Adjĭcio, ēci, ectum, icĕre, a. 3. (ad, jacio) *to throw to, to add.*

Adjungo, xi, ctum, gĕre, a. 3. (ad, jungo) *to join to, to add, to annex, to unite, to attach;* —ere vitem palis, *to fasten,* or *train the vine to props.*

Adjŭvo, ūvi, ūtum, uvāre, a. 1. (ad, juvo) *to help, to aid, to assist.*

Admētus, i, m. 2. *Admetus, a king of the Molossians.*

Administro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ad, ministro) *to wait upon, to serve, to manage, to conduct.*

Admirabĭlis, e, adj. (admiror) *worthy of admiration, admirable, wonderful, marvellous.*

Admiratio; ōnis, f. 3. (admiror) *admiration, wonder;* cum admiratione navigantium, *to the amazement of the sailors.*

Admirandus, a, um, adj. (admiror) *admirable, astonishing;* admirandum in modum, *to an astonishing degree.*

Admirātor, ōris, m. 3. (admiror) *an admirer.*

Admīror, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (ad, miror) *to wonder greatly, to be surprised, to admire.*

Admitto, īsi, issum, ittĕre, a. 3. (ad, mitto) *to send to, to admit, to allow;* —ere scelus, *to commit wickedness,* or *a crime.*

Admixtio, ōnis, f. 3. (ad, misceo) *a mixing, a mixture.*

Admŏdum, adv. (ad, modus) *very, very much, exceedingly.*

Admŏneo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, a. 2. (ad, moneo) *to remind, to put in mind, to advise, to admonish;* admonita erroris, *being informed,* or *apprized of the mistake.*

Admŏveo, ōvi, ōtum, ŏvēre, a. 2. (ad, moveo) *to move,* or *bring near to, to apply;* —ere calcaria, *to apply spurs;* —ere precem, *to ply with entreaties, to entreat earnestly.*

Adnăto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ad, nato) *to swim to,* or *up to.*

Adolescens, tis, c. 3. (adolesco) *one still growing, a youth, a young man.*

Adolescentia, æ, f. 1. (adolescens) *youth, the age succeeding boyhood.*

Adolescentŭlus, i, m. 2. (adolescens) *a youth, a stripling.*

Adolesco, olēvi, *rarely* olui, ultum, escĕre, n. 3. (ad, oleo, *to grow*) *to grow up, to increase;* adultus, *full-grown.*

Adopĕrio, erui, ertum, erīre, a. 4. (ad, operio, *to shut close, to cover*) *to cover, to cover over.*

Adorior, ortus, orīri, dep. 3. (ad, orior) *to attack, to assail, to invade.*

Adscisco, scīvi, scītum, sciscĕre, a. 3. (ad, scisco, *to decree*) *to take, to receive, to approve, to admit.*

Adsum, fui, esse, irr. (ad, sum) *to be present, to be near at hand, to assist, to favour.*

Adūlor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. *to fawn upon, to sooth, to do homage to;* Pass. *to be flattered.*

Adulterium, ii, n. 2. (adulter, *an adulterer*) *adultery.*

Adultus. *See* Adolesco.

Aduncus, a, um, adj. (ad, uncus) *hooked, crooked, curved.*

Adūro, ussi, ustum, urĕre, a. 3. (ad, uro) *to set on fire, to burn, to scorch.*

Advĕnio, ēni, entum, enīre, n. 4. (ad, venio) *to come to, to arrive.*

Advento, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (ad, venio) *to come to frequently, to approach, to arrive at.*

Adventus, us, m. 4. (advenio) *a coming, an arrival.*

Adversarius, ii. m. 2. (adversor, *to oppose*) *an opponent, an adversary, an enemy.*

Adversus, a, um, adj. (ad, versus) *opposite, over-against, fronting, adverse, unsuccessful;* adversæ res, *and* adversa, *adversity;* ex adverso, *right over-against, opposite.*

Adversus, *and* adversum, prep. (ad, versus) *against, towards, opposite to, in opposition to, contrary to.*

Advŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ad, voco) *to call to one, to call, to send for, to summon.*

Advŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (ad, volo) *to fly to,* or *towards, to fly up to, to spring,* or *rush out upon.*

Ædes, is, f. 3. *an apartment;* Sing. *a temple;* Pl. *a house, temples.*

Ædificium, ii, n. 2. (ædes, facio) *a building, an edifice, a house.*

Ædifĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ædes, facio) *to build a house, to build, to erect, to construct.*

Æger, gra, grum, adj. *weak, infirm, sick, ill, indisposed.*

Ægis, ĭdis, f. 3. *a shield;* Acc. ægida.

Ægre, adv. (æger) *hardly, with difficulty, with much ado.*

Ægritūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. (æger) *a disease of the mind, sorrow, grief, anxiety.*

Ægrōto, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (ægrotus) *to be sick, to be indisposed, to be infirm.*

Ægrōtus, a, um, adj. (æger) *sick, diseased, infirm, ill, weak.*

Ægyptius, ii, m. 2. (Ægyptus) *an Egyptian.*

Ægyptus, i, f. 2. *Egypt, a country in the north-east of Africa.*

Ælia, æ, f. 1. *Ælia, a woman's name.*

Æmiliānus, i. m. 2. *Æmilianus, a man's name.*

Æmĭlius, ii, m. 2. *Æmilius.* *See* Paulus.

Æmulatio, ōnis, f. 3. (æmŭlus, *a rival*) *emulation, rivalry, competition.*

Æmŭlor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (æmŭlus, *a rival*) *to strive to imitate, to emulate, to rival.*

Ænēas, æ, m. 1, *Æneas, a Trojan prince*; *Acc.* am, *or* an.

Æneus, a, um, adj. (æs, *for* æri-neus) *made of copper*, or *brass, brazen.*

Æŏlis, ĭdis, f. 3. *Æolis*, or *Æolia, a country in Asia Minor.*

Æquālis, e, adj. (æquus) *equal, like to, similar, contemporary.*

Æqualĭter, adv. (æqualis) *equally, just the same, similarly.*

Æque, adv. (æquus) *equally, in an equal degree, similarly.*

Æquipăro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (æquus, paro) *to make equal, to equal.*

Æquĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (æquus) *equality, equity, justice, impartiality.*

Æquo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (æquus) *to make equal, to equal, to level*; æquâssent dignitatem suam, *had assumed their dignity.*

Æquor, ŏris, n. 3. (æquus) *any level*, or *smooth surface, a plain, the sea.*

Æquus, a, um, adj. *equal, level, just, fair, impartial, favourable*; æquo pede, *with impartial footstep*; æquo animo, *patiently.*

Aer, aĕris, m. 3. *the air, the atmosphere*; *Acc.* aera.

Ærarium, ii. n. 2. (æs) *the place where the public money is kept, the treasury, the exchequer.*

Aerius, a, um, adj. (aer) *relating to the air, aerial, high, lofty.*

Æs, æris, n. 3. *copper, brass, any thing made of brass, money, a cymbal.*

Æschĭnes, is, m. 3. *Æschines, a Grecian orator.*

Æsōpus, i, m. 2. *Esop, a celebrated writer of fables.*

Æstas, ātis, f. 3. (æstus) *summer, the summer season.*

Æstimātor, ōris, m. 3. (æstimo) *one who values, a valuer, an appraiser.*

Æstĭmo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (æs) *to value, to estimate, to reckon*; —are litem, *to lay*, or *set a fine.*

Æstīvus, a, um, adj. (æstas) *relating to the summer, summer.*

Æstuo, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (æstus) *to be very hot, to boil, to undulate, to endure heat.*

Æstuōsus, a, um, adj. (æstus) *very hot, sultry, boiling, swelling.*

Æstus, us, m. 4. *any burning heat, hot weather, summer, the ebbing and flowing of the tide, the tide, a hurricane.*

Ætas, ātis, f. 3. (ævum, *for* ævitas) *age, time of life, time*; ætate, *in point of time.*

Æternĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (æternus) *eternity, unlimited duration.*

Æternus, a, um, adj. (ævum, *for* æviternus) *eternal, everlasting, durable, perpetual.*

Ætna, æ, f. 1. *Ætna, a volcanic mountain in Sicily.*

Ætnæus, a, um, adj. (Ætna) *relating to Ætna, of Ætna.*

Ævum, i, n. 2. *length of time, duration, an age, a lifetime, life.*

Affectus, a, um, adj. (afficio) *affected, disposed, constituted.*

Affĕro, attŭli, allātum, erre, irr. (ad, fero) *to carry*, or *bring to, to bring intelligence, to report, to allege*; —erre consilium, *to propose a plan*; —erre herbas, *to employ plants*; —erre detrimentum, *to cause loss*; — erre languorem, *to produce languor*; —tamen attuleris nil, *yet you will gain nothing by it, it will avail you nothing.*

Affĭcio, ēci, ectum, ĕre, a. 3. (ad, facio) *to affect, to influence, to make an impression upon*; —ere pœnâ, *to visit with punishment, to punish*; affici morbo, *to be afflicted with a disease*; afficietur malo, *he shall be visited with punishment, shall be punished.*

Affingo, nxi, ctum, ngĕre, a. 3. (ad, fingo) *to form, to fashion, to make, to ascribe.*

Affirmo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ad, firmus) *to make firm, to affirm, to assert, to declare.*

Afflātus, us, m. 4. (afflo) *a breathing upon, breath, inspiration.*

Afflīgo, xi, ctum, gĕre, a. 3. (ad, fligo, *to strike*) *to dash against any thing, to strike to the ground, to overthrow, to ruin;* quâ Romani afflicti erant, *by which the Romans had been prostrated;* afflicti, *distressed, oppressed.*

Afflo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ad, flo) *to breathe upon, to breathe, to blow upon, to inspire.*

Afrĭca, æ, f. 1. *Africa.*

Africānus, i, m. 2. (Africa) *Africanus, a surname given to Publius Scipio.*

Afrĭcus, i, m. 2. (Africa) *the south-west wind, as blowing from Africa.*

Agamemnon, ŏnis, m. 3. *Agamemnon, one of the sons of Atreus, and king of Mycenæ.*

Agellus, i. m. 2. (ager) *a small piece of ground, a small farm.*

Ager, gri. m. 2. *a piece of ground, a field, a farm, a district, a country;* in agris, *in the country.*

Agger, ĕris, m. 3. (aggĕro, *to heap*) *a heap,* or *pile of any thing, as stones, earth, wood, &c., a mound, a rampart, a bank.*

Aggrĕdior, gressus, grĕdi, dep. 3. (ad, gradior, *to walk*) *to go up to, to approach, to accost, to attack.*

Agĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ago) *to drive often, to chase, to move, to toss, to agitate, to raise,* or *excite, to méditate, to ponder;* —are vĭtam, *to pass one's life.*

Agmen, ĭnis, n. 3. (ago, *for* agĭmen) *any thing driven,* or *led, an army on march,* or *in column, an army, a troop, a band.*

Agna, æ, f. 1. (agnus) *an ewe-lamb.*

Agnosco, ōvi, ĭtum, oscĕre, a. 3. (ad, nosco) *to recognise, to own, to know, to acknowledge.*

Agnus, i, m. 2. *a lamb.*

Ago, ēgi, actum, agĕre, a. 3. *to drive, to lead, to be active, to do;* —ere ævum, *or* vitam, *to spend one's life, to live;* —ere annum, *to spend a year;* —ere bellum, *to conduct a war;* —ere causam, *to plead a cause;* —ere gratias, *to give thanks, to thank;* —ere radices, *to send forth roots, to take root;* —agunt id, *conduct themselves so, contrive, manage;* id agi, *that it was proposed,* or *intended;* agitur, *it is debated, the debate now is;* dic, age, *come, tell me.*

Agrarius, a, um, adj. (ager) *belonging to land, agrarian;* agraria lex, *an Agrarian law, a law for dividing certain lands among the people.*

Agrestis, e, adj. (ager) *belonging to the fields, uncivilized, rude, wild.*

Agrestis, is, c. 3. (ager) *a country man, a peasant, a clown.*

Agricŏla, æ, m. 1. (ager, colo) *a husbandman, a tiller of the ground, a farmer.*

Agricultūra, æ, f. 1. (ager, colo) *a tilling of the ground, agriculture, husbandry.*

Aio, def. *I say;* ai'n' (*for* aisne) tu, *say you so?*

Ala, æ, f. 1. (axilla, *the arm-pit*) *a wing, the flank of an army.*

Alba, æ, f. 1. (albus) *Alba Longa, a city in Latium.*

Albānus, a, um, adj. (Alba) *relating to Alba, Albanian.*

Albus, a, um, adj. *pale white, white.*

Alces, is, f. 3. *an elk.*

Alcmæon, ŏnis, m. 3. *Alcmæon, a man's name.*

Ales, ĭtis, c. 3. (ala) *an animal with wings, a bird,* chiefly of the larger kind, *a fowl;* Chaonis ales, *a dove.*

Alexander, dri, m. 2. *Alexander the Great;* also, *Alexander, a tyrant of Pheræ.*

Alexandrīa, æ, f. 1. (Alexander) *Alexandria, a city of Egypt, built by Alexander the Great.*

Algeo, alsi, —ēre, n. 2. *to be very cold, to be chill, to endure cold.*

Alias, adv. (alius) *at another time, sometimes, at other times.*

Aliēnus, a, um, adj. (alius) *belonging to another, another's, foreign, unbecoming, improper,*

disadvantageous; non alienum, *not foreign to the subject.*

Alimentum, i, n. 2. (alo) *nourishment, sustenance, food.*

Alio, adv. (alius) *to another place, to another end,* or *purpose.*

Aliquando, adv. (aliquis) *at some time, sometimes, once.*

Aliquantum, adv. (aliquantus) *somewhat, considerably, a little.*

Aliquantus, a, um, adj. (aliquis) *some, somewhat, considerable;* aliquantum nummorum, *a considerable sum of money.*

Aliquis, qua, quod, *and* quid, pron. (alius, quis) *some person,* or *thing, some, somebody, any.*

Aliquot, adj. ind. (alius, quot) *some certain, some, several.*

Alĭter, adv. (alius) *in a different way,* or *manner, otherwise.*

Alius, a, ud, adj. *another of many, another, other;* alii — alii, *some — others.*

Allĭcio, exi, ectum, ĕre, a. 3. (ad, lacio, *to drag, obs.*) *to attract, to allure, to entice, to seduce.*

Allĭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ad, ligo) *to bind,* or *tie to, to fasten, to render motionless.*

Alloquium, ii, n. 2. (alloquor) *a speaking with any one, a conversation, address.*

Allŏquor, cūtus, *or* quūtus, qui, dep. 3. (ad, loquor) *to speak to any one, to address, to accost.*

Alo, ui, altum, *or* alĭtum, ĕre, a. 3. *to feed, to nourish, to support, to rear;* ali, *to be maintained.*

Alpes, ium, f. 3. *the Alps.*

Alpĭci, ōrum, m. 2. (Alpes) *the inhabitants of the Alps.*

Alpĭcus, a um, adj. (Alpes) *relating to the Alps, Alpine.*

Alte, adv. (altus) *highly, on high, aloft, deeply, low.*

Alter, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (alius) *another of two, another, the other, the second;* anno trecentesimo et altero, *in the 302d year;* alter — alter, *the one — the other.*

Altitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. (altus) *highness, loftiness, height, depth.*

Altum, i, n. 2. (altus) *the deep sea, the ocean, the main.*

Altus, a, um, adj. (alo) *high, tall, lofty, on high, deep; Comp.* altior, *too high;* altiore margine, *by the brink which was too high for her.*

Alveus, i, m. 2. (alvus) *the channel,* or *bed of a river, a ditch, a trench, the hull of a ship.*

Alvus, i, f. 2. *the belly, a bee-hive.*

Am—, an inseparable prep. *about, around.*

Amabĭlis, e, adj. (amo) *worthy of being loved, lovely, amiable.*

Amaritūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. (amārus, *bitter*) *bitterness, regret, grief.*

Ambāge, f. 3. (am, ago) used in the abl. only in the Sing. and regular in the Pl. *a going round, a winding, a shift, an expedient, a subterfuge.*

Ambiguus, a, um, adj. (ambĭgo, *to doubt*) *doubtful, ambiguous, uncertain, equivocal.*

Ambo, æ, o, adj. *both.*

Ambŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. *to walk, to walk along.*

Amīce, adv. (amicus) *in a friendly manner, kindly, amicably.*

Amĭcio, cui, *or* xi, ctum, cīre, a. 4. (am, jacio) *to cover, to clothe, to dress;* amicta (secundum) corpus, *having its body covered.*

Amicitia, æ, f. 1. (amicus) *friendship, amity.*

Amicŭlum, i, n. 2. (amicio) *a small outer garment, a short cloak, a robe.*

Amīcus, a, um, adj. (amo) *friendly, kind, favourable.*

Amīcus, i, m. 2. (amo) *a friend.*

Amitto, īsi, issum, ĕre, a. 3. (a, mitto) *to send away, to dismiss, to lose, to throw away.*

Ammon, ōnis, m. 3. *Ammon, a name of Jupiter.*

Amnis, is, m. *rarely,* f. 3. *a river.*

Amo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to love, to be fond of, to delight in.*

Amœnĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (amœnus) *pleasantness, delightfulness.*

Amœnus, a, um, adj. (amo) *pleasant, sweet, delightful.*

Amor, ōris, m. 3. (amo) *love, affection, the god of love.*

Amphictyŏnes, um, m. 3. *the Am-*

phictyons, members of the Amphictyonic council; Acc. onas.

Amphŏra, æ, f. 1. *a double-handled vessel for holding wine, an earthen pot,* or *jar, a flask.*

Amplector, xus, cti, dep. 3. (am, plecto) *to surround, to encircle, to embrace, to clasp, to enclose.*

Amplius, adv. (amplus) *more, longer; Comp. of* amplè.

Amplus, a, um, adj. *ample, large, spacious, extensive;* amplissimos honores, *the highest honours.*

Ampŭto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (am, puto) *to cut,* or *lop off, to prune, to amputate.*

Amūlius, ii, m. 2. *Amulius, a king of Alba Longa.*

An, adv. & conj. *whether? or, if.*

Anas, ătis, f. 3. (no) *a duck,* or *drake.*

Anaticŭla, æ, f. 1. (anas) *a small duck,* or *drake, a duckling.*

Anaxagŏras, æ, m. 1. *Anaxagoras, a Grecian philosopher.*

Anceps, cipĭtis, adj. (am, caput) *having two heads, doubtful, uncertain, dangerous;* anceps periculum, *double danger, danger on both sides.*

Ancilla, æ, f. 1. *a maid-servant.*

Ancŏra, æ, f. 1. *an anchor;* in ancoris, *at anchor.*

Ancus, 1, m. 2. *Ancus Marcius, the fourth king of Rome.*

Anguicŭlus, i, m. 2. (anguis) *a small serpent.*

Anguis, is, c. 3. *a snake, a serpent, an adder.*

Anguste, adv. (angustus) *straitly, closely, narrowly;* hôc angustius, *the narrower.*

Angustia, æ, f. 1. (angustus) *a narrow place, a strait, a narrow sea, narrowness, straitness;* angustiis locorum, *in a narrow defile.*

Angustus, a, um. adj. (ango, *to press close*) *narrow, strait;* angusta domus, *a small house.*

Anhēlo, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (am, halo, *to breathe*) *to breathe with difficulty, to pant, to blow.*

Anicŭla, æ, f. 1. (anus) *a little old woman.*

Anīlis, e, adj. (anus) *relating to an old woman, old, silly.*

Anĭma, æ, f. 1. (animus) *breath, life, the soul, flavour, odour.*

Animadverto, ti, sum, tĕre, a. 3. (animus, ad, verto) *to direct one's attention to, to perceive, to take notice of, to watch, to consider.*

Anĭmal, ālis, n. 3. (anima) *any being possessed of life, a living creature, an animal*

Anĭmans, tis, f. *sometimes* m. & n. 3. (anima) *any living creature, a being, an animal.*

Animātus, a, um, adj. (anima) *possessed of life, inclined, disposed, affected, valiant, brave.*

Anĭmo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (anima) *to communicate breath to, to animate, to encourage.*

Animōsus, a, um, adj. (animus) *blowing violently, strong, undaunted, brave, spirited.*

Anĭmus, i, m. 2. *the mind, the soul, life, an intention, a wish, spirit, courage, courage* (ironically), *cowardice, confidence.*

Anio, ōnis, *or* Anien, ēnis, m. 3. *the Anio,* or *Teverone, a river in Italy.*

Annālis, is, *more commonly* annales, ium, m. 3. (annus) *a history containing the transactions of each year separately, annals, a register, a memoir.*

Annŏto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ad, noto) *to mark, to observe, to note down, to make notes.*

Annŭlus, i, m. 2. (annus) *a small circle, a ring for the finger.*

Annus, i. m. 2. (*properly a circle*) *a year.*

Annuus, a, um, adj. (annus) *of a year, yearly, annual.*

Anser, ĕris, m. 3. *a goose,* or *gander.*

Ante, prep. *before, opposite to, in front of;* ante —— quam, *before;* ante hos sex menses, *upwards of six months ago.*

Ante, adv. *before, previously, first.*

Antea, adv. (ante, is) *before, aforetime, formerly, previously.*

Antecēdo, cessi, cessum, cedĕre, a. 3. (ante, cedo) *to go before, to precede, to surpass, to excel.*

Antecello, ui, — ĕre, a. 3. (ante, cello, *to shoot up, obs.*) *to excel, to surpass.*

Anteeo, ii, *seldom* īvi, ĭtum, īre, irr. (ante, eo) *to go before, to take the lead, to excel, to surpass.*

Anteferŏ, tŭli, lātum, ferre, irr. (ante, fero) *to carry before, to set before, to prefer.*

Antehac, adv. (ante, hic) *before this, formerly, until now.*

Antepōno, sui, sĭtum, nĕre, a. 3. (ante, pono) *to set,* or *place before, to prefer.*

Antĕquam, adv. (ante, quam) *before, before that.*

Antesto, stĕti, — stāre, n. 1. (ante, sto) *to excel, to surpass, to be superior;* antestaret innocentiæ, *prevailed over integrity.*

Antidŏtum, i, n. & us, i, f. 2. *an antidote, a preservative against poison.*

Antigŏnus, i, m. 2. *Antigonus, a king of Macedonia.*

Antimăchus, i, m. 2. *Antimachus, a Grecian poet.*

Antiŏchus, i, m. 2. *Antiochus, a king of Syria;* also, *the name of a barber.*

Antiquĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (antiquus) *antiquity, ancientness.*

Antīquus, a, um, adj. (ante) *old, ancient;* antiqui, *the ancients.*

Antōnius, ii, m. 2. *Mark Antony, a Roman general.*

Anus, us, f. 4. *an old woman.*

Apennīnus, i, m. 2. *the Apennines, a range of mountains in Italy.*

Aper, pri, m. 2. *a wild boar, a boar.*

Apĕrio, ui, tum, īre, a. 4. (ad, pario) *to open, to lay open, to discover, to make known;* apertum est, *it is evident.*

Apertus, a, um, adj. (aperio) *laid open, wide, unobstructed, uncovered, naked, evident*

Apis, is, f. 3. *a bee.*

Apollo, ĭnis, m. 3. *Apollo, the god of music, medicine, archery,* &c.

Apparātus, us, m. 4. (apparo) *a preparing, a preparation, splendour, splendid preparations.*

Appāreo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, n. 2. (ad, pareo) *to appear, to be seen.*

Appăro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ad, paro) *to prepare, to make preparation for, to furnish;* in apparando, *in making preparations.*

Appello, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ad, pello) *to call to, to name, to call, to address, to accost, to call upon.*

Appello, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, a. 3. (ad, pello) *to drive to,* or *towards, to force, to apply;*—ere navem ad littus, *to bring,* or *steer a ship to shore;* classe appulsâ, *having brought up their fleet.*

Appĕto, īvi, ītum, ĕre, a. 3. (ad, peto) *to endeavour anxiously to get, to aim at, to catch at, to attack, to endeavour to reach, to desire eagerly, to covet.*

Applĭco, āvi, ātum, & ui, ĭtum, āre, a. 1. (ad, plico, *to fold*) *to bring near,* or *into contact with, to apply, to attach;* applicant se ad arbores, *bring themselves into contact with, lean against the trees;* quum applicaverunt se ad flammam, *when they have placed,* or *thrown themselves upon the fire;* applicarent se, *joined,* or *attached themselves.*

Appōno, sui, sĭtum, nĕre, a. 3. (ad, pono) *to place near,* or *by the side of, to add, to serve up.*

Approbo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ad, probo) *to approve, to applaud, to praise, to prove;* approbavit opus, *he performed the work in the manner agreed upon.*

Appropinquo, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (ad, propinquus) *to draw nigh, to approach, to come near.*

Aptus, a, um, adj. (apo, *to fasten, obs.*) *fastened, close, attached, suited to, proper, convenient.*

Apud, prep. *at, close by, near, with;* apud Amphictyonas, *before the Amphictyons;* apud Platonem, *with Plato, in Plato's house;* apud eos, *among them;* also, *before them, in their presence.*

Apulia, æ, f. 1. *Apulia, a district in the south of Italy.*

Aqua, æ, f. 1. *water.*

Aquĭla, æ, f. 1. *an eagle.*

Aquĭlo, ōnis, m. 3. *the north-east wind, the north wind.*
Ara, æ, f. 1. *an altar.*
Arabs, ăbis, m. 3. *an Arabian.*
Arātor, ōris, m. 3. (aro) *a ploughman, a husbandman, a tiller.*
Aratrum, i, n. 2. (aro) *a plough.*
Arbĭter, tri, m. 2. (ad, bito, *to go, for* adbiter) *an arbitrator, a referee, a judge, a witness.*
Arbitrium, ii, n. 2. (arbiter) *the judgment,* or *sentence of an arbitrator, a decision, pleasure.*
Arbitror, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (arbiter) *to judge, to determine, to think.*
Arbor, & Arbos, ŏris, f. 3. *a tree;* arbor Pallados, *the olive.*
Arcas, ădis, m. 3. *an Arcadian, a native of Arcadia.*
Arcesso, īvi, ītum, ĕre, a. 3. *to call, to send for, to invite, to bring in, to summon, to accuse;* —ere capitis, *to arraign for a capital crime.*
Archelāus, i, m. 2. *Archelaus, a king of Macedonia.*
Archilŏchus, i, m. 2. *Archilochus, a Grecian poet.*
Archȳtas, æ, m. 1. *Archytas, a philosopher of Tarentum.*
Arcte, adv. (arctus) *straitly, closely;* dormire arctius, *to sleep more soundly than usual.*
Arctus, a, um, adj. (arceo, *to restrain, for* arcĭtus) *strait, narrow, close;* in arctius, *nearer to each other.*
Arcus, us, m. 4. *a bow.*
Ardea, æ, f. 1. *Ardea, a city of Latium.*
Ardens, tis, adj. (ardeo) *burning, eager, ardent, impatient.*
Ardeo, arsi, arsum, ardēre, n. 2. *to burn, to be on fire, to be consumed by fire, to be burnt, to be troubled;* —ere siti, *to be burning,* or *parched with thirst*
Ardor, ōris, m. 3. (ardeo) *a burning heat, eagerness, ardour.*
Area, æ, f. 1. (areo) *a thrashing-floor, an open space, a field, a plain, an area.*
Arēna, æ, f. 1. (areo) *sand, gravel.*
Areo, ui, —ēre, n. 2. *to be dry, to grow dry, to be parched.*
Areopagīta, *or* tes, æ, m. 1. (Areopagus) *one of the judges of the Areopagus, an Areopagite.*
Areopăgus, i, m. 2. *the Areopagus,* or *Hill of Mars, a council of judges at Athens.*
Arethūsa, æ, f. 1. *Arethusa, a fountain in Syracuse.*
Arganthōnius, ii, m. 2. *Arganthonius, a king of Gades.*
Argenteus, a, um, adj. (argentum) *made of silver, bright as silver, clear.*
Argentum, i, n. 2. *silver, silver-plate, money, coin.*
Arginūsæ, ārum, f. 1. *the Arginusæ, three islands in the Archipelago.*
Argīvi, ōrum, m. 2. (Argos) *the inhabitants of Argos, the Argives, the Greeks.*
Argos, *nom.* & *acc.* n. 3. Argi, ōrum, m. 2. *Argos, a city of Greece.*
Arguo, ui, ūtum, uĕre, a. 3. *to show, to make clear, to prove, to convict, to accuse, to arraign.*
Argus, i, m. 2. *Argus, a man's name.*
Arĭdus, a, um, adj. (areo) *dry, parched, droughty.*
Arista, æ, f. 1. *the beard of corn, the awn, an ear of corn, corn.*
Aristīdes, is, m. 3. *Aristides, an Athenian general.*
Aristotĕles, is, m. 3. *Aristotle, a famous philosopher of Stagyra, in Macedonia.*
Arma, ōrum, n. 2. *arms, armour, implements of war;* in armis, *in the exercise of arms.*
Armātus, i, m. 2. (armo) *an armed man, a man in arms;* Pl. *troops, soldiers.*
Armenia, æ, f. 1. *Armenia, a country of Asia.*
Armentum, i, n. 2. (aro) *a herd of large cattle, oxen, cattle.*
Armo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (arma) *to arm, to equip for war;* armatus, *armed as he was.*
Aro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to plough, to till, to furrow with wrinkles.*
Arripio, ipui, eptum, ipĕre, a. 3. (ad, rapio) *to take by force, to*

seize, to lay hold of, to take up.

Arrŏgans, tis, adj. (arrŏgo, *to claim to one's self*) *proud, arrogant, haughty, presumptuous.*

Ars, tis, f. 3. *an art, a way,* or *means, skill, a profession,* or *occupation, an accomplishment, an artifice, a means of cure, a remedy.*

Artaphernes, is, m. 3. *Artaphernes, one of the generals of Darius.*

Artaxerxes, is, m. 3. *Artaxerxes, a king of Persia.*

Artemisium, ii, n. 2. *Artemisium, a name applied to the north-east corner of Eubœa, and to the adjoining sea.*

Articŭlus, i, m. 2. (artus) *a small joint, a juncture, a joint, a knot,* or *joint in plants.*

Artĭfex, ĭcis, c. 3. (ars, facio) *an artificer, an artist, a contriver.*

Artus, us, m. 4. *the joints, the limbs* (scarcely used in the sing.)

Arundo, ĭnis, f. 3. (areo) *a reed, a cane.*

Aruspex, ĭcis, c. 3. (arūga, *a victim, obs.* specio, *to see, obs.*) *one who foretold future events by inspecting the entrails of victims, a soothsayer, a diviner.*

Arvum, i, n. 2. (aro) *a ploughed field, a field, arable land.*

Arx, cis, f. 3. *a lofty place, a height, a tower, a citadel.*

As, assis, m. 3. *a pound weight, any thing divisible into* 12 *parts, a Roman coin, worth about three farthings.*

Ascendo, di, sum, dĕre, a. 3. (ad, scando, *to climb*) *to ascend, to climb;* —ere navem, *or* in navem, *to go on board a ship, to embark.*

Asellus, i, m. 2. (asinus, *for* asinellus) *a young ass, a colt, a little ass, an ass.*

Asia, æ, f. 1. *Asia;* also, *Asia Minor.*

Asĭnus, i, m. 2. *an ass.*

Aspectus, us, m. 4. (aspicio) *a looking at, a beholding, a sight, an appearance.*

Asper, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *rough, rugged, harsh, cruel.*

Aspergo, si, sum, gĕre, a. 3. (ad, spargo) *to besprinkle, to bedew;* —ere regias aures, *to offend,* or *pollute the ears of the king.*

Asperĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (asper) *roughness, harshness, severity.*

Aspernor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (ad, sperno) *to reject, to avoid, to despise.*

Aspĭcio, exi, ectum, icĕre, a. 3. (ad, specio, *to see, obs.*), *to look at, to behold, to see;* —ere in acie, *to face in the field of battle.*

Aspis, ĭdis, f. 3. *an asp.*

Asporto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (abs, porto) *to carry,* or *conduct away, to convey away.*

Assentātor, ōris, m. 3. (assentor, *to agree to*) *one who consents,* or *agrees to, a flatterer, a coaxer.*

Assĕquor, cūtus, *or* quūtus, qui, dep. 3. (ad, sequor) *to come up with, to overtake, to reach, to gain, to obtain, to procure.*

Assiduus, a, um, adj. (assideo, *to sit near*) *assiduous, incessant, constant, frequent.*

Assĭlio, ui, īvi, & ii, ultum, īre a. 4. (ad, salio) *to leap towards,* or *on, to jump upon.*

Assuesco, ēvi, ētum, escĕre, n. 3. (ad, suesco, *to be wont*) *to accustom one's self, to habituate, to inure, to be accustomed.*

Assuētus, a, um, adj. (assuesco) *accustomed, usual, ordinary.*

Assurgo, rexi, rectum, gĕre, n. 3. (ad, surgo) *to rise up, to rise, to ascend, to swell.*

Assўrius, ii, m. 2. *an Assyrian, a native of Assyria.*

Asto, tĭti, — tāre, n. 1. (ad, sto) *to stand by,* or *near, to take one's stand, to stand.*

Astrolŏgus, i, m. 2. (astrum) *an astrologer.*

Astrum, i, n. 2. *a constellation, a cluster of fixed stars, a star.*

Astruo, xi, ctum, ĕre, a. 3. (ad, struo) *to build near, to annex, to add, to superadd;* astrue formæ, *superadd it to beauty.*

Astu, n. 4. *the city Athens;* (used only in the nom. and acc. sing.)

Astutia, æ, f. 1. (astūtus, *crafty*) *craftiness, knavery, cunning dexterity, wariness.*

At, conj. *but, yet.*

Ater, tra, trum, adj. *black, sable, gloomy, mournful.*

Athēnæ, ārum, f. 1. *Athens, the capital of Attica.*

Athēnienses, ium, m. 3. (Athenæ) *the inhabitants of Athens, the Athenians.*

Atheniensis, e, adj. (Athenæ) *relating to Athens, Athenian.*

Athlēta, æ, m. 1. *a wrestler, a prize-fighter.*

Athos, *and* Atho, o, m. 2. *Athos, a mountain of Macedonia; dat. & abl.* —o ; *acc.* —on, & —o.

Atque, conj. *and, and yet, than, as.*

Atqui, conj. (at) *but, but yet, and yet, however.*

Atrium, ii, n. 2. (ater) *a court-yard, a hall;* Pl. *a temple.*

Attĭca, æ, f. 1. *Attica, a country in Greece.*

Attĭcus, a, um, adj. (Attica) *relating to Attica, Attic, Athenian.*

Attĭcus, i. m. 2. (Attica) *a native of Attica, an Athenian;* Pl. *the inhabitants of Athens, the Athenians;* also, *Atticus, a name given to Titus Pomponius, a Roman knight.*

Attilius, ii, m. 2. *Attilius; See* Regulus.

Attingo, gi, actum, ngĕre, a. 3. (ad, tango) *to touch gently, to touch, to reach, to attain.*

Attius, ii, m. 2. *Attius, a man's name; See* Nævius.

Auctio, ōnis, f. 3. (augeo) *the act of increasing, an auction, a public sale.*

Auctor, ōris, c. 3. (augeo) *an author, a writer of a book, a historian, an owner, a maker;* auctore Aristide, *at the recommendation of Aristides.*

Auctorĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (auctor) *authority, power, weight, influence, deference;* auctoritatem similis gloriæ, *an authoritative instance of similar glory.*

Auctus, a, um, adj. (augeo) *increased, enlarged, abundant.*

Audacia, æ, f. 1. (audax) *inconsiderate boldness, courage, intrepidity, presumption.*

Audacter, adv. (audax, *bold*) *boldly, confidently;* audacius, *with too much ardour.*

Audeo, sus, dēre, n. p. 2. *to be bold, to dare, to venture, to attempt.*

Audio, īvi, ītum, īre, a. 4. *to hear, to hearken, to listen, to attend.*

Auditio, ōnis, f. 3. (audio) *the act of hearing, a hearing, a report, hearsay.*

Audītor, ōris, m. 3. (audio) *a hearer, a disciple, a scholar.*

Aufĕro, abstŭli, ablātum, auferre, irr. (ab, fero) *to carry away, to take away, to destroy;* aufer, *away with, discontinue.*

Aufŭgio, fūgi, fugĭtum, fugĕre, a. 3. (ab, fugio) *to flee,* or *run away, to shun, to escape.*

Augeo, xi, ctum, gēre, a. 2. *to increase, to augment, to enlarge.*

Augur, ŭris, c. 3. (avis, garrio) *a soothsayer, an augur, one who professes to foretell future events by the flying, singing, &c. of birds.*

Augurium, ii, n. 2. (augur) *augury, divination.*

Augŭror, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (augur) *to practise augury, to divine, to predict, to foretell.*

Augustus, i, m. 2. *Augustus, a Roman emperor.*

Aura, æ, f. 1. *a gentle gale, a breeze, the air, breath;* popularis aura, *popular applause.*

Aurēlius, ii, m. 2. *Caius Aurelius, a Roman consul.*

Aureus, a, um, adj. (aurum) *made of gold, golden, shining.*

Auris, is, f. 3. *the ear.*

Auritŭlus, i, m. 2. (auris) *an animal with long ears, an ass.*

Aurōra, æ, f. 1. *the dawn, break of day, the morning.*

Aurum, i, n. 2. *gold, a sum of money, gold-plate.*

Auspicāto, adv. (auspex, *a soothsayer*) *after having consulted the augurs, after having had recourse to augury, prosperously.*

Auspicium, ii, n. 2. (auspex, *a soothsayer*) *a consulting the auspices, augury, an omen.*

Aut, conj. *or, or else, either;* aut, — aut, *either, — or.*

Autem, conj. *but yet, however, and, and yet, now.*
Autumnus, i, m. 2. (augeo) *autumn, harvest.*
Auxilior, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (auxilium) *to assist, to help, to relieve.*
Auxilium, ii, n. 2. (augeo) *assistance, help, relief, a remedy.*
Avaritia, æ, f. 1. (avarus) *avarice, covetousness, greediness.*
Avārus, a, um, adj. (aveo, *to covet*) *covetous, avaricious, greedy;* Sub. *a covetous man.*
Avello, velli, *or* vulsi, vulsum, vellĕre, a. 3. (a, vello) *to pull,* or *tear from, to pull off.*
Avernus, i, m. Pl. -a, ōrum, n. 2. *Avernus, a lake in Campania, hell;* descensus Averni, *the descent to Avernus, the way to death.*
Averto, ti, sum, tĕre, a. 3. (a, verto) *to turn away, to avert, to withdraw, to remove.*
Avĭde, adv. (avidus) *greedily, eagerly, earnestly, rapaciously.*
Avidĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (avidus) *greediness, eagerness, desire.*
Avĭdus, a, um, adj. (aveo, *to covet*) *greedy, eager, earnest, desirous.*
Avis, is, f. 3. *a bird, a fowl.*
Avŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (a, voco) *to call away, to divert, to withdraw;* avocas a bello, *you divert,* or *dissuade from the war.*
Avŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (a, volo) *to fly away, to hasten away.*
Avulsus, a, um, *participle of* Avello.

B.

Babylon, ōnis, f. 3. *Babylon, the capital of Chaldæa.*
Babylōnius, ii, m. 2. (Babylon) *an inhabitant of Babylon, a Babylonian.*
Bacca, æ, f. 1. *a berry, small fruit.*
Bacillum, i, n. 2. (baculum) *a little staff, a stick, a baton.*
Bacŭlus, i, m. & um, i, n. 2. *a stick, a staff, a sceptre.*
Bæbius, ii, m. 2. *Bæbius.* *See* Tamphilus.
Balteus, i, m. & um, i, n. 2. *a belt, a sword-belt, a girdle.*
Barba, æ, f. 1. *a beard.*
Barbaria, æ, f. 1. (barbarus) *any country inhabited by barbarians, a barbarous country.*
Barbărus, a, um, adj. *barbarian, wild, rude, uncivilized.*
Barbărus, i, m. 2. *a barbarian, the Barbarian, Xerxes.*
Barbātus, a, um, adj. (barba) *having a beard, bearded;* Sub. *the goat.*
Beātus, a, um, adj. (beo, *to make happy*) *made happy, happy, blessed, wealthy.*
Bellicōsus, a, um, adj. (bellum) *warlike, valiant, valorous.*
Bello, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (bellum) *to carry on war, to war, to fight, to contend.*
Bellua, æ, f. 1. (bellum) *any large beast,* or *fish, a beast, a monster.*
Bellum, i, n. 2. *war.*
Bene, adv. (bonus, *for* bone) *well.*
Beneficium, ii, n. 2. (bene, facio) *a benefit, an act of kindness, a favour.*
Benevolentia, æ, f. 1. (benevŏlus, *friendly*) *benevolence, good-will, favour, sincere regard.*
Benignĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (benignus, *kind*) *kindness, courtesy, generosity, liberality.*
Bestia, æ, f. 1. *a wild beast, a beast, an animal.*
Bestiŏla, æ, f. 1. (bestia) *a little beast* (*of any sort*).
Bibo, bĭbi, bibĭtum, bibĕre, a. 3. *to drink, to quaff.*
Bidens, tis, f. 3. (bis, dens) *a sheep;* properly, *a sheep about two years old, when two of the teeth are longer than the rest.*
Biduum, i, n. 2. (bis, dies) *the space of two days.*
Bilbĭlis, is, m. 3. *the Bilbilis, a river in Spain;* properly, f. *a town on the banks of the river.*
Bini, æ, a, adj. (bis) *two by two, two to each, two at a time, two.*
Bis, adv. *twice, on two occasions.*
Bithȳni, ōrum, m. 2. (Bithynia) *the inhabitants of Bithynia, the Bithynians.*
Bithynia, æ, f. 1. *Bithynia, a country of Asia.*
Blanditia, æ, *more commonly* —æ,

ārum, f. 1. (blandus) *a complimenting, caresses, flattery.*

Blandus, a, um, adj. *soothing, gentle, pleasing, agreeable, mild.*

Bœotĭa, æ, f. 1. *Bœotia, a country in Greece.*

Bœotii, ōrum, m. 2. (Bœotia) *the inhabitants of Bœotia, the Bœotians.*

Bonĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (bonus) *goodness, integrity, benevolence.*

Bonum, i, n. 2. (bonus) *a good thing, a blessing, an advantage, good fortune;* bona, *property, goods, good qualities.*

Bonus, a, um, adj. *good, virtuous, kind, respectable.*

Boreas, æ, m. 1. *the north-east wind, the north wind.*

Bos, bovis, c. 3. *an ox,* or *cow; Gen. Pl.* boum, *Dat. and Abl.* bobus & bubus.

Brachium, ii, n. 2. *the lower part of the arm, the arm.*

Brevis, e, adj. *short, brief;* brevi, *in a short time, shortly.*

Brevĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (brevis) *shortness, brevity;* in eâdem brevitate, *equally short-lived.*

Britannus, i, m. 2. *a native of Britain, a Briton.*

Bruma, æ, f. 1. (brevis, *for* brevissĭma) *the shortest day, the winter solstice, winter.*

Bubulcus, i, m. 2. (bos) *a herdsman, one who ploughs,* or *works with oxen, a waggoner, a carter.*

Busīris, is, *or* ĭdis, m. 3. *Busiris, a king of Egypt; acc.* in, *or* ida.

C.

C. *for* Caius, ii, m. 2. *Caius, a man's name.*

Cacūmen, ĭnis, n. 3. (acuo) *the peak,* or *sharp point of any thing, the top, the summit.*

Cadāver, ĕris, n. 3. (cado) *a carcass, a dead body, a corpse.*

Cadmēa, æ, f. 1. *Cadmea, the citadel of Thebes, Thebes.*

Cado, cecĭdi, casum, cadĕre, n. 3. *to fall down, to tumble, to fall,* or *die in battle, to fall out, to happen;* spes cadit, *hope fails,* or *vanishes.*

Caduceus, i, m. & um, i, n. 2. *a rod,* or *staff with the figures of two snakes twisted about it, the wand of Mercury, a white wand carried by heralds who sued for peace, a rod of peace.*

Cadūcus, a, um, adj. (cado) *apt to fall, fallen, unstable.*

Cæcus, a, um, adj. *blind, stone-blind, dark, gloomy.*

Cædes, is, f. 3. (cædo) *a cutting,* or *felling, a lopping off, slaughter, murder, death.*

Cædo, cecīdi, cæsum, cædĕre, a. 3. *to cut, to cut down, to kill;* —ere virgis, *to beat with rods.*

Cælestis, e, adj. (cælum) *relating to heaven, heavenly, from heaven;* Pl. cælestes, *the inhabitants of heaven, the gods;* cælestia, *the heavenly bodies.*

Cælo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to carve, to engrave, to emboss;* cælato argento auroque, *with embossed plate of silver and gold.*

Cælum, i, n. Pl. —i, & —a, ōrum, m. & n. 2. (cælo) *heaven, the heavens, the sky, the atmosphere.*

Cæremonia, æ, f. 1. *religious ceremony, solemn worship, veneration.*

Cæruleus, a, um, } adj. (cælum)
Cærŭlus, a, um, } *sky-coloured, sky-blue, light-blue, azure, sea-green.*

Cæsar, ăris, m. 3. *Caius Julius Cæsar, the Roman emperor.*

Caius, ii, m. 2. *Caius, a man's name.*

Calamĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (calămus, *a reed*) *a storm which breaks the reeds of corn, a calamity, a misfortune, a disaster, distress;* tua calamitas, *your disastrous situation.*

Calcar, āris, n. 3. (calx) *a spur, a stimulant, an incitement.*

Calceo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (calx) *to fit with shoes, to shoe.*

Calchas, antis, m. 3. *Calchas, a famous soothsayer; acc.* em, *or* a.

Calesco, — — ĕre, n. 3. (caleo, *to be warm*) *to grow warm,* or *hot.*

Calĭdus, a, um, adj. (caleo, *to be warm*) *warm, hot, rash.*

Calleo, ui, — ēre, n. 2. (callum, *hardness of the skin*) *to be hard*, or *callous, to be skilful, to know well* (*by experience*).

Callicratĭdas, æ, m. 1. *Callicratidas, a Lacedæmonian general.*

Callĭde, adv. (callidus) *cunningly, skilfully, shrewdly.*

Callidĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (callidus) *skilfulness, cunning, artifice.*

Callĭdus, a, um, adj. (calleo) *cunning, skilful, expert* (*from long experience*), *shrewd.*

Callimăchus, i, m. 2. *Callimachus, a Grecian poet.*

Callĭphron, ōnis, m. 3. *Calliphron, a man's name.*

Callistrătus, i, m. 2. *Callistratus, a man's name.*

Calor, ōris, m. 3. (caleo, *to be warm*) *warmth, heat, ardour.*

Calumniātor, ōris, m. 3. (calumnia, *a calumny*) *a calumniator, a slanderer, a caviller.*

Calx, cis, f. *sometimes* m. 3. *the heel.*

Camēlus, i, m. *rarely*, f. 2. *a camel.*

Camĕra, æ, f. 1. *a vault, an arched roof*, or *ceiling, a room.*

Camillus, i, m. 2. *Camillus, a Roman general.*

Camœna, æ, f. 1. (cano) *a muse, one of the nine muses, a song.*

Campus, i, m. 2. *a plain, a field.*

Candĭdus, a, um, adj. (candeo, *to be white*) *a shining white, white, bright, clear;* candidus dies, *a clear day, free from fog.*

Canis, is, c. 3. *a dog*, or *bitch.*

Canities, ēi, f. 5. (canus) *hoariness, whiteness*, or *grayness of hair.*

Cannensis, e, adj. *relating to Cannæ;* Cannensis pugna, *the battle of Cannæ* (B. C. 216).

Cano, cecĭni, cantum, canĕre, a. 3. *to sing, to perform music, to celebrate, to predict, to foretell.*

Canto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (cano) *to sing often, to sing;* —are tibiis, *to play on the flute.*

Cantus, us, m. 4. (cano) *the act of singing, a song, a tune, music, enchantment, an incantation;* cantus galli, *cock-crowing.*

Canus, a, um, adj. (caneo, *to be hoary*) *hoary, gray, gray-headed;* Pl. cani, *gray hairs, hoariness.*

Capax, ācis, adj. (capio) *capacious, large, ample, roomy.*

Capella, æ, f. 1. (caper) *a young she-goat, a she-goat.*

Caper, pri, m. 2. *a he-goat.*

Capesso, īvi, ītum, ĕre, a. 3. (capio) *to take, to catch, to undertake;* —ere rempublicam, *to take the management of the state.*

Capillus, i, m. 2. (capitis, pilus, *hair*) *the hair of the head, the hair, a hair.*

Capio, cēpi, captum, capĕre, a. 3. *to take, to seize, to captivate, to delight, to gain over;* —ere consilium, *to form a design;* —ere fructum, *to derive benefit*, or *advantage;* —ere gloriam, *to gain glory;* —ere laudem, *to obtain praise;* —ere piscem, *to catch a fish;* —ere somnum, *to indulge in sleep, to sleep;* —ere faciles motus, *to be subject to*, or *feel, gentle excitement*, or *impressions;* captus, *charmed, delighted;* captus dicto, *moved*, or *influenced by their stipulation*, or *promise.*

Capitālis, e, adj. (caput) *belonging to the head*, or *life, capital, hurtful, dangerous, pernicious*, capitale esset, *that it was a capital offence, felony.*

Capitolium, ii, n. 2. (caput) *the capitol.*

Cappadocia, æ, f. 1. *Cappadocia, a country of Asia.*

Caprea, æ, f. 1. (caper) *a wild she-goat, a roe, a chamois.*

Caprea, æ, f. 1. (caper) *Caprea, a marsh*, or *fen near Rome.*

Captīva, æ, f. 1. (capio) *a female prisoner, a captive.*

Captīvus, a, um, adj. (capio) *captive, taken prisoner, enslaved.*

Captīvus, i, m. 2. (capio) *a captive, a prisoner.*

Capto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (capio) *to catch at eagerly, to attempt to catch, to strive, to obtain.*

Capua, æ, f. 1. *Capua, a town of Campania, in Italy.*

Caput, ĭtis, n. 3. *the head, life,*

a capital crime; caput orbis, *the capital of the world;* caput Græciæ, *the chief town of Greece;* caput cœnæ, *the principal dish at the entertainment.*

Carbo, ōnis, m. 3. *a coal, a burning coal, charcoal.*

Carcer, ĕris, m. 3. (coerceo) *a prison, a gaol, a starting-place.*

Careo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, n. 2. *to be without, to want, to be free,* or *exempt from;* caruit facultatibus amicorum, *did not avail himself of the fortunes of his friends.*

Cares, um, m. 3. *the people of Caria, a country of Asia Minor, the Carians.*

Carīna, æ, f. 1. *the keel of a ship.*

Cariōsus, a, um, adj. (caries, *rottenness*) *worm-eaten, rotten, decayed, putrefied.*

Carĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (carus) *dearth, scarcity of provisions, dearness, love, affection;* caritas patriæ, *love for his country.*

Carmen, ĭnis, n. 3. (cano, *for* canĭmen) *a verse, lyric poetry, a song, a poem.*

Carnificīna, æ, f. 1. (carnĭfex, *a hangman*) *a place where malefactors are punished, torment, torture.*

Caro, carnis, f. 3. *flesh, a piece of flesh.*

Carpo, psi, ptum, pĕre, a. 3. *to gather, to pull, to pluck, to consume gradually, to weaken, to destroy;* —ere carmina, *to carp at,* or *criticise verses;* —ere escam, *to tear in pieces for food;* —ere gramen, *to graze.*

Carthaginiensis, e, adj. (Carthago) *relating to Carthage, Carthaginian.*

Carthaginienses, ium, m. 3. (Carthago) *the inhabitants of Carthage, the Carthaginians.*

Carthāgo, ĭnis, f. 3. *Carthage, a city of Africa.*

Carus, a, um, adj. *costly, precious, dear, beloved.*

Casa, æ, f. 1. *a cottage, a hut.*

Caseus, i, m. 2. *cheese, a cheese.*

Cassis, ĭdis, f. 3. *a helmet.*

Cassivellaunus, i, m. 2. *Cassivellaunus, a king of the Britons.*

Castellum, i, n. 2. (castrum, *a fort*) *a small fort, a fortress, a castle, a redoubt.*

Castīgo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to chastise, to punish, to reprove.*

Castor, ŏris, m. 3. *Castor, one of the sons of Leda.*

Castra, ōrum, n. 2. *a camp, an encampment.*

Castus, a, um, adj. *chaste, pure, virtuous, pious.*

Casus, us, m. 4. (cado) *a fall, a calamity, an accident;* casu, *by chance, accidentally.*

Cato, ōnis, m. 3. *Cato, a Roman.*

Catullus, i, m. 2. *Catullus, a Roman poet.*

Catŭlus, i, m. 2. (canis) *a little dog, a puppy, a dog.*

Caucăsus, i, m. 2. *Caucasus, a chain of mountains in Asia.*

Cauda, æ, f. 1. *the tail.*

Caupo, ōnis, m. 3. *a vintner, an innkeeper, a huckster.*

Causa, æ, f. 1. *a cause, a reason, a motive, blame;* causâ, *on account of, for the sake of, for the purpose of;* hac, meâ causâ, *on this, on my account;* causa jurgii, *a pretence for a quarrel;* causa quæstionis, *the meaning,* or *object of the question.*

Causidĭcus, i, m. 2. (causa, dico) *a pleader, an advocate, a lawyer.*

Cautus, a, um, adj. (caveo) *secure, cautious, wary, prudent, cunning, crafty.*

Cavea, æ, f. 1. (cavus) *a hollow place, a cavity, a coop,* or *pen for chickens.*

Caveo, cāvi, cautum, cavēre, a. 2. *to beware of, to take care, to prevent, to escape.*

Caverna, æ, f. 1. (cavus) *a hollow place, a cavern, a hole.*

Cavo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to make hollow, to excavate.*

Cavus, a, um, adj. (cavo) *hollow.*

Cavus, i, m. & cavum, i, n. 2. (cavo) *a hollow place, a hole.*

Cea, æ, f. 1. *Cea, an island in the Archipelago.*

Cedo, cessi, cessum, cedĕre, a. 3.

to give place, to give way, to disappear, to yield, to withdraw, to go away, to retire, to resign, to pass away; —ere prosperè, *to turn out successfully.*

Celĕbro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (celĕber, *frequented, famous*) *to frequent, to resort to, to celebrate, to render famous, to extol.*

Celer, celĕris, e, adj. *swift, speedy, fleet, quick, rapid.*

Celerĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (celer) *swiftness, speed, rapidity.*

Celerĭter, adv. (celer) *swiftly, nimbly, speedily, quickly.*

Celo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to hide, to conceal, to keep secret.*

Celsus, a, um, adj. (cello, *to shoot up, obs.*) *erect, high, lofty, tall.*

Censeo, ui, um, ēre, a. 2. *to think, to judge, to suppose, to be of opinion, to vote, to decree;* censuit in senatu, *moved in the senate.*

Census, us, m. 4. (censeo) *a valuation of one's estate, &c., a census, a rating, a valuing.*

Centēnius, ii, m. 2. *Caius Centenius, a Roman prætor.*

Centum, adj. ind. *a hundred.*

Centuria, æ, f. 1. (centum) *a century, a squadron of a hundred horse.*

Cera, æ, f. 1. *wax, a waxen cell.*

Ceres, ĕris, f. 3. *Ceres, the goddess of corn, corn.*

Cerno, crēvi, crētum, cernĕre, a. 3. *to sift, to see clearly, to perceive.*

Certāmen, ĭnis, n. 3. (certo) *a contest, contention, a dispute.*

Certātim, adv. (certo) *eagerly, earnestly, emulously, vying with each other.*

Certe, adv. (certus) *certainly, assuredly, even, at least.*

Certo, āvi, ātum, ārc, a. 1. (certus) *to contend, to strive, to vie, to fight.*

Certus, a, um, adj. (cerno, *for* cernĭtus) *certain, fixed, stated, regulated, steady;* non certo aere, *from the variable atmosphere.*

Cerva, æ, f. 1. (cervus) *a deer, a hind.*

Cervix, īcis, f. 3. *the hinder part of the neck, the neck.*

Cervus, i, m. 2. *a stag.*

Cespes, ĭtis, m. 3. (cædo) *a turf,* or *sod, a peat.*

Cesso, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (cedo) *to cease, to stop, to loiter, to pause, to be tardy, to be idle.*

(Ceter, *not used*) ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *the rest;* ceteri, *others.*

Cetĕrum, adv. (ceter) *as for the rest, but however, otherwise.*

Cethēgus, i, m. 2. *P. Cornelius Cethegus, a Roman consul.*

Chabrias, æ, m. 1. *Chabrias, an Athenian general.*

Chaldæi, ōrum, m. 2. *the inhabitants of Chaldea, the Chaldeans.*

Chalўbes, um, m. 3. (Chalybs) *the Chalybes, the inhabitants on the banks of the Chalybs.*

Chalybs, ўbis, m. 3. *the Chalybs, a river in Spain.*

Chaŏnis, ĭdis, adj. (used only in the f.) *relating to Chaonia, Chaonian;* Chaonis ales, *a dove.*

Chersonēsus, i, f. 2. *a peninsula, the Thracian Chersonesus, the Chersonese.*

Chorda, æ, f. 1. *the string of a musical instrument, a chord, a lyre.*

Cibarius, a, um, adj. (cibus) *relating to food;* cibarius panis, *household,* or *coarse bread.*

Cibus, i, m. 2. *food, meat, a bait.*

Cicāda, æ, f. 1. *a balm-cricket.*

Cicĕro, ōnis, m. 3. *M. Tullius Cicero, a Roman orator.*

Ciconia, æ, f. 1. *a stork.*

Cilex, ĭcis, m. 3. *a native of Cilicia, a Cilician.*

Cimon, ōnis, m. 3. *Cimon, an Athenian general.*

Cingo, xi, ctum, gĕre, a. 3. *to gird, to surround, to encompass, to bind.*

Cinis, ĕris, m. *sometimes* f. 3. *ashes, embers, cinders.*

Cio, cīvi, cītum, cīre, a. 4. *to move, to rouse, to excite, to invoke.*

Circa, prep. *around, about.*

Circa, adv. *around, about.*

Circĭter, adv. (circa) *about, near.*

Circueo, ii, *seldom* īvi, ĭtum, īre, irr. (circum, eo) *to go about, to go round to each in its turn.*

Circuĭtus, us, m. 4. (circueo) *a going round, a revolution, a cir-*

cumference; in circuitu, *in circumference.*

Circŭlus, i, m. 2. (circus) *a circle, a company of people (met together in a circle).*

Circum, prep. *around, about.*

Circumdo, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, a. 1. (circum, do) *to surround, to encompass, to enclose.*

Circumeo, ii, *seldom* īvi, ĭtum, īre, irr. (circum, eo) *to go round, to surround, to encompass.*

Circumgĕmo, ui, ĭtum, ĕre, a. 3. (circum, gemo, *to groan*) *to groan,* or *growl around.*

Circumlĭno, lĭvi, & lēvi, lĭtum, linĕre, a. 3. (circum, lino, *to anoint*) *to daub around, to anoint,* or *besmear all over.*

Circumsĭdeo, sēdi, sessum, sidēre, a. 2. (circum, sedeo) *to sit around, to besiege, to invest, to surround.*

Circumsīdo, sēdi, sessum, sidĕre, a. 3. (circum, sido, *to sink*) *to settle around, to invest, to besiege, to lay siege to.*

Circumsisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, a. 3. (circum, sisto, *to stop*) *to stand around, to surround.*

Circumsto, stĕti, —— stāre, a. 1. (circum, sto) *to stand around, to surround, to beset.*

Circumvăgus, a, um, adj. (circum, vagus) *wandering about, flowing around.*

Circumvĕnio, vēni, ventum, venīre, a. 4. (circum, venio) *to come around, to surround, to blockade, to circumvent, to trepan.*

Circumvŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (circum, volo) *to fly,* or *hover around, to surround.*

Circus, i, m. 2. *any thing of a circular form, a circle, the Circus at Rome.*

Cithăra, æ, f. 1. *a harp.*

Citharizo, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (cithara) *to play upon the harp.*

Cito, adv. (citus) *quickly, soon.*

Cito, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (cieo) *to move, to rouse, to cite, to summon;* citato cursu, *at a rapid pace.*

Citra, prep. (cis) *on this side.*

Citro, adv. (cis) *on this side;* ultro citro, *on both sides, mutually.*

Citus, a, um, adj. (cieo, *to rouse, moved, swift, quick, rapid, sudden.*

Civīlis, e, adj. (civis) *belonging to a citizen, civil, affable, polite;* civilem victoriam, *a victory over fellow-citizens.*

Civis, is, c. 3. *a citizen.*

Civĭtas, ātis, f. 3. *an assemblage of citizens, a state, a city.*

Clades, is, f. 3. *a storm which breaks the branches of trees, a loss, a misfortune, a disaster.*

Clam, prep. *without the knowledge of, secretly.*

Clam, adv. *privately, secretly.*

Clamĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (clamo) *to cry aloud, to bawl.*

Clamo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to cry, to shout, to bawl, to scream.*

Clamor, ōris, m. 3. (clamo) *a cry, a clamour, a shout, the croaking of a frog, the braying of an ass.*

Clandestīnus, a, um, adj. (clam) *secret, unknown, private.*

Clarius, a, nm, adj. *belonging to Claros, Clarian.*

Clarus, a, um, adj. *clear, bright, loud-sounding, illustrious, noble.*

Classiarius, ii, m. 2. (classis) *one who fights in a fleet, a marine.*

Classis, is, f. 3. *a class,* or *order of people, a company, a fleet.*

Clastidium, ii, n. 2. *Clastidium, a town in the north of Italy.*

Claudius, ii, m. 2. *P. Claudius, a Roman general,* also *Marcus Claudius, a Roman consul.*

Claudo, si, sum, dĕre, a. 3. *to shut, to enclose, to surround, to confine;* —ere urbem, *to invest a city.*

Claudus, a, um, adj. *lame, halting;* claudum pede, *lame of a foot.*

Clazomĕnæ, ārum, f. 1. *Clazomenæ, a city of Ionia.*

Clemens, tis, adj. *quiet, calm, merciful, compassionate.*

Cleombrŏtus, i, m. 2. *Cleombrotus, a king of Sparta.*

Clitellæ, ārum, f. 1. *a pannier,* or *packsaddle.*

Clitus, i, m. 2. *Clitus, a Macedonian.*

Clœlia, æ, f. 1. *Clœlia, a Roman lady.*

Clypeus, i, m. & um, i, n. 2. *a shield, a buckler, a target.*
Cn. *for* Cneius, ii, m. 2. *Cneius, a man's name.*
Coarguo, ui, ūtum, uĕre, a. 3. (cum, arguo) *to prove, to show, to expose.*
Coccineus, a, um, adj. (coccum, *scarlet-dye*) *of a scarlet colour.*
Cocles, ĭtis, m. 3. *Horatius Cocles, a brave Roman.*
Codrus, i, m. 2. *Codrus, the last king of Athens.*
Cœna, æ, f. 1. *a supper;* promitte (te) mihi ad cœnam, *promise to sup with me.*
Cœno, āvi, ātum, āre, a 1. (cœna) *to sup, to be at supper;* cœnatus, *having supped.*
Cœnŭla, æ, f. 1. (cœna) *a little supper, a frugal supper.*
Coeo, ii, *seldom* īvi, ĭtum, īre, irr. (cum, eo) *to go,* or *come together;* coeunt in arctius, *they approach nearer to each other.*
Cœpi, cœpisse, def. *to have begun.*
Coerceo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, a. 2. (cum, arceo, *to keep off*) *to surround, to restrain, to check, to repress.*
Cœtus, us, m. 4. (coëo) *an assembly, a crowd, a company.*
Cogito, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (cum, agito) *to think, to ponder, to meditate, to reflect;* si cogitabis quid amicè, *if you have any friendly intentions.*
Cognātus, i, m. 2. (cum, natus) *a blood relation, a kinsman, a friend.*
Cognōmen, ĭnis, n. 3. (cum, nomen) *a surname.*
Cognosco, ōvi, ĭtum, oscĕre, a. 3. (cum, nosco) *to learn, to know, to understand, to discover, to investigate, to ascertain, to distinguish;* causâ cognitâ, *the case being tried,* or *investigated;* cognitum, *when known, after trial.*
Cogo, coēgi, coactum, cogĕre, a. 3. (cum, ago) *to bring together, to force, to compel, to constrain;* coacta fame, *pressed by hunger.*
Cohors, tis, f. 3. *a pen, a coop, a cohort, a troop of soldiers, the tenth part of a legion.*
Cohortatio, ōnis, f. 3. (cohortor, *to encourage*) *an encouraging, an exhortation.*
Collabefīo, actus, ĭĕri, irr. (cum, labefacio), *to be dashed to pieces, to be overthrown, to be supplanted.*
Collēga, æ, m. 1. (cum, lēgo) *a colleague, a copartner in office.*
Collĭgo, ēgi, ectum, igĕre, a. 3. (cum, lego) *to gather together, to collect;* —ere se, *to collect one's thoughts, to recover one's self.*
Collis, is, m. 3. *a hill, a hillock.*
Collŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (cum, loco) *to place, to settle, to arrange, to post, to station, to give in marriage.*
Colloquium, ii, n. 2. (colloquor) *a conversation, a discourse, a conference, intercourse.*
Collŏquor, cŭtus, *or* quūtus, qui, dep. 3. (cum, loquor) *to speak together, to converse, to confer.*
Collum, i, n. 2. *the neck.*
Colluvio, ōnis, f. 3. (cum, luo, *to wash*) *a conflux of impurities, a sink, a tumult, a rabble.*
Colo, colui, cultum, colĕre, a. 3. *to exercise, to practise, to inhabit;* —ere agrum, *to cultivate the ground;* —ere artem, militiam, *to practise an art, war;* —ere Deum, *to worship God;* —ere cæremoniâ, *to regard with veneration;* colens, *a tiller of the ground, a husbandman.*
Colōnus, i, m. 2. (colo) *a tiller, a husbandman, a peasant, a settler.*
Color, ōris, m. 3. *a colour.*
Colŭbra, æ, f. 1. (colŭber, *a snake*) *a female snake, a serpent*
Columba, æ, f. 1. *a pigeon, a dove.*
Columna, æ, f. 1. (colŭmen, *the top of a house*) *a pillar, a column.*
Coma, æ, f. 1. *the hair of the head, the leaves of a tree, the foliage.*
Combĭbo, bĭbi, bibĭtum, bibĕre, a. 3. (cum, bibo) *to drink together, to drink up, to imbibe.*
Comĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, & estum, edĕre, & esse, a. 3. (cum, edo) *to eat up, to devour.*
Comes, ĭtis, c. 3. (cum, eo) *a companion, an attendant.*
Comitia, ōrum, n. 2. (cum, eo) *a*

public meeting of the people for voting, a comitia.

Comĭtor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (comes) *to go along with, to accompany; Pass.* comitatus, *accompanied, attended.*

Commeātus, us, m. 4. (cum, meo, *to go to and fro*) *right of passage, provisions, supplies.*

Commemŏro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (cum, memoro) *to make mention of, to mention, to talk of.*

Commentor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (cum, mens) *to meditate, to think, to devise, to consider attentively.*

Comminuo, ui, ūtum, uĕre, a. 3. (cum, minuo) *to crush,* or *break to pieces, to crumble.*

Commĭnus, adv. (cum, manus) *close at hand, hand to hand, in close combat.*

Commissum, i, n. 2. (committo) *a thing intrusted to one, a secret.*

Committo, īsi, issum, ittĕre, a. 3. (cum, mitto) *to join together, to commit, to intrust, to cause that;* —ere prœlium, *to commence a battle, to engage.*

Commŏde, adv. (commodus) *fitly, aptly;* multo commodius, *much more elegantly,* or *fluently.*

Commŏdo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (commodus) *to give, to afford, to tender service to, to accommodate, to lend;* —are patientem aurem, *to lend an attentive ear.*

Commŏdum, i, n. 2. (commodus) *convenience, advantage, interest.*

Commŏveo, ōvi, ōtum, ovēre, a. 2. (cum, moveo) *to move together,* or *wholly, to move, to stir, to rouse, to excite;* —ere tempestatem, *to excite a storm.*

Communĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (communis) *to share with any one, to communicate, to impart, to confer.*

Commūnio, īvi, ītum, īre, a. 4. (cum, munio) *to fortify all round, to fortify, to secure.*

Commūnis, e, adj. (cum, munus) *common, general, universal;* communis classis, *the combined fleet;* —e ærarium, *the public treasury;* —e concilium, *the general council.*

Communĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (communis) *community, fellowship, intercourse, intimacy, kindness, condescension.*

Commūto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (cum, muto) *to change, to alter, to exchange, to traffic.*

Compăro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (cum, paro) *to procure, to prepare, to compare;*—are classem, *to fit out a fleet;* —are exercitum, *to raise,* or *levy an army.*

Compĕdis, e, *gen.* & *abl.* Pl. —es, um, f. 3. (cum, pes) *a chain for the feet, a fetter, a chain.*

Compello, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, a. 3. (cum, pello) *to drive together, to force, to press.*

Compendiarius, a, um, adj. (compendium, *a saving*) *short, brief, compendious.*

Compenso, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (cum, penso) *to weigh together, to compensate, to make amends.*

Compĕrio, ri, rtum, rīre, a. 4. (cum, pario) *to discover, to find out, to ascertain.*

Compesco, scui, — scĕre, a. 3. (cum, pasco) *to restrain, to check, to control, to mitigate.*

Complector, xus, cti, dep. 3. (cum, plecto) *to encircle, to surround, to embrace, to take hold of, to seize.*

Compleo, ēvi, ētum, ēre, a. 2. (cum, pleo, *to fill, obs.*) *to fill up, to fill, to finish, to complete.*

Comploratio, ōnis, f. 3. (comploro, *to bewail*) *a bewailing, a lamentation, a wailing together.*

Complūres, ra, & ria, adj. (cum, plus) *a great many, several.*

Compōno, sui, sĭtum, nĕre, a. 3. (cum, pono) *to place together, to arrange;* —ere bellum, *to put an end to war by treaty;* —ere carmina, *to compose verses;* compositus, *suborned, feigned, assumed.*

Comprehendo, di, sum, dĕre, a. 3. (cum, prehendo) *to take hold of, to seize, to apprehend;* comprĕnsus, *being caught.*

Comprĭmo, essi, essum, imĕre, a. 3. (cum, premo) *to press together, to keep close, to squeeze hard, to hold fast.*

Comprŏbo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (cum, probo) *to approve, to commend, to confirm.*

Compungo, xi, ctum, gĕre, a. 3. (cum, pungo, *to prick*) *to prick, to puncture, to sting.*

Concēdo, cessi, cessum, cedĕre, n. 3. (cum, cedo) *to retire, to depart, to withdraw;* concessit habitatum, *went to live;* non conecderetur, *it was not allowed.*

Concentus, us, m. 4. (cum, cantus) *a concert, a singing, music.*

Concha, æ, f. 1. *a shellfish, a shell, a sea-shell.*

Concĭdo, di, — dĕre, n. 3. (cum, cado) *to fall down, to fall to the ground, to fall, to die.*

Concīdo, di, sum, dĕre, a. 3. (cum, cædo) *to cut in pieces, to cut down, to destroy.*

Concieo, cīvi, cītum, ciēre, a. 2. (cum, cieo, *to rouse*) *to move, to stir up, to rouse;* concito gradu, *with swift pace.*

Concilio, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (concilium) *to join together, to reconcile, to gain over, to conciliate, to recommend, to procure, to obtain.*

Concilium, ii, n. 2. (cum, calo, *to call, obs.*) *an assembly, a meeting, a council.*

Concinnus, a, um, adj. (cum, cirrus, *a lock of hair*) *nicely trimmed, neat, elegant, concise.*

Concio, ōnis, f. 3. (cum, cio) *a meeting, an assembly.*

Concĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, cipĕre, a. 3. (cum, capio) *to conceive, to imagine, to form an idea of.*

Concĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (concieo) *to rouse to action, to push forward, to excite;* —are risum, *to raise a laugh;* concitatus, *incensed, roused to fury.*

Conclāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (cum, clamo) *to cry together, to cry aloud, to call out, to raise a cry.*

Conclāve, is, n. 3. (cum, clavis, *a key*) *any apartment under lock and key, a chamber, a room.*

Conclūdo, si, sum, dĕre, a. 3. (cum, claudo) *to shut up, to enclose, to bound, to comprise.*

Concubius, a, um, adj. (cum, cubo, *to lie down*) *relating to the early part of night;* —iâ nocte, *during the first sleep.*

Concupisco, īvi, ītum, iscĕre, a. 3. (cum, cupio) *to desire greatly, to thirst after, to covet.*

Concurro, curri, & cucurri, cursum, currĕre, a. 3. (cum, curro) *to run together, to assemble; Imp.* concursum est (ab iis), *they engaged, the battle was commenced.*

Concursus, us, m. 4. (concurro) *a running together, an assembly, an engagement, a battle.*

Concŭtio, ssi, ssum, tĕre, a. 3. (cum, quatio) *to shake violently, to strike a blow against, to agitate.*

Condimentum, i, n. 2. (condio) *seasoning, sauce, pickle.*

Condio, īvi, ītum, īre, a. 4. *to season, to preserve by seasoning,* or *pickling, to embalm.*

Condiscipŭlus, i, m. 2. (cum, discipulus) *a schoolfellow, a fellow-student.*

Conditio, ōnis, f. 3. (condo) *a making, a constructing, a framing, a condition, terms.*

Conditor, ōris, m. 3. (condo) *a constructor, a maker, a founder.*

Condo, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, a. 3. (oum, do) *to place together, to build, to conceal, to bury;* —ere mortuos, *to bury the dead;* post Romam conditam, *after the building of Rome;* ab urbe conditâ, *from the building of the city.*

Condūco, xi, ctum, cĕre, a. 3. (cum, duco) *to bring together, to collect;* —ere pretio, *to undertake for hire.*

Conf ĕro, contŭli, collātum, conferre, irr. (cum, fero) *to bring together, to contribute, to compare;* —erre te nostris laudibus, *to compare yourself with an animal of my reputation;* —erre legem, *to employ,* or *apply a law,* —erre se, *to betake one's self, to go;* —erre se suaque, *to convey themselves and their effects;* —erre sermonem, *to con-*

verse; collata sunt Delum, *were transmitted to Delos.*

Confertus, a, um, adj. (cum, fartus, farcio, *to stuff*) *crammed, full, stuffed, thick, close.*

Confestim, adv. (cum, festino) *forthwith, immediately.*

Conficio, fēci, fectum, ficĕre, a. 3. (cum, facio) *to do thoroughly, to finish, to perform, to make up, to accomplish, to wear away, to waste, to kill;* conficitur, *is brought about;* confectus macie, *wasted with leanness, emaciated;* confectus morbo, senio, &c. *enfeebled, by disease, old age, &c.;* confecti Græco sermone, *written in the Greek language.*

Confīdo, sus, *sometimes* di, dĕre, n. p. 3. (cum, fido, *to trust*) *to trust, to feel confident, to confide,* or *put confidence in.*

Confirmo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (cum, firmus) *to confirm, to strengthen, to encourage, to ratify.*

Confiteor, fessus, fitēri, dep. 2. (cum, fateor) *to confess, to acknowledge, to own.*

Conflăgro, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (cum, flagro) *to burn, to be on fire, to be in flames, to be consumed by fire, to be burnt up.*

Conflīgo, xi, ctum, gĕre, a. 3. (cum, fligo, *to dash against*) *to dash one thing against another, to contend, to engage in battle, to fight.*

Confŏdio, fōdi, fossum, fodĕre, a. 3. (cum, fodio) *to dig, to stab, to gore, to transfix.*

Confŭgio, fūgi, fugĭtum, fugĕre, n. 3. (cum, fugio) *to flee to for help, to take refuge with, to have recourse to.*

Confundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, a. 3. (cum, fundo) *to pour together, to confuse, to discompose, to disturb, to perplex.*

Congĕro, gessi, gestum, gerĕre, a. 3. (cum, gero) *to carry together, to collect, to pile up, to amass, to hoard;* —erunt fustes, *throw clubs in heaps upon her;* —ere tela, *to hurl darts.*

Congrĕdior, gressus, grĕdi, dep. 3. (cum, gradior, *to walk*) *to go together, to address, to join battle, to engage.*

Congrĕgo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (cum, grex) *to collect as a flock, to assemble;* —ant se cum his, *associate with them.*

Congressio, ōnis, f. 3. (congredior) *a coming together, a meeting, an engagement, a battle.*

Congressus, us, m. 4. (congredior, *to go together*) *a coming together, a meeting, an interview.*

Conjĭcio, jēci, jectum, jicĕre, a. 3. (cum, jacio) *to throw together, to throw, to hurl, to discharge, to conjecture, to guess;* conjicientes se in portum, *rushing into the harbour;* conjici in vincula, *to be thrown into prison.*

Conjux, jŭgis, c. 3. (cum, jungo) *a husband, a wife, a spouse.*

Connītor, īsus, & ixus, īti, dep. 3. (cum, nitor) *to strive together, to strive keenly, to endeavour.*

Conor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. *to endeavour, to attempt, to strive.*

Conquisītus, a, um, adj. (conquiro, *to seek after*) *sought out diligently, exquisite, delicious.*

Conscendo, di, sum, dĕre, a. 3. (cum, scando, *to climb*) *to climb up, to ascend;* —ere equum, *to mount a horse;* —ere navem, *to go on board a ship, to embark.*

Conscius, a, um, adj. (cum, scio) *conscious, privy to;* tam multis consciis, *so many being privy to the matter.*

Conscrībo, psi, ptum, bĕre, a. 3. (cum, scribo) *to write, to raise,* or *levy soldiers, to enlist.*

Conscriptus, a, um, adj. (conscribo) *written together, enrolled;* Patres conscripti, *the conscript fathers, the senators, the title by which the Roman senators were addressed.*

Consĕcro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (cum, sacro) *to consecrate, to dedicate, to devote, to deify.*

Consector, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (cum, sequor) *to follow after, to pursue keenly, to overtake.*

Consĕquor, cūtus, *or* quūtus, qui, dep. 3. (cum, sequor) *to follow, to*

come up with, to overtake, to arrive at, to obtain, to possess, to accomplish.

Consĕro, sēvi, sĭtum, serĕre, a. 3. (cum, sero) *to sow, to plant.*

Consĕro, ui, tum, ĕre, a. 3. (cum, sero, *to knit*) *to knit together, to join;* —ere manum, *to engage in close combat.*

Conservo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (cum, servo) *to preserve, to take care of, to maintain, to protect;* —are jusjurandum, *to observe,* or *keep an oath.*

Considĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (considĕre) *to consider, to think of, to examine carefully.*

Consīdo, sēdi, sessum, sidĕre, n. 3. (cum, sido, *to settle*) *to sit down together, to settle, to encamp.*

Consilium, ii, n. 2. (consulo) *counsel, advice, prudence, a design, a measure, a plan, a contrivance;* vertere consilium, *to turn one's thoughts to;* hoc consilio, *with this design.*

Consimĭlis, e, adj. (cum, similis) *like, similar, the same.*

Consisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, n. 3. (cum, sisto, *to stop*) *to stop, to stand steadily, to stand up, to stand, to consist of, to exist.*

Conspectus, us, m. 4. (conspicio) *a sight, a view, presence;* in conspectu ejus, *within his view, before his eyes.*

Conspĭcio, exi, ectum, icĕre, a. 3. (cum, specio, *to see, obs.*) *to see, to behold, to observe.*

Conspicuus, a, um, adj. (conspicio) *conspicuous, clear.*

Constans, tis, adj. (consto) *standing together, firm, steady, uniform, constant.*

Constantia, æ, f. 1. (constans) *firmness, steadiness, constancy, consistency, uniformity.*

Constituo, ui, ūtum, uĕre, a. 3. (cum, statuo) *to set up, to place, to determine, to settle, to design, to arrange, to establish;* —ere classem, *to draw up a fleet;* —ere portum, *to form a harbour;* —ere vineas et testudines, *to erect vineæ and testudoes;* constituit domicilum sibi, *fixed his residence;* constitutâ horâ, *at the appointed hour.*

Consto, stĭti, stātum, stāre, n. 1. (cum, sto) *to stand together, to stand, to consist of.*

Consuesco, ēvi, ētum, escĕre, n. & a. 3. (cum, suesco, *to be wont*) *to be accustomed, to be in the habit of, to accustom.*

Consuetūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. (consuesco) *a custom, a usage, a habit, intimacy;* ad nostram consuetudinem, *according to our habits.*

Consul, ŭlis, m. 3. (consulo) *a consul, one of the two chief magistrates annually elected at Rome;* quibus consulibus, *in whose consulship.*

Consulāris, e, adj. (consul) *belonging to the consul, consular.*

Consulāris, is, m. 3. (consul) *a man of consular rank,* or *dignity.*

Consulātus, us, m. 4. (consul) *the office of a consul, the consulship.*

Consŭlo, ui, tum, ĕre, a. 3. *to consult, to deliberate, to provide for, to take care of;* malè consulere patriæ, *did not consult,* or *neglected, the interest of his country.*

Consulto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (consulo) *to consult, to take care of, to advise, to deliberate.*

Consulto, adv. (consulo) *advisedly, designedly, on purpose.*

Consultor, ōris, m. 3. (consulo) *one who asks advice, a client.*

Consultum, i, n. 2. (consulo) *a decree, a statute.*

Consūmo, psi, ptum, ĕre, a. 3. (cum, sumo) *to consume, to devour, to destroy, to wear away;* consumebat plurimum studii, *he bestowed very great attention.*

Contagium, ii, n. 2. (contingo) *contact, contagion, infection.*

Contĕgo, xi, ctum, gĕre, a. 3. (cum, tego) *to cover, to conceal.*

Contemno, psi, ptum, nĕre, a. 3. (cum, temno, *to despise*) *to undervalue, to contemn, to despise;* contemnendus, *contemptible, despicable.*

Contemplor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (cum, templum) *to behold steadfastly, to view, to contemplate.*

Contemptus, us, m. 4. (contemno) *contempt, scorn, derision;* in contemptum, *through contempt.*

Contendo, di, tum, dĕre, a. 3. (cum, tendo) *to stretch, to contend with, to dispute, to request earnestly, to assert,* or *affirm;* contento fune, *with the cord drawn tight.*

Contente, adv. (contentus) *earnestly, diligently.*

Contentio, ōnis, f. 3. (contendo) *a stretching, an endeavour, zeal, a contest, a struggle.*

Contentus, a, um, adj. (contendo) *stretched, content, satisfied.*

Contĕro, trīvi, trītum, terĕre, a. 3. (cum, tero) *to break small, to wear away, to exhaust.*

Conterreo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, a. 2. (cum, terreo) *to terrify, to frighten greatly, to startle.*

Conticesco, ui, — escĕre, n. 3. (cum, taceo) *to be silent, to keep silence.*

Contignatio, ōnis, f. 3. (cum, tignum, *a rafter*) *a joisting, a raftering, a flooring, a floor.*

Contĭneo, ui, entum, ēre, a. 2. (cum, teneo) *to hold together, to contain, to hold tight, to curb;* continet se vallo, *confines himself within the rampart;* continentur privatis ædificiis, *are occupied with private houses.*

Contĭnens, tis, adj. (contineo) *holding, containing, temperate, moderate, continued;* continens terra, *the continent, the mainland.*

Continens, tis, f. 3. (contineo) *the continent, the mainland.*

Contingo, tĭgi, tactum, tingĕre, a. 3. (cum, tango) *to touch, to reach, to happen, to fall to the lot of, to attain to.*

Continuo, adv. (continuus) *forthwith, instantly, immediately.*

Continuus, a, um, adj. (contineo) *continual, constant, incessant.*

Contra, prep. *against, in opposition to, contrary to.*

Contra, adv. *on the other hand, on the contrary, in reply;* contra, quàm, *differently from, otherwise than.*

Contrăho, xi, ctum, hĕre, a. 3. (cum, traho) *to draw together, to contract, to abridge, to shrivel;* —ere cælum, *to overcast the sky;* —ere vultum, *to frown.*

Contrarius, a, um, adj. (contra) *opposite, contrary, hurtful;* sin autem contraria, *but if the contrary.*

Controversia, æ, f. 1. (contra, verto) *a controversy, a debate, a dispute, a quarrel.*

Contŭmax, ācis, adj. (cum, tumeo) *haughty, insolent, saucy, obstinate, stubborn.*

Contumelia, æ, f. 1. (cum, tumeo) *an affront, a reproach, an insult, a disgrace.*

Contundo, tŭdi, tūsum, tundĕre, a. 3. (cum, tundo) *to beat, to pound, to bruise, to crush, to humble.*

Convalesco, ui, — escĕre, n. 3. (cum, valeo) *to acquire strength, to grow strong, to recover health.*

Convello, velli, *seldom* vulsi, vulsum, vellĕre, a. 3. (cum, vello, *to pull*) *to rend, to pull up, to tear away, to turn up.*

Convĕnio, vēni, ventum, venīre, n. 4. (cum, venio) *to come together, to assemble, to come, to wait upon, to suit;* illa convenit vitibus, *that* (soil) *is adapted to vines;* conditiones non convenerunt, *the terms were not agreed to;* non convenit, *it is not agreed upon, has not been ascertained.*

Conventus, us, m. 4. (convenio) *a meeting, an assembly, a council.*

Converto, ti, sum, tĕre, a. 3. (cum, verto) *to turn about, to whirl about, to turn, to change.*

Convicium, ii, n. 2. (cum, vox, *for* convocium) *a noise arising from many voices at once, a loud noise, a brawling noise, abuse.*

Convictus, us, m. 4. (cum, vivo) *a living with, social intercourse, society, intimacy.*

Convīva, æ, c. 1. (cum, vivo) *a person invited to a feast, a guest.*

Convivium, ii, n. 2. (cum, vivo)

a feast, a banquet, an entertainment.

Convŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (cum, voco) *to call together, to assemble, to summon.*

Coorior, ortus, orīri, dep. 3. (cum, orior) *to rise together, to arise;* risus omnium coortus est, *a general burst of laughter was set up.*

Copia, æ, f. 1. (cum, opis) *plenty, abundance;* Pl. *forces, troops.*

Copiōsus, a, um, adj. (copia) *abundant, plentiful, well-stocked, wealthy, rich, fluent.*

Copulātus, a, um, adj. (copŭla, *a tie*) *tied,* or *joined together;* copulatius, *more cementing.*

Coquo, xi, ctum, quĕre, a. 3. *to cook,* or *dress victuals.*

Cor, cordis, n. 3. *the heart, the mind.*

Coram, prep. *before, in presence of.*

Corcodīlus, i, m. 2. (*for* crocodilus) *a crocodile.*

Corcўra, æ, f. 1. *Corcyra, an island off the coast of Epirus.*

Corcyræi, ōrum, m. 2. (Corcyra) *the inhabitants of Corcyra, the Corcyreans.*

Corcyræus, a, um, adj. (Corcyra) *belonging to Corcyra, Corcyrean.*

Corinthus, i, f. 2. *Corinth, a city of the Morea.*

Corium, ii, n. 2. *the skin,* or *hide of an animal, leather.*

Cornēlius, ii, m. 2. *Cornelius, a man's name. See* Scipio.

Corneus, a, um, adj. (cornu) *made of horn, horny, hard as horn.*

Cornix, īcis, f. 3. *a crow, a rook.*

Cornu, u, n. 4. *a horn, a trumpet, the wing of an army.*

Corōna, æ, f. 1. *a crown, a chaplet, a garland of flowers, a cap worn by prisoners of war when sold as slaves;* vendere sub coronâ, *to sell as a slave.*

Corpus, ŏris, n. 3. *a body, a dead body, a carcass.*

Corrĭpio, ipui, eptum, ipĕre, a. 3. (cum, rapio) *to lay hold of hastily, to snap up, to seize upon;* lacerat correptum, *for* corripit et lacerat, *seizes and tears.*

Corrōdo, si, sum, dĕre, a. 3. (cum, rodo) *to gnaw in pieces, to corrode.*

Corrumpo, ūpi, uptum, umpĕre, a. 3. (cum, rumpo) *to destroy by breaking, to waste, to injure, to corrupt, to spoil, to bribe.*

Corruo, ui, — uĕre, n. 3. (cum, ruo) *to fall together, to fall down, to decay, to fall to ruin.*

Cortex, ĭcis, m. *sometimes,* f. 3. *the bark of a tree, a cork, a shell.*

Corvus, i, m. 2. *a raven.*

Cos, cotis, f. 3. (cautes, *a rock,*) *a rock, a large stone, a whetstone.*

Crannon, ōnis, f. 3. *Crannon, a town of Thessaly.*

Crassus, a, um, adj. *thick, coarse, dense, heavy, stupid.*

Crastĭnus, a, um, adj. (cras, *to-morrow*) *of to-morrow, to-morrow's.*

Crater, ēris, m. 3. *a large cup, a goblet, a pitcher; acc.* era.

Creber, bra, brum, adj. *frequent, repeated, thick, close.*

Credo, ĭdi, ĭtum, ĕre, a. 3. *to believe, to trust, to intrust;* credens, *trusting, venturing.*

Credŭlus, a, um, adj. (credo) *easy of belief, credulous, simple.*

Cremo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to burn, to set on fire.*

Creo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to create, to produce, to beget, to breed, to choose, to elect.*

Crepo, ui, ĭtum, āre, n. & a. 1. *to make a noise, to crackle, to rail against, to complain of.*

Cres, Cretis, m. 3. (Creta) *a native of Crete, a Cretan.*

Cresco, ēvi, ētum, escĕre, n. 3. *to increase, to grow.*

Creta, æ, f. 1. *Crete, an island in the Mediterranean.*

Cretenses, ium, m. 3. (Creta) *the inhabitants of Crete, the Cretans.*

Crimen, ĭnis, n. 3. *a charge, an accusation, an impeachment, a crime;* Pario crimine, *on the charge of failure at Paros.*

Crimĭnor, ātus, āri, com. 1. (crimen) *to accuse,* or *to be accused, to blame,* or *to be blamed.*

Crinis, is, m. 3. *the hair of the head, hair.*

Crocodīlus, i, m. 2. *a crocodile.*
Crœsus, i, m. 2. *Crœsus, a king of Lydia.*
Croto & Croton, ōnis, f. 3. *Crotona, a town of Italy.*
Crotoniātes, æ, m. 1. (Croto) *a citizen of Crotona.*
Crucio, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (crux) *to torment, to torture, to grieve.*
Crudēlis, e, adj. (cruor) *cruel, fierce, savage, barbarous.*
Crudelĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (crudelis) *cruelty, barbarity.*
Crudus, a, um, adj. (cruor) *raw, fresh, unripe, sour.*
Cruento, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (cruentus) *to fetch blood by striking at, to make bloody, to stain.*
Cruentus, a, um, adj. (cruor) *stained with blood, bloody, cruel.*
Cruor, ōris, m. 3. *blood from a wound, gore.*
Crus, uris, n. 3. *the leg.*
Crux, ucis, f. 3. *a cross.*
Ctesĭphon, ontis, m. 3. *Ctesiphon, an Athenian.*
Cubīle, is, n. 3. (cubo) *a couch, a bed, a den,* or *hole.*
Cubo, ui, ĭtum, āre, n. 1. *to lie down, to lie, to recline.*
Culmen, ĭnis, n. 3. (culmus, *a stalk of corn*) *the thatched roof of a house, the top of a house.*
Culpa, æ, f. 1. *a fault, a crime, blame, guilt.*
Cultor, ōris, m. 3. (colo) *a cultivator, a tiller, a husbandman.*
Cultūra, æ, f. 1. (colo) *husbandry, culture, improvement, instruction, cultivation.*
Cultus, us, m. 4. (colo) *cultivation, tilling, education, a manner of living, dress, worship;* agresti cultu, *country habits.*
Cum, prep. *with, along with;* cum imperio, *invested with command.*
Cumæ, ārum, f. 1. *Cumæ, a town of Italy.*
Cunæ, ārum, f. 1. *a cradle.*
Cunctanter, adv. (cunctor, *to delay*) *slowly, dilatorily.*
Cunctus, a, um, adj. (conjungo, *for* conjunctus), *all, all together, the whole, every.*
Cuneus, i, m. 2. *a wedge.*
Cupĭde, adv. (cupidus) *fondly, desirously, eagerly.*
Cupidĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (cupidus) *desire, fondness, eagerness, anxiety.*
Cupĭdus, a, um, adj. (cupio) *desirous, covetous, fond, eager.*
Cupio, īvi, ītum, ĕre, a. 3. *to desire, to covet, to wish, to long for.*
Cur, adv. *why, wherefore.*
Cura, æ, f. 1. *care, anxiety, solicitude, attention, study.*
Curatio, ōnis, f. 3. (curo) *a taking care of, a charge, the treatment of a disease, a mode of cure, a remedy.*
Cures, ium, m. 3. *Cures, a town of the Sabines, in Italy.*
Curia, æ, f. 1. *a division of the people, the senate-house.*
Curiātius, ii, m. 2. *one of the three Curiatii.*
Curiōse, adv. (curiosus) *carefully, strictly, curiously.*
Curiōsus, a, um, adj. (cura) *careful, curious, inquisitive;* curiosior, *uncommonly inquisitive,*
Curo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (cura) *to take care of, to attend to, to heal, to cure;* curavit reducendum, *took care to send him back, caused him to be taken back;* curant leniter, *cure gently, apply gentle remedies.*
Curro, cucurri, cursum, currĕre, a. 3. *to run, to hasten, to flow.*
Currus, us, m. 4. (curro) *a chariot, a car, a wagon.*
Cursor, ōris, m. 3. (curro) *a runner, a messenger, a courier.*
Cursus, us, m. 4. (curro) *the act of running, a running, a race, a course, a voyage;* secundo cursu, *by a prosperous career.*
Curtius, ii, m. 2. *Curtius, a Roman.*
Curvus, a, um, adj. *bent, bending, crooked, curved.*
Custodia, æ, f. 1. (custos) *a guarding, a keeping, care, charge;* illa custodia, *the guarding of the bridge.*
Custōdio, īvi, ītum, īre, a. 4. (custos) *to keep, to guard, to watch.*
Custos, ōdis, c. 3. (cum, sto) *a keeper, a guardian;* Cæsare

custode rerum, *while Cæsar is the guardian of the empire.*
Cutis, is, f. 3. *the skin.*
Cybēba, æ, f. 1. *Cybeba, a name of the goddess Cybele.*
Cyclădes, um, m. 3. *the Cyclades, a cluster of islands in the Archipelago.*
Cydnus, i, m. 2. *the Cydnus, a river of Cilicia, in Asia Minor.*
Cynægīrus, i, m. 2. *Cynægirus, an Athenian soldier.*
Cynĭcus, i, m. 2. *a Cynic philosopher.*
Cyprius, a, um, adj. (Cyprus) *of Cyprus, Cyprian.*
Cyprus, i, f. 2. *Cyprus, an island in the Levant.*
Cyrenæi, ōrum, m. 2. *the inhabitants of Cyrene, a city in Africa, the Cyreneans.*
Cyrsĭlus, i, m. 2. *Cyrsilus, an Athenian.*
Cyrus, i, m. 2. *Cyrus, the founder of the Persian empire.*
Cyzicēnus, a, um, adj. *of Cysicum, a city of Mysia, in Asia Minor.*

D.

Dædălus, i, m. 2. *Dædalus, an ingenious artificer of Athens.*
Dama, æ, f. *sometimes* m. 1. *a doe,* or *deer, a wild goat.*
Damnatio, ōnis, f. 3. (damno) *a condemning, condemnation.*
Damno, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (damnum) *to condemn.*
Damnum, i, n. 2. *loss, damage, injury;* damno sanguinis, *with the loss of her blood, at the expense of losing her cubs.*
Damŏcles, is, m. 3. *Damocles, a flatterer of Dionysius.*
Damon, ōnis, m. 3. *Damon, a Pythagorean philosopher, the friend of Pythias;* also, *Damon, an Athenian musician.*
Daphne, es, f. 1. *Daphne, the name of a nymph.*
(Daps, *seldom used*) dapis, f. 3. *food, meat, a feast;* (it wants the gen. plur.)
Dardanius, a, um, adj. *of Dardanus, Trojan;* Dardanius senex, *the Trojan old man, Priam.*
Darīus, ii, m. 2. *Darius, a king of Persia.*
Datis, is, m. 3. *Datis, one of the generals of Darius;* acc. im.
De, prep. *of, from, out of, concerning, respecting;* de nocte, *by night;* de conspectu, *out of sight;* de imperio, *for empire;* de eo, *with a portion of that.*
Dea, æ, f. 1. (deus) *a goddess.*
Debeo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, a. 2. (de, habeo) *to owe, to be owing, to be indebted.*
Debĭlis, e, adj. (de, habilis, *fit*) *weak, feeble, infirm, disabled.*
Debilĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (debilis) *to cripple, to weaken, to disable, to discourage.*
Decēdo, cessi, cessum, cedĕre, n. 3. (de, cedo) *to depart, to go away, to retire, to depart this life, to die;* decedens sol, *the setting sun.*
Decem, adj. ind. *ten.*
Decemplex, ĭcis, adj. (decem, plico, *to fold*) *tenfold;* decemplicem numerum, *ten times their own number.*
Decemvir, vĭri, m. 2. (decem, vir) *a Decemvir;* Pl. *the Decemviri, ten men appointed to execute jointly any public commission.*
Decerno, crēvi, crētum, cernĕre, a. 3. (de, cerno) *to think, to decree, to determine, to resolve, to fight, to contend;* —ere acie, *to contend in battle, to fight.*
Decerto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (de, certo) *to contend keenly, to struggle, to fight, to dispute.*
Decet, uit, ēre, imp. 2. *it becomes, it is becoming, it behoves;* decens, *becoming, comely, beautiful.*
Decĭdo, di, — dĕre, n. 3. (de, cado) *to fall down, to fall from.*
Decĭmus, a, um, adj. (decem) *the tenth.*
Decĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, cipĕre, a. 3. (de, capio) *to deceive, to overreach, to cheat;* deceptus, *duped,* or *disappointed.*
Declāro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (de,

clarus) *to make clear, to show clearly, to declare, to demonstrate, to illustrate, to explain, to say expressly.*

Decor, ōris, m. 3. (decet) *comeliness, grace, beauty.*

Decōrus, a, um, adj. (decor) *comely, graceful, handsome, glorious.*

Decrepĭtus, a, um, adj. (de, crepo) *very old, decrepit;* decrepita ætate, *bowed down with age.*

Decresco, crēvi, crētum, crescĕre, n. 3. (de, cresco) *to decrease, to grow less, to diminish.*

Decurro, curri, & cucurri, cursum, currĕre, a. 3. (de, curro) *to run down,* or *along, to run hastily.*

Decus, ŏris, n. 3. (decet) *an ornament, glory, honour, beauty.*

Decŭtio, cussi, cussum, cutĕre, a. 3. (de, quatio) *to shake down, to strike off, to beat down.*

Dedĕcus, ŏris, n. 3. (de, decus) *disgrace, dishonour, a blot.*

Dedĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (de, dico, *to dedicate*) *to speak, to affirm, to dedicate, to consecrate.*

Deditio, ōnis, f. 3. (dedo) *a yielding up, a surrender.*

Deditus, a, um, adj. (dedo) *given up, devoted, attached to, fond of.*

Dedo, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, a. 3. (de, do) *to give up, to surrender, to devote one's self;* deditus studio literarum, *devoted to the study of literature.*

Dedūco, xi, ctum, cĕre, a. 3. (de, duco) *to bring down, to bring, to convey, to conduct, to remove;* —ere copias, *to lead out forces;* —ere classem, *to draw out a fleet;* fortè deductus est, *happened to come.*

Defectio, ōnis, f. 3. (deficio) *a failing, a defect, a failure;* defectio solis, *or* lunæ, *an eclipse of the sun,* or *moon.*

Defendo, di, sum, dĕre, a. 3. (de, fendo, *to strike, obs.*) *to keep,* or *ward off, to defend, to protect.*

Defensio, ōnis, f. 3. (defendo) *a defending, a defence, an answer.*

Defĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, irr. (de, fero) *to carry down, to convey, to bestow, to tell, to report;* —erre senatui, *to lay before the senate;* —erre summam imperii, *to confer the chief command;* —erre rem, *to report a matter* (*for consideration*); falsa delata esse his, *that false information had been given them;* delatum, *when offered.*

Defĭcio, fēci, fectum, ficĕre, a. 3. (de, facio) *to fail, to be wanting,* or *deficient, to stop;* defectus annis, *worn out,* or *enfeebled with age.*

Defīgo, xi, xum, gĕre, a. 3. (de, figo) *to fix in the ground, to plant, to fix,* or *fasten.*

Defīnio, īvi, ītum, īre, a. 4. (de, finio) *to terminate, to bound, to define, to appoint;* definitâ die, *the appointed day.*

Deflăgro, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (de, flagro) *to burn furiously, to be destroyed by fire, to be burnt down, to subside.*

Defluo, xi, xum, ĕre, n. 3. (de, fluo) *to flow down, to fall down, to flow,* or *rise from, to cease, to flow, to give over running.*

Deformis, e, adj. (de, forma) *deformed, ugly, disfigured.*

Deformo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (de, forma) *to disfigure, to deform, to dishonour, to fashion.*

Dego, dēgi, — degĕre, a. 3. (de, ago) *to lead, to pass,* or *spend one's life, to live, to exist.*

Degrăvo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (de, gravis) *to weigh,* or *press down, to overpower.*

Degusto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (de, gusto) *to taste.*

Dein, & Deinde, adv. (de, inde), *then, after that, in the next place.*

Dejectus, us, m. 4. (dejicio) *a throwing down, a leap, a fall.*

Dejĭcio, jēci, jectum, jicĕre, a. 3. (de, jacio) *to throw,* or *cast down, to drive,* or *push down.*

Delābor, lapsus, lābi, dep. 3. (de, labor) *to fall down, to slip,* or *slide down, to descend.*

Delecto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (de, lacio, *to allure, obs.*) *to allure, to delight, to please.*

Delectus, us, m. 4. (deligo) *a choosing, a levy of soldiers.*

Deleo, ēvi, ētum, ēre, a. 2. (de, leo, *to blot, obs.*) *to blot out, to efface, to erase, to destroy.*

Deliberabundus, a, um, adj. (delibero) *deliberating much,* or *long, considering.*

Delĭbĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (de, libra, *a balance*) *to consult, to deliberate, to reflect, to consider; to consult an oracle;* deliberatum, *to consult the oracle.*

Delībo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (de, libo, *to taste*) *to taste, to touch gently,* —are oscula, *to kiss the lips gently.*

Delĭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (de, ligo) *to bind up, to tie,* or *make fast;* —are in cornibus, *to tie to the horns.*

Delĭgo, ēgi, ectum, igĕre, a. 3. (de, lego) *to pick out, to select, to choose;* delectus, *chosen, selected;* delecti ex his, *men selected from them.*

Delīro, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (de, lira, *a balk*) *to make a balk in ploughing; to dote, to rave, to talk idly.*

Delīrus, a, um, adj. (deliro) *doting, silly, foolish, delirious.*

Delos, & Delus, i, f. 2. *Delos, the central island of the Cyclades, in the Archipelago.*

Delphi, ōrum, m. 2. *Delphi, a town of Phocis in Greece, famous for the oracle of Apollo;* Delphis, *at Delphi.*

Delphĭcus, a, um, adj. (Delphi) *relating to Delphi, Delphic.*

Delphin, īnis, m. 3. & īnus, i, m. 2. *a dolphin.*

Demens, tis, adj. (de, mens) *out of one's mind, mad, frantic, raving;* dementis est, *it is the part of a madman.*

Dementia, æ, f. 1. (demens) *madness, phrensy, foolishness.*

Demĕto, essui, essum, etĕre, a. 3. (de, meto, *to mow*) *to mow, to cut down, to reap, to cut off.*

Demetrius, ii, m. 2. *Demetrius Phalereus, a governor of Athens.*

Demigratio, ōnis, f. 3. (demigro) *an emigration.*

Demĭgro, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (de, migro, *to remove*) *to remove, to emigrate, to depart.*

Demisse, adv. (demissus, demitto) *lowly, meanly, humbly;* demissius, *lower, too low.*

Demitto, īsi, issum, ittĕre, a. 3. (de, mitto) *to send down, to hang down, to suspend, to dispirit, to discourage;* —ere animum, *to lose courage, to despair.*

Demo, dempsi, demptum, demĕre, a. 3. (de, emo, *to take*) *to take away, to remove, to withdraw.*

Democrĭtus, i, m. 2. *Democritus, a Grecian philosopher.*

Demonstrātor, ōris, m. 3. (demonstro, *to point out*) *one who shows,* or *points out, a demonstrator.*

Demosthĕnes, is, m. 3. *Demosthenes, an Athenian orator.*

Demum, adv. *at length, at last.*

Denarius, ii, n. 2. (deni, *ten*) *a denarius, a silver coin worth ten asses, value* 7¾d.

Denĭque, adv. (dein, que) *at last, finally, in short.*

Dens, tis, m. 3. (edo) *a tooth, a tusk.*

Densus, a, um, adj. *thick, close, set close.*

Depaciscor, pactus, pacisci, dep. 3. (de, paciscor) *to bargain, to make an agreement, to stipulate.*

Depello, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, a. 3. (de, pello) *to drive,* or *thrust down, to drive away, to remove;* depulsus est gradu, *was driven from his position.*

Deperdo, didi, dĭtum, dĕre, a. 3. (de, perdo) *to lose entirely, to lose;* deperditus, *ruined, utterly undone.*

Depingo, nxi, ctum, ngĕre, a. 3. (de, pingo) *to paint, to represent.*

Deplōro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (de, ploro) *to deplore, to lament.*

Depōno, sui, sĭtum, nĕre, a. 3. (de, pono) *to lay down, to deposit, to place, to lay aside, to part with, to take off;* —ere dictaturam, *to resign the dictatorship.*

Deprĕcor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (de, precor) *to pray for, to entreat earnestly, to deprecate.*

Deprĭmo, essi, essum, imĕre, a. 3. (de, premo) *to press,* or *weigh down, to depress, to sink.*

Depugno, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (de, pugno) *to fight eagerly, to fight, to engage.*

Derīdeo, si, sum, dēre, a. 2. (de, rideo) *to laugh at, to mock, to deride.*

Derīsor, ōris, m. 3. (derideo) *a mocker, a scoffer, a buffoon.*

Descendo, di, sum, dĕre, a. 3. (de, scando, *to climb*) *to go,* or *come down, to descend.*

Descensus, us, m. 4. (descendo) *a descent.*

Descrĭbo, psi, ptum, bĕre, a. 3. (de, scribo) *to write out, to describe, to delineate, to divide.*

Desĕro, ui, tum, ĕre, a. 3. (de, sero, *to knit*) *to abandon, to leave, to desert, to forsake.*

Desiděro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (desīdo, *to sink down*) *to long for, to desire, to need, to require;* desiderari, *to be missed.*

Desidia, æ, f. 1. (desideo, *to sit idle*) *sloth, idleness, inactivity.*

Desĭlio, ilui, & ilīvi, ultum, ilīre, a. 4. (de, salio) *to leap down, to trickle down.*

Desĭno, īvi, & ii, ĭtum, inĕre, n. & a. 3. (de, sino) *to cease, to leave off, to desist;* desitum est, *has ceased.*

Desĭpio, ui, — ĕre, n. 3. (de, sapio) *to be foolish, to act foolishly, to dote;* desipiens, *a dotard.*

Desisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, n. 3. (de, sisto, *to stop*) *to stand off from, to cease, to discontinue, to abandon.*

Desperatio, ōnis, f. 3. (despero) *a despairing, despair.*

Despĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (de, spero) *to despair, to despond;* non desperari (ab eo) *that he did not despair;* rebus desperatis, *their situation being now desperate,* or *hopeless.*

Despĭcio, exi, ectum, icĕre, a. 3. (de, specio, *to see, obs.*) *to look down upon, to despise, to slight, to disregard.*

Destituo, ui, ūtum, uĕre, a. 3. (de, statuo) *to fix down, to forsake, to disappoint.*

Destringo, nxi, ctum, ngĕre, a. 3. (de, stringo) *to strip,* or *pull off, to take from;* —ere gladium, *to unsheath,* or *draw a sword.*

Desum, fui, esse, irr. (de, sum) *to be wanting, to fail.*

Detĕgo, xi, ctum, gĕre, a. 3. (de, tego) *to uncover, to lay open, to discover;* detecti, *naked.*

Deterreo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, a. 2. (de, terreo) *to deter, to frighten;* deterrerentur a deditione, *were prevented from surrendering.*

Detĭneo, inui, entum, inēre, a. 2. (de, teneo) *to detain, to stop, to hold;* detinet iter, *arrests the progress.*

Detondeo, di, sum, dēre, a. 2. (de, tondeo) *to clip,* or *cut off, to force off, to nip,* or *strip off.*

Detrecto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (de, traho, *to draw down*) *to decline, to speak ill of, to disparage.*

Detrimentum, i, n. 2. (detĕro, *to wear away by rubbing*) *loss by rubbing, loss, damage, injury.*

Devĕnio, vēni, ventum, venīre, a. 4. (de, venio) *to come down, to descend, to come, to arrive at.*

Devincio, xi, ctum, cīre, a. 4. (de, vincio) *to bind tightly, to connect, to unite, to oblige.*

Devinco, vīci, victum, vincĕre, a. 3. (de, vinco) *to conquer, to subduc, to be too powerful for, to overmatch.*

Devŏro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (de, voro) *to devour, to eat up, to swallow greedily.*

Deus, i, m. 2. *a god;* Pl. dii, &c.

Dexter, ĕra, ĕrum, *or* ra, rum, adj. *on the right hand, right, proper;* dextera indulgentia, *prudent indulgence.*

Dextĕra, æ, *or* dextra, æ, f. 1. (dexter) *the right hand.*

Diāna, æ, f. 1. *Diana, a goddess.*

Dico, xi, ctum, cĕre, a. 3. *to speak, to tell, to say, to declare, to call, to name;* —ere dictatorem, *to*

appoint a dictator; —ere diem, *to appoint a day;* —ere jura, *to administer justice;* —ere orationem, *to deliver a speech;* —ere sententiam, *to pronounce sentence;* dictâ horâ, *at the appointed hour.*

Dictātor, ōris, m. 3. (dico) *a dictator, a chief magistrate elected on extraordinary occasions, and invested with absolute authority for six months.*

Dictatūra, æ, f. 1. (dictator) *the office of dictator, the dictatorship.*

Dictum, i, n. 2. (dico) *a word, a saying, a command, a promise, a stipulation.*

Dies, ēi, m. *or* f. Pl. *always* m. 5. *a day, time;* longa dies, *length of time.*

Difficĭlis, e, adj. (dis, facilis) *difficult, hard, hard to please, morose, stubborn, refractory.*

Diffīdo, sus, *sometimes,* di, dĕre, n. p. 3. (dis, fido, *to trust*) *to distrust, to mistrust;* ut omnes medici diffiderent, *so that all the physicians despaired of him.*

Diffluo, xi, xum, ĕre, n. 3. (dis, fluo) *to flow on all sides, to run over, to overflow;* diffluentes sudore, *all over with sweat, all streaming with sweat.*

Diffŭgio, fūgi, fugĭtum, fugĕre, a. & n. 3. (dis, fugio) *to fly different ways, to flee,* or *run away, to disappear;* nives diffugêre, *the snows have disappeared.*

Diffundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, a. 3. (dis, fundo) *to pour out, to disperse, to spread, to diffuse.*

Digĕro, essi, estum, erĕre, a. 3. (di, gero) *to put in order, to arrange, to dispose, to digest.*

Dignĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (dignus) *dignity, rank, honour, merit, beauty;* esse regiâ dignitate, *to be invested with the office of king.*

Dignus, a, um, adj. *worthy, deserving, merited, meet.*

Dijudĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (di, judico) *to judge between, to decide, to determine.*

Dilatio, ōnis, f. 3. (differo, *to put off*), *a putting off, a deferring, a delay;* dilatio periculi, *means of retarding the danger.*

Dilĭgens, tis, adj. (diligo) *fond of, observant, diligent, industrious;* adeò diligens veritatis, *so strict an observer of truth.*

Diligenter, adv. (diligens) *diligently, carefully.*

Diligentia, æ, f. 1. (diligens) *diligence, carefulness, attention, activity.*

Dilĭgo, exi, ectum, igĕre, a. 3. (di, lego) *to love, to esteem highly.*

Dilūceo, xi, — cēre, n. 2. (di, luceo) *to shine, to be clear.*

Dimĭco, āvi, *rarely* ui, ātum, āre, a. 1. (di, mico, *to glitter*) *to fight, to contend;* dimicandum erat (ipsis) *they must fight (for it);* dimicari (ab illis) in terrâ, *that the battle should take place on land.*

Dimidium, ii, n. 2. (dimidius) *the half.*

Dimidius, a, um, adj. (di, medius) *halved, divided into two equal parts, half.*

Dimitto, īsi, issum, ittĕre, a. 3. (di, mitto) *to dismiss, to send away, to drop, to let go, to abandon, to quit, to let slip.*

Dimŏveo, ōvi, ōtum, ovēre, a. 2. (di, moveo) *to put aside, to displace, to remove;* —ere glebam, *to turn up the soil.*

Diogĕnes, is, m. 3. *Diogenes, a Grecian philosopher.*

Diomēdon, ontis, m. 3. *Diomedon, a native of Cyzicum, in Asia Minor.*

Dionȳsius, ii, m. 2. *Dionysius,* a *tyrant of Syracuse;* also *Dionysius, a Theban musician.*

Dirĭgo, exi, ectum, igĕre, a. 3. (di, rego) *to make straight, to direct, to steer.*

Dirĭpio, ipui, eptum, ipĕre, a. 3. (di, rapio) *to tear in pieces, to plunder, to pillage.*

Dirus, a, um, adj. *cruel, savage, direful, terrible.*

Dis, m. & f. Dite, n. *gen.* ditis, adj. (*contr. for* dives, divitis) *rich, wealthy, opulent.*

Dis, ditis, m. 3. *Pluto, the god of the infernal regions.*

Discēdo, cessi, cessum, cedĕre, n. 3. (dis, cedo) *to depart, to go away, to be divided, to come off.*

Discindo, cĭdi, cissum, cindĕre, a. 3. (di, scindo) *to cut asunder, to cleave, to rend in pieces.*

Disciplīna, æ, f. 1. (discipulus, *for* discipulīna) *discipline, instruction, skill, art, a system, a plan;* quibus disciplinis, *in what branches of learning.*

Discipŭlus, i, m. 2. (disco) *a disciple, a scholar, a learner.*

Disco, didĭci, — discĕre, a. 3. *to learn; Imp.* disci (a se), *that he learned.*

Discordia, æ, f. 1. (dis, cor) *discord, dissension, disunion, a disturbance.*

Discumbo, cubui, cubĭtum, cumbĕre, n. 3. (dis, cubo) *to recline at table, to lie down to sleep.*

Diserte, adv. (disertus) *clearly, eloquently, elegantly.*

Disertus, a, um, adj. (di, sero, *to knit*) *eloquent, fluent.*

Disjĭcio, ēci, ectum, icĕre, a. 3. (dis, jacio) *to cast asunder, to disperse, to overthrow, to rout, to demolish.*

Disjungo, xi, ctum, gĕre, a. 3. (dis, jungo) *to disjoin, to disunite, to separate.*

Dispālor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (dis, palor) *to wander up and down, to straggle;* Part. Pas. *dispersed, scattered.*

Dispergo, ersi, ersum, ergĕre, a. 3. (di, spargo) *to scatter on all sides, to disperse;* dispersi, *separated, divided.*

Dispĭcio, exi, ectum, icĕre, a. 3. (di, specio, *to see, obs.*) *to look about on every side, to behold, to discern, to perceive*; ut primùm dispexit, *as soon as he opened,* or *turned his eyes.*

Displĭcio, icui, icĭtum, icēre, a. 2. (dis, placeo) *to displease, to be disagreeable to.*

Dispŭto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (dis, puto) *to dispute, to debate, to argue, to treat of;* disputaretur, *a dispute was going on.*

Dissĭdeo, sēdi, — sidēre, n. 2. (dis, sedeo) *to sit at a distance from, to disagree, to differ.*

Dissidium, ii, n. 2. (dissideo) *a disagreement, a dissension.*

Dissimĭlis, e, adj. (dis, similis) *unlike, dissimilar, different.*

Dissimilitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. (dissimilis) *dissimilitude, a difference.*

Dissĭpo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (dis, sipo, *to throw, obs.*) *to scatter here and there, to disperse, to spread, to disseminate.*

Dissolvo, vi, ūtum, vĕre, a. 3. (dis, solvo) *to loose, to untie, to dissolve, to break in pieces, to put an end to, to terminate;* —ere pontem, *to break down a bridge.*

Dissolūtus, a, um, adj. (dissolvo) *loose, dissolute, profligate, lawless.*

Disto, — — āre, n. 1. (di, sto) *to be distant, to differ;* quamvis distamus ab illis, *though we are different from, inferior to them.*

Distrăho, xi, ctum, hĕre, a. 3. (dis, traho) *to draw asunder, to tear in pieces, to separate, to divide.*

Distringo, inxi, ictum, ingĕre, a. 3, (di, stringo) *to bind fast, to occupy;* districtus tantis bellis, *though busily engaged in so important wars.*

Diu, adv. (dies) *long, a long time.*

Diutĭnus, a, um, adj. (diu) *long, lasting, durable, continual.*

Diuturnus, a, um, adj. (diu) *of long continuance, long continued, long, lasting.*

Divello, velli, *or* vulsi, vulsum, vellĕre, a. 3. (di, vello) *to pull asunder, to separate, to disjoin.*

Diversor, ōris, m. 3. (diverto) *one who lodges in an inn, a lodger, a guest.*

Diversus, a, um, adj. (diverto) *turned a different way, different, contrary, separate.*

Diverto, ti, sum, tĕre, a. 3. (di, verto) *to turn aside, to take lodging, to digress.*

Dives, ĭtis, adj. (divus) *rich, wealthy, opulent.*

Divĭdo, īsi, īsum, idĕre, a. 3. (di, viduo) *to divide, to distribute.*

Divinĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (divinus) *divinity, divine nature.*

Divīno, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (divinus) *to divine, to practise divination, to foretell future events.*

Divīnus, a, um, adj. (divus) *relating to the gods, divine, heavenly.*

Divitiæ, ārum, f. 1. (dives) *riches, wealth, opulence.*

Divortium, ii, n. 2. (diverto) *a byroad, a separation;* magno divortio aquarum, *with a great distance between the streams.*

Divus, i, m. 2. *a god, a deity.*

Do, dĕdi, dătum, dăre, a. 1. *to give, to bestow, to grant, to cause;* dare crimini, *to allege in accusation;* dare fidem, *to give a promise, to promise, to swear;* dare fumum, *to send forth smoke, to smoke;* dare inferias, *to offer sacrifices to the dead;* dare jura, *to prescribe laws;* dare leto, *to put to death;* dare moram, *to cause delay;* dare muneri, *to give as a present;* dare operam, *to endeavour, to strive, to apply one's self to, to direct one's attention to;* dare pœnas, *to give compensation, to suffer punishment;* dare pecuniam, *to contribute money;* dare tempus, *to devote time;* dare thura, *to offer frankincense;* dare vela ventis, *to spread the sails to the winds;* dedit verba Fabio, *deceived*, or *imposed upon Fabius;* occasionem datam, *the opportunity presented.*

Doceo, ui, tum, ēre, a. 2. *to teach, to show, to declare, to inform, to train;* doctus, *accustomed, habituated.*

Doctor, ōris, m. 3. (doceo) *a teacher, an instructor, a master.*

Doctrīna, æ, f. 1. (doceo) *education, learning, an art.*

Doctus, a, um, adj. (doceo) *learned, skilful, well versed.*

Doleo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, n. & a. 2. *to be in pain, to grieve, to be sorry.*

Dolo, & on, ōnis, m. 3. *a staff with a small rapier in it, a little sword, a sting.*

Dolor, ōris, m. 3. (doleo) *grief, pain, distress, sorrow.*

Dolōsus, a, um, adj. (dolus) *cunning, crafty, deceitful.*

Dolus, i, m. 2. *a device, a trick, deceit, deception, cunning.*

Domestĭcus, a, um, adj. (domus) *relating to a house, domestic, private;* domesticis rebus, *in his domestic,* or *private resources.*

Domicilium, ii, n. 2. (domus) *a place of abode, a habitation, a residence, a house.*

Domĭna, æ, f. 1. (dominus) *a mistress, a patroness.*

Dominatio, ōnis, f. 3. (dominus) *dominion, authority, tyranny.*

Dominātus, us, m. 4. (dominus) *mastership, authority, sovereignty, power, rule.*

Dominus, i, m. 2. (domus) *a master of a house, a master, a lord;* dominus navis, *the captain of a ship.*

Domo, ui, ĭtum, āre, a. 1. *to tame, to subdue, to conquer.*

Domus, us, & i, f. 4. & 2. *a house, a home, a habitation, a residence, a family;* domi, *at home.*

Donec, adv. *until, so long as.*

Dono, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (donum) *to give liberally, to bestow freely, to present.*

Donum, i, n. 2. (do) *a gift, a present, a reward, an offering.*

Dormio, īvi, ītum, īre, n. 4. *to sleep, to be asleep.*

Dorsum, i, n. 2. *the back, a ridge of mountains.*

Dos, dotis, f. 3. (do) *a marriage-portion, a dowry, an endowment.*

Druĭdæ, ārum, & des, dum, m. 1. & 3. *the Druids, priests of the ancient Britons and Gauls.*

Dubĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (dubius) *to doubt, to be in doubt, to be uncertain, to hesitate.*

Dubius, a, um, adj. (duo, via) *doubtful, uncertain, unsteady;* venire in dubium, *to be disputed, to be a subject of dispute;* sine dubio, *without doubt, certainly.*

Ducenti, æ, a, adj. (duo, centum) *two hundred.*

Duco, xi, ctum, cĕre, a. 3. *to lead, to draw, to conduct, to bring, to think, to consider, to reckon;*

—ere ævum, *to spend life, to live;* —ere ensem, *to forge,* or *make a sword;* —ere tempus, *to spin out,* or *prolong time;* —ere uxorem, *to marry;* duci, *to be charmed, to be delighted.*

Duīlius, ii, m. 2. *Duilius, a Roman admiral.*

Dulcēdo, ĭnis, f. 3. (dulcis) *sweetness, pleasantness, fondness.*

Dulcis, e, adj. *sweet, pleasant, mellow;* dulcis aqua, *fresh water.*

Dum, adv. *while, whilst, until.*

Dum, conj. *provided, if only.*

Duo, æ, o, adj. *two.*

Duodĕcim, adj. ind. (duo, decem) *twelve.*

Duplex, ĭcis, adj. (duplico) *double, twofold;* duplex memoria, *two accounts.*

Duplĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (duo, plico, *to fold*) *to double, to increase, to enlarge.*

Duritia, æ, f. 1. (durus) *hardness, hardiness, callousness.*

Duro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. & n. 1. (durus) *to harden, to endure, to continue;* durare sub Jove, *to live in the open air.*

Durus, a, um, adj. *hard, cruel, harsh;* duræ sorores, *the inexorable sisters, the fates;* dura pauperies, *pinching poverty.*

Dux, cis, c. 3. (duco) *a leader, a general;* erant duces, *took the lead.*

E.

E, prep, *out of, from.*

Ebĭbo, bĭbi, bibĭtum, bibĕre, a. 3. (e, bibo) *to drink out, to drink up, to exhaust by drinking.*

Ebriĕtas, ātis, f. 3. (ebrius, *drunk*) *drunkenness, intoxication.*

Ebur, ŏris, n. 3. *ivory.*

Ecce, adv. *lo! see! behold!*

Eclipsis, is. f. 3. *an eclipse.*

Edax, ācis, adj. (edo) *eating much, voracious, wasting, consuming, destructive.*

Edīco, xi, ctum, cĕre, a. 3. (e, dico) *to declare publicly, to speak out, to command.*

Edisco, didĭci, — discĕre, a. 3. (e, disco) *to learn thoroughly, to learn by heart.*

Edo, ēdi, ēsum, edĕre, & esse, a. 3. *to eat, to consume.*

Edo, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, a. 3. (e, do) *to give out, to put forth, to utter, to bring forth;* —ere orationem, *to deliver a speech;* gemitu edito, *by uttering a groan.*

Edŏmo, ui, ĭtum, āre, a. 1. (e, domo) *to tame, to subdue, to conquer.*

Edŭco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (e, duco) *to bring up, to nurse, to rear, to maintain.*

Edūco, xi, ctum, cĕre, a. 3. (e, duco) *to lead forth, to lead out.*

Effĕro, extŭli, elātum, efferre, irr. (ex, fero) *to carry out, to carry out to be buried, to save;* —erre se lætitiâ, *to be transported with joy;* quî efferretur, *wherewith he might be buried;* elatum opibus, *elated by its wealth.*

Effĭcio, fēci, fectum, ficĕre, a. 3. (ex, facio) *to bring to pass, to effect, to accomplish, to take care, to produce, to form, to train;* —ere classem, *to form,* or *equip a fleet;* effecisse scientiam, *to have acquired such expertness.*

Effigies, ēi, f. 5. (ex, fingo) *an image, a likeness, an effigy.*

Effŏdio, fōdi, fossum, fodĕre, a. 3. (ex, fodio) *to dig out, to dig up.*

Effŭgio, fūgi, fugĭtum, fugĕre, a. & n. 3. (ex, fugio) *to flee away from, to escape, to elude.*

Effundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, a. 3. (ex, fundo) *to pour out, to shed, to produce, to drive out;* —ere sanguinem, *to shed blood;* effusis aquis, *in torrents;* effusum sinum, *the canvass,* or *sails spread out.*

Effūsus, a, um, adj. (effundo) *overflowing, profuse, excessive, extravagant;* honores effusi, *honours indiscriminately conferred.*

Egeo, ui, — ēre, n. 2. *to need, to want, to be in want.*

Egeria, æ, f. 1. *Egeria, a goddess.*

Ego, mei, pron. *I;* Pl. *we.*

Egrĕdior, gressus, grĕdi, dep. 3.

(e, gradior, *to step*) *to go out, to come out, to go beyond.*

Egregie, adv. (egregius) *excellently, remarkably, nobly.*

Egregius, a, um, adj. (e, grex) *excellent, remarkable, very handsome;* egregiâ facie, *of singular beauty.*

Ejĭcio, jēci, jectum, jicĕre, a. 3. (e, jacio) *to cast,* or *throw out, to expel, to banish.*

Ejūro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (e, juro) *to refuse with an oath, to forswear, to protest against.*

Elābor, lapsus, lābi, dep. 3. (e, labor) *to slip away, to escape.*

Elabōro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. & n. 1, (e, laboro) *to labour greatly, to strive.*

Elātus, *Part. of* Effĕro.

Elegantia, æ, f. 1. (elĕgans, *elegant*) *elegance, neatness.*

Elementum, i, n. 2. (eligo) *an element, a first principle, the beginning of any thing.*

Elephantus, i, m. 2. *an elephant.*

Elĭcio, cui, citum, cĕre, a. 3. (e, lacio, *to draw, obs.*) *to draw forth, to bring out, to elicit.*

Elĭgo, ēgi, ectum, igĕre, a. 3. (e, lego) *to pick out, to choose, to select.*

Eloquentia, æ, f. 1. (elŏquor, *to speak out*) *eloquence.*

Eluceo, xi, — cēre, n. 2. (e, luceo) *to shine forth, to be conspicuous, to show itself.*

Elūdo, si, sum, dĕre, a. 3. (e, ludo) *to make an end of playing, to elude, to escape, to deceive.*

Emax, ācis, adj. (emo) *fond of buying, given to buying.*

Emendo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (e, menda, *a blemish*) *to amend, to correct, to compensate, to atone for.*

Emergo, si, sum, gĕre, n. 3. (e, mergo) *to swim out, to rise up, to emerge, to come out.*

Emĭneo, ui, — ēre, n. 2. (e, minor, *to threaten*) *to rise,* or *grow up, to be raised above, to be conspicuous, to be distinguished, to excel.*

Emĭnus, adv. (e, manus) *from a distance, at a distance.*

Emitto, īsi, issum, ittĕre, a. 3. (e, mitto) *to send forth,* or *out, to let fall, to drop;* —ere verbum, *or* vocem, *to utter a word.*

Emo, ēmi, emptum, emĕre, a. 3. *to buy, to purchase.*

Emollio, īvi, ītum, īre, a. 4. (e, mollio) *to soften, to mollify, to civilize, to improve.*

Emorior, tuus, i, dep. 3. (e, morior) *to die.*

Emptor, ōris, m. 3. (emo) *a buyer, a purchaser.*

En, adv. *lo! behold!*

Enăto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (e, nato) *to swim out, to swim to land, to escape by swimming.*

Enĕco, cui, ctum, & cāvi, cātum, cāre, a. 1. (e, neco) *to kill.*

Enim, conj. *for, truly, indeed.*

Ennius, ii, m. 2. *Ennius, a Roman poet.*

Ensis, is, m. 3. *a sword, a rapier, a surgeon's knife.*

Enumĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (e, numerus) *to enumerate, to reckon up, to recite, to pay.*

Eo, īvi, ītum, īre, irr. *to go, to pass;* ibit ultimus, *will come in last; Imp.* itur, *men go.*

Eo, adv. (is) *thither, to that place, so far, to such a pitch, to such a pass;* eo desperationis, *to such a state of despair;* magis, *or* minus, eo, *the more,* or *less on this account;* eo valebat, *tended to that end.*

Eōdem, adv. (idem) *to the same place.*

Epaminondas, æ, m. 1. *Epaminondas, a Theban general.*

Ephēbus, i, m. 2. *a youth, one who has attained the age of puberty, a lad fourteen years old.*

Ephesius, a, um, adj. (Ephesus) *relating to Ephesus, Ephesian.*

Ephĕsus, i, f. 2. *Ephesus, a city of Asia Minor.*

Ephŏri, ōrum, m. 2. *the Ephori, five magistrates of Sparta.*

Epicūrus, i, m. 2. *Epicurus, an Athenian philosopher.*

Epidaurius, ii, m. 2. *Epidaurius, a name given to Æsculapius, from Epidaurus, his birthplace.*

Epistŏla, æ, f. 1. *a letter, an epistle.*
Epōto, āvi, epōtum, *or* epotātum, āre, a. 1. (e, poto) *to drink up, to exhaust by drinking;* epotus, *emptied by drinking.*
Epŭlæ, ārum, f. 1. (edo, *for* edipulæ) *food, victuals, a feast.*
Epŭlor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (epulæ) *to take food, to feast.*
Eques, ĭtis, c. 3. (equus) *a man on horseback, a horseman, a knight.*
Equĭdem, adv. (ego, quidem) *indeed, truly, in truth.*
Equīnus, a, um, adj. (equus) *of,* or *belonging to a horse.*
Equitātus, us, m. 4. (equus) *the act of riding, a company of horsemen, cavalry.*
Equus, i, m. 2. *a horse.*
Eretria, æ, f. 1. *Eretria, a city of Eubœa.*
Ergo, conj. *therefore, then.*
Erĭgo, exi, ectum, igĕre, a. 3. (e, rego) *to raise up, to set upright, to raise, to elevate, to rouse.*
Erĭpio, ui, eptum, ĕre, a. 3. (e, rapio) *to take away by force, to snatch from, to pluck from, to deliver, to rescue.*
Erro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to wander, to stray, to mistake.*
Error, ōris, m. 3. (erro) *a wandering, an error, a mistake, a fault, inexperience.*
Erŭdio, īvi, ītum, īre, a. 4. (e, rudis) *to teach, to instruct;* —ire laboribus, *to inure to fatigue;* eruditus, *learned, skilful.*
Eruo, ui, ŭtum, uĕre, a. 3. (e, ruo) *to dig out, to turn up, to find out.*
Esca, æ, f. 1. (edo) *meat, food, victuals, a bait.*
Esŭrio, īvi, ītum, īre, a. 4. (edo, esurus) *to desire to eat, to be hungry, to hunger;* esuriens, *hungry.*
Et, conj. *and, also, likewise;* et — et, *both — and.*
Etĕnim, conj. (et, enim) *for, truly, because that.*
Etiam, conj. (et, jam) *also, even.*
Etiamsi, conj. (etiam, si) *even if, although.*
Etruria, æ, f. 1. *Etruria,* or *Tuscany, a district of Italy.*
Etrusci, ōrum, m. 2. (Etruria) *the Tuscans, the inhabitants of Tuscany.*
Etsi, conj. (et, si) *even if, though, although, albeit.*
Eubœa, æ, f. 1. *Eubœa,* or *Negropont, an island off the coast of Greece.*
Eudēmus, i, m. 2. *Eudemus, a native of Cyprus.*
Eumĕnes, is, m. 3. *Eumenes, a king of Pergamus.*
Euphrātes, is, m. 3. *the Euphrates, a river of Asia; Acc.* en.
Eurōpa, æ, f. 1. *Europe.*
Eurōtas, æ, m. 1. *the Eurotas, a river of the Morea.*
Eurybiădes, is, m. 3. *Eurybiades, a king of the Lacedæmonians.*
Evādo, āsi, āsum, adĕre, a. 3. (e, vado, *to go*) *to go out, to get away, to escape, to evade, to flow.*
Evĕho, xi, ctum, hĕre, a. 3. (e, veho) *to carry,* or *conduct out, to elevate, to exalt.*
Evello, elli, *or* ulsi, ulsum, ellĕre, a. 3. (e, vello) *to pull out, to pluck up, to pull off.*
Evĕnio, vēni, ventum, venīre, n. 4. (e, venio) *to come out, to proceed, to happen, to fall out;* ne eveniret usu, *lest that should happen.*
Eventus, us, m. 4. (evenio) *an event, an issue, an end.*
Eversio, ōnis, f. 3. (everto) *an overturning, an overthrow, a ruin, destruction.*
Everto, ti, sum, tĕre, a. 3. (e, verto) *to overturn, to overthrow, to ruin, to subvert.*
Evĭdens, tis, adj. (e, video) *evident, clear, manifest.*
Evŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (e, voco) *to call out, to call forth, to summon, to challenge.*
Evŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (e, volo) *to fly out, to fly away.*
Ex, prep. *out of, from;* ex consulto, *by a decree;* ex fœdere, *in terms of the treaty;* ex fugâ, *after the flight;* ex insidiis, *by an ambuscade.*
Exadversum, adv. (ex, adversus) *over against, opposite to.*

Exæstuo, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (ex, æstuo) *to boil, to boil over.*

Exagĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ex, agito) *to harass, to disturb, to persecute.*

Examĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (examen, *the beam of a balance*) *to weigh, to adjust by weight.*

Exanĭmo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ex, anima) *to deprive of life, to kill;* exanimatus, *lifeless, dead, terrified.*

Exanĭmus, a, um, adj. (ex, anima) *lifeless, breathless, dead.*

Excēdo, cessi, cessum, cedĕre, a. 3. (ex, cedo) *to go out, to depart, to leave, to quit, to exceed;* —ere pugnâ, *to cease fighting.*

Excellens, tis, adj. (excello) *high, excellent, distinguished.*

Excello, lui, — lĕre, n. 3. (ex, cello, *to shoot up,* obs.) *to be high, to excel, to surpass.*

Excerpo, psi, ptum, pĕre, a. 3. (ex, carpo) *to pick out, to select, to choose, to make extracts.*

Excio, īvi, & ii, ītum, īre, a. 4. (ex, cio) *to raise, to excite, to send for.*

Excĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, cipĕre, a. 3. (ex, capio) *to receive, to catch, to attend,* or *listen to.*

Excĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ex, cito) *to call out, to rouse, to stir up, to excite, to kindle up.*

Exclāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. & n. 1. (ex, clamo) *to cry,* or *call out, to bawl, to exclaim.*

Exclūdo, si, sum, dĕre, a. 3. (ex, claudo) *to shut out, to exclude, to prevent, to hatch;* excluderetur reditu, *should be prevented from returning.*

Excogĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ex, cogito) *to discover by reflection, to devise, to contrive, to plan.*

Excŭbo, ui, ĭtum, āre, n. 1. (ex, cubo) *to lie out of doors, to keep guard, to watch.*

Excursio, ōnis, f. 3. (ex, curro) *a running out, an excursion, a sally.*

Excusatio, ōnis, f. 3. (excūso, *to excuse*) *an excusing, an excuse, an apology, a defence.*

Excŭtio, cussi, cussum, cutĕre, a. 3. (ex, quatio) *to shake out, to toss, to put into violent motion;* lacerto excusso, *by tossing my arm.*

Exemplum, i, n. 2. (exĭmo, *I choose out*) *a copy, a transcript, a sample, an example, an instance;* sua exempla, *the example set by himself.*

Exeo, ii, *seldom* īvi, ĭtum, īre, irr. (ex, eo) *to go out, to set out, to flow, to terminate, to end;* quinto anno exeunte, *at the end of the fifth year.*

Exerceo, cui, cĭtum, cĕre, a. 2. (ex, arceo, *to restrain*) *to labour, to exercise, to use, to employ.*

Exercitatio, ōnis, f. 3. (exercito) *exercise, practice.*

Exercĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (exerceo) *to exercise often, to practise;* exercitatus, *practised, accustomed.*

Exercĭtus, us, m. 4. (exerceo) *an army, a band of trained soldiers.*

Exhærēdo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ex, hæres, *an heir*) *to disinherit.*

Exhaurio, si, stum, īre, a. 4. (ex, haurio) *to draw out, to drain, to exhaust;* exhaustus, *drained, exhausted.*

Exhĭbeo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, a. 2. (ex, habeo) *to present, to hold out, to display, to exhibit;* negotium exhiberi patri, *that this trouble was given to his father.*

Exĭgo, ēgi, actum, igĕre, a. 3. (ex, ago) *to lead out, to drive out, to banish, to exact, to demand;* exegit annum quatuor spatiis, *divided the year by means of four seasons;* post reges exactos, *after the expulsion of the kings;* exactâ ætate, *of advanced age.*

Exiguĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (exiguus) *smallness, scantiness, shortness.*

Exiguus, a, um, adj. (exigo) *small, scanty, short;* exigua materia, *the scantiness of the materials.*

Eximius, a, um, adj. (exĭmo, *I choose out*) *choice, excellent, extraordinary, remarkable.*

Exinde, adv. (ex, inde) *then, after that, from that time.*

Existimatio, ōnis, f. 3. (existimo)

a supposition, estimation, an opinion, reputation, character; existimatio omnium, *public opinion.*

Existĭmo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ex, æstimo) *to judge, to think, to esteem, to suppose.*

Exitium, ii, n. 2. (exeo) *ruin, destruction, mischief, death.*

Exĭtus, us, m. 4. (exeo) *a going out, an outgate, a passage, free egress, a result, a termination.*

Exopto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ex, opto) *to wish,* or *desire greatly, to long for.*

Exordium, ii, n. 2. (ex, ordior, *to begin*) *a beginning, a commencement, a preface.*

Exorno, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ex, orno) *to adorn splendidly, to adorn, to fit out, to furnish.*

Exōro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ex, oro) *to entreat earnestly, to implore, to obtain by entreaty.*

Exortus, us, m. 4. (ex, orior) *the act of rising, a rising, a beginning, a commencement.*

Expĕdio, īvi, ītum, īre, a. 4. (ex, pes) *to disentangle, to liberate, to extricate, to explain.*

Expĕdit, īvit, īre, imp. 4. (ex, pes) *it is expedient,* or *profitable.*

Expeditio, ōnis, f. 3. (expedio) *an expediting, despatch, a military expedition.*

Expello, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, a. 3. (ex, pello) *to drive out,* or *away, to expel, to banish.*

Experimentum, i, n. 2. (experior) *an experiment, a trial, a proof.*

Experior, pertus, perīri, dep. 4. (ex, perior, *to try, obs.*) *to try, to make trial, to attempt, to prove, to experience.*

Expers, tis, adj. (ex, pars) *having no part in, without, free from, unacquainted with.*

Expĕto, īvi, ītum, ĕre, a. 3. (ex, peto) *to desire greatly, to long for, to covet, to aim at.*

Expleo, ēvi, ētum, ēre, a. 2. (ex, pleo, *to fill, obs.*) *to fill up, to complete, to satiate;* —ere sitim, *to quench one's thirst.*

Explĭco, ui, ĭtum, & āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ex, plico, *to fold*) *to unfold, to display, to develop, to explain, to give an account of;* —are naves, *to draw up ships in line of battle;* —are imperatores Romanorum, *to give an account of the Roman generals.*

Explōro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ex, ploro) *to search diligently, to explore, to examine, to inquire into;* qui explorarent de voluntate ejus, *to discover his intention.*

Expōno, sui, sĭtum, nĕre, a. 3. (ex, pono) *to put out, to set forth, to land, to expose.*

Exposco, poposci, — poscere, a. 3. (ex, posco) *to ask earnestly, to entreat, to demand for punishment.*

Exprĭmo, pressi, pressum, primĕre, a. 3. (ex, premo) *to press,* or *squeeze out, to express;* —ere imaginem, *to give a faithful representation, to draw a correct picture.*

Exprŏbro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ex, probrum, *a disgrace*) *to upbraid, to reproach.*

Expugnatio, ōnis, f. 3. (expugno) *a taking by assault, a carrying by storm, an assault.*

Expugno, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ex, pugno) *to take by storm, to force, to capture, to take.*

Exquīro, sīvi, sītum, rĕre, a. 3. (ex, quæro) *to search out, to inquire diligently, to examine;* exquisitus, *carefully searched for, nice, exquisite.*

Exscindo, cĭdi, cissum, cindĕre, a. 3. (ex, scindo) *to cut off, to extirpate, to destroy.*

Exsĕcror, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (ex, sacro) *to curse, to execrate, to abhor, to detest.*

Exsilium, ii, n. 2. (exsul) *banishment, exile.*

Exsisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, n. 3. (ex, sisto) *to come forth, to proceed, to be, to exist.*

Exspectatio, ōnis, f. 3. (exspecto) *an expecting, expectation.*

Exspecto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ex, specto) *to look for, to wait for, to hope for, to expect.*

Exspīro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ex, spīro, *to breathe*) *to breathe out, to breathe one's last, to expire.*

Exspuo, ui, ūtum, uĕre, a. 3. (ex, spuo, *to spit*) *to spit out, to spit.*

Exstinguo, xi, ctum, guĕre, a. 3. (ex, tinguo, *to dip*) *to put out, to extinguish, to wipe off;* —ere sitim, *to quench one's thirst;* exstingui, *to be cut off, to die;* quo exstincto, *which being broken up,* or *destroyed.*

Exstirpo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ex, stirps) *to pull up by the roots, to root out, to extirpate.*

Exsto, stĭti, stātum, stāre, n. 1. (ex, sto) *to stand out, to appear,* or *be above, to remain.*

Exstruo, xi, ctum, ĕre, a. 3. (ex, struo) *to build up, to raise, to pile up, to construct.*

Exsul, ŭlis, c. 3. (ex, sul, *for* sum) *one banished from his country, an exile.*

Exsŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (exsul) *to live in exile, to be in exile;* exsulantem, *when living in exile.*

Exsulto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ex, salio) *to leap, to exult, to sport.*

Exta, ōrum, n. 2. (ex, seco, *for* exsecta) *the entrails, the bowels.*

Extendo, di, sum, & tum, dĕre, a. 3. (ex, tendo) *to stretch out, to extend, to continue, to prolong.*

Extimesco, ui, — ĕre, a. 3. (ex, timeo) *to fear greatly.*

Extra, prep. (extĕrus, *foreign*) *without, out of, on the outside.*

Extrăho, xi, ctum, hĕre, a. 3. (ex, traho) *to draw out, to extract, to extricate, to rescue.*

Extrēmus, a, um, adj. (extĕrus, *foreign*) *extreme, last;* ad extremum, *at last;* extremo tempore, & extremo tempore ætatis, *in the last years of his life;* in hac extremâ insulâ, *on the extremity of this island;* extremi orbis, *of a very remote part of the world.*

Extundo, tŭdi, tūsum, ndĕre, a. 3. (ex, tundo, *to beat*) *to beat out, to kick, to discover, to extort.*

Exuo, ui, ūtum, uĕre, a. 3. *to strip off, to put off, to lay aside.*

Exūro, ussi, ustum, urĕre, a. 3. (ex, uro) *to set on fire, to burn up, to dry up, to parch.*

F.

Fabella, æ, f. 1. (fabula) *a little fable, a fable, a story.*

Faber, bri, m. 2. (facio, *for* faciber) *a workman, an artificer, a forger, a mechanic.*

Fabii, ōrum, m. 2. *the Fabii, a Roman family.*

Fabius, ii, m. 2. *Q. Fabius Maximus, a Roman dictator.*

Fabrĭcius, ii, m. 2. *Caius Fabricius, a Roman consul.*

Fabŭla, æ, f. 1. (fari, *to speak*) *a report,* or *saying, a fable, a story, a play, a tragedy.*

Facies, ēi, f. 5. (facio) *the face, the countenance, beauty.*

Facĭle, adv. (facilis) *easily, readily;* adeò facile, *so cheerfully, with so good grace.*

Facĭlis, e, adj. (facio) *easy, ready, gentle, slight, propitious, affable, pleasant;* facili cibo, *the food easily got at.*

Facĭnus, ŏris, n. 3. (facio) *an action, a bad action, guilt, a crime.*

Facio, fēci, factum, facĕre, a. 3. *to do, to make, to act, to perform, to cause;* —ere castra, *to pitch a camp, to encamp;* —ere certiorem, *to inform;* —ere finem, *to put an end to, to conclude;* —ere iter, *to travel;* —ere jacturam, *to suffer a loss, to lose;* —ere medicinam, *to practise medicine;* also, *to perform a cure;* —ere naufragium, *to suffer shipwreck;* —ere prœlium, *to fight a battle;* —ere summam pecuniæ, *to make up a sum of money;* —ere sumptum, *to incur expense;* —ere verba, *to speak;* ne faciat moram, *not to delay;* si fecisset potestatem sui, *if he had put himself in their power, had given them an opportunity of seizing him;* se facturum esse patrem missum, *that he would dismiss his father, would drop the prosecution against him.*

Factum, i, n. 2. (facio) *a deed, an action, an enterprise, an achievement;* facta, *facts, realities.*

Facultas, ātis, f. 3. (facul, *for* facilis) *power, ability, means;* Pl. *wealth, riches, property;* facultas regrediendi, *the means,* or *an opportunity of returning;* facultas scribendi, *power,* or *facility of writing;* facultates ingenii, *the talents,* or *powers of the mind;* facultates patriæ, *the wealth,* or *resources of his country.*

Facundia, æ, f. 1. (fari, *to speak*) *eloquence.*

Fæx, cis, f. 3. (wants gen. pl.) *lees, dregs;* Falernâ fæce, *on account of the lees of Falernian wine.*

Falerii, ōrum, m. 2. *Falerii, a town of Tuscany.*

Falernus, a, um, adj. *belonging to Falernus, Falernian;* Falerno argo, *in the territory of Falernus.*

Falisci, ōrum, m. 2. *the Falisci, a people of Tuscany.*

Fallacia, æ, f. 1. (fallax) *deceit, a trick, deception, a deceitful device, a stratagem.*

Fallax, ācis, adj. (fallo) *deceitful, treacherous, fallacious.*

Fallo, fefelli, falsum, fallĕre, a. 3. *to deceive, to mislead;* —ere fidem, *to break a promise;* multùm falleris, *you are greatly mistaken;* ut falleretur, *that he was mistaken.*

Falsus, a, um, adj. (fallo) *deceitful, false, treacherous.*

Falx, cis, f. 3. *a hook, a sickle, a pruning-knife, a hedging-bill.*

Fama, æ, f. 1. (fari, *to speak*) *fame, a report, a rumour, reputation.*

Fames, is, f. 3. *hunger, fasting.*

Familia, æ, f. 1. (famulus) *the slaves belonging to one master, the servants of a household, a family;* exornavit familiâ, *furnished him with attendants.*

Familiāris, e, adj. (familia) *belonging to the same family, familiar, intimate, friendly;* res familiaris, *family property, private fortune.*

Familiāris, is, c. 3. (familia) *a slave of the household, an intimate friend, an acquaintance.*

Familiarĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (familiaris) *familiarity, friendship, intimacy, acquaintance.*

Familiarĭter, adv. (familiaris) *familiarly, intimately, in a friendly manner, amicably.*

Famŭlus, i, m. 2. *a slave, a servant, an attendant.*

Fanum, i, n. 2. (fari, *to deliver an oracle*) *a consecrated place, a temple, a fane.*

Far, farris, n. 3. *a kind of wheat, grain of any sort, corn.*

Farīna, æ, f. 1. (far) *meal, flour;* ut es farina, *on condition that you are meal.*

Fas, n. ind. (fari, *to speak*) (used only in the nom. acc. and voc.) *divine law, justice, equity, right;* fas est, *it is lawful;* non putant fas, *consider it unlawful, contrary to divine law.*

Fastīdio, īvi, ītum, īre, a. 4. (fastus, *pride*) *to despise haughtily, to disdain, to abhor, to dislike.*

Fastigium, ii, n. 2. *the top,* or *highest part of a building, a summit, a declivity, a slope, rank;* ad summum fastigium, *to the highest eminence.*

Fateor, fassus, fatēri, dep. 2. (fari, *to speak*) *to confess, to acknowledge.*

Fatum, i, n. 2. (fari, *to speak*) *a decree, fate, destiny, death.*

Fauce, *abl.* Pl. fauces, ium, f. 3. *the gullet, the throat, the jaws;* improbâ fauce, *by his ravenous appetite,* or *greediness of food.*

Favus, i, m. 2. *a honeycomb.*

Fax, cis, f. 3. *a torch, a firebrand.*

Febris, is, f. 3. (ferveo) *a fever.*

Fecundus, a, um, adj. (feo, *to produce, obs.*) *fruitful, fertile, productive, abounding in.*

Fel, fellis, n. 3. *gall, bitterness.*

Feles, & felis, is, f. 3. *a cat.*

Felicĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (felix) *fertility, felicity, happiness, good fortune.*

Felicĭter, adv. (felix) *fruitfully, happily, fortunately*

Felix, īcis, adj. (feo, *to produce*) *fertile, happy, fortunate, favourable.*

Femĭna, æ, f. 1. (feo, *to produce, obs.*) *a woman, a female.*

Fenerātor, ōris, m. 3. (fenus) *a lender of money, a usurer.*

Fenestra, æ, f. 1. *an opening in the wall of a house to admit light, a window, a loophole.*

Fenus, ŏris, n. 3. (feo, *to produce, obs.*) *the interest of money, usury, the produce of a field.*

Fera, æ, f. 1. (ferus) *a wild beast.*

Fere, adv. *almost, nearly, for the most part, commonly;* sexto ferè anno, *about the sixth year.*

Ferīnus, a, um, adj. (ferus) *of,* or *belonging to a wild beast;* ferina caro, *venison;* ferina pellis, *the skin of a wild beast.*

Ferio, — — īre, a. 4. *to strike, to smite, to beat, to knock.*

Ferĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (ferus) *wildness, fierceness, cruelty, barbarity.*

Fero, tŭli, lātum, ferre, irr. *to bear, to carry, to bring, to suffer, to bear with, to produce;* ferre auxilium, *to bring assistance,* or *relief;* ferre graviter, *to take amiss, to be displeased;* ferre honores, *to receive,* or *carry off honours;* ferre indignè, *to bear with indignation, to be greatly offended;* ferre legem, *to propose a law;* ferre palmam, *to obtain the prize;* ferre suffragium, *to put the vote, to pass sentence;* ferunt, *they say;* fertur, *is said, is reported.*

Ferocĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (ferox) *ferocity, fierceness, cruelty, resoluteness, determination.*

Ferox, ōcis, adj. (fero) *insolent, confident, fierce, bold, cruel, harsh, warlike.*

Ferreus, a, um, adj. (ferrum) *made of iron, cruel, hard-hearted, unfeeling, iron-hearted.*

Ferrum, i, n. 2. *iron, an iron instrument, a sword, the head of a lance, a surgeon's knife, a pruning-knife, a ploughshare.*

Fertĭlis, e, adj. (fero) *fertile, fruitful, abundant, rich.*

Fertilĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (fertilis) *fertility, fruitfulness, abundance, richness.*

Ferus, a, um, adj. *savage, wild, uncivilized, rude, cruel.*

Ferus, i, m. 2. *a wild beast.*

Fervĭde, adv. (fervidus) *hotly.*

Fervĭdus, a, um, adj. (ferveo, *to boil*) *hot, burning, boiling.*

Fessus, a, um, adj. (fatisco, *to faint*) *wearied, tired, exhausted.*

Festīno, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to hasten, to make haste, to be in a hurry, to accelerate.*

Festus, a, um, adj. *festive, jovial, merry, pleasant.*

Fetus, a, um, adj. (feo, *o produce, obs.*) *big with young, newly delivered, abounding in;* lupa feta, *a she-wolf having newly cubbed,* or *whelped.*

Fictĭlis, e, adj. (fingo), *made of earth, earthen;* fictilia vasa, *earthen pots.*

Ficus, i, & us, f. 2. & 4. *a fig-tree, a fig.*

Fidēlis, e, adj. (fides) *faithful, trusty, that may be relied on.*

Fidelĭter, adv. (fidelis) *faithfully, honestly, sincerely.*

Fides, ĕi, f. 5. *faith, truth, honour, integrity, fidelity, credit, true friendship, sincerity, a promise;* in fidem, *under protection.*

Fiducia, æ, f. 1. (fidus) *trust, confidence, assurance;* fiducia Antiochi, *confidence in the support of Antiochus.*

Fidus, a, um, adj. (fides) *faithful, trusty, to be relied on.*

Figo, xi, xum, gĕre, a. 3. *to fix, to fasten, to fix up, to thrust in.*

Figūra, æ, f. 1. (fingo) *a figure, a form, a shape, a fashion*

Filia, æ, f. 1. (filius) *a daughter.*

Filius, ii, m. 2. *a son; Voc.* fili.

Filum, i, n. 2. *a thread, the thread of life.*

Findo, fĭdi, fissum, findĕre, a. 3. *to cleave, to split, to divide.*

Fingo, finxi, fictum, fingĕre, a. 3. *to form, to make, to devise, to feign, to pretend, to counterfeit;* fictus, *false, counterfeited.*

Finio, īvi, ītum, īre, a. 4. (finis) *to finish, to put an end to, to determine, to fix;* finiunt spatia tem-

poris, *fix*, or *regulate the periods of their time.*

Finis, is, m. & f. 3. *the end*, or *conclusion of any thing, a limit, a boundary, a territory;* ad eum finem, *so long, so long time.*

Finitĭmus, a, um, adj. (finis) *neighbouring, bordering upon.*

Finitĭmus, i, m. 2. (finis) *a neighbour.*

Fio, factus, fiĕri, irr. *to be made, to be done, to become, to happen;* templa fiunt, *temples are erected;* pugnæ quæ facta est, *at the battle which took place; Imp.* fiebat, factum est, *it came to pass, it happened.*

Firmĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (firmus) *firmness, stability, strength.*

Firmus, a, um, adj. *firm, steady, stable, strong.*

Fiscus, i, m. 2. *a basket, a money-bag, the public treasury.*

Flagellum, i, n. 2. (flagrum, *a whip*) *a whip, a scourge.*

Flagitium, ii, n. 2. (flagito) *a disgraceful action, profligacy, dissoluteness, infamy.*

Flagĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (flagro, *for* flagrito) *to ask importunately, to insist upon, to solicit.*

Flagro, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. *to burn, to be inflamed, to blaze.*

Flaminīnus, i, m. 2. *T. Quintius Flamininus, a Roman consul;* also, *his brother, L. Quintius Flamininus.*

Flamĭnius, ii, m. 2. *Caius Flaminius, a Roman consul.*

Flamma, æ, f. 1. (flo) *a flame, fire.*

Flavus, a, um, adj. *yellow, of the colour of gold, gold-coloured.*

Flecto, xi, xum, ctĕre, a. 3. *to bend, to turn, to direct.*

Fleo, ēvi, ētum, ēre, a. 2. *to weep, to shed tears, to bewail, to lament.*

Fletus, us, m. 4. (fleo) *a weeping, a wailing, a lamentation.*

Flo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to blow.*

Florens, tis, adj. (floreo) *flourishing, blooming, glittering.*

Floreo, ui,—ēre, n. 2. (flos) *to flourish, to bloom, to be distinguished;* floreret, *was distinguished.*

Flos, ris, m. 3. (flo) *a flower, a blossom.*

Floscŭlus, i, m. 2. (flos) *a little flower, a floweret.*

Fluctus, us, m. 4. (fluo) *a wave, a surge, a billow.*

Flumen, ĭnis, n. 3. (fluo) *a stream, a river.*

Fluo, xi, xum, ĕre, n. 3. *to flow, to run, to pass away.*

Fluvius, ii, m. 2. (fluo) *a river.*

Fluxus, a, um, adj. (fluo) *flowing easily, fleeting, unsteady, transient, perishable.*

Focus, i, m. 2. (foveo) *a hearth, an altar, a fire.*

Fœderātus, a, um, adj. (fœdus) *confederate, allied;* fœderatam civitatem, *a city in alliance* (*with the Romans*).

Fœdus, ĕris, n. 3. *a league, a covenant, a treaty, a bargain.*

Folium, ii, n. 2. *a leaf.*

Fons, tis, m. 3. (fundo) *a fountain, a spring, a source.*

Foras, adv. (foris) *out of doors, out.*

Forem, fore, def. *to be about to be, to be hereafter*

Foris, is, *commonly* Pl. fores, ium, f. 3. *a door, a gate.*

Foris, adv. (foris) *without doors, abroad, on the outside.*

Forma, æ, f. 1. *a form, shape, figure, beauty;* supra humanam formam, *of more than mortal stature.*

Formīca, æ, f. 1. *an ant.*

Formīdo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (formīdo, *fear*) *to fear, to be afraid, to dread;* formidatæ aquæ, *the disease hydrophobia.*

Formo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (forma) *to form, to frame, to fashion, to make;* formatus, *instructed, prepared, trained.*

Formōsus, a, um, adj. (forma) *handsome, beautiful.*

Fornix, ĭcis, m. 3. *an arch, a vault.*

Forsĭtan, adv. (fors, *chance*) *perhaps, perchance.*

Forte, adv. (fors, *chance*) *by chance, accidentally, perhaps.*

Fortis, e, adj. *brave, valiant, strong.*

Fortĭter, adv. (fortis) *bravely, valiantly, gallantly.*

Fortitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. (fortis) *fortitude, bravery, courage.*
Fortuīto, adv. (fortuītus, *accidental*) *by chance, accidentally, casually.*
Fortūna, æ, f. 1. (fors, *chance*) *fortune, chance, the goddess of fortune;* Pl. *an estate, property, riches.*
Fortunātus, a, um, adj. (fortuna) *fortunate, happy, prosperous.*
Forum, i, n. 2. *a market-place, a public place in Rome where meetings of the people were held, justice administered, &c., the forum, a court of law.*
Fossor, ōris, m. 3. (fodio) *a digger, a ditcher, a labourer.*
Fovea, æ, f. 1. (fodio) *a deep hole, a pitfall, a pit.*
Foveo, fōvi, fōtum, fovēre, a. 2. *to make warm, to cherish, to nourish, to embrace.*
Fragĭlis, e, adj. (frango) *easily broken, brittle, frail, perishable.*
Fragilĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (fragilis) *brittleness, frailty, weakness.*
Frango, frēgi, fractum, frangĕre, a. 3. *to break, to break in pieces, to crush, to subdue, to destroy, to dishearten, to dispirit.*
Frater, tris, m. 3. *a brother.*
Fraudo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (fraus) *to defraud, to cheat, to deceive, to impose upon.*
Fraus, dis, f. 3. *fraud, deceit, artifice, a trick.*
Fraxĭnus, i, f. 2. *an ash-tree.*
Fregellæ, ārum, f. 1. *Fregellæ, a town of Latium, in Italy.*
Fremo, ui, ĭtum, ĕre, a. 3. *to make a great noise, to roar, to rage, to murmur;* equus fremit, *the horse neighs.*
Freno, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (frenum) *to bridle, to curb, to check.*
Frenum, i, n. 2. *a bit, a bridle, a rein;* Pl. i, *or* a.
Frequens, tis, adj. *frequent, constant, numerous, abounding in;* frequentia tectis, *crowded with houses.*
Frequenter, adv. (frequens) *frequently, often, densely.*
Frequento, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (frequens) *to frequent, to go often to, to haunt.*
Fretum, i, n. 2. (ferveo, *for* fervitum) *a strait, a firth, the sea.*
Fretus, a, um, adj. *trusting to, relying on, depending upon.*
Frico, ui, tum, āre, a. 1. *to rub, to chafe, to scrub.*
Frigĭdus, a, um, adj. (frigeo, *to be cold*) *cold, chill, frigid.*
Frigus, ŏris, n. 3. (frigeo, *to be cold*) *cold, chilness, winter.*
Frivŏlus, a, um, adj. (frio, *to crumble*) *frivolous, trifling, silly.*
Frons, dis, f. 3. *a leaf, a branch with leaves, a green bough.*
Frons, tis, f. 3. *the forepart of the head, the forehead, the brow.*
Fructuōsus, a, um, adj. (fructus) *fruitful, productive, advantageous, profitable, gainful.*
Fructus, us, m. 4. (fruor) *the fruits,* or *produce of the earth, the fruit of trees, produce, profit, benefit.*
Frugalĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (frugālis, *thrifty*) *frugality, thrift, temperance, moderation.*
Frumentum, i, n. 2. (fruor) *corn,* or *grain of any kind, particularly wheat and barley.*
Fruor, fructus, & fruĭtus, frui, dep. 3. *to enjoy, to reap the fruits of, to take delight in.*
Frustra, adv. (frudo, *for* fraudo) *in vain, to no purpose.*
Frustror, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (frustra) *to deceive, to disappoint, to frustrate, to elude.*
Frutex, ĭcis, m. 3. *a shrub, a bush.*
(Frux, *not used*) gis, f. 3. (fruor) *the fruits,* or *produce of the earth, corn, grain.*
Fucus, i, m. 2. *a drone bee, a male bee, dye, paint.*
Fuga, æ, f. 1. (fugio) *flight, a running away, exile;* esse in fugâ, *were on the point of flying.*
Fugax, ācis, adj. (fugio) *apt to flee, running away, avoiding, swift, fleeting.*
Fugio, fūgi, fugĭtum, fugĕre, a. 3. *to flee, to run away, to escape, to shun, to avoid.*

Fugitīvus, a, um, adj. (fugio) *fugitive, running away.*
Fugitīvus, i, m. 2. (fugio) *a fugitive, a deserter.*
Fugĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (fugio) *to flee eagerly from, to avoid, to shun, to elude.*
Fugo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (fugio) *to put to flight, to rout, to discomfit, to drive away.*
Fulgens, tis, adj. (fulgeo) *shining, bright, resplendent.*
Fulgeo, si, — gēre, n. 2. *to shine, to be bright, to glitter.*
Fulgor, ōris, m. 3. (fulgeo) *brightness, splendour, glare.*
Fulgur, ŭris, n. 3. (fulgeo) *a flash of lightning, lightning, a thunderbolt.*
Fulmen, ĭnis, n. 3. (fulgeo) *fire darted from the clouds, lightning, a thunderbolt.*
Fulmineus, a, um, adj. (fulmen) *like thunder,* or *lightning, fierce, terrible;* fulminei dentes, *fiery,* or *destructive teeth.*
Fulvus, a, um, adj. (fulgeo) *of a deep yellow colour, tawny.*
Fumo, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (fumus) *to emit smoke, to smoke.*
Fumus, i, m. 2. *smoke.*
Fundamentum, i, n. 2. (fundus) *a foundation, a groundwork;* a fundamentis, *to the foundation.*
Fundĭtus, adv. (fundus) *from the very bottom, utterly, entirely.*
Fundo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (fundus) *to found, to lay the foundation, to build, to establish;* —are urbem legibus, *to establish a city by laws;* puppis fundata validâ carinâ, *a ship furnished with a strong keel.*
Fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, a. 3. *to pour out, to defeat, to rout.*
Fundus, i, m. 2. *the bottom of any thing, a farm, an estate.*
Funĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (funus) *to bury, to inter;* ad funerandum, *for burial.*
Funestus, a, um, adj. (funus) *deadly, destructive, dismal.*
Fungor, ctus, gi, dep. 3. *to discharge, to perform an office,* or *duty, to execute;* functi summis honoribus, *who had enjoyed the highest offices.*
Funis, is, m. 3. *a rope, a cord, a cable.*
Funus, ĕris, n. 3. (funis) *a funeral, funeral rites, death.*
Fur, furis, c. 3. *a thief.*
Furius, ii, m. 2. *Lucius Furius, a Roman consul.*
Fūror, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (fur) *to steal, to pilfer, to hide.*
Fŭror, ōris, m. 3. (furĕre, *to rage*) *fury, madness, rage, poetical rapture, enthusiasm.*
Furtim, adv. (fur) *by stealth, clandestinely, secretly.*
Furtum, i, n. 2. (fur) *theft, robbery, stealth.*
Fustis, is, m. 3. *a stake, a club, a staff, a pole.*
Futūrus, a, um, adj. (sum) *about to be, to come, future.*

G.

Gabii, ōrum, m. 2. *Gabii, a town of Latium.*
Gabīni, ōrum, m. 2. (Gabii) *the inhabitants of Gabii.*
Gades, ium, f. 3. *Cadiz, an island and town of Spain.*
Gætūli, ōrum, m. 2. *the Gætulians, the inhabitants of Gætulia, a country of Africa.*
Galea, æ, f. 1. *a helmet.*
Gallæcia, æ, f. 1. *Gallicia, a large territory in Spain.*
Gallia, æ, f. 1. *Gaul, comprehending France, Switzerland, &c.*
Gallĭcus, a, um, adj. (Gallia) *relating to Gaul, Gallic.*
Gallīna, æ, f. 1. (gallus) *a hen.*
Gallinaceus, a, um, adj. (gallina) *of,* or *belonging to a hen,* or *chicken;* gallinaceus pullus, *a young dunghill-cock.*
Gallus, i, m. 2. *a cock.*
Gallus, i, m. 2. *a Gaul, a native of France;* Pl. Galli, ōrum, *the Gauls.*
Garrŭlus, a, um, adj. (garrio, *to chatter*) *chattering, garrulous, talkative, noisy.*
Gaudeo, gavīsus, gaudēre, n. p. 2.

to rejoice, to be glad, to take pleasure in, to delight in.

Gaudium, ii, n. 2. (gaudeo) *joy, gladness, mirth, delight.*

Gelĭdus, a, um, adj. (gelu) *cold as ice, cold.*

Gelu, n. 4. *frost, ice, cold.*

Gemelli, ōrum, m. 2. (geminus) *twins.*

Gemĭnus, a, um, adj. (gigno) *twin, double;* gemina sidera Ledæ, *the twin stars,* or *sons of Leda, Castor and Pollux.*

Gemĭnus, i, m. 2. *Cn. Servilius Geminus, a Roman consul.*

Gemĭtus, us, m. 4. (gemo, *to groan*) *a groan, a sigh.*

Gemma, æ, f. 1. *the bud,* or *button of a vine, a gem, a precious stone, a jewel.*

Genæ, ārum, f. 1. *the eyelids, the cheek, the ball of the cheek.*

Gener, ĕri, m. 2. (genus) *a son-in-law.*

Generōsus, a, um, adj. (genus) *born of a noble race, of noble birth, noble, brave, generous.*

Genĭtus, a, um, adj. (gigno) *produced, sprung,* or *descended from, born.*

Gens, tis, f. 3. *a clan among the Romans, a tribe, a nation.*

Genu, n. 4. *the knee, the leg.*

Genus, ĕris, n. 3. (gigno) *a race, a family, a kind, birth, descent, rank;* Græci genere, *Greeks by extraction;* ejus generis, *of that class* (*of people*).

Geometria, æ, f. 1. *geometry.*

Germāni, ōrum, m. 2. *the Germans, the inhabitants of Germany.*

Germĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (germen, *a bud*) *to sprout out, to bud, to blossom.*

Gero, gessi, gestum, gerĕre, a. 3. *to bear, to carry, to have, to show, to do;* —ere bellum, *to wage,* or *carry on war;* —ere imperium, *to hold a command;* —ere inimicitias, *to harbour enmity;* —ere iras, *to quarrel;* —ere pacem, *to maintain peace;* —ere rem malè, *to manage his business badly, to be unsuccessful;* —ere res, *to carry on war;* —ere rempublicam, *to manage,* or *govern the state;* gerit rem, *maintains the battle;* quantum decōris geris, *how much comeliness you have!* gerebant corpora nuda, *had their bodies naked;* mos gestus est ei, *his proposal was accepted, his desire was granted;* geruntur, *are going on;* res gestæ, *actions, achievements.*

Gigas, ntis, m. 3. *a giant.*

Gigno, genui, genĭtum, gignĕre, a. 3. *to beget, to produce, to create;* genitus, *born;* ante Jovem genitum, *before the birth of Jupiter.*

Gladiātor, ōris, m. 3. (gladius) *a gladiator, a sword-player.*

Gladius, ii, m. 2. *a sword, a knife.*

Glans, dis, f. 3. *an acorn, mast.*

Gleba, æ, f. 1. *a clod,* or *lump of earth, the soil;* gleba sebi, *a ball of tallow.*

Gloria, æ, f. 1. *glory, renown, reputation, celebrity.*

Gloriōsus, a, um, adj. (gloria) *glorious, illustrious, worth boasting of, celebrated.*

Gordiāni, ōrum, m. 2. *the Gordiani, a people of Armenia.*

Gortynii, ōrum, m. 2. *the Gortynians, the inhabitants of Gortyna, a city of Crete.*

Gracchus, i, m. 2. *Publius Gracchus, a Roman;* also *Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus, the son of P. Gracchus.*

Gracĭlis, e, adj. *slender, lean, weak.*

Gracŭlus, i, m. 2. *a jackdaw, a jay.*

Gradus, us, m. 4. (gradior) *a step, a pace, a station, a position.*

Græcia, æ, f. 1. *Greece.*

Græci, ōrum, m. 2. (Græcia) *the inhabitants of Greece, the Greeks.*

Græcus, a, um, adj. (Græcia) *relating to Greece, Greek, Grecian.*

Graii, ōrum, m. 2. (Græcia) *the Greeks.*

Graius, a, um, adj. (Græcia) *relating to Greece, Grecian.*

Gramen, ĭnis, n. 3. *grass, all kinds of herbs.*

Gramineus, a, um, adj. (gramen) *of*, or *belonging to grass, covered with grass, grassy.*

Grandis, e, adj. (granum) *big, large, grand;* grandior aura, *a strong breeze.*

Granum, i, n. 2. *a grain of corn, grain, a kernel.*

Gratia, æ, f. 1. (gratus) *grace, a favour, honour, thanks, goodwill;* gratiâ, *for the sake of, for the purpose of;* honoris gratiâ, *as a mark of honour.*

Gratifĭcor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (gratus, facio) *to gratify, to oblige, to befriend, to do a favour to.*

Gratis, adv. (gratia, *for* gratiis) *freely, for nought, gratis.*

Gratŭlor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (gratus) *to congratulate, to rejoice.*

Gratus, a, um, adj. *grateful, pleasing, acceptable, agreeable.*

Gravĭdus, a, um, adj. (gravis) *heavy, big, full, laden;* gravidus palmes, *a teeming*, or *fruitful vine-branch.*

Gravis, e, adj. *heavy, weighty, massy, difficult, severe, hard, acute, virulent, grave, serious, doleful, sedate, steady.*

Gravĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (gravis) *heaviness, gravity, severity.*

Gravĭter, adv. (gravis) *heavily, severely, grievously.*

Gravo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (gravis) *to weigh down, to burden, to load, to oppress.*

Grex, gregis, m. *seldom* f. 3. *a flock, a herd, a drove.*

Grus & gruis, is, c. 3. *a crane.*

Gryllus, i, m. 2. *Gryllus, an Athenian.*

Gubernātor, ōris, m. 3. (guberno) *a pilot, a steersman, a governor, a director, a ruler.*

Guberno, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to guide, to steer, to regulate, to govern, to rule.*

Gula, æ, f. 1. *the gullet, the throat, the palate.*

Gusto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to taste.*

Gutta, æ, f. 1. *a drop of any liquid, a spot*, or *speck.*

Gymnasium, ii, n. 2. *a place of exercise, a school for boxers, &c., a gymnasium.*

Gymnĭcus, a, um, adj. (gymnasium) *relating to exercise, gymnastic;* gymnica palma, *a prize gained in the gymnastic games.*

Gytheum, *or* Gythēum, i, n. 2. *Gytheum, a seaport of Laconia.*

H.

Habēna, æ, f. 1. (habeo) *a rein, a lash, a thong.*

Habeo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, a. 2. *to have, to hold, to possess, to find, to experience, to deem, to consider;* —ere castra, *to be encamped;* —ere concilium, *to hold a meeting;* —ere fidem, *to give credit to, to place confidence in;* —ero honorem, *to confer an honour;* —ere satis, *to consider sufficient, to be contented;* —ere sermonem, *to hold a conversation;* —ere suspicionem, *to lie under suspicion, to be suspected;* —ere terram, *to occupy*, or *inhabit the earth;* languor habet corpora, *languor seizes our bodies;* amor habendi, *the love of acquiring wealth;* haberi, *to be esteemed, to be considered, to be thought, to be kept.*

Habitabĭlis, e, adj. (habito) *habitable, that may be inhabited.*

Habĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (habeo) *to dwell, to live in, to inhabit, to abide.*

Habĭtus, us, m. 4. (habeo) *a habit, a condition, a state, an appearance;* habitus armorum, *a kind of armour.*

Hadrumētum, i, n. 2. *Hadrumetum, a town in Africa.*

Hæredĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (hæres, *an heir*) *inheritance, heirship;* hæreditate, *by inheritance.*

Hæreo, si, sum, rēre, n. 2. *to be fastened*, or *fixed to, to adhere, to stick, to stick fast, to remain.*

Hæsĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (hæreo) *to hesitate, to be at a loss, to be perplexed.*

Hamilcar, ăris, m. 3. *Hamilcar, a Carthaginian general, the father of Hannibal.*
Hamus, i, m. 2. *a fisher's hook, a hook.*
Hannĭbal, ălis, m. 3. *Hannibal, a Carthaginian general.*
Hasdrubal, ălis, m. 3. *Hasdrubal, a Carthaginian general.*
Hasta, æ, f. 1. *a spear, a lance;* hastâ positâ, *having set up a spear (as the sign of a public auction).*
Hastīle, is, n. 3. (hasta) *the long round piece of wood on which the iron of a spear is fixed, a shaft, a rod.*
Haud, adv. *not.*
Haurio, si, stum, & sum, rīre, a. 4. *to draw, to draw out, to take up, to drain, to empty.*
Haustus, us, m. 4. (haurio) *a drawing,* or *drinking, a draught;* ad meos haustus, *to my draughts, to the place where I am drinking.*
Hebes, ĕtis, adj. *blunt, dull, stupid, obtuse, heavy.*
Hector, ŏris, m. 3. *Hector, a Trojan prince; Acc.* ora.
Hei, int. *ah! alas! wo!*
Hellespontus, i, m. 2. *the Hellespont, the strait of the Dardanelles.*
Hemerodrŏmus, i, m. 2. *a day-post, a courier, a post.*
Hephæstion, ōnis, m. 3. *Hephæstion, a Macedonian general.*
Herba, æ, f. 1. *an herb, a plant, grass, herbage, the blade.*
Hercŭles, is, m. 3. *Hercules, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena;* Hercule (used adverbially), *by Hercules, truly.*
Hesternus, a, um, adj. (heri) *of yesterday, yesterday's.*
Heu, int. *ah! alas! wo!*
Heus, int. *ho there! hark ye!*
Hiātus, us, m. 4. (hio) *a gaping, an opening, an aperture.*
Hic, hæc, hoc, pron. *this;* Pl. *these;* hôc, *by this means, in consequence of this;* hic — ille, *the one — the other, the latter — the former;* hoc est, *this is the reason.*
Hic, adv. (hic) *here, in this place, upon this, hereupon, on this occasion.*
Hiemālis, e, adj. (hiems) *relating to winter, of winter, winterly.*
Hiems, is, f. 3. *winter;* in hiemem, *for the winter.*
Hiĕro, ōnis, m. 3. *Hiero, a king of Syracuse.*
Hilăris, e, adj. *cheerful, merry, gay, joyful, pleasant.*
Hilarĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (hilaris) *cheerfulness, mirth, hilarity, merriment.*
Hinc, adv. (hic) *from this place, hence, from this time, after this.*
Hio, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to gape, to yawn, to open, to chink.*
Hircus, i, m. 2. (hirtus, *for* hirsutus) *a he-goat.*
Hirundo, ĭnis, f. 3. *a swallow.*
Hispania, æ, f. 1. *Spain.*
Hispĭdus, a, um, adj. *hairy, rough, bristly, rugged.*
Histiæus, i, m. 2. *Histiæus, a native of Miletus.*
Historia, æ, f. 1. *a history, a story.*
Hodie, adv. (hoc, die) *to-day, in the present day.*
Homērus, i, m. 2. *Homer, the most celebrated of poets.*
Homo, ĭnis, m. 3. *a human being, a man,* or *woman.*
Honestas, ātis, f. 3. (honor) *honour, honesty, dignity.*
Honestus, a, um, adj. (honor) *honourable, honest, respectable.*
Honor, & honos, ōris, m. 3. *honour, respect, reverence, regard, an office of dignity.*
Honorātus, a, um, adj. (honoro) *honoured, respected, honourable.*
Honōro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (honor) *to honour, to respect, to reverence.*
Hora, æ, f. 1. *an hour, a space of time, a season;* omnibus horis, *at all times.*
Horātius, ii, m. 2. *Horatius; See* Cocles.
Horātius, ii, m. 2. *Horatius, one of the three Horatii.*
Hordeum, i, n. 2. (horreo) *barley.*
Horrendus, a, um, adj. (horreo) *dreadful, terrible, frightful.*
Horreo, ui, — ēre, n. & a. 2. *to be rough, to look terrible.*

Horreum, i, n. 2. (hordeum) *a barn, a granary.*
Horrĭdus, a, um, adj. (horreo) *rough, dreadful, terrible, stormy.*
Hortamentum, i, n. 2. (hortor) *an encouragement, an incitement.*
Hortātus, us, m. 4. (hortor) *an encouragement, an exhortation, an advice.*
Hortensius, ii, m. 2. *Hortensius, a Roman orator.*
Hortor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. *to exhort, to encourage, to cheer, to advise, to urge.*
Hortus, i, m. 2. *a garden.*
Hospes, ĭtis, c. 3. *a stranger, a sojourner, a guest, a host, an entertainer, a friend.*
Hospitium, ii, m. 2. (hospes) *a league of hospitality, a place where strangers are entertained, a friend's house, an inn, a lodging, friendship.*
Hostia, æ, f. 1. (hostis) *a victim, an animal sacrificed.*
Hostīlis, e, adj. (hostis) *belonging to an enemy, hostile.*
Hostīlius, ii, m. 2. *Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome.*
Hostis, is, c. 3. *a public enemy, an enemy.*
Huc, adv. (hic) *hither, to this place;* huc, *against these.*
Humanĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (humanus) *human nature, humanity, benevolence, kindness.*
Humānus, a, um, adj. (homo) *belonging to man, of man, human.*
Humĕrus, i, m. 2. *the shoulder;* properly, *that part of the arm between the shoulder and the elbow.*
Humĭlis, e, adj. (humus) *low, near the earth, humble.*
Humo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (humus) *to cover with earth, to bury, to inter.*
Humor, ōris, m. 3. (humeo, *to be moist*) *moisture, sap, water.*
Humus, i, f. 2. *the ground, land;* humi, *on the ground.*
Hybla, æ, f. 1. *Hybla, a mountain in Sicily.*
Hydrus, i, m. 2. *a water-serpent.*
Hypănis, is, m. 3. *the Bug, a river in Russia.*

I.

Ibi, adv. (is) *there, in that place.*
Ibīdem, adv. (ibi, dem) *in the same place, there.*
Ibis, is, & ĭdis, f. 3. *the ibis, an Egyptian bird resembling a stork.*
Icarius, a, um, adj. (Icarus) *relating to Icarus, Icarian.*
Icărus, i, m. 2. *Icarus, the son of Dædalus.*
Ico, īci, ictum, icĕre, a. 3. *to strike, to smite, to hit;* —ere fœdus, *to make a league;* ictus fulmine, *being struck by lightning.*
Ictus, us, m. 4. (ico) *a blow, a stroke, a wound.*
Ida, æ, & Ide, es, f. 1. *Ida, a mountain of the Troad in Phrygia.*
Idem, eădem, idem, pron. (is, dem) *the same;* ab eodem, *by the same man;* eâdem (viâ), *by the same road;* idemque, *and also.*
Identĭdem, adv. (idem) *now and then, at intervals, often.*
Ideo, adv. (is) *therefore, on that account;* nec ideo putavit, *and yet he did not think.*
Idoneus, a, um, adj. *fit, proper, suitable;* idonea causa, *a plausible pretence.*
Igĭtur, conj. *therefore, then.*
Ignārus, a, um, adj. (in, gnarus, *knowing*) *ignorant, unskilful.*
Ignāvus, a, um, adj. (in, gnavus, *active*) *inactive, slothful, spiritless, cowardly, dastardly.*
Ignis, is, m. 3. *fire, lightning;* nocturnos ignes, *the stars.*
Ignobĭlis, e, adj. (in, nobilis) *not known, mean, ignoble.*
Ignominia, æ, f. 1. (in, nomen) *ignominy, disgrace, a reproach.*
Ignōro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ignarus) *to be ignorant of, not to know.*
Ignosco, ōvi, ōtum, oscĕre, a. 3. (in, nosco) *to pardon, to forgive.*
Ignōtus, a, um, adj. (in, notus) *unknown;* ignoto loco, *in a place where he was not known.*
Ilex, ĭcis, f. 3. *the ilex, the holm-oak.*
Iliăcus, a, um, adj. (Ilium, *Troy*) *relating to Troy, Trojan.*

Ilias, ădis, f. 3. *the Iliad, the immortal poem of Homer.*

Ille, illa, illud, pron. *he, she, that;* Pl. *they, those;* ille — hic, *the former — the latter;* in illo, *in his case.*

Illecĕbra, æ, f. 1. (illicio) *an enticement, an allurement, a charm, an inducement.*

Illic, adv. (ille) *there, in that place.*

Illĭcio, exi, ectum, icĕre, a. 3. (in, lacio, *to draw*) *to allure, to entice, to invite, to induce;* —ere pretio, *to tempt by a reward.*

Illĭco, adv. (in, loco) *in that place, immediately, instantly.*

Illīdo, si, sum, dĕre, a. 3. (in, lædo) *to dash against, to strike upon.*

Illīmis, e, adj. (in, limus) *without mud, clear, pure.*

Illuc, adv. (ille) *to that place, thither;* illuc unde, *to the place from which.*

Illūceo, xi, — cēre, n. 2. (in, luceo) *to shine upon, to be conspicuous, to be bright, to appear.*

Illūdo, si, sum, dĕre, a. 3. (in, ludo) *to play with, to mock, to impose upon, to trick.*

Illustris, e, adj. (illuceo) *clear, bright, conspicuous, famous,* maximè illustre fuit, *his most noble achievement was.*

Illustro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (illustris) *to illustrate, to render famous;* illustraretur, *became famous.*

Imāgo, ĭnis, f. 3. (imitor, *for* imitāgo) *an image, a likeness, a picture, a representation.*

Imbecillus, a, um, adj. (in, bacillum) *weak, feeble, faint,* properly, *leaning on a staff.*

Imbellis, e, adj. (in, bellum) *not suited to war, unwarlike, timid, helpless, effeminate.*

Imber, bris, m. 3. *a shower, rain.*

Imbuo, ui, ūtum, uĕre, a. 3. *to wet, to moisten, to imbue, to impress, to habituate, to handsel.*

Imĭtor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. *to imitate, to counterfeit, to resemble.*

Immānis, e, adj. *hurtful, cruel, savage, huge, enormous.*

Immansuētus, a, um, adj. (in, mansuētus, *gentle*) *not gentle, wild, savage, uncivilized.*

Immedicabĭlis, e, adj. (in, medicabĭlis, *curable*) *incurable, irremediable.*

Immĕmor, ŏris, adj. (in, memor) *unmindful, forgetful, regardless.*

Immensus, a, um, adj. (in, mensus, *measured*) *immeasurable, immense, vast, huge;* in immensum, *to an immense size.*

Immerĭtus, a, um, adj. (in, mereo) *undeserving, innocent.*

Immĭneo, ui, — ēre, n. 2. (in, mineo, *to hang*) *to hang over, to impend, to be at hand;* imminens, *impending, threatening.*

Immisceo, cui, stum, & xtum, cēre, a. 2. (in, misceo) *to mix, to mingle;* immiscuit se, *joined himself to, intruded himself upon.*

Immītis, e, adj. (in, mitis) *unripe, sour, cruel, pitiless.*

Immitto, īsi, issum, ittĕre, a. 3. (in, mitto) *to send in, to throw, to place in, to send off;* —ere se, *to throw one's self into, to leap into.*

Immobĭlis, e, adj. (in, mobĭlis, *moveable*) *immoveable, unmoved, steadfast.*

Immodĭcus, a, um, adj. (in, modicus) *immoderate, excessive, too much, intemperate.*

Immŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (in, mola, *a salted cake*) *to sacrifice, to offer sacrifice;* ubi immolatur, *when a victim is sacrificed;* immolatos, *crushed, devoured.*

Immortālis, e, adj. (in, mortalis) *immortal, everlasting, not subject to death.*

Immortalĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (immortalis) *immortality.*

Impar, ăris, adj. (in, par) *uneven, unequal, disproportioned, unequally matched;* impar coloribus, *of different colours, variegated.*

Impedimentum, i, n. 2. (impedio) *a hinderance, an impediment;* Pl. *the baggage of an army.*

Impĕdio, īvi, ītum, īre, a. 4. (in, pes) *to entangle, to embarrass, to hinder, to retard, to impede, to interrupt;* impeditus somno, *overpowered by sleep.*

Impello, ŭli, ulsum, ellĕre, a. 3. (in, pello) *to drive forward, to urge, to impel, to induce.*

Impendeo, — — ēre, n. 2. (in, pendeo) *to overhang, to be suspended over, to threaten.*

Imperātor, ōris, m. 3. (impero) *a commander, a general.*

Imperatorius, a, um, adj. (imperator) *of,* or *belonging to a general, peculiar to a general, imperial.*

Imperfectus, a, um, adj. (in, perfectus) *unfinished, imperfect.*

Imperītus, a, um, adj. (in, peritus) *unskilful, inexperienced, ignorant.*

Imperium, ii, n. 2. (impero) *command, authority, power, empire, government, sovereign power, a reign;* in imperiis et magistratibus, *in military and civil offices.*

Impĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (in, paro) *to command, to rule, to order, to govern.*

Impĕtro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (in, patro, *to effect*) *to accomplish, to obtain by request, to get.*

Impĕtus, us, m. 4. (in, peto) *an attack, an assault, an onset, impetuosity, violence, force;* veloci impetu, *with nimble bound;* irato impetu, *with violent fury.*

Impingo, pēgi, pactum, pingĕre, a. 3. (in, pango, *to fasten*) *to throw against, to strike against;* —ere lapidem, *to throw a stone at, to strike with a stone.*

Impius, a, um, adj. (in, pius) *impious, irreligious, wicked.*

Impleo, ēvi, ētum, ēre, a. 2. (in, pleo, *to fill, obs.*) *to fill, to fulfil.*

Implōro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (in, ploro) *to beg,* or *cry out for, to entreat earnestly, to implore.*

Impōno, sui, sĭtum, nĕre, a. 3. (in, pono) *to place, put,* or *lay upon.*

Importo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (in, porto) *to carry in, to import, to introduce, to cause, to occasion.*

Importūnus, a, um, adj. (in, portus) *without a harbour, dangerous, troublesome, distressing.*

Impotentia, æ, f. 1. (in, potentia) *weakness, fury;* æstuosa impotentia, *the scorching fury.*

Impræsentiārum, adv. (in, præsentia, rerum) *at present, for the present.*

Imprīmis, adv. (in, primus) *in the first place, chiefly, particularly.*

Imprĭmo, essi, essum, imĕre, a. 3. (in, premo) *to press upon, to impress, to imprint.*

Improbĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (improbus) *wickedness, dishonesty.*

Improbus, a, um, adj. (in, probus, *good*) *wicked, dishonest, depraved;* improbus, *disgracefully.*

Imprūdens, tis, adj. (in, prudens) *not knowing, ignorant, imprudent, inconsiderate.*

Imprudenter, adv. (imprudens) *ignorantly, imprudently, inconsiderately;* non imprudenter, *prudently;* interemptus est imprudenter, *was killed from his person not being known.*

Imprudentia, æ, f. 1. (imprudens) *want of knowledge, imprudence, ignorance, inadvertency.*

Impŭdens, tis, adj. (in, pudet, *it shames*) *shameless, impudent.*

Impugno, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (in, pugno) *to fight against, to attack.*

Impūne, adv. (in, punio) *without punishment, with impunity.*

Imputātus, a, um, adj. (in, puto) *not pruned, unpruned.*

Impŭto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (in, puto) *to account, to reckon, to compute, to impute;* noli imputare vanum beneficium mihi, *do not set down to my account a favour merely pretended.*

Imus, a, um, adj. (inferus, *for* infimus) *lowest, inmost.*

In, prep. *into, in, against, toward, on, among;* in eum, *in praise of him;* in Hellesponto, *over the Hellespont;* in flumine Istro, *over the river Danube;* in oculis, *before our eyes;* in multos annos, *for many years;* in onere, *as a burden;* in omne posterum tempus, *for all time coming;* in quo, *for which;* in terrâ, *on land;* in expeditionem, *on an expedition;* in contemptum, *through contempt;* in his, *in their case;* quantum in ipso fuerat, *as much*

as had been in his power; in potestatem, *under the power.*

Inæquālis, e, adj. (in, æqualis) *unequal, uneven, variable.*

Inambŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (in, ambulo) *to walk up and down.*

Inānis, e, adj. *empty, void, vain.*

Inarātus, a, um, adj. (in, aro) *unploughed, uncultivated.*

Inaurātus, a, um, adj. (in, aurum) *gilded, overlaid with gold.*

Inauspicāto, adv. (in, auspicato) *without having consulted the auspices, inauspiciously.*

Incānus, a, um, adj. (in, canus) *hoary, white with age.*

Incautus, a, um, adj. (in, caveo) *incautious, improvident.*

Incendium, ii, n. 2. (incendo) *a fire, a conflagration, a burning.*

Incendo, di, sum, dĕre, a. 3. (in, candeo, *to shine,* obs.) *to kindle, to set on fire, to inflame, to burn, to encourage, to excite.*

Inceptum, i, n. 2. (incipio) *a beginning, an enterprise, an undertaking.*

Incertus, a, um, adj. (in, certus) *uncertain, doubtful;* haberetur in incerto, *was considered doubtful.*

Inchoo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to commence, to begin, to attempt;* —are longam spem, *to entertain remote hopes.*

Incĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum, ciděre, n. 3. (in, cado) *to fall into, to fall upon, to meet with, to happen.*

Incĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, cipĕre, a. 3. (in, capio) *to begin, to attempt.*

Incĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (in, cito) *to incite, to instigate, to stir up, to impel.*

Inclāmo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (in, clamo) *to call upon with a loud voice, to exclaim.*

Inclīno, āvi, ātum, āre, a. & n. 1. (in, clino, *to bend*) *to bend, to incline;* (die) inclinato in vesperam, *when the day draws,* or *inclines towards evening.*

Inclūdo, si, sum, dĕre, a. 3. (in, claudo) *to shut up, to enclose, to confine, to include.*

Inclўtus, a, um, adj. *illustrious, famous, celebrated, renowned.*

Incognĭtus, a, um, adj. (in, cognosco) *not known, unknown.*

Incŏla, æ, c. l. (incolo) *an inhabitant.*

Incŏlo, colui, cultum, colĕre, a. 3. (in, colo) *to inhabit, to abide in a place, to dwell.*

Incolŭmis, e, adj. (in, colŭmis, *safe*) *safe, sound, whole.*

Incolumĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (incolumis) *safety, soundness.*

Incommŏdum, i, n. 2. (incommodus) *an inconvenience, a disadvantage, loss, damage.*

Incommŏdus, a, um, adj. (in, commodus) *inconvenient, troublesome, disadvantageous.*

Inconveniens, tis, adj. (in, convenio) *unsuitable, different, unlike.*

Incorruptus, a, um, adj. (in, corrumpo) *uncorrupted, pure, genuine, clear.*

Incredibĭlis, e, adj. (in, credo) *not to be believed, incredible, wonderful;* incredibile dictu, *wonderful to tell.*

Incrĕpo, ui, ĭtum, āre, n. & a. 1. (in, crepo) *to make a noise, to reprove, to upbraid.*

Incultus, a, um, adj. (in, colo) *uncultivated, uncivilized, rude, undressed;* incultis pedibus, *with dirty feet.*

Incurro, curri, & cucurri, cursum, currĕre, a. 3. (in, curro) *to run into, to run against, to attack.*

Incŭtio, ssi, ssum, tĕre, a. 3. (in, quatio) *to strike upon, to throw into;* —ere metum, *to cause fear, to inspire with fear.*

Indāgo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (indu, *for* in, ago) *to seek,* or *trace out* (*as hounds do*), *to course, to make diligent inquiry, to explore.*

Inde, adv. *thence, from that place, then, from that time, after that;* inde, *of these* (*eyes*).

Index, ĭcis, c. 3. (in, dico) *a discoverer, an informer, an index.*

Indi, ōrum, m. 2. (India) *the Indians, the inhabitants of India.*

India, æ, f. 1. (Indus) *India.*

Indicium, ii, n. 2. (index) *a discovery, evidence, proof.*

Indĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (in, dico) *to show, to declare, to demonstrate.*

Indīco, xi, ctum, cĕre, a. 3. (in, dico) *to denounce, to publish, to declare, to appoint, to assign;* —ere bellum, *to proclaim war against.*

Indĭdem, adv. (inde, idem) *from the same place, thence.*

Indĭgeo, ui, — ēre, n. 2. (in, egeo) *to want, to stand in need of.*

Indigne, adv. (indignus) *unworthily, undeservedly, basely;* indignè ferre, *or* pati, *to bear with indignation, to be greatly offended.*

Indignor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (indignus) *to be indignant, to be very much displeased, to scorn.*

Indignus, a, um, adj. (in, dignus) *unworthy, undeserving, unfit.*

Indo, ĭdi, ĭtum, ĕre, a. 3. (in, do) *to put into, to set upon;* —ere nomen, *to give a name.*

Indocĭlis, e, adj. (in, doceo) *not easy to be taught, indocile.*

Indŏles, is, f. 3. (in, oleo, *to grow*) *a natural disposition, natural talents,* or *abilities.*

Indubitātus, a, um, adj. (in, dubito) *undoubted, certain.*

Indūco, xi, ctum, cĕre, a. 3. (in, duco) *to lead in, to induce, to persuade, to prevail upon, to convey.*

Indulgentia, æ, f. 1. (indulgeo, *to indulge*) *indulgence, favour, courtesy, complaisance.*

Induo, ui, ūtum, uĕre, a. 3. *to put on, to clothe, to assume.*

Industria, æ, f. 1. (industrius, *industrious*) *industry, carefulness, assiduity, diligence;* de industriâ, *on purpose, designedly.*

Inedia, æ, f. 1. (in, edo) *want of food, hunger, fasting.*

Ineo, ii, *seldom* īvi, ĭtum, īre, irr. (in, eo) *to go into, to enter;* —ire rationem, *to form,* or *contrive a plan;* iniens adolescentia, *early youth.*

Ineptiæ, ārum, f. 1. (ineptus) *trifles, absurdities.*

Ineptus, a, um, adj. (in, aptus) *unsuitable, impertinent, absurd, silly, foolish.*

Inermis, e, adj. (in, arma) *unarmed, defenceless, weak.*

Iners, tis, adj. (in, ars) *unskilled in any art or trade, slothful, lazy, idle, helpless, spiritless.*

Inertia, æ, f. 1. (iners) *unskilfulness, laziness, inactivity, indolence, dulness.*

Inevitabĭlis, e, adj. (in, e, vito) *unavoidable, inevitable.*

Inexpertus, a, um, adj. (in, experior) *untried, inexperienced.*

Infāmis, e, adj. (in, fama) *infamous, disreputable, of infamous character.*

Infatigabĭlis, e, adj. (in, fatīgo, *to weary*) *unwearied, indefatigable.*

Infectus, a, um, adj. (in, facio) *not done, undone;* rebus infectis, *without accomplishing his object.*

Infēlix, īcis, adj. (in, felix) *unhappy, miserable, unfortunate, unsuccessful.*

Infĕri, ōrum, m. 2. (inferus) *the infernal regions, the infernal gods, the shades, the dead.*

Inferiæ, ārum, f. 1. (inferi) *sacrifices to the infernal deities,* or *in honour of the dead.*

Infĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, irr. (in, fero) *to bring,* or *carry into, to introduce;* —re arma, *to carry arms against, to make war upon;* —re bellum, *to make war upon;* —re causam jurgii, *to introduce,* or *bring forward a cause of quarrel.*

Infĕrus, a, um, adj. (inferi) *below, beneath, low;* inferior, *lower down.*

Infestus, a, um, adj. (infero) *hostile to, cruel, merciless.*

Inficias, f. 1. (inficior) (used only in the acc. Pl. and always joined with *eo*) *a denial;* quod nemo eat inficias, *which no body can deny.*

Infĭcio, ēci, ectum, icĕre, a. 3. (in, facio) *to stain, to dye, to paint, to infect.*

Inficior, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (in, fateor) *to deny, to disavow;* non est inficiandum, *it cannot be denied.*

Infīdus, a, um, adj. (in, fidus) *unfaithful, treacherous, perfidious.*

Infinītus, a, um, adj. (in, finio) *endless, boundless, infinite, immense.*

Infirmĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (infirmus) *weakness, a disease, a malady, an illness.*

Infirmus, a, um, adj. (in, firmus) *weak, feeble, infirm.*

Inflīgo, xi, ctum, gĕre, a. 3. (in, fligo, *to strike*) *to strike against, to strike, to inflict;* —ere detrimenta civitati, *to cause damage to the state.*

Inflo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (in, flo) *to blow,* or *breathe into, to blow,* or *puff up, to swell, to inflate.*

Influo, xi, xum, ĕre, n. 3. (in, fluo) *to flow,* or *run into, to rush in, to enter tumultuously.*

Infra, prep. (infĕrus, *for* infera) *beneath, below, under.*

Infundo, ūdi, ūsum, undĕre, a. 3. (in, fundo) *to pour in,* or *into, to pour upon, to infuse,*

Ingemisco, — — cĕre, n. 3. (in, gemo) *to groan, to lament;* non ingemiscunt, *do not utter a groan.*

Ingĕmo, ui, ĭtum, ĕre, n. 3. (in, gemo, *to groan*) *to groan, to sigh deeply, to lament, to bewail.*

Ingenium, ii, n. 2. (ingigno) *natural capacity, natural talents, genius, natural disposition.*

Ingens, tis, adj. (ingigno) *great, large, huge, vast.*

Ingenuus, a, um, adj. (ingigno) *native, natural, freeborn, ingenuous, gentlemanlike;* ingenuæ artes, *the liberal arts.*

Ingigno, genui, genĭtum, gignĕre, a. 3. (in, gigno) *to generate, to engender, to implant.*

Ingratiis, f. 1. (in, gratus) (used only in the abl. Pl.) *against one's will, in spite of;* depugnare ingratiis, *to fight against their will.*

Ingrātus, a, um, adj. (in, gratus) *disagreeable, ungrateful.*

Ingrăvo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (in, gravo) *to weigh down, to oppress;* ingravantibus annis, *by a load of years.*

Ingredior, essus, ĕdi, dep. 3. (in, gradior, *to walk*) *to go into, to enter, to walk.*

Inhĭbeo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, a. 2. (in, habeo) *to hold in, to restrain, to check, to prevent, to stop.*

Inhumātus, a, um, adj. (in, humo) *unburied.*

Inimicitia, æ, f. 1. (inimicus) *enmity, hostility, strife.*

Inimīco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (inimicus) *to set at variance, to produce enmity between, to embroil.*

Inimīcus, a, um, adj. (in, amicus) *unfriendly, hostile;* suum inimicissimum, *their most bitter enemy.*

Inimīcus, i, m. 2. (in, amicus) *a private enemy, an adversary, an enemy, a rival, a competitor.*

Inīquus, a, um, adj. (in, æquus) *unequal, uneven, unfavourable, hostile, unjust.*

Initium, ii, n. 2. (ineo) *a commencement, a beginning;* initio, *at first, originally.*

Injĭcio, ēci, ectum, icĕre, a. 3. (in, jacio) *to throw into, to throw upon, to inject;* —ere ardorem, *to inspire one with eagerness;* —ere rixam, *to provoke a quarrel;* —ere terrorem, *to inspire with terror.*

Injuria, æ, f. 1. (in, jus) *an injury, a wrong, injustice, an act of oppression;* injuriâ, *without reason.*

Injussus, a, um, adj. (in, jubeo) *not ordered, unbidden, spontaneous.*

Injuste, adv. (injustus) *unjustly, wrongfully.*

Injustitia, æ, f. 1. (injustus) *injustice, ill-usage, iniquity;* totius injustitiæ, *of all injustice, of all the species of injustice.*

Injustus, a, um, adj. (in, justus) *unjust, wrongful, iniquitous.*

Innăto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (in, nato) *to swim into, to swim,* or *float upon.*

Innŏcens, tis, adj. (in, nocens) *innocent, guiltless, blameless.*

Innocentia, æ, f. 1. (in, noceo) *innocence, probity, integrity, disinterestedness.*

Innocuus, a, um, adj. (in, noceo) *innocent, harmless, inoffen-*

sive; innocuas causas, *the causes of the innocent.*

Innotesco, ui, — scĕre, n. 3. (in, nosco) *to become noted,* or *known, to become notorious.*

Innoxius, a, um, adj. (in, noxius) *harmless, innocent, blameless.*

Innumerabĭlis, e, adj. (in, numero) *innumerable, countless.*

Innumĕrus, a, um, adj. (in, numerus) *numberless, countless, innumerable.*

Inopia, æ, f. 1. (inops) *want, poverty, indigence, need.*

Inops, ŏpis, adj. (in, ops) *poor, needy, in want, indigent.*

Inquam, def. *I say.*

Inquĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (in, cœnum) *to pollute, to defile, to contaminate.*

Insania, æ, f. 1. (insānus, *mad*) *madness, fury, infatuation.*

Insciens, tis, adj. (in, scio) *not knowing, ignorant;* his insicientibus, *without their knowledge.*

Inscientia, æ, f. 1. (insciens) *ignorance, want of knowledge;* inscientia belli, *ignorance of the art of war.*

Inscius, a, um, adj. (in, scio) *ignorant, unconscious, imprudent.*

Inscrībo, psi, ptum, bĕre, a. 3. (in, scribo) *to write upon, to inscribe, to engrave, to carve.*

Insculpo, psi, ptum, pĕre, a. 3. (in, sculpo, *to carve*) *to engrave, to carve, to cut upon.*

Insĕquor, cūtus, *or* quūtus, qui, dep. 3. (in, sequor) *to follow close after, to pursue, to ensue.*

Insĕro, sēvi, sĭtum, serĕre, a. 3. (in, sero) *to sow,* or *plant in, to implant, to inculcate;* insitus, *implanted in, natural;* superbia insita ingenio, *haughtiness implanted in,* or *natural to his disposition.*

Insĕro, serui, sertum, serĕre, a. 3. (in, sero, *to join, obs.*) *to put into, to introduce, to insert.*

Insidiæ, ārum, f. 1. (in, sedeo) *an ambush, a snare, a lying in wait, treachery, a hiding-place;* ex insidiis, *out of the ambuscade;* also, *by an ambuscade, treacherously.*

Insidior, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (insidiæ) *to lie in wait, to lie in ambush, to lay a plot for.*

Insigne, is, n. 3. (insignis) *a badge, a mark of distinction, a sign, an ensign;* militaribus insignibus, *military accoutrements.*

Insignis, e, adj. (in, signum) *distinguished by some mark, marked, distinguished, remarkable, extraordinary.*

Insĭlio, ui, ultum, īre, a. 4. (in, salio) *to leap into,* or *upon.*

Insipiens, tis, adj. (in, sapiens) *unwise, foolish, senseless.*

Insŏlens, tis, adj. (in, soleo) *unaccustomed to, unusual, insolent, arrogant, haughty.*

Insolentia, æ, f. 1. (insolens) *strangeness, insolence, haughtiness, pride, arrogance.*

Instans, tis, adj. (insto) *present, at hand, instant, immediate;* instantem necem, *instant death:* de instantibus, *of things present.*

Instar, ind. n. (used only in the nom and acc.) *likeness, equality;* instar omnium, *equal to all the rest, worth all the rest.*

Instituo, ui, ūtum, uĕre, a. 3. (in, statuo) *to appoint, to institute, to ordain, to erect, to build, to begin, to train;* instituerat sacrificare, *had begun to sacrifice.*

Insto, stĭti, stātum, stāre, a. & n. 1. (in, sto) *to stand upon, to be near,* or *at hand, to threaten, to approach, to press on, to attack;* quanta pernicies instat nobis, *how great destruction threatens us.*

Instruo, xi, ctum, ĕre, a. 3. (in, struo) *to construct, to build, to rear, to arrange, to prepare, to draw up in battle array, to fit out.*

Insuētus, a, um, adj. (in, suesco, *to be wont*) *unaccustomed, unusual, extraordinary.*

Insŭla, æ, f. 1. (in, salum) *an island;* also, *the Island, one of the four divisions of Syracuse.*

Insulto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (insilio) *to leap upon, to insult.*

Insum, fui, esse, irr. (in, sum) to

be in; inest illi genti, *that nation has,* or *possesses.*

Insŭper, adv. (in, super) *upon, above, besides, moreover.*

Intaminātus, a, um, adj. (in, tango) *uncontaminated, unsullied, unspotted, immaculate.*

Intĕger, gra, grum, adj. (in, tango) *whole, entire, sound, untouched, unhurt.*

Intellĭgo, exi, ectum, igĕre, a. 3. (inter, lego) *to understand, to know, to perceive.*

Intemperantia, æ, f. 1. (in, temperantia) *intemperance, want of moderation, insolence, arrogance.*

Intendo, di, sum, & tum, dĕre, a. 3. (in, tendo) *to stretch very much, to stretch, to distend, to bend;* —dere oculos, *to fix one's eyes.*

Intentus, a, um, adj. (intendo) *stretched, intent upon, keenly engaged in;* intentus alicui negotio, *bent on some pursuit.*

Inter, prep. *between, among, amidst, during;* inter cædem, *during the scuffle;* inter se, *with each other.*

Intercĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, cipĕre, a. 3. (inter, capio) *to take,* or *seize by surprise, to intercept, to make prisoner, to surprise.*

Interclūdo, si, sum, dĕre, a. 3. (inter, claudo) *to shut up, to stop, to prevent, to hinder;* interclusâ voce, *the power of speech being stopped, having lost the power of speech.*

Interdiu adv. (iuter, diu) *in the daytime, during the day.*

Interdum, adv. (inter, dum) *sometimes, now and then, occasionally.*

Interea, adv. (inter, is) *in the mean time, meanwhile.*

Intereo, ii, *seldom* īvi, ĭtum, īre, irr. (inter, eo) *to perish, to go to ruin, to be destroyed, to be slain, to die;* pecunia interiret, *the money was squandered.*

Interfĭcio, fēci, fectum, ficĕre, a. 3. (inter, facio) *to put to death, to slay, to kill, to murder.*

Interfluo, xi, xum, ĕre, n. 3. (inter, fluo) *to flow between, to flow,* or *run through.*

Interim, adv. (inter, is) *in the mean time, meanwhile;* hoc interim spatio, *during the intermediate time.*

Interĭmo, ēmi, emptum, imĕre, a. 3. (inter, emo, *to take*) *to take away, to slay, to kill, to murder.*

Interior, us, adj. (inter) *more within, inner;* ab interioribus consiliis, *from his secret counsels.*

Interĭtus, ns, m. 4. (intereo) *destruction, ruin, death.*

Intermitto, mīsi, missum, mittĕre, a. 3. (inter, mitto) *to give over for a time, to leave off, to discontinue, to neglect.*

Internosco, nōvi, nōtum, noscĕre, a. 3. (inter, nosco) *to know one thing from another, to distinguish, to discern.*

Intĕro, trīvi, trītum, terĕre, a. 3. (in, tero) *to crumble,* or *bruise to pieces;* intritus cibus, *minced,* or *hashed meat.*

Interpōno, sui, sĭtum, nĕre, a. 3. (inter, pono) *to put,* or *place in,* or *between, to interpose, to introduce;* interponens causam, *alleging as a reason;* paucis diebus interpositis, *a few days having intervened, after an interval of a few days.*

Interprĕtor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (interpres, *an interpreter*) *to interpret, to explain, to expound.*

Interrŏgo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (inter, rogo) *to ask, to question, to interrogate.*

Intersĕro, serui, sertum, serĕre, a. 3. (inter, sero, *to knit*) *to interpose, to intermix;* —ens causam, *alleging as a reason.*

Intersum, fui, esse, irr. (inter, sum) *to be among, to be present, to come between, to differ;* quantum intersit, *how great difference there is;* interest (used impersonally), *it concerns, it is of importance;* quorum id nihil interesset, *to which it was of no importance;* interesse illius, *that it was his interest.*

Intervĕnio, vēni, ventum, venīre, n. & a. 4. (inter, venio) *to come upon, to come in the mean time, to interfere, to interpose.*

Intolerabĭlis, e, adj. (in, tolero) *not to be borne, intolerable.*

Intonsus, a, um, adj. (in, tondeo) *with the hair uncut, unshorn, unshaven, rough.*

Intra, prep. (intĕrus, *within, for* intera) *within, in less than.*

Intro, adv. (intĕrus, *within*) *into a place, within.*

Intro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (intra) *to go into, to enter.*

Introdūco, xi, ctum, cĕre, a. 3. (intro, duco) *to lead in, to conduct within, to introduce.*

Intueor, ĭtus, ēri, dep. 2. (in, tueor) *to look steadfastly at, to gaze upon, to behold, to watch,* or *attend to, to regard.*

Intumesco, ui, — escĕre, n. 3. (in, tumeo) *to swell, to be puffed up, to be inflated.*

Intus, adv. *within;* illum esse intus, *that he was in the house.*

Inultus, a, um, adj. (in, ulciscor) *unrevenged, unpunished, unhurt.*

Inumbro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (in, umbra) *to shade, to darken.*

Inundatio, ōnis, f. 3. (in, unda) *an overflowing of water, an inundation, a flood.*

Inutĭlis, e, adj. (in, utilis) *useless, worthless, needless.*

Invĕho, xi, ctum, hĕre, a. 3. (iu, veho) *to carry in, to introduce;* iuvehi, *to inveigh against, to rail at, to upbraid;* iuvectus esset multa, *had inveighed much.*

Invĕnio, vēni, veutum, venīre, a. 4. (in, venio) *to find, to find out, to discover, to invent.*

Inventor, ōris, m. 3. (invenio) *an inventor, a finder out, a discoverer.*

Invĭcem, adv. (in, vicis) *by turns, one after another, alternately;* hi invicem, *these in their turn;* amplexæ se invicem, *embracing each other mutually.*

Invictus, a, um, adj. (in, vinco) *unconquered, unsubdued, invincible.*

Invidia, æ, f. 1. (invidus) *envy, hatred, ill-will, malice, jealousy, public odium.*

Invĭdus, a, um, adj. (invideo, *to envy*) *envious, invidious, spiteful, malignant.*

Inviolātus, a, um, adj. (in, violo) *inviolate, unhurt, uninjured.*

Invīsus, a, um, adj. (in, video) *hated, detested, abhorred.*

Invīto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to invite, to desire to come.*

Invītus, a, um, adj. (in, vito) *unwilling, reluctant, against one's will;* invito senatu, *contrary to the will of the senate.*

Involvo, vi, ūtum, vĕre, a. 3. (in, volvo) *to roll upon, to wrap up, to involve;* involvit se farinâ, *rolled herself up in meal.*

Ionia, æ, f. 1. *Ionia, a country in the west of Asia Minor.*

Iōnes, um, m. 3. (Ionia) *the Ionians, the people of Ionia.*

Iphicrătes, is, m. 3. *Iphicrates, an Athenian general.*

Ipse, a, um, pron. *he himself, she herself, itself;* Pl. *they themselves;* in ipso, *in his power;* ipso die, *on the very day;* ob eam ipsam causam, *for that very reason;* quam ipsam, *it also;* ipso loco, *by her very situation, by her situation even;* ab ipso sermone, *from his very conversation;* ipsarum urbium, *of their respective cities.*

Ira, æ, f. 1. *anger, displeasure, wrath, passion.*

Iracundia, æ, f. 1. (ira) *proneness to anger, hastiness of temper, irascibility, anger, passion.*

Irascor, — sci, dep. 3. (ira) *to be angry, to be enraged.*

Irāte, adv. (iratus) *angrily, in anger.*

Irātus, a, um, adj. (ira) *angry, enraged, furious.*

Irrevocabĭlis, e, adj. (in, revoco) *that cannot be recalled, not to be recalled, irrevocable.*

Irrīdeo, rīsi, rīsum, ridēre, a. 2. (in, rideo) *to laugh at, to mock, to ridicule, to scorn.*

Irrĭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (in, rigo, *to water*) *to water, to moisten, to irrigate.*

Irritamentum, i, n. 2. (irrīto, *to provoke*) *an incitement, an incentive, an inducement.*

Irrumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, a. 3. (in, rumpo) *to break in violently, to enter,* or *rush in by force, to burst into, to advance.*

Is, ea, id, pron. *he, she, it, that;* Pl. *they, those;* eâ celeritate atque eo impetu, *with such speed and such impetuosity;* quum esset in eo ut potiretur, *when he was on the point of gaining possession.*

Isocrătes, is, m. 3. *Isocrates, an Athenian orator.*

Iste, ista, istud, pron. *he, she, that;* Pl. *those.*

Ister, tri, m. 2. *the Danube, a river in Germany.*

Isthic, æc, oc, *or* uc, pron. (iste, hic) *the self-same, this.*

Ita, adv. *so, even so, thus;* non ita magnus, *not very large.*

Italia, æ, f. 1. *Italy.*

Ităque, conj. (ita, que) *therefore, and so, and thus.*

Item, adv. (idem, *for* itidem) *also, likewise, in the same manner.*

Iter, itinĕris, n. 3. (eo) *a going along, a journey, a way, a march, the course of a river.*

Itĕrum, adv. *again, a second time;* consul iterum, *consul a second time.*

J.

Jaceo, cui, cĭtum, cēre, n. 2. (jacio) *to lie down, to lie;* jacuit, *she lay dead;* quum hostis jacet, *when the enemy lies dead.*

Jacio, jēci, jactum, cĕre, a. 3. *to throw, to cast;* jacta cornua, *the casting of their horns.*

Jacto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (jacio) *to throw often, to cast, to toss, to move to and fro, to move violently, to boast.*

Jactūra, æ, f. 1. (jacio) *a loss sustained by the throwing of goods overboard in a storm, a loss, damage, detriment.*

Jactus, us, m. 4. (jacio) *a throw, a cast.*

Jacŭlum, i, n. 2. (jacio) *a javelin, a dart, a casting-net, a fishing-spear.*

Jam, adv. *now, already, soon, immediately;* jam nunc, *even now;* jam antea, *some time ago.*

Janua, æ, f. 1. (Janus, *the god who presided over gates*) *a gate, a door, an entrance.*

Jocus, i, m. 2. *a joke, a jest, mirth, a merry story;* ne joco quidem, *not in jest even;* Pl. i, *or* a.

Jubeo, jussi, jussum, jubēre, a. 2. *to order, to bid, to command.*

Jucunde, adv. (jucundus) *pleasantly, agreeably, cheerfully.*

Jucundus, a, um, adj. (juvo) *pleasant, agreeable, delightful.*

Judex, ĭcis, c. 3. (jus, dico) *a judge.*

Judicium, ii, n. 2. (judex) *judgment, a trial, a sentence;* venit in judicium, *came into the court;* judicium capitis, *a trial for life.*

Judĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (judex) *to judge, to determine, to decide, to think, to declare, to decree.*

Jugĕris, *gen.* jugĕre, *abl.* n. 3. (jungo) *an acre;* Pl. regular.

Jugis, e, adj. (jungo) *perpetual, continual, perennial.*

Jugŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (jugŭlum, *the throat*) *to cut one's throat, to murder, to kill.*

Jugum, i, n. 2. (jungo) *a yoke, a ridge of mountains.*

Jugurtha, æ, m. 1. *Jugurtha, a Numidian prince.*

Julius, ii, m. 2. *Julius;* *See* Proculus.

Jungo, xi, ctum, gĕre, a. 3. *to join, to yoke, to unite;* —ere amicitiam, *to form friendship.*

Juno, ōnis, f. 3. *Juno, the queen of the gods, and sister and wife of Jupiter.*

Jupĭter, Jovis, m. 3. *Jupiter, the king of the gods, the air, the atmosphere;* sub frigido Jove, *under the cold air.*

Jurgium, ii, n. 2. (jurgo, *to quarrel*) *a dispute, a quarrel, a strife.*

Juro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (jus) *to swear, to make oath;* juratus,

bound by an oath, under an oath.

Jus, juris, n. 3. *right, law, justice;* jure, *justly, properly, reasonably;* jus hospitii, *the right of hospitality.*

Jus, juris, n. 3. *broth.*

Jusjurandum, jurisjurandi, n. 3. & 2. (jus, juro) *an oath.*

Jussus, us, m. 4. (jubeo) *an order, a command* (seldom found, except in the abl. Sing.)

Justitia, æ, f. 1. (justus) *justice, impartiality.*

Justus, a, um, adj. (jus) *just, upright, reasonable, proper;* justos labores, *their proper tasks.*

Juvat, juvit, juvāre, imp. 1. *it delights, it pleases, it avails.*

Juvoncus, i, m. 2. (juvenis) *a bullock, a steer.*

Juvĕnis, is, c. 3. (juvo) *a young person, a young man,* or *woman, a youth, an active person.*

Juventus, ūtis, f. 3. (juvenis) *a body of young men, the youth, youth.*

Juvo, jūvi (*seldom* jūtum), juvāre, a. 1. *to help, to assist, to relieve;* juvans, *beneficial, advantageous, fertilizing.*

L.

L. *for* Lucius, ii, m. 2. *Lucius.*

Labefacto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (labo, *to totter,* facio) *to make to totter, to weaken, to loosen, to undermine, to overthrow.*

Labeo, ōnis, m. 3. *Q. Fabius Labeo, a Roman consul.*

Lăbor, ōris, m. 3. *labour, toil, fatigue, a disaster, a misfortune.*

Lābor, lapsus, labi, dep. 3. *to slide, to glide,* or *pass away, to fall, to flow;* equo lapso, *his horse having stumbled;* lapsi, *the wretched, the afflicted.*

Labōro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. & n. 1. (lăbor) *to labour, to be in distress, to be grieved, to be hard pressed.*

Labrum, i, n. 2. *a lip.*

Lac, lactis, n. 3. *milk.*

Lacedæmon, ŏnis, f. 3. *Lacedæmon, the capital of Laconia.*

Lacedæmonii, ōrum, m. 2. (Lacedæmon) *the Lacedæmonians, the inhabitants of Lacedæmon.*

Lacedæmonius, a, um, adj. (Lacedæmon) *relating to Lacedæmon, Lacedæmonian.*

Lacer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *maimed, torn, rent, shattered.*

Lacĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (lacer) *to maim, to mangle, to tear.*

Lacertus, i, m. 2. *the higher part of the arm, the arm.*

Lacesso, īvi, ītum, ĕre, a. 3. (lacio, *to draw, obs.*) *to provoke, to tease, to annoy;* —ere musam, *to court,* or *importune the muse.*

Lacinius, a, um, adj. *relating to the promontory Lacinium, Lacinian.*

Lacrўma, & Lachrўma, æ, f. 1. *a tear.*

Lacrymo, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (lacryma) *to shed tears, to weep, to lament.*

Lacūnar, āris, n. 3. (lacūna, *a chasm*) *the empty space left in ceilings between the different beams to be ornamented, a carved,* or *fretted ceiling.*

Lacus, us, m. 4. *a lake, a fountain.*

Lædo, si, sum, dĕre, a. 3. *to strike, to hurt, to harm, to injure, to wound;* læsi, *the afflicted, the distressed.*

Lætitia, æ, f. 1. (lætus) *joy, gladness, mirth.*

Lætor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (lætus) *to rejoice, to be glad,* or *joyful, to take delight in.*

Lætus, a, um, adj. *glad, joyful, cheerful, merry;* læta pascua, *rich,* or *luxuriant pastures.*

Lævus, a, um, adj. *left, on the left hand;* lævo, *on the left hand.*

Lagōna, æ, f. 1. *a flagon, a flask, a bottle.*

Lambo, bi, — bĕre, a. 3. *to lick, to lap, to flow gently.*

Lamentatio, ōnis, f. 3. (lamentor, *to lament*) *a weeping, a wailing, a lamentation.*

Lamprus, i, m. 2. *Lamprus, a celebrated Greek musician.*

Lampsăcus, i, f. 2. *Lampsacus, a city of Mysia, in Asia Minor.*
Lana, æ, f. 1. *wool.*
Langueo, ui, — ēre, n. 2. *to languish, to be feeble, to droop.*
Languesco, — — cĕre, n. 3. (langueo) *to grow languid, to languish, to become feeble.*
Languĭdus, a, um, adj. (langueo) *languid, faint, feeble.*
Languor, ōris, m. 3. (langueo) *languor, faintness, feebleness, sickness.*
Laniātus, us, m. 4. (lanio) *a tearing*, or *cutting to pieces.*
Laniger, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (lana, gero) *bearing wool, fleecy;* laniger (*sup.* agnus), *the lamb.*
Lanio, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to tear*, or *cut in pieces, to lacerate, to mangle.*
Lapideus, a, um, adj. (lapis) *made of stone, hard as stone, stony.*
Lapis, ĭdis, m. 3. *a stone.*
Laqueus, i, m. 2. *a noose, a snare, a trap, a halter.*
Lar, laris, m. 3. *a household god, a house, a nest.*
Large, adv. (largus, *large*) *largely, plentifully, liberally.*
Largior, ītus, īri, dep. 4. (largus, *large*) *to give in abundance, to bestow liberally, to lavish.*
Largitio, ōnis, f. 3. (largior) *a giving freely, liberality, prodigality, bribery, extravagance.*
Lassitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. (lassus, *weary*) *weariness, fatigue, lassitude.*
Lasso, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (lassus, *weary*) *to weary, to tire, to fatigue.*
Late, adv. (lātus) *widely, extensively, a great way round.*
Lateo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, n. 2. *to lurk, to lie hid, to lie concealed;* quum hoc (genus) lateret diutius, *as they* (*the frogs*) *continued hid unusually long.*
Latibŭlum, i, n. 2. (lateo) *a lurking-place, a covert, a den.*
Latīni, ōrum, m. 2. *the Latins, the inhabitants of Latium.*
Latro, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. *to bark, to bark at;* latrans (*sup.* canis), *the barker, the dog.*
Latro, ōnis, m. 3. (lătus) (*originally a soldier of the prince's body-guard*) *a highwayman, a robber.*
Lātus, a, um, adj. *broad, wide, spacious, ample, large.*
Lătus, ĕris, n. 3. *the side, the flank,*
Laudo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (laus) *to praise, to commend, to extol.*
Laurea, æ, f. 1. (laurus, *the laurel-tree*) *the foliage of the laurel-tree, the laurel-tree.*
Laus, dis, f. 3. *praise, glory, renown, a praiseworthy action;* ut scriberet laudem, *to write a laudatory ode, an ode in praise of;* esse magnæ laudi, *to be a great recommendation.*
Lavo, lavi, lavātum, lautum, & lotum, lavāre, a. 1. *to wash, to rinse, to bathe.*
Laxo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to open, to widen, to loosen, to slacken, to relax;* —are arcum, *to unbend a bow.*
Leæna, æ, f. 1. (leo) *a lioness*
Lecania, æ, f. 1. *Lecania, a woman's name.*
Lectīca, æ, f. 1. (lectus) *a litter, a couch, a sedan-chair.*
Lector, ōris, m. 3. (lego) *a reader.*
Lectŭlus, i, m. 2. (lectus) *a small bed*, or *couch, a bed.*
Lectus, i, m. 2. *a bed, a couch.*
Leda, æ, f. 1. *Leda, the mother of Castor and Pollux.*
Legatio, ōnis, f. 3. (lēgo) *the office of an ambassador, an embassy;* legationum, *of the ambassadors.*
Legātus, i, m. 2. (lēgo, *to send as an ambassador*) *an ambassador, a deputy.*
Legio, ōnis, f. 3. (lĕgo) *a legion, a body of soldiers.*
Legitĭmus, a, um, adj. (lex) *according to law, appointed by law, legal.*
Lĕgo, lēgi, lectum, legĕre, a. 3. *to gather, to collect, to pluck, to read, to choose, to select.*
Lēgo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to send as an ambassador, to depute.*
Lemnii, ōrum, m. 2. (Lemnus) *the inhabitants of Lemnos, the Lemnians.*

Lemnus, i, f. 2. *Lemnos, an island in the Archipelago.*
Lenis, e, adj. *soft, smooth, delicate, gentle, mild, kind.*
Lenĭter, adv. (lenis) *softly, gently, mildly, sweetly.*
Lentus, a, um, adj. (lenio, *I soften, for* lenītus) *soft, pliant, flexible, supple, slow, sluggish, heedless.*
Leo, ōnis, m. 3. *a lion.*
Leonĭdas, æ, m. 1. *Leonidas, a king of Sparta.*
Lepus, ŏris, m. 3. *a hare.*
Letum, i, n. 2. *death;* dare leto, *to put to death.*
Leuctra, ōrum, n. 2. *Leuctra, a town in Bœotia, where Epaminondas defeated the Lacedæmonians.* (B. C. 371.)
Leuctrĭcus, a, um, adj. (Leuctra) *relating to Leuctra, of Leuctra;* Leuctrica pugna, *the battle of Leuctra.*
Levis, e, adj. *light, nimble, swift, small, slight, trifling, trivial.*
Levĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (levis) *lightness, levity, fickleness, inconstancy.*
Levĭter, adv. (levis) *lightly, slightly, triflingly, carelessly.*
Levo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (levis) *to lift up, to take up, to raise, to relieve, to alleviate, to mitigate.*
Lex, legis, f. 3. *a law.*
Libellus, i, m. 2. (liber) *a little book.*
Libens, tis, adj. (libet) *willing, pleased, glad.*
Libenter, adv. (libens) *willingly, cheerfully, gladly.*
Liber, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *free, unrestrained, exempt.*
Liber, bri, m. 2. *the inner bark,* or *rind of a tree, a book.*
Libĕra, æ, f. 1. *Proserpine, the wife of Pluto.*
Liberalĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (liberalis) *ingenuousness, civility, liberality, generosity, munificence.*
Libĕre, adv. (liber) *freely, frankly;* liberius, *too freely.*
Libĕri, ōrum, m. 2. (liber) *children* (*freeborn, not slaves*).
Libĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (liber) *to set at liberty, to free, to release, to extricate;* liberat se foveâ, *jumps, escapes from the pit;* liberatus, *relieved, exempt.*
Libertas, ātis, f. 3. (liber) *liberty, freedom;* libertas vitæ, *an uncontrolled mode of living.*
Libet, uit, & ĭtum est, ēre, imp. 2. *it pleases, it is agreeable.*
Libīdo, ĭnis, f. 3. (libet) *desire, inclination, lust, appetite, extravagance.*
Libyes, um, m. 3. *the Libyans, the inhabitants of Africa.*
Licentia, æ, f. 1. (licet) *liberty, permission, licentiousness;* licentia poetæ, *poetic license.*
Licet, uit, & ĭtum est, ēre, imp. 2. *it is lawful, it is permitted,* or *allowed, one may.*
Licet, conj. (licet) *although, though, albeit.*
Ligneus, a, um, adj. (lignum) *made of wood, wooden.*
Lignum, i, n. 2. *wood, timber, a log of wood, a fagot, fuel.*
Ligo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to bind, to tie up;* ligantes colla laqueo, *strangling themselves.*
Ligus, & Ligur, ŭris, m. 3. *an inhabitant of Liguria, a Ligurian.*
Lilium, ii, n. 2. *a lily.*
Lima, æ, f. 1. *a file.*
Limen, ĭnis, n. 3. *the threshold of a door, a door, a gate.*
Limes, ĭtis, m. 3. (limus, *oblique*) *a cross-road, a boundary, a limit, a landmark.*
Limōsus, a, um, adj. (limus) *full of mud, muddy, slimy.*
Limus, i, m. 2. *mud, slime.*
Lineamentum, i, n. 2. (linea, *a line*) *a line, a lineament, a feature.*
Lingua, æ, f. 1. (lingo, *to lick*) *the tongue, a tongue, a language;* præcludere linguam, *to stop one's mouth, to silence.*
Linquo, līqui, — linquĕre, a. 3. *to leave, to forsake, to abandon.*
Liquesco, — — ĕre, n. 3. (liqueo, *to melt*) *to grow liquid, to melt, to become pure,* or *clear.*
Liquĭdus, a, um, adj. (liqueo, *to melt*) *liquid, thin, clear, pure.*

Liquor, ōris, m. 3. (liqueo, *to melt*) *liquor, water;* liquor aquarum, *the clearness of its waters.*

Lis, litis, f. 3. *strife, a dispute, a quarrel, a lawsuit, a fine.*

Litĕra, æ, f. 1. *a letter of the alphabet;* Pl. *a letter, an epistle, learning, literature.*

Litus, *or* littus, ŏris, n. 3. *a shore, a coast, a bank.*

Livor, ōris, m. 3. (liveo, *to be black and blue*) *blackness and blueness, envy, spite, malice.*

Loco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (locus) *to place, to arrange, to let,* or *hire out;* —are castra, *to pitch a camp.*

Locri, ōrum, m. 2. *the Locrians, the inhabitants of Locris, a district in Greece.*

Locuples, ētis, adj. (locus, pleo, *to fill, obs.*) *rich in land, rich, wealthy, opulent.*

Locuplēto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (locuples) *to make rich, to enrich.*

Locus, i, m. 2. *a place, a situation, a site, a spot, a condition, a family;* loco mercedis, *in place of, instead of a reward; Pl.* i, *or* a.

Lolīgo, ĭnis, f. 3, *the cuttle-fish.*

Longa, æ, f. 1. *Longa. See* Alba.

Longe, adv. (longus) *far, far off, at a great distance, by far;* longe inferior, *far,* or *much lower down.*

Longinquĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (longinquus) *distance, remoteness, length of time.*

Longinquus, a, um, adj. (longus) *far off, remote, distant, of long continuance.*

Longitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. (longus) *length;* longitudinem colli, *for* longum collum, *her long neck.*

Longus, a, um, adj. *long, distant, extensive, lasting;* longa navis, *a ship of war;* longum est, *it would be tedious.*

Longus, i, m. 2. *Tiberius Longus, a Roman consul.*

Loquax, ācis, adj. (loquor) *talkative, full of words, loquacious, prating, babbling.*

Loquor, cūtus, *or* quūtus, qui, dep. 3. *to speak, to declare, to talk.*

Lucāni, ōrum, m. 2. *the inhabitants of Lucania, the Lucanians;* in Lucanis, *in Lucania.*

Luceo, xi, — cēre, n. 2. (lux) *to shine, to glitter, to glisten.*

Lucius, ii, m. 2. *Lucius, a man's name.*

Lucrum, i, n. 2. *gain, profit.*

Luctor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (lucta, *a wrestling*) *to wrestle, to struggle.*

Luctus, us, m. 4. (lugeo, *to mourn*) *mourning, grief, sorrow.*

Lucŭbro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (lux) *to work,* or *study in the night by the light of a lamp;* nox lucubrata nocturnis camœnis dat hæc (carmina), *the night spent in the cultivation of the nocturnal muses (in writing poetry), produces these verses.*

Lucus, us, m. 4. (lux) *a wood consecrated to some deity, a grove, a thicket of trees.*

Ludo, si, sum, dĕre, a. 3. (ludus) *to play, to sport, to make pastime, to mock, to ridicule.*

Ludus, i, m. 2. *play, sport, diversion, a school;* Pl. *public games, shows, spectacles.*

Lumen, ĭnis, n. 3. (luceo) *light, a candle, a light, the sight, the eyes.*

Luna, æ, f. 1. (luceo) *the moon.*

Lupa, æ, f. 1. (lupus) *a she-wolf.*

Lupus, i, m. 2. *a wolf, a sharp bit,* or *snaffle.*

Luteus, a, um, adj. (lutum, *clay*) *made of clay,* or *mud;* luteum opus, *her fabric of clay.*

Lux, cis, f. 3. *light, the day, life;* luce, *at daybreak;* cum primâ luce, *at the dawn of day;* sollicitam lucem, *an anxious life.*

Luxuria, æ, f. 1. (luxus, *luxury*) *luxury, profusion, extravagance.*

Luxurio, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (luxuria) *to give one's self up to luxury, to be wanton, to frisk.*

Lychnus, i, m. 2. *a lamp, a light.*

Lycurgus, i, m. 2. *Lycurgus, the Spartan lawgiver.*

Lydi, ōrum, m. 2. *the Lydians, the inhabitants of Lydia.*

Lympha, æ, f. 1. *water.*

Lyra, æ, f 1. *a lyre, a harp.*

Lysander, dri, m. 2. *Lysander, a Lacedæmonian general.*
Lysimăchus, i, m. 2. *Lysimachus, an Athenian.*
Lysis, is, m. 3. *Lysis, a philosopher of Tarentum; Acc.* im.

M.

M. *for* Marcus, i, m. 2. *Marcus.*
Macĕdo, *or* on, ŏnis, m. 3. *a Macedonian, an inhabitant of Macedonia; Acc.* a. *Pl.* as.
Macedonia, æ, f. 1. *Macedonia.*
Madeo, ui, — ēre, n. 2. *to be wet,* or *moist, to be soaked.*
Mæonĭdes, æ, m. 1. *the son of Mæon, Homer.*
Magis, adv. *more, better, rather.*
Magister, tri, m. 2. (magis) *a master, a ruler, a chief.*
Magistra, æ, f. 1. (magister) *a mistress, an instructress, a directress.*
Magistrātus, us, m. 4. (magister) *the office of a magistrate, a magistracy, a magistrate;* in magistratibus, *in civil offices;* his magistratibus, *whilst these men were in office, during the consulship of these men.*
Magnanĭmus, a, um, adj. (magnus, animus) *of great mind, magnanimous, brave.*
Magnesia, æ, f. 1. *Magnesia, a city of Ionia in Asia Minor.*
Magnificentia, æ, f. 1. (magnificus) *magnificence, grandeur, splendour.*
Magnifĭcus, a, um, adj. (magnus, facio) *magnificent, splendid, noble, costly, rich.*
Magnitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. (magnus) *greatness, size, extent;* magnitudo animi, *loftiness of spirit, magnanimity;* subitam magnitudinem fluminis, *the sudden rise of the river.*
Magnopĕre, adv. (magnus, opus) *very much, greatly, earnestly.*
Magnus, a, um, adj. *great, large.*
Mago, ōnis, m. 3. *Mago, a Carthaginian, the brother of Hannibal.*
Magus, i, m. 2. *a priest,* or *philosopher among the Persians, a magician.*
Majestas, ātis, f. 3. (major) *greatness, majesty, splendour, dignity, treason.*
Major, us, adj. *greater, older;* major natu, *older;* major Cato, *the elder Cato;* major Plinius, *the elder Pliny;* nulla major res, *no business of importance; Comp. of* Magnus.
Majōres, um, m. 3. (major) *ancestors, forefathers.*
Male, adv. (malus) *badly, wickedly, ill;* male mulcatus, *severely beaten;* non male, *well.*
Maledīco, xi, ctum, cĕre, a. 3. (male, dico) *to speak ill of, to revile, to slander, to traduce.*
Maledictum, i, n. 2. (maledico) *a reproach, abusive language, slander.*
Malefĭcus, a, um, adj. (male, facio) *hurtful, mischievous, malicious, villanous.*
Malo, lui, malle, irr. (magis, volo) *to be more willing, to prefer, to choose rather.*
Malum, i, n. 2. (malus) *an evil, a mischief, a misfortune, a calamity, a suffering, a disease, punishment, destruction;* affici malo, *to be visited with suffering, to suffer for any thing.*
Malus, a, um, adj. *bad, wicked, worthless, unskilful.*
Mandātum, i, n. 2. (mando) *a command, an injunction, a commission, an order, a charge.*
Mando, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (manus, do) *to commit to one's charge, to order, to command;* —are se fugæ, *to betake one's self to flight, to flee;* —are sepulturæ, *to bury.*
Mane, n. 3. ind. *the morning* (used only in the nom. acc. and abl.)
Maneo, si, sum, ēre, n. & a. 2. *to stay, to stop, to tarry, to remain, to continue, to await.*
Manlius, ii, m. 2. *L. Manlius, a Roman Dictator;* also, *Cn. Manlius Vulso.* *See* Vulso.

Mano, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. *to flow, to drop, to distil.*

Mantinēa, æ, f. 1. *Mantinea, a city of Arcadia.* (B. C. 362.)

Manumitto, īsi, issum, ittĕre, a. 3. (manus, mitto) *to set at liberty, to make free, to liberate.*

Manus, us, f. 4. *the hand, a multitude of men, an army, a band;* per manus, *from hand to hand;* habere in manu, *to have in one's power;* habere in manibus, *to have in hand, to be engaged with;* quærere manu, *to procure by manual labour;* fortis manu, *brave in action.*

Marăthon, ōnis, f. *seldom* m. 3. *a town and plain in Attica.*

Marathoníus, a, um, adj. *of,* or *belonging to Marathon;* Marathonia pugna, *the battle of Marathon.* (B. C. 490.)

Marcellus, i, m. 2. *M. Claudius Marcellus, a Roman general.*

Marcius, ii, m. 2. *Ancus Marcius, the fourth king of Rome.*

Marcus, i, m. 2. *Marcus.*

Mardŏnius, ii, m. 2. *Mardonius, a Persian general.*

Mare, is, n. 3. *the sea;* mari et terrâ, *by sea and land.*

Margarīta, æ, f. 1. & um, i, n. 2. *a pearl.*

Margo, ĭnis, m. *seldom* f. 3. *a margin, a brink, a bank.*

Marīnus, a, um, adj. (mare) *of the sea, living in the sea, marine.*

Maritĭmus, a, um, adj. (mare) *of,* or *belonging to the sea, lying near the sea, maritime;* maritimum imperium, *the command at sea.*

Marītus, i, m. 2. (mas, maris, *a male*) *a married man, a husband.*

Marmor, ŏris, n. 3. *marble, the sea.*

Mars, tis, m. 3. *Mars, the god of war.*

Marsus, a, um, adj. *Marsian, relating to the Marsi, a tribe in Italy.*

Mater, tris, f. 3. *a mother.*

Materia, æ, f. 1. *matter, materials, wood, timber;* materia ferri, *iron ore.*

Matrimonium, ii, n. 2. (mater) *marriage, wedlock, matrimony*

Matricīda, æ, c. 1. (mater, cædo) *a matricide, one who murders his mother.*

Matrōna, æ, f. 1. (mater) *a married woman, a wife, a matron.*

Mattus, i, m. 2. *Mattus, a man's name.*

Matūrus, a, um, adj. *ripe, mature;* maturioris indolis, *of more ripened talents.*

Matutīnus, a, um, adj. (Matuta, *the goddess of the morning*) *of,* or *belonging to the morning, early;* matutinum tempus, *the morning.*

Maxĭme, adv. (maximus) *very greatly, most of all, chiefly, particularly;* quàm maxime, *as much as possible;* maxime omnium, *most of all.*

Maxĭmus, a, um, adj. *greatest, very great; Sup. of* magnus.

Maxĭmus, i, m. 2. *Maximus, the surname of some Roman families.*

Media, æ, f. 1. *Media, a country of Asia.*

Medicīna, æ, f. 1. (medicus) *medicine, a cure, a remedy, an operation.*

Medĭcus, a, um, adj. (medicus) *relating to medicine,* or *to a physician, medical, healing;* medica ars, *the medical,* or *healing art.*

Medĭcus, i, m. 2. (medeor, *to cure*) *a physician, a surgeon.*

Mediŏcris, e, adj. (medius) *middling, moderate, tolerable, indifferent, trifling.*

Medius, a, um, adj. *middle, in the middle,* or *midst;* in hoc medio apparatu, *in the midst of this splendour;* in mediâ viâ, *in the middle of the road;* medio mari, *in the midst of the sea;* in medium, *for the public good.*

Megăra, æ, f. 1. & a, ōrum, n. 2. *Megara, a town in Greece.*

Mehercŭle, adv. (me, Hercules) *by Hercules, truly, assuredly, indeed.*

Mel, mellis, n. 3. *honey.*

Melior, us, adj. *better, superior; Comp. of* bonus.

Melius, adv. (melior) *better.*

Mellifĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (mel, facio) *to make honey.*

Melos, n. 3. *Plur.* mele, *a song, a tune, lyric poetry* (used only in the nom. acc. and voc.)

Membrāna, æ, f. 1. (membrum) *a thin skin which covers the members, a membranc, vellum, parchment.*

Membrum, i, n. 2. *a member, a limb.*

Memĭni, isse, def. *to remember.*

Memor, ŏris, adj. (memini) *mindful, remembering.*

Memorabĭlis, e, adj. (memoro) *worthy of being remembered, memorable, remarkable.*

Memoria, æ, f. 1. (memor) *memory, remembrance, recollection; a history, an account;* prodere memoriæ, *to transmit to posterity, to record, to assert;* ad nostram memoriam, *to our time;* post memoriam hominum, *in the memory of man;* digna memoriâ, *worth mentioning.*

Memŏro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (memor) *to mention, to recount, to relate.*

Mendacium, ii, n. 2. (mendax, *deceitful*) *a lie, a falsehood.*

Meneclīdas, æ, m. 1. *Meneclidas, a man's name.*

Mens, tis, f. 3. *the mind, the understanding, the reasoning faculty;* esse eâdem mente, *to be of the same mind,* or *opinion.*

Mensa, æ, f. 1. *a table.*

Mensis, is, m. 3. *a month.*

Mentio, ōnis, f. 3. (memini) *mention.*

Mentior, ītus, īri, dep. 4. *to lie, to speak falsely, to counterfeit.*

Mentum, i, n. 2. *the chin;* incana menta, *the hoary beard.*

Mercātor, ōris, m. 3. (merx, *merchandise*) *a merchant, a trader.*

Mercatūra, æ, f. 1. (mercator) *the trade of a merchant, traffic.*

Mercātus, us, m. 4. (mercator) *a buying and selling, a market, a fair.*

Merces, ēdis, f. 3. (mereo) *hire, wages, a reward.*

Mercŭrius, ii, m. 2. *Mercury, the messenger of the gods.*

Mereo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, a. 2. *to earn, to deserve, to merit.*

Mergo, si, sum, gĕre, a. 3. *to plunge, to sink, to immerse.*

Meridiānus, a, um, adj. (meridies, *mid-day*) *relating to mid-day,* or *noon, meridian;* meridianis horis, *at mid-day.*

Merĭto, adv. (mereo) *deservedly, with reason.*

Merĭtum, i, n. 2. (mereo) *merit,* or *desert, a favour, a good turn;* pro meritis, *according to his deserts.*

Merŭla, æ, f. 1. (merus, *solitary*) *a blackbird, a merle.*

Merum, i, n. 2. (merus, *alone*) *pure wine, wine.*

Mesopotamia, æ, f. 1. *Mesopotamia, a country of Asia.*

Messāla, æ, m. 1. *Messala, a man's name.*

Messēne, es, f. 1. *Messene, the capital of Messenia, a district in the Peloponnesus.*

Messenii, ōrum, m. 2. (Messene) *the inhabitants of Messenia, the Messenians.*

Messenius, a, um, adj. (Messene) *of,* or *belonging to Messene, Messenian.*

Messis, is, f. 3. (meto, *to reap*) *a harvest, a crop of ripe corn, a crop, harvest-time.*

Meta, æ, f. 1. (metior, *to measure*) *a conical pillar round which the chariots turned in a race, a goal, a limit.*

Metallum, i, n. 2. *a mine, metal.*

Metellus, i, m. 2. *L. Metellus, a Roman consul.*

Metuo, ui, — uĕre, a. 3. (metus) *to fear, to be afraid, to dread.*

Metus, us, m. 4. *fear, dread.*

Meus, a, um, pron. (ego) *my, mine;* meis, *to my servants;* quid refert mea? *what does it concern me?*

Micўthus, i, m. 2. *Micythus, a man's name.*

Miles, ĭtis, c. 3. (mille) *a soldier.*

Milesius, a, um, adj. *relating to Miletus, Milesian.*

Militāris, e, adj. (miles) *belonging to a soldier, military, warlike;*

res militaris, *the art of war, war.*
Militia, æ, f. 1. (miles) *the service of a soldier, warfare, war.*
Mille, adj. ind. *a thousand.*
Mille, n. ind. *a thousand;* Pl. millia, ium, &c.
Milliarium, ii, n. 2. (mille) *a milestone.*
Milo, ōnis, m. 3. *Milo, a famous athleta of Croton.*
Miluus, i, m. 2. *a kite, a glede.*
Miltiădes, is, m. 3. *Miltiades, an Athenian general.*
Mina, æ, f. 1. *an Attic weight, a coin, a mina, value £3, 4s. 7d.*
Minerva, æ, f. 1. *Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, war, &c.*
Minĭme, adv. (minimus) *least, very little, not in the least;* minime honestum, *by no means honourable;* minime mirum, *not at all surprising;* minime vero, *not at all, by no means.*
Minĭmus, a, um, adj. (minor) *least of all, least, very little; Sup. of* Parvus.
Minister, tri, m. 2. (manus) *a servant, an attendant.*
Ministerium, ii, n. 2. (minister) *service, attendance, an office, labour, instrumentality.*
Ministrātor, ōris, m. 3. (ministro) *a servant, an attendant.*
Ministro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (minister) *to serve, to attend, to wait upon, to minister.*
Minium, ii, n. 2. *vermilion, red-lead.*
Minor, us, adj. *less, smaller, inferior; Comp. of* Parvus.
Minor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. *to threaten, to menace.*
Minucius, ii, m. 2. *Q. Minucius, a Roman consul;* also *M. Minucius. See* Rufus.
Minuo, ui, ūtum, uĕre, a. 3. (minor) *to make less, to diminish, to abate, to relax.*
Minus, adv. (minor) *less, not;* minus probatus, *not approved of;* quo minus, *that one should not, from.*
Mirabĭlis, e, adj. (mirus) *to be wondered at, wonderful, marvellous.*
Miracŭlum, i, n. 2. (miror) *a wonder, a miracle, a marvel, a strange prodigy.*
Mire, adv. (mirus) *wonderfully, strangely, marvellously.*
Mirifĭcus, a, um, adj. (mirus, facio) *wonderful, strange, marvellous, extraordinary.*
Miror, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (mirus) *to wonder, to admire, to be astonished,* or *amazed at.*
Mirus, a, um, adj. *wonderful, strange, marvellous, surprising;* mirum! *wonderful!*
Misceo, scui, stum, *or* xtum, scēre, a. 2. *to mix, to mingle;* miscens dolorem, *preparing,* or *occasioning pain.*
Miser, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *wretched, miserable, distressed, unfortunate;* me miserum! *wo is me! wretch that I am!*
Misereor, ertus, *or* erĭtus, ēri, dep. 2. (miser) *to pity, to commiserate, to have compassion on.*
Misericordia, æ, f. 1. (misericors) *pity, compassion, mercy.*
Misericors, dis, adj. (misereor, cor) *merciful, compassionate, pitiful.*
Mitesco, — — ĕre, n. 3. (mitis) *to grow ripe, to grow mild, to be tamed.*
Mitis, e, adj. *soft, tender, gentle, mild, ripe, mellow.*
Mitto, isi, issum, ittĕre, a. 3. *to send, to despatch, to cast, to throw;* —ere ebur, *to furnish ivory;* —ere fulmen, *to hurl a thunderbolt,* also, *to dart lightning;* facere missum, *to dismiss, to let alone;* equus missus carcere, *a horse let go from the starting-post.*
Moderatio, ōnis, f. 3. (moderor) *moderation, discretion.*
Moderātus, a, um, adj. (moderor, *to govern*) *moderate, temperate, discreet, gentle, modest.*
Modestia, æ, f. 1. (modestus) *moderation, reasonableness, modesty, discretion.*
Modestus, a, um, adj. (modus) *moderate, modest, discreet.*
Modĭcum, i, n. 2. (modus) *a little.*
Modius, ii, m. 2. *a measure, a bushel.*

Modo, adv. (modus) *just now, but this moment, lately, only;* modo — modo, *sometimes — sometimes, at one time — at another time.*

Modus, i, m. 2. *a measure, a manner, a method, a way, moderation, limits, bounds;* modus agri, *a plot,* or *portion of land;* est modus in rebus, *there is a mean in all things;* multis modis, *in many ways, variously;* fuisse pari modo, *were regarded in the same light;* modus adhibendus est, *moderation must be observed.*

Mœnia, um, n. 3. *the walls,* or *fortifications of a city, the ramparts, towers, &c.;* lignea mœnia, *wooden walls, ships.*

Mœreo, — — ēre, a. 2. *to grieve, to be afflicted, to be sorrowful.*

Mœror, ōris, m. 3. (mœreo) *the expression of grief, sorrow, sadness.*

Mœstus, a, um, adj. (mœreo) *sad, sorrowful, disconsolate.*

Moles, is, f. 3. *a mass, a heap, a huge pile, a large mass of building, great exertion, difficulty.*

Molestus, a, um, adj. (moles) *troublesome, painful, difficult.*

Molior, ītus, īri, dep. 4. (moles) *to attempt something difficult, to contrive, to invent, to prepare.*

Mollio, īvi, ītum, īre, a. 4. (mollis) *to make soft, to soften, to mollify, to mitigate.*

Mollis, e, adj. (mobilis) *soft, yielding, tender, gentle, mild, calm, easy of ascent, smooth.*

Molossi, ōrum, m. 2. *the Molossians, a people of Epirus.*

Momentum, i, n. 2. (moveo) *a motion, a movement, a moment;* tam brevi momento horarum, *in so short a space of time.*

Moneo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, a. 2. *to put in mind, to advise, to admonish, to warn.*

Monīle, is, n. 3. *a necklace.*

Monĭtum, i, n. 2. (moneo) *an admonition, an advice, a warning, a suggestion.*

Monĭtus, us, m. 4. (moneo) *a counselling, an advice, an admonition, a warning* (wants the dat. and abl. Plural).

Mons, tis, m. 3. *a mountain.*

Monstro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (moneo) *to show, to point out, to tell, to declare.*

Monumentum, i, n. 2. (moneo) *a monument, a memorial, a tomb.*

Mora, æ, f. 1. *an obstacle, a delay, a hinderance.*

Morbus, i, m. 2. *a disease, a distemper, a malady.*

Mordax, ācis, adj. (mordeo) *biting, gnawing, corrosive.*

Mordeo, momordi, morsum, mordēre, a. 2. *to bite, to gnaw.*

Morior, mortuus, mori, dep. 3. *to die, to expire.*

Moror, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (mora) *to delay, to linger, to stay, to halt, to live, to hinder, to impede, to retard.*

Mors, tis, f. 3. *death.*

Morsus, us, m. 4. (mordeo) *a bite, a biting;* morsu, *with his teeth;* morsus animi, *anguish of mind.*

Mortālis, e, adj. (mors) *subject to death, mortal, perishable.*

Mortālis, is, c. 3. (mors) *a mortal, a man.*

Mortĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (mors) *causing death, deadly, mortal.*

Mortuus, a, um, adj. *dead; Participle of* morior.

Mos, moris, m. 3. *a manner, a way, a custom, a habit, a fashion;* ut moris est, *as the custom is;* more majorum, *after the manner of his ancestors.*

Motus, us, m. 4. (moveo) *a motion, a movement, a commotion, gesture, a stir;* motus terræ, *an earthquake;* capit faciles motus, *is subject to gentle excitement,* or *impressions.*

Mŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, movēre, a. 2. *to move, to stir, to remove, to make an impression upon, to affect, to influence;* —ere odium, *to excite hatred;* non moveor tuis verbis, *I am not alarmed by, I do not regard your words.*

Mox, adv. *by and by, presently, afterwards, immediately.*

Mugio, īvi, ītum, īre, n. 4. *to low, to bellow.*
Mula, æ, f. 1. (mulus) *a she-mule.*
Mulceo, si, sum, cēre, a. 2. *to soften, to sooth, to charm, to appease, to pacify.*
Mulcĭber, bris, bri, & bĕri, m. 3. & 2. *Mulciber, a name of the god Vulcan.*
Mulco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to beat, to strike, to maul.*
Mulctrum, i, n. 2. (mulgeo, *to milk*) *a milk-pail.*
Mulier, ĕris, f. 3. *a woman.*
Multitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. (multus) *a multitude, a great number,* or *quantity.*
Multo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (mulgeo) *to impose a fine, to fine, to punish.*
Multo, adv. (multus) *by much, much, far;* multo minŭs, *much less;* multo potior, *much,* or *greatly preferable;* multo validiŭs, *much more vehemently.*
Multum, adv. (multus) *much, greatly, far;* multum falleris, *you are much mistaken.*
Multus, a, um, adj. *much, many, numerous;* multa (verba), *much.*
Mulus, i, m. 2. *a mule.*
Mundus, i, m. 2. (mundus, *neat*) *the universe, the world.*
Munia, ōrum, n. 2. (munus) *public offices, duties, services;* (used only in the nom. gen. and acc.)
Munimentum, i, n. 2. (munio) *a fortification, a rampart, a protection, a defence.*
Munio, īvi, ītum, īre, a. 4. (mœnia) *to fortify, to protect, to defend, to secure;* —īre iter, *to pave a road.*
Munitio, ōnis, f. 3. (munio) *the act of fortifying, a fortification, a defence.*
Munus, ĕris, n. 3. *a gift, a present, bounty, an office, a duty, an employment, a dignity.*
Murīnus, a, um, adj. (mus) *of a mouse;* murina pellis, *a marten skin,* or *the skin of some other small furred animal.*
Murus, i, m. 2. (munio) *the wall of any fortified place.*
Mus, muris, m. 3. *a mouse.*
Musa, æ, f. 1. *a muse, a song, a tune;* Pl. *the Muses, nine in number, daughters of Jupiter and Mnemosyne.*
Musca, æ, f. 1. *a fly.*
Muscipŭla, æ, f. 1. & — um, i, n. 2. (mus, capio) *a mousetrap.*
Musĭca, æ, & musĭce, es, f. 1. (musa) *music.*
Musĭcus, i, m. 2. (musica) *a musician.*
Mustēla, æ, f. 1. (mus) *a weasel.*
Mutatio, ōnis, f. 3. (muto) *a changing, a change.*
Mutīlus, a, um, adj. *having the horns cut off, without horns, maimed, mutilated;* mutilæ cornibus, *destitute of horns.*
Muto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (moveo, *for* movĭto) *to change, to alter, to exchange.*
Mutuus, a, um, adj. (muto) *mutual, reciprocal.*
Mycăle, es, f. 1. *Mycale, a mountain on the coast of Asia Minor.*
Myrtus, i, f. 2. *a myrtle-tree.*
Myus, untis, f. 3. *Myus, a town of Ionia, in Asia Minor.*

N.

Nam, conj. *for.*
Namque, conj. (nam, que) *for, as for.*
Nanciscor, nactus, nancisci, dep. 3. *to meet with, to get by accident, to get, to obtain.*
Naris, is, (more commonly used in the Plur.) nares, ium, f. 3. *the nostrils, the nose.*
Narro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to tell, to relate, to speak of;* res narrata, *a narrative, a story.*
Nascor, natus, nasci, dep. 3. *to be born, to spring, to arise, to grow;* natus, *produced, born.*
Nasīca, æ, m. 1. (nasus, *the nose*) *Scipio Nasica, a Roman.*
Natālis, e, adj. (nascor) *relating to one's birth,* or *nativity, natal, native;* natalis dies, *a birthday;* natale solum, *one's native soil.*

Natio, ōnis, f. 3. (nascor) *a nation, a race, a people.*

Nato, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (no) *to swim, to float.*

Natu, m. 4. *by birth;* major natu, *the elder,* (used only in the abl. Sing.).

Natūra, æ, f. 1. (nascor) *nature, character;* in suam naturam, *into its natural position.*

Naturālis, e, adj. (natura) *of,* or *belonging to nature, implanted by nature, natural.*

Natus, a, um, adj. (nascor) *born, produced, descended;* natus novem annos, *nine years old;* natam ex me, *born of me, offspring, a daughter.*

Natus, i, m. 2. (nascor) *a son;* Pl. *children, offspring;* suos natos, *her brood.*

Naufragium, ii, n. 2. (navis, frango) *a shipwreck, ruin.*

Naufrăgus, a, um, adj. (navis, frango) *having suffered shipwreck, shipwrecked;* Sub. *a shipwrecked person.*

Nauta, æ, m. 1. (navis, *for* navĭta) *a sailor, a mariner, a seaman.*

Nautĭcus, a, um, adj. (navis) *relating to ships, nautical, naval;* nautica castra, *the station of the fleet.*

Navālis, e, adj. (navis) *of,* or *belonging to ships, naval.*

Navĭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (navis, ago) *to steer a ship, to sail, to navigate;* navigans, *a person sailing, a sailor.*

Navis, is, f. 3. (no) *a ship, a vessel.*

Navĭta, æ, m. 1. (navis) *a sailor, a mariner, a seaman.*

Navius, ii, m. 2. *Attius Navius, a famous Roman augur.*

Naxus, i, f. 2. *Naxos, an island in the Archipelago.*

Ne, conj. *lest, that not, not;* ne — quidem, *not — even.*

Ne, an enclitic particle, used to ask a question, and always subjoined to another word; as, volucribus *ne* et feris? *to the birds and wild beasts?*

Neapŏlis, is, f. 3. *Neapolis,* or *New Town, one of the four divisions of Syracuse.*

Nec, conj. *nor, neither, not;* nec — nec, *neither — nor.*

Necessario, adv. (necessarius) *necessarily, from necessity.*

Necessarius, a, um, adj. (necesse) *necessary, unavoidable.*

Necessarius, ii, m. 2. (necesse) *an intimate friend, a relation.*

Necesse, adj. ind. (ne, cesso) *necessary, absolutely necessary, needful.*

Necessĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (necesse) *necessity, force, compulsion.*

Necessitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. (necesse) *necessity, relationship, acquaintance, intimacy.*

Neco, āvi, & ui, ātum, āre, a. 1. (nex) *to kill, to put to death;* —are flammam, *to extinguish fire.*

Necopīnans, tis, adj. (nec, opinor) *not expecting;* assecuta est necopinantes, *has come upon them unawares.*

Necopīnus, a, um, adj. (nec, opinor) *unexpected, unlooked for;* rapit ipsum necopinum, *seizes him not expecting it.*

Nectar, ăris, n. 3. *nectar, the drink of the gods, drink.*

Necto, xui, & xi, xum, tĕre, a. 3. *to tie,* or *link together, to knit, to join, to weave.*

Nefas, n. indecl. (ne, fas) *what is not lawful, an unlawful thing, wickedness, a crime;* (used only in the nom. acc. and voc.)

Negligenter, adv. (negligens, *negligent*) *negligently, carelessly, heedlessly.*

Neglĭgo, exi, ectum, igĕre, a. 3. (nec, lego) *to neglect, to disregard, to despise;* neglectus, *neglected, disregarded.*

Nego, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ne, ago) *to deny, to refuse, to say no;* negavit esse utile, *declared it was not desirable;* negaretque quemquam unquam fuisse, *and was saying that no one had ever been.*

Negotium, ii, n. 2. (nec, otium) *a business, an office, an employment, a transaction.*

Nemo, ĭnis, c. 3. (ne, homo) *nobody, no one.*
Nempe, adv. (nam) *truly, the truth is, surely, however, to-wit.*
Nemus, ŏris, n. 3. *a grove, a forest, pasture-land.*
Neŏcles, is, & i, m. 3. *Neocles, the father of Themistocles.*
Nepa, & Nepas, æ, m. 1. *a scorpion.*
Nepos, ōtis, m. *seldom* f. 3. *a grandson, a descendant.*
Neptūnus, i, m. 2. *Neptune, the god of the sea, the sea.*
Neque, conj. (ne, que) *neither, nor, and not;* neque — neque, *neither — nor.*
Nequeo, quīvi, & qu, ii, quĭtum, quīre, irr. (ne, queo, *to be able*) *not to be able, to be unable;* nequit consistere, *cannot exist.*
Nequidquam, adv. (ne, quisquam) *in vain, to no purpose, fruitlessly.*
Nequis, qua, quod, *or* quid, pron. (ne, quis) *lest any one, that no one.*
Nervus, i, m. 2. *a nerve,* or *sinew, a tendon, a muscle.*
Nescio, īvi, ītum, īre, a. 4. (ne, scio) *not to know, to be ignorant;* nescit mutare, *cannot change;* nescit tollere, *cannot take away;* e populo nescio quis, *one of the multitude, I know not who;* nescio quo casu, *by some accident, I know not what.*
Nescius, a, um, adj. (nescio) *not knowing, ignorant, that knows not.*
Neuter, tra, trum, adj. (ne, uter) *neither the one nor the other, neither of the two; Gen.* ius.
Neve, conj. (ne, ve) *nor, neither, and not, and lest.*
Nex, necis, f. 3. *a violent death, death.*
Ni, conj. (nisi) *if not, unless.*
Nidifĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (nidus, facio) *to build a nest.*
Nidus, i, m. 2. *a nest.*
Niger, gra, grum, adj. *black, sable, dark, gloomy, lurid, dismal.*
Nihil, n. indecl. (nihilum) *nothing, nothing at all;* nihil laboro, *I labour none at all;* nihil est quod, *there is no reason why;* nihil opus est pecuniâ, *there is no occasion for money;* (used only in the nom. acc. and voc.).
Nihilomĭnus, adv. (nihilum, minus) *nothing less, nevertheless, notwithstanding.*
Nihĭlum, i, n. 2. (ne, hilum, *the black spot on a bean*) *nothing;* habere pro nihilo, *to consider as nothing.*
Nil, *contracted for* Nihil.
Nilus, i, m. 2. *the Nile, a river of Egypt.*
Nimbōsus, a, um, adj. (nimbus) *cloudy, rainy, stormy.*
Nimis, adv. *too much, excecdingly, beyond measure.*
Nimius, a, um, adj. (nimis) *too much, too great, excessivc, immoderate, superfluous.*
Nisi, conj. (ne, si) *if not, unless, except, but that.*
Nisus, us, m. 4. (nitor) *an attempt, an effort, an exertion.*
Niteo, ui, — ēre, n. 2. *to shine, to look bright, to glisten.*
Nitĭdus, a, um, adj. (niteo) *shining, clear, plump, sleek, neat.*
Nītor, nīsus, *or* nixus, nīti, dep. 3. *to strive, to endeavour, to attempt, to mount, to rise from, to rest,* or *depend upon;* nixa celsis cornibus, *supported by his lofty horns;* niteretur regno Darii, *depended upon* (*the permanency,* or *continuance of*) *Darius' reign;* nitebatur maximè, *most strenuously contended.*
Nĭtor, ōris, m. 3. (niteo) *brightness, neatness, beauty, sleekness, polish.*
Niveus, a, um, adj. (nix) *of snow, snowy, snow-white.*
Nix, nivis, f. 3. *snow.*
No, nāvi, nātum, nāre, n. 1. *to swim, to float.*
Nobĭlis, e, adj. (nosco) *well known, noted, famous, celebrated, noble.*
Nobilĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (nobilis) *fame, renown, worth, nobility, generosity.*
Nocens, tis, adj. (noceo) *hurtful, pernicious, mischievous, guilty.*
Noceo, ui, ĭtum ēre, a. 2. *to hurt,*

to injure, to harm; quod minimè potest noceri, *because very little injury can be done.*

Noctu, f. (nox) *in the night, by night, during the night* (used in the ablative only).

Noctua, æ, f. 1. (nox) *an owl.*

Nocturnus, a, um, adj. (nox) *of,* or *belonging to the night, nocturnal;* nocturnus fur, *a thief in the night;* nocturnus calor, *the temperature during the night.*

Nodōsus, a, um, adj. (nodus) *full of knots, knotty.*

Nodus, i, m. 2. *a knot, a tie, a bond, the prominence,* or *articulation of a joint.*

Nolo, ui, le, irr. (non, volo) *to be unwilling, not to wish, to refuse;* noli, *do not;* noli imitari, *do not imitate;* nolo accipere, *I would not accept.*

Nomen, ĭnis, n. 3. (nosco) *a name, an appellation, a title;* sine nomine, *without a mark of distinction;* hoc nomine, *on this account;* falso nomine, *falsely so called;* Romanum uomen, *the Roman nation.*

Nominātim, adv. (nomen) *by name, expressly, particularly.*

Nomĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (nomen) *to name, to call by name, to nominate.*

Non, adv. *not, no.*

Nonagesĭmus, a, um, adj. (nonaginta, *ninety*) *the ninetieth.*

Nondum, adv. (non, dum) *not yet, not as yet.*

Nonne, adv. (non, de) *whether or not? not?* nonne putaret, *if he did not think.*

Nonnihil, n. indecl. (non, nihil) *something, somewhat;* nonnihil temporis, *some part of his time,* (used only in the nom. acc. and voc.).

Nonnullus, a, um, adj. (non, nullus) *some;* Pl. *some persons.*

Nonnunquam, adv. (non, nunquam) *sometimes, now and then, occasionally.*

Nosco, nōvi, nōtum, noscĕre, a. 3. *to be acquainted with, to learn, to perceive;* novi (used as a Present), *I know.*

Noster, tra, trum, pron. (nos) *our, ours.*

Nota, æ, f. 1. *a mark of distinction, a brand, a mark of disgrace.*

Notitia, æ, f. 1. (nōtus) *knowledge, acquaintance, a notion, conception, an idea.*

Noto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (nota) *to distinguish by a mark, to mark, to notice, to show.*

Nŏtus, i, m. 2. *the south wind, the wind.*

Nōtus, a, um, adj. (nosco) *known, well known, noted;* illa nota pernicitas, *that well-known speed of yours.*

Novacŭla, æ, f. 1. (novus, acuo) *a razor, a sharp knife.*

Novem, adj. ind. *nine.*

Novissĭme, adv. (novus) *last of all, at last, lastly.*

Novĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (novus) *newness, novelty, strangeness;* novitas anni, *a renewal of the year.*

Novus, a, um, adj. *new, recent, strange;* novus serpens, *the serpent being renovated;* novâ arte, *with uncommon skill.*

Nox, ctis, f. 3. *night;* de nocte, *by night;* noctes atque dies, *by night and day.*

Noxia, æ, f. 1. (noxius) *a crime, a fault, an offence.*

Noxius, a, um, adj. (noceo) *hurtful, destructive, guilty.*

Nubes, is, f. 3. (uubo) *a cloud, a mist, a covering.*

Nubĭlis, e, adj. (nubo) *fit for marriage, marriageable.*

Nubĭlum, i, n. 2. (nubilus) *cloudy weather;* Pl. *clouds.*

Nubĭlus, a, um (nubo), *cloudy, shady, lowering.*

Nubo, psi (*sometimes* pta sum), ptum, bĕre a. 3. *to cover, to veil, to be married.*

Nudo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (nudus) *to make naked, to strip, to uncover, to lay bare;* —are gladium, *to unsheath a sword.*

Nudus, a, um, adj. *naked, bare, uncovered, destitute.*

Nullus, a, um, adj. (ne, ullus) *not*

any, none, no; quam nullæ, *how feeble,* or *unavailing.*

Num, adv. *whether or not, whether;* num putas? *you do not think, do you?*

Numa, æ, m. 1. *Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome.*

Numen, ĭnis, n. 3. (nuo, *to nod*) *a nod, the will,* or *power of the gods, a god, a deity;* numine Veneris, *under the protection of Venus.*

Numĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (numerus) *to number, to count, to pay, to reckon, to consider;* —are pecuniam, *to pay down money.*

Numĕrus, i, m. 2. *a number, a quantity;* numero militis, *in the rank of a soldier, as a (private) soldier.*

Numĭdæ, ārum, m. 1. *the Numidians, a people in Africa;* (used adjectively) Numidas leones, *Numidian lions.*

Nummus, i, m. 2. *a piece of money, a coin, money.*

Nunc, adv. *now, at present.*

Nunquam, adv. (ne, unquam) *never, at no time.*

Nuntio, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (nuntius) *to announce, to report, to declare;* nuntiatum sit, *intelligence was brought.*

Nuntius, ii, m. 2. *a messenger, news, tidings, intelligence.*

Nuper, adv. (novus, *for* novĭper) *lately, a little while ago.*

Nusquam, adv. (ne, usquam, *anywhere*) *nowhere, in no place.*

Nutrio, īvi, ītum, īre, a. 4. *to nourish, to nurse, to rear.*

Nutus, us, m. 4. (nuo, *to nod*) *a nod, will, pleasure.*

Nux, cis, f. 3. *a nut, a nutshell.*

Nympha, æ, f. 1. *a spouse, a wife, a bride, a nymph.*

O.

O, int. *O! Oh!*

Ob, prep. *on account of, for, instead of.*

Obdūco, xi, ctum, cĕre, a. 3. (ob, duco) *to lead,* or *conduct against, to oppose, to cover over;* nocte obductâ, *when it was dark.*

Obēdio, īvi, ītum, īre, a. 4. (ob, audio) *to obey, to comply with.*

Obeo, ii, *seldom* īvi, ĭtum, īre, irr. (ob, eo) *to go to and fro, to encompass, to overspread, to cover;* —ire supremum diem, *to die.*

Obĭtus, us, m. 4. (obeo) *death, a going down, a setting;* obitus solis, *the setting of the sun.*

Objectus, us, m. 4. (objicio) *a placing before,* or *between, an interposition, an appearance.*

Objĭcio, ēci, ectum, icĕre, a. 3. (ob, jacio) *to throw before,* or *in the way of, to hold out, to offer, to expose;* objecit se ei, *throw himself in his way.*

Objurgo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ob, jurgo) *to chide, to reprove, to reprimand, to blame.*

Oblecto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ob, lacio, *to allure, obs.*) *to allure, to delight, to amuse, to detain, to entertain.*

Oblĭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ob, ligo) *to tie round, to bind, to tie, to fasten, to engage.*

Oblivio, ōnis, f. 3. (obliviscor) *oblivion, forgetfulness.*

Obliviscor, lītus, livisci, dep. 3. (ob, lino, *to blot out*) *to forget.*

Oblivium, ii, n. 2. (obliviscor) *forgetfulness, oblivion;* (seldom used in the singular).

Obnoxius, a, um, adj. (ob, noxius) *liable, subject, exposed to.*

Obrēpo, psi, ptum, pĕre, a. 3. *to creep on imperceptibly, to creep upon, to come upon.*

Obruo, ui, ŭtum, uĕre, a. 3. (ob, ruo) *to cover over, to overwhelm, to destroy, to bury;* —ere lapidibus, *to stone to death.*

Obscūrus, a, um, adj. *obscure, dark, gloomy, doubtful.*

Obsequium, ii, n. 2. (obsequor) *compliance, obsequiousness, courtesy;* aquæ tranantur obsequio *waters are crossed by pliancy by yielding,* or *giving way.*

Obsĕquor, cūtus, *or* quūtus, qui, dep. 3. (ob, sequor) *to attend to, to comply with, to humour.*

Observatio, ōnis, f. 3. (observo) *a*

watching, an observing, an observation, care.

Observo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ob, servo) *to observe, to watch, to mark, to attend to.*

Obses, ĭdis, c. 3. (obsideo) *a hostage, a pledge, a security.*

Obsessor, ōris, m. 3. (obsideo) *a besieger, a constant frequenter.*

Obsĭdeo, sēdi, sessum, sidēre, a. 2. (ob, sedeo) *to sit around, to beset, to besiege;* obsideri undique, *to be hemmed in on all sides;* obsidentes, *the besiegers;* obsessi, *the besieged.*

Obsidio, ōnis, f. 3. (obsideo) *a surrounding, a siege, a blockade.*

Obsolētus, a, um, adj. (obsoleo, *I grow out of use*) *grown out of use, antiquated, contemptible, despised.*

Obsto, stĭti, stātum, stāre, a. 1. (ob, sto) *to stand in the way, to withstand, to oppose;* obstitit ne res conficeretur, *opposed the execution of the project.*

Obsum, fui, esse, irr. (ob, sum) *to hinder, to hurt, to be hurtful to.*

Obtĕro, trīvi, trītum, terĕre, a. 3. (ob, tero) *to crush, to bruise.*

Obtinco, tinui, tentum, tinēre, a. 2. (ob, teneo) *to hold, to keep, to obtain:* obtinent numerum, *are enrolled in the number.*

Obtrectatio, ōnis, f. 3. (obtrecto) *a detracting, slander, detraction, envious opposition.*

Obtrectātor, ōris, m. 3. (obtrecto) *a detractor, a traducer, a slanderer.*

Obtrecto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ob, traho) *to detract from, to slander, to traduce;* obtrectârunt inter se, *they enviously opposed each other.*

Obtrunco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ob, trunco, *to lop*) *to cut off the head,* or *limbs, to cut to pieces, to slaughter.*

Obviam, adv. (obvius) *in the way;* ire obviam, *to march to meet;* venire obviam, *to meet.*

Obvius, a, um, adj. (ob, via) *meeting in the way, hostile.*

Occasio, ōnis, f. 3. (occĭdo) *an occasion, an opportunity, a fit season.*

Occāsus, us, m. 4. (occĭdo) *a fall, ruin, a going down,* or *setting;* occasus solis, *the setting of the sun, the west.*

Occentus, us, m. 4. (ob, cano) *an inauspicious cry, a scream.*

Occidio, ōnis, f. 3. (occīdo) *carnage, slaughter, extermination;* occidisse occidione, *had been utterly destroyed.*

Occīdo, cīdi, cīsum, cidĕre, a. 3. (ob, cædo) *to kill, to slaughter, to destroy, to cut off.*

Occĭdo, cĭdi, cāsum, cidĕre, n. 3. (ob, cado) *to fall, to fall down, to set, to die;* soles possunt occidere, *suns can set.*

Occĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, cipĕre, a. 3. (ob, capio) *to commence, to begin, to enter upon.*

Occisio, ōnis, f. 3. (occīdo) *carnage, destruction, murder.*

Occŭlo, lui, ltum, lĕre, a. 3. (ob, celo) *to cover over, to hide, to conceal;* occultus, *hidden, secret, concealed.*

Occulto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (occulo) *to cover, to hide, to conceal, to disguise.*

Occumbo, cubui, cubĭtum, cumbĕre, n. 3. (ob, cubo) *to fall, to fall down before, to die;* —ere neci, *to be killed, to suffer a violent death.*

Occŭpo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ob, capio) *to seize forcibly, to take possession of, to take, to occupy;* occupari acerrime, *to be very busily engaged.*

Occurso, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ob, curro) *to run in the way of, to fall upon, to rush on, to meet*

Oceănus, i, m. 2. *the ocean, the main sea.*

Ocius, adv. *more quickly, quickly, speedily, swiftly.*

Octāvus, a, um, adj. (octo) *the eighth.*

Octo, adj. ind. *eight.*

Octogesĭmus, a, um, adj. (octo) *the eightieth.*

Octoginta, adj. ind. (octo) *eighty.*

Oculus, i, m. 2. *the eye.*

Odi, odisse, def. *to hate, to detest, to abhor.*

Odium, ii, n. 2. (odi) *hatred, ill-will, animosity, dislike.*

Odor, ōris, m. 3. *a smell, an odour, a flavour.*

Œdĭpus, i, m. 2. *Œdipus, a man's name.*

Offendo, di, sum, dĕre, a. 3. (ob, fendo, *to strike, obs.*) *to strike against, to offend, to displease.*

Offensa, æ, f. 1. (offendo) *a striking against, an offence, disgust, displeasure.*

Offensio, ōnis, f. 3. (offendo) *a striking against, a grievance, a calamity, an offence;* cum offensione suorum civium, *to the great displeasure of his countrymen.*

Offĕro, obtŭli, oblātum, offerre, irr. (ob, fero) *to bring before, to present, to offer, to give.*

Officīna, æ, f. 1. (opus, facio, *for* opificīna) *a workshop.*

Offĭcio, fēci, fectum, ficĕre, a. 3. (ob, facio) *to hinder, to obstruct, to stand in the way of.*

Officium, ii, n. 2. (opus, facio) *a duty, an office, kindness, civility, respect;* præstabat officia, *did he perform his duty.*

Olea, æ, f. 1. *an olive-tree, an olive.*

Oleum, i, n. 2. (olea) *oil.*

Olim, adv. *in time past, formerly, long ago, in time to come, hereafter, once upon a time.*

Olīva, æ, f. 1. (olea) *an olive, the fruit of the olive-tree, an olive-tree.*

Olivĭfer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (oliva, fero) *producing,* or *bearing olives;* olivifera arva, *the olive-bearing fields, the country of the Sabines in Italy.*

Olīvum, i, n. 2. (oliva) *oil.*

Olympia, æ, f. 1. *Olympia, a plain of Elis, in Greece, where the Olympic games were celebrated.*

Olympiodōrus, i, m. 2. *Olympiodorus, a Greek musician.*

Olympius, a, um, adj. *relating to Mount Olympus, Olympian;* also, *an epithet of Jupiter.*

Omen, ĭnis, n. 3. *an omen, an augury, any thing which was supposed to forebode what was to happen.*

Omitto, īsi, issum, ittĕre, a. 3. (ob, mitto) *to throw aside, to put away, to leave off, to discontinue, to omit;* ut omittam Philippum, *to say nothing of Philip.*

Omnīno, adv. (omnis) *wholly, entirely, altogether, utterly, at all, in short.*

Omnis, e, adj. *all, the whole, every.*

Onerarius, a, um, adj. (onus) *fitted for carriage,* or *burden, onerary:* oneraria navis, *a ship of burden, a merchant-ship.*

Onĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (onus) *to load, to burden, to heap.*

Onus, ĕris, n. 3. *a burden, a load.*

Onustus, a, um, adj. (onus) *laden, loaded, burdened.*

Opĕra, æ, f. 1. (opus) *work, labour, service, assistance;* Pl. *workmen;* suâ operâ, *by his means.*

Operio, ui, tum, īre, a. 4. (ob, pario) *to shut up, to close, to cover, to conceal.*

Opīmus, a, um, adj. (opis) *rich, fat, plentiful, fruitful.*

Opinio, ōnis, f. 3. (opinor) *an opinion, a belief, a conjecture.*

Opīnor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. *to have an opinion, to think, to judge.*

Opipărе, adv. (opis, paro) *sumptuously, splendidly.*

Opis, *gen.* opem, ope, f. 3. *power, strength, help, assistance;* Pl. opes, opum, *riches, wealth, resources, forces* (nom. dat. & voc. Sing. wanting).

Oportet, uit, ēre, imp. 2. (opus) *it behoves, it is fit, it is proper.*

Oppidānus, i, m. 2. (oppidum) *an inhabitant of a town, a townsman.*

Oppĭdum, i, n. 2. *a town, a city.*

Oppōno, sui, sĭtum, nĕre, a. 3. (ob, pono) *to place against, to oppose, to place before.*

Opportūnus, a, um, adj. (ob, portus) *commodious, suitable, convenient, favourable.*

Opprĭmo, essi, essum, imĕre, a. 3. (ob, premo) *to press against, to oppress, to crush to death, to catch, to surprise, to conquer, to*

destroy; se oppresso, *if he were conquered.*

Opprobrium, ii, n. 2. (ob, probrum, *a reproach*) *a disgrace, infamy, a reproach.*

Oppugnātor, ōris, m. 3. (oppugno) *one who fights against, an assailant, a besieger.*

Oppugno, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ob, pugno) *to fight against, to assail, to attack, to besiege.*

Opsonium, ii, n. 2. (opsono) *any thing eaten with bread, meat, kitchen.*

Opsōno, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to purchase provisions, to cater, to purvey;*—are famem, *to sharpen,* or *whet the appetite.*

Optimātes, um, & ium, c. 3. (optimus) *the favourers of the nobility, the nobles, the aristocracy.*

Optĭme, adv. (optimus) *very well, best, excellently.*

Optĭmus, a, um, adj. (opto) *most eligible, best, very good, excellent; Sup. of* Bonus.

Opto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to wish, to prefer, to desire, to choose, to request.*

Opulentia, æ, f. 1. (opulentus) *wealth, riches, opulence.*

Opus, ĕris, n. 3. *a work, workmanship, a design.*

Opus, n. ind. (opus) *need, occasion.*

Opus, adj. ind. *needful, neccssary.*

Oracŭlum, i, n. 2. (oro) *an oracle, an oracular reply, a predietion.*

Oratio, ōnis, f. 3. (oro) *speech, a speech, an oration;* oratione, *by negotiation.*

Orbis, is, m. 3. *a circle, a globe, the world, the earth;* orbis terræ, *or* terrarum, *the globe of the earth, the world.*

Orbus, a, um, adj. *deprived,* or *destitute of parents,* or *children, wanting, destitute of.*

Ordĭno, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ordo) *to set in order, to dispose, to arrange, to regulate.*

Ordior, orsus, ordīri, dep. 4. *to begin to weave, to weave, to begin, to commence.*

Ordo, ĭnis, m. 3. *order, arrangement, a rank, a row;* ordo dentium, *a row of teeth;* ordo narratæ rei, *the particulars of the narrative,* or *story.*

Orestes, is, m. 3. *Orestes, a Grecian.*

Oriens, tis, m. 3. (orior) *the east, the rising sun.*

Orior, ortus, orīri, dep. 4. *to rise, to arise, to spring.*

Ornamentum, i, n. 2. (orno) *an ornament, an embellishment, a decoration, attire, dress.*

Ornātus, us, m. 4. (orno) *an ornament, a dress, a badge, a preparation, furniture.*

Ornātus, a, um, adj. (orno) *ornamented, embellished, elegant, splendid;* ornatus elephantus *an accoutred elephant.*

Orno, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to adorn, to deck, to beautify;* —are divitiis, *to enrich;* ornandi causâ, *by way of ornament.*

Ornus, i, f. 2. *a wild-ash, a mountain-ash.*

Oro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (os, oris) *to speak, to beg, to entreat.*

Orpheus, ei, & eos, m. 2. & 3. *Orpheus, a celebrated musician.*

Ortus, us, m. 4. (orior) *a rising, a springing up, a birth.*

Os, oris, n. 3. *the mouth, a bill,* or *beak, the mouth of a river.*

Os, ossis, n. 3. *a bone.*

Oscĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (os, cito) *to gape, to yawn over.*

Oscŭlum, i, n. 2. (os) *a little mouth, a kiss.*

Osīris, is, *or* ĭdis, m. 3. *Osiris, a king of Egypt.*

Ostendo, di, sum, & tum, dĕre, a. 3. (ob, tendo) *to show, to expose to view, to display, to point out, to tell.*

Ostentatio, ōnis, f. 3. (ostendo) *a pretended show, ostentation, vanity, pageantry, parade.*

Ostium, ii, n. 2. (os) *a door, a gate, the mouth of a river.*

Otiōsus, a, um, adj. (otium) *at ease, unoccupied, idle.*

Otium, ii, n. 2. *ease, leisure, idleness, repose, tranquillity, retirement;* otio, *at your leisure.*

Ovīle, is, n. 3. (ovis) *a sheep-fold.*

Ovis, is, f. 3. *a sheep.*

Ovum, i, n. 2. *an egg.*

P.

P. *for* Publius, ii, m. 2. *Publius, a man's name.*

Pabŭlum, i, n. 2. (pasco) *food for cattle, fodder, herbage, grass, nourishment.*

Paciscor, pactus, pacisci, dep. 3. (pacio, *to bargain, obs.*) *to bargain, to agree, to stipulate; Pass.* pactum præmium, *the promised,* or *stipulated reward.*

Pactum, i, n. 2. (paciscor) *a bargain, a contract, an agreement;* ex pacto, *according to agreement;* quo pacto, *in what manner, how;* ullo pacto, *by any means.*

Padus, i, m. 2. *the Po, a river in the north of Italy.*

Pæne, adv. *almost, nearly.*

Pagus, i, m. 2. *a village, a canton, a district.*

Palæstra, æ, f. 1. *a wrestling, a school for wrestling, gymnastic exercises.*

Palam, adv. *openly, manifestly, publicly;* hac re factâ palam, *this circumstance having become known;* ut faceret palam suis, *that he might make it evident to his men.*

Palinūrus, i, m. 2. *Palinurus, the pilot of Æneas's ship.*

Pallas, ădis, *or* ădos, f. 3. *Pallas,* or *Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, war, &c.*

Palleo, ui, — ēre, n. 2. *to be pale, to turn pale.*

Pallĭdus, a, um, adj. (palleo) *pale.*

Palma, æ, f. 1. *the palm of the hand, the palm-tree, a badge of victory, a prize.*

Palmes, ĭtis, m. 3. *the shoot,* or *young branch of a vine.*

Palor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. *to wander up and down, to straggle.*

Paludamentum, i, n. 2. *a military cloak,* or *cassock.*

Pălus, ūdis, f. 3. *a marsh, a fen, a bog, a swamp.*

Pālus, i, m. 2. (paxillus, *a stake*) *a stake, a post, a pole.*

Pamphylius, a, um, adj. *Pamphylian, relating to Pamphylia, a country in Asia Minor.*

Pampineus, a, um, adj. (pampĭnus, *a vine-shoot*) *of,* or *belonging to a vine-branch,* or *vine-leaves;* pampineæ vites, *the branchy,* or *leafy vines.*

Panis, is, m. 3. *bread, a loaf.*

Panthēra, æ, f. 1. *a panther.*

Papāver, ĕris, n. 3. *a poppy.*

Par, paris, adj. *equal, like, similar, a match for;* pari imperio ac, *invested with the same power as;* pares vestræ fortitudinis, *equal to you in courage.*

Parātus, a, um, adj. (paro) *prepared, fitted, ready.*

Parco, peperci, parsum, *seldom* parsi, parsĭtum, parcĕre, a. 3. *to spare, to cease, to forbear, to refrain.*

Parens, tis, c. 3. (pario) *a parent, a father,* or *mother.*

Pareo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, a. 2. *to appear, to be seen, to obey, to be subject to, to comply with.*

Pario, peperi, partum, *or* parĭtum, parĕre, a. 3. *to bring forth, to produce, to gain, to beget, to obtain, to acquire.*

Parii, ōrum, m. 2. (Parus) *the inhabitants of Paros, the Parians.*

Parius, a, um, adj. (Parus) *of Paros, Parian.*

Parmenio, ōnis, m. 3. *Parmenio, one of Alexander's generals.*

Paro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to make ready, to prepare, to equip.*

Pars, tis, f. 3. *a part, a portion, a share, a party;* aliquâ ex parte, *in some degree;* ullâ ex parte, *in any degree;* ex omni parte, *in every direction;* in utramque partem, *on both sides;* maximam partem, *chiefly;* partibus, *in equal shares.*

Parsimonia, æ, f. 1. (parco) *sparingness, frugality, parsimony.*

Partim, adv. (pars) *partly, in part, some, some part.*

Partior, ītus, īri, dep. 4. (pars) *to part, to share, to divide.*

Partŭrio, īvi, ītum, īre, a. 4. (pa-

rio) *to be about to bring forth, to desire to bring forth.*

Partus, us, m. 4. (pario) *a birth, the young,* or *offspring of any creature.*

Parum, adv. (parvus) *little, but little, too little.*

Parus, & Paros, i, f. 2. *Paros, an island in the Archipelago.*

Parvŭlus, a, um, adj. (parvus) *very small, very little, scanty.*

Parvus, a, um, adj. *little, small;* parvi, *infants.*

Pasco, pāvi, pastum, pascĕre, a. 3. *to feed, to nourish, to support.*

Pascuum, i, n. 2. (pasco) *ground on which cattle are fed, pasture.*

Passer, ĕris, m. 3. *a sparrow.*

Passus, us, m. 4. (pando, *to open*) *a pace* (containing five feet), *a step;* mille passuum, *a thousand paces, a mile.*

Pastor, ōris, m. 3. (pasco) *a shepherd, a herdsman.*

Pastorālis, e, adj. (pastor) *of,* or *belonging to a shepherd, pastoral, rural, rustic.*

Pastus, us, m. 4. (pasco) *a feeding, a grazing, food, pasture.*

Patefăcio, fēci, factum, facĕre, a. 3. (pateo, facio) *to open, to lay open, to clear, to detect.*

Patĕna, & Patĭna, æ, f. 1. (pateo) *a broad dish, a plate.*

Patens, tis, adj. (pateo) *open, lying open, extending.*

Pateo, ui, — ēre, n. 2. *to be open, to lie open, to extend, to stretch.*

Pater, tris, m. 3. *a father.*

Patĕra, æ, f. 1. (pateo) *a broad cup,* or *bowl, a goblet.*

Paternus, a, um, adj. (pater) *of,* or *belonging to a father, fatherly, paternal.*

Patiens, tis, adj. (patior) *capable of enduring, able to endure, patient;* patiens injuriæ, *patient under injury.*

Patientia, æ, f. 1. (patiens) *a bearing, capability of enduring, patience.*

Patior, passus, pati, dep. 3. *to bear, to suffer, to endure, to submit to, to permit.*

Patria, æ, f. 1. (patrius) *one's native country.*

Patrius, a, um, adj. (pater) *of,* or *belonging to a father, like a father, fatherly, paternal, of one's country;* patrio more, *according to the custom of their country.*

Patrocinium, ii, n. 2. (pater) *protection, defence, patronage.*

Patrōnus, i, m. 2. (pater) *a protector, a defender, a patron.*

Patruus, i, m. 2. (pater) *an uncle by the father's side, an uncle.*

Pauci, cæ, ca, *seldom* cus, a, um, adj. *few;* pauca (verba), *a few words, shortly.*

Paulātim, adv. (paucus, *for* pauculātim) *by little and little, by degrees, gradually.*

Paulo, adv. (paucus, *for* paucŭlo) *by a little, a little, somewhat.*

Paulus, a, um, adj. (paucus, *for* paucŭlus) *a little;* paulum firmitatis, *a little strength.*

Paulus, i, m. 2. *L. Æmilius Paulus, a Roman consul.*

Pauper, ĕris, adj. (paucus) *poor, needy, indigent.*

Pauperies, ēi, f. 5. (pauper) *poverty.*

Paupertas, ātis, f. 3. (pauper) *poverty, need, indigence.*

Pausanias, æ, m. 1. *Pausanias, a Lacedæmonian general.*

Paveo, pāvi, — ēre, a. 2. *to fear, to be in great fear, to dread.*

Pavĭdus, a, um, adj. (paveo) *timid, afraid, fearful, timorous.*

Pavimentum, i, n. 2. (pavio, *to beat down*) *a pavement, a floor.*

Pavo, ōnis, m. 3. *a peacock.*

Pax, pacis, f. 3. *peace, quiet, tranquillity.*

Peccātum, i, n. 2. (pecco) *a fault, an offence, a sin.*

Pecco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to do wrong, to sin, to offend, to mistake;* ne religio peccet, *lest my sacred oath should be violated,* or *broken.*

Pectus, ŏris, n. 3. *the breast, the mind,* or *heart.*

Pecunia, æ, f. 1. (pecus) *money, a sum of money;* publica pecunia, *the public revenue.*

Pecus, ŏris, n. 3. *cattle, sheep, a flock of sheep, oxen, horses, &c.*
(Pecus, *seldom used*) ŭdis, f. 3. *a beast, an animal, a sheep;* Pl. *cattle.*
Pedes, ĭtis, c. 3. (pes) *on foot, a foot-soldier, the infantry.*
Pedester, tris, tre, adj. (pedes) *on foot, going on foot, pedestrian;* pedestres, *and* pedestres copiæ, *infantry.*
Pejor, us, adj. (pessum, *down*) *worse; Comp. of* malus.
Pejus, adv. (pejor) *worse.*
Pelagius, a, um, adj. (pelagus) *relating to the sea, marine;* —io cursu, *by a sea voyage, by sea.*
Pelăgus, i, n. 2. *the deep sea, the sea.*
Pellæus, a, um, adj. *of,* or *belonging to Pella, the native city of Alexander the Great, Pellæan;* Pellæus juvenis, *the Pellæan youth, Alexander.*
Pellis, is, f. 3. *the skin,* or *hide of a beast, the slough of a serpent.*
Pello, pepŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, a. 3. *to drive,* or *chase away, to expel, to banish, to defeat;* istæ ineptiæ pellantur, *away with these absurdities;* melioribus annis pulsis, *my better years being past,* or *gone.*
Pelopĭdas, æ, m. 1. *Pelopidas, a Theban general.*
Peloponnesiăcus, a, um, adj. (Peloponnesus) *relating to the Peloponnesus, Peloponnesian.*
Peloponnēsus, i, f. 2. *the Peloponnesus,* or *Morea, a large peninsula of Greece.*
Penātes, um, & ium, m. 3. *household gods.*
Pendo, pependi, pensum, pendĕre, a. 3. (pendeo) *to weigh, to consider, to value, to pay.*
Pendeo, pependi, pensum, pendēre, n. 2. *to hang, to be suspended.*
Penes, prep. *in the power of, in the hands of, with;* penes Athenienses, *in the hands of the Athenians;* penes quos, *vested in whom.*
Penĭtus, adv. (penes) *inwardly, wholly, thoroughly, completely, entirely.*
Penna, æ, f. 1. *a feather, a wing.*
Pensum, i, n. 2. (pendo) *a small portion of wool,* or *flax weighed out to female slaves to be dressed,* or *spun, a task, a duty, an office.*
Per, prep. *by, by means of, through, through the midst of, over, across, during;* per te, *of yourself, of your own accord;* per se, *of itself, of its own accord.*
Perăgo, ēgi, actum, agĕre, a. 3. (per, ago) *to drive through, to perform, to finish, to spend;*—ere sacrificium, *to offer sacrifice.*
Perăgro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (per, ager) *to travel over, to traverse, to wander, to survey.*
Perbrĕvis, e, adj. (per, brevis) *very short;* perbrevi (tempore), *in a very short time.*
Percĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, cipĕre, a. 3. (per, capio) *to take up wholly, to perceive, to get, to obtain, to understand, to learn, to acquire.*
Percontor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (per, contor, *to explore, obs.*) *to ask strictly, to inquire, to interrogate, to examine.*
Percŏquo, coxi, coctum, coquĕre, a. 3. (per, coquo) *to boil thoroughly, to cook, to ripen;* mora percoquit uvas, *time ripens grapes.*
Percurro, curri, & cucurri, cursum, currĕre, a. 3. (per curro) *to run in great haste, to run over, to survey;* percurrunt iter, *continue the course.*
Percŭtio, cussi, cussum, cutĕre, a. 3. (per, quatio) *to strike, to beat down;* percussus, *struck.*
Perdiccas, æ, m. 1. *Perdiccas, a king of Macedonia.*
Perdo, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, a. 3. (per, do) *to destroy, to ruin, to lose.*
Perdūco, xi, ctum, cĕre, a. 3. (per, duco) *to lead through, to conduct, to lead, to convey, to bring,* or *gain over;* perduxit eò, *brought to that pass;* perductum in prœlium, *drawn into an engagement.*
Perĕdo, ēdi, ēsum, edĕre, a. 3. (per, edo) *to eat through, to eat up, to consume, to corrode.*
Peregrīnor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (peregrinus) *to go abroad, to travel.*
Peregrīnus, a, um, adj. (peregre, *abroad*) *foreign, coming from a*

foreign country; peregrina volucris, *the foreign bird, the bird of passage, the stork.*

Pereo, ii, *seldom* īvi, ĭtum, īre, irr. (per, eo) *to perish, to die, to be ruined, to be destroyed.*

Perfectus, a, um, adj. (perficio) *finished, perfect, accomplished.*

Perfĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, irr. (per, fero) *to carry through, to bring, to bear with patience, to suffer, to endure, to undergo.*

Perfĭcio, fēci, fectum, ficĕre, a. 3. (per, facio) *to finish, to execute, to polish, to bring about, to bring to pass.*

Perfŭga, æ, m. 1. (perfugio) *a runaway, a fugitive, a deserter.*

Perfŭgio, fūgi, fugĭtum, fugĕre, n. 3. (per, fugio) *to flee for shelter, to take refuge, to desert.*

Perfugium, ii, n. 2. (perfugio) *a refuge, a shelter, a sanctuary.*

Perfundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, a. 3. (per, fundo) *to pour all over, to besprinkle, to bathe;* perfusus pulvere et sudore, *covered all over with dust and sweat.*

Perfungor, functus, fungi, dep. 3. (per, fungor) *to go through with, to discharge, to perform.*

Pergamēni, ōrum, m. 2. *the Pergamenians, the inhabitants of Pergamus, a city of Mysia, in Asia Minor.*

Pergamēnus, a, um, adj. *of Pergamus.*

Pergo, rexi, rectum, gĕre, a. 3. (per, rego) *to go forward, to proceed, to come, to advance.*

Perhĭbeo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, a. 2. (per, habeo) *to exhibit, to say, to report, to esteem;* perhibetur, *is said,* or *reported.*

Periculōsus, a, um, adj. (periculum) *dangerous, hazardous;* periculosam medicinam, *a cure dangerous to herself.*

Periculum, i, n. 2. (perio, *to try, obs.*) *a trial, experience, risk, danger;* in suo periculo, *in the record of his trial,* or *in his sentence of death.*

Perillus, i, m. 2. *Perillus, an Athenian artist.*

Perĭmo, ēmi, emptum, imĕre, a. 3. (per, emo, *to take*) *to take away wholly, to destroy, to kill.*

Perinde, adv. (per, inde) *similarly, just the same, equally;* perinde ac, atque, quasi, &c., *just as, just the same as, in like manner as.*

Peripatetĭcus, a, um, adj. *belonging to the Peripatetic sect of philosophers, Peripatetic;* Phormio Peripateticus, *Phormio, the Peripatetic.*

Peritia, æ, f. 1. (peritus) *skill, knowledge, expertness.*

Perītus, a, um, adj. (perio, *to try, obs.*) *skilful, experienced, expert;* peritus belli, *skilled in war;* peritus juris legumque, *skilled in general and statute-law, the lawyer.*

Perjūrus, a, um, adj. (per, juro) *perjured, forsworn.*

Perlĕgo, ēgi, ectum, egĕre, a. 3. (per, lego) *to read through, to read over.*

Perlustro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (per, lustro, *to survey*) *to view all over, to survey, to roam over.*

Permăneo, si, sum, ēre, n. 2. (per, maneo) *to stay to the end, to remain, to continue, to persevere.*

Permitto, īsi, issum, ittĕre, a. 3. (per, mitto) *to send away, to despatch, to permit, to allow.*

Permŏveo, ōvi, ōtum, ovēre, a. 2. (per, moveo) *to move greatly, to move, to stir up, to disturb.*

Permultus, a, um, adj. (per, multus) *very much, very many.*

Pernicies, ēi, f. 5. (per, neco) *death, destruction, ruin, a calamity.*

Perniciōsus, a, um, adj. (pernicies) *destructive, hurtful, pernicious.*

Pernicĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (pernix, *swift*) *swiftness, speed, fleetness.*

Pernocto, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (per, nox) *to stay,* or *pass the whole night, to continue all night.*

Perōro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (per, oro) *to conclude an oration, to finish pleading,* or *speaking.*

Perpetior, pessus, pĕti, dep. 3. (per, patior) *to suffer, to endure, to bear, to undergo.*

Perpetuo, adv. (perpetuus) *perpe-*

tually, continually, without intermission, permanently.

Perpetuus, a, um, adj. (perpes, *continual*) *perpetual, continuous, uninterrupted, permanent;* perpetua oratio, *a continued harangue;* sunt perpetuâ potestate, *are invested with power for life;* in perpetuum, *for ever, always.*

Persa, æ, m. 1. *a Persian, a native of Persia.*

Persĕquor, cūtus, *or* quūtus, qui, dep. 3. (per, sequor) *to follow close, to pursue;* —qui bello, *to make war upon;* —qui motus siderum, *to calculate,* or *study the motions of the stars.*

Perses, æ, m. 1. *a Persian.*

Perseverantia, æ, f. 1. (persevero) *perseverance, constancy, resoluteness.*

Persevēro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to persevere, to persist, to hold out, to continue, to insist.*

Persĭcus, a, um, adj. *of,* or *belonging to Persia, Persian.*

Persĭdeo, ēdi, essum, idēre, n. 2. (per, sedeo) *to continue, to remain.*

Persis, ĭdis, f. 3. *Persia, a country of Asia.*

Persolvo, vi, ūtum, vĕre, a. 3. (per, solvo) *to pay to the last farthing, to pay, to perform;* —ere pœnas, *to pay a forfeiture, to suffer punishment.*

Persōna, æ, f. 1. (per, sono) *a mask, a visor, a character, condition.*

Perspicuus, a, um, adj. (perspicio, *to see clearly*) *clear, evident, manifest, perspicuous.*

Persuādeo, si, sum, dēre, a. 2. (per, suadeo) *to persuade, to advise, to prevail upon;* persuasit id ei, *made him believe it.*

Perterreo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, a. 2. (per, terreo) *to frighten greatly, to terrify.*

Pertimesco, ui, — ĕre, a. 3. (per, timeo) *to fear greatly, to be greatly afraid.*

Pertinacia, æ, f. 1. (pertĭnax, *very tenacious*) *obstinacy, stubbornness, pertinacity, resoluteness.*

Pertĭneo, ui, — ēre, n. 2. (per, teneo) *to reach to, to extend, to belong, to tend, to serve, to be serviceable to, to conduce.*

Perturbatio, ōnis, f. 3. (perturbo) *a confusion, a disturbance, disquietude, disorder.*

Perturbo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (per, turbo) *to disturb greatly, to disorder, to disquiet, to embroil.*

Perutĭlis, e, adj. (per, utilis) *very useful, very advantageous.*

Pervĕnio, vēni, ventum, venīre, n. 4. (per, venio) *to come to, to arrive at, to reach, to obtain;* ea res perveniebat, *that boon was intended;* id pervenisse ad me, *that the money was given to me.*

Perverto, ti, sum, tĕre, a. 3. (per, verto) *to overturn, to overthrow, to pervert, to destroy.*

Pervŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (per, volo) *to fly about, to fly through.*

Pervulgātus, a, um, adj. (per, vulgo) *published,* or *spread abroad, common, well-known.*

Pes, pedis, m. 3. *a foot.*

Pessĭmus, a, um, adj. (pessum, *down*) *very bad, worst; Sup. of* malus.

Pestĭfer, & pestifĕrus, a, um, adj. (pestis, fero) *pestiferous, hurtful, destructive, ruinous.*

Pestĭlens, tis, adj. (pestis) *pestilent, pernicious, injurious, unhealthy.*

Pestis, is, f. 3. *a pest, a plague, destruction, ruin.*

Peto, īvi, ītum, ĕre, a. 3. *to ask, to seek, to desire, to solicit, to demand, to go to, to make for, to aim at, to strike, to attack;* —ere auspicia, *to consult the auspices;* —ere saxo, *to pelt with a stone;* petens Etruriam, *in his way to Etruria;* peti, *to be aimed at;* se peti, *that he was the object in question;* cælum petitur, *heaven is reached.*

Petŭlans, tis, adj. (peto) *petulant, insolent, saucy, impudent.*

Phaëthon, tis, m. 3. *Phaëthon, the son of Sol.*

Phalăris, ĭdis, m. 3. *Phalaris, a tyrant of Agrigentum.*

Phalerĕus, a, um, adj. *relating to Phalerum, one of the harbours of Athens;* also, *Phalereus, the surname of Demetrius.*

Phalerĭcus, a, um, adj. *of Phalerum;* Phalericus portus, *the harbour of Phalerum.*
Phcræ, ārum, f. 1. *Pheræ, a town in Thessaly.*
Phidias, æ, m. 1. *Phidias, a celebrated Athenian sculptor.*
Phiditia, ōrum, n. 2. *public suppers among the Lacedæmonians.*
Philippĭdes, is, m. 3. *Philippides, the name of a courier.*
Philippus, i, m. 2. *Philip, king of Macedonia, and father of Alexander the Great;* also, *one of Alexander's physicians.*
Philo, ōnis, m. 3. *Philo, a man's name.*
Philosophia, æ, f. 1. (philosophus) *philosophy.*
Philosŏphus, i, m. 2. *a lover of wisdom, a philosopher.*
Phoca, æ, f. 1. *a sea-calf, a seal.*
Phœbe, es, f. 1. *Phœbe, the sister of Phœbus, the moon.*
Phœbus, i, m. 2. *Phœbus, Apollo, the sun.*
Phormio, ōnis, m. 3. *Phormio, a Peripatetic philosopher.*
Phosphŏrus, i, m. 2. *Phosphorus, the morning star.*
Piĕtas, ātis, f. 3. (pius) *piety, affection, loyalty.*
Piger, gra, grum, adj. *slow, sluggish, inactive, dull.*
Pilum, i, n. 2. *a pestle, a dart, a javelin.*
Pingo, pinxi, pictum, pingĕre, a. 3. *to paint, to draw, to embroider.*
Pinguis, e, adj. *fat, rich, plump, thick, dull.*
Pinus, i, & us, f. 2. & 4. (pix, *for* picĭnus) *a pine-tree.*
Pio, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to propitiate, to appease by sacrifices.*
Piræus, & eus, i, & eos, m. 2. & 3. & Piræum, i, n. 2. *Piræus, the principal harbour of Athens.*
Piscis, is, m. 3. *a fish.*
Pisĭdæ, ārum, m. 1. *the Pisidians, the inhabitants of Pisidia, in Asia Minor.*
Pisistrătus, i, m. 2. *Pisistratus, a tyrant of Athens.*
Pius, a, um, adj. *affectionate, pious, dutiful, loyal.*
Pix, picis, f. 3. *pitch.*
Placabĭlis, e, adj. (placo) *easy to be pacified, placable, flexible, gentle, mild.*
Plăceo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, a. 2. *to please, to delight.*
Placet, uit, ēre, imp. 2. *it pleases;* placebat (iis) magìs, *they preferred.*
Placĭde, adv. (placidus) *gently, mildly, calmly.*
Placĭdus, a, um, adj. (placeo) *gentle, quiet, mild, calm.*
Plāco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (placeo) *to appease, to pacify, to make propitious, to propitiate.*
Plāga, æ, f. 1. *a stroke, a blow, a defeat,* or *overthrow.*
Plăga, æ, f. 1. *a space, a region, a net,* or *snare for catching wild beasts.*
Plane, adv. (planus) *plainly, clearly, evidently.*
Planities, ēi, f. 5. (planus) *a plain surface, a plain, level ground;* propter planitiem regionum, *on account of the flatness of the country.*
Platææ, ārum, f. 1. *Platææ, a city of Bœotia* (B. C. 479).
Platæenses, ium, m. 3. (Platææ) *the inhabitants of Platææ, the Platæans;* præter (civitatem) Platæensium, *except the state of the Platæans.*
Plato, ōnis, m. 3. *Plato, a celebrated Grecian philosopher.*
Plaustrum, i, n. 2. *a wagon, a wain, a cart.*
Plausus, us, m. 4. (plaudo, *to applaud*) *a clapping of hands, applause, approbation.*
Plebes, is, *or* Plebs, is, f. 3. *the common people, the Plebeians.*
Plecto, xui, & xi, xum, ctĕre, a. 3. *to strike, to twist, to plait;* plecteret se, *might twist,* or *turn himself;* plecti, *to be punished.*
Plenus, a, um, adj. (pleo, *to fill, obs.*) *full, filled, abounding in;* plenissimus piscium, *very plentifully stocked with fishes.*
Plerumque, adv. (plerusque) *often, for the most part, commonly, generally.*

Plerusque, plerăque, plerumque, adj. *commonly* Pl. — īque, æque, ăque (plerus, *full, obs.* que), *a great part, many, most;* apud plerosque, *by most authors.*

Plinius, ii, m. 2. *Pliny, a Roman natural historian.*

Ploro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to weep, to lament, to deplore.*

Pluit, it, ĕre, imp. 3. *it rains, it falls like rain.*

Plumbum, i, n. 2. *lead.*

Plurĭmum, adv. (plurimus) *most, very much, very many, exceedingly;* plurimum posse, *to have very great power,* or *influence.*

Plurĭmus, a, um, adj. (plus) *most, very much, very many, the greatest part;* plurimus honos, *a great many honours; Sup. of* multus.

Plus, pluris, n. *Pl.* plures, es, a, *or* ia, ium, adj. (not used in the dat. Sing.) *more;* æstimanda pluris, *to be valued at a higher rate;* valere plus, *to be stronger;* esse pluris, *to be of greater value, to be more honoured;* plures (mulieres) solent esse nuptæ singulis (viris), *many women are usually married to each man; Comp. of* multus.

Plus, adv. (plus) *more, longer.*

Pocŭlum, i, n. 2. (poto, *for* potacŭlum) *a draught, a cup, a drinking-pot,* or *bowl.*

Podăgra, æ, f. 1. *the gout in the feet.*

Pœcĭle, es, f. 1. *Pœcile, a painted gallery at Athens.*

Pœna, æ, f. 1. *a compensation, punishment, a penalty.*

Pœnus, a, um, adj. *Punic, Carthaginian.*

Pœnus, i, m. 2. *a Carthaginian, an inhabitant of Carthage;* Pl. *the Carthaginians;* Pœnus, *the Carthaginian, Hannibal.*

Pœnĭtet, uit, ēre, imp. 2. (pœna) *it repents, it grieves.*

Poēta, æ, m. 1. *a poet, a bard.*

Polliceor, ĭtus, ēri, dep. 2. (porro, liceor, *to offer a price*) *to offer, to promise, to engage.*

Pollux, ūcis, m. 3. *Pollux, one of the sons of Leda.*

Polus, i, m. 2. *the pole on which the heavens are supposed to turn, the pole-star, the heavens.*

Polўbius, ii, m. 2. *Polybius, a Roman historian.*

Polymnes, is, & i, m. 3. *Polymnes, a Theban, the father of Epaminondas.*

Pompĭlius, ii, m. 2. *Numa Pompilius, the second king of Rome.*

Pompōnius, ii, m. 2. *M. Pomponius, a Roman tribune.*

Pomum, i, n. 2. (pomus, *a fruit-tree*) *any fruit, an apple, a pear.*

Pondo, n. ind. (pendo) *weight, a pound-weight.*

Pondus, ĕris, n. 3. (pendo) *weight, a load, a burden;* infinitum pondus auri, *an immense sum of money.*

Pono, sui, sĭtum, nĕre, a. 3. *to put, to place, to deposit, to serve up, to lay down, to lay aside;* —ere arborem, *to plant a tree;* —ere castra, *to pitch a camp, to encamp;* —ere domum, nidum, *to build a house, a nest;* —ere hastam, *to set up a spear* (*as a sign of a public auction*); —ere quæstionem, *to propose a question;* —ere præmium, *to offer a reward;* —ere timorem, *to lay aside fear;* posuisset hoc, *had advanced this;* poni in vitiis, *to be considered a vice.*

Pons, tis, m. 3. *a bridge.*

Pontĭfex, ĭcis, m. 3. *a high priest, a chief priest, a priest;* pontifex maximus, *the chief of the pontifices.*

Pontus, i, m. 2. *the Black sea, the sea.*

Pontus, i, m. 2. *Pontus, a country of Asia Minor.*

Populāris, e, adj. (pŏpulus) *of,* or *belonging to the people, popular.*

Populiscītum, i, n. 2. (pŏpulus, scitum, *a decree*) *a decree of the people.*

Pŏpŭlus, i, m. 2. *a people, a nation.*

Pōpŭlus, i, f. 2. *a poplar-tree.*

Porrĭgo, exi, ectum, igĕre, a. 3. (pro, rego) *to stretch, to extend, to reach,* or *spread out.*

Porro, adv. *right on, forward, moreover.*

Porta, æ, f. 1. (porto) *a gate, a door, an entrance.*
Portendo, di, tum, dĕre, a. 3. (pro, tendo) *to foretell, to forebode, to portend.*
Portĭcus, us, f. 4. *a portico, a gallery, a piazza.*
Porto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to carry, to bear, to convey.*
Portus, us, m. 4. (porto) *a port, a harbour, a haven.*
Posco, poposci, — poscĕre, a. 3. *to ask, to call for, to demand, to importune, to require.*
Possessio, ōnis, f. 3. (possideo) *the right of possessing, a possession, an estate.*
Possĭdeo, ēdi, essum, idēre, a. 2. (pro, sedeo) *to possess, to occupy, to be master of, to enjoy.*
Possum, tui, sse, irr. (potis, sum) *I may,* or *can, to be able, to have power, to be possible;* ne possent capi, *that they might not, lest they should be taken.*
Post, prep. *after, since;* post snum tergum, *behind his back.*
Post, adv. *afterwards, after that, hereafter;* post — quam, *after.*
Postea, adv. (post, is) *afterwards, after that, hereafter.*
Posteăquam, adv. (postea, quam) *after that, after.*
Posterĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (posterus) *posterity, descendants.*
Postĕrus, a, um, adj. (post) *coming after, following, ensuing;* postera aurora, *the following morning;* posterum tempus, *future time;* posteri, *posterity, descendants.*
Posthŭmius, ii, m. 2. (posthumus) *Posthumius, a man's name.*
Posthŭmus, i, m. 2. *Posthumus, a man's name.*
Postmŏdo, adv. (post, modo) *afterward, shortly, presently.*
Postquam, adv. (post, quam) *after that, afterwards, after, since.*
Postrēmo, adv. (postremus) *lastly, finally, at last.*
Postrēmus, a, um, adj. (posterus) *last, hindmost;* ad postremum, *at last; Sup. of* posterus.
Postridie, adv. (posterus, dies) *the day after, the day following.*
Postŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (posco) *to ask, to request, to demand, to require.*
Postŭmius, ii, m. 2. *Postumius, a Roman augur.*
Potens, tis, adj. (possum) *able, powerful, mighty, strong.*
Potentia, æ, f. 1. (potens) *power, force, ability.*
Potestas, ātis, f. 3. (potis) *ability, power, an opportunity.*
Potio, ōnis, f. 3. (poto) *the act of drinking, drink, a draught.*
Potior, us, adj. (potis) *better, preferable, more excellent.*
Potior, ītus, īri, dep. 4. (potis) *to be master of, to gain possession of, to acquire, to obtain, to reach.*
Potis, e, adj. *able, possible* (used in the nom. Sing. only).
Potissĭmum, adv. (potis) *most of all, especially, chiefly, principally.*
Potius, adv. (potior) *rather, better.*
Poto, āvi, ātum, & pōtum, āre, a. 1. *to drink.*
Præ, prep. *before, in comparison of, on account of.*
Præbeo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, a. 2. (præ, habeo) *to give, to afford, to supply, to furnish, to expose, to present;* quum præbuisset se ducem, *having presented himself as general;* præbuit se, *conducted,* or *distinguished himself.*
Præceps, cipĭtis, adj. (præ, caput) *headlong, with the head foremost, steep, deep;* præceps Africus, *the impetuous south-west wind;* præceps annus, *the rapid year.*
Præceptor, ōris, m. 3. (præcipio) *an instructor, a teacher, a master.*
Præceptum, i, n. 2. (præcipio) *an order, a precept, instruction, a direction, a rule of conduct.*
Præcĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, cipĕre, a. 3. (præ, capio) *to take before, to anticipate, to instruct, to order, to command, to charge, to suggest, to advise;* hæc videntur (esse) præcipienda lectoribus, *it appears necessary to admonish my readers of the following facts.*
Præcipĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1.

(præceps) *to throw headlong, to press on, to hurry.*

Præcipue, adv. (præcipuus) *particularly, especially, chiefly, principally.*

Præcipuus, a, um, adj. (præcipio) *particular, distinguished, excellent;* suo præcipuo periculo, *at his own particular risk.*

Præclāre, adv. (præclarus) *very clearly, very rightly, excellently, bravely.*

Præclārus, a, um, adj. (præ, clarus) *very clear, illustrious, excellent, glorious.*

Præclūdo, si, sum, dĕre, a. 3. (præ, claudo) *to shut against, to stop;* —ere linguam *to stop my mouth, to silence me.*

Præco, ōnis, m. 3. (præ, cio) *a public crier, a publisher;* præconem virtutis, *the herald,* or *publisher of thy valour.*

Præcordia, ōrum, n. 2. (præ, cor) *the diaphragm,* or *midriff, the vitals, the breast.*

Præda, æ, f. 1. *prey, booty, plunder, spoil.*

Prædātor, ōris, m. 3. (prædor) *a plunderer, a robber.*

Prædīco, xi, ctum, cĕre, a. 3. (præ, dico) *to tell before, to forewarn, to predict, to charge, to admonish, to enjoin.*

Prædĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (prædīco) *to publish, to proclaim, to relate, to say, to affirm.*

Prædictio, ōnis, f. 3. (prædīco) a *prediction, a prophecy.*

Prædĭtus, a, um, adj. (præ, do) *possessed of, endued with, having.*

Prædium, ii, n. 2. (præs, *a surety*) *a farm, an estate.*

Prædo, ōnis, m. 3. (præda) *a robber, a plunderer, a pirate;* maritimus prædo, *a pirate.*

Præfectus, i, m. 2. (præficio, *to set over*) *one set over, a superintendant, a commander, an admiral.*

Præfĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, irr. (præ, fero) *to carry before, to show, to prefer;* præferentibus lætum vultum, *exhibiting joyful countenances.*

Præfĭcio, fēci, fectum, ficĕre, a. 3. (præ, facio) *to set over, to appoint to the command of, to depute.*

Præfīgo, xi, xum, gĕre, a. 3. (præ, figo) *to fix,* or *fasten before, to set up in front.*

Præfīnio, īvi, ītum, īre, a. 4. (præ, finio) *to determine beforehand, to prescribe;* præfinitum foret lege, *had been prescribed by law.*

Præfrigĭdus, a, um, adj. (præ, frigidus) *very cold.*

Prægusto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (præ, gusto) *to taste before.*

Præmetuo, ui, — ĕre, a. 3. (præ, metuo) *to fear beforehand.*

Præmitto, īsi, issum, ittĕre, a. 3. (præ, mitto) *to send,* or *despatch before, to send forward.*

Præmium, ii, n. 2. (præbeo, *for* præbium) *a reward, a prize.*

Præpăro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (præ, paro) *to prepare, to make ready, to provide.*

Præsens, tis, adj. (præ, sum) *present, at hand, favourable;* principibus præsentibus, *in presence of the leading men.*

Præsentia, æ, f. 1. (præsens) *presence;* in præsentiâ, *for the present, at the time.*

Præsēpe, is, n. 3. (præ, sepio) *a stall, a stable, a manger.*

Præsertim, adv. (præ, sero) *especially, chiefly, particularly.*

Præsidium, ii, n. 2. (præ, sedeo) *a body of soldiers stationed for defence, a guard, a garrison, a protection.*

Præstans, tis, adj. (præsto) *excellent, distinguished, surpassing.*

Præstituo, ui, ūtum, uĕre, a. 3. (præ, statuo) *to appoint beforehand, to determine, to fix;* nullâ die præstitutâ, *no day of payment being fixed.*

Præsto, adv. (præsto) *near, ready, at hand;* præsto esse, *to be in attendance upon, to meet.*

Præsto, stĭti, stātum, stāre, a. 1. (præ, sto) *to stand before, to excel, to surpass, to perform;* —are incolumitatem, *to secure safety;* præstent (tibi) fortunam, *may*

they grant, or *bestow upon you, a fortune;* præstem vos tutas, *can keep*, or *preserve you safe;* præstabat officia, *he discharged his duty.*

Præsum, fui, esse, irr. (præ, sum) *to be set over, to preside over, to rule over, to command;* —esse exercitui, *to command the army;* —esse reipublicæ, *to preside over the state;* —esse summæ imperii, *to be invested with the chief command, to be chief in command.*

Præter, prep. (præ) *close by, near, beside, except, beyond, contrary to;* præter ceteros, *in preference to the others;* præter opinionem, *or* spem, *contrary to expectation;* plures armatos præter consuetudinem, *a greater number of armed men than usual.*

Præterea, adv. (præter, is) *besides, moreover, over and above.*

Prætereo, ii, *seldom* īvi, ĭtum, īre, irr. (præter, eo) *to pass by, to pass over, to omit;* præteritus, *past.*

Præterfluo, xi, xum, ĕre, n. 3. (præter, fluo) *to flow past, to run by, to pass by*, or *away.*

Prætermitto, īsi, issum, ittĕre, a. 3. (præter, mitto) *to pass over, to omit, to leave out.*

Præterquam, conj. & adv. (præter, quam) *besides, beyond, except.*

Prætor, ōris, m. 3. (præ, eo) *a chief commander*, or *magistrate, a general, a prætor, a judge.*

Prætorium, ii, n. 2. (prætor) *the general's tent in the camp, the prætorium.*

Prætūra, æ, f. 1. (prætor) *the dignity and office of a prætor, the prætorship.*

Prandeo, di, sum, dēre, a. 2. *to dine.*

Pratum, i, n. 2. *a meadow, a green field.*

Pravĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (pravus) *crookedness, wickedness, depravity.*

Preci, em, e; Pl. preces, um, f. 3. (precor) *a prayer, an entreaty, a supplication;* tuis precibus, *upon your entreaty* (nom. gen. & voc. Sing. wanting).

Precor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. *to pray, to entreat, to supplicate.*

Premo, essi, essum, emĕre, a. 3. *to press, to press upon, to oppress, to overpower, to afflict;* —ere bello, *to attack in war;* —ere cervos in retia, *to drive the stags into the nets;* —ere dolorem, *to conceal pain;* premi frigore, *to be pinched with cold;* premi a Scythis, *to be hard pressed by the Scythians;* premi valetudine, *to labour under disease.*

Prendo, di, sum, dĕre, *contracted for* Prehendo, di, sum, dĕre, a. 3. *to take, to lay hold of, to catch.*

Pretiōse, adv. (pretiosus) *in a costly manner, richly, splendidly.*

Pretiōsus, a, um, adj. (pretium) *costly, precious, valuable.*

Pretium, ii, n. 2. *the price of any thing sold, price, value, a reward;* esse in suo pretio, *to be in due estimation, to be duly estimated.*

Priămus, i, m. 2. *Priam, a king of Troy.*

Pridie, adv. (prior, dies) *on the day before.*

Primo, adv. (primus) *at first, in the first place.*

Primum, adv. (primus) *first of all, the first time, in the first place;* quum primum, *when first, as soon as ever.*

Primus, a, um, adj. (pris, *old, obs.*) *first, principal;* primâ luce, *at daybreak;* primâ nocte, *at the beginning of the night;* prima sella, *the front seat;* primo quoque tempore, *as soon as possible;* in primis, *among the foremost, above all, chiefly, especially*, (*Sup. of* prior).

Princeps, cĭpis, adj. (primus, capio) *first, foremost, chief.*

Princeps, ĭpis, c. 3. (primus, capio) *a prince*, or *princess, a leading man, a chief man, a ruler, a general.*

Principātus, us, m. 4. (princeps) *the chief place, pre-eminence, sovereignty, rule, dominion;* de principatu, *for the sovereignty*, or *government.*

Principium, ii, n. 2. (princeps) *a beginning, a commencement.*

Prior, us, adj. (pris, *old, obs.*) *for-*

mer, first, preferable, superior; prior lunâ, *anterior to the moon.*

Priscus, a, um, adj. (pris, *old, obs.*) *ancient, old, out of date,* or *use.*

Priscus, i, m. 2. *Priscus, the surname of Tarquinius.*

Pristĭnus, a, um, adj. (pris, *old, obs.*) *former, old, ancient.*

Prius, adv. (prior) *sooner, before, at first, first.*

Priusquam, adv. (prius, quam) *sooner than, before that, before.*

Privātus, a, um, adj. (privo) *private, one's own, particular.*

Privātus, i, m. 2. (privo) *a private person* (*not a magistrate, nor holding any public office*).

Privo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to strip,* or *deprive of.*

Pro, prep. *for, before, in front of, according to;* pro domibus, frugibus, nummo, regc, *for,* or *instead of houses, grain, money, a king;* pro concione, *at a public meeting;* pro Ctesiphonte, *in behalf of Ctesiphon;* pro patriâ, *for,* or *in defence of his country;* pro eo, quòd, *because that, for this reason that;* pro facultatibus cujusque, *according to the power,* or *ability of each;* pro caritate patriæ, *in exchange for my love for my country.*

Probo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (probus, *good*) *to approve of, to praise, to prove, to esteem.*

Procēdo, essi, essum, ĕdĕre, a. 3. (pro, cedo) *to proceed, to advance, to prosper, to succeed.*

Procella, æ, f. 1. (procello, *to drive*) *a storm, a tempest, a hurricane.*

Procērus, a, um, adj. *long, tall, high in stature.*

Procreo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (pro, creo) *to beget, to generate, to propagate, to produce.*

Procūdo, di, sum, dĕre, a. 3. (pro, cudo, *to hammer*) *to hammer,* or *beat out, to forge, to stamp.*

Procul, adv. (pro, oculus) *far, far off, at a distance.*

Proculco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (pro, calx) *to tread down, to trample upon;* obteret (nos) proculcatas, *will trample upon and crush us to death.*

Procŭlus, i, m. 2. *Julius Proculus, a Roman.*

Procumbo, cubui, cubĭtum, cumbĕre, n. 3. (pro, cubo) *to fall down, to lie down,* or *along, to lean forward.*

Procūro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (pro, curo) *to take care of, to see to, to look after.*

Procurro, curri, & cucurri, cursum, currĕre, n. 3. (pro, curro) *to run forward, to sally forth, to stretch, to extend.*

Prodeo, ii, *seldom* īvi, ĭtum, īre, irr. (pro, eo) *to go,* or *come forth, to go,* or *come out, to spring up.*

Prodigium, ii, n. 2. (prodīco, *to foretell*) *a prodigy, a portent, a miracle, an omen.*

Proditio, ōnis, f. 3. (prodo) *a discovery, treachery, disloyalty, treason;* proditiones patriæ, *acts of treason against one's country.*

Prodo, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, a. 3. (pro, do) *to discover, to transmit, to hand down, to betray, to surrender, to give up;* —ere crimen, *to betray,* or *discover a crime;* —ere memoriæ, *to record, to relate.*

Produco, xi, ctum, cĕre, a. 3. (pro, duco) *to draw out, to prolong, to lead out.*

Prœlior, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (prœlium) *to fight, to engage, to join battle.*

Prœlium, ii, n. 2. *a fight, a battle, an engagement;* pari prœlio, *with equal success.*

Profānus, a, um, adj. (pro, fanum) *profane, not sacred, secular, unconsecrated.*

Profecto, adv. (pro, factum) *truly, assuredly, indeed, without doubt.*

Profĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, irr. (pro, fero) *to bring out, to produce, to put forth, to raise, to bring forward, to publish, to pronounce publicly;* —erre plurima, *to adduce numerous instances.*

Proficiscor, fectus, ficisci, dep. 3. (proficio, *to proceed*) *to set out on a journey, to go away, to proceed, to march;* proficiscens, *when on the point of setting out.*

Profiteor, fessus, fitēri, dep. 2. (pro,

fateor) *to profess, to declare openly, to avow.*

Profligo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (pro, fligo, *to dash*) *to throw*, or *dash down, to discomfit, to rout, to defeat completely.*

Profluo, xi, xum, ĕre, n. 3. (pro, fluo) *to flow out, to run down.*

Profŭgio, fūgi, fugĭtum, fugĕre, a. 3. (pro, fŭgio) *to flee, to run away, to escape.*

Profundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundĕre, a. 3. (pro, fundo) *to pour forth, to produce in abundance;* —ere pecuniam, *to squander money;* —ere vitam, *to throw away life;* multo sanguine profuso, *after great loss of blood.*

Profundum, i, n. 2. (pro, fundus, *the bottom*) *a gulf, a bottomless pit, the deep sea.*

Prognātus, a, um, adj. (pro, nascor) *descended*, or *sprung from.*

Progredior, gressus, grĕdi, dep. 3. (pro, gradior, *to step*) *to come*, or *go out, to advance, to proceed.*

Prohĭbeo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, a. 2. (pro, habeo) *to keep off, to hinder, to prevent, to restrain.*

Projĭcio, ēci, ectum, icĕre, a. 3. (pro, jacio) *to throw forth*, or *away, to cast out;* —ere se, *to throw himself, to leap;* projecta est, *juts out, extends;* armis projectis, *having thrown aside his armour.*

Prolābor, lapsus, lābi, dep. 3. (pro, labor) *to glide*, or *creep forward, to fall down.*

Promitto, īsi, issum, ittĕre, a. 3. (pro, mitto) *to promise, to engage;* promissus capillus, *hair hanging down, long hair.*

Promo, psi, ptum, ĕre, a. 3. (pro, emo, *to take*) *to take out, to bring forth, to produce.*

Promŏveo, mōvi, mōtum, movēre, a. 2. (pro, moveo) *to move forward, to advance, to promote.*

Promptus, a, um, adj. (promo) *drawn*, or *brought out, ready, active, bold, alert.*

Propāgo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (propago, *a layer*) *to propagate* (*by layers*), *to increase, to extend.*

Propatŭlus, a, um, adj. (pro, pateo) *open, uncovered;* in propatulo (loco) *in an open*, or *exposed place, in open view.*

Prope, adv. *near, nigh, hard by, almost;* prope (ad) aquam, *near the water.*

Propello, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, a. 3. (pro, pello) *to drive forward, to drive away, to impel.*

Propemŏdum, adv. (prope, modus) *almost, in a manner.*

Propĕre, adv. (propĕrus, *quick*) *in haste, hastily, speedily, quickly.*

Propĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (pro, paro) *to make haste, to hasten, to get ready.*

Propinquus, a, um, adj. (prope) *near at hand, near of kin, near.*

Propinquus, i, m. 2. (prope) *a relation, a kinsman, an intimate friend.*

Propior, ius, adj. (prope) *nearer, closer, more favourable, more propitious, partial.*

Propius, adv. (prope) *nearer; Comp. of* prope.

Propōno, sui, sĭtum, nĕre, a. 3. (pro, pono) *to set out to view, to propose, to offer, to present;* —ere præmium, *to propose*, or *offer a reward.*

Propositum, i, n. 2. (propono) *a purpose, an intention, a design, a resolution, an end.*

Proprætor, ōris, m. 3. (pro, prætor) *a proprætor, one sent to govern a province with the authority of a prætor.*

Proprius, a, um, adj. (prope) *proper, peculiar, one's own;* proprium cujus est, *the peculiarity of which is;* proprium divitiarum, *the characteristic of riches.*

Propter, prep. (prope, *for* propĕter) *near, for, because of, on account of, by reason of;* propter invidiam, *from jealousy.*

Propterea, adv. (propter, is) *therefore, for that reason, on that account;* propterea quòd, *for this reason that.*

Propugnacŭlum, i, n. 2. (propugno) *a fortress, a fort, a bulwark.*

Propugnātor, ōris, m. 3. (propugno) *a defender, a champion.*

Propugno, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (pro, pugno) *to fight in defence of, to fight for, to defend.*

Prorŏgo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (pro, rogo) *to prorogue, to continue, to adjourn, to defer.*

Prorsus, adv. (pro, versus) *straight on, altogether, entirely, in short;* prorsus quasi, *just as if;* ita prorsus existimo, *I am clearly of this opinion.*

Prorumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, a. 3. (pro, rumpo) *to break forth, to burst out, to sally forth, to flow.*

Proscindo, scĭdi, scissum, scindĕre, a. 3. (pro, scindo) *to cut down, to split, to cleave.*

Proscrībo, psi, ptum, bĕre, a. 3. (pro, scribo) *to post up in writing, to publish, to proscribe;* —ere aliquem, *to doom one to death and confiscation of property, to proscribe one.*

Prosĕquor, cūtus, *or* quūtus, qui, dep. 3. (pro, sequor) *to follow after, to pursue, to proceed, to address, to accost.*

Prosper, & Prospĕrus, a, um, adj. (pro, spes) *prosperous, favourable;* prosperæ res, *prosperity.*

Prospĕre, adv. (prosperus) *prosperously, fortunately, successfully.*

Prospĭcio, exi, ectum, icĕre, a. 3. (pro, specio, *to see, obs.*) *to look forward, to take a view of, to have a view of, to foresee, to discover, to look out, to overlook.*

Prosterno, strāvi, strātum, sternĕre, a. 3. (pro, sterno) *to beat,* or *strike down, to rout, to overthrow;* prostratus est super caput ejus, *was thrown over its head;* prostratus, *thrown on the ground, prostrate.*

Prosum, fui, desse, irr. (pro, sum) *to do good, to profit, to avail.*

Protagŏras, æ, m. 1. *Protagoras, a Grecian philosopher.*

Protĕgo, xi, ctum, gĕre, a. 3. (pro, tego) *to cover, to shelter, to protect, to guard, to defend.*

Protĭnus, adv. (pro, tenus) *immediately, forthwith, instantly.*

Provĕho, xi, ctum, hĕre, a. 3. (pro, veho) *to carry forward, to conduct, to convey;* provecta ætate, *advanced in life.*

Providentia, æ, f. 1. (provideo, *to foresee*) *foresight, caution, prudence, providence, wisdom.*

Provĭdeo, vīdi, vīsum, vidēre, a. 2. (pro, video) *to look forward, to foresee, to provide against;* nisi providisset quid, *unless he used some precautions.*

Provincia, æ, f. 1. (pro, vinco) *a conquered country governed by a Roman magistrate, a province.*

Provŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (pro, voco) *to call forth, to provoke, to defy, to challenge.*

Provŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (pro, volo) *to fly out,* or *abroad, to rush forth, to hasten.*

Provolvo, vi, ūtum, vĕre, a. 3. (pro, volvo) *to roll forward, to roll down;* provolutæ genibus Alexandri, *falling prostrate at the feet of Alexander.*

Proxĭme, adv. (proximus) *next, very near, last, lately.*

Proxĭmus, a, um, adj. (prope) *nearest, next, neighbouring, adjoining;* proximam culpæ, *concerned in,* or *guilty of the crime.*

Prudens, tis, adj. (provideo, *to foresee, for* providens) *prudent, wise, sagacious, discreet.*

Prudentia, æ, f. 1. (prudens) *foresight, prudence, skill, address, genius.*

Pruinōsus, a, um, adj. (pruīna, *hoar-frost*) *frosty, covered with hoar-frost.*

Prusias, æ, m. 1. *Prusias, a king of Bithynia.*

Prytanēum, i, n. 2. *the Prytaneum,* or *common hall in ancient cities.*

Ptolemæus, i, m. 2. *Ptolemy, a king of Egypt.*

Publĭce, adv. (publicus) *publicly, by public authority, at the public expense.*

Publĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (publicus) *to make public, to confiscate, to appropriate to the state.*

Publicus, a, um, adj. (populus, *for* populicus) *public, belonging to the public, common.*

Publius, ii, m. 2. *Publius, a man's name.*

Pudor, ōris, m. 3. (pudet) *shame, modesty, discreetness.*
Puella, æ, f. 1. (puer) *a girl, a young woman.*
Puer, ĕri, m. 2. *a boy, a lad.*
Pueritia, æ, f. 1. (puer) *boyhood, childhood.*
Puerŭlus, i, m. 2. (puer) *a little boy, a child.*
Pugna, æ, f. 1. (pugnus, *a fist*) *a battle, a fight, an engagement.*
Pugno, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (pugna) *to fight, to engage, to contend;* postquam cœpit pugnari, *after the commencement of the war.*
Pulcher, ra, rum, adj. *fair, beautiful, handsome, splendid, glorious.*
Pulchre, adv. (pulcher) *well, finely, excellently;* pulchre negas, *you plausibly,* or *speciously deny;* quum nosset pulcherrime, *as it knew very well.*
Pulfio, ōnis, m. 3. *Pulfio, a brave Roman.*
Pullarius, ii, m. 2. (pullus) *one who predicted future events by the feeding of chickens, a keeper,* or *breeder of chickens.*
Pullus, i, m. 2. *the young of any creature, a chicken, a duckling.*
Pullus, a, um, adj. *blackish, dun, brown, tawny.*
Pulso, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (pello) *to beat often, to knock at.*
Pulvis, ĕris, m. *seldom* f. 3. *dust, sand.*
Punĭcus, a, um, adj. *Carthaginian, Punic.*
Punio, īvi, ītum, īre, a. 4. (pœna) *to punish, to chastise.*
Pupinia, æ, f. 1. *Pupinia, a district of Tuscany.*
Puppis, is, f. 3. *the stern of a ship, a vessel, a ship.*
Purgo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (purus, ago, *for* purigo) *to make clean, to rid, to clear, to purify.*
Purpureus, a, um, adj. (purpura) *purple, of purple, of a purple colour.*
Purus, a, um, adj. *pure, clean, clear, fine, neat.*
Puteus, i, m. 2. *a well, a pit.*
Puto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to prune, to lop, to think, to consider, to resolve in one's mind.*
Putris, e, adj. (puteo, *to stink*) *putrid, rotten, decayed.*
Pycta, *or* pyctes, æ, m. 1. *a boxer, a pugilist.*
Pydna, æ, f. 1. *Pydna, a town in Macedonia.*
Pylădes, is, m. 3. *Pylades, a man's name.*
Pyrenæus, a, um, adj. *of the Pyrenees, a chain of mountains which separate France from Spain;* Pyrenæum Saltum, *the forest in the Pyrenees.*
Pyrrhus, i, m. 2. *Pyrrhus, a king of Epirus.*
Pythagŏras, æ, m. 1. *Pythagoras, a celebrated Grecian philosopher.*
Pythagorēus, a, um, adj. (Pythagoras) *of Pythagoras, Pythagorean;* Lysim Pythagoreum, *Lysis, a follower of Pythagoras.*
Pythia, æ, f. 1. (Pythius) *the Pythia, the priestess of Apollo at Delphi.*
Pythias, æ, m. 1. *Pythias, a man's name.*
Pythius, ii, m. 2. *Pythius, a name of Apollo.*

Q.

Q. *for* Quintus, i, m. 2. *Quintus, a man's name.*
Qua, adv. (qui) *which way, where, wherever, as far as;* pontem, qua, *over,* or *across which.*
Quacunque, adv. (qua, cunque) *which way soever, wherever.*
Quadragesĭmus, a, um, adj. (quadraginta) *the fortieth.*
Quadraginta, adj. ind. (quatuor) *forty.*
Quadriennium, ii, n. 2. (quatuor, annus) *the space of four years.*
Quadringēni, æ, a, adj. (quatuor) *four hundred* (to each).
Quadringentesĭmus, a, um, adj. (quatuor, centum) *the four hundredth.*
Quadringenti, æ, a, adj. (quatuor) *four hundred.*
Quæro, sīvi, sītum, rĕre, a, 3. *to*

seek, to seek after, to provide, to ask, to inquire, to ask for, to solicit, to make for; —ere in medium, *to acquire for the common good;* se quærere regem, *that he was in quest of the king.*

Quæso, def. *I pray, I beseech, prithee!*

Quæstio, ōnis, f. 3. (quæro) *a searching, an inquiry, an investigation, a question, torture.*

Quæstus, us, m. 4. (quæro) *gain, profit, a trade, an employment, acquisition.*

Qualis, e, adj. *of what kind,* or *sort, of what nature, what like.*

Quam, conj. & adv. (qui) *how, how much, than, as;* quam maximè diuturna, *as long continued as possible;* quam infirmissimos, *as weak as possible;* quam multos, *a great many.*

Quamdiu, adv. (quam, diu) *as long as, whilst, how long?*

Quamlĭbet, adv. (quam, libet) *as you will, as you please;* lambe quamlibet, *lap as much as you please.*

Quamvis, conj. (quam, vis, volo) *as much as you please, very much, greatly, never so, although;* quamvis fertilis, *however fertile it be.*

Quando, adv. (qua) *when, since, seeing that, at any time.*

Quanquam, conj. *although, however.*

Quanto, adv. (quantus) *how greatly, how much;* tanto — quanto, *as much as.*

Quantum, adv. (quantus) *as much as, how much;* quantum possit, *as fast as he can.*

Quantus, a, um, adj. *how great, how much, as great as, as much as;* quanta res, *what a costly article!* quanti! *at how high a rate!* quanto diutius, *the longer;* quantum accedit ad annos, *in proportion to the increase of years.*

Quapropter, adv. (quam, propter) *for which reason, wherefore, why?*

Quare, adv. (quis, res) *for which reason, wherefore, why?*

Quartus, a, um, adj. (quatuor) *the fourth.*

Quasi, adv. (quam, si) *as if, as it were, as though, in a manner.*

Quasso, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (quatio) *to shake often, to toss about, to agitate;* quassatus, *stunned.*

Quatio, (quassi), quassum, quatĕre, a. 3. *to shake, to move violently, to agitate, to shatter.*

Quatuor, adj. ind. *four.*

Que, conj. (always annexed to another word) *and, also;* que — que, *both — and.*

Quemadmŏdum, adv. (qui, ad, modus) *in what manner, in what way, how, as, just as.*

Quercus, us, f. 4. *an oak-tree.*

Querēla, æ, f. 1. (queror) *a complaint, a wailing.*

Queror, questus, queri, dep. 3. *to complain, to lament;* ne querendum (esse) quidem, *that not even a complaint should be uttered.*

Questus, us, m. 4. (queror) *a complaint, a lamentation.*

Qui, quæ, quod, pron. *who, which, that;* qui (*for* qualis) est nitor, *how great is the beauty!* qui efferretur, *wherewith he might be buried;* ex quo, *from which circumstance.*

Qui, adv. (quis) *how? why?*

Quia, conj. *because, for that.*

Quicunque, quæcunque, quodcunque, pron. (qui) *whosoever, whoever, whatsoever.*

Quidam, quædam, quoddam, *or* quiddam, pron. (quis) *a certain one, some.*

Quidem, conj. *indeed, truly, assuredly;* ne — quidem, *not — even;* quod quidem nos audiverimus, *as far at least as we have heard.*

Quies, ētis, f. 3. (quieo, *to rest, obs.*) *rest, repose, ease, sleep.*

Quiesco, ēvi, ētum, escĕre, n. 3. (quieo, *to rest, obs.*) *to rest, to repose, to take rest.*

Quiētus, a, um, adj. (quies) *quiet, calm, tranquil, still.*

Quilĭbet, quælĭbet, quodlĭbet, & quidlĭbet, pron. (qui, libet) *any one you please, any one, any.*

Quin, adv. & conj. (quis, non) *why not? but, that not, yet, however.*
Quinam. *See* Quisnam.
Quindĕcim, adj. ind. (quinque, decem) *fifteen.*
Quingenti, æ, a, adj. (quinque, centum) *five hundred.*
Quinquagesĭmus, a, um, adj. (quinquaginta) *the fiftieth.*
Quinquaginta, adj. ind. (quinque) *fifty.*
Quinque, adj. ind. *five.*
Quinquennium, ii, n. 2. (quinque, annus) *the space of five years.*
Quinquies, adv. (quinque) *five times.*
Quintius, ii, m. 2. *Quintius. See* Flaminius.
Quintus, a, um, adj. (quinque) *the fifth.*
Quippe, adv. (*for* quidpe) *for, because, as being.*
Quirīnus, i, m. 2. *Quirinus, a name given to Romulus after his death.*
Quis, quæ, quod, *or* quid, pron. *who? which? what?* quid, *in what respect?* quid (*sup.* propter) *why?* quid fuit? *what was the reason?* quid est igitur quod querare? *what reason therefore have you to complain?* quis fuit, *what a barbarian he was! after* si, ne, num, *some one, any one.*
Quisnam, quænam, quodnam, & quidnam, pron. (quis, nam) *who? which? what?*
Quispiam, quæpiam, quodpiam, & quidpiam, pron. (quis, piam) *any one, some one, any thing.*
Quisquam, quæquam, quidquam, & quicquam, pron. (quis, quam) *any one, any thing;* quidquam, *in any respect, at all.*
Quisque, quæque, quodque, & quidque, pron. (quis, que) *every one, all, every.*
Quisquis, —— quidquid, & quicquid, pron. (quis, quis) *whosoever, whatever, any one, any thing.*
Quivis, quævis, quodvis, & qnidvis, pron. (qui, vis, volo) *any one you please, any one, whosoever.*
Quo, adv. (quis) *whither, to what place, where, wheresoever;* quo, — eo, *by how much, by so much, the more;* quo longiùs, *the farther;* quo faciliùs, *that —— the more easily;* quo propius, *the nearer.*
Quo, conj. (quis) *that, in order that, to the end that.*
Quoad, adv. (quo, ad) *as long as, whilst, until.*
Quocunque, adv. (quicunque) *to whatsoever place, whithersoever.*
Quod, conj. (qui) *that, because, since, whereas;* quod si, *and if, but if;* quod nisi, *and if he had not.*
Quomŏdo, adv. (quis, modus) *in what manner, in what way, by what means, how, as.*
Quondam, adv. (quidam) *formerly, once upon a time, once.*
Quoniam, conj. (quum, jam) *seeing that, since, because that.*
Quoque, conj. (qui, que) *also, likewise, too, even.*
Quot, adj. ind. *how many, as many as.*
Quotannis, adv. (quot, annus) *every year, yearly.*
Quotidiānus, a, um, adj. (quotidie) *daily, happening every day.*
Quotidie, adv. (quot, dies) *daily, every day.*
Quoties, adv. (quot) *how often, as often as.*
Quotiescunque, adv. (quoties) *how often soever, as often as.*
Quum, conj. *since, seeing that, though, although, because.*
Quum, adv. *when, whenever, whilst, as often as, as soon as, after;* quum — tum, *not only — but also, both — and, after — then.*

R.

Rabies, ēi, f. 5. (rabio, *to be mad*) *the madness of dogs, madness, fury, rage, fierceness.*
Radicĭtus, adv. (radix) *from the roots, by the roots, utterly, entirely, totally.*
Radius, ii, m. 2. *a rod,* or *staff*

used in measuring, a ray, or *beam of the sun.*

Radix, īcis, f. 3. *a root, the root of a mountain, the foot of a hill;* ab radicibus, *at the roots;* sub radicibus montis, *at the bottom of a mountain.*

Rado, si, sum, dĕre, a. 3. *to scrape, to shave, to polish.*

Ramōsus, a, um, adj. (ramus) *full of branches, branchy.*

Ramus, i, m. 2. *a branch, a bough.*

Rana, æ, f. 1. *a frog;* marina rana, *the frog-fish.*

Rapĭdus, a, um, adj. (rapio) *swift, rapid, violent.*

Rapīna, æ, f. 1. (rapio) *robbery, rapine, pillage.*

Rapio, ui, tum, ĕre, a. 3. *to snatch, to carry away by force, to seize forcibly, to drag,* or *carry along, to steal.*

Rapto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (rapio) *to drag,* or *carry away violently, to take away by force, to drag, to plunder.*

Raptor, ōris, m. 3. (rapio) *a plunderer, a robber.*

Raro, adv. (rarus) *rarely, seldom.*

Rarus, a, um, adj. *thin, rare, scarce, uncommon, seldom to be met with;* rara casa, *a cottage here and there, a few scattered cottages.*

Ratio, ōnis, f. 3. (reor) *reason, a plan, a scheme, a cause, a reason;* ratione, *with reason, rationally;* eâdem ratione, *in the same manner;* ratio belli, *the art,* or *science of war.*

Ratis, is, f. 3. *a float, a raft, a ship, a vessel.*

Ratus, a, um, adj. (reor) *established, fixed, ratified, confirmed.*

Re (retro), an inseparable preposition, *back, again, against.*

Recēdo, ssi, ssum, dĕre, n. 3. (re, cedo) *to go back, to retire, to withdraw, to depart, to disappear.*

Recenseo, sui, sum, & sītum, ēre, a. 2. (re, censeo) *to review, to enumerate, to tell over.*

Recessus, us, m. 4. (recedo) *a retiring, a retreating, a retreat;* recessus æstûs, *the ebbing of the tide.*

Recīdo, di, sum, dĕre, a. 3. (re, cædo) *to cut off,* or *down, to cut, to retrench;* recidendum est, *must be cut out.*

Recĭpio, ēpi, eptum, ipĕre, a. 3. (re, capio) *to take back,* or *again, to receive, to recover, to take,* or *admit into;* —ere se, *to return, to betake one's self, to go, to retreat, to retire.*

Recĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (re, cito) *to recite, to read aloud, to rehearse, to say by heart.*

Reclīno, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (re, clino, *to bend*) *to lean,* or *rest on, to recline, to stretch at ease.*

Reconcilio, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (re, concilio) *to reconcile, to make friends, to conciliate;* —are oratione, *to gain over to his purposes by persuasion.*

Recondo, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, a. 3. (re, condo) *to lay up, to hoard, to hide;* —ere in vaginam, *to put back into the scabbard.*

Recreo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (re, creo) *to re-make, to restore, to recover, to refresh, to comfort.*

Recte, adv. (rectus) *directly, rightly, properly, correctly.*

Rector, ōris, m. 3. (rego) *a ruler, a governor, a director;* rector puppis, *a pilot.*

Rectum, i, n. 2. (rectus) *rectitude, uprightness, virtue.*

Rectus, a, um, adj. (rego) *straight, right, direct, proper.*

Recŭbo, ui, ĭtum, āre, n. 1. (re, cubo) *to lie down again, to lie along, to repose, to recline.*

Recumbo, cubui, cubĭtum, ĕre, n. 3. (re, cubo) *to lie,* or *lean upon, to lie down, to recline.*

Recupĕro, āvi, ātum. āre, a. 1. (recipio) *to get again, to regain, to get back, to recover.*

Recurvus, a, um, adj. (re, curvus) *bent back, crooked, bent.*

Recūso, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (re, causa) *to refuse, to deny, to reject;* haud recusant damnum, *do not grudge the loss;* recusavit ne diceret sententiam, *refused to de-*

liver his opinion; neque recusavit quo minùs subiret, *nor did he refuse to undergo;* illud recusavit, ne postularent, *but this he resisted, requesting them not to demand.*

Reddo, dĭdi, dĭtum, dĕre, a. 3. (re, do) *to give back, to render, to make, to restore, to yield, to pay, to bring back, to deliver up.*

Redemptor, ōris, m. 3. (redimo) *a contractor, an undertaker.*

Redeo, ii, *seldom* īvi, ĭtum, īre, irr. (re, eo) *to return, to come back, to come in, to be derived, to be produced,* or *yielded;* pecunia quæ redibat, *the money which came in, was derived;* quinquaginta talenta redibant ei, *fifty talents came in to him;* reditum est (ab eo), *he returned.*

Redĭgo, ēgi, actum, igĕre, a. 3. (re, ago) *to bring back, to reduce, to constrain, to compel.*

Redĭmo, ēmi, emptum, imĕre, a. 3. (re, emo, *to take*) *to buy back,* or *again, to replace, to redeem, to ransom, to undertake, to contract for.*

Redĭtus, us, m. 4. (redeo) *a return, an income, revenue.*

Redūco, xi, ctum, cĕre, a. 3. (re, duco) *to bring back, to conduct back, to restore, to withdraw.*

Refĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, irr. (re, fero) *to bring,* or *carry back, to report, to relate, to make mention, to repay, to requite;* —erre gratiam, *to return a favour;* —erre pedem, *to draw back the foot, to start back;* —erre se, *to betake one's self, to retire;* referunt monumenta, *retain some memorials;* —erre alienos mores ad suos, *to compare foreign customs with their own.*

Refert, imp. (res, fero) *it concerns, it is the interest of.*

Refertus, a, um, adj. (re, farcio, *to stuff*) *stuffed, crammed, full, abounding;* refertus, *abundantly supplied.*

Reficio, ēci, ectum, icĕre, a. 3. (re, facio) *to repair, to refresh, to recover, to recruit.*

Reformīdo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (re, formido) *to fear much, to dread, to shun through fear, to shrink from.*

Refugium, ii, n. 2. (re, fugio) *a place of refuge, a shelter, a retreat.*

Regia, æ, f. 1. (regius) *a palace.*

Regīna, æ, f. 1. (rex) *a queen.*

Regio, ōnis, f. 3. (rego) *a region, a country, a tract of land, a district;* e regione, *directly opposite, over against.*

Regius, a, um, adj. (rex) *like a king, kingly, royal.*

Regno, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (rex) *to reign, to be a king, to rule;* regnatum est Romæ, *the regal government continued at Rome;* Xerxe regnante, *in the reign of Xerxes.*

Regnum, i, n. 2. (rex, *for* regĭnum) *a kingdom, regal government, sovereignty.*

Rego, rexi, rectum, regĕre, a. 3. *to keep straight, to guide, to manage, to direct, to regulate, to rule, to govern;* qui regeret arva, *to regulate,* or *divide the fields.*

Regrĕdior, gressus, grĕdi, dep. 3. (re, gradior, *to walk*) *to go back, to return.*

Regŭlus, i, m. 2. *Marcus Attilius Regulus, a celebrated Roman general.*

Rejĭcio, jēci, jectum, jicĕre, a. 3. (re, jacio) *to cast,* or *throw back, to repel, to dismiss.*

Relaxo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (re, laxo) *to loose, to release, to disengage, to refresh.*

Relĕgo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (re, lĕgo, *to send*) *to send away, to send out of the way, to remove to a distance, to banish.*

Religio, ōnis, f. 3. (religo) *reverence for the Deity, religion, piety, a form of religious worship, a religious scruple, a doubt, a sacred admonition;* mea religio, *my sacred oath;* majore religione, *with a stronger obligation of religion.*

Religiōsus, a, um, adj. (religio) *pious, religious, sacred, venerable, scrupulous.*

Relĭgo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (re, ligo) *to tie hard, to bind, to make fast.*

Relinquo, līqui, lictum, linquĕre, a. 3. (re, linquo) *to leave behind, to leave, to forsake, to abandon, to bequeath;* —ere scriptum, *to leave on record;* relicta spina, *the remaining thorn.*

Reliquiæ, ārum, f. 1. (reliquus) *remains, leavings, remnants.*

Relĭquus, a, um, adj. (relinquo) *remaining, the rest;* de reliquis, *of those that were left;* reliquo tempore, *in time to come.*

Remăneo, si, sum, ēre, n. 2. (re, maneo) *to stay behind, to remain, to continue, to abide.*

Remedium, ii, n. 2. (re, medeor, *to cure*) *a medicine, a remedy, a cure, an antidote.*

Remeo, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (re, meo, *to go*) *to go,* or *come back again, to return.*

Remitto, īsi, issum, ittĕre, a. 3. (re, mitto) *to send back, to return, to pardon, to dispense with;* remisit supplicium fidei, *remitted their punishment to,* or *in consideration of, their fidelity;* remissus, *relaxed, at ease, composed.*

Remōtus, a, um, adj. (removeo) *removed, withdrawn, remote, at a distance.*

Remŏveo, ōvi, ōtum, ovēre, a. 2. (re, moveo) *to remove, to withdraw, to retire, to take away, to put out of the way;* removent cælum, *obscure,* or *conceal the sky.*

Remus, i, m. 2. *an oar.*

Remus, i, m. 2. *Remus, the brother of Romulus.*

Reneo, ēvi, ētum, ēre, a. 2. (re, neo, *to spin*) *to spin again, to undo the texture of a web;* non renenda, *not to be unwoven.*

Renŏvo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (re, novus) *to make anew, to renew;* si non renovetur, *if it be not ploughed up,* or *over again.*

Renuntio, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (re, nuntio) *to bring word again, to report, to announce, to relate;* quoad renuntiatum est (ipsi), *until he was told.*

Reor, ratus, rēri, dep. 2. *to suppose, to think, to judge.*

Repăro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (re, paro) *to get again, to recover, to repair, to renew.*

Repello, pŭli, pulsum, pellĕre, a. 3. (re, pello) *to drive,* or *beat back, to repel, to repulse, to drive away, to ward off;* —ere a proposito, *to divert from one's purpose;* repulsus, *discarded, beaten.*

Repente, adv. (repens, *sudden*) *suddenly, on a sudden, unexpectedly.*

Repentīnus, a, um, adj. (repente) *sudden, unexpected, unlooked for.*

Repĕrio, ri, rtum, rīre, a. 4. (re, pario) *to find, to discover, to find out, to invent, to devise.*

Repĕto, īvi, ītum, ĕre, a. 3. (re, peto) *to ask again, to demand back, to claim, to repeat.*

Repleo, ēvi, ētum, ēre, a. 2. (re, pleo, *to fill, obs.*) *to fill, to fill up, to replenish.*

Repo, repsi, reptum, repĕre, n. 3. *to creep,* or *crawl as serpents, to creep along, to advance creepingly.*

Repōno, sui, sĭtum, nĕre, a. 3. (re, pono) *to place again, to replace, to place, to deposit, to put, to lay.*

Reprehendo, di, sum, dĕre, a. 3. (re, prehendo) *to catch again, to lay hold of, to reprove, to blame.*

Reprĭmo, pressi, pressum, primĕre, a. 3. (re, premo) *to repress, to check, to restrain, to keep within bounds.*

Repŭdio, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (re, pudet) *to divorce, to reject, to disown, to refuse.*

Repugno, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (re, pugno) *to fight against, to resist, to oppose;* repugnantes, *opponents, enemies.*

Repulsa, æ, f. 1. (repello) *a repulse, a refusal, a rejection.*

Requīro, sīvi, sītum, rĕre, a. 3. (re, quæro) *to seek again, to search for, to ask, to ask for, to regret, to desiderate.*

Res, rei, f. 5. (reor) *a thing, an affair, an article, an event, an*

occurrence, money, wealth; si qua res cibi esset, *if there was any article of food;* pro re domini, *for the interest of my master;* Cæsare custode rerum, *while Cæsar is the guardian of the empire;* vincula rerum, *the chains of the universe;* Romana res, *the Roman empire;* eâdem re, *for the same reason;* ob eam rem, *for that reason;* divina res, *a sacred rite.*

Rescindo, scĭdi, scissum, scindĕre, a. 3. (re, scindo) *to cut off, to cut,* or *break down, to destroy.*

Rescio, & Rescisco, īvi, ītum, īre, & iscĕre, a. 4 & 3. (re, scio) *to come to know, to learn, to ascertain, to discover.*

Resideo, sēdi, — sidēre, n. 2. (re, sedeo) *to sit down, to perch upon, to remain, to settle.*

Resisto, stĭti, stĭtum, sistĕre, n. & a. 3. (re, sisto, *to stop*) *to stand still, to stop, to resist, to oppose;* nemo restitit ei, *nobody could stand before him.*

Resŏno, ui, ĭtum, āre, a. 1. (re, sono) *to sound again, to resound.*

Respĭcio, exi, ectum, icĕre, a. 3. (re, specio, *to see, obs.*) *to look back, to look back upon, to consider.*

Respondeo, di, sum, dēre, a. 2. (re, spondeo, *to promise*) *to promise in return, to answer, to reply;* responsum est, *it was answered.*

Responsum, i, n. 2. (respondeo) *an answer, a reply.*

Respublĭca, reipublicæ, f. 5. & 1. (res, publicus) *a commonwealth, a republic.*

Restinguo, xi, ctum, guĕre, a. 3. (re, stinguo, *to extinguish*) *to extinguish, to put out;* aggere restincto (*the fire which had seized*) *the rampart being extinguished.*

Restituo, ui, ūtum, uĕre, a. 3. (re, statuo) *to set up again, to replace, to rebuild, to restore, to bring back.*

Resūdo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (re, sudo) *to sweat out again, to exude.*

Retardo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (re, tardus) *to stop, to delay, to retard.*

Rete, is, n. 3. *a net, a gin, a trap.*

Retendo, di, sum, *or* tum, dĕre, a. 3. (re, tendo) *to unbend, to slacken.*

Retĭneo, ui, entum, ēre, a. 2. (re, teneo) *to hold back, to detain, to keep, to retain;* impeditus cornibus retentis, *being stopped by his horns being entangled* (*in the boughs of the trees*).

Retorrĭdus, a, um, adj. (re, torreo) *shrivelled, wrinkled with age, grown crafty from experience.*

Retrăho, xi, ctum, hĕre, a. 3. (re, traho) *to draw back, to withdraw, to recover;* —axit ab interitu, *rescued, preserved from ruin.*

Retro, adv. *behind, on the back side, back, backwards.*

Retundo, tŭdi, tūsum, tundĕre, a. 3. (re, tundo, *to strike*) *to blunt, to check, to repress, to humble.*

Reus, i, m. 2. *a person accused,* or *impeached, a criminal;* fit reus, *is impeached.*

Revello, velli, *or* vulsi, vulsum, vellĕre, a. 3. (re, vello, *to pull*) *to tear away, to pull up, to tear up.*

Reverentia, æ, f. 1. (revereor, *to reverence*) *respect, regard, reverence.*

Reverto, ti, sum, tĕre, a. } 3. *to*
Revertor, sus, ti, dep. } *turn back,* or *over, to come back, to return.*

Revīso, si, — sĕre, a. 3. (re, viso) *to return, to see, to revisit.*

Revŏco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (re, voco) *to call back, to recall, to invite back;* arbor revocata in suam naturam, *the tree having recovered,* or *sprung back to its natural position.*

Revolvo, vi, ūtum, vĕre, a. 3. (re, volvo) *to roll back, to unroll.*

Rex, regis, m. 3. (rego) *a king.*

Rhegīnus, a, um, adj. *relating to Rhegium, a city in the south of Italy;* Rhegina civitas, *the city Rhegium.*

Rhetor, ŏris, m. 3. *a teacher of rhetoric, a rhetorician, an orator.*
Rhodănus, i, m. 2. *the Rhone, a river in France.*
Rhodii, ōrum, m. 2. (Rhodus) *the Rhodians, the inhabitants of Rhodes;* (liber) ad Rhodios, *a book addressed to the Rhodians.*
Rhodus, i, f. 2. *Rhodes, an island off the south-west corner of Asia Minor;* also, *a city of the same name in the island.*
Rideo, si, sum, dēre, a. 2. *to laugh, to laugh at, to mock.*
Ridicŭlus, a, um, adj. (rideo) *merry, jocose, humorous, ridiculous, laughable.*
Rigeo, ui, — ēre, n. 2. *to be very cold, to be stiff with cold, to stand upright:* spina riget, *the thorn stands sharp.*
Rigĭdus, a, um, adj. (rigeo) *stiff with cold, rigorous, inflexible.*
Rigor, ōris, m. 3. (rigeo) *stiffness arising from cold, chilness, cramp.*
Ripa, æ, f. 1. *the bank of a river.*
Risus, us, m. 4. (rideo) *a laughing, laughter, a laugh.*
Rivus, i, m. 2. *a brook, a rivulet, a river.*
Rixa, æ, f. 1. *a buffeting, a quarrel, a dispute.*
Robīgo, ĭnis, f. 3. (robus, *red, obs.*) *rust, mildew.*
Robur, ŏris, n. 3. *oak of the hardest kind, an oak, strength.*
Robustus, a, um, adj. (robur) *made of oak, hard, strong, powerful.*
Rodo, si, sum, dĕre, a. 3. *to gnaw, to corrode, to consume.*
Rogātus, us, m. 4. (rogo) *a desire, a request;* rogatu Artaxerxis, *at the request of Artaxerxes.*
Rogo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to ask, to request, to beg, to entreat.*
Rogus, i, m. 2. *a funeral pile.*
Roma, æ, f. 1. *Rome, the capital of the world.*
Romāni, ōrum, m. 2. (Roma) *the Romans.*
Romānus, a, um, adj. (Roma) *of,* or *belonging to Rome, Roman.*
Romŭlus, i, m. 2. *Romulus, the founder of Rome.*
Rosa, æ, f. 1. *a rose.*
Rostrum, i, n. 2. (rodo) *a beak, a bill, the snout of a fish.*
Rota, æ, f. 1. *a wheel, a revolution of a wheel, a course, a cycle.*
Rubens, tis, adj. *red, reddening, blushing, ruddy, bright.*
Rubeo, ui, — ēre, n. 2. *to be red, to redden, to blush.*
Ruber, bra, brum, adj. (rubeo) *red;* Rubrum Mare, *the Red Sea;* also, *the Persian Gulf.*
Rudis, e, adj. *uncultivated, unpolished, rude, ignorant.*
Rudus, ĕris, n. 3. *a pavement, a tile.*
Rufus, i, m. 2. *M. Minucius Rufus, a Roman general.*
Ruga, æ, f. 1. *a wrinkle, a furrow.*
Rugōsus, a, um, adj. (ruga) *full of wrinkles, wrinkled.*
Ruīna, æ, f. 1. (ruo) *a fall, a downfall, ruin.*
Rumpo, rūpi, ruptum, rumpĕre, a. 3. *to break, to burst, to tear.*
Ruo, i, ĭtum, ĕre, a. 3. *to throw down, to overturn, to ruin, to fall, to tumble down.*
Rupes, is, f. 3. (rumpo) *a rock, a cliff, a crag.*
Rursus, adv. (retro, versus) *backward, again, a second time.*
Rus, ruris, n. 3. *the country, a farm, a field;* rura sui oppidi, *the fields around his town;* ruri, *in the country.*
Rustĭcor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (rus) *to live in the country, to rusticate;* rusticantur, *they attend us in the country.*
Rustĭcus, a, um, adj. (rus) *of,* or *belonging to the country, rustic, rural, clownish;* rustica, *you clown.*
Rustĭcus, i, m. 2. (rus) *a countryman, a peasant, a clown, a rustic.*

S.

Sabĭdius, ii, m. 2. *Sabidius, a man's name.*
Sabīni, ōrum, m. 2. *the Sabines, a people of Italy.*
Saccus, i, m. 2. *a sack, a bag.*

Sacellum, i, n. 2. (sacer) *a chapel.*
Sacer, cra, crum, adj. *sacred, holy, consecrated;* Sacer Mons, *the Sacred Mountain, not far from Rome.*
Sacerdos, ōtis, c. 3. (sacer, dos) *a priest,* or *pricstess.*
Sacerdotium, ii, n. 2. (sacerdos) *the office of a priest, the priesthood;* præesse sacerdotio, *to preside over the college of priests.*
Sacrarium, ii, n. 2. (sacer) *a chapel, an oratory.*
Sacrificium, ii, n. 2. (sacrifico) *a sacrifice.*
Sacrĭfico, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (sacer, facio) *to sacrifice, to offer,* or *perform sacrifice.*
Sacro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (sacer) *to make sacred, to consecrate;* sacratus, *consecrated, sacred.*
Sacrum, i, n. 2. (sacer) *a thing consecrated, a sacrifice, a festival;* sacra, *sacred rites.*
Sæcŭlum, i, n. 2. *an age, the period of a man's life.*
Sæpe, adv. *often, frequently.*
Sævio, īvi, ītum, īre, n. 4. (sævus) *to rage, to be angry, to be fierce,* or *cruel.*
Sævitia, æ, f. 1. (sævus) *cruelty, fierceness, barbarity.*
Sævus, a, um, adj. *cruel, fierce, fell, violent, deadly.*
Saguntum, i, n. 2. *Saguntum, a town in Spain.*
Salaminius, a, um, adj. (Salamis) *of Salamis, Salaminian;* Salaminia victoria, *the victory at Salamis* (B. C. 480).
Salămis, & in, īnis, f. 3. *Salamis, an island in the Saronic gulf; Acc.* ina.
Salio, ui, & ii, & īvi, tum, īre, n. 4. *to leap, to jump, to dance.*
Salix, ĭcis, f. 3. (salio) *a willow, an osier.*
Salto, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (salio) *to dance, to move in measure.*
Saltus, us, m. 4. (salio) *a leap, a forest, a thicket, a woodland, a defile.*
Salūber, & bris, bre, adj. (salus) *healthful, wholesome, salubrious, healthy.*
Salum, i, n. 2. (sal, *salt*) *the sea,* or *brine, the deep sea.*
Salus, ūtis, f. 3. *safety, health;* quantæ saluti id fuerit, *how much that contributed to the preservation.*
Salutāris, e, adj. (salus) *salutary, healthful, wholesome, beneficial.*
Salūto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (salus) *to salute, to greet, to pay respect to, to call upon.*
Salvus, a, um, adj. (salus, *for* salivus) *safe, well, in good health.*
Samius, a, um, adj. *of,* or *belonging to the island of Samos, Samian;* Samius senex, *the Samian sage, Pythagoras.*
Samnītes, ium, m. 3. *the Samnites, a people of Italy.*
Sanctĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (sanctus) *sacredness, sanctity, reverence.*
Sanctus, a, um, adj. (sancio, *to decree*) *decreed, ordained, held sacred, holy, sacred.*
Sane, adv. (sanus) *soundly, soberly, truly, indeed.*
Sanguis, ĭnis, m. 3. *blood, offspring;* damno sanguinis, *even with the loss of her brood.*
Sanĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (sanus) *soundness of body,* or *mind, health, recovery.*
Sano, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (sanus) *to heal, to cure, to restore to health.*
Sanus, a, um, adj. *sound, healthy, well, whole.*
Sapiens, tis, adj. (sapio) *wise, learned, sapient.*
Sapiens, tis, c. 3. (sapio) *a wise man;* septem sapientes, *the seven wise men,* or *sages.*
Sapienter, adv. (sapiens) *wisely, prudently, discreetly.*
Sapientia, æ, f. 1. (sapiens) *wisdom, discretion, prudence.*
Sapio, ui, — ĕre, n. 3. *to have a taste,* or *relish, to taste, to be wise.*
Sapor, ōris, m. 3. *taste, a relish, a savour.*
Sarcĭna, æ, f. 1. (sarcio, *to stuff*) *a bundle, a burden, a load, baggage.*

Sardes, ium, f. 3. *Sardis, the chief city of Lydia, in Asia Minor.*
Sardinia, æ, f. 1. *Sardinia, an island in the Mediterranean Sea.*
Sarmentum, i, n. 2. (sario, *to weed, for* sarimentum) *a cutting of a vine, a twig, a layer, a shoot.*
Sat, adv. (*for* satis) *enough, sufficient.*
Satiĕtas, ātis, f. 3. (satis) *satiety, fulness, repletion.*
Satio, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (satis) *to satiate, to satisfy, to glut.*
Satis, adv. *enough, sufficiently.*
Satis, adj. ind. *enough, sufficient.*
Satisfăcio, fēci, factum, facĕre, a. 3. (satis, facio) *to perform one's duty, to give satisfaction, to satisfy.*
Satur, ŭra, ŭrum, adj. (satis) *full-fed, sated, stuffed.*
Saturnia, æ, f. 1. (Saturnus) *the daughter of Saturn, Juno.*
Saturnus, i, m. 2. (sero) *Saturn, the father of Jupiter.*
Satus, us, m. 4. (sero) *a sowing, a planting, seed.*
Saucius, a, um, adj. *wounded, cut.*
Saxum, i, n. 2. *a large stone, a rock, a crag.*
Scapha, æ, f. 1. *a skiff, a boat.*
Scelus, ĕris, n. 3. *wickedness, profligacy, crime, guilt.*
Scientia, æ, f. 1. (scio) *knowledge, skill, learning, science.*
Scilĭcet, adv. (scire, licet) *truly, certainly, doubtless, indeed, forsooth, at least;* ut Thebanus scilicet, *for a Theban at least.*
Scindo, scĭdi, scissum, scindĕre, a. 3. *to cut, to tear, to rend.*
Scintilla, æ, f. 1. (scindo) *a spark of fire, a spurkle.*
Scio, īvi, ītum, īre, a. 4. *to know, to understand.*
Scipio, ōnis, m. 3. *Publius Cornelius Scipio, a celebrated Roman general;* also, *Scipio Nasica, a Roman consul.*
Scopas, æ, m. 1. *Scopas, a Thessalian.*
Scopŭlus, i, m. 2. *a high rock, a cliff, a crag.*
Scorpio, ōnis, m. 3. *a scorpion, an engine called a scorpion used for throwing darts.*
Scribo, psi, ptum, bĕre, a. 3. *to cut lines, to write, to describe.*
Scriptor, ōris, m. 3. (scribo) *a writer, an author.*
Scriptum, i, n. 2. (scribo) *a thing written, a writing.*
Scutum, i, n. 2. *a shield, a buckler.*
Scyphus, i, m. 2. *a cup, a bowl.*
Scytha, & es, æ, m. 1. *a Scythian, a native of Scythia.*
Scythĭcus, a, um, adj. *of,* or *belonging to the Scythians, Scythian.*
Se (an inseparable preposition), *apart from, aside.*
Secius, adv. (secus) *more* or *less, otherwise, differently;* neque secius eo, *not differently,* or *more remissly on that account;* secius nihilo, *nevertheless.*
Seco, ui, tum, āre, a. 1. *to cut, to cut off, to cleave, to separate.*
Secrētum, i, m. 2. (secretus) *a secret, a secret,* or *retired place.*
Secrētus, a, um, adj. (secerno, *to separate*) *separated, secret, retired, remote.*
Secundus, a, um, adj. (sequor) *second, prosperous, favourable;* secundæ res, & secunda, *prosperity.*
Secūris, is, f. 3. (seco) *an axe, a hatchet;* secures, *the badges of authority carried before the chief magistrates of Rome.*
Securĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (securus) *carelessness, remissness, security, quiet, composure.*
Secūrus, a, um, adj. (se, cura) *careless, secure, safe, unconcerned, unmoved.*
Secus, adv. *in another way, otherwise, differently;* cur est secus? *why is it otherwise?*
Sed, conj. *but.*
Sedeo, sēdi, sessum, sedēre, n. 2. *to sit, to sit down;* recipere sessum, *to admit to a seat, to offer a seat to.*
Sedes, is, f. 3. (sedeo) *a seat, an abode, a settlement, a habitation, a site.*

Seditio, ōnis, f. 3. (se, eo) *dissension, discord, sedition, a mutiny.*

Sedo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (sedeo) *to allay, to mitigate, to sooth, to settle;* — are discordiam, *to settle a disturbance;* —are sitim, *to quench one's thirst.*

Seges, ĕtis, f. 3. (sero, *for* seriges) *land sown, a corn-field, corn, a crop.*

Segrĕgo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (se, grex) *to separate from a flock, to detach;* segregari, *to be excluded from, not to be admitted to.*

Sejungo, xi, ctum, gĕre, a. 3. (se, jungo) *to separate, to disjoin.*

Sella, æ, f. 1. (sedes, *for* sedŭla) *a seat, a chair;* primâ sellâ, *on the front seat.*

Semel, adv. *once, at once.*

Semen, ĭnis, n. 3. (sero, *for* serimen) *seed, a corn,* or *grain.*

Semianĭmus, a, um, adj. (semi, *half,* anima) *half dead.*

Seminarium, ii, n. 2. (semen) *a nursery, a seminary.*

Semirămis, is, & ĭdis, f. 3. *Semiramis, the wife of Ninus, king of Assyria.*

Semper, adv. *always, ever.*

Sempiternus, a, um, adj. (semper) *continual, perpetual, everlasting, eternal.*

Sempronius, ii, m. 2. *Sempronius. See* Gracchus.

Senātor, ōris, m. 3. (senex) *a senator, a member of the senate.*

Senātus, us, m. 4. (senex) *a senate, a supreme council, a hearing in the senate.*

Senecta, æ, f. 1. & Senectus, ūtis, f. 3. (senex) *old age, age.*

Senex, senis, adj. *old, aged;* Sub. *an old man;* senior, *an elderly man.*

Senīlis, e, adj. (senex) *of,* or *belonging to old age,* or *old people;* senilem ætatem, *infirm old age.*

Senium, ii, n. 2. (senex) *infirm old age, old age, decrepitude.*

Sensim, adv. (sentio) *by little and little, gradually, imperceptibly.*

Sensus, us, m. 4. (sentio) *sense, perception, judgment.*

Sententia, æ, f. 1. (sentio) *an opinion, a judgment, a sentence, a purpose, an intention.*

Sentio, si, sum, tīre, a. 4. *to discern by the senses, to be sensible of, to feel, to perceive, to understand, to think;* sentienti nihil, *if I have no feeling;* sentire alia atque antea, *to think otherwise than formerly, to change one's sentiments.*

Separ, ăris, adj. (se, par) *separate, apart, distinct.*

Separātim, adv. (separ) *separately, apart, severally;* separatim, *in separate volumes.*

Separātus, a, um, adj. (separo) *separate, private, distinct.*

Sepăro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (separ) *to separate, to disjoin, to divide.*

Sepĕlio, elīvi, ultum, elīre, a. 4. *to bury, to lay in the earth, to inter.*

Sepio, si, tum, īre, a. 4. (sepes, *a hedge*) *to hedge in, to enclose, to block up, to secure.*

Septem, adj. ind. *seven.*

Septentrio, ōnis, & — es, um, m. 3. (septem) *the seven stars which form the constellation of the Great Bear, the north.*

Septingenti, æ, a, adj. (septem) *seven hundred.*

Septuagesĭmus, a, um, adj. (septem) *the seventieth.*

Septuaginta, adj. ind. (septem) *seventy.*

Sepulchrum, i, n. 2. (sepelio) *a tomb, a grave, a sepulchre.*

Sepultūra, æ, f. 1. (sepelio) *the act of burying, a burial, a funeral.*

Sequax, ācis, adj. (sequor) *following after, compliant, easily managed, tractable.*

Sequor, cūtus, *or* quūtus, qui, dep. 3. *to follow, to come after, to attend;* — qui sententiam, *to adopt,* or *adhere to an opinion;* sequetur me, *shall be my property;* ut sequerentur amicitiam Atticorum, *that they should embrace the alliance of the Athenians.*

Serēnus, a, um, adj. *clear and fair, cloudless, bright, serene, calm.*
Sermo, ōnis, m. 3. (sero) *speech, conversation, talk, a language;* sermo Persarum, *the language of the Persians;* Græcus sermo, *the Greek language.*
Sero, adv. (serus) *late, too late.*
Sero, sēvi, sătum, serĕre, a. 3. *to sow, to plant.*
Serpens, tis, m. & f. 3. (serpo) *a creeping thing, a serpent, a snake.*
Serpo, psi, ptum, pĕre, n. 3. *to creep, to slide on the belly like a serpent, to crawl.*
Serus, a, um, adj. *late, slow, tardy, remote, lasting.*
Servīlis, e, adj. (servus) *of,* or *belonging to a slave, slavish, like a slave, servile.*
Servīlius, ii, m. 2. (servo) *Servilius.* *See* Geminus.
Servio, īvi, ītum, īre, a. 4. (servus) *to be a slave, to be in subjection to, to serve, to obey, to apply one's self to, to attend to;* serviens amicis famæque, *attending to his friends and his own reputation.*
Servĭtus, ūtis, f. 3. (servus) *slavery, servitude, bondage, subjection, thraldom.*
Servius, ii, m. 2. *Servius Tullius, the sixth king of Rome.*
Servo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to save, to preserve, to keep, to guard, to watch, to observe.*
Servŭlus, i, m. 2. (servus) *a little slave, a contemptible slave.*
Servus, i, m. 2. (servo) *a captive preserved in war, a slave, a bondman, a servant.*
Seta, æ, f. 1. *a bristle, a stiff hair;* equina seta, *a horse's hair.*
Seu, conj. *whether, or, either.*
Sevērus, a, um, adj. *grave, serious, sober, severe, strict, rigorous.*
Sevum, i, n. 2. (sus, *for* suevum) *tallow, suet.*
Sex, adj. ind. *six.*
Sexagēni, æ, a, adj. (sex) *sixty each, sixty.*
Sexaginta, adj. ind. (sex) *sixty.*
Sextus, a, um, adj. (sex) *the sixth.*
Sextus, i, m. 2. *Sextus.* *See* Tarquinius.
Si, conj. *if, seeing that, since, although, even though.*
Sic, adv. *so, thus, in this manner.*
Siccō, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (siccus) *to dry, to make dry, to drain.*
Siccus, a, um, adj. *dry, without moisture, parched, withered.*
Sicilia, æ, f. 1. *Sicily, an island on the south of Italy.*
Sicŭlus, a, um, adj. (Sicilia) *of,* or *belonging to Sicily, Sicilian.*
Sidus, ĕris, n. 3. *a constellation, a cluster of fixed stars, a star;* gemina sidera Ledæ, *the twin stars (sons) of Leda, Castor and Pollux, who, after death, were ranked among the stars.*
Sigēum, i, n. 2. *Sigeum, a promontory of the Troad, on the north-west of Asia Minor.*
Signĭfer, ĕri, m. 2. (signum, fero) *a standard-bearer.*
Significo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (signum, facio) *to give notice of any thing, to signify, to intimate, to mean;* tempestatem significari, *that a storm is portended.*
Signo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (signum) *to mark, to mark out, to designate, to signify.*
Signum, i, n. 2. *a mark, a sign, a token, an omen, a prodigy, a statue, a standard, a signal.*
Silentium, ii, n. 2. (sileo) *silence, quietness.*
Silēnus, i, m. 2. *Silenus, a Greek historian.*
Sileo, ui, — ēre, n. 2. *to be silent, to hold one's peace, to keep silence, to be quiet.*
Silva, æ, f. 1. *a forest, a wood, woody ground.*
Silvester, & tris, tre, adj. (silva) *of a wood, woody, wild, rustic;* silvestris bellua, *a wild beast from the forest.*
Simĭlis, e, adj. *like, similar, resembling.*
Similĭter, adv. (similis) *in like manner, similarly, likewise.*
Similitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. (similis) *likeness, resemblance, similarity.*

Simius, ii, m. 2. (simus, *flat-nosed*) *an ape, a monkey.*
Simois, entis, m. 3. *the Simois, a river in the Troad.*
Simonĭdes, is, m. 3. *Simonides, a Grecian lyric poet.*
Simplicĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (simplex, *single*) *singleness, simplicity, frankness, sincerity.*
Simul, adv. (similis, *for* simŭle) *together, at the same time, as soon as, whenever, at once;* simul ac, *or* atque, *as soon as.*
Simulācrum, i, n. 2. (simulo) *a likeness, an image, a statue, a shadow, a resemblance.*
Simulatio, ōnis, f. 3. (simulo) *a false appearance, pretence, disguise, hypocrisy.*
Simŭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (similis) *to feign, to pretend, to counterfeit, to affect.*
Simulātus, a, um, adj. (simulo) *pretended, false, fictitious.*
Simultas, ātis, f. 3. (simulo) *disguised malice, secret dislike,* or *aversion, animosity, grudge.*
Sincērus, a, um, adj. (sine, cera) *pure* (*as honey without wax*), *unmixed, genuine, sincere, upright, candid;* sincera incolumitas, *perfect safety*
Sin, conj. (si, non) *but if, if however.*
Sine, prep. (sino) *without.*
Singŭlus, a, um, (more commonly used in the Plural), i, æ, a, adj. *single, one by one, each, every;* quibus singulis, *to each of whom.*
Sinister, tra, trum, adj. *left, on the left hand, unlucky, adverse.*
Sinistra, æ, f. 1. (sinister) *the left hand;* sinistrâ, *on the left hand.*
Sino, sīvi, sĭtum, sinĕre, a. 3. *to permit, to suffer, to allow.*
Sinus, us, m. 4. *a fold in a garment, the bosom, the breast, a lap, a sail, a bay, a creek.*
Siquis, qua, & quæ, quod, & quid, pron. (si, quis) *if any one, if any.*
Siren, ēnis, f. 3. *a siren.*
Sitiens, tis, adj. (sitis) *thirsty, parched.*
Sitio, īvi, ītum, īre, a. 4. (sitis) *to be thirsty, to thirst.*
Sitis, is, f. 3. *thirst; Acc.* im, *Abl.* i.
Situs, a, um, adj. (sino) *situate, placed;* (esse) sitam, *depended.*
Sive, conj. *whether, whether—or.*
Sociālis, e, adj. (socius) *of,* or *belonging to allies, social, friendly;* sociali bello, *in the social war, a war between the Roman people and their Italian allies.*
Sociĕtas, ātis, f. 3. (socius) *partnership, connexion, union, alliance, a society, a share;* in societatem amicitiæ, *into a participation of their friendship.*
Socius, ii, m. 2. *a partner, an associate, a companion, an ally.*
Socrătes, is, m. 3. *Socrates, a celebrated Grecian philosopher.*
Sodālis, is, c. 3. *a boon companion, a comrade, a crony.*
Sol, is, m. 3. *the sun;* Aqua Solis, *the fountain of the sun, a spring in Africa.*
Solatium, ii, n. 2. (solor) *comfort, consolation, solace, relief;* in solatio mortis, *as some consolation in his own death.*
Solemnis, & solennis, e, adj. (solus, annus) *solemn, performed at certain times and with certain rites, annual, appointed, stated.*
Solemnĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (solemnis) *a solemnity, a solemn festival.*
Soleo, ĭtus, ēre, n. p. 2. *to be wont, to be accustomed, to use;* ut solet fieri, *as usually happens, as is usually the case.*
Solers, tis, adj. (soleo, ars) *ingenious, skilful, expert, sagacious, shrewd.*
Solertia, æ, f. 1. (solers) *ingenuity, sagacity, dexterity, skill.*
Solĭdus, a, um, adj. (sŏlum) *solid, substantial, firm, compact, entire;* quasdam solidas civitates, *some entire cities.*
Solitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. (solus) *a lonely place, a desert, a wilderness, solitude, retirement.*
Solium, ii, n. 2. (solus) *a regal seat, a throne, a bier,* or *coffin, in which a dead body is placed.*
Sollicĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to move, to stir, to disturb, to solicit, to importune;* —are terram, *to loosen,* or *turn up the ground;*

nullo sollicitante, *no one cultivating it, without cultivation.*

Sollicitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. (sollicitus) *solicitude, anxiety, trouble, uneasiness of mind.*

Sollicĭtus, a, um, adj. (sollicito) *solicitous, anxious, fearful, troubled, disquieted.*

Solon, ōnis, m. 3. *Solon, the famous Athenian lawgiver.*

Solor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. *to console, to comfort, to sooth.*

Solstitiālis, e, adj. (solstitium, *the solstice*) *of,* or *belonging to the solstice, solstitial;* solstitialis dies, *the summer solstice.*

Sŏlum, i, n. 2. *the ground, the soil;* natale solum, *our native soil, our native country.*

Sōlum, adv. (sōlus) *only, alone.*

Sōlus, a, um, adj. *alone, only, lonely, solitary; Gen.* ius, *Dat.* i.

Solvo, vi, ūtum, vĕre, a. 3. *to loose, to untie, to unfurl, to resolve, to free, to pay;* —ere epistolam, *to open a letter;* —ere, & —ere navem, *to unmoor a ship, to set sail;* —ere pecuniam, *to pay money;* solvi æstu, *to be relaxed by heat.*

Somnium, ii, n. 2. (somnus) *a dream.*

Somnus, i, m. 2. *sleep, slumber, rest, repose.*

Sonĭpes, ĕdis, m. 3. (sonus, pes) *a horse, a courser.*

Sono, ui, ĭtum, āre, a. 1. (sonus) *to sound, to make a noise, to resound.*

Sons, tis, adj. *hurtful, harmful, noxious, guilty.*

Sonus, i, m. 2. *a sound, a noise;* ad sonum chordarum, *to the music of the lyre.*

Sophŏcles, is, m. 3. *Sophocles, a celebrated Grecian dramatic writer.*

Sophus, i, m. 2. *a wise man, a sage, a philosopher.*

Sorbitio, ōnis, f. 3. (sorbeo, *I sup up*) *a supping up, any thing that may be supped up, broth, thin soup, pottage.*

Sordĭde, adv. (sordidus) *dirtily, meanly, shabbily, sordidly.*

Sordĭdus, a, um, adj. (sordes, *filth*) *filthy, dirty, sordid, mean, base.*

Sorex, ĭcis, m. 3. *a field-mouse, a shrew-mouse.*

Soror, ōris, f. 3. *a sister;* duræ sorores, *the inexorable Sisters, the Fates.*

Sors, tis, f. 3. *lot, chance, fortune, an oracle, a response.*

Sosĭlus, i, m. 2. *Sosilus, a Greek historian, the preceptor of Hannibal.*

Sospes, ĭtis, adj. *safe and sound, in safety, whole, prosperous.*

Spargo, si, sum, gĕre, a. 3. *to throw here and there, to scatter, to spread abroad, to diffuse;* sparsi pulvere, *covered with dust.*

Sparta, æ, f. 1. *Sparta, the chief city of Laconia, in the Morea.*

Spartāni, ōrum, m. 2. (Sparta) *the inhabitants of Sparta, the Spartans.*

Spartiātes, æ, m. 1. *a native of Sparta, a Spartan;* Adj. Spartiatæ pueri, *the Spartan boys.*

Sparum, i, n. & — us, i, m. 2. *a kind of dart,* or *lance, a spear.*

Spatior, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (spatium) *to walk about, to rove, to ramble, to wander;* spatiantibus, *to people walking.*

Spatium, ii, n. 2. *a race-ground, a space of ground,* or *time, extent, distance;* spatium temporis, *a period,* or *division of time;* spatio temporis, *in course of time, after some time;* carpitur suo spatio, *is destroyed by its continuance;* distat multo spatio, *is a long way distant.*

Species, ēi, f. 5. (specio, *to see, obs.*) *a form, a figure, a shape, an appearance, an apparition, beauty.*

Spectacŭlum, i, n. 2. (specto) *a spectacle, a public show, an exhibition, a sight.*

Specto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (specio, *to see, obs.*) *to behold, to view, to contemplate, to look,* or *lie towards, to look out for,* or *desire, to tend;* hoc spectabat longè aliò atque volebant videri, *this tended to a quite different purpose, from what they wished to appear.*

Specŭlor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (specio, *to see, obs.*) *to watch, to observe, to look forward to, to explore, to examine, to pry into.*

Specŭlum, i, n. 2. (specio, *to see, obs. for* speciculum) *a looking-glass, a mirror;* in speculo lympharum, *in the mirror* (*formed by the smooth surface*) *of the water.*

Specus, us, m. & f. 4. *a den, a cave, a grotto, a lurking-place, a subterranean canal.*

Spelunca, æ, f. 1. (specus) *a cave, a den.*

Sperno, sprēvi, sprētum, sperněre, a. 3. *to despise, to spurn, to disdain, to slight, to contemn.*

Spero, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to hope, to trust, to expect.*

Spes, spei, f. 5. (spero, *for* speres) *hope, expectation, confidence.*

Spica, æ, f. 1. *an ear of corn.*

Spicŭlum, i, n. 2. (spica) *the head,* or *point of a dart,* or *javelin, a dart, a javelin, an arrow.*

Spina, æ, f. 1. (spica, *for* spicina) *a thorn, a prickle.*

Spirĭtus, us, m. 4. (spiro, *to breathe*) *a breath of air, the air which we breathe, breath, life, the soul.*

Splendeo, ui, — ēre, n. 2. *to shine, to glitter, to glisten.*

Splendesco, — — escĕre, n. 3. (splendeo) *to become shining, to brighten, to shine.*

Splendĭdus, a, um, adj. (splendeo) *bright, shining, splendid, noble, illustrious.*

Splendor, ōris, m. 3. (splendeo) *brightness, lustre, radiance, shining, splendour.*

Spolio, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (spolium, *spoil*) *to strip, to deprive of, to plunder, to spoil.*

Sponsor, ōris, m. 3. (spondeo, *to promise*) *one who promises, a surety, bail.*

Sponsus, i, m. 2. (spondeo, *to promise*) *a betrothed husband, a bridegroom.*

Spontis, sponte, f. 3. (used only in the Gen. & Abl.) *of one's own accord, voluntarily, spontaneously;* suâ sponte, *of their own accord, spontaneously, without resistance.*

Spumo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (spuma, *foam*) *to foam.*

Stabĭlis, e, adj. (sto) *firm, steadfast, stable, durable, lasting, permanent.*

Stabŭlum, i, n. 2. (sto) *a stable,* or *stall for cattle.*

Stadium, ii, n. 2. *a wrestling-ground, a race-course, a stadium, a measure containing* 625 *feet.*

Stagnum, i, n. 2. (sto) *standing water, a pool, a pond.*

Statim, adv. (sto) *immediately, instantly, on the spot.*

Statio, ōnis, f. 3. (sto) *a standing still, a station, a place of abode, a guard, an outpost;* in statione, *on guard, on duty, at their post.*

Statua, æ, f. 1. (statuo) *a statue.*

Statuo, ui, ūtum, uĕre, a. 3. (sto) *to set up, to raise, to erect, to resolve, to determine.*

Statūra, æ, f. 1. (sto) *stature, size, bigness, height of body.*

Stella, æ, f. 1. (astrum) *a star;* errans stella, *a planet.*

Sterculīnum, i, n. 2. (stercus) *a dunghill.*

Stercus, ŏris, n. 3. *dung.*

Sterĭlis, e, adj. *barren, unfruitful.*

Sterno, strāvi, strātum, sternĕre, a. 3. *to strew, to spread, to cover, to lay flat, to overthrow;* arbores stratæ erant, *trees had been laid.*

Sterto, ui, — ĕre, n. 3. *to snore, to snort.*

Stimŭlus, i, m. 2. *a goad, a spur.*

Stipo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to fill up close, to stuff, to cram, to stow.*

Stirps, is, m. & f. 3. *the root of a tree, a stock, lineage, offspring, children.*

Sto, stĕti, stātum, stāre, n. 1. *to stand, to stand upright, to stand still, to remain, to continue.*

Stragŭlum, i, n. 2. (sterno) *a cover,* or *coverlet for a couch.*

Strenuus, a, um, adj. *active, vigorous, stout, brave.*

Strigo, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. *to rest in working, to take breath;* ubi

strigandum sit (mihi), *when I ought to take breath.*

Stringo, nxi, ctum, ngĕre, a. 3. *to draw tight, to grasp, to clench;* —ere corpus, *to brace,* or *invigorate the body.*

Stropha, æ, f. 1. *a sly evasion, a wile, a trick, a subterfuge.*

Structūra, æ, f. 1. (struo) *a structure, a building, piles of building, arrangement.*

Struo, xi, ctum, ĕre, a. 3. *to pile up, to build, to prepare.*

Studeo, ui, — ēre, a. 2. *to study, to attend to, to apply the mind to, to desire, to endeavour.*

Studiōse, adv. (studiosus) *diligently, carefully, industriously.*

Studiōsus, a, um, adj. (studeo) *careful, diligent, fond, studious;* studiosus audiendi, *fond of being a hearer.*

Studium, ii, n. 2. (studeo) *study, care, attention, zeal, desire;* plurimum studii, *very great care.*

Stulte, adv. (stultus) *foolishly, imprudently, inconsiderately.*

Stultitia, æ, f. 1. (stultus) *folly, foolishness, silliness.*

Stultus, a, um, adj. (*for* stolĭdus, *foolish*) *foolish, silly, simple;* Sub. *a fool, a simpleton.*

Stupeo, ui, — ēre, n. 2. *to be stupified, to be senseless, to be amazed;* stupens admiratione, *astonished with admiration.*

Stupor, ōris, m. 3. (stupeo) *senselessness, dulness, stupidity;* stupor corvi deceptus, *for* stupidus corvus deceptus, *the senseless crow being duped.*

Stygius, a, um, adj. *of,* or *belonging to the river Styx, Stygian, infernal;* Stygias undas, *the Stygian waters, the infernal regions.*

Suādeo, sī, sum, dēre, a. 2. *to advise, to exhort, to persuade.*

Suāvis, e, adj. *sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful.*

Suavĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (suavis) *sweetness, pleasantness, suavity.*

Sub. prep. *under, about,* or *near to;* sub autumno, *during autumn;* sub cantum galli, *by,* or *about cock-crowing;* sub ortum lucis, *towards daybreak.*

Subdūco, xi, ctum, cĕre, a. 3. (sub, duco) *to draw up, to lift up, to withdraw;* —ere navem, *or* classem, *to draw a ship,* or *fleet on shore.*

Subeo, ii, *seldom* īvi, ĭtum, īre, irr. (sub, eo) *to go,* or *come under, to pass under, to go into, to enter, to approach;* —ire carnificinam, *to undergo,* or *submit to torture;* —ire pœnam, *to suffer punishment;* nubila subeuntia, *the clouds passing under* (*the sun*).

Subĭgo, ēgi, actum, igĕre, a. 3. (sub, ago) *to bring under, to subdue, to conquer;* —ere arva, *to break up,* or *till the fields.*

Subĭto, adv. (subitus) *suddenly, on a sudden.*

Subĭtus, a, um, adj. (subeo) *sudden, hasty, unexpected.*

Sublĕvo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (sub, levo) *to lift,* or *hold up, to help;* —are se, *to raise,* or *relieve one's self;* ad alios sublevandos, *in relieving others.*

Sublicius, a, um, adj. (sublĭca, *a pile*) *made of piles;* Sublicius pons, *the Sublician bridge, a wooden bridge over the Tiber, at Rome.*

Sublīmis, e, adj. (sub, limus) *lofty, high, on high, exalted, sublime, high-spirited;* in sublime, *aloft, on high.*

Submŏveo, ōvi, ōtum, ovēre, a. 2. (sub, moveo) *to remove, to drive back, to compel to retire.*

Subrŭbeo, ui, — ēre, n. 2. (sub, rubeo) *to be somewhat red,* or *reddish.*

Subruo, ui, ŭtum, uĕre, a. 3. (sub, ruo) *to dig under, to undermine.*

Subsĕquor, cūtus, *or* quūtus, qui, dep. 3. (sub, sequor) *to follow soon after, to come after.*

Subsidium, ii, n. 2. (sub, sedeo) *a body of troops in reserve, help, assistance, support;* subsidium vitæ, *as a means of supporting life.*

Subsīdo, sēdi, sessum, sidĕre, n. 3. (sub, sido, *to settle*) *to sink down,*

to settle, or *descend to the bottom, to subside.*

Subsum, — esse, irr. (sub, sum) *to be under, to lurk under.*

Subvĕnio, vēni, ventum, venīre, a. 4. (sub, venio) *to come after, to come to one's assistance, to relieve;* —ire tempestati, *to meet*, or *encounter a storm.*

Succēdo, cessi, cessum, cedĕre, a. 3. (sub, cedo) *to go*, or *come under, to come up, to approach, to come after, to succeed.*

Successor, ōris, m. 3. (succedo) *a successor.*

Successus, us, m. 4. (succedo) *a coming up to, an approach, good fortune, success.*

Succumbo, cubui, cubĭtum, cumbĕre, n. 3. (sub, cubo) *to sink under, to yield, to succumb;* novissimè succumbit, *at last he gives in.*

Succurro, curri, cursum, currĕre, a. 3. (sub, curro) *to run under, to run to one's assistance, to succour, to help, to relieve.*

Succus, i, m. 2. (sugo, *to suck*) *juice, moisture, sap.*

Sudes, is, f. 3. *a thick stake, a pile.*

Sudor, ōris, m. 3. (sudo, *to sweat*) *sweat, perspiration.*

Suēvi, ōrum, m. 2. *the Suevi, a tribe in Germany.*

Suffĭcio, fēci, fectum, ficĕre, n. & a. 3. (sub, facio) *to substitute, to suffice, to be sufficient;* Hasdrubale suffecto imperatore, *Hasdrubal being appointed commander in his stead.*

Suffŏdio, fōdi, fossum, foděre, a. 3. (sub, fodio) *to dig under, to undermine.*

Suffragium, ii, n. 2. (suffrāgor, *to vote*) *a vote;* suffragiis testarum, *by the votes of the shells, by Ostracism.*

Sui, *Gen.* pron. *of himself, of herself, of itself;* Pl. *of themselves;* ad se, *to his own house;* secum, *along with him.*

Sulcus, i, m. 2. *a furrow, a trench.*

Sulpĭcius, ii, m. 2. *P. Sulpicius, a Roman consul;* also, *a historian who wrote an account of Hannibal.*

Sum, fui, esse, irr. *to be, to happen;* est stulti, *or* dementis, *it is the part of a fool*, or *a madman;* victoria fuit Lacedæmoniorum, *the victory belonged to the Lacedæmonians;* quorum sunt duæ (partes) laudis, *to whom belong two-thirds of the praise;* non est quod, *there is no reason why;* quidnam futurum est? *what will be the consequence?* fuit ducentarum navium, *consisted of* 200 *ships;* quid esset, *how it was.*

Summa, æ, f. 1. (summus) *the sum*, or *aggregate of any thing, a sum of money;* summa imperii, *the chief command;* de summâ imperii, *for the empire of the world;* summa vitæ, *the duration of life.*

Summus, a, um, adj. (supĕrus, *high*) *highest, uppermost, greatest, utmost;* summus mons, —a rupes, *the top of a mountain, a rock;* summa aqua, unda, tellus, —um solum, *the surface of the water, the ground;* summa potestas, & summum imperium, *the supreme power;* summa capita papaverum, *the tops of the tallest poppies;* ad summam senectutem, *till a very advanced age;* summas amphoras, *the tops of the jars;* summa species, *the exterior appearance*, i. e. *the appearance at the top.*

Sumo, psi, ptum, ĕre, a. 3. (sub, emo, *to take*) *to take, to take up, to assume;* —ere experimentum, *to make a trial*, or *experiment;* —ere vires, *to gather strength;* unde sumeret vinum, *from which he might obtain wine, to supply him with wine.*

Sumptus, us, m. 4. (sumo) *expense, cost;* quantus sumptus factus erat in classem, *for that expense had been laid out on the fleet.*

Super, prep. *above, upon, on, over;* super his, *besides*, or *in addition to these;* for insuper, *besides, moreover.*

Superbia, æ, f. 1. (superbus) *pride, haughtiness, insolence.*

Superbus, a, um, adj. (super) *proud, haughty, insolent.*
Superbus, i, m. 2. (super) *Superbus, a surname of Tarquinius.*
Supĕri, ōrum, m. 2. (supĕrus, *high*) *the gods above, the celestial deities.*
Superior, us, adj. (supĕrus, *high*) *higher, higher up, upper, former, superior,* or *victorious;* superior Hannibal, *the former,* or *elder Hannibal.*
Superjăcio, jēci, jactum, jacĕre, a. 3. (super, jacio) *to throw,* or *lay upon.*
Supĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (super) *to surpass, to excel, to overcome, to conquer;* quod superat ipsis, *of which they have a superabundance;* superâsset Eubœam, *should have sailed round Eubœa.*
Superstes, stĭtis, adj. (super, sto) *surviving, outliving;* sit superstes mihi, *survive me.*
Supersum, fui, esso, irr. (super, sum) *to remain, to be left behind, to be superfluous, to be over and above;* sed etiam superesset, *but that there should even be a surplus.*
Supervĕnio, vēni, ventum, venīre, a. 4. (super, venio) *to come upon suddenly, to come unexpectedly, to surprise.*
Supplementum, i, n. 2. (suppleo, *to fill up*) *a supply, a reinforcement;* Pl. *recruits;* ad supplementum, *to reinforce.*
Supplex, ĭcis, adj. (supplĭco, *to entreat*) *suppliant, praying humbly, submissive.*
Supplicium, ii, n. 2. (supplĭco, *to entreat*) *a supplication, an humble entreaty, punishment, torture, torment.*
Suppōno, sui, sĭtum, nĕre, a. 3. (sub, pono) *to place under, to substitute, to subject.*
Supra, prep. (supĕrus, *high, for* supĕra) *above, upon, beyond.*
Suprēmus, a, um, adj. (supĕrus, *high*) *highest, uppermost, last.*
Surgo, rexi, rectum, gĕre, a. 3. (sub, rego) *to raise up, to rise, to arise, to spring up.*
Surrĭpio, ipui, eptum, ipĕre, a. 3. (sub, rapio) *to take away secretly, to steal.*
Sus, suis, c. 3. *a boar, a sow.*
Suscĭpio, cēpi, ceptum, cipĕre, a. 3. (sub, capio) *to take up, to take in hand, to undertake.*
Suspĭcio, exi, ectum, icĕre, a. 3. (sub, specio, *to see, obs.*) *to look up to, to honour, to admire, to suspect.*
Suspicio, ōnis, f. 3. (suspicio) *suspicion, mistrust, jealousy.*
Sustento, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (sustineo) *to hold up, to sustain, to support, to feed.*
Sustĭneo, ui, entum, ēre, a. 2. (sub, tenco) *to hold up, to hold, to support, to carry, to bear, to endure, to suffer, to withstand, to resist.*
Sutor, ōris, m. 3. (suo, *to stitch*) *a shoemaker, a cobbler.*
Suus, a, um, pron. (sui) *his own, her own, its own, their own;* suos, *those of his own tribe; her own young ones;* sui, *his men;* sua, *their own property.*
Sybăris, is, f. 3. *Sybaris, a town in the south of Italy.*
Sylla, æ, m. 1. *Lucius Cornelius Sylla, a celebrated Roman general.*
Syracosius, a, um, adj. (Syracusæ) *of Syracuse, Syracusan.*
Syracūsæ, ārum, f. 1. *Syracuse, a city on the east coast of Sicily.*
Syracusāni, ōrum, m. 2. (Syracusæ) *the inhabitants of Syracuse, the Syracusans.*
Syracusānus, a, um, adj. (Syracusæ) *of Syracuse, Syracusan.*
Syri, ōrum, m. 2. (Syria) *the inhabitants of Syria, the Syrians.*
Syria, æ, f. 1. *Syria, a country of Asia.*
Syrus, a, um, adj. (Syria) *of Syria, Syrian.*

T.

T. *for* Titus, i, m. 2. *Titus.*
Tabellarius, ii, m. 2. (tabella, *a small tablet*) *a letter-carrier, a courier.*

Taberna, æ, f. 1. (tabula, *for* tabulerna) *a booth, a dwelling, a cottage, a tavern, an inn.*
Tabĭdus, a, um, adj. (tabes, *corruption*) *corrupted, consuming, wasting away.*
Tabŭla, æ, f. 1. *a board, a plank, a picture, a painting;* portant suam tabulam, *carry about their picture of the shipwreck.*
Taceo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, n. & a. 2. *to be silent, to hold one's peace.*
Tacĭte, adv. (tacitus) *silently, in silence, tacitly.*
Tacĭtus, a, um, adj. (taceo) *silent, not spoken of, not expressed in words.*
Tactus, us, m. 4. (tango) *the sense of touch, the touch.*
Tædet, duit, & tæsum est, dēre, imp. 2. *it wearies, it irks.*
Talea, æ, f. 1. *a piece of iron used by the ancient Britons instead of money, a tally.*
Talentum, i, n. 2. *a talent, value* £193, 15s.
Talis, e, adj. *such, such like, of this kind;* talem virum, *so great a man.*
Talus, i, m. 2. (*for* taxillus) *the pastern bone of a beast, a bone of four sides to play with, a die.*
Tam, adv. *so, so much.*
Tamdiu, adv. (tam, diu) *so long, so long time;* tamdiu dum, *so long as.*
Tamen, adv. & conj. *nevertheless, however, yet.*
Tamĕsis, is, m. 3. *the Thames, a river in England; Acc.* in.
Tamphĭlus, i, m. 2. *Cn. Bæbius Tamphilus, a Roman consul.*
Tanais, is, m. 3. *the Don, a river in Russia.*
Tandem, adv. (tamen, demum) *at length, at last, finally, pray.*
Tango, tetĭgi, tactum, tangĕre, a. 3. *to touch, to meddle with;* tactus fulmine, *struck,* or *blasted with lightning;* tactus invidiâ, *moved by envy, envious.*
Tanquam, adv. & conj. (tam, quam) *as well as, as if, as it were, as.*
Tantălus, i, m. 2. *Tantalus, a king of Phrygia.*
Tanto, adv. (tantus) *by so much, so much;* tanto melior, *so much the better;* tanto — quanto, *by so much — by how much.*
Tantum, adv. (tantus) *so much, only, merely.*
Tantummŏdo, adv. (tantum, modo) *only, provided only.*
Tantundem, *Nom.* & *Acc.* tantidem, *Gen.* adj. (tantus) *so much;* tantundem viæ est, *the road is equally long, is the same.*
Tantus, a, um, adj. (tam) *so great, so much.*
Tardĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (tardus) *slowness, dulness.*
Tardus, a, um, adj. *slow, tardy, lazy;* tardiores, *more backward, more cautious.*
Tarentīnus, a, um, adj. (Tarentum) *of Tarentum, Tarentine.*
Tarentīnus, i, m. 2. (Tarentum) *a native of Tarentum.*
Tarentum, i, n. 2. *Tarentum, a city in the south of Italy.*
Tarquīnius, ii, m. 2. *Tarquinius Prisous, the fifth king of Rome;* also, *Tarquinius Superbus, the seventh and last king of Rome;* and *Sextus Tarquinius, the son of Tarquinius Superbus.*
Tarsus, i, f. 2. *Tarsus, the chief city of Cilicia, in Asia Minor.*
Tartareus, a, um, adj. (tartărus, *hell*) *tartarean, hellish;* tartareo specu, *in the horrible abyss.*
Taurus, i, m. 2. *a bull.*
Tectum, i, n. 2. (tego) *the roof of a house, a house, a dwelling, a habitation.*
Tego, xi, ctum, gĕre, a. 3. *to cover, to conceal, to defend;* (Athenienses) tegerentur, *the Athenians might be protected.*
Tellus, ūris, f. 3. *the goddess of earth, the earth, the ground.*
Telum, i, n. 2. *any missile weapon, a dart, a javelin.*
Temenītes, æ, m. 1. *Temenites, a statue of Apollo, in Syracuse.*
Temerarius, a, um, adj. (temere) *rash, inconsiderate, thoughtless.*
Temĕre, adv. *rashly, inconsiderately, at random.*
Temeritas, ātis, f. 3. (temere) *rash-*

ness, inconsiderateness, foolhardiness, imprudence.

Temo, ōnis, m. 3. (tendo) *the pole,* or *draught-tree of a carriage.*

Temperamentum, i, n. 2. (tempero) *a tempering,* or *mixing, temperature.*

Temperantia, æ, f. 1. (tempero) *moderation, temperance, sobriety, abstinence.*

Tempĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to temper, to moderate, to govern, to guide, to regulate.*

Tempestas, ātis, f. 3. (tempus) *time, a season, a storm, a tempest, weather.*

Templum, i, n. 2. *a place dedicated to religious worship and consecrated by the augurs, a temple.*

Tempus, ŏris, n. 3. *time, a space of time, a season, an opportunity;* tempore, *with time, in time, seasonably;* dare tempus iræ, *to give passion time to cool.*

Tenax, ācis, adj. (teneo) *holding fast, tenacious, steadfast.*

Tendo, tetendi, sum, & tum, dĕre, a. 3. *to stretch out, to extend, to advance towards, to go to;* quò tendebat, *whither he was bound;* tensus arcus, *a bent bow;* tentum uber, *a distended udder.*

Tenĕbræ, ārum, f. 1. (teneo) *darkness, obscurity.*

Tenĕdos, i, f. 2. *Tenedos, a small island in the Archipelago.*

Teneo, ui, tum, ēre, a. 2. *to hold,* to *hold fast, to possess,* to *occupy, to retain,* or *remember, to keep, to maintain,* to *rule, to govern;* —ere memoriam, *to preserve the remembrance;* teneri jurejurando, *to be bound by an oath;* hic tenuit fontes et (tenuit) meum officium, *this* (*serpent*) *guarded the fountain, and retarded the performance of my duty;* tenet (se) adversum, *blows directly against;* tenuit se domo, *confined himself to his house;* tenebat se uno loco, *remained in one place.*

Tener, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. *tender, delicate, pliant, supple.*

Tento, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (tendo) *to explore by touching,* to *feel,* to *try, to put to the test.*

Tenuis, e, adj. *thin, slender, fine, rare, of small value;* tenue cœlum, *a pure atmosphere.*

Tenuĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (tenuis) *thinness, slenderness, fineness.*

Tepens, tis, adj. (tepeo) *tepid, warm.*

Tepeo, ui, — ēre, n. 2. *to be warm,* to *be lukewarm.*

Tepesco, — escĕre, n. 3. *to grow warm,* or *tepid.*

Tepĭdus, a, um, adj. (tepeo) *warm, tepid, lukewarm, mild.*

Tepor, ōris, m. 3. (tepeo) *a gentle heat, warmth, warmness.*

Ter, adv. (tres) *three times, thrice.*

Terentius, ii, m. 2. *C. Terentius Varro, a Roman consul.*

Teres, ĕtis, adj. (tero) *long and round, tapering;* teretes plagas, *well-wrought nets,* or *toils, made of round cords.*

Tergum, i, n. 2. *the back;* a tergo, *behind our back.*

Tergus, ŏris, n. 3. (tergum) *the hide of an animal, the carcass.*

Termes, ĭtis, m. 3. *the branch of a tree, the branch of an olive-tree.*

Tero, trīvi, trītum, terĕre, a. 3. *to rub, to wear away by rubbing, to bruise, to pound.*

Terra, æ, f. 1. *the earth, the ground, the land;* terrâ, *by land;* in terrâ, *on land, on shore;* continens terra, *the continent.*

Terreo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, a. 2. *to affright, to frighten, to terrify.*

Terrester, & tris, e, adj. (terra) *of,* or *pertaining to earth, earthly, on land;* terrestres exercitus, *land forces.*

Terribĭlis, e, adj. (terreo) *terrible, dreadful, frightful.*

Terror, ōris, m. 3. (terreo) *terror, dread, alarm, consternation.*

Tertio, adv. (tertius) *a third time, for the third time.*

Tertius, a, um, adj. (ter) *the third.*

Tessĕra, æ, f. 1. *a cube, a die, a small tablet.*

Testa, æ, f. 1. *an earthen vessel, a pot, a jar, the shell of a fish.*

Testifĭcor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (testis, facio) *to bear witness, to testify, to declare, to affirm.*

Testimonium, ii, n. 2. (testis) *testimony, evidence.*

Testis, is, c. 3. *a witness.*

Testor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (testis) *to bear witness, to testify, to call to witness, to affirm,* or *declare solemnly, to protest.*

Testūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. (testa) *a tortoise, a warlike machine, a testudo.*

Testŭla, æ, f. 1. (testa) *a small tile,* or *brick, a shell used by the Athenians in the Ostracism;* illâ testulâ, *with that shell, by Ostracism.*

Tethys, yos, f. 3. *Tethys, a sea-goddess, the sea.*

Teucri, ōrum, m. 2. *the Trojans.*

Textĭlis, e, adj. (texo, *to weave*) *that is woven, knit, plaited;* textile stragulum, *an embroidered coverlet.*

Thais, ĭdis, f. 3. *Thais, the name of a woman.*

Thales, is, m. 3. *Thales, one of the seven wise men of Greece.*

Theātrum, i, n. 2. *a theatre.*

Thebæ, ārum, f. 1. *Thebes, a city of Bœotia, in Greece.*

Thebānus, a, um, adj. (Thebæ) *belonging to Thebes, Theban.*

Thebānus, i, m. 2. (Thebæ) *a Theban;* Pl. *the inhabitants of Thebes, the Thebans.*

Themistŏcles, is, m. 3. *Themistocles, a celebrated Athenian statesman and general.*

Theophrastus, i, m. 2. *Theophrastus, a Grecian philosopher.*

Thera, æ, f. 1. *Thera, an island in the Ægean Sea.*

Therasia, æ, f. 1. *Therasia, an island in the Ægean Sea.*

Thermopўlæ, ārum, f. 1. *Thermopylæ, a narrow pass in Greece, between Mount Œta and the sea.*

Thessalia, æ, f. 1. *Thessaly, a country of Northern Greece.*

Thoas, antis, m. 3. *Thoas, a king of the Chersonesus Taurica.*

Thrasius, ii, m. 2. *Thrasius, a soothsayer of Cyprus.*

Thrax, acis, m. 3. *an inhabitant of Thrace, a Thracian.*

Thucydĭdes, is, m. 3. *Thucydides, a Greek historian.*

Thule, es, f. 1. *Thule, the most remote country in the north known to the ancients, supposed to be the Shetland Isles,* or *Iceland.*

Thuribŭlum, i, n. 2. (thus) *a censer, a pan to burn incense in.*

Thus, uris, n. 3. *incense, frankincense.*

Ti, *for* Tiberius, ii, m. 2. *Tiberius. See* Gracchus.

Tiberis, is, m. 3. *the Tiber in Italy, the river on which Rome is situated; Acc.* im.

Tiberius, ii, m. 2. *Tiberius. See* Longus.

Tibia, æ, f. 1. *the shin-bone, a flute, a pipe;* tibiis, *on the flute.*

Tibullus, i, m. 2. *Tibullus, a Latin elegiac poet.*

Tigillum, i, n. 2. (tignum, *a rafter*) *a small beam, a rafter, a log.*

Tigris, is, & ĭdis, c. 3. *a tiger,* or *tigress.*

Tigris, is, & ĭdis, m. 3. *the Tigris, a river of Asia.*

Timeo, ui, — ēre, a. 2. *to fear, to be afraid of, to dread;* non est quod timeas, *there is no reason why you should be afraid;* timentes sibi, *being apprehensive for their own safety.*

Timĭdus, a, um, adj. (timeo) *fearful, timid, timorous, afraid;* timidos, *cowards.*

Timor, ōris, m. 3. (timeo) *fear, apprehension, dread.*

Timotheus, i, m. 2. *Timotheus, an Athenian general.*

Tingo, xi, ctum, gĕre, a. 3. *to dip, to wet, to moisten, to bathe.*

Tintinnabŭlum, i, n. 2. (tintinnio, *to tinkle*) *a bell.*

Tisagŏras, æ, m. 1. *Tisagoras, the brother of Miltiades.*

Titan, ānis, m. 3. *the sun.*

Titŭlus, i, m. 2. *an inscription, a title, a label.*

Titus, i, m. 2. *Titus Manlius Torquatus, a celebrated Roman general.*

Tolĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to bear,*

to bear patiently, to endure, to support.

Tollo, sustŭli, sublātum, tollĕre, a. 3. *to raise, to lift up, to pick up, to take up, to take away, to remove, to cut off, to bring up, to educate ;* —ere clamorem, *to raise,* or *set up a cry.*

Tonĭtru, n. 4. (tono, *to thunder*) *thunder, a peal of thunder.*

Tonsor, ōris, m. 3. (tondeo) *a barber, a hairdresser.*

Tormentum, i, n. 2. (torqueo, *for* torquimentum) *a warlike engine for throwing stones, darts, &c., a rack, torment, torture.*

Torpēdo, ĭnis, f. 3. (torpeo) *numbness, idleness, inactivity, laziness.*

Torpeo, ui, — ēre, n. 2. *to be benumbed, to be languid,* or *dull, to be stupified.*

Torpor, ōris, m. 3. (torpeo) *numbness, languor, stiffness.*

Torquātus, i, m. 2. (torques, *a chain*) *Torquatus, a name given to Titus Manlius.*

Torqueo, si, tum, quēre, a. 2. *to bend with force, to turn, to twist, to torment, to perplex, to vex, to distress.*

Torrens, tis, m. 3. (torreo) *a torrent, a flood, a rapid stream* (*caused by rain*).

Torreo, torrui, tostum, torrēre, a. 2. *to dry up, to parch, to roast, to scorch, to broil.*

Torvus, a, um, adj. (taurus, *for* taurivus) *terrible of aspect, grim, stern, savage, fierce.*

Tot, adj. ind. *so many.*

Totidem, adj. ind. (tot, idem) *as many, just so many ;* cum totidem navibus, *with the same number of ships.*

Totus, a, um, adj. (tot) *all together, whole, entire ;* se totum, *himself entirely ; Gen.* ius ; *Dat.* i.

Toxĭcum, i, n. 2. *poison.*

Trabs, trabis, f. 3. *two pieces of wood joined together, a beam, a rafter.*

Tractus, us, m. 4. (traho) *a drawing, a region, a tract, a current,* or *stream ;* tractu arborum, *by the long line of trees.*

Trado, ĭdi, ĭtum, ĕre, a. 3. (trans, do) *to give, to consign, to deliver, to deliver up, to surrender, to hand down, to report ;* —ere magistratui, *to deliver over to the magistrate ;* traditum est, *it is reported, there is a report ;* traditas per manus, *transmitted from hand to hand.*

Tradūco, xi, ctum, cĕre, a. 3. (trans, duco) *to bring over, to carry from one place to another, to transport.*

Tragœdia, æ, f. 1. *a tragedy.*

Traho, xi, ctum, hĕre, a. 3. (trans, veho, *for* transvĕho) *to draw, to drag, to bring, to lead, to draw in, to inhale ;* trahens extremum spiritum, *drawing* (*with difficulty*) *his last breath ;* trahi ad cupiditatem imperii, *to be drawn* (*by habit*) *to a fondness for power.*

Trajectio, ōnis, f. 3. (trajicio) *a passing over, a passage, the shooting of a star* (*across the sky*).

Trajicio ; *See* Transjicio.

Tranăto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (trans, nato) *to swim over,* or *across, to cross by swimming.*

Trano, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (trans, no) *to swim over,* or *across, to cross by swimming.*

Tranquillĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (tranquillus) *stillness,* or *quietness of the sea, a calm, tranquillity, quiet, peace.*

Tranquillus, a, um, adj. (quies) *calm, still, smooth, tranquil, quiet ;* in tranquillo (mari), *in a calm sea.*

Trans, prep. *across, on the farther side, over, beyond.*

Transeo, ii, *seldom* īvi, ĭtum, īre, irr. (trans, eo) *to go,* or *pass over, to cross, to pass by.*

Transfĕro, tŭli, lātum, ferre, irr. (trans, fero) *to carry over, to transport, to transfer, to represent ;* ut transferrent omnem causam in se, *to lay the whole blame on him.*

Transfīgo, xi, xum, gĕre, a. 3. (trans, figo) *to run through, to transfix, to stab, to pierce.*

Transgredior, gressus, grĕdi, dep. 3. (trans, gradior, *to go*) *to go*, or *pass over, to cross, to step across.*

Transĭgo, ēgi, actum, igĕre, a. 3. (trans, ago) *to drive through, to transfix, to pass, to spend*; eoque transacto, *and when that expires.*

Transĭtus, us, m. 4. (transeo) *a passage, a pass, a passing*; prohibere transitu, *to prevent from passing.*

Transjĭcio, jēci, jectum, jicĕre, a. 3. (trans, jacio) *to throw over, to transport, to transfix, to pierce.*

Transporto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (trans, porto) *to convey from one place to another, to transport.*

Transversus, a, um, adj. (trans, versus) *transverse, across, oblique*; multis transversis (viis), *by many cross streets.*

Trasimēnus, i, m. 2. *Trasimenus*, or *Perugia, a lake in Italy* (217).

Trebia, æ, m. 1. *the Trebbia, a tributary of the Po* (B. C. 218).

Trecentesĭmus, a, um, adj. (trecenti) *the three hundredth.*

Trecenti, æ, a, adj. (tres, centum) *three hundred.*

Tremŭlus, a, um, adj. (tremo, *to tremble*) *trembling, shaking, quivering, tremulous.*

Trepidatio, ōnis, f. 3. (trepido) *confused hurry, alarm, consternation, dismay, tumult.*

Trepĭdo, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (trepidus) *to be in a hurry*, or *confusion through fear, to run up and down in alarm, to tremble from fear*; trepidans, *trembling, quivering.*

Trepĭdus, a, um, adj. *hastening through fear, fearful, timorous.*

Tres, tres, tria, adj. *three.*

Tribūnus, i, m. 2. (tribus, *a tribe*) *a tribune.*

Tribuo, ui, ūtum, uĕre, a. 3. *to give one his due, to assign, to bestow, to confer, to grant*; —ere literis, *to devote to literature.*

Tricesĭmus, a, um, adj. (triginta) *the thirtieth.*

Triclinium, ii, n. 2. *a couch which held three persons, a room for supping in, a dining-room.*

Triduum, i, n. 2. (tres, dies) *the space of three days.*

Triennium, ii, n. 2. (tres, annus) *the space of three years.*

Trigesĭmus, a, um, adj. (triginta) *the thirtieth.*

Triginta, adj. ind. (tres) *thirty.*

Triplex, ĭcis, adj. (tres, plico, *to fold*) *triple, threefold.*

Trirēmis, e, adj. (tres, remus) *having three banks*, or *benches of oars*; triremis navis, *a ship with three banks of oars, a trireme.*

Tristis, e, adj. *sad, sorrowful, melancholy, gloomy, dismal, grave.*

Tritĭcum, i, n. 2. (tero) *wheat.*

Triumvir, ĭri, m. 2. (tres, vir) *a triumvir, one of three men employed to execute jointly any public office.*

Trœzen, ēnis, f. 3. & Trœzēne, ēs, f. 1. *Trœzene, a city of the Morea.*

Troja, æ, f. 1. *Troy, the capital of the Troad, in Asia Minor.*

Trojānus, a, um, adj. (Troja) *of*, or *belonging to Troy, Trojan.*

Troĭcus, a, um, adj. (Troja) *Trojan.*

Troĭlus, i, m. 2. *Troilus, a son of Priam, king of Troy.*

Tropæum, i, n. 2. *a trophy, a victory*; Marathonio tropæo, *the victory at Marathon* (B. C. 490).

Trucīdo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (trux, cædo) *to kill cruelly, to murder, to butcher, to slaughter.*

Truncus, i, m. 2. (trunco, *to maim*) *a tree lopped of its roots and branches, a trunk, a stem, a body without the head.*

Trusĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (trudo, *to thrust*) *to thrust often, to push, to prick, to wound.*

Trux, cis, adj. *fierce, stern, cruel, savage, merciless.*

Tu, tui, pron. *thou, you*; Pl. *ye, you.*

Tuba, æ, f. 1. *a tube, a trumpet.*

Tueor, tutus, & tuĭtus, tuēri, dep. 2. *to look at steadfastly, to watch*

over, to defend, to protect, to support, to secure; in tuendo se, *in supporting himself.*

Tullius, ii, m. 2. *M. Tullius Cicero, the Roman orator.*

Tullus, i, m. 2. *Tullus Hostilius, the third king of Rome.*

Tum, adv. *then, at that time.*

Tum, conj. *and, so, also;* tum, & quum, — tum, *both — and, as well — as.*

Tumeo, ui, — ēre, n. 2. *to swell, to be swollen, to be tumid,* or *inflated;* tumens, *proud, elated, puffed up.*

Tumultus, us, m. 4. (tumeo) *a tumult, a disturbance, an insurrection, a sudden and dangerous war.*

Tumŭlus, i, m. 2. (tumeo) *a hillock, a rising ground, a tomb.*

Tunc, adv. (tum, que) *then, at that time.*

Turba, æ, f. 1. *a disturbance, a tumult, confusion, a confused multitude, a crowd.*

Turbātus, a, um, adj. (turbo) *troubled, perplexed, stormy, rough.*

Turbĭdus, a, um, adj. (turbo) *muddy, thick, troublesome.*

Turbo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (turba) *to disturb, to disorder, to put into confusion, to trouble, to make muddy.*

Turbulentus, a, um, adj. (turba) *troubled, disturbed, muddy.*

Turgĭdus, a, um, adj. (turgeo, *to swell*) *swollen, inflated.*

Turnus, i, m. 2. *Turnus, a king of the Rutuli, a tribe in Italy.*

Turpis, e, adj. *ugly, filthy, base, shameful, disgraceful.*

Turpĭter, adv. (turpis) *basely, shamefully, disgracefully.*

Turpitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. (turpis) *deformity, baseness, disgrace.*

Turris, is, f. 3. *a tower, a turret, a lofty building, a palace.*

Tussis, is, f. 3. *a cough; Acc.* im.

Tutēla, æ, f. 1. (tueor) *a defence, protection, patronage;* in suâ tutelâ, *under their protection.*

Tuto, adv. (tutus) *safely securely, in safety.*

Tutor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (tueor) *to defend, to protect, to guard.*

Tutus, a, um, adj. (tueor) *protected, safe, secure;* in tuto (loco), *in safety.*

Tuus, a, um, pron. (tu) *thy, thine, your;* tuis, *to thy subjects.*

Tycha, æ, f. 1. *Tycha, one of the four divisions of Syracuse.*

Tyndarĭdes, æ, m. 1. *a son of Tyndarus, Castor,* or *Pollux;* a suis Tyndaridis, *from his favourites the Tyndaridæ.*

Tyrannis, ĭdis, f. 3. *tyranny, arbitrary,* or *despotic power.*

Tyrannus, i, m. 2. *a monarch, a king, a tyrant, a usurper.*

Tyrtæus, i, m. 2. *Tyrtæus, an Athenian poet.*

U.

Uber, ĕris, adj. *fertile, abundant, rich.*

Uber, ĕris, n. 3. *a teat, a pap, an udder.*

Ubi, adv. *where, in what place, when, as soon as.*

Ubīque, adv. (ubi, que) *every where, in every place.*

Ulciscor, ultus, ulcisci, dep. 3. *to punish, to chastise, to avenge.*

Ullus, a, um, adj. (unus) *any; Gen.* ius; *Dat.* i.

Ulmus, i, f. 2. *an elm-tree.*

Ulterior, ius, adj. (ultĕrus, *far, obs.*) *farther, on the farther side;* ulteriora inventis, *more than he has found.*

Ultĭmus, a, um, adj. (ultĕrus, *far, obs.*) *last, utmost, farthest;* ultimæ senectutis, *of extreme old age;* ultimum in amicitiâ, *the highest attainment in friendship, the perfection of friendship.*

Ultra, prep. (ultĕrus, *far, obs. for* ultĕra) *beyond, on the farther side of, past.*

Ultra, adv. *more, farther, besides;* ultra — quàm, *longer — than;* ultra — quàm pugnatum est, *longer than the battle continued.*

Ultro, adv. *of one's own accord, voluntarily;* ultro citro *on both sides, mutually.*

Ulysses, is, m. 3. *Ulysses, a king of Ithaca.*
Umbra, æ, f. 1. *a shadow, a shade.*
Una, adv. (unus) *together, all at once, along with.*
Uncus, a, um, adj. (uncus, *a hook*) *crooked, hooked, curved, bent.*
Unda, æ, f. 1. *a wave, a surge, water.*
Unde, adv. *whence, from what place, wherewith.*
Undĭque, adv. (unde, *for* undecunque) *from all parts, from every side, on every side, on any side.*
Unguentum, i, n. 2. (unguo, *to anoint*) *an odoriferous ointment, a perfume.*
Unguis, is, m. 3. *a nail of the finger,* or *toe, a claw, a talon.*
Universus, a, um, adj. (unus, versus) *the whole, all without exception, all at once, universal;* (eos) universos, *that they united.*
Unquam, adv. *at any time, ever.*
Unus, a, um, adj. *one, single, one only, alone; Gen.* ius ; *Dat.* i.
Unusquisque, unaquæque, unumquodque, & unumquidque, pron. (unus, quisque) *every one, every.*
Urbs, urbis, f. 3. *a city, the city Rome.*
Urgeo, si, — ēre, a. 2. *to press on, to urge, to press hard,* or *close upon, to impel, to vex.*
Uro, ussi, ustum, urĕre, a. 3. *to burn, to set on fire, to kindle, to scorch;* uri continuis frigoribus, *to be pinched,* or *chilled with perpetual cold.*
Ursus, i, m. 2. *a bear.*
Urtīca, æ, f. 1. (uro) *a nettle.*
Urus, i, m. 2. *a kind of wild ox, a buffalo.*
Usitātus, a, um, adj. (utor) *usual, accustomed, ordinary, common.*
Usque, adv. *as far as, even, continually, constantly;* usque eò, *even to such a degree;* usque eò quoad, *even until;* eò usque desperationis, *even to such a state of despair.*
Usūra, æ, f. 1. (utor) *the use,* or *enjoyment of any thing, interest paid for money borrowed, usury.*
Usurpo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (utor) *to use often,* or *much, to use, to exercise, to practise.*
Usus, us, m. 4. (utor) *use, practice, experience, benefit, advantage;* usus belli, *the practice of war;* ad usum athletarum, *the practice of wrestlers.*
Ut, adv. *as, when, just as, according as, how, in what manner, as soon as;* ut — ita, *or* sic, *as — so.*
Ut, conj. *that, in order that, to the end that, on condition that, so that, though, although.*
Uter, tra, trum, adj. *whether,* or *which of the two; Gen.* ius.
Uterque, utrăque, utrumque, adj. (uter, que) *both the one and the other, both, each; Gen.* iusque.
Uti, adv. (ut) *as, even as, how.*
Uti, conj. (ut) *that, in order that.*
Utĭlis, e, adj. (utor) *useful, fit, profitable, advantageous.*
Utilĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (utilis) *usefulness, profit, advantage.*
Utĭnam, conj. (ut, nam) *I wish that, would that.*
Utĭque, adv. (uti, que) *certainly, surely, however, at least.*
Utor, usus, uti, dep. 3. *to use, to have the use of, to employ, to enjoy, to practise;* uti suis consiliis, *to adopt his plan;* usus est doctore, *had,* or *employed as his teacher;* nunquam usus sit æquè bene, *never had the use of so well;* sapienter utens temporibus, *making a prudent use of,* or *availing himself of, favourable occurrences.*
Utpŏte, adv. (ut, potis) *as, seeing, considering, inasmuch as.*
Utrobīque, adv. (uter, ubique) *in both parts, on both sides, both by sea and land.*
Utrum, adv. (uter) *whether;* utrum — an, *whether — or.*
Uva, æ, f. 1. (uveo, *to be moist*) *a grape.*
Uxor, ōris, f. 3. (ungo, *to anoint*) *a wife, a spouse.*

V.

Vacca, æ, f. 1. *a cow.*

Vaco, āvi, ātum, āre, n. & a. 1. *to be empty, to be free from, to be without, to want, to be at leisure;* vacandum est (nobis), *we must be free.*

Vacuus, a, um, adj. (vaco) *void, empty, vacant, free from, destitute of, without.*

Vadum, i, n. 2. (vado, *to go*) *a ford, a shallow, shallow water, a shallow pool;* clauso vado, *in the enclosed bottom of the well.*

Væ, int. *ah! alas!* væ tibi, *wo to thee.*

Vagīna, æ, f. 1. *the scabbard,* or *sheath of a sword.*

Vagor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. *to wander, to stroll up and down, to ramble, to straggle.*

Vagus, a, um, adj. (vagor) *wandering, rambling, strolling.*

Valens, tis, adj. (valeo) *in good health, strong, robust, vigorous, powerful;* valentior, *when stronger,* or *better supported.*

Valeo, ui, ĭtum, ēre, n. 2. *to be in health, to be strong, to be vigorous, to be powerful, to avail, to have force,* or *efficacy, to prevail, to be able;* —ere plūs, *to prevail more, to be superior, to be successful;* tantùm valebat, *was so powerful;* quia plūs valeo, *because I am stronger;* valere plurimùm, *to excel most;* sic valeas, *so may you prosper,* or *thrive;* non valuit, *did not succeed;* quò valeret, *to what it tended, what it meant;* hoc valebat eò, *this device tended to that purpose.*

Valĕrius, ii, m. 2. *Marcus Valerius, a Roman dictator.*

Valetūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. (valeo) *a state of body, health* (*good,* or *bad*), *a distemper, a disease.*

Valĭde, adv. (validus) *strongly, powerfully;* validius, *more vehemently.*

Valĭdus, a, um, adj. (valeo) *in good health, strong, robust, powerful, vigorous.*

Vallis, is, f. 3. *a valley, a vale.*

Vallum, i, n. 2. (vallus, *a stake*) *a fortification round a camp,* or *town, a rampart, an intrenchment, a bulwark.*

Vanus, a, um, adj. *vain, empty, unsubstantial, unreal;* vana umbra, *the light,* or *airy shadow;* vanum beneficium, *a kindness pretended,* or *not real.*

Varēnus, i, m. 2. *Varenus, a Roman centurion.*

Varĭĕtas, ātis, f. 3. (varius) *variety, diversity, difference;* varietas pellium, *the speckled skins.*

Vario, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (varius) *to diversify, to variegate, to vary, to change, to alter.*

Varius, a, um, adj. *of different colours, various, diversified.*

Varus, i, m. 2. *Varus, a man's name.*

Vas, vadis, c. 3. *a surety,* or *bail.*

Vas, vasis, n. 3. *a vessel;* Pl. Vasa, ōrum, n. 2.

Vastĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (vastus) *vastness, greatness, hugeness, desolation, devastation.*

Vasto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (vastus) *to lay waste, to ravage, to pillage, to destroy, to deprive.*

Vastus, a, um, adj. *vast, large, huge, extensive, waste.*

Vates, is, c. 3. *a soothsayer, a prophet,* or *prophetess, a poet.*

Ve, *or,* an *enclitic particle* always subjoined to another word; also, an *intensive prefix.*

Vectīgal, ālis, n. 3. (veho) *money paid for freight,* or *carriage, a revenue, an income, a tax.*

Vector, ōris, m. 3. (veho) *a carrier, a bearer, a passenger.*

Vehĕmens, tis, adj. (ve, mens) *vehement, violent, impetuous, strong, intense, furious, mad.*

Vehementer, adv. (vehemens) *vehemently, eagerly, furiously, very much, exceedingly.*

Veho, xi, ctum, hĕre, a. 3. *to carry, to convey, to bear;* vehi nave, *to sail.*

Veientes, ium, m. 3. (Veii) *the inhabitants of Veii, the Vejentes.*

Veii, ōrum, m. 2. *Veii, a city of Tuscany, in Italy.*

Vel, conj. *or, even;* vel — vel, *either — or.*

Vellus, ĕris, n. 3. *a fleece of wool.*

Velo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (velum) *to cover, to veil, to clothe.*

Velocĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (velox) *velocity, swiftness, nimbleness, agility.*

Velox, ōcis, adj. (velum) *swift, fleet, nimble, rapid, speedy.*

Velum, i, n. 2. (*for* vexillum, *a flag*) *a sail, a veil, a curtain.*

Velut } adv. (vel, ut) *as, like*
Velŭti, } *as, even as.*

Vena, æ, f. 1. *a vein, a duct, a canal;* venâ deficiente, *when the pulse ceases to beat.*

Venatio, ōnis, f. 3. (venor) *a hunting, the chase;* sunt multùm in venationibus, *are much employed in hunting.*

Venātor, ōris, m. 3. (venor) *a hunter, a huntsman.*

Venātus, us, m. 4. (venor) *a hunting,* or *chasing, the chase.*

Vendĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (vendo) *to wish to sell, to expose to sale, to be in the habit of selling.*

Vendo, ĭdi, ĭtum, ĕre, a. 3. (venum, *for sale,* do, *for* venundo) *to sell, to expose to sale.*

Venenātus, a, um, adj. (venenum) *tinctured with poison, poisoned, poisonous.*

Venēnum, i, n. 2. *a drug,* or *medicine, poison, a poisonous drug.*

Veneo, ii, — īre, irr. 4. *to be sold, to be exposed to sale.*

Venĕror, ātus, āri, dep. 1. *to adore, to reverence, to worship, to honour, to respect, to show respect.*

Venia, æ, f. 1. (venio) *leave, permission, pardon;* dare veniam, *to grant permission, to give pardon, to pardon, to excuse.*

Venio, vēni, ventum, venīre, a. 4. *to come, to arrive, to come upon, to befall;* —ire in dubium, *to be disputed;* —ire in certamen judiciumque, *to strive and come to trial;* —ire in invidiam, *to incur dislike;* —ire obviàm, *to meet;* venit in opinionem utrisque, *it was the opinion of both;* Cæsare venturo, *Cæsar being on the point of returning.*

Venor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. *to hunt, to chase, to pursue;* venantûm, *of the hunters.*

Venter, tris, m. 3. *the belly.*

Ventōsus, a, um, adj. (ventus) *full of wind, windy;* alas ventosas, *wings swift* (*as the wind*).

Ventus, i, m. 2. *the wind, a storm.*

Venus, ĕris, f. 3. *Venus, the goddess of love.*

Venusia, æ, f. 1. *Venusia, a city of Apulia, in Italy.*

Ver, veris, n. 3. *the spring.*

Verbĕris, *Gen.* e, *Abl.* n. 3. *a scourge, a lash, a whip, a rod* (Pl. regular).

Verbĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (verberis) *to beat, to strike, to scourge, to flog, to lash.*

Verbōsus, a, um, adj. (verbum) *full of words, verbose, prolix, tedious;* verbosis strophis, *by means of his canting tricks.*

Verbum, i, n. 2. *a word, an expression;* suis verbis, *in his name;* fallis verbo, *you impose upon by that expression.*

Vere, adv. (verus) *truly, in truth, verily, justly, clearly.*

Verecundia, æ, f. 1. (verecundus) *modesty, bashfulness, respect, reverence, respectful attention.*

Verecundus, a, um, adj. (vereor) *bashful, modest, unassuming.*

Vereor, ĭtus, ēri, dep. 2. *to respect, to reverence, to fear, to be afraid.*

Vergo, — — ĕre, n. 3. *to incline, to look towards;* nox vergit ad lucem, *night advances,* or *approaches towards daylight.*

Verĭtas, ātis, f. 3. (verus) *truth.*

Vernus, a, um, adj. (ver) *of,* or *belonging to the spring, vernal.*

Vero, adv. (verus) *truly, certainly, for certain, indeed.*

Vero, conj. (verus) *but.*

Versicŭlus, i, m. 2. (versus) *a line,* or *short sentence, a verse.*

Verso, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (verto) *to turn often, to turn;* —are aliquem, *to treat,* or *exercise one;*

—are currum, *to drive*, or *guide a chariot.*

Versor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (verso) *to live*, or *dwell, to be, to labour, to be employed;* multùm versari, *to be much occupied*, or *engaged;* eum versari tutò, *for him to live in safety.*

Versus, us, m. 4. (verto) *a line, a verse.*

Verto, ti, sum, tĕre, a. 3. *to turn, to turn round, to change, to alter, to destroy;* —ere consilium, *to turn one's thoughts to any thing;* —ere tergum, *to turn one's back, to flee;* vertit omnia ad extremum, *destroyed every thing at last.*

Verum, i, n. 2. (verus) *the truth.*

Verum, conj. (verus) *but however, but yet, however.*

Verus, a, um, adj. *true, real, sincere, certain, genuine.*

Verūtum, i, n. 2. (veru) *a kind of javelin with an iron head formed like a spit, a javelin, a dart.*

Vescor, — vesci, dep. 3. (esca) *to live*, or *feed upon, to eat.*

Vespa, æ, f. 1. *a wasp.*

Vesper, *Nom.* — e, & i, *Abl.* m. 3. *Vesper, the evening star, the evening*; vespere, *in the evening.*

Vespĕra, æ, f. 1. *the evening.*

Vespertīnus, a, um, adj. (vesper) *of*, or *belonging to the evening, in the evening.*

Vespĕrus, i, m. 2. *Vesper, the evening star, the evening.*

Vesta, æ, f. 1. *Vesta, the goddess of the earth, and of fire.*

Vestālis, e, adj. (Vesta) *of*, or *belonging to Vesta, vestal;* Vestalis virgo, *a vestal virgin, a priestess of Vesta.*

Vester, tra, trum, pron. (tu, vos) *your, yours.*

Vestibŭlum, i, n. 2. (Vesta) *the vestibule of a house, a porch*, or *entry.*

Vestigium, ii, n. 2. *the print of a foot, a footstep, a trace.*

Vestis, is, f. 3. *a garment, a robe, clothes.*

Vestītus, us, m. 4. (vestis) *clothing, clothes, dress.*

Veto, ui, ĭtum, āre, a. 1. *to forbid, to prohibit, to hinder.*

Vetus, ĕris, adj. *old, ancient.*

Vetustas, ātis, f. 3. (vetus) *antiquity, old age, craziness from age, length of time, time.*

Vetustus, a, um, adj. (vetus) *ancient, old, antique.*

Via, æ, f. 1. *a way, a road, a passage.*

Viātor, ōris, m. 3. (via) *a traveller, a passenger.*

Vibro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to brandish, to shake, to quiver, to throw;* —are jaculum, *to launch a javelin.*

Vicesĭmus, a, um, adj. (viginti) *the twentieth.*

Vicīnus, a, um, adj. (vicus) *near in place*, or *time, neighbouring, contiguous.*

Vicīnus, i, m. 2. (vicus) *one who lives near, a neighbour.*

Vicis, (*Gen.*) i, em, e, f. 3. *a change, a turn, a vicissitude;* in suis vicibus, *in their turn;* vicibus noctium servatis, *taking the nights in their turn.*

Vicissitūdo, ĭnis, f. 3. (vicis) *a change, a vicissitude, alternation.*

Victĭma, æ, f. 1. (vinco) *a victim, a sacrifice.*

Victor, ōris, m. 3. (vinco) *a conqueror, a victor.*

Victor, ōris, adj. *Fem.* victrix, īcis, (vinco), *victorious.*

Victoria, æ, f. 1. (victor) *victory, conquest.*

Victrix, īcis, f. 3. (vinco) *she that conquers*, (used also as an adj.).

Victus, us, m. 4. (vivo) *food, sustenance, victuals.*

Videlĭcet, adv. (videre, licet) *for certain, truly, that is to say, namely.*

Video, vīdi, vīsum, vidēre, a. 2. *to see, to behold, to look at;* videor, vīsus, vidēri, *to be seen, to seem, to appear;* non viderent, *did not know, were uncertain;* vide, *see, take care;* qualis opera meæ vocis videtur tibi? *what do you think of the service of my voice?* quum visum est mihi, *when it*

has seemed proper to me, when I please; si videretur ei, *if he thought proper;* videmur debere, *I think I ought.*

Viduo, āvi, ātum, āre. a. 1. *to bereave,* or *deprive of, to make destitute, to strip.*

Vigil, ĭlis, adj. (vigeo, *to be lively*) *watchful, waking, vigilant.*

Vigĭlo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (vigil) *to watch, to keep awake, to be watchful, to be vigilant.*

Viginti, adj. ind. (bis, *for* biginti) *twenty.*

Vilis, e, adj. *cheap, of small value, worthless, vile, mean, valueless.*

Villa, æ, f. 1. (vicus, *for* vicilla) *a country-seat, a farm-house, a villa.*

Villĭcus, i, m. 2. (villa) *the overseer of a farm, a steward, a bailiff.*

Vincio, xi, ctum, cīre, a. 4. *to bind, to tie, to hoop.*

Vinco, vīci, victum, vincĕre, a. 3. *to conquer, to vanquish, to overcome, to excel, to surpass;* nives victæ, *the snow thawed.*

Vincŭlum, i, n. 2. (vincio) *any thing that binds, a bond, a chain, a cord, the stocks, a prison,* or *jail;* vincula rerum, *the chains of the universe;* publica vincula, *the public prison.*

Vindĭco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to avenge, to punish, to chastise, to claim;* —are Græciam in libertatem, *to assert the liberty of Greece.*

Vindicta, æ, f. 1. (vindico) *revenge, vengeance, punishment.*

Vinea, æ, f. 1. (vinum) *a place planted with vines, a vineyard, a vine; a warlike machine used in besieging towns, a shed, a mantlet.*

Vinum, i, n. 2. *wine.*

Viŏla, æ, f. 1. *a violet.*

Viŏlens, tis, adj. (vis) *violent, impetuous, cruel.*

Violentus, a, um, adj. (violens) *violent, impetuous, furious, cruel;* violentior, *more keen.*

Viŏlo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (vis) *to hurt, to injure, to violate.*

Vipĕra, æ, f. 1. (vivus, pario) *a viper.*

Vir, viri, m. 2. *a man, a husband.*

Virco, ui, — ēre, n. 2. *to be green, to flourish, to be strong,* or *vigorous.*

Virga, æ, f. 1. (vireo, *for* virĭga) *a young branch, a twig, a rod.*

Virgĭlius, ii, m. 2. *Virgil, a distinguished Latin poet.*

Virgo, ĭnis, f. 3. (vireo) *a virgin, a maiden, a damsel, a young lady.*

Virĭdis, e, adj. (vireo) *green, of the colour of grass, verdant.*

Virtus, ūtis, f. 3. (vir) *manliness, courage, bravery, virtue, worth, excellence, merit.*

Vis, vis, f. 3. Pl. vires, ium, *force, strength, vigour, power, energy, violence, fury, authority, a number, a quantity;* summâ vi, *with the highest spirit.*

Viscus, ĕris, n. 3. *a bowel, an entrail, a carcass, a body.*

Visĭto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (viso) *to come often to see, to visit.*

Viso, vīsi, — ĕre, a. 3. (video) *to go,* or *come to see, to visit, to call upon.*

Visum, i, n. 2. (videō) *an appearance, a vision, an apparition.*

Visus, us, m. 4. (video) *the sense of sight, the sight, a vision, an appearance.*

Vita, æ, f. 1. (vivo) *life, a way of living.*

Vitis, is, f. 3. *a vine.*

Vitium, ii, n. 2. *a fault, a defect, a blemish, vice.*

Vito, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to shun, to avoid, to beware of.*

Vitrum, i, n. 2. (vireo, *for* viritrum) *glass, woad.*

Vitŭlus, i, m. 2. *a bull-calf, a calf.*

Vitupĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (vitium, paro) *to blame, to find fault with, to disparage.*

Vivax, ācis, adj. (vivo) *long-lived, lasting, durable, permanent;* vivax cespes, *a green turf.*

Vivĭdus, a, um, adj. (vivo) *lively, vigorous, active, strong.*

Vivo, vixi, victum, vivĕre, n. 3. *to live, to be alive.*

Vivus, a, um, adj. (vivo) *living, alive;* Hannibale vivo, *while Hannibal was alive.*

Vix, adv. *scarcely, with difficulty.*
Voco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to call, to invite, to invoke, to summon;* —are in judicium, *to summon,* or *bring to trial.*
Volātus, us, m. 4. (volo) *the act of flying, a flight.*
Volīto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (volo) *to fly up and down, to flutter, to hover.*
Volo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to fly.*
Volo, volui, velle, irr. *to will, to be willing, to wish, to desire;* non vis progredi? *will you not proceed?*
Volsci, ōrum, m. 2. *the Volsci, a people of Latium, in Italy.*
Volubĭlis, e, adj. (volvo) *easily rolled, fickle, inconstant.*
Volŭcer, cris, cre, adj. (volo) *flying, swift, rapid.*
Volŭcris, is, f. 3. (volo) *any winged creature, a bird, a fowl.*
Volūmen, ĭnis, n. 3. (volvo) *a rolling, a volume, a book.*
Voluntarius, a, um, adj. (voluntas) *voluntary, willing, spontaneous.*
Voluntas, ātis, f. 3. (volo) *will, inclination, intention, willingness, good-will, consent, desire;* suâ voluntate, *of his own good-will, voluntarily.*
Voluptas, ātis, f. 3. (volo) *pleasure, delight, appetite.*
Volūto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (volvo) *to roll often, to wallow.*
Volvo, vi, ūtum, vĕre, a. 3. *to roll, to turn round, to hurl down.*
Vomer, & Vomis, ĕris, m. 3. *a ploughshare, the coulter.*
Vomo, ui, ĭtum, ĕre, a. 3. *to vomit, to throw out, to discharge.*
Voro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to devour, to swallow entirely.*
Vortex, ĭcis, m. 3. (verto) *a turning round of the water, a whirlpool, an eddy.*
Votum, i, n. 2. (voveo) *a vow, a prayer, a wish;* in votis, *amongst my wishes.*
Voveo, vōvi, vōtum, vovēre, a. 2. *to vow, to promise by a vow, to pray for, to wish.*
Vox, vocis, f. 3. (voco) *a voice, a noise,* or *sound, a shout, a saying, an expression;* edidisse hanc vocem, *to have uttered these words;* voce iuterclusâ, *having lost the power of speech.*
Vulgāris, e, adj. (vulgus) *of,* or *belonging to the common people, vulgar, common, mean.*
Vulgo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (vulgus) *to make common, to divulge, to publish, to declare.*
Vulgus, i, n. *sometimes* m. 2. *the common people, the populace, the vulgar.*
Vulnĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (vulnus) *to wound, to hurt.*
Vulnus, ĕris, n. 3. *a wound, a hurt.*
Vulpecŭla, æ, f. 1. (vulpes) *a little,* or *young fox, a fox.*
Vulpes, & is, is, f. 3. *a fox.*
Vulpīnus, a, um, adj. (vulpes) *of,* or *belonging to a fox;* vulpini catuli, *the cubs of a fox.*
Vulso, ōnis, m. 3. *Cn. Manlius Vulso, a Roman consul.*
Vultus, us, m. 4. *the countenance, a look, aspect;* uno vultu, *with one aspect.*

X.

Xenocrătes, is, m. 3. *Xenocrates, a Grecian philosopher.*
Xenŏphon, ntis, m. 3. *Xenophon, a celebrated Grecian writer;* apud Xenophontem, *in the writings of Xenophon.*
Xerxes, is, m. 3. *Xerxes, king of Persia; Acc.* em & en.

Z.

Zama, æ, f. 1. *Zama, a town of Numidia in Africa* (B. C. 202).
Zona, æ, f. 1. *a girdle, a belt, a zone, a purse.* (The ancients wore the purse suspended from their girdle).

THE END.

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