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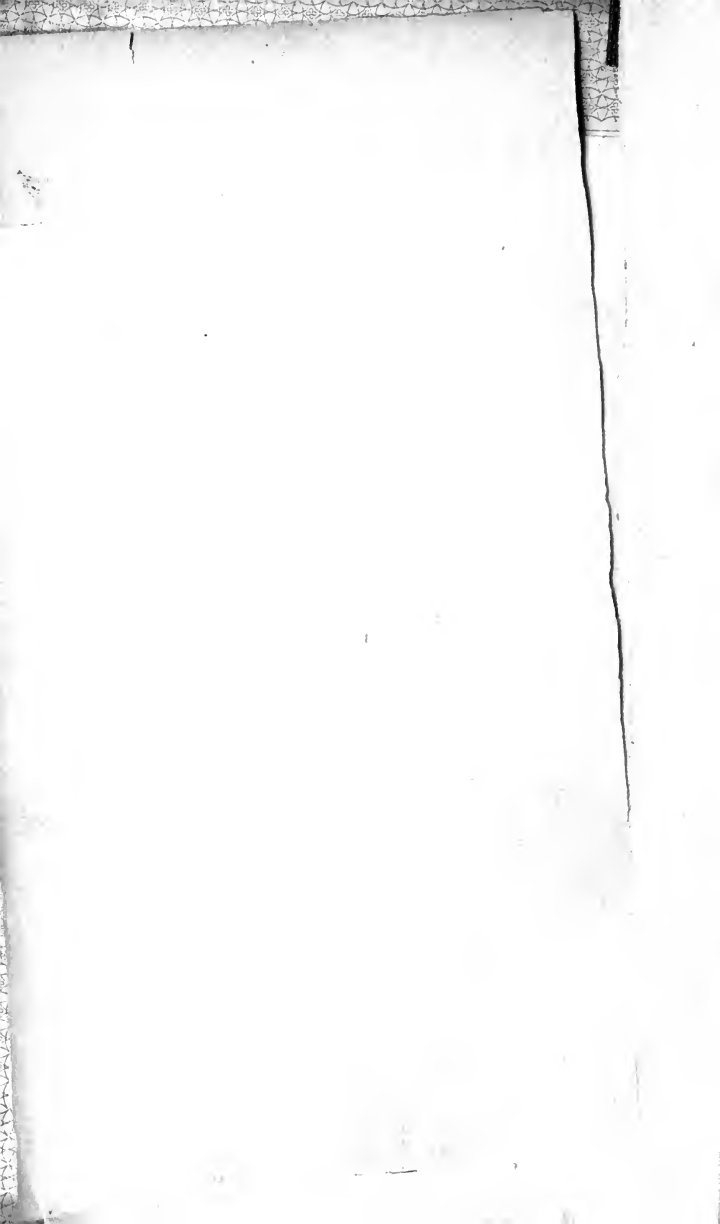
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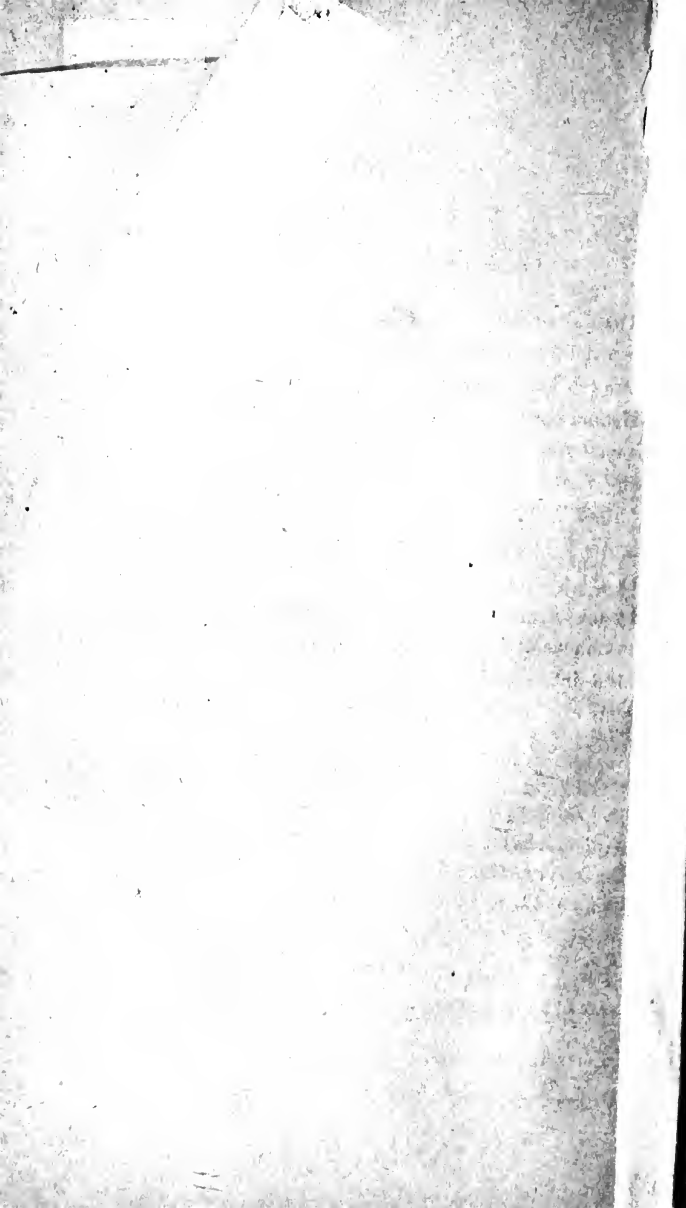
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TO THE SECOND EDITION.

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.	Avis volabat.
Tu mones.	Domus stabat.
Rex regit.	Equi currebant.
Nos audimus.	Vos manebatis.
Pueri legunt.	Puella dormiebat.
Musa cantat.	Flagrabant ignes.
Nox est.	Fremebant venti.
Cruor manat.	Pisces nabant.
Pastor canit.	Dicebatis.
Imperant reges.	Ego oravi.
Gustat lingua.	Alexander vicit.
Fraus nocet.	Fuit Troja.
Lapides cadunt.	Flevit mulier.
Volat ætas.	Hostes clamaverunt.
Respondetis.	Peccavi.
Agni ludunt.	Risère nymphæ.
Certant nautæ.	Cicero scripsit.
Gladius fulget.	Fortuna dederat.
Mugiunt vaccæ.	Pueri didicerant.
Magistri docent.	Ceciderant poma.
Milites pugnant.	Illi festinaverant.
Mordent dentes.	Nos iveramus.
Jacent poma.	Dux puniverat.
Ventus flat.	Nataverat puer.
Vulnerant enses.	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 iudex.
 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.	Hortabatur Cæsar.
Latæ sint leges.	Locutus est homo.
Oppida defensa sint.	Sol ortus est.
Exercitus victus esset.	Puella mentita erat.
Fractum esset cornu.	Tu moriere.
Domare.	Nos obliti fuerimus.
Venditor prædium.	Lætetur cor.
Scribuntor literæ.	Amici gratulentur.
Labuntur anni.	Questus sit nemo.
Vos sequimini.	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 læna 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.
 Cibis famem sedat, potio sitim extinguit.

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 Cræsus 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.
 Multum animus corpori præstat.
 Non solum 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 antepositur.
 Meus filius imperat matri, illa mihi.
 Justitia præcipit parcere omnibus.
 Fortia adversis opponite pectora rebus.
 Non semper idem floribus est honos vernis.
 Di 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 agitur 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 extirpantur.
 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 satîs.
 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 agitur 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, nisi 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 præditi 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, satis nulli.
 Sperne voluptates: nocet empta dolore voluptas.
 Invidiâ Siculi non invenère tyranni majus tormentum.
 Cyrus omnium militum suorum nomina edidicit.

Tullus Hostilius, fulmine ictus, cum totâ domo confla-
gravit.

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 vo-
lunt.

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 inedia 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 incen-
dium.

Dum vitant stulti vitia, in contraria currunt.

Qui facta aliorum scripsère, 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 augu-
ratus est.

Solem e mundo tollere videntur, qui amicitiam e vitâ
tollunt.

In formicâ non modò sensus, sed etiam mens, ratio, me-
moria est.

Poma, ex arboribus, si cruda sunt, vi avelluntur; si ma-
tura, 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.

Diffugère 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.

Pisces 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
opinionem, 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 re-
ligionem 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 convaluère 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 olcæ 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.

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

Torquatus, bello Gallico, filium suum, quòd is contra imperium in hostem pugnaverit, necari iussit.

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

Quid faciet is homo in tenebris, qui nihil timet nisi
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, quamvis fertilis, sinè culturâ fructuosus esse non potest ; sic sinè doctrinâ animus.

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

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

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

Fortium virorum est, magis 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 nisi 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 dolcat, 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 ve-
locitatem suam flectunt.

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

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

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

Medici, causâ morbi inventâ, curationem esse inven-
tam putant.

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

Dionysius tyrannus, Syracusis expulsus, Corinthi pueros
doccebat.

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

Altiùs præcepta descendunt, quæ teneris imprimun-
tur 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;
Quæque 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 Alexandriae arserunt,
pulcherrimum regiae opulentiae monumentum.

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

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

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

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

Terra salutes herbas eademque nocentes
Nutrit : et urticae proxima sæpe rosa est.

Occentus soricis auditus, Fabio Maximo dictaturam
deponendi causam præbuit.

Crudeles Divi ! serpens novus exiit annos ;
Formæ non ullam fata dedere moram.

Pythagoras, quum in geometriâ quiddam novi inven-
isset, 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 or-
namenta 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 præter-
itum tempus unquam revertitur.

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

Diei noctisque vicissitudo conservat animantes, tri-
buens 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 eder-
ent 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 : quæ-
sivi 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 vuinera cordis ope.

Mors terribilis est iis, quorum cum vitâ omnia extin-
guuntur ; non iis, quorum laus emori non potest.

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

Archytas, quum villico factus esset iratior : Quo te
modo, inquit, accepissem, nisi 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, pulsus 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 carpsère 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 bono-
rumque, 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.

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

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

Est locus, antiqui Capream dixere 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 regnâset, 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 quoque Sabinos subegit; montes tres urbi adjunxit; censum instituit. Occisus est quadragesimo quarto imperii anno, scelere generi sui Tarquini 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 ocepit, 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.

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

Sæpius ventis agitur 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 ; inque 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, coereret.

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 vacuum 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 ves-
tigia.

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

Neque homines murium aut formicarum causâ fru-
mentum condunt, sed conjugum et liberorum et fami-
liarum 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 exilio Dionysii Siciliae
tyranni fuit.

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

Nihil est tam præclarum, aut tam magnificentum, 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, alimenta que mitia terris :
Prima dedit leges.

Gubernatores, quum exsultantes loligines viderint, aut
delphinos se in portum conjicientes, tempestatem signifi-
ficari 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 odinis atque dissidiis funditus possit everti ?

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

Nihil est tam volucre, quàm maledictum ; nihil faci-
lius emittitur ; nihil citius excipitur ; nihil latius dissi-
patur.

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 deflagavit.

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.

Quicumque turpi fraude semel innotuit,
 Etiam si 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 Icaris 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, amicitia, irâ atque misericordia, vacuos esse decet.

Quid fuit, ut tutas agitaret 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 ;
Quaque 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 contemplan, 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
Expectanda dies homini : dicitque 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 religiosi.

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

Plinius major libros legens annotabat, excerpebatque. Nihil enim legit, quod non exciperet. 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 Siciiliâ 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 causicus fertur mea carmina : quis sit
Nescio : si sciero, væ tibi, causicæ !

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 hęc 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 cœpère ebibere : sed rupti priùs
 Periêre, quàm, quod petierant, contingerent.

In Jugurthâ tantus dolus, tantaque peritia locorum et militiæ erat, uti, 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 bestię quædam, in quibus inest aliquid simile virtutis, ut in leonibus, ut in canibus, ut in equis ; in quibus non corporum solùm, ut in suis, 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, ta-
 men 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 ?

Iphieratis supra ætatem virtus admirabilis fuit : nec
 unquam ante eum Athenienses, inter tot tantosque duces,
 aut spei majoris, aut indolis maturioris, imperatorem ha-
 buerunt.

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

Studia adolescentiam alunt, senectutem oblectant, se-
 cundas res ornant, adversis perfugium ac solatium præ-
 bent, delectant domi, non impediunt foris, pernoctant
 nobiscum, peregrinantur, rusticantur.

Barbam Capellæ quum impetrâssent ab Jove,
 Hirci mœrentes indignari cœpērunt,
 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 Etrus-
 corum fortè haud procul ripâ Tiberis locata essent, frus-
 trata 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,
Aère 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 proelium 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, jurasset 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 inâ parte aræ prolapsam anguem prospexit. Quâ visâ, Postumii aruspiciis 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?

Tunc cædes hominum generi, tum prælia 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 præsentia, 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 circumsidere-
 tur, 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 prælium apud Salamina factum miserat
 Xerxes quatuor millia armatorum Delphos, ad templum
 Apollinis diripiendum ; prorsus quasi non cum Græcis
 tantum, 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, con-
 jugibus et liberis Trœzene depositis, naves conscenderent,
 libertatemque Græciæ classe defenderent, Cysilum
 quemdam, suadentem ut in urbe manerent, Xerxemque
 recipent, 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 prælii 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, portiti essent, ei Deo, qui ibi esset, se vitulum immolatu-
 ros. Casu erat in eo portu fanum Dianæ ejus, cui vitulum immolari non licebat. Imprudentes legis, quum exissent, 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 gymniceis 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 iudex 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 uti 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 præsentia 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 magis, 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, nisi 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 habuère Gætuli et Libyes, asperi, inulti ; quîs cibus erat caro ferina, atque humi pabulum, aut pecoribus. Hi neque moribus, neque lege, neque imperio cujusquam, regebantur : vagi, palantes, quâ nox oëgerat, 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, aligendo, 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 fuère 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 quæсивisset 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 iudiciumque veniunt, quam ex iis maximè dilexerit. Victrix, gaudio exsultans, deductaque a necessariis lætum præferentibus vultum, conjugis se flammis superjacet, 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, quamvis fertilis, sinè culturâ fructuosus esse non potest ; sic sinè doctrinâ animus. Cultura autem animi philosophia est. Hæc extrahit vitia radicitus, et præparat animos ad satum accipiendos ; eaque mandat his, et, ut ita dicam, serit, quæ adulta fructus uberri-mos 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 magis, 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 satis 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 contrâ, timens:
 Quî possum, quæso, facere, quod quæreris, 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 prælio 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 occisione oc-
 cidisse. Tanta famæ velocitas fuit, ut, quum matutino
 tempore prælium in Bœcotiâ commissum sit, meridi-
 anis 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 contrâ, 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 iudicium vocatus est. Tum se-
 nex dicitur eam fabulam, quam in manibus habebat, et
 proximè scripserat, recitâsse iudicibus, quæsisseque,
 num illud carmen desipientis videretur: quo recitato,
 sententiis iudicum 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.

Quicumque 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 potius, qui ea non studiosissimè persequatur? Sed, quia nusquam possumus, nisi 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 nimbo tumuerunt æquora vento,
In mediis lacerâ puppe relinquitur 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 superbâ
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, repenti ex profundo cum calidis aquis insula emersit. In Asiâ quoquè eâdem die idem motus terræ Rhodum, multasque alias civitates, concussit; quasdam solidas absorbit. Quo prodigio territis omnibus, vates cecinere, 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 graminêâ 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 potentior, 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, proijci se jussit inhumatum. Tum amici: Volucrisne 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 imbecilliolem factam, quam adolescentia fuisset. Ego Lucium Metellum meminî, 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 frivolum 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 sæce, 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 reliquæ?

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 magis, 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, uti 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 prælio 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, nisi

quòd usitatae 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 magis mirantur, quàm lunæ, quoniam hæ crebriores sunt.

In sterculino Pullus gallinaceus
 Dum quærit escam, Margaritam reperit.
 Jaces indigno, quanta res, inquit, loco !
 Hoc si quis pretii cupidus vidisset tui,
 Olim redisses 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 ;
 Cærule 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, extinguere.

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 republicæ salutare, sed id sciri opus non esse. Postulavit, ut aliquem populus daret, quicum 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 audisset, in concionem magnâ expectatione 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 audierant quidem, auctore Aristide, repudiaverunt.

Disertissime Romuli nepotum,
 Quot sunt, quotque fuère, 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 reliquâs 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 tempestatem quâvis ratione, sapientis.

Hic 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 iudicii cessisset Athenis, et se Rhodum contulisset, rogatus a Rhodiis, legisse fertur orationem illam egregiam, quam in *Ctesiphontem* contra *Demosthenem* dixerat: quâ perlectâ, petatum est ab eo postridie, ut legeret illam etiam, quæ erat contrâ a *Demosthene* pro *Ctesiphonte* edita: quam quum suavissimâ et maximâ voce legisset, admirantibus omnibus, *Quanto*, inquit, magis admiraremini, si audissetis 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, *Hephæstionem*que, 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 asurgendi 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;
 Venantùm subitò vocibus conterritus,
 Per campum fugere cœpit, et cursu levi
 Canes elusit. Silva tum exceptit 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 jucundiùs. 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,
 Audierat esse quod remedium vulneris.
 Tunc sic Æsopus: Noli coram pluribus
 Hoc facere canibus, ne nos vivos devorent,
 Quum scierint esse tale culpæ præmium.
 Successus improborum plures allicit.

Pugnantibus Locris, aquila ab acie nunquam recessit, eosque tamdiu circumvolavit, quoad vincerent. In cornibus quoque duo juvenes, diverso a ceteris armorum habitu, eximiâ magnitudine, et albis equis, et coccineis paludamentis, pugnare visi sunt; nec ultrâ 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 Juvenum 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 tergo,
 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 si quis cæcum genitum putat, omnibus sensibus orbis 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. Ceterum, coronâ aureâ impositâ, amiculo, cui assueverat ipse, solium, in quo corpus jacebat, velavit; miratus tanti nominis regem, tantis præditum opibus, haud pretiosius 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 quæsierit, quibus ab ignavis vita quæri solet?

Æsopo quidam petulans lapidem impeggerat.
 Tantò, inquit, melior. Assem deinde illi dedit,
 Sic prosecutus: Plus non habeo melhercule,
 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 preditiones, 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, Archelæum, Perdicæ 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 Archelæus? Certè, si injustus.

Venari Asello comite quum vellet Leo,
 Contextit illum frutice, et admonuit simul,
 Ut insuëtâ voce terreret feras,
 Fugientes ipse exciperet. Hic 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 nisi nôssem tuum
 Animum genusque, simili fugissem metu.

Ut fit in prælio, ut ignavus miles ac timidus, simul ac viderit hostem, abjecto scuto fugiat, quantum 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 afflictis et exanimatis 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 hîc pomum, non dulces educat uvas :
 Non salices ripâ, robora monte virent.
 Neve fretum terrâ laudes magis ; 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, con-
 velli 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 câ acie quindecim
 millia Romanorum cæsa, sex millia capta, decem millia
 fugata sunt. Consulis obruncati corpus ad funerandum
 ab Hannibale quæsitum est, qui, quantùm in ipso fuerat,
 Romanum sepelierat 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 exer-
 citum 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 sudi-
 bus præfixis munita ; ejusdemque generis sub aquâ de-
 fixæ sudes flumine tegebantur. His rebus cognitis a
 captivis perfugisque, Cæsar, præmisso equitatu, confes-
 tim legiones consequi jussit. Sed eâ celeritate, atque
 eo impetu, milites ferunt, quum capite solo ex aquâ
 exstarent, ut hostes impetum legionum atque equitum

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

Quum, in mediâ parte fori, vasto ac repentino hiatu terra subsideret, responsunquæ esset, Eâ re illum tantummodo compleri posse, quâ populus Romanus plurimum valeret; Curtius, et animi et generis nobilissimus adolescens, interpretatus Urbem nostram virtute armisque præcipuè excellere, militaribus insignibus ornatus, equum conscendit, eumque vehementer admotis calcariibus præcipientem 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 eminent,
 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, adè 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 contiguatione 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 relictâ 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 re-
 gibus tradere, ad munia haud multùm servilibus minis-
 teriis abhorrentia. Excubabant, servatis noctium vicibus,
 proximi foribus ædis, in quâ rex acquiescebat. Præci-
 pius honor habebatur, quòd licebat sedentibus vesci cum
 rege. Castigandi verberibus eos nullius potestas præter
 ipsum erat. Hæc cohors velut seminarium ducum præ-
 fectorumque apud Macedonas fuit.

Equus sedare solitus quo fuerat sitim,
 Dum sese Aper volutat, turbavit vadum.
 Hinc orta lis est. Sonipes, iratus Fero,
 Auxilium petiit hominis ; quem dorso levans,
 Rediit 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 mæstus ille : Parvæ vindictam rei
 Dum quæro demens, servitutem reperi.

Superior Hannibal, a Duilio consule navali prælio
 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
 configere debeat. Acclamavit universus senatus, non
 esse dubium quin oporteret. Tum ille, Confluxit, in-
 quit, et superatus est. Ita liberum iis non reliquit
 id factum damnare, quod ipsi fieri debuisse judica-
 verant.

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, nisi 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 nisi ad sacrificium quoddam redemptor præbisset, 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 arcessierunt.

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 prælio
 Haberent signum, quod sequerentur, milites,
 Hæsère 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 pelium; 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 petière 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 misère 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 nolulistis 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. Arcopagitæ comprehendi jubent eum, qui a Sophocle erat nominatus. Is, quæstione adhibitâ, confessus est, pateramque retulit. Quo facto, fanum illud Indicis Herculis nominatum est.

Vetusto Mædoniæ more, regi Alexandro nobilissimi pueri præstò erant sacrificanti. E quibus unus, thuribulo arrepto, ante ipsum astitit; in cuius 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 magis delectatus, hòc 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 bestię
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, adè ut etiam aratro frequenter glebas aureas excindant. In hujus gentis finibus sacer mons est, quem ferro violari nefas habetur: sed si quando fulgure terra præscissa 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 acius redditur; nec ullum apud eos telum probatur, quod non aut Bilbili fluvio aut Chalybe tingatur. Unde etiam Chalybes fluvii hujus filitimi appellati, ferroque ceteris præstare dicuntur.

Mustela, ab Homine presa, 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 conjugii ejus ac liberis præberi, resque quas amiserat, redimi publicè, jussit.

Dic, age, frigoribus quare novus incipit annus,
 Qui melius 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 Callieratidas, qui quum Lacedæmoniorum dux fuisset Peloponnesiaco bello, multaque fecisset egregiè, vertit ad extremum omnia, quum consilio non paruit eorum, qui classem ab Arginuis 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: fabel-
 larumque 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 nemina: quibusque rebus cum æqualibus de-
 certant, si vincunt, efferunt se lætitiâ; victi debilitantur,
 animosque demittunt.

Panthera imprudens olim in foveam decidit;

Vidère agrestes: alii fustes congerunt,

Alii onerant saxis: quidam contrà miseriti,

Perituræ quippe, quamvis nemo læderet,

Misère 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 petferit,
 Qui panem dederit: vos timere absistite;
 Illis revertor hostis, qui me læserunt.

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, eademque voluntates, in his fit, ut æquè quisque altero delectetur, ac seipso; efficiturque id, quod Pythagoras ultimum in amicitîâ 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 hîc 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 interemisisse 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 magis 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 ;
 Unâ bibamus. Illa, quæ ardebat siti,
 Simul cognovit, vocem laudari suam,
 Cupidè advolavit. Noctua, egressa e cavo,
 Trepidantem consecrata 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 laventur 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 Syra-
 cusanus interficere vellet, atque is tempus ab eo, quò,
 priusquam periret, domum profectus res suas ordi-
 naret, impetravisset, alter vadem se pro reditu ejus
 tyranno dare non dubitârit; ut, si ille non revertisset,
 moriendum esset ipsi. Igitur omnes, et imprimis Dio-
 nysius, novæ atque ancipitis rei exitum speculabantur.
 Appropinquante deinde definitâ die, nec illo redeunte,
 unusquisque stultitiæ tam temerarium sponsorem dam-
 nabat. At is nihil se de amici constantiâ metuere præ-
 dicabat. 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 amicitiae ter-
 tium 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 laccio.
 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 cupi-
 ditate et metu, tum etiam ægritudine, et voluptate ani-
 mi, 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 laccessis: quum bruma est, siles.
 Mori contractam quum te cogunt frigora,
 Me copiosa recipit incolumem domus.
 Satis 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 plastrum a caupone esse conjectum, et supra stercus injectum: petere, ut mane ad portam adesset, priusquam plastrum ex oppido exiret. Hoc verò somnio is commotus, mane bubulco præstò ad portam fuit: quæsivit ex eo, quid esset in plaistro: 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 dulcîa poma morâ.

Indè satur nigris longum rapit unguibus hydram;
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 post 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? Hic 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 incolabant, 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 vola-
tibus 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, quamvis 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 dicto-
rum adedò 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 Coeles extremam ejus partem occupavit: totumque hostium agmen, donec post tergum suum pons abrumperetur, infatigabili pugnâ sustinuit; atque, ut patriam periculo imminente 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 lætitiâ et metum hæsitantès: 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 lympa desilit pede.
 Illic injussæ veniunt ad muletra capellæ,
 Refertque tenta grex amicus ubera;
 Nec vespertinus circumgemit ursus ovile,
 Nec intumescit alta viperis humus.
 Nulla nocent pecori contagia; nullius astri
 Gregem æstiosa 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, vine-

tum magistrum virgis cædentes, in patriam remitterentur. Quâ justitiâ animi eorum sunt capti, quorum mœnia expugnari non poterant. Namque Falisci, beneficio magis 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 subiit 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 repenti 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 satis,
 Languere cœpit annis ingravantibus.
 Aliquando objectus hispidi pugnæ suis,

Arripuit aurem : sed cariosis dentibus,
 Prædam dimisit. Hic 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 compendiarîam, dicebat esse, si quis id ageret, ut, qualis haberi vellet, talis esset. Quòd si qui 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 perniciès ! 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 ~~am~~ 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 cephère, percurrunt : Iidem quum Mediæ et Gordianorum terras secare cœperunt, paulatim in arctius cœunt ; et, quo longiùs manant, hóc 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, magis 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 audierant, vehementer essent delectati, quærebant ab Hannibale, quidnam ipse de illo philosopho judicaret. Pœnus respondisse fertur, multos se deliros senes sæpe vidisse; sed, qui magis 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 certâset, 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 sapes
 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 exierat 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 relegasset, et ruri habitare jussisset.

Quod quum audivisset 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 erant 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 minuebamur. 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 vendere 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, misère: qui tribus præliis fusos eè 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 prælium 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 mutuan, dedit. Itaque tantis animis concursus est, ut rarò unquam cruentius prælium 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 perbrevis convalesceret, paucisque diebus interitum Alexandrum tyrannum, ipsum autem Eudemum quinquennio post domum rediturum. Atque ita quidem prima statim scribit Aristoteles consecuta; et convalescere Eudemum; et ab uxoris fratribus interfectum tyrannum: quinto autem anno exeunte, quum esset spes ex illo somnio, in Cyprium illum ex Siciliâ esse rediturum, præliantem 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 exissent 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,
 Medicinaam ignoto facere cœpisset loco,
 Et venditaret falso antidotum nomine,
 Verbosis acquisivit sibi famam strophis,
 Hic, 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 calcandos nemo commisit pedes?

Pulvio et Varenus perpetuas inter se controversias habebant, quinam anteferretur; omnibusque annis de loco summis simultatibus contendebant. Ex iis Pulvio, quum acerrimè ad munitiones pugnaretur, Quid dubitas, inquit, Varenè? aut quem locum probandæ virtutis tuæ spectas? hic dies, hic dies de nostris controversiis judicabit. Hæc quum dixisset, procedit extra munitiones; quaque pars hostium confertissima visa est, in eam irrumpit. Ne Varenus quidem tum sese vallo continet, sed, omnium veritus existimationem, subsequitur. Mediocri spatio relicto, Pulvio 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. Occurrit ociùs gladio, comminusque rem gerit Varenus, atque, uno interfecto, reliquos paulùm propellit: durcupidiùs 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 alteri inimicus auxilio salutique esset, neque dijudicari posset, uter utri virtute anteferendus videretur.

Post hæc prælium 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 cecidère 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 fuère. 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 sepe liant, dilationem mortis deprecantur. Motus tantæ mulierum pietate Alexander, et Darium vivere dixit et timentibus mortis metum dempsit; easque haberi salutari ut reginas præcepit. Filias quoquè non sordidiùs dignitate patris sperare matrimonium jussit.

Sextus Tarquinius, Tarquini filius, indignè feren-

quòd patris viribus expugnari Gabii nequirent, valentioris armis excogitavit rationem, quâ interceptum illud oppidum Romano imperio adjiceret. Subitò namque se ad Gabinos contulit, tanquam parentis sævitiam et verbera, quæ voluntate suâ perpressus erat, fugiens: ac paulatim uniuscujusque fectis et compositis blanditiis alliciendo benevolentiam, ut apud omnes plurimùm posset, consecutus, familiarem suam ad patrem misit, indicaturum, quemadmodum euncta 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 rem 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 cedit? 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 esse victos faterentur. Quæ barbaria Indiâ vastior aut agrestior? In eâ tamen gente primùm ii, qui sapientes habentur, nudi ætatem agunt, et Caucasi nives hiemallemque vim perferunt sinè dolore: quumque ad flammam se applicaverunt, sinè gemitu adurantur. Mulieres verò in Indiâ, quum est cuiusvis earum vir mortuus, in certamen iudiciumque veniunt, quam plurimùm ille dilexerit: plures enim singulis solent esse nuptæ. Quæ est victrix, ea, læta, prosequentibus suis, unâ cum viro in rogam 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 imprudentes quidpiam fecerint, pœnam nullam recu sent.

Non esse cupidum, pecunia est: non esse emacem vectigal est: contentum verò suis rebus esse, maxima 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 ne surripi potest unquam; neque naufragio neque incendio amittitur; nec tempestatum nec temporum perturbatione mutatur: quâ præditi 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, quòd 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 præterfluebat: et arx procul iis, quæ habitabantur. Sex millia aberat ab urbe nobili templum Laciniaë Junonis, sanctum omnibus circa populis. Lucus ibi, frequenti silvâ et proceris abietis arboribus septus, læta in medio pascua habuit, ubi omnis generis sacrum deæ pascabatur 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; inelytumque 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 mo veri 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:
 Hic 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 vietum. 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, cecin-
 issetque 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 laudâset, peteret, si ei videretur. Paulò pòst est
 nuntiatum Simonidi, ut prodiret; juvenes stare ad ja-
 nuam duos quosdam, qui eum magnopere evocarent:
 surrexit ille, prodiit, vidit neminem: hoc interim spa-
 tio 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 petit.
 Exigua quum frenaret materia impetum,
 Usus, poetæ ut moris est, licentiâ,
 Atque interposuit gemina Ledaë 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 quamvis, 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 diffuentes, 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 magis, si etiam solstitiali die. Confer nostram longissimam ætatem cum æternitate in eâdem propemodum brevitate, quâ illæ bestiola, reperiemur.

Urbs Syracusæ tanta est, ut ex quatuor urbibus maximis constare dicatur: quarum una est ea, quæ appellatur Insula; quæ, duobus portibus 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, nisi munitione ac mole lapidum a mari disjunctus esset. Altera autem est urbs Syracusis, cui nomen Achradina est; in quâ forum maximum, pulcherrimæ porticus, ornatissimum prytæneum, amplissima est curia, templumque egregium Iovis 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 exquisitissimis 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 floureret, 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, postulasset; 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 petierat, 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, quamvis carebat nomine: neque id magis 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 demigrarunt. Pari felicitate ceteras insulas, quæ Cyclades nominantur, sub Atheniensium redegit potestatem.

III. Eisdem temporibus, Persarum rex, Darius, ex Asiâ in Europam exercitu trajecto, Scythis bellum inferre decrevit. Pontem fecit in Istro flumine, quâ 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. Hic, 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, interisset 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, Histiaeus Milesius, ne res conficeretur, obstitit: dicens, non idem ipsis, qui summas imperii tenerent, expedire et multitudini: quòd Darii regno ipsorum niteretur dominatio: quo extincto, ipsos potestate expulsos civibus suis pœnas duros. Itaque ad eò 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 amicio omnium libertati, quàm suæ fuerit dominationi.

IV. Darius autem, quum ex Europâ in Asiam redisset, 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 impulsâ, 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 obviâ 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 Plataënsium: 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 auctoritatè impulsì Athenienses, copias ex urbe eduxerunt, locoque idoneo castra fecerunt. Deinde postero die sub montis radicibus, acie e regione instructâ, novâ arte, vi summâ prælium 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, configere cupiebat; eoque magis, quòd, priusquam Lacedæmonii subsidio venirent, dimicare utile arbitrabatur. Itaque in aciem peditum centum, equitum decem millia produxit, præliumque commisit. In quo tantò plùs virtute valuerunt Athenienses, ut decemplex numerum hostium profligarent; adeòque perteruerunt, 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 Marathoniam; ut in decem prætorum numero prima ejus imago poneretur, isque hortaretur milites, præliumque committeret. Idem ille populus, posteaquam majus imperium est nactus, et largitione magistratum corruptus est, trecentas statuas Demetrio Phalereo decrevit.

VII. Post hoc prælium 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 comœatu 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 detererentur, 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 proditiõnis, 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 præsentia non poterat, in vincula publica coniectus 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 judicâset, sinè summâ industriâ non posse eam extinguere, totum se dedit reipublicæ, diligentius amicis, famæque serviens. Multum 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 præsentis bello, sed etiam reliquo tempore, ferociorem reddidit civitatem. Nam, quum pecunia publica, quæ ex metallis redibat, largitione magistratum quotannis interiret, ille persuasit populo, ut eâ pecuniâ classis centum navium ædificaretur. Quâ celeriter effectâ, primùm Corcyræos fregit; deinde, maritimos prædones consecrando, 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 magis 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 confligit: angustias enim Themistocles quærebat, ne multitudine circumiretur. Hic etsi pari prælio 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 classarii, quum manere non audent, 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 longinquo tempore bellum confecturum, quum singulos consecari 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, contrâ opportunissimo hostibus, adèò angusto mari confligit, ut ejus multitudo navium explicari non poterit. Victus est ergo magis consilio Themistoclis, quàm armis Græciæ.

V. Hic etsi malè rem gesserat, tamen tantas habebat reliquias copiarum, ut etiam cum his opprimere possêt hostes. Interim ab eodem, gradu depulsus est. Nam Themistocles verens, ne bellare perseveraret, certiozem 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, quæ 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 audierunt 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 satis 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 audisset, 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 iussit proficisci;isque 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 liberimè 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. Hic 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 prodicionis est damnatus. Id ut audivit, quòd non satùs tutum se Argis videbat, Coreyram 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 præsentia rex abesset, quò majore religione se receptum tueretur, filiam ejus parvulam arripuit, et cum eâ se in sacrum, 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 Pynam eum deduci jussit, et quod satis esset præsidii dedit. Hic in navem omnibus ignotis 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 conservâset. 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, quodd 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, prælio apud Salamina facto, literis eum certiozem 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 adèd eruditus est, ut multò commodiùs 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, e qua 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 potissimum 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 clam in Atticâ ab amicis esse sepulta, quoniam legibus non concederetur, quòd proditiõnis 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 innocentia. Quanquam enim aded 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, quæsisse 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 pugnae navali apud Salamina, quæ facta est prius, quàm pœnâ liberaretur. Idem præ-

tor fuit Atheniensium apud Plataeas in proelio, 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 innocentiae, 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, quòd 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 videmus 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 si qua 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 magis. Nam et citharizare, et cantare ad chordarum sonum doctus est a Dionysio, qui non minore fuit in musicis gloriâ, quàm Damon, aut Lamprus, quorum pervulgata sunt nomina; carmina cantare tibiis ab Olympiodoro; saltare a Calliphronem. 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 ephesus 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 nubilus 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 abstinencia 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 adventus 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 satis. 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: nisi 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 quæsisset, quò se duci vellet, et ille, Athenas, dixisset; præsidium dedit, ut eò

tutò perveniret. Neque verò id satis habuit, sed etiam ut inviolatus in navem ascenderet, per Chabriam Atheniensem, de quo suprâ 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 satis 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 contrâ, 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; contrâque 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 procreâset, ex quibus de ceteris possent judicare. Argivos enim fuisse Orestem et Alcæonem, matricidas: Thebis Cædipum natum, qui, quum patrem suum interfecisset, ex matre liberos procreâset. Hic in respondendo Epaminondas, quum de ceteris perorâset, postquam ad illa duo opprobria pervenit: Admirari se, dixit, stultitiam rhetoris Attici, qui non animadverterit innocentes illos natos, domi scelere admissio, quum patriâ essent expulsi, receptos esse ab Atheniensibus. Sed maximè ejus eloquentia eluxit Spartæ, legati ante pugnam Leuctricam; quò quum omnium sociorum convenissent legati, coram frequentissimo legationum conventu, sic Lacedæmoniorum tyrannidem cogitavit, ut non minùs illâ oratione opes eorum concusserit quàm Leuctricâ pugna. Tum enim perfecit, quod post apparuit, ut auxilio sociorum Lacedæmonii privarentur.

VII. Fuisse patientem, suorumque injurias ferentem civium, quòd se patriæ irasci nefas esse duceret, hæc sunt testimonia. Quum cum, propter invidiam, cives præficere exercitui nolissent, 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 tibi 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. Hic 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, nisi id fecisset, 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 defensionem illis periculo liberatis, nemo Epaminondam responsurum putabat, quòd, quid diceret, non haberet. At illi in judicium venit; nihil eorum negavit, quæ adversarij crimini dabant, omniaque, quæ collegæ dixerant, confessus est; neque recusavit, quòd minùs legis pœnas 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 aspiciere in acie: quòdque uno prælio non solùm Thebanos ab interitu retraxit, sed etiam universam Græciam in libertatem vindicavit, eòque res utrorumque perduxit, ut Thebani Spartam oppugnarent, Lacedæmonii satis 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 Mantinæam, quum acie instructâ audaciùs instaret hostibus cognitus a Lacedæmoniis, quòd in unius perniciæ 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 aliquantum 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; Satis, 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 Leutricam, 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, vitæque satis 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, Carthaginensis. 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 antecedit fortitudine cunctas nationes. Nam quotiescunque cum eo congressus est in Italiâ, semper discessit superior. Quòd nisi 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 amicitia 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, equitatu 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. Quacumquè iter fecit, cum omnibus incolis confligit: neminem, nisi victum, dimisit. Ad Alpes posteaquam venit, quæ Italiam ab Galliâ sejungunt, quas nemo unquam cum exercitu ante eum, præter Herculem Graium, transierat: (quo facto is hodie saltus Graius appellatur;) Alpico, conantes prohibere transitu, concidit, loca patefecit, itinera munivit, effecitque, ut eâ elephantus ornatus ire posset, quâ antea unus homo inermis vix poterat reperere. 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. Tertio idem Scipio, cum collegâ Tiberio Longo, apud Trebiam adversus 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. Flaminius consulem, apud Trasimenum cum exercitu insidiis circumventum occidit. Neque multò post, C. Centenium proprætorem, cum delectâ manu saltus occupantem. Hinc in Apuliam pervenit. Ibi obviam ei venerunt duo consules, C. Terentius et L. Paulus Æmilius. Utriusque exercitus uno prælio fugavit; Paullum consulem occidit, et aliquot præterea consulares; in his Cn. Servilium Geminum, qui anno superiore fuerat consul.

V. Hac pugnâ pugnata, 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 prælium, fugavit. Tiberium Sempronium Gracchum, iterum consulem, in Lucanis absens in insidias inductum sustulit. Marcum Claudium Marcellum quinques consulem, apud Venusiam pari modo interfecit. Longum est enumerare prælia. Quare hoc unum satis erit dictum, ex quo intelligi possit, quantus ille fuerit. Quamdiu in Italiâ fuit, nemo ei in acie restitit, nemo adversus eum post Cannensem pugnam in campo castra posuit.

VI. Hic invictus patriam defensum revocatus, bellum gessit adversus P. Scipionem, filium ejus, quem ipse primùm apud Rhodanum, iterum apud Padum, tertio apud Trebiam, fugaverat. Cum hoc, exhaustis jam patriæ facultatibus, cupivit impræsentiarum bellum componere, quò valentior postea congredereetur. 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, Carthaginenses 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 Carthaginenses 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, Carthaginenses, 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 diligentîâ 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 clam, 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 Carthaginenses ad bellum, Antiochi spe fiduciaque, 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 dimicâset. 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 Pamphylia mari confligit. 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, nisi quid providisset, propter avaritiam Cre-tensium. Magnam enim secum pecuniam portabat, de quâ sciebat exisse 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, illis Creten-sibus 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 magis cupiebat eum Hannibal opprimi; sed utrobique Eumenes plùs valebat propter Romanorum societatem: quem si removisset, faciliora sibi cetera fore arbitratur. 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 prælium, classarios convocat, hisque præcipit, omnes ut in unam Eumenis regis concurrant navem, a ceteris tantùm satis 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 prælium 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, nisi quod ad irridendum eum pertineret; cujus etsi causam mirabatur, neque reperiebatur, tamen prælium 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, nisi intra sua præsidia se recepisset, quæ in proximo litore erant collocata. Reliquæ Pergamenæ naves quum adversarios premerent acriùs, repenti in eas vasa fictilia, de quibus suprâ 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 potissimum 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, sibi que 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.	irr.....	Irregular.
Acc.....	Accusative.	m.....	Masculine.
adj.....	Adjective.	n.....	Neuter.
adv.....	Adverb.	n. p.....	Neuter Passive.
c.....	Common gender.	obs.....	Obsolete.
Comp.....	Comparative.	Pass.....	Passive.
conj.....	Conjunction.	Pl.....	Plural.
def.....	Defective.	prep.....	Preposition.
dep.....	Deponent.	pron.....	Pronoun.
f.....	Feminine.	Sing.....	Singular.
imp.....	Impersonal.	sub.....	Substantive.
ind.....	Indeclinable.	sup.....	Superlative.
inter.....	Interjection.		

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

ABA

- A, ab, abs, prep. *from, by*; a janua, *at the gate*; ab ostio, *at the door*; a tergo, *behind our back*; ab dextro latere, *on the right side*.
- Abacus, i, m. 2. *a table, a side-board, a cup-board*.
- Abdo, didi, ditum, dēre, a. 3. (ab, do) *to hide, to conceal*.
- Abduco, xi, ctum, cēre, a. 3. (ab, duco) *to lead away, to remove, to withdraw, to take along with*.
- Abeo, ii, seldom ivi, itum, ire, irr. (ab, eo) *to go away, to depart, to go, to pass away*.

ABR

- Abhorreo, ui, — ere, a. 2. (ab, horreo) *to abhor, to dislike, to differ*; so abhorrero adeo, *that he differed so far*; haud multum abhorrentia, *not differing much, not much unlike*.
- Abies, etis, f. 3. *a fir-tree*.
- Abigo, egi, actum, igere, a. 3. (ab, ago) *to drive away, to drive*.
- Abjicio, eci, ectum, icere, a. 3. (ab, jacio) *to throw, or cast away, to lay by, to throw aside*; —ero (se), *to throw one's self down*; also, *to depend*.
- Abripio, ipui, eptum, ipere, a. 3.

- (ab, rapio) *to drag away by force, to take away, to carry off.*
- Abrōgo, 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, isum, 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, stiti, — tĕre, n. 3. (ab, sisto, to stop) *to stand off, or aloof from, to depart, or retire from, to cease, to desist; absistito timere, cease to fear.*
- Absolvo, vi, ūtum, vĕre, a. 3. (ab, solvo) *to loose, to untie, to relax, to acquit; absolutus capit- is, being acquitted of the capital charge.*
- Absorbeo, bui, sometimes psi, ptum, bĕre, 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.*
- Abstīneo, ui, — ĕre, 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 personā 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 æquē, perinde, &c. as.*
- Academia, or ĩa, 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 es, was excited (to make a louder noise).*
- Acceptus, a, um, adj. (accipio) *acceptable, agreeable, pleasing.*
- Accessus, ūs, m. 4. (accedo) *an approaching, access, liberty to approach, the flowing of the tide.*
- Accidit, it, ĕre, imp. 3. (accido) *it happens, it occurs, it falls out.*
- Accido, di, — dĕre, n. 3. (ad, cado) *to fall down at, or before, to fall, to happen, to take place, to arrive.*
- Accido, di, sum, dĕre, a. 3. (ad, cædo) *to cut off, or down, to cut, to lop, to fell.*
- Accipio, ĕpi, 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.*
- Accipiter, 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 eucurri, 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.*
- Achradina**, æ, f. 1. *Achradina, one of the four divisions of Syracuse.*
- Acies**, ei, f. 5. *the sharp edge of any thing, a line of soldiers, an army in battle-array, a battle, a field of battle.*
- Acināces**, is, m. 3. *a scimitar, a short sword used by the Persians, Scythians, &c.*
- Acquiesco**, evi, etum, escere, n. 3. (ad, quiesco) *to take rest, to repose, to sleep, to die.*
- Acquiro**, sivi, situm, rere, a. 3. (ad, quero) *to acquire, to procure, to obtain, to gain.*
- Acriter**, adv. (acer) *sharply, keenly, eagerly, hotly, intensely.*
- Aculeus**, i, m. 2. (acuo) *a sting.*
- Acuo**, ui, utum, uere, a. 3. *to whet, to sharpen, to excite, to stimulate.*
- Acutus**, 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**, didi, ditum, dero, a. 3. (ad, do) *to add.*
- Adduco**, xi, etum, cere, 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, ivi, itum, ire, irr. (ad, eo) *to go to, to approach;—ire ad, to go before, to wait on, —ire periculum, to incur danger.*
- Adhibeo**, ui, itum, ero, a. 2. (ad, habeo) *to adopt, to employ, to admit, to receive;—ere quaestionem, to institute an inquiry; adhibuit nullam memoriam, retained no recollection.*
- Adhuc**, adv. (ad, huc) *hitherto, as yet, still, even yet.*
- Adigo**, egi, actum, igere, a. 3. (ad, ago) *to drive to, or in, to bring, to force, to compel.*
- Adimo**, emi, emptum, ere, 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.*
- Adjicio**, eci, ectum, icere, a. 3. (ad, jacio) *to throw to, to add.*
- Adjungo**, xi, ctum, gere, 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.*
- Adjuvo**, uvi, utum, uvare, a. 1. (ad, juvo) *to help, to aid, to assist.*
- Admētus**, i, m. 2. *Admetus, a king of the Molossians.*
- Administro**, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (ad, ministro) *to wait upon, to serve, to manage, to conduct.*
- Admirabilis**, e, adj. (admiror) *worthy of admiration, admirable, wonderful, marvellous.*
- Admiratio**, onis, 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.*
- Admirator**, oris, m. 3. (admiror) *an admirer.*
- Admiror**, atus, ari, dep. 1. (ad, miror) *to wonder greatly, to be surprised, to admire.*
- Admitto**, isi, issum, ittere, a. 3. (ad, mitto) *to send to, to admit, to allow;—ere scelus, to commit wickedness, or a crime.*
- Admixtio**, onis, f. 3. (ad, misceo) *a mixing, a mixture.*

- Admōdum, adv. (ad, modus) *very, very much, exceedingly.*
- Admōneo, ūi, itum, ēre, a. 2. (ad, moneo) *to remind, to put in mind, to advise, to admonish; admonita erroris, being informed, or apprized of the mistake.*
- Admōveo, ōvi, ōtum, ōvēre, 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.*
- Adnāto, 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.*
- Adolescentulus, i, m. 2. (adolescens) *a youth, a stripling.*
- Adolesco, olēvi, rarely olui, ultum, escēre, n. 3. (ad, oleo, to grow) *to grow up, to increase; adultus, full-grown.*
- Adopērio, 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, sciscēre, 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, urēre, a. 3. (ad, uro) *to set on fire, to burn, to scorch.*
- Advēniō, ēni, entum, enīre, n. 4. (adv, 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.*
- Advōco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ad, voco) *to call to one, to call, to send for, to summon.*
- Advolo, 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.*
- Ædifico, 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, idis, f. 3. *a shield; Acc. ægida.*
- Ægre, adv. (æger) *hardly, with difficulty, with much ado.*
- Ægritudo, inis, f. 3. (æger) *a disease of the mind, sorrow, grief, anxiety.*
- Ægrōto, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (ægro-tus) *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.*
- Æmilius, ii, m. 2. *Æmilius. See Paulus.*

- Æmulatio**, ōnis, f. 3. (æmūlus, a rival) *emulation, rivalry, competition.*
- Æmūlor**, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (æmūlus, a rival) *to strive to imitate, to emulate, to rival.*
- Ænēas**, æ, m. 1. *Æneas, a Trojan prince; Acc. am, or an.*
- Æncus**, a, um, adj. (æs, for æri-neus) *made of copper, or brass, brazen.*
- Æolis**, īdis, f. 3. *Æolis, or Æolia, a country in Asia Minor.*
- Æquālis**, e, adj. (æquus) *equal, like to, similar, contemporary.*
- Æqualiter**, adv. (æqualis) *equally, just the same, similarly.*
- Æque**, adv. (æquus) *equally, in an equal degree, similarly.*
- Æquipāro**, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (æquus, paro) *to make equal, to equal.*
- Æquitās**, ātis, f. 3. (æquus) *equality, equity, justice, impartiality.*
- Æquo**, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (æquus) *to make equal, to equal, to level; æquāssent dignitatem suam, had assumed their dignity.*
- Æquor**, ōris, 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 foot-step; æquo animo, patiently.*
- Aer**, aëris, m. 3. *the air, the atmosphere; Acc. acra.*
- Ærarium**, īi, 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.*
- Æschines**, 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.*
- Æstimo**, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (æs) *to value, to estimate, to reckon; —are litem, to lay, or set a fine.*
- Æstivus**, 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.*
- Æternitas**, ātis, f. 3. (æternus) *eternity, unlimited duration.*
- Æternus**, a, um, adj. (ævum, for æviter-nus) *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.*
- Affēro**, attūli, 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.*
- Afficio**, ēci, ectum, ěre, a. 3. (ad, facio) *to affect, to influence, to make an impression upon; —erre pœnā, to visit with punishment, to punish; affici morbo, to be afflicted with a disease; afficitur malo, he shall be visited with punishment, shall be punished.*
- Affingo**, nxi, ctum, ngĕro, 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.*

- Afflatus**, us, m. 4. (afflo) *a breathing upon, breath, inspiration.*
- Affligo**, xi, ctum, gēre, a. 3. (ad, fligo, to strike) *to dash against any thing, to strike to the ground, to overthrow, to ruin; quā 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.*
- Africa**, æ, f. 1. *Africa.*
- Africanus**, i, m. 2. (Africa) *Africanus, a surname given to Publius Scipio.*
- Africus**, i, m. 2. (Africa) *the southwest wind, as blowing from Africa.*
- Agamemnon**, ōnis, 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**, ēris, m. 3. (aggēro, to heap) *a heap, or pile of any thing, as stones, earth, wood, &c., a mound, a rampart, a bank.*
- Aggrēdiōr**, gressus, grēdi, dep. 3. (ad, gradiōr, to walk) *to go up to, to approach, to accost, to attack.*
- Agito**, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ago) *to drive often, to chase, to move, to toss, to agitate, to raise, or excite, to mēditate, to ponder; —are vitam, to pass one's life.*
- Agmen**, īnis, n. 3. (ago, for agīmen) *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, itum, oscēre, a. 3. (ad, nosco) *to recognise, to own, to know, to acknowledge.*
- Agnus**, i, m. 2. *a lamb.*
- Ago**, ēgi, actum, agēre, 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.*
- Agricola**, 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.*
- Albanus**, a, um, adj. (Alba) *relating to Alba, Albanian.*
- Albus**, a, um, adj. *pale white, white.*
- Alces**, is, f. 3. *an elk.*
- Alcmæon**, ōnis, m. 3. *Alcmæon, a man's name.*
- Ales**, itis, 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.*
- Alexandria**, æ, f. 1. (Alexander) *Alexandria, a city of Egypt, built by Alexander the Great.*
- Algeo**, alsī, —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.*
- Aliter**, adv. (alius) *in a different way, or manner, otherwise.*
- Alius**, a, ud, adj. *another of many, another, other*; alii — alii, *some — others.*
- Allīcio**, exi, cētum, ěre, a. 3. (ad, lacio, to drag, obs.) *to attract, to allure, to entice, to seduce.*
- Allīgo**, 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.*
- Allōquor**, cūtus, or quūtus, qui, dep. 3. (ad, loquor) *to speak to any one, to address, to accost.*
- Alo**, ui, altum, or alitum, ěre, a. 3. *to feed, to nourish, to support, to rear*; ali, *to be maintained.*
- Alpes**, ium, f. 3. *the Alps.*
- Alpīci**, ōrum, m. 2. (Alpes) *the inhabitants of the Alps.*
- Alpīcus**, a, um, adj. (Alpes) *relating to the Alps, Alpine.*
- Alte**, adv. (altus) *highly, on high, aloft, deeply, low.*
- Alter**, ěra, ěrum, 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**, inis, f. 3. (altus) *high-ness, 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.*
- Amabilis**, e, adj. (amo) *worthy of being loved, lovely, amiable.*
- Amaritūdo**, inis, 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. (ambīgo, to doubt) *doubtful, ambiguous, uncertain, equivocal.*
- Ambo**, æ, o, adj. *both.*
- Ambūlo**, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. *to walk, to walk along.*
- Amīce**, adv. (amicus) *in a friendly manner, kindly, amicably.*
- Amīcio**, cui, or xi, ctum, ěre, a. 4. (am, jacio) *to cover, to clothe, to dress*; amicta (secundum) corpus, *having its body covered.*
- Amicitia**, æ, f. 1. (amicus) *friendship, amity.*
- Amīculum**, 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**, isi, issum, ěre, 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.*
- Amœnitas**, 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.*
- Amphictyōnes**, um, m. 3. *the Am-*

- phictyons, members of the Amphictyonic council; *Acc. onas.*
- Amphōra, 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.*
- Amplius, a, um, adj. ample, large, spacious, extensive; amplissimos honores, the highest honours.
- Ampūto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (am, puto) to cut, or lop off, to prune, to amputate.
- Amūlius, ii, m. 2. Amūlius, a king of Alba Longa.
- An, adv. & conj. whether? or, if.
- Anas, ātis, f. 3. (no) a duck, or drake.
- Anaticūla, æ, f. 1. (anas) a small duck, or drake, a duckling.
- Anaxagōras, æ, m. 1. Anaxagoras, a Grecian philosopher.
- Anceps, cipitis, adj. (am, caput) having two heads, doubtful, uncertain, dangerous; anceps periculum, double danger, danger on both sides.
- Ancilla, æ, f. 1. a maid-servant.
- Ancōra, æ, f. 1. an anchor; in ancoris, at anchor.
- Ancus, 1, m. 2. Ancus Marcius, the fourth king of Rome.
- Anguicūlus, i, m. 2. (anguis) a small serpent.
- Anguis, is, c. 3. a snake, a serpent, an adder.
- Anguste, adv. (angustus) straitly, closely, narrowly; hōc angustius, the narrower.
- Angustia, æ, f. 1. (angustus) a narrow place, a strait, a narrow sea, narrowness, straitness; angustiiis 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.
- Anicūla, æ, f. 1. (anus) a little old woman.
- Anīlis, e, adj. (anus) relating to an old woman, old, silly.
- Anīma, æ, f. 1. (animus) breath, life, the soul, flavour, odour.
- Animadverto, ti, sum, tēre, a. 3. (animus, ad, verto) to direct one's attention to, to perceive, to take notice of, to watch, to consider.
- Anīmal, ālis, n. 3. (anima) any being possessed of life, a living creature, an animal.
- Anīmans, 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.
- Anīmo, 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.
- Anīmus, 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.
- Annōto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ad, noto) to mark, to observe, to note down, to make notes.
- Annūlus, 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, ēris, 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, aforesome, formerly, previously.
- Antecēdo, cessi, cōssum, cedere, a. 3. (ante, cedo) to go before, to precede, to surpass, to excel.

- Antecello, ui, — ěre, a. 3. (ante, cello, to shoot up, obs.) to excel, to surpass.
- Anteeo, ii, seldom ĩvi, ĩtum, ĩre, irr. (ante, eo) to go before, to take the lead, to excel, to surpass.
- Antefĕro, tũli, lĕtum, 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, — stĕro, n. 1. (ante, sto) to excel, to surpass, to be superior; antestaret innocentĭæ, prevailed over integrity.
- Antidōtum, i, n. & us, i, f. 2. an antidote, a preservative against poison.
- Antigōnus, i, m. 2. Antigonus, a king of Macedonia.
- Antimāchus, i, m. 2. Antimachus, a Grecian poet.
- Antiōchus, i, m. 2. Antiochus, a king of Syria; also, the name of a barber.
- Antiquitas, atis, f. 3. (antiquus) antiquity, ancientness.
- Antiquus, 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.
- Apenninus, i, m. 2. the Apennines, a range of mountains in Italy.
- Aper, pri, m. 2. a wild boar, a boar.
- Apĕrio, ni, tum, ĩre, 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, ĩnis, m. 3. Apollo, the god of music, medicine, archery, &c.
- Apparĕtus, us, m. 4. (apparo) a preparing, a preparation, splendour, splendid preparations.
- Appāreo, ui, ĩtum, ěre, n. 2. (ad, pareo) to appear, to be seen.
- Appāro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ad, paro) to prepare, to make preparation for, to furnish; in appando, 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, pũli, pulsum, pellĕre, a. 3. (ad, pello) to drive to, or towards, to force, to apply; — cre navem ad littus, to bring, or steer a ship to shore; classe appulsā, having brought up their fleet.
- Appĕto, ĩvi, ĩtum, ěre, 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.
- Applico, āvi, ātum, & ui, ĩtum, āre, a. 1. (ad, plico, to fold) to bring near, or into contact with, to apply, to attach; applicant so 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.
- Apprōbo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ad, prōbo) 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.
- Aquila, æ, f. 1. an eagle.

- Aquilo, ōnis, m. 3. *the north-east wind, the north wind.*
- Ara, æ, f. 1. *an altar.*
- Arabs, ābis, m. 3. *an Arabian.*
- Arātor, ōris, m. 3. (aro) *a ploughman, a husbandman, a tiller.*
- Aratrum, i, n. 2. (aro) *a plough.*
- Arbiter, 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, ōris, f. 3. *a tree; arbor Pallados, the olive.*
- Arcas, ādis, m. 3. *an Arcadian, a native of Arcadia.*
- Arcesso, ivi, itum, ěre, 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.*
- Archilōchus, i, m. 2. *Archilochus, a Grecian poet.*
- Archytas, 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 arctus) *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, ardere, 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, —ero, 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.*
- Areopāgus, 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.*
- Argentus, 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 Arginūsæ, 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, ūere, a. 3. *to show, to make clear, to prove, to convict, to accuse, to arraign.*
- Argus, i, m. 2. *Argus, a man's name.*
- Aridus, a, um, adj. (areo) *dry, parched, droughty.*
- Arista, æ, f. 1. *the beard of corn, the awn, an ear of corn, corn.*
- Aristides, is, m. 3. *Aristides, an Athenian general.*
- Aristotēles, 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.*
- Arrāpio, ipui, eptum, ipere, a. 3. (ad, rapio) *to take by force, to*

- seize, to lay hold of, to take up.*
- Arrōgans, tis, adj.** (arrōgo, *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.
- Articūlus, i, m. 2.** (artus) a small joint, a juncture, a joint, a knot, or joint in plants.
- Artifex, icis, c. 3.** (ars, facio) an artificer, an artist, a contriver.
- Artus, us, m. 4.** the joints, the limbs (scarcely used in the sing.)
- Arundo, inis, f. 3.** (areo) a reed, a cane.
- Aruspex, icis, 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, dēre, 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.
- Asinus, i, m. 2.** an ass.
- Aspectus, us, m. 4.** (aspicio) a looking at, a beholding, a sight, an appearance.
- Asper, ěra, ěrum, adj.** rough, rugged, harsh, cruel.
- Aspergo, si, sum, gēre, a. 3.** (ad, spargo) to besprinkle, to bedew; —ere regias aures, to offend, or pollute the ears of the king.
- Asperitas, ātis, f. 3.** (asper) roughness, harshness, severity.
- Aspernor, ātus, āri, dep. 1.** (ad, sperno) to reject, to avoid, to despise.
- Aspicio, exi, cētum, icēre, 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, idis, 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.
- Assēquor, 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.
- Assilio, ui, ivi, & ii, ultum, ire a. 4.** (ad, salio) to leap towards, or on, to jump upon.
- Assuesco, ēvi, ētum, escēre, n. 3.** (ad, suesco, *to be wont*) to accustom one's self, to habituate, to inure, to be accustomed.
- Assuetus, a, um, adj.** (assuesco) accustomed, usual, ordinary.
- Assurgo, rexi, rectum, gēre, n. 3.** (ad, surgo) to rise up, to rise, to ascend, to swell.
- Assyrius, ii, m. 2.** an Assyrian, a native of Assyria.
- Asto, titi, — tāre, n. 1.** (ad, sto) to stand by, or near, to take one's stand, to stand.
- Astrolōgus, i, m. 2.** (astrum) an astrologer.
- Astrum, i, n. 2.** a constellation, a cluster of fixed stars, a star.
- Astruo, xi, ctum, ěre, 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, ūrum, f. 1. *Athens, the capital of Attica.*
- Athēnienses, ium, m. 3. (Athenæ) *the inhabitants of Athens, the Athenians.*
- Athēniensis, e, adj. (Athenæ) *relating to Athens, Athenian.*
- Athlētā, 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. (ator) *a courtyard, a hall; Pl. a temple.*
- Attica, æ, f. 1. *Attica, a country in Greece.*
- Atticus, a, um, adj. (Attica) *relating to Attica, Attic, Athenian.*
- Atticus, 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, ngēre, 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.*
- Auctoritas, ātis, f. 3. (auctor) *authority, power, weight, influence, deference; auctoritatem similis gloriæ, an authoritative instance of similar glory.*
- Auctus, ū, um, adj. (augeo) *increased, enlarged, abundant.*
- Audacia, æ, f. 1. (audax) *inconsiderate boldness, courage, impudicity, 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, i, vi, itum, ire, a. 4. *to hear, to hearken, to listen, to attend.*
- Auditio, ōnis, f. 3. (audio) *the act of hearing, a hearing, a report, hearsay.*
- Auditor, ōris, m. 3. (audio) *a hearer, a disciple, a scholar.*
- Aufero, abstūli, ablātum, auferre, irr. (ab, fero) *to carry away, to take away, to destroy; aufer, away with, discontinue.*
- Aufugio, fūgi, fugitum, fugere, 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, ūris, c. 3. (avis, garrus) *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.*
- Augūror, 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.*
- Aurītulus, 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.*
- Auspiciāto, 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, vellere, 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 Avernī, the descent to Avernus, the way to death.*
 Avertō, ti, sum, tēre, a. 3. (a, verto) *to turn away, to avert, to withdraw, to remove.*
 Avīde, adv. (avidus) *greedily, eagerly, earnestly, rapaciously.*
 Aviditas, ātis, f. 3. (avidus) *greediness, eagerness, desire.*
 Avidus, a, um, adj. (aveo, *to covet*) *greedy, eager, earnest, desirous.*
 Avis, is, f. 3. *a bird, a fowl.*
 Avōco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (a, voco) *to call away, to divert, to withdraw; avocas a bello, you divert, or dissuade from the war.*
 Avōlo, 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.*
 Bacūlus, i, m. & um, i, n. 2. *a stick, a staff, a sceptre.*
 Bæbius, ii, m. 2. *Bæbius. See Tamphilus.*
 Baltus, 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.*
 Barbārus, a, um, adj. *barbarian, wild, rude, uncivilized.*
 Barbārus, i, m. 2. *a barbarian, the Barbarian, Xerxes.*
 Barbātus, a, um, adj. (barba) *having a beard, bearded; Sub. the goat.*
 Bæatus, 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. (benevōlus, *friendly*) *benevolence, good-will, favour, sincere regard.*
 Benignitas, ātis, f. 3. (benignus, *kind*) *kindness, courtesy, generosity, liberality.*
 Bestia, æ, f. 1. *a wild beast, a beast, an animal.*
 Bestiōla, æ, f. 1. (bestia) *a little beast (of any sort).*
 Bibo, bibi, bibitum, bibere, 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.*
 Bilbilis, 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.*
 Bithyni, ōrum, m. 2. (Bithynia) *the inhabitants of Bithynia, the Bithynians.*
 Bithynia, æ, f. 1. *Bithynia, a country of Asia.*
 Blanditia, æ, *more commonly —æ,*

- arum, f. 1. (blandus) *a complimenting, caresses, flattery.*
 Blandus, a, um, adj. *soothing, gentle, pleasing, agreeable, mild.*
 Bœotia, æ, f. 1. *Bœotia, a country in Greece.*
 Bœotii, ōrum, m. 2. (Bœotia) *the inhabitants of Bœotia, the Bœotians.*
 Bonitas, 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.*
 Brevitas, ātis, f. 3. (brevis) *shortness, brevity; in eādem brevitate, equally short-lived.*
 Britannus, i, m. 2. *a native of Britain, a Briton.*
 Bruma, æ, f. 1. (brevis, for brevis-sima) *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.*
 Busiris, is, or īdis, m. 3. *Busiris, a king of Egypt; acc. in, or ida.*

C.

- C. for Caius, ii, m. 2. *Caius, a man's name.*
 Cacūmen, īnis, n. 3. (acuo) *the peak, or sharp point of any thing, the top, the summit.*
 Cadāver, ēris, n. 3. (cado) *a carcass, a dead body, a corpse.*
 Cadmēa, æ, f. 1. *Cadmea, the citadel of Thebes, Thebes.*
 Cado, cecīdi, casum, cadēre, 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, cædēre, 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. caelestes, 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)
 Cærūlus, a, um, } *sky-coloured, sky-blue, light-blue, azure, sea-green.*
 Cæsar, āris, m. 3. *Caius Julius Cæsar, the Roman emperor.*
 Caius, ii, m. 2. *Caius, a man's name.*
 Calamitas, ātis, f. 3. (calāmus, 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, — — ēre, n. 3. (caleo, to be warm) *to grow warm, or hot.*
 Calidus, a, um, adj. (calco, to be warm) *warm, hot, rash.*

- Calleo, ui, — ěre, n. 2. (callum, *hardness of the skin*) to be hard, or callous, to be skilful, to know well (by experience).
- Callicratidas, æ, m. 1. Callicratidas, a Lacedæmonian general.
- Callide, adv. (callidus) cunningly, skilfully, shrewdly.
- Calliditas, atis, f. 3. (callidus) skilfulness, cunning, artifice.
- Callidus, a, um, adj. (calleo) cunning, skilful, expert (from long experience), shrewd.
- Callimæchus, i, m. 2. Callimachus, a Grecian poet.
- Calliphron, onis, m. 3. Calliphron, a man's name.
- Callistratus, i, m. 2. Callistratus, a man's name.
- Calor, oris, m. 3. (calco, to be warm) warmth, heat, ardour.
- Calumniator, oris, m. 3. (calumnia, a calumny) a calumniator, a slanderer, a caviller.
- Calx, cis, f. sometimes m. 3. the heel.
- Camelus, i, m. rarely, f. 2. a camel.
- Camera, 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.
- Candidus, 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, ei, 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, cecini, cantum, canere, a. 3. to sing, to perform music, to celebrate, to predict, to foretell.
- Canto, avi, atum, are, 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, acis, 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, ivi, itum, ěre, 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, capere, 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 dicto, moved, or influenced by their stipulation, or promise.
- Capitalis, 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.
- Captiva, æ, f. 1. (capio) a female prisoner, a captive.
- Captivus, a, um, adj. (capio) captive, taken prisoner, enslaved.
- Captivus, i, m. 2. (capio) a captive, a prisoner.
- Capto, avi, atum, are, 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, itis, 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, ěris, m. 3. (coerceo) a prison, a gaol, a starting-place.
- Careo, ui, ĭtum, ěre, 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.
- Caritas, ātis, f. 3. (carus) dearth, scarcity of provisions, dearness, love, affection; caritas patriæ, love for his country.
- Carmen, ĩnis, n. 3. (cano, for canĭmen) a verse, lyric poetry, a song, a poem.
- Carnificĭna, æ, f. 1. (carnĭfex, a hangman) a place where malefactors are punished, torment, torture.
- Caro, carnis, f. 3. flesh, a piece of flesh.
- Carpō, 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; —ero 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, ĩnis, f. 3. Carthage, a city of Africa.
- Carus, a, um, adj. costly, precious, dear, beloved.
- Casa, æ, f. 1. a cottage, a hut.
- Casus, i, m. 2. cheese, a cheese.
- Cassis, idis, 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.
- Castigo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. to chastise, to punish, to reprove.
- Castor, ōris, 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.
- Caucāsus, 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; causā, on account of, for the sake of, for the purpose of; hac, meā causā, on this, on my account; causa jurgii, a pretence for a quarrel; causa quæstionis, the meaning, or object of the question.
- Causidicus, 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, cavĕre, 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.
- Celēbro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (celēber, frequented, famous) to frequent, to resort to, to celebrate, to render famous, to extol.
- Celer, celēris, e, adj. swift, speedy, fleet, quick, rapid.
- Celeritas, ātis, f. 3. (celer) swiftness, speed, rapidity.
- Celeriter, 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.
- Censo, ni, um, ċre, 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 Centēnius, 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 wares cell.
- Ceres, ċris, f. 3. Ceres, the goddess of corn, corn.
- Cerno, crēvi, crētum, cernēre, a. 3. to sift, to see clearly, to perceive.
- Certāmen, īnis, 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, āre, a. 1. (certus) to contend, to strive, to vie, to fight.
- Certus, a, um, adj. (cerno, for cernitus) certain, fixed, stated, regulated, steady; non certo aere, from the variable atmosphere.
- Cerva, æ, f. 1. (cervus) a deer, a hind.
- Cervix, ċis, f. 3. the hinder part of the neck, the neck.
- Cervus, i, m. 2. a stag.
- Cespes, ĳtis, m. 3. (cædo) a turf, or sod, a peat.
- Cesso, āvi, ātum, āro, n. 1. (cedo) to cease, to stop, to loiter, to pause, to be tardy, to be idle. (Ceter, not used) ċra, ċrum, adj. the rest; ceteri, others.
- Cetċrum, adv. (ceter) as for the rest, but however, otherwise.
- Cethċgus, i, m. 2. P. Cornelius Cethċgus, a Roman consul.
- Chabrias, æ, m. 1. Chabrias, an Athenian general.
- Chaldæi, ōrum, m. 2. the inhabitants of Chaldea, the Chaldeans.
- Chalĳbes, um, m. 3. (Chalybs) the Chalĳbes, the inhabitants on the banks of the Chalĳbs.
- Chalybs, ĳbis, m. 3. the Chalĳbs, a river in Spain.
- Chaōnis, ĳdis, adj. (used only in the f.) relating to Chaonia, Chaonian; Chaonis ales, a dove.
- Chersonċsus, 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.
- Cicċro, ōnis, m. 3. M. Tullius Cicero, a Roman orator.
- Ciconia, æ, f. 1. a stork.
- Cilex, ĳcis, m. 3. a native of Cilicia, a Cilician.
- Cimon, ōnis, m. 3. Cimon, an Athenian general.
- Cingo, xi, ctum, gċro, a. 3. to gird, to surround, to encompass, to bind.
- Cinis, ċris, m. sometimes f. 3. ashes, embers, cinders.
- Cio, cĳvi, citum, cĳre, a. 4. to move, to rouse, to excite, to invoke.
- Circa, prep. around, about.
- Circa, adv. around, about.
- Circĳter, adv. (circa) about, near.
- Circeuo, ii, seldom ĳvi, ĳtum, ĳre, irr. (circum, eo) to go about, to go round to each in its turn.
- Circuitus, us, m. 4. (circueo) a going round, a revolution, a cir-

- cumference*; in circuitu, in *circumference*.
- Circūlus, i, m. 2. (cirens) *a circle, a company of people (met together in a circle)*.
- Circum, prop. *around, about*.
- Circumdo, dēdi, dātum, dāre, a. 1. (circum, do) *to surround, to encompass, to enclose*.
- Circumeo, ii, *seldom* īvi, ĩtum, ĩre, irr. (circum, eo) *to go round, to surround, to encompass*.
- Circumgēmo, ui, ĩtum, ěre, a. 3. (circum, gemo, to groan) *to groan, or growl around*.
- Circumlino, līvi, & lēvi, lĭtum, linēre, a. 3. (circum, lino, to anoint) *to daub around, to anoint, or besmear all over*.
- Circumsīdeo, sēdi, sessum, sidēre, a. 2. (circum, sedeo) *to sit around, to besiege, to invest, to surround*.
- Circumsīdo, sēdi, sessum, sidēre, a. 3. (circum, sido, to sink) *to settle around, to invest, to besiege, to lay siege to*.
- Circumsisto, stīti, stĭtum, sistēre, a. 3. (circum, sisto, to stop) *to stand around, to surround*.
- Circumsto, stēti, — stāre, a. 1. (circum, sto) *to stand around, to surround, to beset*.
- Circumvāgus, a, um, adj. (circum, vagus) *wandering about, flowing around*.
- Circumvēnio, vēni, ventum, venīre, a. 4. (circum, venio) *to come around, to surround, to blockade, to circumvent, to trepan*.
- Circumvōlo, 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*.
- Cithāra, 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).
- Civilis, e, adj. (civis) *belonging to a citizen, civil, affable, polite; civilem victoriam, a victory over fellow-citizens*.
- Civis, is, c. 3. *a citizen*.
- Civitas, 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*.
- Clamito, 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, um, adj. *belonging to Claros, Clarian*.
- Clarus, a, um, adj. *clear, bright, loud-sounding, illustrious, noble*.
- Classarius, 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, dēre, a. 3. *to shut, to enclose, to surround, to confine; — cre urbem, to invest a city*.
- Claudus, a, um, adj. *lame, halting; claudum pedo, lame of a foot*.
- Clazomēnæ, ārum, f. 1. *Clazomenæ, a city of Ionia*.
- Clemens, tis, adj. *quiet, calm, merciful, compassionate*.
- Cleombrotus, i, m. 2. *Cleombrotus, a king of Sparta*.
- Clitellæ, ārum, f. 1. *a pannier, or packsaddle*.
- Clitus, i, m. 2. *Clitus, a Macedonian*.
- Clælia, æ, f. 1. *Clælia, a Roman lady*.

- Clypeus, i, m. & um, i, n. 2. a shield, a buckler, a target.
- Cn. for Cncius, ii, m. 2. Cncius, a man's name.
- Coarguo, ui, ūtum, ūere, a. 3. (cum, arguo) to prove, to show, to expose.
- Coccineus, a, um, adj. (coccum, scarlet-dye) of a scarlet colour.
- Cocles, ĩtis, 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 ĩvi, ĩtum, ĩre, irr. (cum, eo) to go, or come together; cocunt in arctius, they approach nearer to each other.
- Cœpi, cœpisse, def. to have begun.
- Coercco, ui, ĩtum, ĩre, a. 2. (cum, arceo, to keep off) to surround, to restrain, to check, to repress.
- Cœtus, us, m. 4. (cœtio) 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 amicę, if you have any friendly intentions.
- Cognātus, i, m. 2. (cum, natus) a blood relation, a kinsman, a friend.
- Cognōmen, ĩnis, n. 3. (cum, nomen) a surname.
- Cognosco, ōvi, ĩtum, oscĕre, a. 3. (cum, nosco) to learn, to know, to understand, to discover, to investigate, to ascertain, to distinguish; causā cognitā, the case being tried, or investigated; cognitum, when known, after trial.
- Cogo, coęgi, 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.
- Collabefio, actus, ĩeri, irr. (cum, labefacio), to be dashed to pieces, to be overthrown, to be supplanted.
- Collęga, æ, m. 1. (cum, lęgo) a colleague, a copartner in office.
- Collęgo, ĕgi, ectum, igĕre, a. 3. (cum, lego) to gather together, to collect; —ero se, to collect one's thoughts, to recover one's self.
- Collis, is, m. 3. a hill, a hillock.
- Collōco, 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.
- Collōquor, cŭtus, or quĭtus, 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 confluv 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 cœremoniā, 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, ĕdi, ĕsum, & estum, edĕre, & esse, a. 3. (cum, edo) to eat up, to devour.
- Comes, ĩtis, c. 3. (cum, eo) a companion, an attendant.
- Comitia, ōrum, n. 2. (cum, eo) a

- public meeting of the people for voting, a comitia.*
- Comitor, 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.
- Commemōro, 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, ūere, a. 3. (cum, minuo) to crush, or break to pieces, to crumble.
- Commīnus, 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, ittēre, a. 3. (cum, mitto) to join together, to commit, to intrust, to cause that; —cre praelium, to commence a battle, to engage.
- Commōde, adv. (commodus) fitly, aptly; multo commodius, much more elegantly, or fluently.
- Commōdo, 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.
- Commōdum, i, n. 2. (commodus) convenience, advantage, interest.
- Commōveo, ōvi, ōtum, ōvere, a. 2. (cum, moveo) to move together, or wholly, to move, to stir, to rouse, to excite; —cre tempestatem, to excite a storm.
- Communīco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (communis) to share with any one, to communicate, to impart, to confer.
- Commūnio, īvi, itum, 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.
- Communitas, 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.
- Compāro, 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.
- Compēdis, e, gen. & abl. Pl. —es, um, f. 3. (cum, pes) a chain for the feet, a fetter, a chain.
- Compello, pūli, pulsum, pellere, a. 3. (cum, pello) to drive together, to force, to press.
- Compendiarius, a, um, adj. (compendium, a saving) short, brief, compendious.
- Compensō, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (cum, penso) to weigh together, to compensate, to make amends.
- Compērio, ri, rtum, rīre, a. 4. (cum, pario) to discover, to find out, to ascertain.
- Compesco, scui, —scere, a. 3. (cum, pasco) to restrain, to check, to control, to mitigate.
- Complector, xus, eti, 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, sītum, nēre, a. 3. (cum, pono) to place together, to arrange; —ero bellum, to put an end to war by treaty; —ero carmina, to compose verses; compositus, suborned, feigned, assumed.
- Comprehendo, di, sum, dēre, a. 3. (cum, prehendo) to take hold of, to seize, to apprehend; comprehensus, being caught.
- Comprīmo, essi, essum, imēre, a. 3. (cum, premo) to press together, to keep close, to squeeze hard, to hold fast.

- Comprŭbo, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (cum, probo) *to approve, to commend, to confirm.*
- Compungo, xi, ctum, gere, a. 3. (cum, pungo, *to prick*) *to prick, to puncture, to sting.*
- Concedo, cessi, cessum, cedere, n. 3. (cum, cedo) *to retire, to depart, to withdraw; concessit habitatum, went to live; non concederetur, 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.*
- Concido, di, — dere, n. 3. (cum, cado) *to fall down, to fall to the ground, to fall, to die.*
- Concido, di, sum, dere, a. 3. (cum, cædo) *to cut in pieces, to cut down, to destroy.*
- Concieo, civi, citum, cire, a. 2. (cum, cieo, *to rouse*) *to move, to stir up, to rouse; concito gradu, with swift pace.*
- Concilio, avi, atum, are, 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, onis, f. 3. (cum, cio) *a meeting, an assembly.*
- Concipio, cepi, ceptum, cipere, a. 3. (cum, capio) *to conceive, to imagine, to form an idea of.*
- Concito, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (concio) *to rouse to action, to push forward, to excite; —are risum, to raise a laugh; concitatus, incensed, roused to fury.*
- Conclamo, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (cum, clamo) *to cry together, to cry aloud, to call out, to raise a cry.*
- Conclave, is, n. 3. (cum, clavis, *a key*) *any apartment under lock and key, a chamber, a room.*
- Concludo, si, sum, dere, 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, ivi, itum, iscere, a. 3. (cum, cupio) *to desire greatly, to thirst after, to covet.*
- Concurro, curri, & ecurri, cursum, currere, 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.*
- Concütio, ssi, ssum, tere, a. 3. (cum, quatio) *to shake violently, to strike a blow against, to agitate.*
- Condimentum, i, n. 2. (condio) *seasoning, sauce, pickle.*
- Condio, ivi, itum, ire, a. 4. *to season, to preserve by seasoning, or pickling, to embalm.*
- Condiscipulus, i, m. 2. (cum, discipulus) *a schoolfellow, a fellow-student.*
- Conditio, onis, f. 3. (condo) *a making, a constructing, a framing, a condition, terms.*
- Conditor, oris, m. 3. (condo) *a constructor, a maker, a founder.*
- Condo, didi, ditum, dere, a. 3. (cum, 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, cere, a. 3. (cum, duco) *to bring together, to collect; —ere pretio, to undertake for hire.*
- Conféro, contuli, collatum, 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, ficere, 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.*
- Confido, sus, sometimes di, dēre, 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.*
- Confūgro, 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.*
- Confūgo, xi, ctum, gēre, a. 3. (cum, fligo, *to dash against*) *to dash one thing against another, to contend, to engage in battle, to fight.*
- Confōdio, fōdi, fossum, fodere, a. 3. (cum, fodio) *to dig, to stab, to gore, to transfix.*
- Confūgio, fūgi, fugitum, fugere, n. 3. (cum, fugio) *to flee to for help, to take refuge with, to have recourse to.*
- Confundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundere, a. 3. (cum, fundo) *to pour together, to confuse, to discompose, to disturb, to perplex.*
- Congēro, gessi, gestum, gerere, 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.*
- Congredior, gressus, grēdi, dep. 3. (cum, gradior, *to walk*) *to go to-*
- gether, to address, to join battle, to engage.*
- Congrēgo, 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. (congedior) *a coming together, a meeting, an engagement, a battle.*
- Congressus, us, m. 4. (congedior, *to go together*) *a coming together, a meeting, an interview.*
- Conjicio, jēci, jectum, jicere, 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, jūgis, c. 3. (cum, jungo) *a husband, a wife, a spouse.*
- Connitor, isus, & ixus, iti, dep. 3. (cum, nitor) *to strive together, to strive keenly, to endeavour.*
- Conor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. *to endeavour, to attempt, to strive.*
- Conquisitus, a, um, adj. (conquiro, *to seek after*) *sought out diligently, exquisite, delicious.*
- Conscendo, di, sum, dēre, 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.*
- Conscribo, psi, ptum, hēre, a. 3. (cum, scribo) *to write, to raise, or levy soldiers, to enlist.*
- Conscriptus, a, um, adj. (conscribo) *written together, enrolled*; Patres conscripti, *the enrolled fathers, the senators, the title by which the Roman senators were addressed.*
- Consēcro, 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.*
- Consēquor, 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, sĕvi, 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.*
- Conseruo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (cum, seruo) *to preserve, to take care of, to maintain, to protect; —are iusjurandum, to observe, or keep an oath.*
- Considĕro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (considĕre) *to consider, to think of, to examine carefully.*
- Consido, sĕdi, sessum, sidĕre, n. 3. (cum, sideo, *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.*
- Consimilis, 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.*
- Conspĕctus, us, m. 4. (conspicio) *a sight, a view, presence; in conspectu ejus, within his view, before his eyes.*
- Conspicio, exi, ectum, icĕre, a. 3. (cum, specio, *to see, obs.*) *to see, to behold, to observe.*
- Conspicuos, 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; con-*
- stituit domicilium sibi, fixed his residence; constitutâ horâ, at the appointed hour.*
- Consto, stĭti, stĭtum, stĕre, n. 1. (cum, sto) *to stand together, to stand, to consist of.*
- Consuesco, ĕvi, ĕtum, escĕre, n. & a. 3. (cum, suesco, *to be wont*) *to be accustomed, to be in the habit of, to accustom.*
- Consuetŭdo, ĩnis, f. 3. (consuesco) *a custom, a usage, a habit, intimacy; ad nostram consuetudinem, according to our habits.*
- Consul, ūlis, 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; malĕ consulero 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.*
- Consŭmo, 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, etum, 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, atus, 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, dēre, 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.*
- Contēro, trīvi, tritum, terēre, a. 3. (cum, tero) *to break small, to wear away, to exhaust.*
- Couterreo, ui, itum, ēre, a. 2. (cum, terreo) *to terrify, to frighten greatly, to startle.*
- Conticesco, ui, — escēre, 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.*
- Contīneo, 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 aedificiis, are occupied with private houses.*
- Contīnens, tis, adj. (contineo) *holding, containing, temperate, moderate, continued; continens terra, the continent, the mainland.*
- Contīnens, tis, f. 3. (contineo) *the continent, the mainland.*
- Contingo, tigi, tactum, tingēre, 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,*
- quām, differently from, otherwise than.*
- Contrāho, xi, ctum, hēre, 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, ver- to) *a controversy, a debate, a dispute, a quarrel.*
- Contūmax, ācis, adj. (cum, tumeo) *haughty, insolent, saucy, obstinate, stubborn.*
- Contumelia, æ, f. 1. (cum, tumeo) *an affront, a reproach, an insult, a disgrace.*
- Contundo, tūdi, tūsum, tundēre, a. 3. (cum, tundo) *to beat, to pound, to bruise, to crush, to humble.*
- Convalesco, ni, — escēre, n. 3. (cum, valeo) *to acquire strength, to grow strong, to recover health.*
- Convello, velli, seldom vulsi, vulsum, vellēre, a. 3. (cum, vello, to pull) *to rend, to pull up, to tear away, to turn up.*
- Convēnio, 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; condiciones 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, tēre, a. 3. (cum, verto) *to turn about, to whirl about, to turn, to change.*
- Conviciū, 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.
- Convoco, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (cum, voco) to call together, to assemble, to summon.
- Coorior, ortus, oriri, 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.
- Copiösus, a, um, adj. (copia) abundant, plentiful, well-stocked, wealthy, rich, fluent.
- Copulatus, a, um, adj. (copula, a tie) tied, or joined together; copulatus, more cementing.
- Coquo, xi, ctum, quere, a. 3. to cook, or dress victuals.
- Cor, cordis, n. 3. the heart, the mind.
- Coram, prep. before, in presence of.
- Corcodilus, i, m. 2. (for crocodilus) a crocodile.
- Corcyra, æ, f. 1. Corcyra, an island off the coast of Epirus.
- Corcyraei, orum, m. 2. (Corcyra) the inhabitants of Corcyra, the Corcyreans.
- Corcyraeus, 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.
- Cornelius, ii, m. 2. Cornelius, a man's name. See Scipio.
- Corneus, a, um, adj. (cornu) made of horn, horny, hard as horn.
- Cornix, icis, f. 3. a crow, a rook.
- Cornu, u, n. 4. a horn, a trumpet, the wing of an army.
- Corona, 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, oris, n. 3. a body, a dead body, a carcass.
- Corripio, ipui, eptum, ipere, a. 3. (cum, rapio) to lay hold of hastily, to snap up, to seize upon; lacerat correptum, for corripit et lacerat, seizes and tears.
- Corrodo, si, sum, dere, a. 3. (cum, rodo) to gnaw in pieces, to corrode.
- Corrumpe, ūpi, uptum, umpere, a. 3. (cum, rumpo) to destroy by breaking, to waste, to injure, to corrupt, to spoil, to bribe.
- Corruo, ui, — uere, n. 3. (cum, ruo) to fall together, to fall down, to decay, to fall to ruin.
- Cortex, icis, 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, onis, f. 3. Crannon, a town of Thessaly.
- Crassus, a, um, adj. thick, coarse, dense, heavy, stupid.
- Crastinus, a, um, adj. (cras, to-morrow) of to-morrow, to-morrow's.
- Crater, eris, m. 3. a large cup, a goblet, a pitcher; acc. cra.
- Creber, bra, brum, adj. frequent, repeated, thick, close.
- Credo, idi, itum, ere, a. 3. to believe, to trust, to intrust; credens, trusting, venturing.
- Credulus, a, um, adj. (credo) easy of belief, credulous, simple.
- Cremo, avi, atum, are, a. 1. to burn, to set on fire.
- Creo, avi, atum, are, a. 1. to create, to produce, to beget, to breed, to choose, to elect.
- Crepo, ui, itum, are, 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, evi, etum, escere, 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, inis, n. 3. a charge, an accusation, an impeachment, a crime; Pario crimine, on the charge of failure at Paros.
- Criminor, atus, ari, 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.

- Crocodilus, i, m. 2. *a crocodile.*
 Cræsus, i, m. 2. *Cræsus, a king of Lydia.*
 Croto & Croton, ònis, f. 3. *Crotona, a town of Italy.*
 Crotoniâtes, æ, m. 1. (Croto) *a citizen of Crotona.*
 Crucio, âvi, âtum, âre, a. 1. (crux) *to torment, to torture, to grieve.*
 Crudêlis, e, adj. (cruur) *cruel, fierce, savage, barbarous.*
 Crudelitas, âtis, f. 3. (crudelis) *cruelty, barbarity.*
 Crudus, a, um, adj. (cruur) *raw, fresh, unripe, sour.*
 Cruento, âvi, âtum, âre, a. 1. (cruentus) *to fetch blood by striking at, to make bloody, to stain.*
 Cruentus, a, um, adj. (cruur) *stained with blood, bloody, cruel.*
 Cruor, òris, m. 3. *blood from a wound, gore.*
 Crus, uris, n. 3. *the leg.*
 Crux, ucis, f. 3. *a cross.*
 Ctesiphon, ontis, m. 3. *Ctesiphon, an Athenian.*
 Cubile, is, n. 3. (cubo) *a couch, a bed, a den, or hole.*
 Cubo, ui, itum, ère, n. 1. *to lie down, to lie, to recline.*
 Culmen, inis, 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, òris, m. 3. (colo) *a cultivator, a tiller, a husbandman.*
 Cultûra, 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, ârum, f. 1. *Cumæ, a town of Italy.*
 Cunæ, ârum, 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.*
 Cupide, adv. (cupidus) *fondly, desirously, eagerly.*
 Cupiditas, âtis, f. 3. (cupidus) *desire, fondness, eagerness, anxiety.*
 Cupidus, a, um, adj. (cupio) *desirous, covetous, fond, eager.*
 Cupio, ïvi, itum, ère, 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, ònis, 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.*
 Curiâtius, ii, m. 2. *one of the three Curiatii.*
 Curiöse, adv. (curiosus) *carefully, strictly, curiously.*
 Curiösus, a, um, adj. (cura) *careful, curious, inquisitive; curiosior, uncommonly inquisitive,*
 Curo, âvi, âtum, âre, a. 1. (cura) *to take care of, to attend to, to heal, to cure; curavit reducendum, took care to send him back; curant leniter, cure gently, apply gentle remedies.*
 Curro, ecurri, cursum, currere, a. 3. *to run, to hasten, to flow.*
 Currus, us, m. 4. (curro) *a chariot, a car, a wagon.*
 Cursor, òris, 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.*
 Custodio, ïvi, itum, ire, a. 4. (custos) *to keep, to guard, to watch.*
 Custos, ôdis, 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.*
 Cyclādes, 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.*
 Cynægirus, i, m. 2. *Cynægirus, an Athenian soldier.*
 Cynicus, 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.*
 Cyrsilus, i, m. 2. *Cyrsilus, an Athenian.*
 Cyrus, i, m. 2. *Cyrus, the founder of the Persian empire.*
 Cyzicēnus, a, um, adj. of *Cyzicum, a city of Mysia, in Asia Minor.*

D.

- Dædalus, 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.*
 Damocles, 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 *Darda-*

- nus, Trojan; Dardanius senex, the Trojan old man, Priam.*
 Darius, 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, itum, ēre, a. 2. (de, habeo) *to owe, to be owing, to be indebted.*
 Debilis, e, adj. (de, habilis, fit) *weak, feeble, infirm, disabled.*
 Debilito, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (debilis) *to cripple, to weaken, to disable, to discourage.*
 Decēdo, cessi, cessum, cedēre, 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, icis, adj. (decem, plico, to fold) *tenfold; decemplex numerum, ten times their own number.*
 Decemvir, vīri, m. 2. (decem, vir) *a Decemvir; Pl. the Decemviri, ten men appointed to execute jointly any public commission.*
 Decerno, crēvi, crētum, cernēre, 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.*
 Decido, di, — dēre, n. 3. (de, cado) *to fall down, to fall from.*
 Decimus, a, um, adj. (decem) *the tenth.*
 Decipio, cēpi, ceptum, cipēre, 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.*
- Decrepitus, a, um, adj. (de, crepo) *very old, decrepit; decrepitate, bowed down with age.*
- Decresco, crēvi, crētum, crescēre, n. 3. (de, cresco) *to decrease, to grow less, to diminish.*
- Decurro, curri, & cucurri, cursum, currēre, a. 3. (de, curro) *to run down, or along, to run hastily.*
- Decus, ōris, n. 3. (decet) *an ornament, glory, honour, beauty.*
- Decūtio, cussi, cussum, cutēre, a. 3. (de, quatio) *to shake down, to strike off, to beat down.*
- Dedēcus, ōris, n. 3. (de, decus) *disgrace, dishonour, a blot.*
- Dedico, 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.*
- Deo, didi, ditum, dēre, 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, cēre, 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; fortē 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, dēre, 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.*
- Defēro, tūli, 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.*
- Deficio, fēci, fectum, ficēre, a. 3. (de, facio) *to fail, to be wanting, or deficient, to stop; defectus annis, worn out, or enfeebled with age.*
- Defigo, xi, xum, gēre, a. 3. (de, figo) *to fix in the ground, to plant, to fix, or fasten.*
- Definio, ivi, itum, ire, a. 4. (de, finio) *to terminate, to bound, to define, to appoint; definitā die, the appointed day.*
- Deflagro, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (de, flagro) *to burn furiously, to be destroyed by fire, to be burnt down, to subside.*
- Defluo, xi, xum, ěre, 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, degi, — degēre, a. 3. (de, ago) *to lead, to pass, or spend one's life, to live, to exist.*
- Degrāvo, 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.*
- Dejicio, jēci, jectum, jicēre, a. 3. (de, jacio) *to throw, or cast down, to drive, or push down.*
- Delabor, 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. (*deleo*, to blot, obs.) to blot out, to efface, to erase, to destroy.
- Deliberabundus**, a, um, adj. (*delibero*) deliberating much, or long, considering.
- Delibēro**, 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.
- Delibo**, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (*de libo*, to taste) to taste, to touch gently, —*are oscula*, to kiss the lips gently.
- Deligo**, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (*de ligo*) to bind up, to tie, or make fast; —*are in cornibus*, to tie to the horns.
- Deligo**, ēgi, ectum, igēre, a. 3. (*de, lego*) to pick out, to select, to choose; *delectus*, chosen, selected; *delecti ex his*, men selected from them.
- Deliro**, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (*de lira*, a balk) to make a balk in ploughing; to dote, to rave, to talk idly.
- Delirus**, a, um, adj. (*deliro*) dotting, 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.
- Delphicus**, a, um, adj. (*Delphi*) relating to Delphi, Delphic.
- Delphin**, inis, m. 3. & *inus*, 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.
- Demēto**, essui, essum, etēre, 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.
- Demigro**, 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**, isi, issum, ittēre, 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, demēre, a. 3. (*de, emo*, to take) to take away, to remove, to withdraw.
- Democritus**, i, m. 2. *Democritus*, a Grecian philosopher.
- Demonstrātor**, ōris, m. 3. (*demonstro*, to point out) one who shows, or points out, a demonstrator.
- Demosthēnes**, 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 7½d.
- Denique**, 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.
- Depacisor**, pactus, pacisci, dep. 3. (*de, pacisor*) to bargain, to make an agreement, to stipulate.
- Depello**, pūli, pulsum, pellēre, a. 3. (*de, pello*) to drive, or thrust down, to drive away, to remove; *depulsus est gradu*, was driven from his position.
- Deperdo**, didi, dītum, dēre, a. 3. (*de, perdo*) to lose entirely, to lose; *deperditus*, ruined, utterly undone.
- Depingo**, nxi, ctum, ngēre, a. 3. (*de, pingo*) to paint, to represent.
- Deplōro**, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (*de, ploro*) to deplore, to lament.
- Depōno**, sui, sītum, nēre, 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.

- Depřecor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (de, precor) *to pray for, to entreat earnestly, to deprecate.*
- Depřimo, essi, essum, iměre, 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.*
- Derisor, ōris, m. 3. (derideo) *a mocker, a scoffer, a buffoon.*
- Descendo, di, sum, dēre, a. 3. (de, scando, *to climb*) *to go, or come down, to descend.*
- Descensus, us, m. 4. (descendo) *a descent.*
- Descrībo, psi, ptum, bēre, a. 3. (de, scribo) *to write out, to describe, to delineate, to divide.*
- Desěro, ui, tum, ěre, a. 3. (de, sero, *to knit*) *to abandon, to leave, to desert, to forsake.*
- Desiděro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (desido, *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.*
- Desīlio, ilui, & ilivi, ultum, ilire, a. 4. (de, salio) *to leap down, to trickle down.*
- Desīno, ivi, & ii, ĭtum, iněre, n. & a. 3. (de, sino) *to cease, to leave off, to desist; desitum est, has ceased.*
- Desīpio, ui, — ěre, n. 3. (de, sapio) *to be foolish, to act foolishly, to dote; desipiens, a dotard.*
- Desisto, stīti, stītum, sistěre, n. 3. (de, sisto, *to stop*) *to stand off from, to cease, to discontinue, to abandon.*
- Desperatio, ōnis, f. 3. (despero) *a despairing, despair.*
- Despěro, 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.*
- Despīcio, exi, ectum, icěre, a. 3. (de, specio, *to see, obs.*) *to look down upon, to despise, to slight, to disregard.*
- Destituo, ui, ūtum, uěre, a. 3. (de, statuo) *to fix down, to forsake, to disappoint.*
- Destringo, nxi, ctum, ngěre, 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.*
- Detěgo, xi, ctum, gěre, a. 3. (de, tego) *to uncover, to lay open, to discover; detecti, naked.*
- Deterreo, ui, ĭtum, ěre, a. 2. (de, terreo) *to deter, to frighten; deterrerentur a deditione, were prevented from surrendering.*
- Detīneo, inui, entum, iněre, 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. (detěro, *to wear away by rubbing*) *loss by rubbing, loss, damage, injury.*
- Devěnio, vĕni, ventum, venire, a. 4. (de, venio) *to come down, to descend, to come, to arrive at.*
- Devincio, xi, ctum, ěire, a. 4. (de, vincio) *to bind tightly, to connect, to unite, to oblige.*
- Devinco, vici, victum, vincěre, a. 3. (de, vinco) *to conquer, to subdue, to be too powerful for, to overmatch.*
- Devoro, 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, ěra, ěrum, or ra, rum, adj. *on the right hand, right, proper; dextera indulgentia, prudent indulgence.*
- Dextěra, æ, or dextra, æ, f. 1. (dexter) *the right hand.*
- Diāna, æ, f. 1. *Diana, a goddess.*
- Dico, xi, ctum, cěre, 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.
- Dictator, oris, m. 3. (dico) a dictator, a chief magistrate elected on extraordinary occasions, and invested with absolute authority for six months.
- Dictatura, 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, ei, m. or f. Pl. always m. 5. a day, time; longa dies, length of time.
- Difficilis, e, adj. (dis, facilis) difficult, hard, hard to please, morose, stubborn, refractory.
- Diffido, sus, sometimes, di, dēre, 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, ěre, n. 3. (dis, fluo) to flow on all sides, to run over, to overflow; diffuentes sudore, all over with sweat, all streaming with sweat.
- Diffugio, fūgi, fugitum, fugěre, a. & n. 3. (dis, fugio) to fly different ways, to flee, or run away, to disappear; nives diffugěre, the snows have disappeared.
- Diffundo, fūdi, fūsum, funděre, a. 3. (dis, fundo) to pour out, to disperse, to spread, to diffuse.
- Digěro, essi, estum, crěre, a. 3. (di, gero) to put in order, to arrange, to dispose, to digest.
- Dignitas, 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.
- Dijudico, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (di, judico) to judge between, to decide, to determine.
- Dilatio, ōnis, f. 3. (diffěro, to put off), a putting off, a deferring, a delay; dilatio periculi, means of retarding the danger.
- Diligens, tis, adj. (diligō) fond of, observant, diligent, industrious; aděd diligens veritatis, so strict an observer of truth.
- Diligenter, adv. (diligens) diligently, carefully.
- Diligentia, æ, f. 1. (diligens) diligence, carefulness, attention, activity.
- Dilěgo, exi, ectum, igěre, a. 3. (di, lego) to love, to esteem highly.
- Dilūceo, xi, — ěre, n. 2. (di, lucco) to shine, to be clear.
- Dimīco, 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, isi, issum, ittěre, a. 3. (di, mitto) to dismiss, to send away, to drop, to let go, to abandon, to quit, to let slip.
- Dimōveo, ōvi, ōtum, ověre, a. 2. (di, moveo) to put aside, to displace, to remove; —ere glebam, to turn up the soil.
- Diogěnes, is, m. 3. Diogenes, a Grecian philosopher.
- Diomedon, ontis, m. 3. Diomedon, a native of Cyzicum, in Asia Minor.
- Dioněsius, ii, m. 2. Dionysius, a tyrant of Syracuse; also Dionysius, a Theban musician.
- Dirigo, exi, ectum, igěre, a. 3. (di, rego) to make straight, to direct, to steer.
- Dirěpio, ipui, eptum, ipěre, 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, cedēre, n. 3. (dis, cedo) *to depart, to go away, to be divided, to come off.*
- Discindo, cīdi, cissum, cindēre, a. 3. (di, scindo) *to cut asunder, to cleave, to rend in pieces.*
- Disciplīna, æ, f. 1. (discipulus, for disciplīna) *discipline, instruction, skill, art, a system, a plan; quibus disciplinis, in what branches of learning.*
- Diseipūlus, i, m. 2. (disco) *a disciple, a scholar, a learner.*
- Disco, didīci, — discēre, a. 3. *to learn; Imp. disci (a se), that he learned.*
- Discordia, æ, f. 1. (dis, cor) *discord, dissension, disunion, a disturbance.*
- Discumbo, cubui, cubitum, cubēre, n. 3. (dis, cubo) *to recline at table, to lie down to sleep.*
- Diserto, adv. (disertus) *clearly, eloquently, elegantly.*
- Disertus, a, um, adj. (di, sero, to knit) *eloquent, fluent.*
- Disjicio, ēci, ectum, icēre, a. 3. (dis, jacio) *to cast asunder, to disperse, to overthrow, to rout, to demolish.*
- Disjungo, xi, ctum, gēre, 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, ergēre, a. 3. (di, spargo) *to scatter on all sides, to disperse; dispersi, separated, divided.*
- Dispicio, exi, ectum, icēre, a. 3. (di, specio, to see, obs.) *to look about on every side, to behold, to discern, to perceive; ut primum dispexit, as soon as he opened, or turned his eyes.*
- Displīcio, icui, icitum, icēre, a. 2. (dis, placeo) *to displease, to be disagreeable to.*
- Dispūto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (dis, puto) *to dispute, to debate, to argue, to treat of; disputaretur, a dispute was going on.*
- Dissīdeo, 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.*
- Dissimilis, e, adj. (dis, similis) *unlike, dissimilar, different.*
- Dissimilitūdo, īnis, f. 3. (dissimilis) *dissimilitude, a difference.*
- Dissīpo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (dis, sipo, to throw, obs.) *to scatter here and there, to disperse, to spread, to disseminate.*
- Dissolvo, vi, ūtum, vēre, 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, — — are, n. 1. (di, sto) *to be distant, to differ; quamvis distamus ab illis, though we are different from, inferior to them.*
- Distrāho, xi, ctum, hēre, a. 3. (dis, traho) *to draw asunder, to tear in pieces, to separate, to divide.*
- Distringo, inxi, ictum, ingēre, 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.*
- Diuīnus, 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, vellēre, 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, tēre, a. 3. (di, verto) *to turn aside, to take lodging, to digress.*
- Dives, itis, adj. (divus) *rich, wealthy, opulent.*
- Divīdo, isi, isum, idēre, a. 3. (di, viduo) *to divide, to distribute.*

- Divinitas, atis, f. 3. (divinus) *divinity, divine nature.*
- Divino, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (divinus) *to divine, to practise divination, to foretell future events.*
- Divinus, a, um, adj. (divus) *relating to the gods, divine, heavenly.*
- Divitiæ, arum, f. 1. (dives) *riches, wealth, opulence.*
- Divortium, ii, n. 2. (diverto) *a by-road, a separation; magno divortio aquarum, with a great distance between the streams.*
- Divus, i, m. 2. *a god, a deity.*
- Do, dædi, dâtum, dære, 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, ère, a. 2. *to teach, to show, to declare, to inform, to train; doctus, accustomed, habituated.*
- Doctor, oris, m. 3. (doceo) *a teacher, an instructor, a master.*
- Doctrina, æ, f. 1. (doceo) *education, learning, an art.*
- Doctus, a, um, adj. (doceo) *learned, skilful, well versed.*
- Doleo, ui, itum, ère, n. & a. 2. *to be in pain, to grieve, to be sorry.*
- Dolo, & on, onis, m. 3. *a staff with a small rapier in it, a little sword, a sting.*
- Dolor, oris, 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.*
- Domesticus, 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.*
- Domina, æ, f. 1. (dominus) *a mistress, a patroness.*
- Dominatio, onis, f. 3. (dominus) *dominion, authority, tyranny.*
- Dominatus, 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, itum, are, 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, avi, atum, are, 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, ivi, itum, ire, 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.*
- Druïdæ, arum, & des, dum, m. 1. & 3. *the Druids, priests of the ancient Britons and Gauls.*
- Dubito, avi, atum, are, 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, u, a, adj. (duo, centum) *two hundred.*
- Duco, xi, ctum, cère, 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*.
- Duilius, ii, m. 2. *Duilius, a Roman admiral*.
- Dulcēdo, inis, 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*.
- Duodēcim, adj. ind. (duo, decem) *twelve*.
- Duplex, icis, adj. (duplico) *double, twofold*; duplex memoria, *two accounts*.
- Duplico, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (duo, plico, *to fold*) *to double, to increase, to enlarge*.
- Duritia, æ, f. 1. (durus) *hardness, hardness, callousness*.
- Duro, avi, atum, are, 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*.
- Ebibo, bibi, bibitum, bibere, a. 3. (e, bibo) *to drink out, to drink up, to exhaust by drinking*.
- Ebrietas, atis, f. 3. (ebrius, drunk) *drunkenness, intoxication*.
- Ebur, oris, n. 3. *ivory*.
- Ecce, adv. *lo! see! behold!*
- Eclipsis, is, f. 3. *an eclipse*.
- Edax, acis, adj. (edo) *eating much, voracious, wasting, consuming, destructive*.
- Edico, xi, ctum, cere, a. 3. (e, dico) *to declare publicly, to speak out, to command*.
- Edisco, didici, — discere, a. 3. (e disco) *to learn thoroughly, to learn by heart*.
- Edo, edi, esum, edere, & esse, a. 3. *to eat, to consume*.
- Edo, didi, ditum, dere, 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*.
- Edōmo, ui, itum, are, a. 1. (e, domo) *to tame, to subdue, to conquer*.
- Edūco, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (e, duco) *to bring up, to nurse, to rear, to maintain*.
- Edūco, xi, ctum, cere, a. 3. (e, duco) *to lead forth, to lead out*.
- Effero, extuli, elatum, efferre, irr. (ex, fero) *to carry out, to carry out to be buried, to save*; —erre se lætitiā, *to be transported with joy*; qui efferretur, *wherewith he might be buried*; elatam opibus, *elated by its wealth*.
- Efficio, feci, fectum, ficere, 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, ei, f. 5. (ex, fingo) *an image, a likeness, an effigy*.
- Effodio, fodi, fossum, fodere, a. 3. (ex, fodio) *to dig out, to dig up*.
- Effugio, fugi, fugitum, fugere, a. & n. 3. (ex, fugio) *to flee away from, to escape, to elude*.
- Effundo, fudi, fustum, fundere, 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*.
- Effusus, a, um, adj. (effundo) *overflowing, profuse, excessive, extravagant*; honores effusi, *honours indiscriminately conferred*.
- Egeo, ui, — ere, n. 2. *to need, to want, to be in want*.
- Egeria, æ, f. 1. *Egeria, a goddess*.
- Ego, mei, pron. *I*; Pl. *we*.
- Egredior, gressus, gredi, 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.*
- Ejicio, jēci, jectum, jicere, 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.
- Elabor, 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 Effēro.
- Elegantia, æ, f. 1. (elēgans, elegant) *elegance, neatness.*
- Elementum, i, n. 2. (eligo) *an element, a first principle, the beginning of any thing.*
- Elephantus, i, m. 2. *an elephant.*
- Elicio, cui, citum, cēre, a. 3. (e, lacio) to draw, (obs.) to draw forth, to bring out, to elicit.
- Eligo, ēgi, ectum, igere, a. 3. (e, lego) to pick out, to choose, to select.
- Eloquentia, æ, f. 1. (elōquor, to speak out) *eloquence.*
- Eluceo, xi, — cēre, n. 2. (e, luceo) to shine forth, to be conspicuous, to show itself.
- Elūdo, si, sum, dēre, 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, gēre, n. 3. (e, mergo) to swim out, to rise up, to emerge, to come out.
- Emīneo, 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.
- Eminus, adv. (e, manus) *from a distance, at a distance.*
- Emitto, isi, issum, ittēre, 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, emēre, a. 3. to buy, to purchase.
- Emollio, ivi, itum, ire, 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!
- Enāto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (e, nato) to swim out, to swim to land, to escape by swimming.
- Enēco, 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.*
- Enumēro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (e, numerus) to enumerate, to reckon up, to recite, to pay.
- Eo, ivi, itum, ire, 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.*
- Ephēsus, i, f. 2. *Ephesus, a city of Asia Minor.*
- Ephōri, 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.*

- Epistolā, æ, f. 1. *a letter, an epistle.*
- Epōto, āvi, epōtum, or epotatum, āre, a. 1. (e, poto) *to drink up, to exhaust by drinking; epotus, emptied by drinking.*
- Epulāe, ārum, f. 1. (edo, for edipulāe) *food, victuals, a feast.*
- Epūlor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (cpulāe) *to take food, to feast.*
- Eques, itis, c. 3. (equus) *a man on horseback, a horseman, a knight.*
- Equidem, adv. (ego, quidem) *indeed, truly, in truth.*
- Equinus, a, um, adj. (equus) *of, or belonging to a horse.*
- Equitatus, 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.*
- Erigo, exi, ectum, igēre, a. 3. (e, rego) *to raise up, to set upright, to raise, to elevate, to rouse.*
- Eripio, ui, eptum, ēre, 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.*
- Erūdio, īvi, itum, īre, a. 4. (e, rudis) *to teach, to instruct; —ire laboribus, to inure to fatigue; eruditus, learned, skilful.*
- Eruo, ui, ūtum, uēre, a. 3. (e, ruo) *to dig out, to turn up, to find out.*
- Esca, æ, f. 1. (edo) *meat, food, victuals, a bait.*
- Esūrio, īvi, itum, 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.*
- Etēnim, 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.*
- Eumēnes, 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.*
- Eurybiādes, is, m. 3. *Eurybiades, a king of the Lacedæmonians.*
- Evādo, āsi, āsum, adēre, a. 3. (e, vado) *to go out, to get away, to escape, to evade, to flow.*
- Evēho, xi, ctum, hēre, a. 3. (e, veho) *to carry, or conduct out, to elevate, to exalt.*
- Evello, elli, or ulsi, ulsum, ellēre, a. 3. (e, vello) *to pull out, to pluck up, to pull off.*
- Evēnio, 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.*
- Everso, ōnis, f. 3. (everto) *an overturning, an overthrow, a ruin, destruction.*
- Everto, ti, sum, tēre, a. 3. (e, verto) *to overturn, to overthrow, to ruin, to subvert.*
- Evidens, tis, adj. (e, video) *evident, clear, manifest.*
- Evōco, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (e, voco) *to call out, to call forth, to summon, to challenge.*
- Evōlo, 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 fugā, after the flight; ex insidiis, by an ambuscade.*
- Exadversum, adv. (ex, adversus) *over against, opposite to.*

Exæstuo, avi, atum, are, n. 1. (ex, æstuo) to boil, to boil over.
Exagito, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (ex, agito) to harass, to disturb, to persecute.
Examino, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (examen, the beam of a balance) to weigh, to adjust by weight.
Exanimo, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (ex, anima) to deprive of life, to kill; exanimatus, lifeless, dead, terrified.
Exanimus, a, um, adj. (ex, anima) lifeless, breathless, dead.
Excēdo, cessi, cessum, cedere, a. 3. (ex, cedo) to go out, to depart, to leave, to quit, to exceed; — ere pugnā, to cease fighting.
Excellens, tis, adj. (excellō) high, excellent, distinguished.
Excello, lui, — lere, n. 3. (ex, cello, to shoot up, obs.) to be high, to excel, to surpass.
Excerpo, psi, ptum, pēre, a. 3. (ex, carpo) to pick out, to select, to choose, to make extracts.
Excio, ivi, & ii, itum, ire, a. 4. (ex, cio) to raise, to excite, to send for.
Excipio, cēpi, ceptum, cipere, a. 3. (ex, capio) to receive, to catch, to attend, or listen to.
Excito, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (ex, cito) to call out, to rouse, to stir up, to excite, to kindle up.
Exclāmo, avi, atum, are, a. & n. 1. (ex, clamo) to cry, or call out, to bawl, to exclaim.
Excludo, si, sum, dēre, a. 3. (ex, claudō) to shut out, to exclude, to prevent, to hatch; excluderetur reditu, should be prevented from returning.
Excogito, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (ex, cogito) to discover by reflection, to devise, to contrive, to plan.
Excūbo, ui, itum, are, 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.
Excūtio, cussi, cussum, cutere, a.

3. (ex, quatio) to shake out, to toss, to put into violent motion; lacerto excusso, by tossing my arm.
Exemplum, i, n. 2. (eximo, I choose out) a copy, a transcript, a sample, an example, an instance; sua exempla, the example set by himself.
Exeo, ii, seldom ivi, itum, ire, irr. (ex, eo) to go out, to set out, to flow, to terminate, to end; quin- to anno exeunte, at the end of the fifth year.
Exerceo, cui, citum, cere, a. 2. (ex, arceo, to restrain) to labour, to exercise, to use, to employ.
Exercitatio, ōnis, f. 3. (exercito) exercise, practice.
Exercito, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (exerceo) to exercise often, to practise; exercitatus, practised, accustomed.
Exercitus, us, m. 4. (exerceo) an army, a band of trained soldiers.
Exhæredo, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (ex, hæres, an heir) to disinherit.
Exhaurio, si, stum, ire, a. 4. (ex, haurio) to draw out, to drain, to exhaust; exhaustus, drained, exhausted.
Exhibeo, ui, itum, ere, a. 2. (ex, habeo) to present, to hold out, to display, to exhibit; negotium exhiberi patri, that this trouble was given to his father.
Exigo, ēgi, actum, igere, 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; exactā ætate, of advanced age.
Exiguitas, atis, 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. (eximo, 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.
- Existimo, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (ex, aestimo) to judge, to think, to esteem, to suppose.
- Exitium, ii, n. 2. (exco) ruin, destruction, mischief, death.
- Exitus, us, m. 4. (exeo) a going out, an outgate, a passage, free egress, a result, a termination.
- Exopto, avi, atum, are, 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, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (ex, orno) to adorn splendidly, to adorn, to fit out, to furnish.
- Exoro, avi, atum, are, 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.
- Expedio, ivi, itum, ire, a. 4. (ex, pes) to disentangle, to liberate, to extricate, to explain.
- Expedit, ivit, ire, imp. 4. (ex, pes) it is expedient, or profitable.
- Expeditio, onis, f. 3. (expedio) an expediting, despatch, a military expedition.
- Expello, puli, pulsum, pellere, 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, periri, 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.
- Expeto, ivi, itum, ere, a. 3. (ex, peto) to desire greatly, to long for, to covet, to aim at.
- Expleo, evi, etum, ere, a. 2. (ex, pleo, to fill, obs.) to fill up, to complete, to satiate; —ere sitim, to quench one's thirst.
- Explico, ui, itum, & avi, atum, are, a. 1. (ex, plico, to fold) to unfold, to display, to develop, to explain, to give an account of; —aro naves, to draw up ships in line of battle; —are imperatores Romanorum, to give an account of the Roman generals.
- Exploro, avi, atum, are, 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, situm, nere, a. 3. (ex, pono) to put out, to set forth, to land, to expose.
- Exposco, poposei, — poseere, a. 3. (ex, posco) to ask earnestly, to entreat, to demand for punishment.
- Exprimo, pressi, pressum, primero, a. 3. (ex, premo) to press, or squeeze out, to press, to express; —cre imaginem, to give a faithful representation, to draw a correct picture.
- Expröbro, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (ex, probrum, a disgrace) to upbraid, to reproach.
- Expugnatio, onis, f. 3. (expugno) a taking by assault, a carrying by storm, an assault.
- Expugno, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (ex, pugno) to take by storm, to force, to capture, to take.
- Exquiro, sivi, situm, rere, a. 3. (ex, quero) to search out, to inquire diligently, to examine; exquisitus, carefully searched for, nice, exquisite.
- Exscindo, eidi, cissum, cindere, a. 3. (ex, scindo) to cut off, to extirpate, to destroy.
- Exsecror, atus, ari, dep. 1. (ex, saero) to curse, to execrate, to abhor, to detest.
- Exsilium, ii, n. 2. (exsul) banishment, exile.
- Exsisto, stiti, stitum, sistere, n. 3. (ex, sisto) to come forth, to proceed, to be, to exist.
- Exspectatio, onis, f. 3. (exspecto) an expecting, expectation.
- Exspecto, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (ex, specto) to look for, to wait for, to hope for, to expect.

Exspiro, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (ex, spiro, to breathe) to breathe out, to breathe one's last, to expire.

Exspuo, ui, utum, uere, a. 3. (ex, spuo, to spit) to spit out, to spit.

Exstinguo, xi, ctum, guere, a. 3. (ex, tinguo, to dip) to put out, to extinguish, to wipe off; —ere sitim, to quench one's thirst; extinguui, to be cut off, to die; quo extincto, which being broken up, or destroyed.

Exstirpo, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (ex, stirps) to pull up by the roots, to root out, to extirpate.

Exsto, stiti, statum, stare, n. 1. (ex, sto) to stand out, to appear, or be above, to remain.

Exstruo, xi, ctum, ere, a. 3. (ex, struo) to build up, to raise, to pile up, to construct.

Exsul, ulis, c. 3. (ex, sul, for sum) one banished from his country, an exile.

Exsulo, avi, atum, are, n. 1. (exsul) to live in exile, to be in exile; exsulantem, when living in exile.

Exsulto, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (ex, salio) to leap, to exult, to sport.

Exta, orum, n. 2. (ex, seco, for exsecta) the entrails, the bowels.

Extendo, di, sum, & tum, dere, a. 3. (ex, tendo) to stretch out, to extend, to continue, to prolong.

Extimesco, ui, — ere, a. 3. (ex, timeo) to fear greatly.

Extra, prep. (exterus, foreign) without, out of, on the outside.

Extrahō, xi, ctum, here, a. 3. (ex, traho) to draw out, to extract, to extricate, to rescue.

Extremus, a, um, adj. (exterus, foreign) extreme, last; ad extremum, at last; extremo tempore, & extremo tempore ætatis, in the last years of his life; in hac extrema insula, on the extremity of this island; extremi orbis, of a very remote part of the world.

Extundo, tūdi, tūsum, ndere, a. 3. (ex, tundo, to beat) to beat out, to kick, to discover, to extort.

Exuo, ui, utum, uere, a. 3. to strip off, to put off, to lay aside.

Exūro, ussi, ustum, urere, 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, orum, m. 2. the Fabii, a Roman family.

Fabius, ii, m. 2. Q. Fabius Maximus, a Roman dictator.

Fabricius, ii, m. 2. Caius Fabricius, a Roman consul.

Fabūla, æ, f. 1. (fari, to speak) a report, or saying, a fable, a story, a play, a tragedy.

Facies, ei, f. 5. (facio) the face, the countenance, beauty.

Facile, adv. (facilis) easily, readily; adeo facile, so cheerfully, with so good grace.

Facilis, e, adj. (facio) easy, ready, gentle, slight, propitious, affable, pleasant; facili cibo, the food easily got at.

Facinus, oris, n. 3. (facio) an action, a bad action, guilt, a crime.

Facio, feci, factum, facere, a. 3. to do, to make, to act, to perform, to cause; —ere castra, to pitch a camp, to encamp; —ere certiore, 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; —ero praelium, to fight a battle; —ero summam pecunie, 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*.
- Fax, cis, f. 3. (wants gen. pl.) *lees, dregs*; Falernâ fœce, *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, fallere, a. 3. *to deceive, to mislead*; —ere fidem, *to break a promise*; multum 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*.
- Familiaris, e, adj. (familia) *belonging to the same family, familiar, intimate, friendly*; res familiaris, *family property, private fortune*.
- Familiaris, is, c. 3. (familia) *a slave of the household, an intimate friend, an acquaintance*.
- Familiaritas, ātis, f. 3. (familiaris) *familiarity, friendship, intimacy, acquaintance*.
- Familiariter, adv. (familiaris) *familiarly, intimately, in a friendly manner, amicably*.
- Famulus, 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*.
- Farina, 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*.
- Fastidio, ūvi, ūtum, ire, 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*.
- Felicitas, ātis, f. 3. (felix) *fertility, felicity, happiness, good fortune*.
- Feliciter, adv. (felix) *fruitfully, happily, fortunately*.
- Felix, icis, adj. (feo, to produce) *fertile, happy, fortunate, favourable*.

- Femina**, 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**, ōris, 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 fere anno, about the sixth year.
- Ferūnus**, a, um, adj. (ferus) of, or belonging to a wild beast; ferina caro, venison; ferina pellis, the skin of a wild beast.
- Ferio**, — — ire, a. 4. to strike, to smite, to beat, to knock.
- Feritas**, ātis, f. 3. (ferus) wildness, fierceness, cruelty, barbarity.
- Fero**, tūli, 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 indignē, 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.
- Ferocitas**, ātis, f. 3. (ferox) ferocity, fierceness, cruelty, resoluteness, determination.
- Ferox**, ōcis, adj. (fero) insolent, confident, fierce, bold, cruel, harsh, warlike.
- Ferrens**, 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.
- Fertilis**, e, adj. (fero) fertile, fruitful, abundant, rich.
- Fertilitas**, ātis, f. 3. (fertilis) fertility, fruitfulness, abundance, richness.
- Ferus**, a, um, adj. savage, wild, uncivilized, rude, cruel.
- Ferus**, i, m. 2. a wild beast.
- Fervide**, adv. (fervidus) hotly.
- Fervidus**, a, um, adj. (ferveo, to boil) hot, burning, boiling.
- Fessus**, a, um, adj. (fatisco, to faint) wearied, tired, exhausted.
- Festino**, 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.
- Fictilis**, e, adj. (fingo), made of earth, earthen; fictilia vasa, earthen pots.
- Ficus**, i, & us, f. 2. & 4. a fig-tree, a fig.
- Fidelis**, e, adj. (fides) faithful, trusty, that may be relied on.
- Fideliter**, adv. (fidelis) faithfully, honestly, sincerely.
- Fides**, ēi, 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, gēre, 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**, fidi, fissum, findēre, a. 3. to cleave, to split, to divide.
- Fingo**, finxi, fictum, fingēre, a. 3. to form, to make, to devise, to feign, to pretend, to counterfeit; fictus, false, counterfeited.
- Finio**, ivi, itum, ire, 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.*
- Finitimus, a, um, adj. (finis) *neighbouring, bordering upon.*
- Finitimus, i, m. 2. (finis) *a neighbour.*
- Fio, factus, fieri, irr. *to be made, to be done, to become, to happen; templa fiunt, temples are erected; pugnae quae facta est, at the battle which took place; Imp. fiebat, factum est, it came to pass, it happened.*
- Firmitas, atis, 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.*
- Flagito, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (flagro, for flagrito) *to ask importunately, to insist upon, to solicit.*
- Flagro, avi, atum, are, n. 1. *to burn, to be inflamed, to blaze.*
- Flamininus, i, m. 2. *T. Quintius Flamininus, a Roman consul; also, his brother, L. Quintius Flamininus.*
- Flamininus, ii, m. 2. *Caius Flamininus, a Roman consul.*
- Flamma, æ, f. 1. (flos) *a flame, fire.*
- Flavus, a, um, adj. *yellow, of the colour of gold, gold-coloured.*
- Flecto, xi, xum, ctère, a. 3. *to bend, to turn, to direct.*
- Fleo, evi, etum, ère, a. 2. *to weep, to shed tears, to bewail, to lament.*
- Fletus, us, m. 4. (fleo) *a weeping, a wailing, a lamentation.*
- Flo, avi, atum, are, a. 1. *to blow.*
- Florens, tis, adj. (floreo) *flourishing, blooming, glittering.*
- Floreo, ui, —ère, n. 2. (flos) *to flourish, to bloom, to be distinguished; floreret, was distinguished.*
- Flos, ris, m. 3. (flos) *a flower, a blossom.*
- Flosculus, i, m. 2. (flos) *a little flower, a floweret.*
- Fluctus, us, m. 4. (fluo) *a wave, a surge, a billow.*
- Flumen, inis, n. 3. (fluo) *a stream, a river.*
- Fluo, xi, xum, ère, 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.*
- Fœderatus, a, um, adj. (fœdus) *confederate, allied; fœderatam civitatem, a city in alliance (with the Romans).*
- Fœdus, èris, 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.*
- Formica, æ, f. 1. *an ant.*
- Formido, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (formido, fear) *to fear, to be afraid, to dread; formidatæ aquæ, the disease hydrophobia.*
- Formo, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (forma) *to form, to frame, to fashion, to make; formatus, instructed, prepared, trained.*
- Formosus, a, um, adj. (forma) *handsome, beautiful.*
- Fornix, icis, m. 3. *an arch, a vault.*
- Forsitan, adv. (fors, chance) *perhaps, perchance.*
- Fortè, adv. (fors, chance) *by chance, accidentally, perhaps.*
- Fortis, e, adj. *brave, valiant, strong.*
- Fortiter, adv. (fortis) *bravely, valiantly, gallantly.*

- Fortitudo**, inis, f. 3. (fortis) *fortitude, bravery, courage.*
- Fortuito**, adv. (fortuitus, accidental) *by chance, accidentally, casually.*
- Fortuna**, æ, f. 1. (fors, chance) *fortune, chance, the goddess of fortune; Pl. an estate, property, riches.*
- Fortunatus**, 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**, ðris, m. 3. (fodio) *a digger, a ditcher, a labourer.*
- Fovea**, æ, f. 1. (fodio) *a deep hole, a pitfall, a pit.*
- Foveo**, fovi, fõtum, fovẽre, a. 2. *to make warm, to cherish, to nourish, to embrace.*
- Fragilis**, e, adj. (frango) *easily broken, brittle, frail, perishable.*
- Fragilitas**, atis, f. 3. (fragilis) *brittleness, frailty, weakness.*
- Frango**, frẽgi, fractum, frangẽre, 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**, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (fraus) *to defraud, to cheat, to deceive, to impose upon.*
- Fraus**, dis, f. 3. *fraud, deceit, artifice, a trick.*
- Fraxinus**, i, f. 2. *an ash-tree.*
- Fregellæ**, arum, f. 1. *Fregellæ, a town of Latium, in Italy.*
- Fremo**, ui, itum, ere, a. 3. *to make a great noise, to roar, to rage, to murmur; equus fremit, the horse neighs.*
- Freno**, avi, atum, are, 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.*
- Frequentio**, avi, atum, are, 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, are, a. 1. *to rub, to chafe, to scrub.*
- Frigidus**, a, um, adj. (frigeo, to be cold) *cold, chill, frigid.*
- Frigus**, ðris, n. 3. (frigeo, to be cold) *cold, chiliness, winter.*
- Frivõlus**, 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.*
- Fructuosus**, 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.*
- Frugalitas**, atis, f. 3. (frugalis) *thrifty, frugality, thrift, temperance, moderation.*
- Frumentum**, i, n. 2. (fruor) *corn, or grain of any kind, particularly wheat and barley.*
- Fruor**, fructus, & fruitus, 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**, atus, ari, dep. 1. (frustra) *to deceive, to disappoint, to frustrate, to elude.*
- Frutex**, icis, 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**, acis, adj. (fugio) *apt to flee, running away, avoiding, swift, fleeting.*
- Fugio**, fûgi, fugitum, fugẽre, a. 3. *to flee, to run away, to escape, to shun, to avoid.*

- Fugitivus, a, um, adj. (fugio) *fugitive, running away.*
- Fugitivus, i, m. 2. (fugio) *a fugitive, a deserter.*
- Fugito, 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, ūris, n. 3. (fulgeo) *a flash of lightning, lightning, a thunderbolt.*
- Fulmen, ĩnis, 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.*
- Funditus, 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 validā carinā, a ship furnished with a strong keel.*
- Fundo, fūdi, fūsum, fundere, a. 3. *to pour out, to defeat, to rout.*
- Fundus, i, m. 2. *the bottom of any thing, a farm, an estate.*
- Funero, 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, ōris, 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.*
- Fūror, ōris, m. 3. (furere, 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.*
- Gabini, ōrum, m. 2. (Gabii) *the inhabitants of Gabii.*
- Gades, ium, f. 3. *Cadix, an island and town of Spain.*
- Gætuli, 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.*
- Galicus, a, um, adj. (Gallia) *relating to Gaul, Gallic.*
- Gallina, 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.*
- Garrūlus, a, um, adj. (garrus, to chatter) *chattering, garrulous, talkative, noisy.*
- Gaudeo, gavīsus, gaudere, n. p. 2.

- to rejoice, to be glad, to take pleasure in, to delight in.
- Gaudium, ii, n. 2. (gaudeo) joy, gladness, mirth, delight.
- Gelidus, a, um, adj. (gelu) cold as ice, cold.
- Gelu, n. 4. frost, ice, cold.
- Gemelli, ōrum, m. 2. (geminus) twins.
- Geminus, a, um, adj. (gigno) twin, double; gemina sidera Ledæ, the twin stars, or sons of Leda, Castor and Pollux.
- Geminus, i, m. 2. Cn. Servilius Geminus, a Roman consul.
- Gemitus, 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.
- Genitus, 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.
- Germino, 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 malĕ, 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, genitum, 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.
- Gordiani, 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.
- Gracilis, e, adj. slender, lean, weak.
- Graculus, 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, inis, 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.

Gratificor, âtus, âri, dep. 1. (gratus, facio) to gratify, to oblige, to befriend, to do a favour to.

Gratis, adv. (gratia, for gratiis) freely, for nought, gratis.

Gratûlor, âtus, âri, dep. 1. (gratus) to congratulate, to rejoice.

Gratus, a, um, adj. grateful, pleasing, acceptable, agreeable.

Gravidus, 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.

Gravitas, âtis, f. 3. (gravis) heaviness, gravity, severity.

Graviter, adv. (gravis) heavily, severely, grievously.

Gravo, âvi, âtum, âre, 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.

Gubernâtor, ôris, m. 3. (gubernô) a pilot, a steersman, a governor, a director, a ruler.

Gubernô, âvi, âtum, âre, a. 1. to guide, to steer, to regulate, to govern, to rule.

Gula, æ, f. 1. the gullet, the throat, the palate.

Gusto, âvi, âtum, âre, 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.

Gymnicus, a, um, adj. (gymnasium) relating to exercise, gymnastic; gymnica palma, a prize gained in the gymnastic games.

Gythëum, or Gythëum, i, n. 2. Gythëum, a seaport of Laconia.

H.

Habëna, æ, f. 1. (habeo) a rein, a lash, a thong.

Habeo, ui, itum, êro, 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; —ere 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.

Habitâbilis, e, adj. (habito) habitable, that may be inhabited.

Habitô, âvi, âtum, âre, a. 1. (habeo) to dwell, to live in, to inhabit, to abide.

Habitus, us, m. 4. (habeo) a habit, a condition, a state, an appearance; habitus armorum, a kind of armour.

Hadrumëtum, i, n. 2. Hadrumëtum, a town in Africa.

Hæreditas, âtis, f. 3. (hæres, an heir) inheritance, heirship; hæreditate, by inheritance.

Hæreo, si, sum, rëre, n. 2. to be fastened, or fixed to, to adhere, to stick, to stick fast, to remain.

Hæsito, âvi, âtum, âre, n. 1. (hæreo) to hesitate, to be at a loss, to be perplexed.

- Hamilcar, āris, m. 3. *Hamilcar, a Carthaginian general, the father of Hannibal.*
 Hamus, i, m. 2. *a fisher's hook, a hook.*
 Hannibal, ālis, m. 3. *Hannibal, a Carthaginian general.*
 Hasdrubal, ālis, m. 3. *Hasdrubal, a Carthaginian general.*
 Hasta, æ, f. 1. *a spear, a lance; hastā positā, having set up a spear (as the sign of a public auction).*
 Hastile, 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, ētis, adj. *blunt, dull, stupid, obtuse, heavy.*
 Hector, ōris, m. 3. *Hector, a Trojan prince; Acc. ora.*
 Hei, int. *ah! alas! wo!*
 Hellespontus, i, m. 2. *the Hellespont, the strait of the Dardanelles.*
 Hemerodrōmus, 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.*
 Hercūles, is, m. 3. *Hercules, the son of Jupiter and Alcmena; Hercules (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; hōc, 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.*
 Hiēro, ōnis, m. 3. *Hiero, a king of Syracuse.*
 Hilāris, e, adj. *cheerful, merry, gay, joyful, pleasant.*
 Hilaritas, 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, īnis, f. 3. *a swallow.*
 Hispania, æ, f. 1. *Spain.*
 Hispidus, a, um, adj. *hairy, rough, bristly, rugged.*
 Histiaeus, i, m. 2. *Histiaeus, 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, īnis, 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.
- Horridus, a, um, adj. (horreo) rough, dreadful, terrible, stormy.
- Hortamentum, i, n. 2. (hortor) an encouragement, an incitement.
- Hortatus, us, m. 4. (hortor) an encouragement, an exhortation, an advice.
- Hortensius, ii, m. 2. Hortensius, a Roman orator.
- Hortor, atus, ari, dep. 1. to exhort, to encourage, to cheer, to advise, to urge.
- Hortus, i, m. 2. a garden.
- Hospes, itis, 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.
- Hostilis, e, adj. (hostis) belonging to an enemy, hostile.
- Hostilius, 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.
- Humanitas, atis, f. 3. (humanus) human nature, humanity, benevolence, kindness.
- Humānus, a, um, adj. (homo) belonging to man, of man, human.
- Humērus, i, m. 2. the shoulder; properly, that part of the arm between the shoulder and the elbow.
- Humilis, e, adj. (humus) low, near the earth, humble.
- Humo, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (humus) to cover with earth, to bury, to inter.
- Humor, oris, 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.
- Hypānis, is, m. 3. the Bug, a river in Russia.
- I.
- Ibi, adv. (is) there, in that place.
- Ibidem, adv. (ibi, dem) in the same place, there.
- Ibis, is, & idis, f. 3. the ibis, an Egyptian bird resembling a stork.
- Icarius, a, um, adj. (Icarus) relating to Icarus, Icarian.
- Icārus, i, m. 2. Icarus, the son of Dædalus.
- Ico, ici, ictum, icēre, 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, eādem, idem, pron. (is, dem) the same; ab eodem, by the same man; eādem (viā), by the same road; idemque, and also.
- Identidem, 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.
- Igitur, 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.
- Ignobilis, e, adj. (in, nobilis) not known, mean, ignoble.
- Ignominia, æ, f. 1. (in, nomen) ignominy, disgrace, a reproach.
- Ignōro, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (ignarus) to be ignorant of, not to know.
- Ignosco, ovi, otum, oscēre, 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, icis, f. 3. the ilex, the holm-oak.
- Iliācus, a, um, adj. (Ilium, Troy) relating to Troy, Trojan.

- Ilias**, ādis, f. 3. *the Iliad, the immortal poem of Homer.*
- Ille**, illa, illud, pron. *he, she, that*; Pl. *they, those*; illo — hic, *the former — the latter*; in illo, *in his case.*
- Illecēbra**, æ, f. 1. (illicio) *an enticement, an allurement, a charm, an inducement.*
- Illic**, adv. (illo) *there, in that place.*
- Illicio**, exi, ectum, icēre, a. 3. (in, lacio, to draw) *to allure, to entice, to invite, to induce*; — ere pretio, *to tempt by a reward.*
- Illico**, adv. (in, loco) *in that place, immediately, instantly.*
- Illico**, si, sum, dēre, a. 3. (in, lādo) *to dash against, to strike upon.*
- Illimis**, e, adj. (in, limus) *without mud, clear, pure.*
- Illuc**, adv. (ille) *to that place, thither*; illuc unde, *to the place from which.*
- Illuceo**, xi, — cēre, n. 2. (in, luco) *to shine upon, to be conspicuous, to be bright, to appear.*
- Illūdo**, si, sum, dēre, a. 3. (in, ludo) *to play with, to mock, to impose upon, to trick.*
- Illustris**, e, adj. (illuceo) *clear, bright, conspicuous, famous, maximē illustre fuit, his most noble achievement was.*
- Illustro**, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (illustris) *to illustrate, to render famous*; illustraretur, *became famous.*
- Imāgo**, inis, 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, uēre, a. 3. *to wet, to moisten, to imbue, to impress, to habituate, to handse.*
- Imitor**, ātus, āri, dep. 1. *to imitate, to counterfeit, to resemble.*
- Immānis**, e, adj. *hurtful, cruel, savage, huge, enormous.*
- Immansuctus**, a, um, adj. (in, mansuctus, gentle) *not gentle, wild, savage, uncivilized.*
- Immedicabilis**, e, adj. (in, medicabilis, curable) *incurable, irremediable.*
- Immēmor**, ōris, adj. (in, memor) *unmindful, forgetful, regardless.*
- Immensus**, a, um, adj. (in, mensus, measured) *immeasurable, immense, vast, huge*; in immensum, *to an immense size.*
- Immeritus**, a, um, adj. (in, mereo) *undeserving, innocent.*
- Immīneo**, ui, — cēre, n. 2. (in, minēo, to hang) *to hang over, to impend, to be at hand*; immīnens, *impending, threatening.*
- Immisceo**, cui, stum, & xtum, cēre, a. 2. (in, misceo) *to mix, to mingle*; immiscuit se, *joined himself to, intruded himself upon.*
- Immitis**, e, adj. (in, mitis) *unripe, sour, cruel, pitiless.*
- Immitto**, īsi, issum, ittēre, 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.*
- Immobilis**, e, adj. (in, mobilis, moveable) *immoveable, unmoved, steadfast.*
- Immodicus**, a, um, adj. (in, modicus) *immoderate, excessive, too much, intemperate.*
- Immōlo**, 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.*
- Immortalis**, e, adj. (in, mortalis) *immortal, everlasting, not subject to death.*
- Immortalitas**, ātis, f. 3. (immortalis) *immortality.*
- Impar**, āris, 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.*
- Impedio**, īvi, itum, ire, a. 4. (in, pes) *to entangle, to embarrass, to hinder, to retard, to impede, to interrupt*; impeditus somno, *overpowered by sleep.*

- Impello, ūli, ulsum, ellēro, a. 3. (in, pello) to drive forward, to urge, to impel, to induce.
- Impendo, — — ēre, n. 2. (in, pendo) 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, perītus) 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.
- Impēro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (in, paro) to command, to rule, to order, to govern.
- Impētro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (in, patro, to effect) to accomplish, to obtain by request, to get.
- Impētus, 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, pingēre, 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, situm, nēre, 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.
- Impræsentiarum, adv. (in, præsentia, rerum) at present, for the present.
- Imprimis, adv. (in, primus) in the first place, chiefly, particularly.
- Imprimo, essi, essum, imēre, a. 3. (in, premo) to press upon, to impress, to imprint.
- Improbitas, ātis, f. 3. (improbus) wickedness, dishonesty.
- Imprōbus, a, um, adj. (in, probus, good) wicked, dishonest, depraved; improbus, disgracefully.
- Imprūdēns, 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.
- Impūdēns, 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.
- Impūto, 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. (inforus, 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 multis 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.
- Inæqualis, e, adj. (in, æqualis) *unequal, uneven, variable.*
- Inambūlo, 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.*
- Incanus, 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, dēre, 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.*
- Incido, cidi, cāsum, cidēre, n. 3. (in, cado) *to fall into, to fall upon, to meet with, to happen.*
- Incipio, cēpi, ceptum, cipēre, a. 3. (in, capio) *to begin, to attempt.*
- Incito, 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.*
- Inclino, āvi, ātum, āre, a. & n. 1. (in, clino, to bend) *to bend, to incline; (die) inclinatio in vesperam, when the day draws, or inclines towards evening.*
- Includo, si, sum, dēre, a. 3. (in, claudo) *to shut up, to enclose, to confine, to include.*
- Inclŷtus, a, um, adj. *illustrious, famous, celebrated, renowned.*
- Incognitus, a, um, adj. (in, cognosco) *not known, unknown.*
- Incōla, æ, c. 1. (incolo) *an inhabitant.*
- Incōlo, colui, cultum, colēre, a. 3. (in, colo) *to inhabit, to abide in a place, to dwell.*
- Incolūmis, e, adj. (in, colūmis) *safe, sound, whole.*
- Incolūmitas, ātis, f. 3. (incolumis) *safety, soundness.*
- Incommōdum, i, n. 2. (incommodus) *an inconvenience, a disadvantage, loss, damage.*
- Incommōdus, a, um, adj. (in, commodus) *inconvenient, troublesome, disadvantageous.*
- Inconveniēns, tis, adj. (in, convenio) *unsuitable, different, unlike.*
- Incorruptus, a, um, adj. (in, corumpo) *uncorrupted, pure, genuine, clear.*
- Incredibilis, e, adj. (in, credo) *not to be believed, incredible, wonderful; incredibile dictu, wonderful to tell.*
- Incrēpo, ui, itum, 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, currēre, a. 3. (in, curro) *to run into, to run against, to attack.*
- Incūtio, ssi, ssum, tēre, 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.*
- Indo, adv. *thence, from that place, then, from that time, after that; inde, of these (eyes).*
- Index, icis, 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.*
- Indico, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (in, dico) *to show, to declare, to demonstrate.*

- Indico, xi, ctum, cēre, a. 3. (in, dico) to denounce, to publish, to declare, to appoint, to assign; —ere bellum, to proclaim war against.
- Indidem, adv. (inde, idem) from the same place, thence.
- Indigeo, ui, —ēre, n. 2. (in, egeo) to want, to stand in need of.
- Indigne, adv. (indignus) unworthily, undeservedly, basely; indignē 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, idi, itum, ēre, a. 3. (in, do) to put into, to set upon; —ere nomen, to give a name.
- Indocilis, e, adj. (in, doceo) not easy to be taught, indocile.
- Indoles, 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, cēre, 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, uēre, a. 3. to put on, to clothe, to assume.
- Industria, æ, f. 1. (industrius, industrious) industry, carefulness, assiduity, diligence; de industriā, on purpose, designedly.
- Inedia, æ, f. 1. (in, edo) want of food, hunger, fasting.
- Ineo, ii, seldom iui, itum, ire, 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, dullness.
- Inevitabilis, 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.
- Infatigabilis, e, adj. (in, fatigo, to weary) unwearied, indefatigable.
- Infectus, a, um, adj. (in, facio) not done, undone; rebus infectis, without accomplishing his object.
- Infelix, icis, adj. (in, felix) unhappy, miserable, unfortunate, unsuccessful.
- Infēri, 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.
- Infēro, tūli, 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 iurgii, to introduce, or bring forward a cause of quarrel.
- Infērus, 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.
- Inficio, ēci, ectum, icēre, 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.
- Infidus, a, um, adj. (in, fidus) unfaithful, treacherous, perfidious.

- Infinītus**, a, um, adj. (in, finio) *endless, boundless, infinite, immense.*
- Infirmītas**, ātis, f. 3. (infirmus) *weakness, a disease, a malady, an illness.*
- Infirmus**, a, um, adj. (in, firmus) *weak, feeble, infirm.*
- Infligo**, xi, ctum, ġere, 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, ġere, n. 3. (in, fluo) *to flow, or run into, to rush in, to enter tumultuously.*
- Infra**, prep. (infērus, for infera) *beneath, below, under.*
- Infundo**, ūdi, ūsum, undēre, a. 3. (in, fundo) *to pour in, or into, to pour upon, to infuse.*
- Ingemisco**, — cēre, n. 3. (in, gemo) *to groan, to lament*; non ingemiscunt, *do not utter a groan.*
- Ingēmo**, ui, itum, ġere, 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, genitum, gignēre, 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.*
- Ingrāvo**, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (in, gravo) *to weigh down, to oppress*; ingravantibus annis, *by a load of years.*
- Ingrerior**, essus, ġdi, dep. 3. (in, gradior, to walk) *to go into, to enter, to walk.*
- Inhibeo**, ui, itum, ġere, 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.*
- Inimico**, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (inimicus) *to set at variance, to produce enmity between, to embroil.*
- Inimicus**, a, um, adj. (in, amicus) *unfriendly, hostile*; suum inimicissimum, *their most bitter enemy.*
- Inimicus**, i, m. 2. (in, amicus) *a private enemy, an adversary, an enemy, a rival, a competitor.*
- Iniquus**, a, um, adj. (in, æquus) *unequal, uneven, unfavourable, hostile, unjust.*
- Initium**, ii, n. 2. (ineo) *a commencement, a beginning*; initio, *at first, originally.*
- Injicio**, ġci, ctum, icēre, 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*; injuriā, *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.*
- Innāto**, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (in, nato) *to swim into, to swim, or float upon.*
- Innocens**, 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, — scēre, n. 3. (in, nosco) *to become noted, or known, to become notorious.*
- Innoxius, a, um, adj. (in, noxius) *harmless, innocent, blameless.*
- Innumerabilis, e, adj. (in, numero) *innumerable, countless.*
- Innumērus, a, um, adj. (in, numerus) *numberless, countless, innumerable.*
- Inopia, æ, f. 1. (inops) *want, poverty, indigence, need.*
- Inops, opis, adj. (in, ops) *poor, needy, in want, indigent.*
- Inquam, def. *I say.*
- Inquino, avi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (in, cœnum) *to pollute, to defile, to contaminate.*
- Insanīa, æ, f. 1. (insānus, mad) *madness, fury, infatuation.*
- Insciens, tis, adj. (in, scio) *not knowing, ignorant*; his inscientibus, *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.*
- Inscribo, psi, ptum, bēre, a. 3. (in, scribo) *to write upon, to inscribe, to engrave, to carve.*
- Insculpo, psi, ptum, pēre, a. 3. (in, sculpo, to carve) *to engrave, to carve, to cut upon.*
- Insequor, cūtus, or quūtus, qui, dep. 3. (in, sequor) *to follow close after, to pursue, to ensue.*
- Insero, sevi, sītum, serēre, 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.*
- Insero, serui, sertum, serēre, a. 3. (in, sero, to join, obs.) *to put into, to introduce, to insert.*
- Insidiæ, arum, 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.*
- Insilio, ui, ultum, ire, a. 4. (in, salio) *to leap into, or upon.*
- Insipiens, tis, adj. (in, sapiens) *unwise, foolish, senseless.*
- Insolens, 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, ūere, 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, stīti, 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 perniciēs instat nobis, *how great destruction threatens us.*
- Instruo, xi, ctum, ěre, 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.*
- Insūla, 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.*
- Insūper**, adv. (in, super) *upon, above, besides, moreover.*
- Intaminātus**, a, um, adj. (in, tango) *uncontaminated, unsullied, unspotted, immaculate.*
- Intēger**, gra, grum, adj. (in, tango) *whole, entire, sound, untouched, unhurt.*
- Intelligo**, exi, ectum, igēre, 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, dēre, 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.*
- Intercipio**, cēpi, ceptum, cipēre, a. 3. (inter, capio) *to take, or seize by surprise, to intercept, to make prisoner, to surprise.*
- Intercludo**, si, sum, dēre, a. 3. (inter, claudio) *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. (inter, 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 iui, itum, ire, irr. (inter, eo) *to perish, to go to ruin, to be destroyed, to be slain, to die; pecunia interiret, the money was squandered.*
- Interficio**, fēci, fectum, ficēre, a. 3. (inter, facio) *to put to death, to slay, to kill, to murder.*
- Interfluo**, xi, xum, ėre, 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.*
- Interimo**, ėmi, emptum, imēre, 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.*
- Interitus**, us, m. 4. (intereo) *destruction, ruin, death.*
- Intermitto**, mīsi, missum, mittēre, a. 3. (inter, mitto) *to give over for a time, to leave off, to discontinue, to neglect.*
- Internosco**, nōvi, nōtum, noscēre, a. 3. (inter, nosco) *to know one thing from another, to distinguish, to discern.*
- Intĕro**, trīvi, tritum, terēre, a. 3. (in, tero) *to crumble, or bruise to pieces; intritus cibus, minced, or hashed meat.*
- Interpōno**, sui, sĕtum, 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.*
- Interpĕtor**, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (interpres, an interpreter) *to interpret, to explain, to expound.*
- Interrōgo**, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (inter, rogo) *to ask, to question, to interrogate.*
- Intersĕro**, serui, sertum, serēre, 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.*

- Intervēnio, vēni, ventum, venīre, n. & a. 4. (inter, venio) *to come upon, to come in the mean time, to interfere, to interpose.*
- Intolerabilis, e, adj. (in, tolero) *not to be borne, intolerable.*
- Intonsus, a, um, adj. (in, tondeo) *with the hair uncut, unshorn, unshaven, rough.*
- Intra, prep. (intērus, within, for intera) *within, in less than.*
- Intro, adv. (intērus, within) *into a place, within.*
- Intro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (intra) *to go into, to enter.*
- Introdūco, xi, ctum, cēre, a. 3. (intro, duco) *to lead in, to conduct within, to introduce.*
- Intueor, itus, ēri, dep. 2. (in, tueor) *to look steadfastly at, to gaze upon, to behold, to watch, or attend to, to regard.*
- Intumescō, ui, — escēre, 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.*
- Inutilis, e, adj. (in, utilis) *useless, worthless, needless.*
- Invēho, xi, ctum, hēre, a. 3. (in, veho) *to carry in, to introduce; inveli, to inveigh against, to rail at, to upbraid; invectus esset multa, had inveighed much.*
- Invēnio, vēni, ventum, 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.*
- Invicem, 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.*
- Invidus, a, um, adj. (invideo, to envy) *envious, invidious, spiteful, malignant.*
- Inviolātus, a, um, adj. (in, violō) *inviolated, unhurt, uninjured.*
- Invisus, 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, vēre, a. 3. (in, volvo) *to roll upon, to wrap up, to involve; involvit se farinā, 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.*
- Iphicrātes, 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.*
- Irrevocabīlis, e, adj. (in, revoco) *that cannot be recalled, not to be recalled, irrevocable.*
- Irrīdeo, risi, risum, ridēre, a. 2. (in, rideo) *to laugh at, to mock, to ridicule, to scorn.*
- Irrīgo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (in, rigo, to water) *to water, to moisten, to irrigate.*

- Irritamentum**, i, n. 2. (*irrito*, to provoke) an incitement, an incentive, an inducement.
- Irrumpo**, rūpi, ruptum, rumpere, 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*; eā 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.
- Isocrātes**, 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*.
- Itaque**, conj. (*ita, que*) *therefore, and so, and thus*.
- Item**, adv. (*idem, for itidem*) also, likewise, in the same manner.
- Iter**, itinēris, n. 3. (*eo*) a going along, a journey, a way, a march, the course of a river.
- Iterum**, adv. *again, a second time*; consul iterum, consul a second time.
- J.**
- Jaceo**, cui, cūm, cēre, n. 2. (*jacio*) to lie down, to lie; jacuit, she lay dead; quum hostis jacet, when the enemy lies dead.
- Jacio**, jēci, jactum, cēre, 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.
- Jaculum**, 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, jubere, a. 2. to order, to bid, to command.
- Jucunde**, adv. (*jucundus*) pleasantly, agreeably, cheerfully.
- Jucundus**, a, um, adj. (*juvo*) pleasant, agreeable, delightful.
- Judex**, icis, 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.
- Judico**, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (*judex*) to judge, to determine, to decide, to think, to declare, to decree.
- Jugēris**, gen. jugere, abl. n. 3. (*jungo*) an acre; Pl. regular.
- Jugis**, e, adj. (*jungo*) perpetual, continual, perennial.
- Jugūlo**, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (*jugulum, 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, gere, 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*.
- Jupiter**, 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, juvare, imp. 1. *it delights, it pleases, it avails.*

Juvenus, i, m. 2. (juveuis) *a bullock, a steer.*

Juvenis, 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), juvare, 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.*

Lābor, 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. (lābor) *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, ōnis, 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, ěra, ěrum, 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, ěre, 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.*

Lacrĕma, & Lachrĕma, 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 flugon, 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.*

- Lampsacus, i, f. 2. *Lampsacus, a city of Mysia, in Asia Minor.*
- Lana, æ, f. 1. *wool.*
- Languo, ui, — ere, n. 2. *to languish, to be feeble, to droop.*
- Languesco, — — cere, n. 3. (languo) *to grow languid, to languish, to become feeble.*
- Languidus, a, um, adj. (languo) *languid, faint, feeble.*
- Languor, oris, m. 3. (languo) *languor, faintness, feebleness, sickness.*
- Laniatus, us, m. 4. (lanio) *a tearing, or cutting to pieces.*
- Laniger, era, erum, adj. (lana, gero) *bearing wool, fleecy; laniger (sup. agnus), the lamb.*
- Lanio, avi, atum, are, 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, idis, 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, itus, iri, dep. 4. (largus, large) *to give in abundance, to bestow liberally, to lavish.*
- Largitio, onis, f. 3. (largior) *a giving freely, liberality, prodigality, bribery, extravagance.*
- Lassitudo, inis, f. 3. (lassus, weary) *weariness, fatigue, lassitude.*
- Lasso, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (lassus, weary) *to weary, to tire, to fatigue.*
- Lato, adv. (latus) *widely, extensively, a great way round.*
- Lateo, ui, itum, ere, n. 2. *to lurk, to lie hid, to lie concealed; quum hoc (genus) lateret diutius, as they (the frogs) continued hid unusually long.*
- Latibulum, i, n. 2. (lateo) *a lurking-place, a covert, a den.*
- Latini, orum, m. 2. *the Latins, the inhabitants of Latium.*
- Latro, avi, atum, are, n. 1. *to bark, to bark at; latrans (sup. canis), the barker, the dog.*
- Latro, onis, m. 3. (latus) *(originally a soldier of the prince's body-guard) a highwayman, a robber.*
- Latus, a, um, adj. *broad, wide, spacious, ample, large.*
- Latus, oris, n. 3. *the side, the flank.*
- Laudo, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (laus) *to praise, to commend, to extol.*
- Laurca, 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, lavatum, lautum, & lotum, lavare, a. 1. *to wash, to rinse, to bathe.*
- Laxo, avi, atum, are, 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.*
- Lectica, æ, f. 1. (lectus) *a litter, a couch, a sedan-chair.*
- Lector, oris, m. 3. (lego) *a reader.*
- Lectulus, 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, onis, f. 3. (lēgo) *the office of an ambassador, an embassy; legationum, of the ambassadors.*
- Legatus, i, m. 2. (lēgo, to send as an ambassador) *an ambassador, a deputy.*
- Legio, onis, f. 3. (lēgo) *a legion, a body of soldiers.*
- Legitimus, a, um, adj. (lex) *according to law, appointed by law, legal.*
- Lēgo, lēgi, lectum, legere, a. 3. *to gather, to collect, to pluck, to read, to choose, to select.*
- Lēgo, avi, atum, are, a. 1. *to send as an ambassador, to depute.*
- Lemnii, orum, 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.*
- Lenīter, 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.*
- Leonīdas, æ, m. 1. *Leonidas, a king of Sparta.*
- Lepus, ōris, 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 Lucædæmonians. (B. C. 371.)*
- Leuctricus, 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.*
- Levitas, ātis, f. 3. (levis) *lightness, levity, fickleness, inconstancy.*
- Levīter, 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.*
- Liberalitas, 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 foveā, 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, ĕre, 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, ĕre, 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, ūris, 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, ĩqui, — ĩquĕre, 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.*
- Liquīdus, 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.
 Litēra, æ, f. 1. a letter of the alphabet; Pl. a letter, an epistle, learning, literature.
 Litus, or littus, ōris, 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.
 Locuplētō, 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.
 Loligo, inis, 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.
 Longinquitas, ātis, f. 3. (longinquus) distance, remoteness, length of time.
 Longinquus, a, um, adj. (longus) far off, remote, distant, of long continuance.
 Longitudo, inis, 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 quātus, qui, dep. 3. to speak, to declare, to talk.
 Lucāni, ōrum, m. 2. the inha-

bitants 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.
 Lucūbro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (lux) to work, or study in the night by the light of a lamp; nox lucubrata nocturnis camēnis dat hæc (carmina), the night spent in the cultivation of the nocturnal muses (in writing poetry), produces these verses.
 Lucus, i, m. 2. (lux) a wood consecrated to some deity, a grove, a thicket of trees.
 Ludo, si, sum, dēre, 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, inis, 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 primā 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.
 Lynpha, æ, f. 1. water.
 Lyra, æ, f. 1. a lyre, a harp.

Lysander, dri, m. 2. *Lysander, a Lacedæmonian general.*
 Lysimachus, 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.*
 Macædo, or on, ònis, m. 3. *a Macedonian, an inhabitant of Macedonia; Acc. a. Pl. as.*
 Macedonia, æ, f. 1. *Macedonia.*
 Madeo, ui, — ère, n. 2. *to be wet, or moist, to be soaked.*
 Mæonides, 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.*
 Magistratus, 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.*
 Magnanimus, 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.*
 Magnificus, a, um, adj. (magnus, facio) *magnificent, splendid, noble, costly, rich.*
 Magnitudo, inis, f. 3. (magnus) *greatness, size, extent; magnitudo animi, loftiness of spirit, magnanimity; subitam magnitudinem fluminis, the sudden rise of the river.*
 Magnopere, adv. (magnus, opus) *very much, greatly, earnestly.*
 Magnus, a, um, adj. *great, large.*
 Mago, ònis, m. 3. *Mago, a Carthaginian, the brother of Hannibal.*

Magus, i, m. 2. *a priest, or philosopher among the Persians, a magician.*
 Majestas, atis, 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.*
 Majores, um, m. 3. (major) *ancestors, forefathers.*
 Male, adv. (malus) *badly, wickedly, ill; male mulcatus, severely beaten; non male, well.*
 Maledico, xi, ctum, cære, a. 3. (male, dico) *to speak ill of, to revile, to slander, to traduce.*
 Maledictum, i, n. 2. (maledico) *a reproach, abusive language, slander.*
 Maleficus, 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.*
 Mandatum, i, n. 2. (mando) *a command, an injunction, a commission, an order, a charge.*
 Mando, avi, atum, are, 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.*
 Mano, n. 3. ind. *the morning (used only in the nom. acc. and abl.)*
 Manco, si, sum, ère, 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, avi, ātum, āre, n. 1. *to flow, to drop, to distil.*
Mantinĕa, æ, f. 1. *Mantineia, a city of Arcadia.* (B. C. 362.)
Manumitto, isi, 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; habero in manu, to have in one's power; habero in manibus, to have in hand, to be engaged with; quærere manu, to procure by manual labour; fortis manu, brave in action.*
Marāthon, ōnis, f. *seldom m. 3. a town and plain in Attica.*
Marathonius, 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.*
Marcus, ii, m. 2. *Ancus Marcius, the fourth king of Rome.*
Marcus, i, m. 2. *Marcus.*
Mardōnius, ii, m. 2. *Mardonius, a Persian general.*
Mare, is, n. 3. *the sea; mari et terrā, by sea and land.*
Margarĭta, æ, f. 1. & um, i, n. 2. *a pearl.*
Margo, ĩnis, m. *seldom f. 3. a margin, a brink, a bank.*
Marinus, a, um, adj. (mare) *of the sea, living in the sea, marine.*
Maritimŭs, a, um, adj. (mare) *of, or belonging to the sea, lying near the sea, maritime; maritimum imperium, the command at sea.*
Maritus, i, m. 2. (mas, maris, a male) *a married man, a husband.*
Marmor, ōris, 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.*

Matricida, 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.*
Matutinus, 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; quā̄m maxime, as much as possible; maxime omnium, most of all.*
Maximus, a, um, adj. *greatest, very great; Sup. of magnus.*
Maximŭs, i, m. 2. *Maximus, the surname of some Roman families.*
Media, æ, f. 1. *Media, a country of Asia.*
Medicĭna, æ, f. 1. (medicus) *medicine, a cure, a remedy, an operation.*
Medicus, a, um, adj. (medicus) *relating to medicine, or to a physician, medical, healing; medica ars, the medical, or healing art.*
Medicus, i, m. 2. (medeor, to cure) *a physician, a surgeon.*
Mediōcris, e, adj. (medius) *midling, 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 mediā viā, in the middle of the road; medio mari, in the midst of the sea; in medium, for the public good.*
Megāra, æ, f. 1. & a, ōrum, n. 2. *Megara, a town in Greece.*
Mehercŭlo, adv. (me, Hercules) *by Hercules, truly, assuredly, indeed.*
Mel, mellis, n. 3. *honey.*
Meliŭs, us, adj. *better, superior; Comp. of bonus.*
Meliŭs, adv. (melior) *better*

- Mellifīco, 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 membrane, vellum, parchment.*
- Membrum, i, n. 2. *a member, a limb.*
- Memīni, isse, def. *to remember.*
- Memor, ōris, adj. (memini) *mindful, remembering.*
- Memorabilis, 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 memoriā, worth mentioning.*
- Memōro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (memor) *to mention, to recount, to relate.*
- Mendacium, ii, n. 2. (mendax, deceitful) *a lie, a falsehood.*
- Meneclidas, æ, m. 1. *Meneclidas, a man's name.*
- Mens, tis, f. 3. *the mind, the understanding, the reasoning faculty; esse eādē 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, itus, 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.*
- Mercēs, ēdis, f. 3. (mereo) *hire, wages, a reward.*
- Mercūrius, ii, m. 2. *Mercury, the messenger of the gods.*
- Mereo, ui, itum, ěre, a. 2. *to earn, to deserve, to merit.*
- Mergo, si, sum, gěre, 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.*
- Merito, adv. (mereo) *deservedly, with reason.*
- Meritum, 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?*
- Micŷthus, i, m. 2. *Micythus, a man's name.*
- Miles, itis, c. 3. (mīle) *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, ðnis, m. 3. *Milo, a famous athleta of Croton.*
- Miluus, i, m. 2. *a kite, a glede.*
- Miltiades, 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.*
- Minime, 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.*
- Minimus, 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.*
- Ministrator, ðris, m. 3. (ministro) *a servant, an attendant.*
- Ministro, avi, atum, are, 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, atus, ari, dep. 1. *to threaten, to menace.*
- Minucius, ii, m. 2. *Q. Minucius, a Roman consul*; also *M. Minucius.* See Rufus.
- Minuo, ui, utum, uere, 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.*
- Mirabilis, e, adj. (mirus) *to be wondered at, wonderful, marvellous.*
- Miraculum, i, n. 2. (miror) *a wonder, a miracle, a marvel, a strange prodigy.*
- Mire, adv. (mirus) *wonderfully, strangely, marvellously.*
- Mirificus, a, um, adj. (mirus, facio) *wonderful, strange, marvellous, extraordinary.*
- Mirror, atus, ari, 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, scere, a. 2. *to mix, to mingle*; miscens dolorem, *preparing, or occasioning pain.*
- Miser, era, erum, adj. *wretched, miserable, distressed, unfortunate*; me miserum! *wo is me! wretch that I am!*
- Misereor, ertus, or eritus, eri, dep. 2. (miser) *to pity, to commiserate, to have compassion on.*
- Misericordia, æ, f. 1. (misericos) *pity, compassion, mercy.*
- Misericos, dis, adj. (misereor, cor) *merciful, compassionate, pitiful.*
- Mitescio, — — ere, n. 3. (mitis) *to grow ripe, to grow mild, to be tamed.*
- Mitis, e, adj. *soft, tender, gentle, mild, ripe, mellow.*
- Mitto, isi, issum, ittere, a. 3. *to send, to despatch, to cast, to throw*; — ero ebur, *to furnish ivory*; — ero 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, ðnis, f. 3. (moderor) *moderation, discretion.*
- Moderatus, 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.*
- Modicum, 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**, — — ère, a. 2. *to grieve, to be afflicted, to be sorrowful.*
- Mœror**, òris, 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**, itus, iri, dep. 4. (moles) *to attempt something difficult, to contrive, to invent, to prepare.*
- Mollis**, ïvi, ïtum, ire, 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**, òrum, 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, ïtum, ère, a. 2. *to put in mind, to advise, to admonish, to warn.*
- Monile**, is, n. 3. *a necklace.*
- Monitum**, i, n. 2. (moneo) *an admonition, an advice, a warning, a suggestion.*
- Monitus**, 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**, ãvi, ãtum, ãre, a. 1. (monéo) *to show, to point out, to tell to declare.*
- Monumentum**, i, n. 2. (moneo) *monument, a memorial, a tomb.*
- Mora**, æ, f. 1. *an obstacle, a delay, a hinderance.*
- Morbis**, i, m. 2. *a disease, a distemper, a malady.*
- Mordax**, ãcis, adj. (mordeo) *biting, gnawing, corrosive.*
- Mordeo**, momordi, morsum, mordere, a. 2. *to bite, to gnaw.*
- Morior**, mortuus, mori, dep. 3. *to die, to expire.*
- Moror**, ãtus, ãri, 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.*
- Mortalis**, e, adj. (mors) *subject to death, mortal, perishable.*
- Mortalis**, is, c. 3. (mors) *a mortal, a man.*
- Mortifer**, èra, èrum, 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.*
- Möveo**, mövi, mötum, mövere, 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, ivi, itum, ire, n. 4. *to low, to bellow.*
 Mula, æ, f. 1. (mulus) *a she-mule.*
 Mulceo, si, sum, cære, a. 2. *to soften, to sooth, to charm, to appease, to pacify.*
 Mulciber, bris, bri, & bëri, m. 3. & 2. *Mulciber, a name of the god Vulcan.*
 Mulco, ävi, ätum, äre, a. 1. *to beat, to strike, to maul.*
 Muletrum, i, n. 2. (mulgeo, to milk) *a milk-pail.*
 Mulier, ëris, f. 3. *a woman.*
 Multitudo, inis, f. 3. (multus) *a multitude, a great number, or quantity.*
 Multo, ävi, ätum, äre, a. 1. (mulgeo) *to impose a fine, to fine, to punish.*
 Multo, adv. (multus) *by much, much, far; multo minus, much less; multo potior, much, or greatly preferable; multo validius, 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, ðrum, 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, ivi, itum, ire, a. 4. (moenia) *to fortify, to protect, to defend, to secure; —ire iter, to pave a road.*
 Munitio, ðnis, f. 3. (munio) *the act of fortifying, a fortification, a defence.*
 Munus, ëris, n. 3. *a gift, a present, bounty, an office, a duty, an employment, a dignity.*
 Murinus, 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.*
 Muscipula, æ, f. 1. & — um, i, n. 2. (mus, capio) *a mousetrap.*
 Musica, æ, & musice, es, f. 1. (musa) *music.*
 Musicus, i, m. 2. (musica) *a musician.*
 Mustela, æ, f. 1. (mus) *a weasel.*
 Mutatio, ðnis, f. 3. (muto) *a changing, a change.*
 Mutilus, a, um, adj. *having the horns cut off, without horns, maimed, mutilated; mutilæ cornibus, destitute of horns.*
 Muto, ävi, ätum, äre, a. 1. (moveo, for movito) *to change, to alter, to exchange.*
 Mutuus, a, um, adj. (muto) *mutual, reciprocal.*
 Mycale, 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, ävi, ätum, äre, 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.*
 Nasica, æ, m. 1. (nasus, the nose) *Scipio Nasica, a Roman.*
 Natalis, 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.*
- Naturalis, 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.*
- Naufragus, a, um, adj. (navis, frango) *having suffered shipwreck, shipwrecked*; Sub. *a shipwrecked person.*
- Nauta, æ, m. 1. (navis, for navita) *a sailor, a mariner, a seaman.*
- Nauticus, a, um, adj. (navis) *relating to ships, nautical, naval*; nautica castra, *the station of the fleet.*
- Navalis, e, adj. (navis) *of, or belonging to ships, naval.*
- Navigo, 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.*
- Navita, 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, volucibus ne et feris? *to the birds and wild beasts?*
- Neapōlis, 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.*
- Necessitas, ātis, f. 3. (necesse) *necessity, force, compulsion.*
- Necessitudo, īnis, 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.*
- Necopinans, tis, adj. (nec, opinor) *not expecting*; assecuta est necopinans, *has come upon them unawares.*
- Necopinus, a, um, adj. (nec, opinor) *unexpected, unlooked for*; rapit ipsum necopinum, *seizes him not expecting it.*
- Nectar, āris, n. 3. *nectar, the drink of the gods, drink.*
- Necto, xui, & xi, xum, tēre, 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, negligens) *negligently, carelessly, heedlessly.*
- Negligo, exi, ectum, igēre, 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, inis, c. 3. (ne, homo) *no-body, no one.*
- Nempe, adv. (nam) *truly, the truth is, surely, however, to-wit.*
- Nemus, ōris, n. 3. *a grove, a forest, pasture-land.*
- Neocles, 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, & quii, quītum, quire, irr. (ne, quco, 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, ivi, itum, ire, 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.*
- Nidifico, 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 pecuniā, there is no occasion for money; (used only in the nom. acc. and voc.).*
- Nihilominus, adv. (nihilum, minus) *nothing less, nevertheless, notwithstanding.*
- Nihilum, 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.*
- Nimbosus, a, um, adj. (nimbus) *cloudy, rainy, stormy.*
- Nimis, adv. *too much, exceedingly, beyond measure.*
- Nimius, a, um, adj. (nimis) *too much, too great, excessive, 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.*
- Nitidus, a, um, adj. (niteo) *shining, clear, plump, sleek, neat.*
- Nitor, nisus, or nixus, niti, dep. 3. *to strive, to endeavour, to attempt, to mount, to rise from, to rest, or depend upon; nixa cel-sis cornibus, supported by his lofty horns; niteretur regno Darii, depended upon (the permanency, or continuance of) Darius' reign; nitebatur maximè, most strenuously contended.*
- Nitor, 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.*
- Nobilis, e, adj. (nosco) *well known, noted, famous, celebrated, noble.*
- Nobilitas, ātis, f. 3. (nobilis) *fame, renown, worth, nobility, generosity.*
- Nocens, tis, adj. (noceo) *hurtful, pernicious, mischievous, guilty.*
- Noceo, ui, itum 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.*
- Nodösus, 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, inis, 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 nomen, the Roman nation.*
- Nominätim, adv. (nomen) *by name, expressly, particularly.*
- Nomino, ävi, ätum, äre, a. 1. (nomen) *to name, to call by name, to nominate.*
- Non, adv. *not, no.*
- Nonagesimüs, a, um, adj. (nonaginta, ninety) *the ninetyeth.*
- Nondum, adv. (non, dum) *not yet, not as yet.*
- Nonne, adv. (non, ne) *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, növi, nötum, noscere, 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. (nötus) *knowledge, acquaintance, a notion, conception, an idea.*
- Noto, ävi, ätum, äre, a. 1. (nota) *to distinguish by a mark, to mark, to notice, to show.*
- Nötus, i, m. 2. *the south wind, the wind.*
- Nötus, a, um, adj. (nosco) *known, well known, noted; illa nota pernicitas, that well-known speed of yours.*
- Novacula, æ, f. 1. (novus, acuo) *a razor, a sharp knife.*
- Novem, adj. ind. *nine.*
- Novissime, adv. (novus) *last of all, at last, lastly.*
- Novitas, ätis, 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. (nubo) *a cloud, a mist, a covering.*
- Nubilus, e, adj. (nubo) *fit for marriage, marriageable.*
- Nubilum, i, n. 2. (nubilus) *cloudy weather; Pl. clouds.*
- Nubilus, a, um (nubo), *cloudy, shady, lowering.*
- Nubo, psi (sometimes pta sum), ptum, bëre a. 3. *to cover, to veil, to be married.*
- Nudo, ävi, ätum, äre, 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, inis, 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.*

Numēro, avi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (*numerus*) to *number, to count, to pay, to reckon, to consider; —aro pecuniam, to pay down money.*

Numērus, i, m. 2. *a number, a quantity; numero militis, in the rank of a soldier, as a (private) soldier.*

Numidæ, arum, 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, avi, 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 novīper*) *lately, a little while ago.*

Nusquam, adv. (*ne, usquam, anywhere*) *nowhere, in no place.*

Nutrio, ivi, itum, ire, 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, cēre, a. 3. (*ob, duco*) to *lead, or conduct against, to oppose, to cover over; nocto obductā, when it was dark.*

Obēdio, ivi, itum, ire, a. 4. (*ob, audio*) to *obey, to comply with.*

Obēo, ii, seldom ivi, itum, ire, irr. (*ob, eo*) to *go to and fro, to encompass, to overspread, to cover; —ire supremum diem, to die.*

Obītus, 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.*

Objīcio, ēci, ectum, icēre, a. 3. (*ob, jacio*) to *throw before, or in the way of, to hold out, to offer, to expose; objectit se ei, throw himself in his way.*

Objurgo, avi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (*ob, jurgo*) to *chide, to reprove, to reprimand, to blame.*

Oblecto, avi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (*ob, lacio, to allure, obs.*) to *allure, to delight, to amuse, to detain, to entertain.*

Obligō, avi, 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, litus, 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, pēre, a. 3. to *creep on imperceptibly, to creep upon, to come upon.*

Obruo, ui, ūtum, uēre, 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.*

Obsēquor, 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, īdis, c. 3. (obsideo) *a hostage, a pledge, a security.*
- Obsessor, ōris, m. 3. (obsideo) *a besieger, a constant frequenter.*
- Obsideo, 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, stīti, stātum, stāre, a. 1. (ob, sto) *to stand in the way, to withstand, to oppose; obstitit ne res conficretur, opposed the execution of the project.*
- Obsum, fui, esse, irr. (ob, sum) *to hinder, to hurt, to be hurtful to.*
- Obtēro, trīvi, trītum, terēre, a. 3. (ob, tero) *to crush, to bruise.*
- Obtineo, 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; obtrectārunt 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. (occīdo) *an occasion, an opportunity, a fit season.*
- Occāsus, us, m. 4. (occīdo) *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.*
- Occido, cīdi, cīsum, cidēre, a. 3. (ob, cædo) *to kill, to slaughter, to destroy, to cut off.*
- Occido, cīdi, cāsum, cidēre, n. 3. (ob, cado) *to fall, to fall down, to set, to die; soles possunt occidere, suns can set.*
- Occipio, cēpi, ceptum, cipēre, a. 3. (ob, capio) *to commence, to begin, to enter upon.*
- Occisio, ōnis, f. 3. (occīdo) *carnage, destruction, murder.*
- Occūlo, lui, ltum, lēre, a. 3. (ob, celo) *to cover over, to hide, to conceal; occultus, hidden, secret, concealed.*
- Occulto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (occūlo) *to cover, to hide, to conceal, to disguise.*
- Occumbo, cubui, cubītum, cumbēre, n. 3. (ob, cubo) *to fall, to fall down before, to die; —cre neci, to be killed, to suffer a violent death.*
- Occūpo, 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.*
- Occurro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (ob, curro) *to run in the way of, to fall upon, to rush on, to meet.*
- Oceānus, 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.*
- Octogesimus, a, um, adj. (octo) *the eightieth.*
- Octoginta, adj. ind. (octo) *eighty.*
- Ocūlus, 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.*
- Œdipus, i, m. 2. *Œdipus, a man's name.*
- Offendo, di, sum, dēre, 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.*
- Officina, æ, f. 1. (opus, facio, for opificĭna) *a workshop.*
- Officio, fĕci, 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.*
- Oliva, æ, f. 1. (olea) *an olive, the fruit of the olive-tree, an olive-tree.*
- Olivifer, ĕra, ĕrum, adj. (oliva, fero) *producing, or bearing olives; olivifera arva, the olive-bearing fields, the country of the Sabines in Italy.*
- Olivum, i, n. 2. (oliva) *oil.*
- Olympia, æ, f. 1. *Olympia, a plain of Elis, in Greece, where the Olympic games were celebrated.*
- Olympiodŏrus, i, m. 2. *Olympiodorus, a Greek musician.*
- Olympius, a, um, adj. *relating to Mount Olympus, Olympian; also, an epithet of Jupiter.*
- Omen, ĩnis, n. 3. *an omen, an augury, any thing which was supposed to forebode what was to happen.*
- Omitto, ĩsi, ĩssum, ĩttĕre, 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.*
- Omnĭno, 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; suā operā, by his means.*
- Operio, ui, tum, ĩre, a. 4. (ob, pario) *to shut up, to close, to cover, to conceal.*
- Opĭmus, a, um, adj. (opis) *rich, fat, plentiful, fruitful.*
- Opinio, ōnis, f. 3. (opinor) *an opinion, a belief, a conjecture.*
- Opĭnor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. *to have an opinion, to think, to judge.*
- Opipĕre, 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).*
- Oporet, uit, ĕre, 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.*
- Oppŏno, sui, sĭtum, nĕre, a. 3. (ob, pono) *to place against, to oppose, to place before.*
- Oppŏrtŭnus, 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.
- Oppugnator, oris, m. 3. (oppugno) one who fights against, an assailant, a besieger.
- Oppugno, avi, atum, are, 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, avi, atum, are, 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.
- Optime, adv. (optimus) very well, best, excellently.
- Optimus, a, um, adj. (opto) most eligible, best, very good, excellent; Sup. of Bonus.
- Opto, avi, atum, are, a. 1. to wish, to prefer, to desire, to choose, to request.
- Opulentia, æ, f. 1. (opulentus) wealth, riches, opulence.
- Opus, eris, n. 3. a work, workmanship, a design.
- Opus, n. ind. (opus) need, occasion.
- Opus, adj. ind. needful, necessary.
- Oraculum, i, n. 2. (oro) an oracle, an oracular reply, a prediction.
- Oratio, onis, 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.
- Ordino, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (ordo) to set in order, to dispose, to arrange, to regulate.
- Ordior, orsus, ordiri, dep. 4. to begin to weave, to weave, to begin, to commence.
- Ordo, inis, m. 3. order, arrangement, a rank, a row; ordo den-
- tium, 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, oriri, dep. 4. to rise, to arise, to spring.
- Ornamentum, i, n. 2. (orno) an ornament, an embellishment, a decoration, attire, dress.
- Ornatus, us, m. 4. (orno) an ornament, a dress, a badge, a preparation, furniture.
- Ornatus, a, um, adj. (orno) ornamented, embellished, elegant, splendid; ornatus elephantus an accoutred elephant.
- Orno, avi, atum, are, 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, avi, atum, are, 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.
- Oscito, avi, atum, are, n. 1. (os, cito) to gape, to yawn over.
- Osculum, i, n. 2. (os) a little mouth, a kiss.
- Osiris, is, or idis, m. 3. Osiris, a king of Egypt.
- Ostendo, di, sum, & tum, dēre, a. 3. (ob, tendo) to show, to expose to view, to display, to point out, to tell.
- Ostentatio, onis, 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.
- Ovile, 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.*

Pabulum, 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.*

Palinurus, i, m. 2. *Palinurus, the pilot of Æneas's ship.*

Pallas, Ædis, or Ædos, f. 3. *Pallas, or Minerva, the goddess of wisdom, war, &c.*

Palleo, ui, — ère, n. 2. *to be pale, to turn pale.*

Pallidus, a, um, adj. (*palleo*) *pale.*

Palma, æ, f. 1. *the palm of the hand, the palm-tree, a badge of victory, a prize.*

Palmes, itis, m. 3. *the shoot, or young branch of a vine.*

Palor, Ætus, Æri, dep. 1. *to wander up and down, to straggle.*

Paludamentum, i, n. 2. *a military cloak, or cassock.*

Pãlus, Ædis, f. 3. *a marsh, a fen, a bog, a swamp.*

Pãlus, i, m. 2. (*paxillus, a stake*) *a stake, a post, a pole.*

Pamphilius, a, um, adj. *Pamphylia, relating to Pamphylia, a country in Asia Minor.*

Pampineus, a, um, adj. (*pampinus, a vine-shoot*) *of, or belonging to a vine-branch, or vine-leaves; pampinæ vites, the branchy, or leafy vines.*

Panis, is, m. 3. *bread, a loaf.*

Panthœra, æ, f. 1. *a panther.*

Papãver, èris, 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.*

Parãtus, a, um, adj. (*paro*) *prepared, filled, ready.*

Parco, peperci, parsum, seldom parsi, parsitum, parcere, a. 3. *to spare, to cease, to forbear, to refrain.*

Parens, tis, c. 3. (*pario*) *a parent, a father, or mother.*

Pareo, ui, itum, ère, a. 2. *to appear, to be seen, to obey, to be subject to, to comply with.*

Pario, pepèri, partum, or paritum, parere, a. 3. *to bring forth, to produce, to gain, to beget, to obtain, to acquire.*

Parii, òrum, m. 2. (*Parus*) *the inhabitants of Paros, the Parians.*

Parius, a, um, adj. (*Parus*) *of Paros, Parian.*

Parmenio, ònis, m. 3. *Parmenio, one of Alexander's generals.*

Paro, Ævi, Ætum, Ære, a. 1. *to make ready, to prepare, to equip.*

Pars, tis, f. 3. *a part, a portion, a share, a party; aliqua 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, itus, iri, dep. 4. (*pars*) *to part, to share, to divide.*

Partũrio, ivi, itum, ire, 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.*
- Parvulus, a, um, adj. (parvus) *very small, very little, scanty.*
- Parvus, a, um, adj. *little, small; parvi, infants.*
- Pasco, pāvi, pastum, pascere, a. 3. *to feed, to nourish, to support.*
- Pascuum, i, n. 2. (pasco) *ground on which cattle are fed, pasture.*
- Passer, ěris, 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.*
- Pastoralis, e, adj. (pastor) *of, or belonging to a shepherd, pastoral, rural, rustic.*
- Pastus, us, m. 4. (pasco) *a feeding, a grazing, food, pasture.*
- Patefacio, fēci, factum, facere, a. 3. (pateo, facio) *to open, to lay open, to clear, to detect.*
- Patēna, & Patīna, æ, f. 1. (pateo) *a broad dish, a plate.*
- Patens, tis, adj. (pateo) *open, lying open, extending.*
- Pateo, ui, — ěro, n. 2. *to be open, to lie open, to extend, to stretch.*
- Pater, tris, m. 3. *a father.*
- Patēra, 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 pauculo) *by a little, a little, somewhat.*
- Paulus, a, um, adj. (paucus, for pauculus) *a little; paulum firmitatis, a little strength.*
- Paulus, i, m. 2. *L. Æmilius Paulus, a Roman consul.*
- Pauper, ěris, adj. (paucus) *poor, needy, indigent.*
- Pauperies, ěi, f. 5. (pauper) *poverty.*
- Paupertas, ātis, f. 3. (pauper) *poverty, need, indigence.*
- Pausanias, æ, m. 1. *Pausanias, a Lacedæmonian general.*
- Paveo, pāvi, — ěre, a. 2. *to fear, to be in great fear, to dread.*
- Pavidus, 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, ōris, n. 3. *the breast, the mind, or heart.*
- Pecunia, æ, f. 1. (pecus) *money, a sum of money; publica pecunia, the public revenue.*

Pecus, ōris, n. 3. *cattle, sheep, a flock of sheep, oxen, horses, &c.* (*Pecus, seldom used*) ūdis, f. 3. *a beast, an animal, a sheep*; Pl. *cattle*.

Pedes, itis, c. 3. (*pes*) *on foot, a foot-soldier, the infantry*.

Pedester, tris, tre, adj. (*pedes*) *on foot, going on foot, pedestrian*; *pedestres, and pedestres copiae, infantry*.

Pejor, us, adj. (*peffum, 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*.

Pelāgus, i, n. 2. *the deep sea, the sea*.

Pellāus, a, um, adj. *of, or belonging to Pella, the native city of Alexander the Great, Pellaean*; *Pellāus juvenis, the Pellaean youth, Alexander*.

Pellis, is, f. 3. *the skin, or hide of a beast, the slough of a serpent*.

Pello, pepŭli, pulsum, pellere, a. 3. *to drive, or chase away, to expel, to banish, to defeat*; *istae ineptiae pellantur, away with these absurdities; melioribus annis pulsus, my better years being past, or gone*.

Pelopidas, æ, m. 1. *Pelopidas, a Theban general*.

Peloponnesiācus, 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, pendere, a. 3. (*pendeo*) *to weigh, to consider, to value, to pay*.

Pendeo, pependi, pensum, pendere, 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*.

Penitus, 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*.

Perāgo, ēgi, actum, agere, a. 3. (*per, ago*) *to drive through, to perform, to finish, to spend*; —ere sacrificium, *to offer sacrifice*.

Perāgro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (*per, ager*) *to travel over, to traverse, to wander, to survey*.

Perbrēvis, e, adj. (*per, brevis*) *very short*; *perbrevis (tempore), in a very short time*.

Percipio, cēpi, ceptum, cipere, 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*.

Percōquo, coxi, coctum, coquere, a. 3. (*per, coquo*) *to boil thoroughly, to cook, to ripen*; *mora percoquit uvas, time ripens grapes*.

Pereurro, curri, & cucurri, cursum, currere, a. 3. (*per curro*) *to run in great haste, to run over, to survey*; *percurrunt iter, continue the course*.

Percutio, cussi, cussum, cutere, a. 3. (*per, quatio*) *to strike, to beat down*; *percussus, struck*.

Perdiccas, æ, m. 1. *Perdiccas, a king of Macedonia*.

Perdo, didi, ditum, dere, a. 3. (*per, do*) *to destroy, to ruin, to lose*.

Perduco, xi, etum, cere, 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 prelium, drawn into an engagement*.

Peredo, edi, esum, edere, a. 3. (*per, edo*) *to eat through, to eat up, to consume, to corrode*.

Peregriator, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (*peregrinus*) *to go abroad, to travel*.

Peregrius, 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* iui, itum, ire, irr. (per, eo) *to perish, to die, to be ruined, to be destroyed.*
- Perfectus, a, um, adj. (perficio) *finished, perfect, accomplished.*
- Perfĕro, tŭli, lĕtum, ferre, irr. (per, fero) *to carry through, to bring, to bear with patience, to suffer, to endure, to undergo.*
- Perfĕcio, fĕci, 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, fŭgi, fugitum, 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, fŭdi, fŭsum, 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.*
- Pergamĕni, ōrum, m. 2. *the Pergamenians, the inhabitants of Pergamus, a city of Mysia, in Asia Minor.*
- Pergamĕnus, a, um, adj. *of Pergamus.*
- Pergo, rexi, rectum, gĕre, a. 3. (per, rego) *to go forward, to proceed, to come, to advance.*
- Perhĭbeo, ui, itum, ĕre, a. 2. (per, habeo) *to exhibit, to say, to report, to esteem; perhibetur, is said, or reported.*
- Periculŏsus, a, um, adj. (periculum) *dangerous, hazardous; periculŏsam medicinam, a cure dangerous to herself.*
- Pericŭlum, 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, ĕmi, 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.*
- Peripatĕticus, a, um, adj. *belonging to the Peripatetic sect of philosophers, Peripatetic; Phormio Peripateticus, Phormio, the Peripatetic.*
- Peritia, æ, f. 1. (peritus) *skill, knowledge, expertness.*
- Peritus, 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.*
- Perjŭrus, a, um, adj. (per, juro) *perjured, forsworn.*
- Perlĕgo, ĕgi, ectum, egĕre, a. 3. (per, lego) *to read through, to read over.*
- Perlustro, Ńvi, Ńtum, Ńre, a. 1. (per, lustro, to survey) *to view all over, to survey, to roam over.*
- Permĕneo, si, sum, ĕre, n. 2. (per, maneo) *to stay to the end, to remain, to continue, to persevere.*
- Permitto, isi, issum, ittĕre, a. 3. (per, mitto) *to send away, to despatch, to permit, to allow.*
- Permŏveo, ōvi, ōtum, ovĕre, 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, ĕi, f. 5. (per, neco) *death, destruction, ruin, a calamity.*
- Perniciŏsus, a, um, adj. (pernicius) *destructive, hurtful, pernicious.*
- Perniciŭtas, Ńtis, f. 3. (pernix, swift) *swiftness, speed, fleetness.*
- Pernocto, Ńvi, Ńtum, Ńre, n. 1. (per, nox) *to stay, or pass the whole night, to continue all night.*
- Perŏro, Ńvi, Ńtum, Ńre, a. 1. (per, oro) *to conclude an oration, to finish pleading, or speaking.*
- Perpetior, pĕssus, 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.*
- Persëquor, cûtus, or quûtus, 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.*
- Persevero, avi, âtum, âre, a. 1. *to persevere, to persist, to hold out, to continue, to insist.*
- Persicus, a, um, adj. *of, or belonging to Persia, Persian.*
- Persideo, ëdi, essum, idëre, n. 2. (per, sedeo) *to continue, to remain.*
- Persis, idis, f. 3. *Persia, a country of Asia.*
- Persolvo, vi, ûtum, vëre, a. 3. (per, solvo) *to pay to the last farthing, to pay, to perform*; —ere pœnas, *to pay a forfeiture, to suffer punishment.*
- Persôna, æ, f. 1. (per, sono) *a mask, a visor, a character, condition.*
- Perspicuus, a, um, adj. (perspicio, to see clearly) *clear, evident, manifest, perspicuous.*
- Persuadeo, si, sum, dëre, a. 2. (per, suadeo) *to persuade, to advise, to prevail upon*; persuasit id ei, *made him believe it.*
- Perterreo, ui, itum, ëre, a. 2. (per, terreo) *to frighten greatly, to terrify.*
- Pertimesco, ui, — ëre, a. 3. (per, timeo) *to fear greatly, to be greatly afraid.*
- Pertinacia, æ, f. 1. (pertinax, very tenacious) *obstinacy, stubbornness, pertinacity, resoluteness.*
- Pertineo, ui, — ëre, n. 2. (per, te-neo) *to reach to, to extend, to be long, to tend, to serve, to be serviceable to, to conduce.*
- Perturbatio, ônis, f. 3. (perturbo) *a confusion, a disturbance, disquietude, disorder.*
- Perturbo, avi, âtum, âre, a. 1. (per, turbo) *to disturb greatly, to disorder, to disquiet, to embroil.*
- Perutilis, e, adj. (per, utilis) *very useful, very advantageous.*
- Pervënio, vëni, ventum, venire, 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, tëre, a. 3. (per, verdo) *to overturn, to overthrow, to pervert, to destroy.*
- Pervolo, avi, âtum, âre, a. 1. (per, volo) *to fly about, to fly through.*
- Pervulgatus, a, um, adj. (per, vulgo) *published, or spread abroad, common, well-known.*
- Pes, pedis, m. 3. *a foot.*
- Pessimus, a, um, adj. (pessum, down) *very bad, worst*; *Sup. of malus.*
- Pestifer, & pestiferus, a, um, adj. (pestis, fero) *pestiferous, hurtful, destructive, ruinous.*
- Pestilens, tis, adj. (pestis) *pestilent, pernicious, injurious, unhealthy.*
- Pestis, is, f. 3. *a pest, a plague, destruction, ruin.*
- Peto, ivi, itum, ëre, 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 pe't 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.*
- Petûlans, tis, adj. (peto) *petulant, insolent, saucy, impudent.*
- Phaëthon, tis, m. 3. *Phaëthon, the son of Sol.*
- Phalâris, idis, m. 3. *Phalaris, a tyrant of Agrigentum.*
- Phalerëus, a, um, adj. *relating to Phalerum, one of the harbours of Athens*; also, *Phalereus, the surname of Demetrius.*

- Phalericus, a, um, adj. of *Phalerum*; Phalericus portus, the harbour of Phalerum.
- Pheræ, arum, f. 1. Pheræ, a town in Thessaly.
- Phidias, æ, m. 1. Phidias, a celebrated Athenian sculptor.
- Phiditia, orum, n. 2. public suppers among the Lacedæmonians.
- Philippides, 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, onis, m. 3. Philo, a man's name.
- Philosophia, æ, f. 1. (philosophus) philosophy.
- Philosophus, 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, onis, m. 3. Phormio, a Peripatetic philosopher.
- Phosphorus, i, m. 2. Phosphorus, the morning star.
- Piëtas, atis, 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, pingere, a. 3. to paint, to draw, to embroider.
- Pinguis, e, adj. fat, rich, plump, thick, dull.
- Pinus, i, & us, f. 2. & 4. (pix, for picinus) a pine-tree.
- Pio, avi, atum, are, 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.
- Pisidæ, arum, m. 1. the Pisidians, the inhabitants of Pisidia, in Asia Minor.
- Pisistratus, i, m. 2. Pisistratus, a tyrant of Athens.
- Pius, a, um, adj. affectionate, pious, dutiful, loyal.
- Pix, picis, f. 3. pitch.
- Placabilis, e, adj. (placo) easy to be pacified, placable, flexible, gentle, mild.
- Plāceo, ni, itum, ere, a. 2. to please, to delight.
- Placet, uit, ere, imp. 2. it pleases; placebat (iis) magis, they preferred.
- Plācide, adv. (placidus) gently, mildly, calmly.
- Placidus, a, um, adj. (placeo) gentle, quiet, mild, calm.
- Plāco, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (placeo) to appease, to pacify, to make propitious, to propitiate.
- Plāga, æ, f. 1. a stroke, a blow, a defeat, or overthrow.
- Plāga, æ, f. 1. a space, a region, a net, or snare for catching wild beasts.
- Plane, adv. (planus) plainly, clearly, evidently.
- Planities, ei, f. 5. (planus) a plain surface, a plain, level ground; propter planitiem regionum, on account of the flatness of the country.
- Platææ, arum, 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, onis, 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, etere, 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, pleræque, plerumque, adj. commonly Pl. — *ique, æque, æque* (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, ěre, imp. 3. it rains, it falls like rain.

Plumbum, i, n. 2. lead.

Plurimum, adv. (plurimus) most, very much, very many, exceedingly; plurimum posse, to have very great power, or influence.

Plurimus, 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 plus, 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.

Poculum, i, n. 2. (poto, for potaculum) a draught, a cup, a drinking-pot, or bowl.

Podagra, æ, f. 1. the gout in the feet.

Pœcile, 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.

Pœnitet, uit, ěre, imp. 2. (pœna) it repents, it grieves.

Pœta, æ, m. 1. a poet, a bard.

Polliceor, itus, ěri, 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.

Polybius, ii, m. 2. Polybius, a Roman historian.

Polymnes, is, & i, m. 3. Polymnes, a Theban, the father of Epaminondas.

Pompilius, 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, ěris, 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.

Pontifex, icis, 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. (pōpulus) of, or belonging to the people, popular.

Populiseitum, i, n. 2. (pōpulus, scitum, a decree) a decree of the people.

Pōpulus, i, m. 2. a people, a nation.

Pōpulus, i, f. 2. a poplar-tree.

Porrigo, exi, cectum, 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, dēre, a. 3. (pro, tendo) *to foretell, to forebode, to portend.*
- Porticus, 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, — poscere, 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.*
- Possideo, 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 suum tergum, behind his back.*
- Post, adv. *afterwards, after that, hereafter; post — quam, after.*
- Postea, adv. (post, is) *afterwards, after that, hereafter.*
- Posteaquam, adv. (postea, quam) *after that, after.*
- Posteritas, ātis, f. 3. (posterus) *posterity, descendants.*
- Posterus, a, um, adj. (post) *coming after, following, ensuing; postera aurora, the following morning; posterum tempus, future time; posteri, posterity, descendants.*
- Posthūmius, ii, m. 2. (posthumus) *Posthumius, a man's name.*
- Posthūmus, i, m. 2. *Posthumus, a man's name.*
- Postmodo, 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.*
- Postūlo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (posco) *to ask, to request, to demand to require.*
- Postūmius, 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, itus, iri, 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).*
- Potissimum, 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, itum, 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, cipitis, adj. (præ, caput) *headlong, with the head foremost, steep, deep; præceps Africanus, 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.*
- Præcipio, cēpi, ceptum, cipere, 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.*
- Præcipito, 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.*
- Præclære, adv. (præclarus) *very clearly, very rightly, excellently, bravely.*
- Præclarus, a, um, adj. (præ, clarus) *very clear, illustrious, excellent, glorious.*
- Præcludo, si, sum, dēre, 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.*
- Prædator, ōris, m. 3. (prædor) *a plunderer, a robber.*
- Prædico, xi, etum, cēre, a. 3. (præ, dico) *to tell before, to forewarn, to predict, to charge, to admonish, to enjoin.*
- Prædico, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (prædico) *to publish, to proclaim, to relate, to say, to affirm.*
- Prædictio, ōnis, f. 3. (prædico) *a prediction, a prophecy.*
- Præditus, 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. (præfacio, to set over) *one set over, a superintendent, a commander, an admiral.*
- Præfero, tūli, lātum, ferre, irr. (præ, fero) *to carry before, to show, to prefer; præferentibus lætum vultum, exhibiting joyful countenances.*
- Præfacio, fæci, factum, ficere, a. 3. (præ, facio) *to set over, to appoint to the command of, to depute.*
- Præfigo, xi, xum, gēre, a. 3. (præ, figo) *to fix, or fasten before, to set up in front.*
- Præfinio, ivi, itum, ire, a. 4. (præ, finio) *to determine beforehand, to prescribe; præfinitum foret lege, had been prescribed by law.*
- Præfrigidus, a, um, adj. (præ, frigidus) *very cold.*
- Prægusto, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (præ, gusto) *to taste before.*
- Præmetuo, ui, — ēre, a. 3. (præ, metuo) *to fear beforehand.*
- Præmitto, īsi, issum, ittēre, a. 3. (præ, mitto) *to send, or despatch before, to send forward.*
- Præmium, ii, n. 2. (præbeo, for præbium) *a reward, a prize.*
- Præpāro, 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 præsentia, for the present, at the time.*
- Præseppe, 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, ūere, a. 3. (præ, statuo) *to appoint beforehand, to determine, to fix; nullā diō præstitutā, no day of payment being fixed.*
- Præsto, adv. (præsto) *near, ready, at hand; præsto esse, to be in attendance upon, to meet.*
- Præsto, stiti, stātum, stāre, a. 1. (præ, sto) *to stand before, to excel, to surpass, to perform; —aro incolumitatem, to secure safety; præsto (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 i vi, itum, ire, irr. (præter, eo) *to pass by, to pass over, to omit*; præteritus, *past.*
- Præterfluo, xi, xum, ère, n. 3. (præter, fluo) *to flow past, to run by, to pass by, or away.*
- Prætermitto, isi, issum, ittère, a. 3. (præter, mitto) *to pass over, to omit, to leave out.*
- Præterquam, conj. & adv. (præter, quam) *besides, beyond, except.*
- Prætor, ôris, 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.*
- Prædeo, di, sum, dère, a. 2. *to dine.*
- Pratum, i, n. 2. *a meadow, a green field.*
- Pravitas, âtis, 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, âtus, âri, dep. 1. *to pray, to entreat, to supplicate.*
- Premo, essi, essum, emère, 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, dère, contracted for Prehendo, di, sum, dère, a. 3. *to take, to lay hold of, to catch.*
- Pretiöse, adv. (pretiosus) *in a costly manner, richly, splendidly.*
- Pretiösus, a, um, adj. (pretium) *costly, precious, valuable.*
- Pretium, ii, n. 2. *the price of any things sold, price, value, a reward*; esse in suo pretio, *to be in due estimation, to be duly estimated.*
- Priämus, 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, cipis, adj. (primus, capio) *first, foremost, chief.*
- Princeps, ipis, c. 3. (primus, capio) *a prince, or princess, a leading man, a chief man, a ruler, a general.*
- Principatus, 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.*
- Pristinus, 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.*
- Privatus, a, um, adj.** (privo) *private, one's own, particular.*
- Privatus, i, m. 2.** (privo) *a private person (not a magistrate, nor holding any public office).*
- Privo, avi, atum, are, a. 1.** *to strip, or deprive of.*
- Pro, prep.** *for, before, in front of, according to; pro domibus, frugibus, nummo, rege, 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, quod, 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, avi, atum, are; a. 1.** (probus, good) *to approve of, to praise, to prove, to esteem.*
- Procêdo, essi, essum, edere, 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.*
- Procêrus, a, um, adj.** *long, tall, high in stature.*
- Procreo, avi, atum, are, a. 1.** (pro, creo) *to beget, to generate, to propagate, to produce.*
- Procûdo, di, sum, dère, 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, avi, atum, are, a. 1.** (pro, calx) *to tread down, to trample upon; obteret (nos) proculcatas,*
- will trample upon and crush us to death.*
- Procûlus, i, m. 2.** *Julius Proculus, a Roman.*
- Procumbo, cubui, cubitum, cumbëro, n. 3.** (pro, cubo) *to fall down, to lie down, or along, to lean forward.*
- Procûro, avi, atum, are, a. 1.** (pro, curo) *to take care of, to see to, to look after.*
- Procurro, curri, & cucurri, cursum, currere, n. 3.** (pro, curro) *to run forward, to sally forth, to stretch, to extend.*
- Prodeco, ii, seldom ivi, itum, ire, irr.** (pro, eo) *to go, or come forth, to go, or come out, to spring up.*
- Prodigium, ii, n. 2.** (prodico, to foretell) *a prodigy, a portent, a miracle, an omen.*
- Proditio, onis, f. 3.** (prodo) *a discovery, treachery, disloyalty, treason; proditioes patriæ, acts of treason against one's country.*
- Prodo, didi, ditum, dère, 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.*
- Prodûco, xi, ctum, cère, a. 3.** (pro, duco) *to draw out, to prolong, to lead out.*
- Prælior, atus, ari, dep. 1.** (prælium) *to fight, to engage, to join battle.*
- Prælium, ii, n. 2.** *a fight, a battle, an engagement; pari prælio, with equal success.*
- Profanus, a, um, adj.** (pro, fanum) *profane, not sacred, secular, unconsecrated.*
- Profecto, adv.** (pro, factum) *truly, assuredly, indeed, without doubt.*
- Profêro, tuli, latum, 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, fitëri, 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, ěre, n. 3. (pro, fluo) *to flow out, to run down.*
- Profugio, fugi, fugitum, fugere, a. 3. (pro, fugio) *to flee, to run away, to escape.*
- Profundo, fudi, fustum, fundere, a. 3. (pro, fundo) *to pour forth, to produce in abundance; —ero 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.*
- Prognatus, a, um, adj. (pro, nascor) *descended, or sprung from.*
- Progredior, gressus, grēdi, dep. 3. (pro, gradior, *to step*) *to come, or go out, to advance, to proceed.*
- Prohibeo, ui, itum, ěre, a. 2. (pro, habeo) *to keep off, to hinder, to prevent, to restrain.*
- Projicio, ěci, ectum, icere, 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.*
- Prolabor, lapsus, lābi, dep. 3. (pro, labor) *to glide, or creep forward, to fall down.*
- Promitto, isi, issum, ittēre, a. 3. (pro, mitto) *to promise, to engage; promissus capillus, hair hanging down, long hair.*
- Promo, psi, ptum, ěre, a. 3. (pro, emo, *to take*) *to take out, to bring forth, to produce.*
- Promoveo, mōvi, mōtum, movere, a. 2. (pro, moveo) *to move forward, to advance, to promote.*
- Promptus, a, um, adj. (promo) *drawn, or brought out, ready, active, bold, alert.*
- Propago, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (propago, *a layer*) *to propagate (by layers), to increase, to extend.*
- Propatulus, 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, pūli, pulsum, pellere, a. 3. (pro, pello) *to drive forward, to drive away, to impel.*
- Propemodum, adv. (prope, modus) *almost, in a manner.*
- Propere, adv. (propērus, *quick*) *in haste, hastily, speedily, quickly.*
- Propero, 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, sītum, nēre, a. 3. (pro, pono) *to set out to view, to propose, to offer, to present; —ere prēmium, to propose, or offer a reward.*
- Propositum, i, n. 2. (propono) *a purpose, an intention, a design, a resolution, an end.*
- Proprator, ōris, m. 3. (pro, prator) *a proprator, one sent to govern a province with the authority of a prator.*
- Proprius, a, um, adj. (prope) *proper, peculiar, one's own; proprium ejus est, the peculiarity of which is; proprium divitiarum, the characteristic of riches.*
- Propter, prep. (prope, *for* propeter) *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 quod, for this reason that.*
- Propugnaculum, i, n. 2. (propugno) *a fortress, a fort, a bulwark.*

Propugnator, 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.*

Prorogo, 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, rumpere, a. 3. (pro, rumpo) *to break forth, to burst out, to sally forth, to flow.*

Proscindo, scīdi, scissum, scindere, a. 3. (pro, scindo) *to cut down, to split, to cleave.*

Proscribo, psi, ptum, bere, a. 3. (pro, scribo) *to post up in writing, to publish, to proscribe; — cre aliquem, to doom one to death and confiscation of property, to proscribe one.*

Prosequor, cūtus, or quūtus, qui, dep. 3. (pro, sequor) *to follow after, to pursue, to proceed, to address, to accost.*

Prosper, & **Prospērus**, a, um, adj. (pro, spes) *prosperous, favourable; prosperæ res, prosperity.*

Prospere, adv. (prosperus) *successfully, fortunately, successfully.*

Prospicio, exi, ectum, icere, 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, sternere, a. 3. (pro, sterno) *to beat, or strike down, to rout, to overthrow; prostratus est super caput ejus, was thrown over his head; prostratus, thrown on the ground, prostrate.*

Prosum, fui, desse, irr. (pro, sum) *to do good, to profit, to avail.*

Protagoras, æ, m. 1. *Protagoras, a Grecian philosopher.*

Protēgo, xi, ctum, gere, a. 3. (pro, tego) *to cover, to shelter, to protect, to guard, to defend.*

Protinus, adv. (pro, tenus) *immediately, forthwith, instantly.*

Provēho, xi, ctum, here, 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.*

Provideo, vidi, visum, videre, 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.*

Provoco, āvi, ātum, āro, a. 1. (pro, voco) *to call forth, to provoke, to defy, to challenge.*

Provolo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (pro, volo) *to fly out, or abroad, to rush forth, to hasten.*

Provolvo, vi, ūtum, vere, a. 3. (pro, volvo) *to roll forward, to roll down; provolutæ genibus Alexandri, falling prostrate at the feet of Alexander.*

Proxime, adv. (proximus) *next, very near, last, lately.*

Proximus, 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.*

Pruinosus, a, um, adj. (pruina, hoarfrost) *frosty, covered with hoarfrost.*

Prusias, æ, m. 1. *Prusias, a king of Bithynia.*

Prytanēum, i, n. 2. *the Prytanēum, or common hall in ancient cities.*

Ptolemæus, i, m. 2. *Ptolemy, a king of Egypt.*

Publice, adv. (publicus) *publicly, by public authority, at the public expense.*

Publico, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (publicus) *to make public, to confiscate, to appropriate to the state.*

Publicus, a, um, adj. (populus, for populi) *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, ěri, 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.*
 Pulſio, ōnis, m. 3. *Pulſio, 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, ěris, m. seldom f. 3. *dust, sand.*
 Punicus, a, um, adj. *Carthaginian, Punic.*
 Punio, ĩvi, ĩtum, ĩre, 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.*
 Pylādes, 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.*
 Pythagōras, 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.*
 Quadragesimus, 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).*
 Quadringentesimus, a, um, adj. (quatuor, centum) *the four hundredth.*
 Quadringenti, æ, a, adj. (quatuor) *four hundred.*
 Quæro, sivi, sĭtum, rĕre, a, 3. *to*

- seek, to seek after, to provide, to ask, to inquire, to ask for, to solicit, to make for; —ero in medium, to acquire for the common good; se querere 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 infirmos, as weak as possible; quam multos, a great many.*
- Quamdiu**, adv. (quam, diu) *as long as, whilst, how long?*
- Quamlibet**, 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.*
- Quamquam**, 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**, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (quatio) *to shake often, to toss about, to agitate; quassatus, stunned.*
- Quatio**, (quassi), quassum, quatere, 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.*
- Quemadmodum**, adv. (qui, ad, modus) *in what manner, in what way, how, as, just as.*
- Quercus**, us, f. 4. *an oak-tree.*
- Querela**, 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.*
- Quicumque**, quæcumque, quodcumque, 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**, etis, f. 3. (quiesco, to rest, obs.) *rest, repose, ease, sleep.*
- Quiesco**, evi, etum, escere, n. 3. (quiesco, to rest, obs.) *to rest, to repose, to take rest.*
- Quietus**, a, um, adj. (quies) *quiet, calm, tranquil, still.*
- Quilibet**, quælibet, quodlibet, & quidlibet, 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.
 Quindécim, adj. ind. (quinque, decem) *fifteen.*
 Quingenti, æ, a, adj. (quinque, centum) *five hundred.*
 Quinquagesimus, 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.*
 Quinques, 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.*
 Quirinus, 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, quo) *every one, all, every.*
 Quisquis, — quidquid, & quicquid, pron. (quis, quis) *whosoever, whatever, any one, any thing.*
 Quivis, quævis, quodvis, & quidvis, 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 longius, the farther; quo facilius, 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.*
 Quomodo, 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.*
 Quotidianus, 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, ãi, f. 5. (rabio, to be mad) *the madness of dogs, madness, fury, rage, fierceness.*
 Radicitus, 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**, icis, 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, dēre, 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.
- Rapidus**, a, um, adj. (rapio) swift, rapid, violent.
- Rapīna**, æ, f. 1. (rapio) robbery, rapine, pillage.
- Rapio**, ui, tum, ēre, 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; eadem 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 proposition, back, again, against.
- Recēdo**, ssi, ssum, dēre, 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.
- Recossus**, us, m. 4. (recedo) a retreating, a retreating, a retreat;
- recessus æstūs, the ebbing of the tide.
- Recido**, di, sum, dēre, a. 3. (re, cædo) to cut off, or down, to cut, to retrench; recidendum est, must be cut out.
- Recipio**, ēpi, eptum, ipēre, 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.
- Recito**, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (re, cito) to recite, to read aloud, to rehearse, to say by heart.
- Reclino**, 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**, dīdi, dītum, dēre, 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, croo) 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.
- Recūbo**, ui, itum, āre, n. 1. (re, cubo) to lie down again, to lie along, to repose, to recline.
- Recumbo**, cubui, cubītum, ēre, n. 3. (re, cubo) to lie, or lean upon, to lie down, to recline.
- Recupēro**, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (re, cipio) 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, didi, d̄itum, d̄ere, 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, itum, ire, 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.**
- Redigo, ēgi, actum, iḡere, a. 3. (re, ago) to bring back, to reduce, to constrain, to compel.**
- Redimo, ēmi, emptum, im̄ere, a. 3. (re, emo, to take) to buy back, or again, to replace, to redeem, to ransom, to undertake, to contract for.**
- Reditus, us, m. 4. (redeo) a return, an income, revenue.**
- Reduco, xi, ctum, c̄ere, a. 3. (re, duco) to bring back, to conduct back, to restore, to withdraw.**
- Ref̄ero, t̄uli, l̄atum, 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, octum, ic̄ere, a. 3. (re, facio) to repair, to refresh, to recover, to recruit.**
- Reformido, avi, atum, are, 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.**
- Regina, 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, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (rex) to reign, to be a king, to rule; regnatum est Romæ, the regal government continued at Rome; Xerxo regnante, in the reign of Xerxes.**
- Regnum, i, n. 2. (rex, for reginum) a kingdom, regal government, sovereignty.**
- Rego, rexi, rectum, reḡere, a. 3. to keep straight, to guide, to manage, to direct, to regulate, to rule, to govern; qui reget arva, to regulate, or divide the fields.**
- Regr̄edior, gressus, gr̄edi, dep. 3. (re, gradior, to walk) to go back, to return.**
- Regulus, i, m. 2. Marcus Attilius Regulus, a celebrated Roman general.**
- Rejicio, j̄eci, jectum, jic̄ere, a. 3. (re, jacio) to cast, or throw back, to repel, to dismiss.**
- Relaxo, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (re, laxo) to loose, to release, to disengage, to refresh.**
- Rel̄ego, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (re, l̄ego, 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.**

- Religo, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (re, ligo) *to tie hard, to bind, to make fast.*
- Relinquo, liqui, lictum, linq̄ere, a. 3. (re, linquo) *to leave behind, to leave, to forsake, to abandon, to bequeath; —cre scriptum, to leave on record; relieta spina, the remaining thorn.*
- Reliquiæ, ārum, f. 1. (reliquus) *remains, leavings, remnants.*
- Reliquus, a, um, adj. (relinquo) *remaining, the rest; de reliquis, of those that were left; reliquo tempore, in time to come.*
- Remāneo, 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.*
- Romeo, āvi, ātum, āre, n. 1. (re, meo, to go) *to go, or come back again, to return.*
- Remitto, isi, issum, itt̄ere, 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.*
- Remōveo, ōvi, ōtum, ov̄ere, 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.*
- Renōvo, 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, r̄eri, dep. 2. *to suppose, to think, to judge.*
- Repāro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (re, paro) *to get again, to recover, to repair, to renew.*
- Repello, p̄li, pulsum, pell̄ere, 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.*
- Repentinus, a, um, adj. (repente) *sudden, unexpected, unlooked for.*
- Rep̄erio, ri, rtum, r̄ire, a. 4. (re, pario) *to find, to discover, to find out, to invent, to devise.*
- Rep̄eto, īvi, itum, ēre, 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, rep̄ere, n. 3. *to creep, or crawl as serpents, to creep along, to advance creepingly.*
- Repōno, sui, s̄itum, n̄ere, a. 3. (re, pono) *to place again, to replace, to place, to deposit, to put, to lay.*
- Reprehendo, di, sum, d̄ere, a. 3. (re, prehendo) *to catch again, to lay hold of, to reprove, to blame.*
- Reprimō, pressi, pressum, prim̄ere, a. 3. (re, premo) *to repress, to check, to restrain, to keep within bounds.*
- Rep̄udio, 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.*
- Requiro, s̄ivi, s̄itum, r̄ere, a. 3. (re, quero) *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*; eadem re, *for the same reason*; ob eam rem, *for that reason*; divina res, *a sacred rite*.
- Rescindo, scīdi, scissum, scindēre, a. 3. (re, scindo) *to cut off, to cut, or break down, to destroy*.
- Rescio, & Rescisco, īvi, itum, ĩre, & iscēre, 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, stīti, stitum, sistēre, n. & a. 3. (re, sisto, *to stop*) *to stand still, to stop, to resist, to oppose*; nemo restitit ei, *nobody could stand before him*.
- Resōno, ui, itum, āre, a. 1. (re, sono) *to sound again, to resound*.
- Respicio, exi, ectum, icēre, 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*.
- Respublica, reipublicæ, f. 5. & 1. (res, publicus) *a commonwealth, a republic*.
- Restinguo, xi, etum, guēre, a. 3. (re, stinguo, *to extinguish*) *to extinguish, to put out*; aggere restincto (the fire which had seized) *the rampart being extinguished*.
- Restituo, ui, utum, uēre, a. 3. (re, statuo) *to set up again, to replace, to rebuild, to restore, to bring back*.
- Resūdo, āvi, atum, āre, a. 1. (re, sudo) *to sweat out again, to exude*.
- Retardo, āvi, atum, 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, dēre, a. 3. (re, tendo) *to unbend, to slacken*.
- Retīneo, 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)*.
- Retorridus, a, um, adj. (re, torreo) *shrivelled, wrinkled with age, grown crafty from experience*.
- Retrāho, xi, etum, hēre, 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, tūdi, tūsum, tundēre, 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*.
- Revellō, velli, or vulsi, vulsum, vellēre, 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, tēre, a. } 3. *to*
 Revertor, sus, ti, dep. } *turn back, or over, to come back, to return*.
- Reviso, si, — sēre, a. 3. (re, viso) *to return, to see, to revisit*.
- Revōco, āvi, atum, 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, utum, vēre, a. 3. (re, volvo) *to roll back, to unroll*.
- Rex, regis, m. 3. (rego) *a king*.
- Rheginus, a, um, adj. *relating to Rhegium, a city in the south of Italy*; Rhegina civitas, *the city Rhegium*.

Rhetor, ōris, m. 3. *a teacher of rhetoric, a rhetorician, an orator.*
 Rhodānus, 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.*
 Ridicūlus, 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.*
 Rigīdus, a, um, adj. (rigeo) *stiff with cold, rigorous, inflexible.*
 Rigor, ōris, m. 3. (rigeo) *stiffness arising from cold, chillness, 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, inis, f. 3. (robus, red, obs.) *rust, mildew.*
 Robur, ōris, n. 3. *oak of the hardest kind, an oak, strength.*
 Robustus, a, um, adj. (robur) *made of oak, hard, strong, powerful.*
 Rodo, si, sum, dēre, 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.*
 Romūlus, 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, ēris, 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, rumpēre, a. 3. *to break, to burst, to tear.*
 Ruo, i, itum, ēre, 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.*
 Rusticor, ātus, āri, dep. 1. (rus) *to live in the country, to rusticate; rusticantur, they attend us in the country.*
 Rusticus, a, um, adj. (rus) *of, or belonging to the country, rustic, rural, clownish; rustica, you clown.*
 Rusticus, i, m. 2. (rus) *a countryman, a peasant, a clown, a rustic.*

S.

Sabīdius, 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 priestess.*
 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.*
 Sacrifico, 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.*
 Sæculum, 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; Salamina victoria, the victory at Salamis (B. C. 480).*
 Salāmis, & in, inis, 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, īcis, 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.*
 Sanctitas, 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, inis, m. 3. *blood, offspring; damno sanguinis, even with the loss of her brood.*
 Sanitas, 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. (sapient) *wisely, prudently, discreetly.*
 Sapientia, æ, f. 1. (sapient) *wisdom, discretion, prudence.*
 Sapio, ui, — ĩre, n. 3. *to have a taste, or relish, to taste, to be wise.*
 Sapor, ōris, m. 3. *taste, a relish, a savour.*
 Sarcīna, 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.*
 Satiētās, 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.*
 Satisfācio, fēci, factum, facēre, a. 3. (satis, facio) *to perform one's duty, to give satisfaction, to satisfy.*
 Satur, ūra, ūrum, 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, ēris, n. 3. *wickedness, profligacy, crime, guilt.*
 Scientia, æ, f. 1. (scio) *knowledge, skill, learning, science.*
 Scilicet, adv. (scire, licet) *truly, certainly, doubtless, indeed, forsooth, at least; ut Thebanus scilicet, for a Theban at least.*
 Scindo, scīdi, scissum, scindēre, a. 3. *to cut, to tear, to rend.*
 Scintilla, æ, f. 1. (scindo) *a spark of fire, a sparkle.*
 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 Thesalian.*
 Scopulus, 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, bēre, 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.*
 Scythæ, & es, æ, m. 1. *a Scythian, a native of Scythia.*
 Scythicus, 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.*
 Secretum, i, m. 2. (secretus) *a secret, a secret, or retired place.*
 Secretus, 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.*
 Securitas, 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, ētis, f. 3. (sero, for seriges) *land sown, a corn-field, corn, a crop.*
- Segrēgo, 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, gēre, a. 3. (se, jungo) *to separate, to disjoin.*
- Sella, æ, f. 1. (sedes, for sedūla) *a seat, a chair*; primā sellā, *on the front seat.*
- Semel, adv. *once, at once.*
- Semen, inis, n. 3. (sero, for serimen) *seed, a corn, or grain.*
- Semianīmus, a, um, adj. (semi, half, anima) *half dead.*
- Seminarium, ii, n. 2. (semen) *a nursery, a seminary.*
- Semirāmis, is, & idis, f. 3. *Semiramis, the wife of Ninus, king of Assyria.*
- Semper, adv. *always, ever.*
- Sempiternus, a, um, adj. (semper) *continual, perpetual, everlasting, eternal.*
- Semprōnius, 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, āris, adj. (se, par) *separate, apart, distinct.*
- Separātim, adv. (separ) *separately, apart, severally*; separatim, *in separate volumes.*
- Separātus, a, um, adj. (separo) *separate, private, distinct.*
- Sepāro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (separ) *to separate, to disjoin, to divide.*
- Sepēlio, olīvi, 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.*
- Septuagesīmus, 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, sātum, serere, a. 3. *to sow, to plant.*
- Serpens, tis, m. & f. 3. (serpo) *a creeping thing, a serpent, a snake.*
- Serpo, psi, ptum, pēre, n. 3. *to creep, to slide on the belly like a serpent, to crawl.*
- Serus, a, um, adj. *late, slow, tardy, remote, lasting.*
- Servilis, e, adj. (servus) *of, or belonging to a slave, slavish, like a slave, servile.*
- Servilius, ii, m. 2. (servo) *Servilius. See Geminus.*
- Servio, Ivi, Itum, ire, 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.*
- Servitus, ūtis, f. 3. (servus) *slavery, servitude, bondage, subjection, thralldom.*
- 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.*
- Servūlus, 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 suævum) *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.*
- Sicco, 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.*
- Sicūlus, a, um, adj. (Sicilia) *of, or belonging to Sicily, Sicilian.*
- Sidus, ēris, 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.*
- Signifer, ēri, 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.*
- Similis, e, adj. *like, similar, resembling.*
- Similiter, adv. (similis) *in like manner, similarly, likewise.*
- Similitudo, ūnis, 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.
- Simonides, is, m. 3. Simonides, a Grecian lyric poet.
- Simplicitas, atis, f. 3. (simplex, single) singleness, simplicity, frankness, sincerity.
- Simul, adv. (similis, for simūle) together, at the same time, as soon as, whenever, at once; simul ac, or atque, as soon as.
- Simulacrum, i, n. 2. (simulo) a likeness, an image, a statue, a shadow, a resemblance.
- Simulatio, onis, f. 3. (simulo) a false appearance, pretence, disguise, hypocrisy.
- Simūlo, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (similis) to feign, to pretend, to counterfeit, to affect.
- Simulatus, a, um, adj. (simulo) pretended, false, fictitious.
- Simultas, atis, f. 3. (simulo) disguised malice, secret dislike, or aversion, animosity, grudge.
- Sincerus, 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.
- Singulus, 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; sinistra, on the left hand.
- Sino, sivi, situm, sinere, 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, onis, f. 3. a siren.
- Sitiens, tis, adj. (sitis) thirsty, parched.
- Sitio, ivi, itum, ire, a. 4. (sitis) to be thirsty, to thirst.
- Sitis, is, f. 3. thirst; Acc. im, Abl. i.
- Situs, a, um, adj. (sino) *situate*, *placcd*; (esse) *sitam*, *depended*.
- Sive, conj. *whether*, *whether—or*.
- Socialis, 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.
- Societas, atis, f. 3. (socius) partnership, connexion, union, alliance, a society, a share; in societatem amicitie, into a participation of their friendship.
- Socius, ii, m. 2. a partner, an associate, a companion, an ally.
- Socrates, is, m. 3. Socrates, a celebrated Grecian philosopher.
- Sodalis, 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.
- Solatum, 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.
- Solemnitas, atis, f. 3. (solemnis) a solemnity, a solemn festival.
- Soleo, itus, ere, 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. (solco, ars) ingenious, skilful, expert, sagacious, shrewd.
- Solertia, æ, f. 1. (solers) ingenuity, sagacity, dexterity, skill.
- Solidus, a, um, adj. (solum) solid, substantial, firm, compact, entire; quasdam solidas civitates, some entire cities.
- Solitudo, inis, 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.
- Sollicito, avi, atum, are, 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.*
- Sollicitudo, ōnis, f. 3. (sollicitus) *solicitude, anxiety, trouble, uneasiness of mind.*
- Sollicitus, 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 soothe.*
- Solstitialis, e, adj. (solstitium, the solstice) *of, or belonging to the solstice, solstitial; solstitialis dies, the summer solstice.*
- Solum, i, n. 2. *the ground, the soil; natale solum, our native soil, our native country.*
- Solum, adv. (sōlus) *only, alone.*
- Solus, a, um, adj. *alone, only, lonely, solitary; Gen. ius, Dat. i.*
- Solvo, vi, ūtum, vēre, a. 3. *to loose, to untie, to unfurl, to resolve, to free, to pay; —ero epistolam, to open a letter; —ere, & —ere navem, to unmoor a ship, to set sail; —ere pecuniam, to pay money; solvi aestu, to be relaxed by heat.*
- Somnium, ii, n. 2. (somnus) *a dream.*
- Somnus, i, m. 2. *sleep, slumber, rest, repose.*
- Sonipes, ēdis, m. 3. (sonus, pes) *a horse, a courser.*
- Sono, ui, ūtum, āre, a. 1. (sonns) *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.*
- Sophocles, 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.*
- Sordido, adv. (sordidus) *dirtyly, meanly, shabbily, sordidly.*
- Sordidus, a, um, adj. (sordes,
- filth) filthy, dirty, sordid, mean, base.*
- Sorex, ūcis, 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.*
- Sosilus, i, m. 2. *Sosilus, a Greek historian, the preceptor of Hannibal.*
- Sospes, itis, adj. *safe and sound, in safety, whole, prosperous.*
- Spargo, si, sum, gēre, 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.*
- Spartiatēs, 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.*
- Spator, 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; spatium 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, cī, f. 5. (specio, to see, obs.) *a form, a figure, a shape, an appearance, an apparition, beauty.*
- Spectaculum, 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.*

- Specûlor, âtus, âri, dep. 1. (specio, to see, obs.) to watch, to observe, to look forward to, to explore, to examine, to pry into.
- Specûlum, 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, sprêvi, sprêtum, spernere, a. 3. to despise, to spurn, to disdain, to slight, to contemn.
- Spero, âvi, âtum, âre, 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.
- Spicûlum, 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.
- Spiritus, us, m. 4. (spiro, to breathe) a breath of air, the air which we breathe, breath, life, the soul.
- Splendeo, ui, — ère, n. 2. to shine, to glitter, to glisten.
- Splendesco, — — escere, n. 3. (splendeo) to become shining, to brighten, to shine.
- Splendidus, a, um, adj. (splendeo) bright, shining, splendid, noble, illustrious.
- Splendor, ôris, m. 3. (splendeo) brightness, lustre, radiance, shining, splendour.
- Spolio, âvi, âtum, âre, a. 1. (spolium, spoil) to strip, to deprive of, to plunder, to spoil.
- Sponsor, ôris, 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; sua sponte, of their own accord, spontaneously, without resistance.
- Spumo, âvi, âtum, âre, a. 1. (spuma, foam) to foam.
- Stabilis, e, adj. (sto) firm, steadfast, stable, durable, lasting, permanent.
- Stabûlum, 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, ônis, 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, ûtum, uere, a. 3. (sto) to set up, to raise, to erect, to resolve, to determine.
- Statura, æ, f. 1. (sto) stature, size, bigness, height of body.
- Stella, æ, f. 1. (astrum) a star; errans stella, a planet.
- Sterculinum, i, n. 2. (stercus) a dunghill.
- Stercus, ôris, n. 3. dung.
- Sterilis, e, adj. barren, unfruitful.
- Sterno, strâvi, strâtum, sternere, a. 3. to strew, to spread, to cover, to lay flat, to overthrow; arbores stratae erant, trees had been laid.
- Sterto, ui, — ère, n. 3. to snore, to snort.
- Stimulus, i, m. 2. a goad, a spur.
- Stipo, âvi, âtum, âre, 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, stëti, stâtum, stâre, n. 1. to stand, to stand upright, to stand still, to remain, to continue.
- Stragûlum, i, n. 2. (sterno) a cover, or coverlet for a couch.
- Strenuus, a, um, adj. active, vigorous, stout, brave.
- Strigo, âvi, âtum, âre, n. 1. to rest in working, to take breath; ubi

- strigandum sit (mihi), when I ought to take breath.
- Stringo, nxi, ctum, ngēre, 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, ěre, a. 3. to pile up, to build, to prepare.
- Studeo, ui, — ěre, 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) folksy, foolishness, silliness.
- Stultus, a, um, adj. (for stolidus, foolish) foolish, silly, simple; Sub. a fool, a simpleton.
- Stupeo, ui, — ěre, n. 2. to be stupefied, 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, si, sum, dēre, a. 2. to advise, to exhort, to persuade.
- Suāvis, e, adj. sweet, pleasant, agreeable, delightful.
- Suāvitas, ātis, f. 3. (suavis) sweetness, pleasantness, suavity.
- Sub. prep. under, about, or near to; sub autumno, during au-
- tumn; sub cantum galli, by, or about cock-crowing; sub ortum lucis, towards daybreak.
- Subdūco, xi, ctum, cēre, 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, ĩtum, ĩre, 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).
- Subigo, ěgi, actum, igēre, a. 3. (sub, ago) to bring under, to subdue, to conquer; —ere arva, to break up, or till the fields.
- Subito, adv. (subitus) suddenly, on a sudden.
- Subītus, 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. (sublīca, a pile) made of piles; Sublicius pons, the Sublician bridge, a wooden bridge over the Tiber, at Rome.
- Sublĕmis, e, adj. (sub, limus) lofty, high, on high, exalted, sublime, high-spirited; in sublĕime, aloft, on high.
- Submōveo, ōvi, ōtum, ovĕre, a. 2. (sub, moveo) to remove, to drive back, to compel to retire.
- Subrūbeo, ui, — ěre, n. 2. (sub, rubeo) to be somewhat red, or reddish.
- Subruo, ui, ūtum, uĕre, a. 3. (sub, ruo) to dig under, to undermine.
- Subsĕquor, cūtus, or quūtus, quī, 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.
- Subsido, sēdi, sessum, sidĕre, n. 3. (sub, sideo, 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.*
- Subvénio, véni, 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, cedēre, 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, cubitum, cumbēre, n. 3. (sub, cubo) *to sink under, to yield, to succumb; novissimē succumbit, at last he gives in.*
- Succurro, curri, cursum, currēre, 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.*
- Sufficio, fūci, factum, ficēre, n. & a. 3. (sub, facio) *to substitute, to suffice, to be sufficient; Hasdrubalo suffecto imperatore, Hasdrubal being appointed commander in his stead.*
- Suffōdio, fōdi, fossum, fodēre, 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.*
- Sulpīcius, 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 iraperii, the chief command; de summâ imperii, for the empire of the world; summa vitæ, the duration of life.*
- Summus, a, um, adj. (supērus, high) *highest, uppermost, greatest, utmost; summus mons, —a rupes, the top of a mountain, a rock; summa aqua, unda, telus, —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, ěre, 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.*
- Supēri, ōrum, m. 2. (supērus, high) *the gods above, the celestial deities.*
- Superior, us, adj. (supērus, high) *higher, higher up, upper, former, superior, or victorious; superior Hannibal, the former, or elder Hannibal.*
- Superjācio, jēci, jactum, jacēre, a. 3. (super, jacio) *to throw, or lay upon.*
- Supēro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (super) *to surpass, to excel, to overcome, to conquer; quod superat ipsis, of which they have a superabundance; superasset Eubœam, should have sailed round Eubœa.*
- Superstes, stit̄is, 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 superasset, but that there should even be a surplus.*
- Supervēnio, 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, icis, adj. (supplicō, to entreat) *suppliant, praying humbly, submissive.*
- Supplicium, ii, n. 2. (supplicō, to entreat) *a supplication, an humble entreaty, punishment, torture, torment.*
- Suppono, sui, s̄itum, nēre, a. 3. (sub, pono) *to place under, to substitute, to subject.*
- Supra, prep. (supērus, high, for supēra) *above, upon, beyond.*
- Suprēmus, a, um, adj. (supērus, high) *highest, uppermost, last.*
- Surgo, roxi, rectum, gēre, a. 3. (sub, rego) *to raise up, to rise, to arise, to spring up.*
- Surrīpio, ipui, eptum, ipēre, a. 3. (sub, rapio) *to take away secretly, to steal.*
- Sus, suis, c. 3. *a boar, a sow.*
- Suscīpio, cēpi, ceptum, cipēre, a. 3. (sub, capio) *to take up, to take in hand, to undertake.*
- Suspicio, exi, ectum, icēre, 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.*
- Sustineo, ui, entum, ēre, a. 2. (sub, teneo) *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.*
- Sybāris, 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, n. 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.
- Tabidus, a, um, adj. (tabes, corruption) corrupted, consuming, wasting away.
- Tabula, æ, f. 1. a board, a plank, a picture, a painting; portant suam tabulam, carry about their picture of the shipwreck.
- Taceo, ui, itum, ãre, n. & a. 2. to be silent, to hold one's peace.
- Tacite, adv. (tacitus) silently, in silence, tacitly.
- Tacitus, 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, dẽre, 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.
- Tamẽsis, is, m. 3. the Thames, a river in England; Acc. in.
- Tamphillus, i, m. 2. Cn. Bæbius Tamphillus, a Roman consul.
- Tanais, is, m. 3. the Don, a river in Russia.
- Tandem, adv. (tamen, demum) at length, at last, finally, pray.
- Tango, tetigi, tactum, tangere, a. 3. to touch, to meddle with; tactus fulmine, struck, or blasted with lightning; tactus invidia, moved by envy, envious.
- Tanquam, adv. & conj. (tam, quam) as well as, as if, as it were, as.
- Tantãlus, 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.
- Tantummodo, adv. (tantum, modo) only, provided only.
- Tantundem, Nom. & Acc. tantidem, Gen. adj. (tantus) so much; tantundem viã est, the road is equally long, is the same.
- Tantus, a, um, adj. (tam) so great, so much.
- Tarditas, atis, f. 3. (tardus) slowness, dulness.
- Tardus, a, um, adj. slow, tardy, lazy; tardiores, more backward, more cautious.
- Tarentinus, a, um, adj. (Tarentum) of Tarentum, Tarentine.
- Tarentinus, i, m. 2. (Tarentum) a native of Tarentum.
- Tarentum, i, n. 2. Tarentum, a city in the south of Italy.
- Tarquinius, ii, m. 2. Tarquinius Priscus, 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. (tartãrus, 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, gẽre, a. 3. to cover, to conceal, to defend; (Athenienses) teherentur, the Athenians might be protected.
- Tellus, uris, f. 3. the goddess of earth, the earth, the ground.
- Telum, i, n. 2. any missile weapon, a dart, a javelin.
- Temenites, æ, m. 1. Temenites, a statue of Apollo, in Syracuse.
- Temerarius, a, um, adj. (temere) rash, inconsiderate, thoughtless.
- Temẽre, adv. rashly, inconsiderately, at random.
- Temeritas, atis, 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, ōris, 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; quō 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, ĕre, 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, phiant, 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.*
- Tenuitas, ātis, f. 3. (tenuis) *thinness, slenderness, fineness.*
- Tepens, tis, adj. (tepeo) *tepid, warm.*
- Tepeo, ui, — ĕre, 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, ōris, n. 3. (tergum) *the hide of an animal, the carcass.*
- Termes, itis, m. 3. *the branch of a tree, the branch of an olive-tree.*
- Tero, trĭvi, trĭtum, terĕre, a. 3. *to rub, to wear away by rubbing, to bruise, to pound.*
- Terra, æ, f. 1. *the earth, the ground, the land; terrā, by land; in terrā, on land, on shore; continens terra, the continent.*
- Terreo, ui, ĭtum, ĕre, 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.*
- Terrĭbilis, 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.*

Testificor, 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, īnis, f. 3. (testa) *a tortoise, a warlike machine, a testudo.*
 Testūla, æ, f. 1. (testa) *a small tile, or brick, a shell used by the Athenians in the Ostracism; illā testulā, with that shell, by Ostracism.*
 Tethys, yos, f. 3. *Tethys, a sea-goddess, the sea.*
 Teuceri, ōrum, m. 2. *the Trojans.*
 Textilis, e, adj. (texo, *to weave*) *that is woven, knit, plaited; textile stragulum, an embroidered coverlet.*
 Thais, īdis, f. 3. *Thais, the name of a woman.*
 Thales, is, m. 3. *Thales, one of the seven wise men of Greece.*
 Theatrum, 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.*
 Themistocles, 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.*
 Thermopylæ, 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.*
 Thucydides, 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.*
 Thuribulum, i, n. 2. (thus) *a censor, a pan to burn incense in.*
 Thus, uris, n. 3. *incense, frankincense.*
 Ti, for Tibērius, ii, m. 2. *Tiberius. See Gracchus.*
 Tibēris, is, m. 3. *the Tiber in Italy, the river on which Rome is situated; Acc. im.*
 Tibērius, 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, & īdis, e. 3. *a tiger, or tygress.*
 Tigris, is, & īdis, 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.*
 Timidus, 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, etum, gēre, a. 3. *to dip, to wet, to moisten, to bathe.*
 Tintinnabulum, i, n. 2. (tintinnio, *to tinkle*) *a bell.*
 Tisagoras, æ, m. 1. *Tisagoras, the brother of Miltiades.*
 Titan, ānis, m. 3. *the sun.*
 Titulus, i, m. 2. *an inscription, a title, a label.*
 Titus, i, m. 2. *Titus Manlius Torquatus, a celebrated Roman general.*
 Tolēro, avi, atum, āre, a. 1. *to bear,*

- to bear patiently, to endure, to support.*
- Tollo**, sustūli, sublātum, tollēre, 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*; —ero clamorem, *to raise, or set up a cry.*
- Tonitru**, 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**, inis, f. 3. (torpeo) *numbness, illeness, 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.*
- Torrentis**, tis, m. 3. (torreo) *a torrent, a flood, a rapid stream (caused by rain).*
- Torreo**, torruī, 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.
- Toxicum**, 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**, ūdi, ūtum, ěre, a. 3. (trans, do) *to give, to consign, to deliver, to deliver up, to surrender, to hand down, to report*; —ero 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, velho, *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.
- Tranāto**, 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.*
- Tranquillitas**, 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 ūvi, ūtum, ĩre, irr. (trans, eo) *to go, or pass over, to cross, to pass by.*
- Traustĕro**, tūli, 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.*
- Transfigo**, xi, xum, gĕre, a. 3. (trans, figo) *to run through, to transfix, to stab, to pierce.*

- Transgredior, gressus, grēdi, dep. 3. (trans, gradior, to go) to go, or pass over, to cross, to step across.
- Transigo, ēgi, actum, igēre, a. 3. (trans, ago) to drive through, to transfix, to pass, to spend; eo-que transacto, and when that expires.
- Transitus, us, m. 4. (transeo) a passage, a pass, a passing; prohibere transitu, to prevent from passing.
- Transjicio, jēci, jectum, jicēre, 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).*
- Trecentesimus, a, um, adj. (trecenti) the three hundredth.
- Trecenti, æ, a, adj. (tres, centum) three hundred.
- Tremulus, a, um, adj. (tremo, to tremble) trembling, shaking, quivering, tremulous.
- Trepidatio, ōnis, f. 3. (trepido) confused hurry, alarm, consternation, dismay, tumult.
- Trepidus, 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.
- Trepidus, 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, ūere, a. 3. to give one his due, to assign, to bestow, to confer, to grant; —ere literis, to devote to literature.
- Tricesimus, 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.
- Trigesimus, a, um, adj. (triginta) the thirtieth.
- Triginta, adj. ind. (tres) thirty.
- Triplex, icis, adj. (tres, plico, to fold) triple, threefold.
- Trirēmis, e, adj. (tres, remus) having three banks, or benches of oars; trirēmis navis, a ship with three banks of oars, a trireme.
- Tristis, e, adj. sad, sorrowful, melancholy, gloomy, dismal, grave.
- Triticum, i, n. 2. (tero) wheat.
- Triumvir, iri, m. 2. (tres, vir) a triumvir, one of three men employed to execute jointly any public office.
- Træzen, ēnis, f. 3. & Træzēne, ēs, f. 1. *Træzene, a city of the Morea.*
- Troja, æ, f. 1. *Troy, the capital of the Troad, in Asia Minor.*
- Trojanus, a, um, adj. (Troja) of, or belonging to Troy, Trojan.
- Troicus, a, um, adj. (Troja) Trojan.
- Troilus, 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).*
- Trucidus, 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.
- Trusitō, 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, & tuētus, 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, — ěre, 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.*
- Tumulus, 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.*
- Turbatus, a, um, adj. (turbo) *troubled, perplexed, stormy, rough.*
- Turbidus, a, um, adj. (turbo) *muddy, thick, troublesome.*
- Turbo, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (turba) *to disturb, to disorder, to put into confusion, to trouble, to make muddy.*
- Turbulentus, a, um, adj. (turba) *troubled, disturbed, muddy.*
- Turgidus, 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.*
- Turpiter, adv. (turpis) *basely, shamefully, disgracefully.*
- Turpitudō, inis, 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.*
- Tutelā, æ, f. 1. (tueor) *a defence, protection, patronage; in suā tutelā, under their protection.*
- Tuto, adv. (tutus) *safely, securely, in safety.*
- Tutor, atus, ari, 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.*
- Tyndarides, æ, m. 1. *a son of Tyndarus, Castor, or Pollux; a suis Tyndaridis, from his favourites the Tyndaridæ.*
- Tyrannis, idis, 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, ěris, adj. *fertile, abundant, rich.*

Uber, ěris, n. 3. *a teat, a pap, an udder.*

Ubi, adv. *where, in what place, when, as soon as.*

Ubique, 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.*

Uterior, ius, adj. (ultĕrus, far, obs.) *farther, on the farther side; ulteriora inventis, more than he has found.*

Ultimus, a, um, adj. (ultĕrus, far, obs.) *last, utmost, farthest; ultimæ senectutis, of extreme old age; ultimum in amicitia, 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.*

Ultero, adv. *of one's own accord, voluntarily; ultero 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.*
- Undique, 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, — ère, a. 2. *to press on, to urge, to press hard, or close upon, to impel, to vex.*
- Uro, ussi, ustum, urère, 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.*
- Urtica, æ, f. 1. (uro) *a nettle.*
- Urus, i, m. 2. *a kind of wild ox, a buffalo.*
- Usitatus, a, um, adj. (utor) *usual, accustomèd, 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.*
- Usûra, æ, f. 1. (utor) *the use, or enjoyment of any thing, interest paid for money borrowed, usury.*
- Usurpo, avi, atum, are, 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, utraqûe, 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.*
- Utilis, e, adj. (utor) *useful, fit, profitable, advantageous.*
- Utilitas, atis, f. 3. (utilis) *usefulness, profit, advantage.*
- Utinam, conj. (ut, nam) *I wish that, would that.*
- Utique, 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.*
- Utpote, adv. (ut, potis) *as, seeing, considering, inasmuch as.*
- Utróbique, 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, oris, f. 3. (ungo, *to anoint*) *a wife, a spouse.*

V.

Vacca, æ, f. 1. a cow.

Vaco, avi, atum, are, 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.

Vacuum, 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.

Vagina, æ, f. 1. the scabbard, or sheath of a sword.

Vagor, atus, ari, 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.

Valco, ui, itum, ire, 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 plus, to prevail more, to be superior, to be successful; tantum valebat, was so powerful; quia plus valeo, because I am stronger; valere plurimum, 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.

Valerius, ii, m. 2. Marcus Valerius, a Roman dictator.

Valetudo, inis, f. 3. (valeo) a state of body, health (good, or bad), a distemper, a disease.

Valide, adv. (validus) strongly, powerfully; validus, more vehemently.

Validus, 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.

Varënus, i, m. 2. Varenus, a Roman centurion.

Varietas, atis, f. 3. (varius) variety, diversity, difference; varietas pellium, the speckled skins.

Vario, avi, atum, are, 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. Vassa, orum, n. 2.

Vastitas, atis, f. 3. (vastus) vastness, greatness, hugeness, desolation, devastation.

Vasto, avi, atum, are, 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 prophetic, a poet.

Ve, or, an enclitic particle always subjoined to another word; also, an intensive prefix.

Vectigal, alis, n. 3. (veho) money paid for freight, or carriage, a revenue, an income, a tax.

Vector, oris, m. 3. (veho) a carrier, a bearer, a passenger.

Vehemens, tis, adj. (ve, mens) vehement, violent, impetuous, strong, intense, furious, mad.

Vehementer, adv. (vehemens) vehemently, eagerly, furiously, very much, exceedingly.

Veho, xi, etum, here, a. 3. to carry, to convey, to bear; vehi navo, to sail.

Veientes, ium, m. 3. (Veii) the inhabitants of Veii, the Veientes.

Veii, orum, m. 2. Veii, a city of Tuscany, in Italy.

Vel, conj. *or, even*; vel — vel, *either — or*.

Vellus, ěris, n. 3. *a fleece of wool*.

Velo, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (velum) *to cover, to veil, to clothe*.

Velocitas, atis, f. 3. (velox) *velocity, swiftness, nimbleness, agility*.

Velox, ocis, 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*
Veluti, }

as, even as.

Vena, æ, f. 1. *a vein, a duct, a canal*; venâ deficiente, *when the pulse ceases to beat*.

Venatio, onis, f. 3. (venor) *a hunting, the chase*; sunt multum in venationibus, *are much employed in hunting*.

Venator, oris, m. 3. (venor) *a hunter, a huntsman*.

Venatus, us, m. 4. (venor) *a hunting, or chasing, the chase*.

Vendito, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (vendo) *to wish to sell, to expose to sale, to be in the habit of selling*.

Vendo, idi, itum, ere, a. 3. (venum, for sale, do, for venundo) *to sell, to expose to sale*.

Venenatus, a, um, adj. (venenum) *tinctured with poison, poisoned, poisonous*.

Venenum, i, n. 2. *a drug, or medicine, poison, a poisonous drug*.

Venco, ii, — ire, irr. 4. *to be sold, to be exposed to sale*.

Venor, atus, ari, 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, veni, ventum, venire, a. 4. *to come, to arrive, to come upon, to befall*; —ire in dubium, *to be disputed*; —ire in certamen iudiciumque, *to strive and come to trial*; —ire in invidiam, *to incur dislike*; —ire obviam, *to meet*; venit in opinionem utrisque, *it*

was the opinion of both; Cæsare venturo, *Cæsar being on the point of returning*.

Venor, atus, ari, dep. 1. *to hunt, to chase, to pursue*; venantium, *of the hunters*.

Venter, tris, m. 3. *the belly*.

Ventosus, a, um, adj. (ventus) *full of wind, windy*; alas ventosas, *wings swift (as the wind)*.

Ventus, i, m. 2. *the wind, a storm*.

Venus, ěris, f. 3. *Venus, the goddess of love*.

Venusia, æ, f. 1. *Venusia, a city of Apulia, in Italy*.

Ver, veris, n. 3. *the spring*.

Verbëris, Gen. e, Abl. n. 3. *a scourge, a lash, a whip, a rod* (Pl. regular).

Verbëro, avi, atum, are, a. 1. (verberis) *to beat, to strike, to scourge, to flog, to lash*.

Verbosus, 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, itus, eri, dep. 2. *to respect, to reverence, to fear, to be afraid*.

Vergo, — — ere, n. 3. *to incline, to look towards*; nox vergit ad lucem, *night advances, or approaches towards daylight*.

Veritas, atis, 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*.

Versiculus, i, m. 2. (versus) *a line, or short sentence, a verse*.

Verso, avi, atum, are, 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; multum 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, tēre, 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.*
- Vespēra, æ, f. 1. *the evening.*
- Vespertīnus, a, um, adj. (vesper) *of, or belonging to the evening, in the evening.*
- Vespērus, 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; Vestālis virgo, a vestal virgin, a priestess of Vesta.*
- Vester, tra, trum, pron. (tu, vos) *your, yours.*
- Vestibulum, 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.*
- Vestitus, us, m. 4. (vestis) *clothing, clothes, dress.*
- Veto, ui, itum, are, a. 1. *to forbid, to prohibit, to hinder.*
- Vetus, ēris, 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.*
- Vicesimū, a, um, adj. (viginti) *the twentieth.*
- Vicīnus, a, um, adj. (vicus) *near in place, or time, neighbouring, contiguous.*
- Vicinus, 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, inis, f. 3. (vicis) *a change, a vicissitude, alternation.*
- Victimā, æ, f. 1. (vinco) *a victim, a sacrifice.*
- Victor, ōris, m. 3. (vinco) *a conqueror, a victor.*
- Victor, ōris, adj. Fem. victrix, icis, (vinco), *victorious.*
- Victoria, æ, f. 1. (victor) *victory, conquest.*
- Victrix, icis, f. 3. (vinco) *she that conquers, (used also as an adj.).*
- Victus, us, m. 4. (vivo) *food, sustenance, victuals.*
- Videlicet, adv. (videre, licet) *for certain, truly, that is to say, namely.*
- Video, vidi, 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 be-reave, or deprive of, to make destitute, to strip.*
- Vigil**, īlis, adj. (vigeo, *to be lively*) *watchful, waking, vigilant.*
- Vigīlo**, 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.*
- Villicus**, i, m. 2. (villa) *the overseer of a farm, a steward, a bailiff.*
- Vincio**, xi, ctum, circ, a. 4. *to bind, to tie, to hoop.*
- Vinco**, vīci, victum, vincēre, a. 3. *to conquer, to vanquish, to overcome, to excel, to surpass; nives victæ, the snow thawed.*
- Vinculum**, 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.*
- Vindico**, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to avenge, to punish, to chastise, to claim; —are Graciam 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 wartlike machine used in besieging towns, a shed, a mantlet.*
- Vinum**, i, n. 2. *wine.*
- Viōla**, æ, f. 1. *a violet.*
- Viōlens**, tis, adj. (vis) *violent, impetuous, cruel.*
- Violentus**, a, um, adj. (violens) *violent, impetuous, furious, cruel; violentior, more keen.*
- Viōlo**, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (vis) *to hurt, to injure, to violate.*
- Vipera**, æ, f. 1. (vividus, pario) *a viper.*
- Vir**, viri, m. 2. *a man, a husband.*
- Vireo**, ui, — ěre, n. 2. *to be green, to flourish, to be strong, or vigorous.*
- Virga**, æ, f. 1. (vireo, *for viriga*) *a young branch, a twig, a rod.*
- Virgilius**, ii, m. 2. *Virgil, a distinguished Latin poet.*
- Virgo**, īnis, f. 3. (vireo) *a virgin, a maiden, a damsel, a young lady.*
- Viridis**, 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; summā vi, with the highest spirit.*
- Viscus**, ěris, n. 3. *a bowel, an entrail, a carcass, a body.*
- Visito**, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. (viso) *to come often to see, to visit.*
- Viso**, vīsi, — ěre, a. 3. (video) *to go, or come to see, to visit, to call upon.*
- Visum**, i, n. 2. (video) *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 viri-trum*) *glass, wood.*
- Vitulus**, i, m. 2. *a bull-calf, a calf.*
- Vitupero**, 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.*
- Vividus**, a, um, adj. (vivo) *lively, vigorous, active, strong.*
- Vivo**, vixi, victum, vivere, 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 iudicium, to summon, or bring to trial.*
 Volātus, us, m. 4. (volo) *the act of flying, a flight.*
 Volūto, 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.*
 Volūbilis, e, adj. (volvo) *easily rolled, fickle, inconstant.*
 Volūcer, cris, cre, adj. (volo) *flying, swift, rapid.*
 Volūcris, is, f. 3. (volo) *any winged creature, a bird, a fowl.*
 Volūmen, inis, 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; suā 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, vēre, a. 3. *to roll, to turn round, to hurl down.*
 Vomer, & Vomis, ěris, m. 3. *a ploughshare, the coulter.*
 Vomo, ui, ĩtum, ěre, a. 3. *to vomit, to throw out, to discharge.*
 Voro, āvi, ātum, āre, a. 1. *to devour, to swallow entirely.*
 Vortex, ĩcis, 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, vověre, 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 interclusā, 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, ěris, n. 3. *a wound, a hurt.*
 Vulpecūla, æ, f. 1. (vulpes) *a little, or young fox, a fox.*
 Vulpes, & is, is, f. 3. *a fox.*
 Vulpinus, 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.

Xenocrātes, is, m. 3. *Xenocrates, a Grecian philosopher.*
 Xenōphon, 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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