

Cic. ; aversos boves in speluncam traxit, Liv. Plur. subst. **aversa** -rum, n. the back parts; urbis, Liv. **B.** disindinct, unfavourable to, overise from; aversus a vero, Cic. ; with dat., aversus mercaturis, Hor.

averto (**avorto**) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-versum), 3. to turn away, turn off, remove. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen. Lepidus se avertit, Cic. ; aliquid ab oculis, Cic. ; flumina, divert, Cic. ; iter, Caes., Liv.; hence, **1.** pass., averti (as middle), aversus ab suo itinere, turning away, Liv.; **2.** active, as reflexive, prora avertit, Verg. **B.** Esp. 1. to drive away by violence; barbaros a portis castrorum, Caes.; **2.** to carry off, appropriate to oneself, embezzle; pecuniam publicam, Cic.; hereditatem, Cic.; quatuor tauros a stabulis, Verg. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., 1. to keep of something dangerous or disgraceful off some one; qui me a tanta infamia averterit, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1. to turn away, divert (thoughts or wishes, etc.), Antonii furem a pernicie reipublicae, Cic.; cogitationem a miseric. Cic.; aliquem a consilis pacis; **2.** to estrange; alienius animum a se, Cic.

avia -ae, f. (avis), a grandmother, Cic.

aviarius -a -um (avis), relating to birds; rete, Varr. Subst., **aviarium** -ii, n., a place where birds are kept, an aviary, Cic.; b, the haunts of wild birds in the woods, Verg.

avidē, adv. (avidus), greedily; exspectare, appetere, arripe, Cic.

aviditas -atis (avidus), f. **A.** Gen., vehement desire, avidity; cibi, pecuniae, for food, money, Cic.; legendi, Cic. **B.** Esp., desire of money, avarice, Cic.

avidus -a -um (I. aeo), vehemently desiring, greedy. **I.** a, with genit., cibi, Ter.; laudis, Cic.; novarum rerum, Liv.; belli gerendi, Sall.; b, with ininf., Verg.; c, with in and the acc., Liv.; d, with ad and the acc., Liv.; e, with in and the abl., in pecunias locupletium, Cic. **II.** Absol. **A.** Lit., a, covetous, greedy of money; heres, Hor.; subst., a miser, Cic. **B.** greedy in respect of food, glutonous; convivae, Hor.; leones, bloodthirsty, Ov.; c, transf., aures avidae, eager to hear, Cic.; libido, insatiable, Cic.; mare, Hor.; d, hot, ardent, eager to fight; legiones, Tac. **B.** Fig., wide, large, vast, Luer.

avis -is, f. (connected with **āpui**). **I.** Gen., a bird, and coll. the whole race of birds, Cic. **II.** Esp., omens, as the chief method of divination among the Romans was by birds; avibus bonis Ov.; secundis, Liv., with good omens; ali malis, Hor.; sinistra, Plaut.; adversa, with bad omens, Cic.

avitus -a -um (avus), relating to a grandfather, ancestral; bona paterna et avita, Cic.; merum, very old, Ov.

āvius -a -um (a and via). **I.** out of the right way, untrodden; avii saltus montesque, Env. Subst., **āvium** -i, n. a by-way, a solitary place; avia dum sequor, Verg. **II.** Poet., **A.** out of the way, wandering, remote; in montes se avius abdidit altos, Verg. **B.** Transf., straying, wandering; a vera ratione, Lucr.

avocatio -onis, f. (avoco), a calling away from; a cogitanda molestia, Cic.

āvōce, 1. to call away, or off. **A.** Lit., populum ab armis, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1. to withdraw, remove, divert; Socrates videtur primus a rebus osculis avocasse philosophiam, Cic.; senectus avocat a rebus gerendis, Cic.; **2.** to relieve; luctum lusibus, Sen.

āvōlo, 1. to fly away. **A.** Lit., Cat. **B.**

Transf., to haslen away; experiar certe ut hinc avolem; so of the dying, hinc avolare, Cic

āvunculus -i, m. (dim. of avus), a mother's brother, uncle (patruus, a father's brother); magnus, a grandmother's brother, a great-uncle, Cic.

āvus -i, m. a grandfather, Cic.; generally an ancestor, Hor.

āxēnus (āgēnos, inhospitable), earlier name of the Pontus Euxinus, Ov.

āxis -is, m. (root AC, AG, whence ago, Gr. ἄγω), an axle-tree. **I.** **A.** Lit., Verg. **B.** Meton., a chariot, wagon, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** the axis of the earth; terra circum axem se convertit, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the north pole, Verg.; b, the heavens; sub axe, in the open air, Verg.; c, a part of the heavens; boreus, the north, Ov.

āxis (assis) -is, m. (root AC, whence ἄγυμ, ἄγυα), a board, plank, Caes.

āxōna -ae, m. a river in Gallia Belgica, now the Aisne.

B

B, b, the second letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding with the Greek beta (β).

bābāe (baβai, or ταναι), an exclamation of astonishment or joy, wonderful! Plaut.

Bābylō -onis, m. a Babylonian; appell. = a nabob, Ter.

Bābylōn -onis, f. (Baβvλών), a city of Asia on the Euphrates. Hence, **A.** **Bābylōnia** -ae, f. a tract of country extending between the Euphrates and the Tigris, of which the aforementioned city was the capital. **B.** **Bābylōnicus** -a -um, Babylonian; Babylonica peristomata, embroidered tapestry, Plaut. **C.** **Bābylōnius** -a -um; numeri, astrological calculations, for which the Babylonians (or more properly the Chaldeans) were noted, Hor.; Babylonii, inhabitants of Babylon. **D.** **Bābylōniān** -e, Babylonian

bacca (bāca) -ae, f. a berry. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., lauri baccae, Verg. **B.** Esp., the fruit of the olive; bicolor bacca Minervae, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** any fruit of a round shape; arborum baccae, Cic. **B.** anything of the shape of a berry, a pearl, Hor.

baccār (bacchar) -āris, n. and **baccāris** -is, f. (Bάκκαρης), the Valeriana Celtae of Linnaeus; also callednardum rusticum, a plant which yielded a kind of oil; Celtic Valerian, Verg.

baccātūs -a -um, set with pearls, Verg.

Baccha -ae, f. a Bacchante, Ov.; Bacchis aliquem initiare, to initiate any one into the festival of Bacchus, Liv.

Bacchānāl -is, n. the place where the festival of Bacchus was held, Plaut.; plur. **Bacchānālia**, the (Greek) festival of Bacchus (not to be confounded with the Roman feast of Liber), celebrated at Rome every three years, and suppressed by a decree of the senate, n.c. 186; Bacchanalia vivere, poet., to live riotously or wantonly, Juv.

bacchātīo -onis, f. 1. the celebration of the Bacchanalia, P. Aug.; 2, Bacchanalian revelling, Cic.

Baccherius -a -um, belong'ing to Bacchus; dona, Verg.

Bacchēus -a -um (Bάκχεος), belonging to Bacchus; sacra, Ov.; ululatus, of the Bacchantes, Ov.

Bacchiādæ -ārum, m. (Bάκχιάδαι), the Bacchiadæ, an ancient noble family of Corinth,

Bacchis -idis, f. = Baccha.

Bacchius -a -um, *belonging to Bacchus*, sacra, Ov.

bacchor, 1. dep. (Bacchus). **I.** Intransit., **A.** 1, *to celebrate the festival of Bacchus*, Plaut.; partic. Bacchantes = Bacchae, Ov.; **2**, *to rage*; tum baccharis, tum furis, Cic.; quanta in voluptate bacchabere, Cic. **B.** *to run about in a furious manner, to rave; totam per urbem*, Verg.; of a fiery orator, eos furere et bacchari arbitratrur, Cic.; of prophetic inspiration, in antro, Verg.; of lifeless objects, the wind, Hor.; rumour, fama bacchatur per urbem, Verg. **II.** Transit., **A.** *to raise the Bacchic cry; bacchari Evoē*, Cat. **B.** Pass., *of places, to be made the scene of Bacchic revels; bacchata jugis Naxos*, Verg.; **3**, *the Bacchic cry (to Bacche); Baccho auditō*, Verg.

Bacchus -i, m. (*Βάκχος*). **A.** *the god of wine, son of Jupiter and Semele.* **B.** Meton., **1**, *the vine*, Verg.; **2**, more frequently, *wine*, Verg.; **3**, *the Bacchic cry (to Bacche); Baccho auditō*, Verg.

baccifer -fēra -fōrum, **1**, *bearing berries*, Sen.; **2**, *bearing olive berries*, Pallas, Ov.

Bacēnis -is, f. *a forest in Germany, probably the west part of the Thuringian Forest.*

bācillum -i, n. (dim. of baculum), **1**, *a little staff*, Cic.; **2**, *the lictor's staff*, Cic.

Bactra -ōrum n. (*Βάκτρα*), *the chief city of Bactria, now Balk;* hence **Bactri** -ōrum, m. *inhabitants of Bactria; Bactria* -ae, f. *the country of the Bactri; Bactriānus* -a -um, *Bactrinus* -a -um, *Bactrianus*.

bācūlūm -i, n. and **bācūlus** -i, m. (connected with *βάκτρον*, from *βάω*, *βάω*, *to go*, *a stick, staff*, Liv.; *a shepherd's staff*, Ov.; *an augur's staff*, Liv.; *a walking-stick*, Liv.)

bādissō, 1. (*βαδίζω*), *to walk, march*, Plaut.

Baebiūs-a-um, adj., *name of a plebeian Roman gens, with the surnames Dives, Sulca, Tamphilus; hence, lex Baebia (de praetoribus creandis).*

Baecūla ae, f. *a town in Hispania Baetica.*

Baetis -is, m. *a river in Spain, the Guadalquivir;* hence, **Baetīna** -ae, *born on the Baetis; Baetis; Baetīola* -ae, *living near the Baetis; Baeticus* -a-um, *relating to the Baetis; Baetica provincia, now Andalucia and a part of Granada; Baetici* -ōrum, m. *inhabitants of Baetica; Baeticatus* -a -um, *clothed in Baetican wool, Mant.*

Bāgōus -i, m. and **Bāgōas** -ae, m. (*βαγόας*), *a eunuch at the Persian court; hence any person set to guard women*, Ov.

Bāgrāda -ae, m. (*Βαγράδας*), *a river near Carthage.*

Bājāe -ārum, f. **I.** *a town on the coast of Campania, a favourite resort of the Romans, celebrated for its baths.* **II.** Meton., *any watering place*, Cic. **Adj.** **Bājanus** -a -um, *belonging to Bājae.*

bājūlo, 1. (*ba Julius*), *to carry a burden*, Plaut.

bājūlus -i, m. *a porter*, Plaut., Cic.

bālena -ae, f. (*φάλαινα*), *a whale*, Ov.

bālanātūs -a -um (*balanus*), *anointed with balsam, embalmed*, Pers.

bālānūs -i, f. rarely m. (*βάλανος*), **1**, *an acorn*, Plin.; **2**, *any fruit of similar form, e.g. a kind of large chestnut*, Plin.; **3**, *a date*, Plin.; **4**, *a fruit, the Arabian behen-nut*, from which an ointment was extracted, Hor.; **or the tree which produces it**, usually called myrobalanus, Plin.

bālātro -ōnis, m. *a buffoon, jester*, Hor.

bālātūs -us, m. (*balo*), *the bleating of sheep and goats*, Verg., Ov.

balbē, adv. (*balbus*), *in a stammering manner, Luer.*

1. balbus -a -um (*connected with balare*), *stammering* (opp. *planus*); *quum* (Demosthenes) ita *balbus esset ut*, etc., Cic.; *verba balba*, Hor. **2. Balbus** -i, m. *surname of the Attii, Cornelii, etc.*

balbūtio, 4. (*balbus*). **I.** Intransit., **A.** *to stammer, stutter*, Cels. **B.** Transf., *to speak obscurely; desinat balbutire, aperteque et clara voce audeant dicere*, Cic. **II.** Transit., *to stammer or stutter out*; *illum balbutit Seaturum*, Hor.

Bālārēas -iūm, f. (*Βαλαρέις*), *insulae, or absol.*, *the Balearic Islands, Majorca, Minorca*; hence, adj., **Bālārīs** -e, **Bālārīcus** -a -um.

bālinēum or **balnēum** -i, n., **bālinēa** or **balnēa** -ōrum, n.; *heterovlīte p. bālinēa* or **balnēae** -ārum (*βαλαρέην*), *a bath, bathing place*, Cie.; *a balneum or a bālinēis, after bathing*, Plin.

Ballīo -ōnis, m. *a worthless fellow*, from a character so named in the *Pseudolus* of Plautus, Cic.

ballista (-bālistā), -ae, f. (*βάλλω*). **A.** *a military engine for throwing large stones*, Cic., Caes. **B.** Transf., *the missiles thrown*, Plaut.

ballistārium -i, n. = ballista (q.v.).

bālmēa, v. *balineum.*

balnēarius -a -um (*balneum*), *belonging to the bath; fur, lurking about baths*, Cat. Subst., *balnēaria* -ōrum, n. *baths, bathing-rooms*, Cic.

balnēātor -ōris, m. (*balneum*), *the keeper of a bath*, Cic.

balnēolum -i, n. (dim. of *balneum*), *a little bath*, Cic.

balnēum, v. *balineum.*

bālo, 1. *to bleed*, Plaut.; partic. *balantes* -iūm and um, f. = *oves*, Verg.

balsānum -i n. (*βάλσαμον*), **1**, *the sweet-smelling gum of the balsam-tree*, Verg.; **2**, *the tree itself*, Tac.

balteus -i, m. (-um -i, n.), *the girdle*; **a**, esp., *as serving to hold a weapon*; *stilulis*, Verg.; **b**, *a woman's girdle*, Mart. (*balteidissyl*), Verg. 10,496.

Bandūsia -ae, f. *a fountain near Venusia, the birthplace of Horace.*

Bantīa -ae, f. (*Βαρτία*), *town of Apulia, near Venusia*. Adj., **Bantīnus** -a -um.

Baptæ -arum, m. (*Βάπται* = *baptists*, from the rite of initiation), *priests of the Thracian goddess Cytothy, Juv.*

baptistērium -i, n. (*Βαπτιστήριον*), *a cold plunging bath*, Plin.

bārāthrū -i, n. (*Βάραθρον*). **A.** *the abyss, the lower world*, Plaut.; *barathro donare (to squander)*, Hor. **B.** Transf., *barathrum massacelli (of a greedy man), the abyss of the market*, Hor.

bārāthrūs -i, m. (*Βάραθρος*), *worthless fellow*, Luer.

barba -ae, f. *the beard*. **I.** Lit. **A.** *of men, promittere barbam, to let the beard grow*, Liv.; *barbam tondere*, Cic.; *barbam ponere*, Hor. **B.** *of animals, lupi, Hor.* **II.** Transf., *of plants, nucum*, Plin.

barbārē, adv. (*barbarus*), **1**, *like a foreigner*; *loqui*, Cic.; **2**, *cruelly, barbarously, laedere oscula*, Hor.

barbāria -ae, f. and **barbāriēs**, acc. -em, abl. -e, f. (*barbarus*). **I.** *a foreign country, as opposed to Greece and Rome; a quo non solum Graecia et Italia sed etiam omnis barbaries commota est*, Cic.; *Persia*, Cic.; *Phrygia*, Hor.; *Gallia*, Cic.; *Syethia and Britannia*, Cic. **II.** Meton., **A.** *want of culture, rudeness, roughness*;

haec turba et barbaries forensis, Cic.; so of mistakes in speech, nec eos aliqua barbaries domestica intusceaverat, Cic. **B.** savagery; veteratum quandam barbariam ex Gaditanorum moribus disciplina delevit, Cic.

barbāries, -a -um, *foreign*, i.e., not Greek or Roman; supellex, Liv.; esp., *eastern*; aurum, Verg.; ope barbarica, Verg.; manus (of the Phrygian Briseis), Ov.

barbārūs -a -um (*βάρβαρος*). **I.** *foreign*, as opposed to Greek, Italian, Roman, poet (Naevius), Plaut.; used for Phrygian, carmen, Hor.; for Persian, Nep. **Subst.**, a *foreigner*, one strange to Greek or Roman life, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, *intellectually uncultivated, rough*; homines barbari atque imperiti, Caes.: 2, *morally rough, savage*; homines feri ac barbari, Caes.

barbātūlūs -a -um (dim. of barbatus), *with a slight beard*; juvenis, Cic.

barbātūs -a -um (barba), *bearded*. **I.** Of living beings. **A.** Of men; 1, quos aut imberbes aut bene barbatos videtis, Cic.; si quem delectet barbatum, *a man grown up*, Hor.; 2, asp., a, of men of the old Roman time, when the beard was worn, unus aliquis ex barbatis illis, Cic.; b, barbatus magister, *a philosopher*, Pers. **B.** Of animals, hirculus, Cat. **II.** Transf., of plants, nux, Plin.

barbīger -gēra, -gērum (barba and gero), *wearing a beard*, Luer.

barbitōs -i, m. and f. (*βάρβιτος*). **A.** the lyre, Hor. **B.** Meton., *the song sung to the lyre*, Ov.

barbūla -ae, f. (dim. of barba), *a little beard*, Cic.

Barcās -ae, m. (*Βάρκας*, connected with Hebrew Barak, lightning), *the founder of the Barcine family of Carthage, to which belonged Hannibal and Hamilcar*; hence, adj., **Barcinus** -a -um, Barcine.

Barcē -ēs, f. (*Βάρκη*), *town in Cyrenaica*; **Barcae** -ērum, m. *the inhabitants of Barce*.

Bardaei -orūm, m. *people of Illyria*. **Adj.**, **Bardaicu**s -a -um, calceus, *a kind of soldier's boot, in jest = a centurion*, Juv.

bardōeūculus -i, m. *a Gallic overcoat, with a hood made of wool*, Mart.

1. **bardus** -a -um (*βαρδός*), *stupid, slow, dull*, Cic.

2. **bardus** -i, m. *a bard, a poet among the Gauls*, Lucan.

Bargyliae -ērum, f. and **Bargylia** -ērum, n. (*Βαργύλια*), *a town in Cariu*. Hence, a, **Bar-gylētae** -ērum, m. *the inhabitants of Bargyliae*; b, **Bargylēticu**s -a -um, *relating to Bargyliae*.

bāris -idos, f. *a small Egyptian skiff*, Prop.

bāritus v. *barritus*.

Bārium -ii, n. (*Βάριον*), *a port in Apulia, on the Adriatic*.

bāro -ōnis, m. *a blockhead, simpleton*, Cic.

bārrio -ire (barrus), *to roar (of elephants)*, Suet.

bārritus -ūs, m. (barrio), 1, *the roar of an elephant*; 2, *the cry of the Germans*, Tac.

bārrus -i, m. (an Indian word), *the elephant*, Hor.

bāscauda -ae, f. *a basket*, Mart., Juv.

bāsiati -ōnis, f. (basio), *kissing, a kiss*, Cat.

bāsiāter -is, m. (basio), *a kisser*, Mart.

bāsilicē, adv. (basilicus), *royally, splendidly*, Plaut.

bāsilicus -a -um (*βασιλικός*). **I.** Adj., *royal, kingly, princely*, Plaut.; vitis, *a kind of vine*,

Plin. **II.** Subst. **A.** **bāsilicu**s -i, m. (sc. jactus), *the best cast of the dice*, Plaut. **B.** **bāsilicā** -ae, f. (*βασιλική* sc. *oikia* or *στοά*), *a basilica*, *the name of a building (in Rome and other towns) usually adorned with a double row of columns, and situated near the forum, used as a meeting-place of merchants and for the administration of justice*; qui forum et basilicas non spoliis provinciarum, sed ornamenti amicorum ornarent, Cic.; basilica can habeo, non villam, frequentia Formianorum (of a much-frequented place), Cic. **C.** **bāsilicē** -i, n. *a splendid dress*, Plaut.

basiliscus -i, m. (*βασιλίσκος*), *a kind of lizard, a basilisk*, Plin.

bāsio, 1. *to kiss*, Cat., Mart.

bāsis -is and ēos, f. (*βάσις*), 1, *a pedestal, base*; statuae, Cic.; 2, *foundation, wall*; villae, Cic.; 3, *mathemat. t.t., trianguli, base*, Cic.

bāsium -ii, n. *a kiss, either of the hand or lip*, Cat.; basia jactare, *to throw kisses*, Juv.

Bassāreus -ei, m. (*Βαστραπεύς*, from *βαστράπη*, a fox-skin, as forming part of the clothing of the Bacchantes), *a name of Bacchus*, Hor.; hence, **Bassāricu**s -a -um, adj., Prop.; **Bassāris** -idis, f. a *Bacchante*, Pers.

Bastarnae and **Basternae** -ārum, m. *a German people near the mouth of the Danube*.

Bātāvia -ae, f. *the peninsula Batavia*, Holland; **Bātāvi** -orūm, m. *inhabitants of Batavia*; **Bātavu**s -a -um, *Batavian*; Batavorum insula = Batavia, Tac.

bātillum (vatillum), -i, n. *a chafing-dish*, Hor.

bātiōla -ae, f. *a small drinking-vessel*, Plin.

battūo (*βαττοῦ*), 3. *to beat, knock*, Plaut.

Battus -i, m. (*Βάττος*), *the founder of the African city Cyrene*; hence, **Battiādes** -ae, m. *an inhabitant of Cyrene*; especially applied to the poet Callimachus, a native of 'vrene, Ov.

baubor, 1. dep., *to bark*, Luer.

bēatē, adv. (beatus), *happily*; bene et beate vivere, Cic.

bēatitas -atis, f. (*βέατος*), *happiness, blessedness*, Cic.

bēatitudō -inis, f. (*βέατος*), *happiness, beatitude*, Cic.

bēatūlūs -a -um (dim. of beatus), *somewhat happy*, Pers.

bēatūs -a -um, p. adj. (from beo), *happy, blessed*. **I.** Gen. 1, of persons, qui beatus est, non intelligo quid requirat, ut sit beator; si est enim quod desit, ne beatus quidem est, Cic.; agricolae parvo beati, *happy on little means*, Hor.; 2, of events or circumstances, beata mors, Cic. Neut. subst., **bēatūm** -i, *happiness*, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** *wealthy, prosperous*; 1, of persons, qui se locupletis, honoratos, beatos putant, Cic.; 2, of states, Dionysius tyrannus opulentissimae et beatissimae civitatis, Cic.; 3, of property, possessions, gazae beatae Arabum, Hor. **B.** beatum insulae, *the islands of the blest*, Cic.

Bebryces um, m. (*Βεβρύκες*), *people in Bithynia*. **Adj.**, **Bebrycius** -a -um, *Bebrycan*.

Belgae -ārum, m. *the Belgae, a warlike people of German and Celtic race, inhabiting the north of Gaul*. **Adj.**, **Belgiu**s -a -um, *Belgi*; hence, Gallia Belgica, or simply Belgica, *the country between the Rhine, the Seine, the Marne, and the German Ocean*.

bellāria -ōrum, n. (*bellus*), *dessert, including fruit, nuts, confectionery, sweet wine*, Plaut.

bellātor -ōris, m. (*bello*), *a warrior*, Cic.; used adj., *warlike, courageous*; deus, Murs, Verg.; equus, Verg.; also absol., *a war-horse*, Juv.

bellatōrius -a -um (bello), skilled in carrying on war; stilius, a pugnacious, controversial style, Plin.

bellatrix -icis, f. (bellator), a female warrior; poet., adj., warlike; diva, Pallas, Ov.; Roma, Ov.; ira, Cie.

bellatūlūs -a -um (dim., jocosely formed from bellus), pretty, Plaut.

bellē, adv. (bellus), finely, prettily, elegantly, neatly. **I.** Gen. scribere, Cie.; dicere, Cie.; negare, politely, Cie.; bellissime navigare, Cie.; praediola belle aedificata, Cie. **II.** belle se habere, or esse, to be in good health, Cie.

Bellérōphōn -ontis, m. (Βελερόφων), or **Bellérōphontēs** -ae, m. (Βελεροφόντης), the slayer of the Chimaera. Adj., **Bellérōphon-tēs** -a -um, equus, *Pegasus*. Prop.

bellicos -a -um (bellicus), warlike, belliscose. **A.** gentes humanes et barbaras et bellicosas, Cic. **B.** Transf., differit sibi consutulatum in bellis: cosiorem annum, a more warlike year, Liv.

bellicus -a -um (bellum), relating to war. **I.** disciplina, Cie.; virtus, Cie. Subst., **belli-cum** -i, n. the signal for the attack; **a;** bellicum canere, Cie.; **b;** transf., to excite, Cie. **II.** Transf., **1,** vigorous, fiery (of style), alter (Thucydides) initiatior fertur et de bellicis rebus canit etiam quodammodo bellicum, Cie.; **2,** warlike; dea, Pallas, Ov.

belliger -gēra -gērum (bellum and gero), warlike, fond of war; poet., gentes, Ov.; of inanimate things, hasta, Mart.; manus, Ov.

belligēro, 1. (bellum and gero), to wage war; qui isti par in belligerando esse possit, Cie.

bellipōtēns -entis (bellum and potens), mighty in war. Poet., subst. = Mars, Verg.

bellō, 1. (**bellor**, dep., Verg.). **A.** to wage war; eum aliquo, Cie.; adversus aliquem, Nep.; bellare bellum, Liv. **B.** Transf., to fight; pictis armis, Verg.

Bellōna -ae f. (bellum), the goddess of war, Verg.

Bellōvāci -ōrum, m. a people in Gallia Bellica, near modern Beauvais.

bellūa, v. belua.

bellūlus -a -um (dim. of bellus), pretty, elegant, beautiful.

bellum -i, n. (old form, **duellum**, a contest between two), war. **I.** Lit. domesticum, Cie.; sociale, Liv.; piraticum, Cie.; civile, Cie.; navale, Cie.; terrestre, Liv.; concitare, excitare, suscitare, Cie.; movere, commovere, confolare, Cie.; parare or comparare, Cie.; in bellum incumbere, Caes.; instruere, Cie.; nuntiare, denuntiare, indicere, to declare war, Cie.; suspicere, Cie.; indicare, Cie.; aliqui inferre, Cie.; inferre contra patrion, Cie.; prorogare, Cie.; alere, Cie.; trahere, to prolong, Cie.; ducere, Caes.; depone, Cie.; compone, Cie.; confidere, Cie.; extinguiere, restinguere, delere, Cie.; renovare, Cie.; impendet, Cie.; oritur, Cie.; renascitur, Cie.; in bello, in time of war, Cie.; locative, bellī, in time of war, Cie.; vel domi vel bellī, Cie. **II.** Transf., a, tribuniciūm, contest, Liv.; b, bellum indicere philosophis, Cie. **III.** Fig., contention, fight, Sall.

bellus -a -um (contr. from **benulus**, dim. of bonus, i.e., bonus), pretty, handsome, charming, neat, agreeable; homo, Cie.; epistola, Cie.; locus, Cie.; vultu et fronte, cheerful, Cie.; cheerful from good health; *fa* bellus revertare, Cie.

belūa -ae, f. (stem FE, whence *fera* and θήρ), 1, any very large animal, e.g. the elephant, lion, whale; quantum natura hominis pecudibus reliquisque beluis antecedat, Cie.; belua fera et im-

manis, Cie.; esp. of the elephant, Ov.; **2,** as a term of reproach, monster, brute, beast; taetram et pestiferam, Caesar, Caes.

belūatus -a -um (belua), covered with figures of animals, of tapestry, Plin.

belūosus -a -um (belua), full of monsters; Oceanus, Hor.

Bēlus -i, m., Myth. an Asiatic king, founder of Babylon, father of *Danuās* and *Aegyptus*; hence,

A. Bēlis -idis, f., gen. plur., **Bēlides** -um, the grand-daughters of Belus, the Danaides, Ov. **B.** **Bēlidēs** -ae, m. *Lynceus*, son of *Aegyptus*, Ov.

bēnē, adv. (from *benus* for *bonus*), comp., melius, superl. optime. **I.** well, rightly, honourably; coenare, Hor.; habitare, Nep.; narrare, Cie.; promittere, Cie.; polliceri, Sall. **II.** Particular phrases. **A.** With verbs **1**, bene agere to act fairly, Cie.; **2**, bene audire, cf. audio; **3**, bene dicere; **a;** to speak well; **b;** bene dicere, i.e., Attice dicere, Cie.; **b;** to speak words of good omen (εὐφράσειν), Plaut.; **c;** to speak well of n person, to commend, Cie.; **absol.**, Hor.; **4;** bene facere; **a;** to do well, Cie.; hence bene facta, famous deeds; **b;** med., to be of good effect, Cato; **c;** bene facis, excellent, I am much obliged, Plaut.; **d;** to do good to, Cie., hence bene facta, benefit; Plaut.; **e;** bene est or bene habet; **a;** alicui, it is well with, Pompeiū melius est factum, Pompeiū is better in health, Cie.; **b;** it is well, I am pleased, Cie.; si bene habet, bene agitur, Cie.; **f;** bene vivere, to live well, i.e., **a;** luxuriously, Ter.; **b;** happy, Cie.; vivitur parvo bene, Hor.; **7;** bene vocas, you are very kind (polite refusal), Plaut.; **8;** bene vendere, to sell dear, Plaut.; emere, to sell cheap, Plaut. **B.** As an exclamation, good, excellent, Cie.; with acc. and dat., good health to you, Plaut. **III.** With adj. and adv., well, thoroughly, bene robustus, Cie.; bene penitus, Cie.; bene mane, Cie.

bēnēdictum -i, n. (benedico), praise, Plaut.

bēnēfācio -feci, -factum, 3. v. bene.

bēnēfactum -i, n. v. bene.

bēnēfīcentia -ae, f. (beneficium), kindness, liberality, beneficence, Cie.

bēnēfīciārius -a -um (beneficium), relating to a favour, Sen. Subst., **bēnēfīciāriū** -ōrum, m. soldiers who by favour of their commanders were exempt from the severer military labours, as throwing up intrenchments, fetching wood, water, &c.; privileged soldiers, Caes.

bēnēfīcium -ii, n. (bene and facio), a kind' ness, favour, benefit, service. **I.** Gen, aliqui bene faciū dare, tribuere, Cie.; in aliquem conferre Cie.; apud aliquem collocare, Cie.; aliquem bene facio afflere, complecti, ornare, to do any one a service, Cie.; beneficium accipere, to receive a kindness, Cie.; beneficium tueri, to be mindful of a service, Cie.; in beneficio, Liv.; in beneficio loco, beneficī causa per beneficium, as a kindness, service, Cie.; beneficī tuo, by your kindness, Cie.; deorum beneficīo, sortium beneficīo, Caes. **II.**

In political life. **A.** a favour, grant, distinction, promotion; populi, favour of the people, Cie.; centuriones sui beneficī, his creatures, Suet.; quoniam suum magnum beneficī esset, since he owed much to his recommendation, Cie.; used of military promotions, tribuni militum quae ante dictatorum fuerant beneficia, Liv.; in beneficīis delatus est, among those recommended for promotion, Cie. **B.** privilege, exemption; liberorum, exemption from the judicial office in consequence of having a specified number of children, Suet.

bēnēfīcūs -a -um, comp., -entior, superl. -entissimus (beneficissimus, Cat.), (bene and facio), kind, generous, obliging, Cie.

Bēnēventum -i, n. a town of the Hirpini in

Sannium, seat of a Roman colony (modern Benevento); hence, Bēnēventānus -a -um, belonging to Beneventum; in plur. Bēnēventāni -orum, m., the people of Beneventum.

bēnēvōlē, adv. (benevolus), benevolently, kindly, Cic.

bēnēvōlens -entis. **A.** Adj. well-wishing, benevolent, obliging, Plaut. **B.** Subst., friend, patron, Plaut., Ter.

bēnēvōlēntia -ae, f. (benevolens), good-will, friendly disposition, kindness, friendship, benevolence; alicui praestare, conferre, Cic.; colligere, Cas., erga aliquem habere, conferre, Cic.

bēnēvōlus -a -um (comp. -entior, superl. entissimus), (bene and volo), kind, obliging; alicui, Cic.; erga aliquem, Plaut.; servus benevolus domino, a faithful slave, Cic.

bēnīgnē, adv. (benignus), **1.** kindly, obliging, willingly; benigne respondere, Liv.; benigne attenteque audire, Cic.; arma capere, Liv.; benigne dicens, or, absolu, benigne, much obliged, a phrase used either in accepting or refusing an offer, Cic.; **2.** generously; pecuniam praebere, Plaut.; benigne facere alicui, to confer benefits on a person, Cic.

bēnīgnitas -atis, f. (benignus), **1.** kindness, mildness, Cic.; **2.** liberality, generosity, Cic.

bēnīgniter = benigne, q.v.

bēnīgnus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (contr. from benignus, from bonus and genus). **I.** kindly, friendly, mild, pleasing. **A.** homines benefici et benigni, Cic.; vultus benigni, Liv.; dies, fortunate, Stat. **II.** liberal, generous; **A.** erga aliquem, Plaut.; alicui, Plaut., Hor.; vini somnique benignus, indulging in wine and sleep, Hor.; prodigal, Plaut.; **B.** rich, abundant; ager, Ov.; daps, Hor.

bēo, 1. (connected with benus, bonus), **1.** to bless, make happy; beas or beasti, that pleases me, I'm glad of it, Ter.; **2.** to make rich; aliquem munere, Hor.

Bērēcyntus -i, m. a mountain of Phrygia, sacred to Cybele; hence adj., **Bērēcyntius** -a -um, mater, Cybele, Verg.; heros, Midas, son of Cybele, Ov.; tibia, the flute used at the festivals of Cybele, Hor.

Bērēnicē -ēs, f. (Βερένικη), **1.** queen of Ptolemy Euergetes, whose hair was placed among the stars as a constellation; **2.** daughter of the Jewish king Agrippa I., mistress of Titus.

Bēroea -ae, f. (Βέροια) a town in Macedonia. Hence **Bēroeaetus** -i, m., and **Bērocensis** -is, m. an inhabitant of Beroea.

bēryllus -i, c. (βήρυλλος). **A.** a beryl, a precious stone, of a sea-green colour, found in India, Juv. **B.** Meton., a ring set with a beryl, Prop.

Bērytus -i, f. (Βηρύτος), an old Phoenician town, afterwards a Roman colony, and under the empire seat of a law school, modern Beyrouth. Adj., **Bērytius** -a -um, and **Bērytensis** -e.

bēssis, bessis, m. (for be-is = binae partes assisi), two-thirds (= eight unciae) of any whole composed of twelve parts. **A.** Lit., **a**, of a pound, eight ounces, Plin.; **b**, of the as (as a coin), fenus extrente. Id. Quint. factum erat bessibus, the interest was raised from one-third per cent. for the month to two-thirds per cent.—i.e., from 4 per cent. for the year to 8 per cent., Cic. **B.** Meton. = eight, Mart.

bessālis -e (bes), containing the number 8.

Bessi -ōrum, m. (Βέσσων), a people in Thrace. Adj., **Bessicus** -a -um.

Bessus -i, m. satrap of Bactria, who murdered Darius Codomanus.

bestiā -ae, f. (from stem FE, whence belua and fera), an animal without reason (opp. homo), beast. **A.** Gen., bestiae mutae, Cic.; mala bestia, as a term of reproach, Plaut. **B.** Particularly used of the animals exhibited in the amphitheatre; aliquem ad bestias mittere, to condemn to be devoured by the beasts of the amphitheatre, Cic.

bestiāriū -a -um (bestia), belonging to animals; ludus, a fight with wild beasts at a show, Sen. Subst., **bestiāriū** -ii, m. one who fought with wild beasts at the public shows, Cic.

bestiōla -ae, f. (dim. of bestia), a small animal, Cic.

1. bēta -ae, f. a vegetable, beet, Cic.

2. bēta, indecl. (Βῆτα), the beta, the second letter in the Greek alphabet; sometimes used prov. for the second, Mart.

bēto (baeto, bito), 3. to go, Plaut.

Biās -antis, m. (Βίας), a philosopher of Priene in Ionia, contemporary of Croesus of Lydia, one of the so-called seven wise men of Greece.

biblīopōla -ae, m. (Βιβλιοπόλης), a bookseller, Plin.

biblīothēca -ae, f., and **biblīothēcē** -ēs, f. (Βιβλιοθήκη), **1.** a collection of books, a library; **2.** the place where books are kept, Cic.

bībo, bibi, bibitum, 3. **I.** Lit., to drink (from natural desire); gemmā, from a cup set with jewels, Verg.; sanguinem alicuius, Cic.; dare bibere, to give to drink, Cic. **II.** Particular phrases; **a**, aut bibat aut abeat (transl. of Greek ἡ πάθει ἡ ἀπάθει), Cic.; **b**, Graeco more, to drink to one, Cic.; **c**, ad numerum, according to the number of years that a person wishes to live, Ov.; **d**, poet, bibere flumen, to live on the banks of a river, Verg.; Danuvium, to dwell on the banks of the Danube, Hor. **III.** **A.** Of things, to drink in, sat prata biberunt, Verg.; hortus aquas bibit, Ov.; arcus bibit, the rainbow draws up water, Verg. **B.** Of persons, fig., amoreno, Verg.; auro (of attentive listeners), to drink in, Hor.

Bibractē -is, n. a town in Gaul, capital of the Aedui on the modern Mount Beibray.

Bibrax -actis, f. fortress of the Remi in Gaul.

biblūs -a -um (bibo), fond of drinking. **I.** Act, fond of drinking; **1.** with genit., Falerni, Hor.; **2.** of inanimate things, lapis, sandstone, Verg.; lana, Ov.; nubes, Ov.; charta, blotting paper, Plin. **II.** Pass. drinkable, Falernum, Hor.

biceps -cipitis (bis and caput), having two heads, two-headed. **A.** Lit., puer, Cic.; Janus, Ov. **B.** Poet., Parnassus, double-peaked, Ov.

bicliniūm -i, n. (bis and κλίνη), a dining sofa for the use of two persons, Plaut.

bicōlor -ōris (bis and color), of two colours; equus, Verg.; myrtus, Ov.

bicornīger -gēri, m. (bis and corniger), two-horned, an epithet of Bacchus, Ov.

bicornis -e (bis and cornu), two horned, Ov.; puer, luna, the new moon, Hor.; furcae bicornes, two-pronged forks, Verg.; Rhenus, with two mouths, Verg.

bicorpor -ōris (bis and corpus), having two bodies, Cic. poet.

bidens -entis (bis and dens), having two teeth; forfex, Verg.; ancora, Plin. Subst., **a**, m. in a hoe with two crooked teeth for breaking clods, Verg.; **b**, f. an animal for sacrifice whose two rows of teeth were complete, Verg., Ov.; and esp., a sheep, Phaedr.

bidental -ālis, n. (bidens), a place struck with lightning, which was afterwards consecrated by the sacrifice of a sheep (bidens), and enclosed, Hor.

Bidis -is, f. (*a town in Sicily, north-west of Syracuse*). Hence, **Bidinus** -a -um, belonging to Bidis.

biduum -i, n. (*bis and dies*), *the space of two days*; in *its operibus consiliisque biduum consumit, Caes.*; aliquem biduum cibo tectoque prohibere, Cie.; abl. biduo, *in the course of two days*, Cie.; eo biduo, *in the course of these two days*, Cie.; biduo aut summum triduo, *in two days or three at the most*, Cie.; biduo post, *two days afterwards*, Caes.; biduo quo haec gesta sunt, *two days after this was done*, Caes.; bidui iter abesse, *to be two days' march distant*, Caes.; *so bidui by itself (iter understood)*, castra quae aberant bidui, Cie.

biennium -ii, n. (*bis and annus*), *a space of two years*; biennio-jam confecto fere, Cie.; biennium jam factum est postquam abiit domo, *it is now two years since I left home*, Plaut.; acc., biennium, *for the space of two years*; biennium provinciam obtineat, Cie.; abl. biennio, with compar., biennio major natu Domitius, *older by two years*, Tac.; biennio proximo, *in the course of two years*, Tac.; biennio ante, *two years before*, Cie.

bifariam, adv. (*acc. of bifarius, double*), *in two parts*; distribuere, Cie.; castra bifariam facta sunt, Liv.

bifer -fera -ferum (*bis and fero*), *of a tree, bearing fruit twice a year*, Verg.

bifidus -a -um (*bis and findo*), *split into two parts*, Ov.

biforis -e (*bis and foris*); **1**, *having two doors, valves, or openings*; valvae, Ov.; **2**, *with two openings*; ubi biforum dat tibia cantum, *the changing deep and high notes of the flute*, Verg.

biformatus -a -um, Cic. poet., v. biformis.

biformis -e (**biformatus** -a -um), *of double form*; Janus, Ov.; vates, *the poet turned into a swan*, Hor.

bifrons -frontis (*bis and frons*), *with double forehead or countenance*, epithet of Janus, Verg.

bifurcus -a -um (*bis and furca*), *having two prongs, or forks*; valli, Liv.; ramus, Ov.

bigae -arum, f. and P. Aug. **biga** -ae, f. (*contr. from bijugae or bijuga*), *a pair of horses*, Liv., Verg.

bigatus -a -um (*bigae*), *stamped with a pair of horses*; argentum, Liv. Subst., **bigati** -orum, m. sc. nummi, *silver denarii so marked*.

bijugis -e, v. bijugus.

bijugus a -um (*bis and jugum*), *yoked together*; certamen, *a race between two-horse chariots*, Verg. Subst., **bijugi** -orum, m. *a pair of horses*, Verg.

bilibra -ae, f. (*bis and libra*), *a mass of two pounds weight*, Liv.

bilibris -e (*bis and libra*), **1**, *weighing two pounds*; oftae, Plin.; **2**, *containing two pounds*; cornu, Hor.

bilinguis -e (*bis and lingua*), *having two tongues*; a, *speaking two languages*; canusini more bilinguis, Hor.; **b**, *double-tongued, treacherous*, Verg.

bilis -is, f. *gall, bile*. **I**. Lit., Cie.; suffusa, jaundice, Plin. **II**. Fig., a, *anger, displeasure*; commovere, Cie.; b, atra bilis (Gr. μελαγχολία), black bile -i.c., *melancholy*, Cie.; *madness*, Plaut.

bilix -icis (*bis and licium*), only acc. sing. bilicem found, *having a double thread*, Verg.

bilustris -e (*bis and lustrum*), *lasting ten years*, Ov.

bimaris -e (*bis and mare*), *lying on two seas*; Corinthus, Hor.; Isthmus, Ov.

bimaritus, m. (*bis and maritus*), *the husband of two wives*, ap. Cie.

bimatér -tris, m. (*bis and mater*), *having two mothers*; epithet of Bacchus, Ov.

bimatus -us, m. (*bimus*), *the age of two years* (*of plants and animals*), Plin.

bimembris -e (*bis and membrum*), *having double members, half man, half animal*; forma, used of the Centaurs, Ov.; binembres, subst., Centaurs, Verg.

bimestris -e (*bis and mensis*), *lasting two months*; consulatus, ap. Cie.; porcus, *a pig two months old*, Hor.; stipendum, *pay for two months*, Liv.

bimulus -a -um (dim. of bimus), *two years old*, Cat., Suet.

bimus -a -um (*bis and annus*), *two years old*; equus, Plin.; vix bimum hunc Tiberium Caesarum, Vell.; legio, *a legion that had served for two years*, Cie.; mercur, Hor.; nix, *snow lying for two years*, Ov.; honor, *office conferred for two years*, Ov.; sententia, *a vote of the senate prolonging a governor's time to two years*, ap. Cic.

bini -ae -a (sing., binus -a -um, Lucr.), *two by two*, Lucr.; **1**, *two apiece*, sometimes simply two; unicincte binos pedes assignare, *two feet each*, Cie.; binos imperatores, *two consuls a year*, Sal.; *Subst.* that are used only in the plur., or that have a different meaning in the plur., **2**, *two*; bina castra, Cie.; biniae litterae, Cie.; with other numerals, bina millia passuum, *two miles*, Quint.; **2**, *of things that match, boves, a yoke of oxen*, Plin.; seyphi, *a pair of goblets*, Cie.; neut. plur. subst., *findi in bina, to be clef in twain*, Lucr.; si bis bina quot essent didicisset, *if he had learnt that twice two is four*, Cie.

binoctium -ii, n. (*bis and nox*), *a space of two nights*, Tac.

binominis -e (*bis and nomen*), *having two names*; Ascanius (because also called Iulus), Ov.; Ister (because also called Danuvius), Ov.

Bion -ōnis, m. (**Bίων**), *a satirical philosopher, first of the Cyrenaics, then of the Stoic school*; hence

Biōnēus -a -um, sermone, witty, caustic, Hor.

biōs -ii, m. (*βίος, life*, cf. eau de vie), *a celebrated Greek wine*, Plin.

bipalmis -e (*bis and palmus*), *two palms or spans long or broad*, Liv.

bipartio, or **bipertio** (-ivi), -itum, 4. (*bis and partio*), to divide into two parts, Cie.

bipartito, adv., from partic. of bipartio, *in two parts, in two ways*; distribuere, Cie.; inferre signa, Caes.

bipatens -entis (*bis and patens*), *doubly open*; *open in two directions*; portis bipatenibus, *open*.

bipedalis -e (*bis and pedalis*), *two feet long, broad, thick or high*; trabes, Caes.

bipennifer -fera -ferum, *armed with a two-edged axe (bipennis)*, Ov.

bipennis -e (*bis and penna*), **1**, *having two wings*, Plin.; **2**, *transf., double-edged*; ferrum, Verg. Subst., **bipennis** -is, f. (sc. securis), *a double-edged axe*, Verg., Hor.

bipes -ēdis (*bis and pes*), *having two feet, biped*, Cie., Verg. Subst. plur., used contemptuously, *men*; omnium non bipedum solum, sed etiam quadrupedum impurissimus, Cic.

biremis -e (*bis and remus*). **I**, *two-oared*, Liv. Subst., **biremis** -is, f. *a skip with two oars*, Lucan. **II**. *with two banks of oars*; used only as subst., *a ship with two banks of oars*, Cic.

bis, adv. twice, in two ways; bisterque, Cic.; bis terte, Cic.; twice or thrice; bis die, Cic.; bis consul, a man who has been consul twice (iterum consul, a man who is consul for the second time), Cic.; bis tanto or tantum, twice as great, Plaut.; with distributive numerals, bis bina, Cic.; with cardinal numerals, only in poet., bis quinque viri (the decem viri), Hor.; prov., bis ad eundem (sc. lapidem offendere), to make the same mistake twice, Cic.

Bistōnes -um, m. (Βίστροις), the Bistones, a Thracian people settled not far from Abdera; used poet. for Thracians; hence adj., **Bistōnius** -a -um, Bistonian or Thracian; tyrannus, Diomedes, Ov.; chelys, the lyre of Orpheus, Cland.; turbo, violent north wind, Lucan; Minerva, goddess of the warlike Thracians, Ov. Subst., **Bistōnia** -ae, f. Thrace; **Bistōnis** -idis, f. a Thracian woman = Bacchante, Hor.; ales, Procne, wife of the Thracian king Tereus, Sen. poet.

bisulecis -e (bis and sulcus), cloven. **A.** bisuleci lingua (anguis), Pac. **B.** Meton., a double-tongued person, a hypocrite, Plaut.

bisulecus -a -um (bis and sulcus), split into two parts; lingua, forked, Ov.; ungula, cloven hoof, Plin.; pes, Luer, Plin. Subst., **bisulca** -ōrum, n. animals with cloven hoofs (opp. solidipes), Plin.

Bithynia -ae, f. a country of Asia Minor, between the sea of Marmora and the Black Sea; hence adj., **Bithynicus** -a -um, surname of Pompeius, conqueror of the Bithynians, and of his son, Cic.; **Bithynia** -a -um; **Bithynus** -a -um, Bithynian; **Bithyni** -ōrum, m., Plin.; **Bithyni** -ōrum, m. the Bithynians, Tac.; **Bithyni** -idis, f. a Bithynian woman, Ov.

bitūmen -inis, n. asphaltum, bitumen, Verg., Ov.

bitūminēus -a -um (bitumen), bituminous, Ov.

Bitūrīges -um, m. a people of Aquitanian Gaul, near the modern town Bourges, Caes.

bivīum -ii, n. a place where two roads meet, Verg.; in bivio distineri, to be distracted by a love for two persons, Ov.

bivīus -a -um, having two ways or passages, Verg.

blaesus -a -um (βλαυσός), lisping, indistinct; lingua, sonus, Ov.; used of the talk of a parrot, Ov. Subst., madidi et blaesi, drunken men, Juv.

blandē, adv. (blandus), caressingly, softly, tenderly, flatteringly; rogare, Cic.; blandissime appellare hominem, Cic.

blandidieus -a -um (blande and dieo), flatteringly, Plaut.

blandilōquentīlus -a -um, talking flatteringly, Plaut.

blandilōquōsus -a -um (blande and loquor), flattering, fair-spoken, Plaut.

blandimentum -i, n. (blandior). **I.** **flattery**; usually plur., blandimenti corrumpere, Cic.; blandimenta mulieribus, Tac. **II. 1.** whatever pleases the senses, an allurement; sine blandimentis expellunt famem, without sauces, delicacies, Tac.; **2.** careful tending, of a plant, Plin.

blandior, 4. dep. to flatter, caress, coax. **A.** Lit., governing the dative, mihi et per se et per Pompeium blanditur Appius, Cic.; Hannibalem pueriliter blandientem patri Hamilcarri, ut duceretur in Hispaniam, Liv.; auribus, to tickle the ears, Plin.; sibi, to deceive oneself, Sen.; votis meis, to delude oneself into believing what one wishes, Ov. **B.** Transf. of things, blandientur coepit fortuna, fortune favoured his undertakings, Tac.; voluptas sensibus blanditur, Cic.; blan-

diente inertia, idleness pleasing him, Tac. Hence past partic., **blanditus** -a -um, charming, Prop.

blanditer = blonde (q.v.).

blanditia -ae, f. (blandus), a caress, flattery, used in both a good and a bad and not always in an invidious sense, as assentatio, and adulatio. **A.** Lit., popularis, Cic.; plur. benevolentiam civium blanditiis et assentando colligere, Cic.; adhibere, Ov.; mulieres, Liv. **B.** that which is alluring or attractive; blanditiae praesentium volupatum, Cic.

blandities -ei, f. = blanditia (q.v.).

blandus -a -um, flattering, fondling, caressing; **1.** blandum amicum a vero secernere, Cic.; voluptates, blandissimae dominac, Cic.; with dat., blandiores alienis quam vestris, Liv.; **2.** of things, enticing, alluring, tempting; litterae, Cic.; somi, Ov.; oculi, Plin.; otium consuetudine in dies blandius, ease becoming by habit every day more attractive, Liv.

blatēro, 1. to chatter, babble, Hor.

blatō, 4. to talk idly, babble; nugas, Plaut.

blatta -ae, f. a cockroach, chaser of uncertain species, Verg., Hor.

blennus -i, m. (βλεννός), a stupid fellow, Plaut.

blitūm -i, n. (βλίτον), a tasteless herb used in salad, Plaut.; hence adj., **blitēus** a -um, insipid, silly, Plaut.

bōārius, and **bōvārius** -a -um (bos), relating to oxen; forum, the cattle market, Liv.

Boccar -āris m. a king of Mauritania at the time of the second Punic war; hence = an African, Juv.

Bocchus -i, 1. king of Mauritania, the friend and afterwards the betrayer of Jugurtha; 2. a plant named after him, Verg.

Boebe -ēs, f. (Βοΐβη), a lake in Thessaly and also a place on its shores; hence **Boebēis** -idis and idos, f. the lake Boebe. Adj., **Boebēius** -a -um, idos.

boētarchēs -ae, m. (Βοῶταρχος), the highest magistrate of Boetia, Liv.

Boēti -ōrum, m. (Βοῶτοι), and **Boētii** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of Boetia, proverbial for their dulness; hence **Boētia** -ae, f. a country in Greece, north-west of Attica; **Boēticus** -a -um, Boetian; **Boētis** -idis, f. Boetia; **Boētius** -a -um, Boetian; moenia, Thebes, Ov.; **Boētia** -a -um, Boetian.

Boēthius -ii, m. (Anicius Manlius Torquatus Severus), a distinguished Roman philosopher and theologian of the post-classical period; beheaded in prison (where he wrote his most celebrated work, De Consolatione Philosophiae Libri v.) 524 A.D.

Bogud -idis, m. son of Bocchus and king of Mauritania Tingitana, ally of Caesar and afterwards of Antonius, taken prisoner by Agrippa and executed (B.C. 31).

bōjæ -ōrum, f., plur., a species of collar, of wood or iron, for slaves and criminals, Plaut.

Bōji (Bōii), and **Bōi** -ōrum, m. a Celtic people, settled partly in north Italy, partly in central Germany, partly in central Gaul. Sing., **Bōius** -i, m. one of the Bōii; **Bōia**, -ae, f. a woman of the Bōii; hence, **g. Bōia**, -ae, i. the country of the Bōii; **b.**, **Bōihaemum** -i, n. (Germ. Boienheim), the land of the Bōii (hence modern Boheim).

Bōla -ae, f. a town of the Aequi in Latium, now Lugnano. Hence **Bōlanus** -a -um, relating to Bōla.

Bolbitine -ēs, f. (Βολβίτην), town in Upper

*Egypt, now Rosetta; hence **Bolbitinus** -a -um, of **Bolbitine**; ostium, the Rosetta mouth of the Nile, Plin.*

bōlētus -i, m. (*βωλίτης*), *the best kind of mushroom*, Plin.

bōlus -i, m. (*βόλος*), *a throw* (classical jactus); 1, of dice, Plaut.; 2, of a fishing net, and hence a, what is caught at one throw; bolum emere, Suet.; b, fig., a good haul, gain; is primus bolu 'st, Plaut.; bolo tangere, or multare, or emungere aliquem, to cheat a man of his game, Plaut.

bombax, interj. (*Βόμπαξ*), an exclamation of ironical astonishment: is it possible? Plaut.

bombycīnus -a -um (bombyx), silken, Plin. Plur. subst., **bombycīna** -ōrum, n. silken garments, Mart.

bombyx -ycis, m. and f. (*βόμβυξ*). I. the silkworm, Plin. II. silk, silk-stuff, Prop.

Bōna Dēa, the good goddess, the deity of fertility, worshipped by the Roman women.

bōnitas -ātis, f. (bonus), *goodness, excellency*. I. Of material things, agrorum, praedium, vocis, Cic. II. A. Of abstract things, naturae bonitate, Cic.; bonitas et aequitas causae, Cic.; bonitas verborum, Cic. B. Of character, goodness, kindness, integrity; bonitas et beneficentia, Cic.; facit parentes bonitas (*parental love*), non necessitas, Phaedr.; with in or erga followed by the acc., bonitas in suos, Cic.; divina bonitate erga homines, Cic.

Bōnōnia -ae, f. (*Borōvia*), 1, a town in Cis-alpine Gaul (now Boulogne); hence adj. **Bōnōniensis** -e; 2, a port in Gallia Belgica (now Boulogne); 3, a town on the Danube (now Banostor).

bōnum -i, n. *good*, material or moral; 1, material, generally plural, **bōna** -ōrum, *property*; bona fortunaeque, Cic.; bonorum omnium heres, sole heir, Liv.; esse in bonis, to be in possession, Cic.; 2, moral, bonum mentis est virtus, Cic.; sumnum bonum, the supreme good (in philosoph. sense), Cic.; bona pacis, the blessings of peace, Tac.; bonum naturale, inborn talent, Cic.; 3, profit, advantage; bonum publicum, the common weal, Liv.; bono esse aliquid, to profit one, Cic.; cui bono fuisse, for whose advantage, Cic.

bōnus -a -um (old form, **duonus**), compar. melior -ius, gen. -ōris, superl. optimus -a -um (from opto), *good*. I. Physically and mentally, 1, *good in itself*; nummi boni, genuine coin, Cic.; bona voce, Plaut.; dicta, *good things* = jests, Enn.; bona indole, Cic.; esp., a, beautiful; forma bona, Ter.; cervix, Suet.; b, of good birth; bono genere natus, Cic.; c, able, clever; imperator, Cic.; poet, Cic.; jaculo, good at hurling the javelin, Verg.; hence, subst., **bōni**, able men, Cic.; d, in war, brave; vir pace belloque bonus, Liv.; bonus militia, Sall.; 2, *good* as regards the sensations, position, etc.; a, physically, of health, valetudo bona, Cic.; mens bona, Liv.; bona animo, of good courage, Cic.; b, of physical qualities, color, good complexion, Lucr.; aetas bona, youth, Cic.; or the weather, bona tempestas, Cic.; c, pleasant to the senses; bona res, good things, delicacies, Nep.; d, of news, bona fama, good news, Cic.; e, of human actions, etc., bonum exemplum, Tac.; navigatio, a good voyage, Cic.; mors, a happy death, Plin.; bona gratia, in all kindness, Cic.; bona venia, with your permission, Cic.; bonae res, good fortune, Cic.; in bonam partem accipere, to take in good part, Cic.; f, of time, lucky (poet.); dies, Verg.; g, of good omen, auspicium, Cic.; bona verba, auspicious words, Ov.; quod bonum felix faustumque sit, Cic.; 3, *good*, with regard

to some object; aetas tironum plerumque melior, Cic.; with ad, ad proelium boni, Tac.; with dat., civitatis suis, Cic.; optimum factu, Cic.; 4, as regards number or quantity, bona pars hominum, Hor.; bonam partem sermonis, Cic. II. Morally, honest, faithful. A. Gen., viri boni est misereri, Cic.; often ironical, homines optimi, Cic.; bona atque honesta amicitia, Cic.; in vocative, as a familiar greeting, O bone! my good fellow, Hor. B. Esp. a, with regard to the state, patriotic, loyal; bonus et fortis civis, Cic.; and often in Cic. and Sall. boni = conservatives, the supporters of the existing system; b, chaste; femina, Cic.; c, kind; bonus atque benignus, Hor.; di boni, gracious gods! Cic.; with dat., tuus, Verg.; with in and the acc., in me, Cic.; d, name of Juppiter, Optimus Maximus, Cic.

bōo, 1. (*Βοών*), to shout, roar; of places, to echo; reddi meum! toto voce boante foro, Ov.

Bōtēs -ae and -is, m. (*Βούρων*, the ox-driver), a constellation in the northern hemisphere, also called Arctophylax.

Bōrēas -ae, m. (*Bopéas*). A. the north wind, Verg. (Class. Lat. aquilo). B. Meton., the north, Hor. B. Mythol., the husband of Orthypia, and father of Calais and Zetes; hence adj., **Bōreus** -a -um, northern.

bōria -ae, f. a kind of jasper, Plin.

Bōrysthēnēs -is, m. (*Βορυσθένης*), a large river in Sarmatia (now the Dnieper); hence **Bōrysthēnidae** or -ītae -ārum, m. dwellers on the Borysthene; **Bōrysthēnis** -idis, f. a Greek colony on the Borysthene; **Bōrysthēnius** -a -um, belonging to the Borysthene.

bōs, bōvis, c. (*Βοῦς*). 1, ox, bullock, cow, Cic., Liv.; bos Luca, an elephant, Luer.; prov. bovi celtillas imponeare, to saddle an ox, i.e. to impose on any one an office for which he is not fit, ap. Cie.; 2, a kind of flat fish, Ov.

Bōspōrus (Bosphorus), -i, m. (*Βόσπορος*). 1, Bosporus Thrace, the straits between Thrace and Asia Minor (now the Straits of Constantinople); 2, Bosporus Cimmerius, off the Crimea (now the Straits of Yenikale); hence a, adj., **Bōspōrānus** -a -um, belonging to the Bosphorus; subst. a dweller on the Bosphorus; b, **Bospōrius** and **Bospōreus** -a -um, belonging to the Bosphorus.

Bōstra -ae, f. capital of the Roman province of Arabia (the Bozrah of the Bible); hence **Bōstrēnūs** -a -um, of or belonging to Bostra.

Bottiaea -ae, f. (*Bottiaea*), a district of Macedonia; hence **Bottiaeī** -ōrum, m. the inhabitants of the district.

Bōviānum -i, n. (*Bovīavōv*), town in Samnium (now Bojano); hence adj., **Bōviānius** -a -um.

bōvile = bobile (q.v.).

Bōvillae -ārum, f. 1, town in Latium, not far from Rome, near which Clodius was murdered by Milo; hence adj., **Bōvillānus** -a -um, pugna (with a play on the word bovillus), the murder of Clodius, Cic.; 2, town in the district of Arpinum.

bōvillus -a -um (bos), an old form of bubulus, relating to oxen; grec, ap. Liv.

brābeuta -ae, m. (*Βραβεύτης*), a judge, umpire in the public games, Suet.

brācae (braccae) -ārum, f. pl. (sing. once in Ov.), breeches, trousers, hose; originally worn by Persians, Gauls, and Germans, Tac., Ov.

brācātūs (braccātūs) -a -um (bracae). I. Lit., wearing breeches. II. Transf., A. foreign, barbarian, effeminate; natio, Cic., B. Asgeograph.

name = transalpinus, Gallia bracata, Gaul on the north side of the Alps, the old name of *Gallia Narbonensis*, Plin.; cognatio bracata, kindred with people of Transalpine Gaul, Cic.

braces, acc. -em, f. a kind of corn, Plin.

brāchiālis -e (brachium), belonging to the arm, Plaut.

brāchiōlum -i, n. (dim. of brachium), a small delicate arm, Cat.

brāchiūm -ii, n. (*βράχιον*). **I.** the arm from the elbow to the wrist (lacertus = the fore-arm); brachia et lacerti, Ov. **II.** Gen., the whole arm. **A.** Lit., brachium frangere, Cic.; diu jactato brachio scutum emittere, Caes.; dare collo brachia, to embrace, Verg.; as used in speaking, porrectio brachii, Cic.; in dancing, brachia numeris movere, Ov.; prov., esp., brachia sua praebere sceleri, to assist in a crime, Ov.; levi brachio agere, to act without energy, Cic.; molli brachio objurpare, to upbraid lightly, Cic.; dirigere brachia contra torrentem, to swim against the stream, Juv. **B.** Transf., **1.** the limbs of animals, the claw of a crab, Ov.; the thigh of an elephant, Plin.; the leg of a lion, Plin.; the claw of the nautilus, Plin.; used of the sign Cancer, Ov., and Scorpio, Verg.; **2.** of things resembling the arm, the branch of a tree, Verg.; arm of the sea, Ov.; the spur of a mountain chain, Plin.; the yard of a sail = antenna, Verg.; an outwork connecting two points of a fortification, Liv.; the long walls connecting Athens with the Piraeus, Liv.

bractēa (brattēa) -ae, f. a thin plate of metal, gold leaf, Lucre., Verg., Ov.

bractēatus -a-um. **A.** Lit. covered by gold leaf. **B.** Transf., **1.** gilt, glittering like gold, magnificent; **2.** glittering, unreal, delusive; fellicitas, Sen.

bractēola -ae, f. (dim. of bractea), a little leaf of gold, Juv.

Branchus -i, m. (*Βράχυς*), a Greek to whom Apollo gave the gift of prophecy; hence **Branchidae** -arum, m. (*Βράχυδαι*), descendants of Branchus, the hereditary caste of priests at the temple of Apollo at Didyma, near Miletus.

brassīca -ae, f. cabbage, Plaut.

Bratuspantium -ii, n. town in *Gallia Belgica*, now ruins of Bratuspantium, near Breteuil.

Brennus -i, m. (*Βρέννος*). **I.** leader of the Senonian Gauls who took and burned Rome, B.C. 389 **2.** leader of a Gallic horde who invaded Greece. **Adj.** **Brennicus** -a-um.

breviārius -a-um (brevis), abridged. Subst., **breviārium** -i, n. short summary, report, epitome; imperi, statistical report, Suet.

breviculus -a-um (dim. of brevis), somewhat short or little, Plaut.

brevilōquens -entis (brevis and loquor), brief in speech, Cic.

brevilōquentia -ae, f. (breviloquens), brevity of speech, Cic.

brēvis -e (*βράχυς*). **A.** In regard to space, **1.** as to length and breadth (opp. to longus, latus), short; via, Verg.; in breve cogere, to contract into a small space, Hor.; **2.** as to height (opp. to longus, altus, procerus), index brevior, quam testis, of shorter stature, Cic.; **3.** as to depth (opp. to profundus), shallow; brevia rata, Verg. Subst., **brēvia** -ium, n. shallows, Verg., Tac., and sing., a shoal, Tae. **B.** In regard to time (opp. to longus), **1.** short; ad breve tempus, Cic.; brevi post, shortly afterwards, Liv.; brevi, for a little time, Ov.; **2.** of short duration; vitae curriculum, Cic.; rosa, flos, liliun, blooming only for a short time, Hor.; breves populi

Romani amores, short-lived, Tac.; **3.** of the quantity of syllables, short; syllaba, Cic.; **4.** of discourse or writing, short, concise; breves litterae tuae, Cic.; brevis narratio, Cic.; brevi, in a few words, Cic.; breve faciam, I will make it short, Cic.; in breve cogere, to shorten, Cic.; so meton. of persons, quum se breves putent esse, longissimi sint, Cic.; brevis esse labore, Hor.

brevitās -atis, f. (brevis), shortness. **I.** Of space, **1.** in regard to length or breadth, spati, Caes.; **2.** of height, brevitās nostra, our short stature, Caes. **II.** Of time, **A.** Lit., temporis, diei, Cic. **B.** Transt., a, of the quantity of syllables, syllabarum, Cic.; **b.** of speech and writing, brevity, conciseness; litterarum, Cic.; orationis, Cic.; brevitati servire, to study brevity, Cic.

brevitēr, adv. (brevis), shortly. **I.** of space, Tib. **II.** Transt., **a.** of the quantity of syllables, Cic.; **b.** of conciseness in speaking or writing, briefly; rem breviter narrare, Cic.

Briareus -ēi, m. (*Βριαρέψ*), also called Aegaeon, son of Uranus, a giant with a hundred arms and fifty heads; centumgeminus, Verg. Hence **Briareus** -a-um.

Brigantes -um, m. a tribe in the north of Britain, in Northumberland or Cumberland; hence adj., **Briganticus** -a-um, surname of Julius, nephew of Civilis.

Brigantia -ae, f. town of the *Vindelici* on the lake of Constance (now Bregenz); hence adj., **Brigantinus** -a-um, Brigantine.

Brimo -ūs, f. (*Βρύμω*), the terrible one, epithet of Hecate, used of Proserpina, Prop.

Britanniae -arum, used both of Great Britain and the British Isles; hence adj., **1.** **Britannicus** -a-um, herba, the plant water-dock, Plin.; **2.** **Britanus** -a-um, and subst., **Britannus** -i, m. a Briton, Hor.; plur. **Britanni** -orum, m. the Britons, Caes.; **Brito** -onis, m. a Briton, Juv.; a Briton, poet for a Gaul, Mart.

Britannicus -i, m. the son of Claudius and Messalina, born in 42, so called from his father's pretended victories in Britain. He was set aside from the succession in favour of Nero, the son of his step-mother Agrippina, and murdered after Nero became Emperor.

Britōmartis -is, f. (*Βρήμουαρτις*), a Cretan deity, afterwards identified with Diana.

Brixia -ae, f. town in Cisalpine Gaul (now Brescia), the mother-city of Verona. Hence adj., **Brixianus** -a-um, of or relating to Brixia.

brocchītas -atis, f. projection of the teeth in animals, Plin.

brocchus, (brochus, bronchus), projecting (of teeth); of men and animals, having projecting teeth, Plaut.

Brōmius -ii, m. (*Βρόμιος*, the noisy), a surname of Bacchus, Plaut., Ov.

Bructeri -ōrum, m. a people of North Germany.

brūma -ae, f. (for brevina, contracted from brevissima, sc. dies), the time of the shortest day of the year, the winter solstice. **I.** Lit., ante brūnam, Cic.; sub brūna, Caes. **II.** Poet., winter, wintry cold; brūna recurrit iners, Hor.; **III.** Meton., the year, Mart.

brūmālis -e (bruma), **1.** relating to the shortest day; dies, Cic.; signum Capricorn, Cic.; **2.** wintry; horae, Ov.; frigus, Verg.

Brundisium -i, n. a town in Calabria, with an excellent harbour, the port most used by the Romans for journeys to Greece and the East (now Brindisi); hence adj., **Brundisīnus** -a-um, Brundidian.

Bruttii (**Brūtiī**, **Brittii**) -ōrum, m. *the Bruttii, the inhabitants of the southern extremity of Italy (now Calabria Ulteriore); hence adj., Bruttius a -um, Bruttian.*

1. **brūtus** -a -um (connected with *βαρύς* and *βροθέντις*), **1**, *heavy, immovable; pondus, Lucr.; 2, dull, insensible, without feeling or reason; aliorum brutorum qui se cautos ac sapientes putant, Cic.*

2. **Brutus** -i, m. *a cognomen of the Roman Gens Junia.* **1**, L. Junius Brutus, relative of Tarquinius Superbus, *feigned idiocy, freed Rome from the kingly power, B.C. 509.* **2**, M. Junius Brutus, nephew of Cato Uticensis, *one of the murderers of Julius Caesar, intimate friend of Cicero, philosopher and orator.* **3**, D. Junius Brutus, fellow conspirator with 2. Adj., **Brutinus** -a -um, *belonging to (M. Junius) Brutus; consilia Brutina, Cic.*

Būbastis -is, f. (*Βουβαστίς*), *an Egyptian goddess, represented with the head of a cat.*

būbile -is, n. (bos), *an ox-stall,* Plaut.

būbo -ōnis, m. (*Βύεις, βύσα*), *the screech owl, Verg.*

būbulcitor, 1. dep., and **būbulcito**, 1. to be a cow-herd, Plaut.

būbulcus -i, m. (bos), *one who ploughs with oxen, Cic.*

būbulus -a -um (bos), *relating to cows or oxen; caro, Plin. Subst., būbūla* -ae, f. (sc. caro), *beef, Plaut.*

bucaeda -ae, m. (bos and caedo), *one who has been beaten with thongs of ox hide, Plaut.*

bucca -ae, f. *the cheek; esp. when puffed out.* **I**. Lit., buccas inflare, *to swell with rage, Hor.; prov., quod in buccam veniret, scribito, whatever comes into your mouth, Cic. **II**. Meton, **1**, *a declaimer, bawler, Juv.; 2, one who fills his mouth very full, a parasite, Petr.; 3, a mouthful, Mart.; 4, a person with swollen cheeks (of a trumpeter), Juv.**

buccella -ae, f. (dim. of bucca), *a little mouthful, Mart.*

buccina, **buccinator**, etc., v. *bucina, etc.*

bucco -ōnis, m. (bucca), *a babbling foolish fellow, Plaut.*

buccīla -ae, f. (dim. of bucca); **1**, *the cheek, jaw, Plaut.; 2, the bearer, the visor, the part of a helmet which covers the cheeks, Liv.*

buccīlentus -a -um (bucca), *puffy-cheeked, Plaut.*

Bucēphalās -ae, acc. -an, and -us -i, f. (*Μακεδονία Βουκέφαλας, Gr. Βουκέφαλος*), *the horse of Alexander the Great.* **Bucēphalā** -ae, f. and **Bucēphalē** -ēs, f. (*Βουκέφαλη*), *a town founded in its honour on the Hydaspes.*

bucērōs -ōn, and **bucērius** -a -um, Luer. (*Βουκέρως*), *having ox's horns, Ov.*

bucīna -ae, f. (from the sound *bu* and *cano*, or contr. from bovinaria, from *bos* and *cano*). **I**, *a crooked trumpet; a, the shepherd's horn, Prop.; b, a military trumpet, Cic.; used as a signal for relieving guard, hence ad. *tertiam bucinam* (= vigiliam), Liv.; c, the trumpet used to summon the popular assemblies, Prop. **II**. Triton's horn, Ov.*

bucīnātor -ōris, m., *a trumpeter, Caes.*

bucīnum -i, n. **1**, *the sound of a trumpet, Plin.; 2, a shell-fish, Plin.*

bucōlicus -a -um, and -ōs -ē -ōn (*Βουκολικός*), *relating to shepherds, rural; modi, Ov.*

bucūla -ae, f. (dim. of bos), *a heifer, Verg., Cic.*

būfō -ōnis, m. *a toad, Verg.*

bulbus -i, m. (*Βολβός*), *an onion, Ov.*

būleuteriōn -ii, n. (*Βουλευτήριον*), *the place of meeting of a Greek senate, Cic.*

bulla -ae, f. *a hollow swelling, a bladder, bubble.* **I**. Lit., *a water bubble; ut pluvio perculta caelo surgere bulla solet, Ov. **II**. Transf., **A**, *a boss, stud; 1, on girdles, aurea bullis cingula, Verg.; 2, on doors, bullas aureas omnes ex his valvis non dubitavit auferre, Cic. **B**. *bulla aurea, a golden ornament, an amulet (of Etrusean origin), worn by triumphing generals and by boys of good family, laid aside by the latter when the *toga virilis* was put on; hence dignus bulla = chilātis, Juv.***

bullatūs -a -um (bulla). **I**, *inflated, *bomastic*, or perishable, transitory, Pers. **II**. Transf., **1**, *furnished with a bulla, in the sense of a boss, knob, cingulum, Varr.; 2, wearing the bulla, and consequently not yet arrived at years of discretion, heres, Juv.**

bullio, 4. (bullia), *to well up, bubble up, boil up, Pers.*

Bullis (*Byllis*) -idis, f. *an Illyrian town and district between Dyrrachium and Apollonia; hence Bullidenses -ium, m. inhabitants of Bullis; also Builienses -ium, m. and Bullini -ōrum, m.*

būmāstus -i, f. *a kind of vine bearing very large grapes, Verg.*

Būra -ae, f. (*Βύρα*), and **Būris** -is, f. *a town in Achaea, forty stadia from the sea.*

Burdigāla -ae, f. *a town in Aquitania (now Bordeaux).*

būris -is, m. *the crooked hinder part of the plough, Verg.*

Būsiris -ridis, m. (*Βουσίρης*), *an old king of Egypt who sacrificed all foreigners who came to his country.*

bustirāpus -i, m. (bustum and rapio), *a robber of tombs, Plaut.*

bustiārūns -a -um (bustum), *belonging to the place where corpses were burned; gladiator, one who fought at a funeral pile in honour of the dead, Cic.*

bustum -i, n. (from *buro*, old Lat. for uro). **I**, *the place where corpses were burned, Luer. **II**, *a grave, sepulchre.* **A**. Lit., Cic. **B**. Fig., tu bustum reipublicae, *the destroyer of the State, Cic.; bustum miserabile nati, Tereus who ate his own son, Ov.**

Buthrōtūm -i, n. and -tōs -i, f. (*Βουθρωτόν* and -tōs), *a town on the coast of Epirus, opposite Corcyra, now Butrinto.*

būthyśia -ae, f. (*Βουθυσία*), *a sacrifice of oxen, Suet.*

Butrōtūs -i, m. *a river in Bruttium, now Bruciano.*

Buxentūm -i, n. *a town in Lucania, now Policastro.*

buxifér -a -um (buxus and fero), *producing the box-tree, Cat.*

buxus -i, f. and **buxum** i. n. (*πεύκος*). **I**, *the evergreen box-tree, Ov.; 2, box-wood, Verg.* **II**. Meton., *articles made of box-wood—e.g., flute, Verg.; top, Verg.; comb, Ov.; writing-tablets, Itop.*

Byrsa -ae, f. (*Βύρσα*), *the citadel of Carthage.*

Byzantium -ii, n. (*Βυζάντιον*), *Byzantium, a city in Thrace on the Bosphorus, opposite the Asiatic Chaledon (now Constantinople). Adj., Byzantinus -a -um, Byzantius -a -um Byzantine.*

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