

1. **cýcnus** -i, m. (κύκνος), the swan, famed in legend for its death-song, sacred to Apollo, Cic.; meton. = poet; Dircaeus cynus, Pindar, Hor.

2. **Cýcnus** -i, m. 1, king of Líquira, son of Sthenelus, changed into a swan; 2, the son of Neptune by Calyce, changed into a swan.

Cýdōnēa -ae, f. (Κυδωνία), an ancient city on the north coast of Crete; hence, 1, **Cýdōn** -ōnis, m. a Cydonian; 2, **Cýdoniatae** -ārum, m. inhabitants of Cydonia; 3, **Cýdonius** -a -um, poet. for Cretan, Verg.; 4, **Cýdōneus** -a -um, poet. for Cretan.

cýgn . . . v. cýen . . .

cýlindrus -dri, m. (κύλινδρος), 1, a cylinder, Cic.; 2, a roller for levelling the ground, Verg.

Cýllarōs and **-ūs** -i, m. (Κύλλαρος), 1, a Centaur; 2, the horse of Castor or Pollux.

Cýllēnē -ēs and -ae, f. (Κυλλήνη). 1, a high mountain in north-east Arcadia, where Mercury was born and reared. Hence, adj., 1, **Cýllēni** -us -a -um, Cyllenian and Mercurian; proles, Mercury, Verg.; also Cephalus, son of Mercury, Ov.; ignis, the planet Mercury, Verg.; subst., **Cýllēnius** -ii, m. Mercury, Verg.; 2, **Cýllēnēus** -a -um, Cyllenian or Mercurian; fides, the lyre, Hor.; 3, **Cýllenis** -idis, f. Cyllenian or Mercurian. II, a town in the north of Elis.

cymba -ae, f. (κύβη), a small boat, skiff, Cic.; esp. the boat of Charon, Verg.

cymbālum -i, n. (κύμβαλον), a cymbal, usually found in the plur., Cic.

cymbium -ii, n. (κυμβίον), a small drinking-vessel, Verg.

Cýmē -ēs, f. (Κύμη). A. a town in Aeolis, mother-city of Cumae in Campania. Adj., **Cýmæus** -a -um, Cymæan. B. = Cumae (q.v.).

Cýnapēs, m. a river in Asia, falling into the Black Sea.

Cýnicus -i, m. (Κυνικός), a Cynic philosopher, a Cynic. Adj., **Cýnicus** -a -um, Cynic.

cýnōcephālus -i, m. an ape with a head like a dog's, Cic.

Cýnōs and **-ūs** -i, f. (Κύνος), a town in Locris.

Cýnōsargēs -is, n. (Κυνόσαργις), a gymnasium outside Athens, sacred to Hercules.

Cýnoscēphālae -ārum, f. (Κυνός κεφαλαί, dog's heads), two hills near Scotussa in Thessaly where the Romans defeated the Macedonians.

Cýnōsūra -ae, f. (κυνόσουρα), the constellation of the Little Bear, the pole star, Cic. Adj., **Cýnōsuris** -idis, ursae, the Little Bear, Ov.

Cýnōsūrae -ārum, f. (Κυνόσουρα), a promontory in Attica.

Cynthus -i, m. (Κύνθος), a mountain in Delos, the birthplace of Apollo and Diana; hence, **Cynthius** -ii, m. Apollo; **Cynthia** -ae, f. Diana.

1. **Cýpāriissus** -i, m. a youth beloved by Apollo, changed into a cypress.

2. **cýpāriissus** = cypressus (q.v.).

Cýprus and **-os** -i, f. (Κύπρος), the island of Cyprus; hence adj., **Cýprius** -a -um, Cyprian; Cyprium aes, or subst., **Cýprium** -ii, n. copper, Plin. Subst., **Cýpria** -ae, f. Venus, Tib.; **Cýprii** -orum, m. the Cypriotes.

Cypsēlus -i, m. (Κύψελος), a tyrant of Corinth.

Cýrēnē -ēs (-ae -ārum), f. 1, a city of North Africa, birthplace of the poet Callimachus and of the philosopher Aristippus, founder of the Cyrenaic school. Hence 1, adj., **Cýrēnaeus** -a -um,

Cyrenaic; **Cýrēnaei** -orum, m. the Cyrenat, philosophers; 2, **Cýrēnaicus** -a -um, Cyrenaic; **Cýrēnaici** -orum, the Cyrenaic philosophers; 3, **Cýrēnensis** -e, Cyrenaic. II. **Cýrēnē** -es, f. daughter of Hypseus, mother of Aristaeus by Apollo.

Cýrnōs (Cyrnus) -i, f. (Κύρνος), the island of Corsica. Adj., **Cýrnaeus** -a -um, Corsican.

Cýrtai or **Cýrtii** -orum, m. a people in Persis and Media.

Cýrus -i, m. (Κύρος), 1, the founder of the Persian Empire; 2, Cyrus minor, second son of Ochus, who fought with his brother, Artaxerxes Memnon, and was killed at Canaxa; 3, an architect at Rome in the time of Cicero; hence, **Cýrea** -orum, n. the works of Cyrus, Cic.; 4, a youth mentioned by Horace.

Cýtae -ārum, f. (Κύται), a city in Colchis, birthplace of Medea. Adj., 1, **Cýtaeus** -a -um, Cytæan = Colchian; 2, **Cýtaeis** -idis, f. the Cytæan, i.e., Medea.

Cýthēra -ōrum, n. (Κύθηρα), the island Cythera, sacred to Venus, now Cerigo; hence, 1, **Cýthērea** -ae, f. Venus; 2, **Cýthēreus** -a -um, Cytherean; subst., **Cýthēreia** -ae, f., Venus; 3, **Cýthēreis** -idis, f. the Cytherean, Venus; 4, **Cýthēriacus** -a -um, and 5, **Cýthēreias** -adis, f. sacred to Venus.

Cýthnōs (Cythnus). -i, f. (Κύθνος), an island in the Aegean Sea, now Thermia.

cýtisus -i, c. and **cýtisum** -i, n. (κύτις), a kind of clover or trefoil much valued by the ancients, Verg.

Cýtōrus -i, m. (Κύτωρος), a mountain and city in Paphlagonia, famous for box-trees. Adj., **Cýtōriacus** -a -um, Cytorian; pecten, made of boxwood, Ov.

Cyzicus (-os) -i, f. (Κύζικος) and **Cyzicum** -i, n. a town on the Propontis. Adj., **Cyzicēnus** -a -um, Cyzicene.

D.

D d, the fourth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in sound and alphabetical position with the Greek Δ, δ. For its meaning as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

Dāci -ōrum, m. the Dacians, a warlike people on the north Danube; hence, 1, **Dācia** -ae, f. their country, Dacia; 2, **Dācius** -i, m. (sc. nummus), a gold coin of Domitian, the conqueror of the Dacians.

dactýlicus -a -um (δακτυλικός), dactylic; numerus, Cic.

dactýliothēca -ae, f. (δακτυλιοθήκη), 1, a casket for rings, Mart.; 2, a collection of seal rings and gems, Plin.

dactýlus -i, m. (δάκτυλος) (lit. a finger), a metrical foot, consisting of one long, followed by two short syllables (- ∪ ∪), a dactyl, Cic.

Daedāla -ōrum, n. a stronghold in Caria.

1. **daedālus** -a -um (δαίδαλος), 1, act., artful, full of art; Circe, Verg.; 2, pass., artfully constructed; tecta, Verg.

2. **Daedālus** -i, m. (Δαίδαλος), a celebrated Athenian artificer, builder of the Cretan labyrinth; hence adj., **Daedālēus** -a -um, Daedalean; iter, the labyrinth, Prop.

Dāhae -ārum, m. (Δάαι), a Scythian tribe on the east side of the Caspian Sea.

Dalmātae (Delmātae) -ārum, m. (Δαλμαῖται), the Dalmatians, inhabitants of Dalmatia. Hence 1, **Dalmātia** -ae, f. the country of Dalmatia on the east side of the Adriatic Sea; 2, adj., **Dalmāticus** -a -um, Dalmatian; subst., **Dalmāticus** -i, m. surname of Metellus, conqueror of the Dalmatians.

dāma -ae, f. (in Verg. m.), a fallow-deer, Hor.

Dāmascus -i, f. (Δαμασκός), the Syrian city of Damascus. Adj., **Dāmasceus** -a -um, Damascene; pruna, damsons, Plin.

Dāmāsiippus -i, m. cognomen in the gens Licinia.

damma = dama (q.v.).

damnatio -ōnis, f. (damno), condemnation; ambitus, for bribery, Cic.; tantae pecuniae, to pay, etc., Cic.

damnātorius -a -um (damno), relating to condemnation, condemnatory, Cic.; iudicium, Cic.

damno, 1. (damnum). **I.** to condemn, declare guilty, sentence. **A.** Lit. legal t.t., alicuius ministros sociosque, Cic.; with acc. of the cause, causa iudicata atque damnata, Cic.; with acc. of person, aliquem inauditum, Tac.; damnari inter scarios, to be condemned as an assassin, Cic.; damnari per arbitrum, Cic.; damnari nullam aliam ob causam, Cic.; with perf. infin. act., aut dabis aut contra edictum fecisse damnabere, Cic.; with quod, A. Baebius unus est damnatus, quod milites Romanos praebisset ad ministerium caedis, Liv.; with abl. of the motive, inutili pudore causam suam damnare, Liv.; with abl. of the accusation, damnari eo crimine, Cic.; with abl. of the law or formula, damnari sua lege, Cic.; with abl. of the court, damnari populi iudicio, Cic.; with abl. of the punishment, damnare aliquem capite, to loss of civil rights, Cic.; with genit. of the crime, ambitus, Cic.; with genit. of the punishment, damnari octupli, Cic.; with de, damnari de vi, Cic.; with ad, damnari ad mortem, Tac. **B.** Transf., a, of deities, damnare aliquem voti or voto, to grant a person's wish, and thereby compel him to keep his vow; damnabis tu quoque votis, you will grant prayer, and thereby bind the suppliant to keep his vow, Verg.; gen. in pass., damnari voti or voto, to attain one's wish; his eiusdem voti damnata res publica, Liv.; b, of a testator, to bind the heir, Hor.; c, to sentence to endure or suffer; damnare aeterna lumina nocte, Ov.; d, to condemn a person on account of, to inculpate; aliquem summae stultitiae, Cic.; e, to blame, disapprove of; nec mihi mens dubia est, queri te tua numina damnent, Ov.; f, to assign, devote to (for destruction), Ilion, mihi castaeque damnatum Minervae, Hor. **II.** to procure the condemnation of a person; hoc uno crimine illum, Cic.

damnosē, adv. (damnosus), ruinously; bibere, to the host's loss, Hor.

damnosus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (damnum), causing loss or damage, mischievous, ruinous, detrimental; bellum sumptuosum et damnosum Romanis, Liv.

damnum -i, n. (old form dampnum, from root DAP, connected with daps, Gr. ΔΑΠ, whence δάπνω, or else from dare = the thing given as a punishment), loss, damage, injury (opp. luerum). **I.** Gen. contrahere, facere, to suffer injury, Cic.; pati, Liv.; damna caelestia lunae, the waning of the moon, Hor.; maximis damnis affici, Cic.; dare damnum, to cause loss, Cic.; damnum naturae, a natural defect, Liv.; stomachum suum damno Tulli (to the injury of) explore, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, loss in war, defeat;

damna Romano accepta bello, Liv.; 2, a fine, pecuniary mulct, Cic.

Dāmōcles -is, m. (Δαμοκλῆς), a friend of Dionysius, tyrant of Syracuse, who, on praising the tyrant's prosperity, was placed by Dionysius at a sumptuous feast, and a sword was let down so as to hang by a hair over his head.

Dāmōn -ōnis, m. (Δάμων), 1, a Pythagorean, famous for his friendship with Phintias; 2, a celebrated Athenian musician, teacher of Socrates.

Dānāō -ēs, f. (Δανάη), daughter of Acrisius, mother of Perseus by Zeus, who visited her in a shower of gold when shut up in a tower by her father; hence, adj., **Dānāeius** -a -um; heros, Perseus, Ov.

Dānāus -i, m. (Δαναός), son of Belus, brother of Aegyptus, and father of the fifty Danaides, the mythical founder of Argos; hence, 1, adj., **Dānāus** -a -um, Greek, Argive; pl. **Dānāi** -ōrum, m. the Greeks; 2, **Dānāides** -um, f. the daughters of Danaus.

Dānūbius (Dānūvius) -ii, m. the Danube (in the upper part of its course; the lower part was called Ister).

dāno, v. do.

Daphnē -ēs, f. (Δάφνη), 1, the daughter of the river-god Peneus, changed into a laurel tree; 2, a grove and temple to Apollo and Diana near Antiochia in Syria.

Daphnis -nidis, acc. -nim and -nin (Δάφνις), son of Mercury, a Sicilian shepherd, inventor of pastoral poetry, and the favourite of Pan.

daphnōn -ōnis, m. (δαφνών), a grove of laurels, Mart.

daps, dāpis, f. (root DAP, Gr. ΔΑΠ, whence δάπνω, δαπάνω), 1, a sacrificial feast, religious banquet; ergo obligatum reddere Iovi dapem, Hor.; 2, a meal, feast, banquet; amor dapis, Hor.; humanā dape (with human flesh) pascere equos, Ov.; plur., dapibus epulari opibus, Verg.

dapsilis -e (δαψιλής), sumptuous, plentiful, richly provided, Plaut.

Dardāni -ōrum, m. (Δάρδαροι), a people in Upper Moesia, the modern Serbia.

Dardānus -i, m. (Δάρδαρος), son of Jupiter and Electra of Arcadia, the mythical ancestor of the royal family of Troy; hence 1, **Dardānus** -a -um, Trojan; subst., **Dardāni** -ōrum, m. the Trojans; 2, **Dardānius** -a -um, Trojan; subst., **Dardānia** -ae, f. Troy; 3, **Dardānides** -ae, m. a descendant of Dardānus, Aeneas, Verg.; a Trojan, Verg.; 4, **Dardānis** -idis, f. a Trojan woman, Ov.; Creusa, Verg.

Dārēs -rētis, m. (Δάρης), a companion to Aeneas, a bozer.

Dārēus and **Dārīus** -i, m. (Δαρείος), name of several Persian kings; 1, Darius Hystaspes, died 485 B.C.; 2, son of Xerxes; 3, Darius Ochus or Nothus, died 404 B.C.; 4, Darius Codomannus, the last Persian king.

dātio -ōnis, f. (do), 1, a giving; legum, Cic.; 2, the legal right of alienation, Liv.

Dātis -tidis, acc. -tim, m. (Δαῖτις), a Mede, general of Darius Hystaspis, defeated with Artaphernes at Marathon.

dātor -ōris, m. (do), a giver; laetitiae, Bacchus, Verg.

Daulis -idis, f. (Δαυλῖς), a city in Phocis; adj., **Daulias** -adis, f. Daulian; ales, Proene, Ov.; Dauliades puellae, Proene and Philomela, Verg.

Dāunus -i, m. a mythical king of Apulia, father (or ancestor) of Turnus, and father-in-law of Diomedes; hence 1, **Dāunius** -a -um, Daunian;

heros, Turnus, Verg.; gens, the Rutulians, of whom Turnus was king, Verg.; dea, Juturna, sister of Turnus, Verg.; Camena, the Roman muse, Hor.; caedes, Roman, Hor.; **2, Daunias** -adis, f. Apulia, Hor.

dē, prep., with abl., from. **I.** In space, from, away from, down from; de altera parte agri Sequanos decedere juberet, Caes.; de manibus effugere, Cic.; de digito anulum detrudere, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of time, **1**, in the course of, during; de nocte venire, Cic.; de die, in the day-time, Hor.; de mense Decembri navigare, Cic.; **2**, from, immediately after; statim de auctione venire, Cic.; diem de die differre, proferre, to put off from day to day, Liv. **B. 1**, from, of the place from which a person comes; copo de via Latina, Cic.; rabula de foro, Cic.; Libyca de rupe Leones, African lions, Ov.; **2**, to denote a body of persons out of which some one is taken; hominem certum nisi de comitibus meis, Cic.; esp. **a**, of the birth, origin, class to which a person belongs, homo de plebe, Cic.; **b**, in the place of the partitive genit., de duobus honestis utrum honestius, Cic.; **3**, out of, to express the material out of which a thing is made, de eodem oleo et opera exarare aliquid, Cic.; esp. **a**, of the change of one thing to another, de templo carcerem fieri, Cic.; **b**, from, of the property which bears the cost of anything, de meo, de tuo, etc., from my property; de publico, at the public expense, Cic.; **c**, of the part of the body which suffers punishment, de tergo satisfacere, Cic.; **4**, of the ground, cause of a thing, on account of, gravi de causa, Cic.; qua de causa, on account of which, Cic.; **5**, in accordance with, in obedience to some form or example; vix de mea sententia concessum est, Cic.; **6**, with relation to, concerning; recte non credis de numero militum, Cic.; **7**, with adj., to form an adverbial phrase, de improvviso, unexpectedly, Cic.; de integro, anew, Cic.

dēa -ae, f. (dat. and abl. pl., diis, deis, deabus), a goddess, Cic.; triplices, the Parcae, Ov.; deae novem, the Muses, Ov.

dēalbo, 1. to whitewash, plaster; columnas, Cic.

dēambūlo, 1. to take a walk, Suet.

dēarmo, 1. to disarm; quibus dearmatus exercitus hostium, Liv.

dēbacchor, 1. dep. to rave, rage furiously; debacchantur ignes, Hor.

dēbellator -ōris, m. (debello), a conqueror; ferrum, Verg.

dēbello, 1. **I.** Intransit. to wage war to the end, finish a war; neque priusquam debellavero assistam, Liv.; proelio uno debellatum est, Liv. **II.** Transf., **a**, to fight out; rixa super mero debellata, Hor.; **b**, to conquer, overcome; superbos, Verg.

dēbēo -itū -itum, 2. (for debibeo, from de and habeo, to have from a person, i.e. to be bound to restore something). **I.** Lit. to owe, be indebted; alicui pecuniam, Cic.; talenta CC, Cic.; illi quibus debeo, my creditors, Cic.; absol. ii qui debent, debtors, Cic.; subst., **debitum** -i, n. a debt; debitum alicui solvere, Cic.; debito fraudari, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** to remain indebted; quod praesenti tibi peste subnegaram, non tribueram certe, id absenti debere non potui, Cic. **B.** to owe, to be bound to repay; **1**, morally, with acc., alicui gratiam, Cic.; with infin. to be bound, to be pledged; homines, qui te et maxime debuerunt et plurimum juvare poterunt, Cic.; partic. **debitus** -a -um, bound, owed; debitas poenae, Cic.; **2**, to be bound or obliged by fate or circumstances; tu, nisi ventis debes ludibrium, if you are not bound to become, Hor.; debitis destinatusque morti, Liv.; vita quae fato debetur, Cic.; **3**,

to owe, to have to thank a person for, to be indebted to a person for; alicui beneficium, Cic.; alicui vitam, Ov.

dēbilis -e, adj. with compar. (orig. debilis, from de and habilis), feeble, weak. **A.** Lit., corpus, Cic.; senex, Cic.; ferrum, Verg. **B.** Transf., mancam ac debilem praetura futuram suam, Cic.

dēbilitas -ātis, f. (debilis), weakness, feebleness, debility. **A.** Lit., bonum integritas corporis, miserum debilitas, Cic.; lingua, Cic. **B.** Transf., animi, Cic.

dēbilitatio -ōnis, f. (debilito), a weakening, weakness; animi, Cic.

dēbilito, 1. (debilis), to lame, weaken, cripple, disable. **A.** Lit., **a**, membra lapidibus, fustibus, Cic.; gen. in pass., esp. in partic. perf., debilitatum corpus et contrucidatum, Cic.; **b**, of things, quae (hiems) nunc oppositis debilitat punicibus mare Turrhenum, Hor. **B.** Transf., to enervate, break the force of, disable; audaciam debilito, sceleri resisto, Cic.; tribunicios furores, Cic.; debilitatum metu, Cic.

dēbitio -ōnis, f. (debeo), an owing, debt; pecuniae, Cic.

dēbitor -ōris, m. (debeo), one who owes, a debtor. **A.** Lit., addicere Fudium creditorem debitoribus suis, Cic. **B.** Transf., mercede solutā non manet officio debitor ille tuo, Ov.; vitae, owing his life to, Ov.

dēbitum -i, n. v. debeo.

dēcanto, 1. **I.** Transf., **1**, to sing, repeat in singing; elegos, Hor.; **2**, to repeat over and over again; pervulgata praecepta, Cic. **II.** Intransit., to leave off singing; sed jam decantaverant fortasse, Cic.

dēcedo -cessi -cessum, 3. **I.** Lit., to go forth, go away, depart. **A.** Gen., **a**, ex nostra provincia, Cic.; decedere Italiā, Sall.; of animals, decedere e pastu, Verg.; **b**, de via decedere, to depart from one's course, Cic.; naves imprudentiā aut tempestate paululum suo cursu decesserunt, Cic.; fig., se nullā cupiditate inductum de via decessisse, Cic.; alicui de via decedere, to make way for, as a sign of respect, Plaut.; salutari, appeti, decedi, to have persons make way for you, Cic.; decedere canibus de via, to get out of the way of, Cic.; to yield to, get out of the way for, cease on account of; serae decedere nocti, Verg.; calori, Verg.; **c**, milit. t. t., to march away, to evacuate; decedere atque exercitum deducere ex his regionibus, Caes.; pugnā, Liv.; **d**, of the magistrate of a province, to leave on the expiration of his term; de or ex (simply) provinciā, Cic.; **e**, of actors, decedere de scena, Cic. **B.** Esp., **a**, to depart from life, to die; decedere de vita, Cic.; or absol., decedere, Cic.; pater nobis decessit a. d. III. Cal. Dec., Cic.; **b**, of things without life, (a) of water, to retire; quum decessisse inde aquam nuntiatum esset, Liv.; (β) of the sun and moon, to set; sol decedens, Verg.; (γ) of diseases, to cease; alteram quartanam mihi dixit decessisse, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., **a**, to abandon property; de possessione, Cic.; **b**, to abandon a plan or opinion; de sententia, Cic.; **c**, to swerve from duty; de officio et dignitate, Cic.; **d**, to yield place to; with dat., vivere si recte nescis, decede peritis, Hor. **B.** **a**, to decrease; ut de causa periculi nihil decederet, Cic.; **b**, to cease; postquam invidia decesserat, Sall.

Dēcōlēa (-ia) -ae, f. (Δεκεία), a town in Attica on the Boeotian border.

dēcem (dēka), ten. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Meton., an indefinite number; decem vitas, Hor.

Dēcember -bris -bre, abl. -bri, (decem), 1, mensis December, the tenth month of the Roman year reckoned from March, December, Cic.; subst.,

Dēcember -bris, m. *December*; **2**, *belonging to the month December*; kalendae, Cic.; libertate Decembri utere, the licence of December, i.e., of the Saturnalia, Hor.

dēcempēda -ae, f. (decem and pes), a measuring rod ten feet in length, Cic.

dēcempēdātor -ōris, m. (decempeda), one who uses the decempeda, a land surveyor; acquissimus agri privati et publici decempedator, Cic.

dēcēplex -icis (decem and plex, from plico), ten-fold, Nep.

dēcēprimi -ōrum, m. (often written in two words), the ten chief men in the senate of a municipium or colonia, Cic.

dēcēscalmus -a -um (decem and scalmus), having ten thovls or rowlocks; actuariolum, Cic.

dēcēmvir -i, m., gen. plur., **dēcēmviri** -ōrum or -um, m. a college of ten magistrates at Rome; **1**, decemviri legibus scribendis, the magistrates who drew up the XII. Tables; **2**, decemviri sacrorum or sacris faciundis, the guardians of the Sibylline Books; **3**, decemviri stlitibus (litibus) iudicandis, a judicial body who judged in cases affecting freedom and citizenship; **4**, decemviri agris metiendis dividendisque, commissioners for dividing public land.

dēcēmvīrālīs -e (decemvir), relating to the decemvirs; annus, Cic.; potestas, Liv.

dēcēmvīrātus -ūs, m. (decemvir), the office or dignity of a decemvir, Cic.

dēcēns -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (decet), **1**, *seemly, becoming, decent*; amictus, Ov.; quid verum atque decens curo atque rogo, Hor.; **2**, *well-formed, handsome, comely*; facies, forma, Ov.; malae, Hor.; Venus, Hor.

dēcentia -ae, f. (decet), *comeliness, decency*; figurarum venustas atque ordo, et ut ita dicam, decencia, Cic.

dēcerno -crēvi -crētum, **3**. **I**. to decide. **A**. peacefully; **1**, qui sine manibus et pedibus constare deum posse decreverunt, Cic.; **2**, **a**, to decide judicially; quod iste aliter atque edixisset decrevisset, Cic.; **b**, of the senate, etc., or of individual members of the senate, to decree, propose; si hic ordo (the senate) placere decreverat to ire in exilium, obtemperatum to esse dicis, Cic.; pecunias ad templum monumentumque alicuius, Cic.; D. Junius Silanus primus sententiam rogatus supplicium amendum decreverat, Sall.; senatus decrevit, darent operam consules, ne quid respublica detrimenti caperet, Sall.; alieni triumphum, Cic.; **3**, to decide in a hostile manner; decernere pugnam, Liv.; proelium, Cic.; decernere armis, Cic.; crastino die bene juvantibus diis acie decernamus, Liv. **II**. to resolve, form a resolution, settle; gen. with infin., Caesar his de causis Rhenum transire decreverat, Caes.; decreram cum eo familiariter vivere, Cic. (synop. perf. foris, decrerim, decreram, decrero, decreset, decrese).

dēcērpo -cerpsi -cerptum, **3**. **A**. Lit., to pluck off, pluck away; arbore pomum, Ov. **II**. **1**, transf., humanus animus decerptus ex mente divina, a scion of, Cic.; **2**, to take away; ne quid locus de gravitate decerperet, Cic.

dēcērtatio -ōnis, f. (decerto), a contest; harum rerum omnium, Cic.

dēcēрто, **1**, to contend, struggle vehemently, fight to a decision; proeliis cum acerrimis nationibus, Cic.; pugna, Caes.; armis, Caes.; necum contentione dicendi is locus, ubi Demosthenes et Aeschines inter se decertare soliti sunt, Cic.; quae de re iure decertari oporteret, armis non contendere, Cic.

dēcēssio -ōnis, f. (decedo), a going away,

departure (opp. accessio). **A**. Gen., tua decessio, Cic. **B**. Esp. **1**, the departure of a governor from his province at the expiration of his year of office, Cic.; **2**, lessening, diminution; non enim tam cumulus bonorum iunctundus esse potest quam molesta discessio, Cic.

dēcēssor -ōris, m. (decedo), one who retires from an office, a predecessor; successor decessor invidit, Cic.

dēcēssus -ūs, m. (decedo), a going away, departure. **I**. Gen., Dionysii, Nep. **II**. Esp. **A**, the retirement of a magistrate from office; post M. Bruti decessum, Cic. **B**. **1**, death; amicum, Cic.; **2**, of water, ebb; aestus, Caes.

dēcet -cūit, **2**. (root DEC or DIC, whence also dignus), it becomes, it fits. **A**. Lit., quem decet muliebris ornatus, Cic.; quem tenues decuere togae nitidique capilli, Hor. **B**. Transf., it becoms, it is fitting, it suits; id enim maxime quemque decet, quod est cuiusque maxime suum, Cic.; et quod decet honestum est et quod honestum est decet, Cic.; oratorem irasci minime decet, Cic.; with infin., exemplis grandioribus decuit uti, Cic.; absol., quo maiorem spem habeo nihil fore aliter ac decet, Cic.

Decetia -ae, f. a town of the Aedui on the Liger, now Decize.

1. dēcido -cidi, **3**. (de and cado), to fall down; absol. or with ex, ab, de, or abl. alone. **A**. Lit., **1**, of things, a, of water, si decidit imber, Hor.; b, of things that fall naturally, poma, si matura et cocta, decidunt, Cic.; fig., ficta omnia celeriter tanquam flosculi decidunt, Cic.; c, of buildings, to fall down; celsae graviore casu decidunt tures, Hor.; **2**, of persons, a, decidere equo, Caes.; in praecipites, headlong, Ov.; fig., ex astris decidere, to fall from the height of happiness, Cic.; b, to die; scriptor abhinc annos centum qui decidit, Hor. **B**. Transf., to sink, fall; postquam a spe societatis Prusiae decidit, Liv.; in hanc fraudem tuam tam scelestam ac tam nefariam decidisti, Cic.

2. dēcido -cidi -cisum, **3**. (de and caedo). **A**. Lit., to hew off, cut off; aures, Tac.; pennas, Hor. **B**. Transf., a, to cut short; post decisa negotia, Hor.; b, to decide or determine a dispute; quibus omnibus rebus actis atque decisis, Cic.; per te, C. Aquili, decidit P. Quinctius quid liberis eius dissolveret, Cic.; sine me cum Flavio decidisti, Cic.

dēcies (-iens), adv. (decem), ten times, Cic.

dēcīma (dēcūma) -ae, f. (decimus), a tenth part, tithe; a, as an offering to the gods, Orestis nuper prandia in semitis decumae nomine magno honori fuerunt, Cic.; b, a tax paid by landowners in the provinces; decima hordei, Cic.

dēcīmānus (dēcūmānus) -a -um (decimus, decumus). **I**. **1**, relating to the provincial tax of a tenth; ager, the land paying a tenth, Cic.; frumentum, a tithe of corn, Cic.; subst., **dēcīmānus** -i, m. the farmer of such a tax, Cic.; mulier decimana or simply decimana -ae, f. (sarcastically), the wife of a farmer of the taxes, Cic.; **2**, milit. t. t., a, belonging to the tenth legion, Tac.; b, belonging to the tenth cohort; porta, the gate of a Roman camp furthest from the enemy, so called because the tenth cohorts of the legions were there stationed. **II**. Meton., large, immense; acipenser, ap. Cic.

dēcīmo (dēcūmo), **1**. (decimus) to select every tenth man for punishment, to decimate, Suet.

dēcīmus (dēcūmus) -a -um. **A**. Lit., the tenth, Cic.; adv., decimum, for the tenth time, Liv. **B**. Meton., large, vast, great; unda, Ov. Subst., **dēcīmum** -i, n. tenfold; ager efficit or effert cum decimo, Cic.

dēcīpio -cēpi -ceptum, **3**. (de and capio). **I**,

to cheat, cozen, deceive; novem homines honestissimos, Cic.; expectations, Cic. **II.** Esp. of time, to beguile; sic tamen absumo decipioque diem, Ov.

decisio -ōnis, f. (2. decido), a decision; decisionem facere, Cic.

Decius -a -um, name of a Roman gens, the most famous members of which, P. Decius Mus, father and son, devoted themselves to death in battle to save the state.

declamatio -ōnis, f. (declamo), 1, loud, violent speaking, declamation; non placet mihi declamatio (candidati) potius quam persalutatio, Cic.; 2, practice in oratory; quotidiana, Cic.

declamatorius -a -um (declamator), relating to declamation, declamatory, rhetorical, Cic.

declamito, 1. (freq. of declamo), a, to speak loudly, declaim; Graece apud Cassium, Cic.; b, to practise; causas, to plead for the sake of practice, Cic.

declāmo, 1. 1, to speak loudly and violently; contra me, to declaim against, Cic.; 2, to practise speaking in public; a, intransit., ad fluctum aiunt declamare solitum Demosthenem, Cic.; b, transit., to declaim; quae mihi iste visus est ex alia oratione declamare, quam in alium reum committeretur, Cic.

declāratio -ōnis, f. (declaro), a declaration, revealing; animi tui, Cic.

declāro, 1, to make clear or distinct, reveal, declare. **A.** Lit., a, praesentiam saepe divi suam declarant, Cic.; b, to declare, pronounce, proclaim; aliquem consulem, Cic.; Numa declaratus rex, Liv. **B.** transf., to explain, make clear, declare; a, volutibus avium res futuras declarari, Cic.; with infin., quod plurimis locis perorationes nostrae voluisse nos atque animo contendisse declarant, Cic.; with relat. sent., declaravit quanti me faceret, Cic.; absol., res declarat, Cic.; b, to signify, mean; verba idem declarantia, synonymus, Cic.

declinatio -ōnis, f. (declino). **A.** Lit., a bending away, a turning aside; tuas petitiones parvā quādam declinatione effugi, Cic.; declinatio atomi, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, an avoiding, declining, turning away from; appetitio et declinatio naturalis, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., a digression, declinatio brevis a proposito, Cic.

declino, 1. to bend aside, turn away. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., a, transit., si quo ego inde agmen declinare voluisssem, Liv.; b, intransit., Cumanae cohortes declinare paululum, Liv.; declinare de via, Cic.; esp. of atoms, declinare dixit atomum per paulum, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, transit., ut declinet a proposito deflectatque sententiam, Cic.; 2, intransit., a, de statu suo, Cic.; a religionē officii, Cic.; b, of orators, writers, to digress; aliquantum a proposito, Cic. **II.** to avoid, shun; 1, lit., urbem unam mihi amoenissimam, Cic.; 2, transf., vitia, Cic.

declivis -e (de and olivus), bent or inclined downwards, sloping; collis aequaliter declivis ad flumen, Caes.; ripa, Ov. Subst., **declive** -is, n. a declivity; per declive se recipere, Caes.

declivitas -ātis, f. (declivis), a declivity, Caes.

decoctor -ōris, m. (decoquo), a spendthrift, bankrupt, Cic.

decollo, 1. (de and collum), to behead, Suet.

decolor -ōris, discolour, **A.** Lit., decolor ipse suo sanguine Rhenus, Ov. **B.** Transf., deteriorated; deterior paulatim ac decolor aetas, Verg.

decoloratio -ōnis, f. (decoloro), a discolouring, Cic.

dēcolōro, 1. (decolor), to discolour; quod mare Dauniae non decoloravere caedes, Hor.

dēcoquo -coxi -coctum, 3. 1, to boil; olus, Hor. **II.** **A.** Lit., of metals, to melt away; pars quarta argenti decocta erat, Liv.; fig., suavitatis decocta, insipid, washy, Cic. **B.** Transf., absol., to become bankrupt; tenebrae memoria praetextatum te decoxisse? Cic.

dēcor -ōris, m. (deceat), 1, grace, elegance; mobilibus decor naturis dandus et annis, Hor.; 2, beauty; te decor iste, quod optas, esse vetat, Ov.

dēcorē, adv. (decorus), 1, properly, fitly, becomingly; ad rerum dignitatem apte et quasi decore loqui, Cic.; 2, beautifully, Cic. poet.

dēcōro, 1. (decus). **A.** Lit., to adorn, decorate; oppidum monumentis, Cic.; templa novo saxo, Hor. **B.** Transf., to honour; quem populus Romanus singularibus honoribus decorasset, Cic.; haec omnia vitae decorabat dignitas et integritas, Cic.

dēcorus -a -um (decor). **A.** fitting, seemly, becoming, decorous; with infin., ut vix satis decorum videretur eum plures dies esse in Crassi Tusculano, Cic.; with dat., color albus praecipue decorus deo est, Cic.; with ad, ad ornatum decorus, Cic. Subst., **dēcorum** -i, n. what is fitting, fitness, propriety; πρέπον appellat hoc Graeci, nos dicamus sane decorum, Cic. **B.** beautiful, graceful, handsome, adorned; aedes, facies, Hor.; arma, Sall.

dēcrēpitus -a -um, very old, infirm, decrepit; aetas, Cic.

dēresco -crēvi -crētum, 3. to lessen, become gradually smaller, decrease; ostreis et conchylis omnibus contingere, ut cum luna pariter crescant pariterque decrescant, Cic.; decrescantia flumina, Hor.; cornua decrescunt, become smaller and smaller, disappear, Ov.; tantum animorum nobis in dies decrescit, Liv.

dēcrētum -i, n. (decerno), 1, a resolve, resolution, decree; consulis, Liv.; senatus, Cic.; decreta facere, Cic.; 2, philosoph. t. t. = δόγμα, doctrine, principle, Cic.

dēcūmānus, v. decimanus.

dēcūmātes -ium (decimus), relating to tithes; agri, lands on which the tithe or land-tax was paid, Tac.

dēcūmbo -cūbū, 3. (de and *cumbo), 1, to lie down, either to sleep or at table, Cic.; 2, to fall, fall down, used of a vanquished gladiator, Cic.

dēcūria -ae, f. (decem), 1, a body of ten men, Varr.; 2, a class, division, esp. of jurors; iudicium, Cic.; scribarum, Cic.

dēcūriatio -ōnis, f. (1. decurio), a dividing into decuriae, Cic.

dēcūriātus -ūs, m. (1. decurio), a dividing into decuriae, Liv.

1. **dēcūrio**, 1. (decurio), to divide into bodies often; equites decuriati, centuriati pedites conjurabant, Liv.; decuriare tribules, Cic.

2. **dēcūrio** -ōnis, m. (decuria), 1, the captain of a body of ten; decurio equitum Gallorum, Caes.; 2, a senator of a municipium or colonia, Cic.

dēcūrrō -curri (more rarely -eucurri) -cursum, 3. **I.** Lit., to run down, hasten down; summa decurrit ab arce, Verg.; ad naves, Caes.; decurro rus, Cic.; esp., 1, milit. t. t., to make an evolution towards a lower place; a, in praefere or at a festival, to manœuvre, charge; pedites ordinatos instruendo et decurendo signa sequi et servare ordines docuit, Liv.; mos erat lustrationis sacro peracto decurrere exercitum, Liv.; b, to charge the enemy, to run down; ex Capitolio in hostem, Liv.; ex omnibus partibus,

Caes.; **2**, to run in a race, run towards the goal; nunc video calcem, ad quam quum sit decursum, nihil sit praeterea extimescendum, Cic.; quasi decurso spatio, Cic.; **3**, of ships, to sail; ego puto te bellissime cum quaestore Mescinio decursurum, Cic.; **4**, of water, to run down; monte decurrens velut amnis, Hor. **II**. Transf., **a**, to have recourse to, take refuge in; decurrere ad istam cohortationem, Cic.; ad miseras preces, Hor.; **b**, to finish; prope acta jam aetate decursaque, Cic.; inceptum unâ decurre laborem, Verg.; quae abs te breviter de urbe decursa sunt, treated, Cic.

decursio -ōnis, f. (decurro), a military evolution or manoeuvre, charge, ap. Cic.

decursus -ūs, m. (decurro). **I**. Lit., a running down; in rus decurro atque in decursu, Cic.; esp., **1**, milit. t. t., **a**, a manoeuvre; alios decursu edere motus, Liv.; **b**, a charge, attack; subitus ex collibus decursus, Liv.; **2**, of water, running down; aquarum, Ov. **II**. Transf., the completion of an office; decursu honorum, after filling every public office, Cic.

decurto, **1**. to cut off, abridge, curtail; transf., of discourse, mutila sentit quaedam et quasi decurtata, Cic.

decus -ōris, n. (decet), that which adorns or beautifies, an ornament, honour, glory, grace. **I**. Gen., **A**. Lit., **a**, of things, decora atque ornamenta fanorum, Cic.; hominis decus ingenium, Cic.; civitatis dignitatem et decus sustinere, Cic.; **b**, of persons, pride, glory; imperii Romani decus ac lumen (of Pompey), Cic. **B**. Meton., esp. plur., decora, exploits in war, Liv.; renowned ancestors, Tac. **II**. Philosoph. t. t., moral dignity, virtue, Cic.

decusso, **1**. (decussis, the intersection of two lines), to divide cross-wise in the shape of the letter X, Cic.

decutitio -eussi -cussum, **3**. (de and quatio), to shake down, shake off, throw down, knock off. **I**. Lit., papaverum capita baculo, Liv.; rorem, Verg.; turres fulminibus, Liv.; arietē decussi ruebant muri, Liv. **II**. Transf., cetera aetate jam sunt decussa, laid aside, ap. Cic.

dedecet -decūt, **2**. it is unbecoming, unsuitable to, unfitting, gen. with a negative. **A**. Lit., neque te ministrum dedecet myrtus neque me, etc., Hor. **B**. Transf., it is unseemly, unfitting; with infin., simulare non dedecet, Cic.; falli, errare, labi, tam dedecet quam, etc., Cic.; of persons, to dishonour; Pomponius Atticus Claudiorum imagines dedecere videbatur, Tac.

dedēcor -ōris, adj. unseemly, shameful, vile, Sall.

dedēcōro, **1**. (dedecus), to dishonour, bring shame upon; se flagitūs, Sall.; et urbis auctoritatem et magistrī, Cic.

dedēcōrus -a -um, shameful, dishonourable, Tac.

dedēcūs -ōris, n. shame, dishonour, disgrace. **I**. Gen., **A**. Lit., alicui dedecori esse or fieri, to bring shame upon, Cic.; dedecus concipere, Cic. **B**. Meton., the crime, cause of disgrace; nullo dedecore se abstinere, Cic.; dedecora militiae alicui obicere, dishonourable conduct in the field, Liv. **II**. Esp., philosoph. t. t., evil, vice (opp. decus), Cic.

dedicatio -ōnis, f. (dedico), a consecration, dedication; aedis, Liv.

dedīco, **1**. to declare; **1**, naturam eius, Luer.; **2**, to make a return of property to the censor; haec praedia in censu, Cic.; **2**, to consecrate, dedicate a temple; templum alicui, Cic.; Junonem, to dedicate the temple of Juno, Cic.

dedīgnor, **1**. dep. to disdain, scorn, reject as unworthy; dedīgnari maritum, Ov.; Nomades

maritos, as husbands, Verg.; with infin., sollicitare, Ov.

dedīscō -dīdīci, **3**. to unlearn, forget; nomen disciplinamque populi Romani, Caes.; with infin., eloquentia loqui paene dediscit, Cic.

dedīciūs -a -um (deditio), relating to capitulation or surrender; plur., dedīciūs, the subjects of Rome, those who had surrendered unconditionally or had no rights (opp. socii), Caes.

dedītio -ōnis (dedo), surrender, capitulation; aliquem in deditionem accipere, Caes.; in deditionem venire, Liv.; facere deditionem, Caes.; compellere in deditionem, Liv.; deditionis conditio, Liv.; agere de deditione, to treat, Caes.; fit ad Poenos deditio, Liv.

dedītus -a -um (p. adj. with compar. and superl.), given to, devoted to, zealous for, addicted to; Coepio nimis equestri ordini deditus, Cic.; adolescentulus mirifice studiis deditus, Cic.; nimis voluptatibus esse deditum, Cic.; ventri atque somno deditus, Sall.

dedō -dīdī -dītum, **3**. **I**. Lit., to give up; **a**, aliquem ad supplicium, Liv.; aliquem telis militum, Cic.; aliquem trucidandum populo Romano, Liv.; **b**, of the conquered, to give up, surrender; esp., dedere se, or pass, as middle, dedi, to surrender; dedere se populo Romano, Caes.; se in arbitrium ditionemque populi Romani, Liv.; se suaque omnia Caesari, Caes. **II**. Transf., to give up to, dedicate, devote; aures suas poetis, Cic.; filiam libidini Ap. Claudii, Cic.; se, to devote oneself, give up oneself to; se totum Catoni, Cic.; se ei studio, Cic.; deditā operā, designedly, intentionally, Cic.

dedēcō, **2**. to cause to unlearn, to unteach; aut docendus is est aut dedocendus, Cic.; virtus populum falsis dedocet uti vocibus, teaches them not to use, Hor.

dedōlēo -dōlūi, **2**. to make an end of grieving, Ov.

dedūco -dūxi -ductum, **3**. **I**. to lead or bring down. **A**. Lit., **1**, aliquem de rostris, Caes.; ramos pondere suo, to weigh down, Ov.; pectine crines, to comb down, Ov.; **2**, milit. t. t., to lead down; aciem in planum, Sall.; **3**, naut. t. t., **a**, to spread sail; tota carbasia malo, Ov.; **b**, to drag a ship down to the sea; naves in aquam, Liv.; **4**, of enchantment, to bring down; Jovem caelo, Ov. **B**. Transf., to reduce; universitatem generis humani ad singulos, Cic. **II**, to lead away. **A**. Lit., **1**, aliquem ex ea via, Cic.; aliquem in arcem, Liv.; deducere atomos de via, Cic.; **2**, milit. t. t. to remove; praesidia de iis oppidis, Cic.; legiones in hiberna, Caes.; **3**, to conduct, escort, accompany a person; **a**, to an audience, transfuga deductus (se) traditurum urbem promittit, Liv.; **b**, to accompany a person from the provinces to Rome; aliquem secum Roman, Liv.; aliquem deducere ex ultimis gentibus, Cic.; **c**, to take to a house as a guest; aliquem ad Janitorem quemdam hospitem, Cic.; **d**, to take under an escort or guard; deducere Lentulum in carcerem, Sall.; **e**, to accompany (as a sign of respect) a statesman from his house to the forum or senate; haec ipsa sunt honorabilia assurgit, deduci, reduci, Cic.; magnam aert opinionem, magnam dignitatem quotidiana in deducendo frequentia, Cic.; aliquem ad forum, Cic.; **f**, to accompany a bride to the house of a bridegroom; virginem ad aliquem, Liv.; **4**, to lead forth, conduct colonists, to found a colony; coloniā, Cic.; deducere colonos lege Julia Capuam, Caes.; **5**, to bring before a court of law; aliquem ad hoc iudicium, Cic.; **6**, of water, to bring; aquam Albanam ad utilitatem agri suburbani, Cic.; **7**, to dispossess; ex ea possessione Antiochum, Liv.; esp. as legal t. t., moribus deducere; to make an entry on land for the sake of having the right to

possession tried; aliquem de fundo (with or without moribus), Cic. **B.** Transf., **a**, to lead away from, turn away from; aliquem ab humanitate, Cic.; aliquem de sententia, Cic.; **b**, of things, to bring to; deducere rem ad arma, Caes.; **c**, to derive one's origin; nomen ab Anco, Ov. **C. a**, to deduct, subtract; centum nummos, Cic.; **b**, to spin; levi pollice filum, Ov.; transf., to compose (of writing), tenui deducta poemata filo, Hor.

dēductio -ōnis, f. (deduco), a leading down. **I.** Gen., **1**, the quartering or billeting of soldiers; in oppida militum crudelis et misera deductio, Cic.; **2**, a conducting of colonists, a colonising; quae erit in istos agros deductio, Cic.; **3**, a fictitious ejacketment from disputed property, Cic.; **4**, a bringing down of water; rivorum a fonte, Cic. **II.** a lessening, deduction, Cic.

dēductor -ōris, m. (deduco), a client or friend who accompanies a candidate, ap. Cic.

dēductus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (deduco), thin, fine, slender; carmen, light, unambitious, Verg.

dēerro, **1**, to wander from the right path, lose one's way. **A.** Lit., in itinere, Cic.; in navigando a ceteris, Sall. **B.** Transf., magno opere a vero longe, Lucr.

dēfatigatio -ōnis, f. (defatigo), weariness, fatigue; membrorum, Cic.; hostium, Caes.

dēfatigo, **1**, to weary, fatigue, tire; **a**, physically, exercitum quotidianis itineribus, Caes.; gen. in partic. pass., defatigatis in vicem integri succedunt, Caes.; **b**, mentally, te nec animi neque corporis laboribus defatigari, Cic.; non modo censores, sed etiam iudices omnes potest defatigare, Cic.

dēfatiscor = defetiscor (q.v.).

dēfectio -ōnis, f. (deficio), **1**, a desertion, defection, rebellion; **a**, lit., defectio a populo Romano, Cic.; facere defectionem, Liv.; sollicitare aliquem ad defectionem, Liv.; sociorum, Cic.; **b**, transf., a tota ratione defectio, Cic.; **2**, a ceasing, failure, vanishing, disappearing; **a**, virum, Cic.; **b**, of light, defectiones solis et lunae, eclipses, Cic.; **c**, weakness; defectio manifesta, Tac.

dēfector -ōris, m. (deficio), a rebel, deserter, Tac.

1. defectus -a -um, partic. of deficio.

2. defectus -ūs, m. (deficio), a failing, ceasing, disappearing; **a**, aquarum, Liv.; **b**, a failing of light, eclipse; lunae, Cic.

dēfendo -fendi -fensum, **3**. (de and *fendo). **I.** to repel, repulse, ward off, drive away; defendere ictus ac repellere, Caes.; nimios solis ardores (from the vines), Cic.; defendere civium pericula, Cic.; proximus a tectis ignis defenditur aegre, Ov. **II.** to defend, protect, guard, watch over. **A.** rempublicam, Cic.; se telo, Cic.; vitam ab inimicorum audaciā telisque, Cic.; castra, Caes.; senatum contra Antonium, Cic. **B.** In writing or speaking, to defend; **1**, **a**, acta illa Caesaris, Cic.; se adversus populum Romanum, Cic.; **b**, (a) to defend before a court of law, Sex. Roscium parricidii reum, Cic.; defendere crimen, to defend a person on a charge of, etc.; defendere crimen istius conjurationis, Cic.; aliquem de ambitu, on a charge of, Cic.; aliquem in capitis periculo, Cic.; (**b**) to maintain or assert in defence; id aliorum exempla se fecisse defendit, Cic.; **c**, to maintain a proposition or statement; defendere sententiam, Cic.; **2**, transf. to sustain a part; vicem rhetoris atque poetae, Hor.; defendere commune officium censurae, Cic.

dēfēnēro, **1**, to plunge into debt; dimissiones libertorum ad defendendas diripiendasque provincias, Cic.

dēfensio -ōnis, f. (defendo), a defence; **a**, by

arms, castrorum, Caes.; **b**, in speech or writing, defensio miserorum, Cic.; id ad suam defensionem offerre, Cic.; defensionem alicuius or alicuius rei suscipere, Cic.; **c**, the speech or writing itself, defence; defensionem causae suae scribere, Cic.

dēfensito, **1**. (freq. of defendo), to be wont to defend, defend frequently; causas, Cic.; haec non acrius accusavit in senectute quam antea defensitaverat, Cic.

dēfensio, **1**. (intens. of defendo), to protect, defend; Italici, quorum virtute moenia defensabantur, Sall.

dēfensor -ōris, m. (defendo), **1**, one who wards off or averts; periculi, Cic.; **2**, a defender; **a**, in war, murus defensoribus nudatus, Caes.; **b**, a defender, protector; esp. in a court of law, adoptare sibi aliquem defensorem sui juris, Cic.; fieri defensorem alicuius, Cic.

dēfēro -tūli -lātum -ferre. **I.** to bring, bear, carry down. **A.** Gen. amoenae ex Helicone perenni nde coronam, Lucr.; esp., **a**, of rivers, to carry down with them; excipere dolia quae annis defert, Liv.; **b**, to change, remove to a lower place; aedes suas sub Velliam, Cic.; acies in campos delata est, Liv. **B.** Esp. to carry down, bear down with violence; ruina tota prolapsa acies in praecipites deferri, Liv.; praecipites aerii speculae de montis in undas deferor, Verg. **II.** to bear or bring from one place to another.

A. Lit., **1**, gen., **a**, ad causas iudicia jam facta domo, Cic.; commentum in viam, Liv.; alicui epistolam, Cic.; **b**, polit. t.t., deferre sitellam, de M. Octavio, to bring the balloting-box for voting, i.e. to have the vote taken about, etc., Cic.; deferre ex aerario or in aerarium, to bring from or to the treasury (where the standards, decrees of the senate, public accounts, etc., were kept), Liv.; deferre rationes, to give in the accounts, Cic.; deferre census Romanum, to send the census-lists from the colonies to Rome, Liv.; **2**, esp., **a**, to take away violently from one place to another, to drive, carry; hic rumor est Asinium delatum (esse) vivum in manus militum, Cic.; **b**, as naut. t.t. to drive away, carry, aliquem ex alto ignotas ad terras et in desertum litus, Cic. **B.** Transf., **1**, to offer, hand over, refer; si quid petet, ultro defer, Hor.; alicui praemium dignitatis, Cic.; totius belli summa ad hunc omnium voluntate deferunt, Caes.; rem ad amicos, Cic.; rem ad senatum, Cic.; **2**, to communicate, report, tell; deferre falsum equitum numerum, Caes.; vehementer te esse sollicitum multi ad nos quotidie deferunt, Cic.; esp., **a**, as legal t.t., nomen alicuius, or alicuius rei, or nomen alicui, to inform against, to set a prosecution on foot; deferre nomen beneficii cuiusdam, Cic.; deferre crimen, to bring a charge, Cic.; deferre aliquid, or de aliqua re, or de aliquo, to inform, Cic.; deferre aliquem, to accuse, Tac.; **b**, polit. t.t., ad aerarium deferre, to register; nomina iudicum, Cic.; aliquem in beneficiis ad aerarium deferre, or simply deferre aliquem, to recommend for reward, Cic.

dēfervescō -fervi or -ferbūi, **3**. to cease boiling; of the heat of passion, to cease to rage, diminish in violence; quum adolescentiae cupiditates defervissent, Cic.

dēfessus, v. defetiscor.

dēfētiscor (dēfātiscor) -fessus, **3**. dep. to become tired, grow weary; gen. found in perf. partic. **dēfessus** -a -um, weary, tired; defessus cultu agrorum, Cic.

dēficio -feci -fectum **3**. (de and facio). **I.** Intransit. or reflex., **1**, to rebel, revolt; **a**, lit., ab rege, Sall.; a republica, Cic.; ad Poenos, to go over to the Carthaginians, Liv.; **b**, transf., ab amicitia, a virtue, Liv.; **2**, to fail, cease, become less; **a**, of the sun or moon, to become eclipsed; sol deficiens, Cic.; of fire, to go out; ubi

ignem deficere extremum videbat, Verg. : of water, to retire, fail; utcumque exaestuât aut deficit mare, flows or ebbs, Liv.; deficient laesi carmine fontis aquae, Ov.; **b**, of number, quantity, etc. to become less, fail; non materia, non frumentum deficere poterat, Caes.; nec vero levitatis Atheniensium exempla deficient, Cic.; **c**, of time, to fail, to be too short for; dies deficiat, si velim paupertatis causam defendere, Cic.; **d**, of strength, etc. to fail, become weak; ne vox viresque deficerent, Cic.; nisi memoria defecerit, Cic.; et simul lassitudine et procedente jam die fame etiam deficere, Liv.; animo deficere, to lose heart, Caes., Cic.; absol. to be disheartened; ne unâ plagâ acceptâ patres conscripti conciderent, ne deficerent, Cic. **II** Transit., **a**, act., to abandon, leave, fail; quoniam me Leontina civitas atque legatio propter eam quam dixi causam deficit, Cic.; ipsos res frumentaria deficere coepit, Caes.; dolor me non deficit, Cic.; **b**, pass. defici. to be abandoned by, to be wanting in; defici a viribus, Caes.; mulier abundat audaciâ, consilio et ratione deficitur, Cic.; sanguine defecti artus, bloodless, Ov.

defigo -fixi -fixum, 3. to fix or fasten into. **I** Lit., sudas sub aqua, Caes.; sicam in consulis corpore, Cic.; tellure hastas, Verg. **II** Transf., **a**, to fix the eyes or the mind on something; omnes vigilas, curas, cogitationes in reipublicae salute defigere, Cic.; Libyae defixit lumina regnis, Verg.; in cogitatione defixum esse, to be deep in thought, Cic.; **b**, to make fast; virtus est una altissimis radicibus defixa, Cic.; **c**, to fix in amazement, make motionless with astonishment, etc.; defixerat pavor cum admiratione Gallos, Liv.; partic., defixus, motionless with astonishment, fear, etc.; quum silentio defixi stetit, Liv.; **d**, to imprint firmly; in oculis omnium sua furta atque flagitia defixurus sum, Cic.; **e**, religious t.t. to declare, denounce; quae augur injusta, nefasta, vitiosa, dira defixerit, Cic.; **f**, of enchantment, to bind by a spell, to curse, regis Ioliciaci animum defigere votis, Verg.

defingo -finxi -fictum, 3. to form, mould, fashion, Hor.

definio, 4. to inclose within limits, to bound. **A** Lit. eius fundi extremam partem oleae directo ordine definiunt, Cic. **B** Transf., **1**, to fix, define, determine; ii qui mala dolore, bona voluptate definiunt, Cic.; esp. **a**, logical t.t. to define, give a definition of; rem definire verbis, Cic.; **b**, to fix; suum cuique locum, Caes.; **2**, to confine within limits, restrain; non vagabitur oratio mea longius atque eis fere ipsis delinietur viris, etc., Cic.

definite, adv. with superl. (definitus), definitely, distinctly; lex Gellia et Cornelia quae definite potestatem Pompejo civitatem donandi dederat, Cic.

definitio -ōnis, f. (definio), a definition; **a**, verborum omnium definitiones, Cic.; **b**, a fixing; iudiciorum aequorum, Cic.

definitivus -a -um (definio), relating to definition or explanation, explanatory; constitutio, Cic.

definitus -a -um, p. adj. (from definio), definite, distinct; constitutio, Cic.; causa, Cic.

defio -fieri, pass. of deficio, to fail; numquam causa defiet, cur victi pacto non stetis, Liv.; lac mihi non aestate novum, non frigore defit, Verg.

deflagratio -ōnis, f. (deflagro), a burning, consuming by fire; terrarum, Cic.

deflagro, 1. to be burnt down, to be consumed by fire. **A** Lit., quum curia Saliorum deflagrasset, Cic.; Phaethon ictu fulminis deflagavit, Cic.; part. pass., deflagratus, consumed, Cic. **B** Transf., to cease burning, to abate, cool;

interdum spes animum subibat deflagrare iras vestras, Liv.; deflagrante paulatim seditione, Tac.

deflecto -flexi -flexum, 3. **I** Transit., **A** Lit., **a**, to bend down; tenerum prono pondere corpus, Cat.; **b**, to turn aside; amnes in alium cursum, Cic. **B** Transf., declinare a proposito et deflectere sententiam, Cic. **II** Intransit., to turn aside, turn away; **a**, de via, Cic.; **a** veritate, Cic.; **b**, of speech, to digress; oratio redeat illuc unde deflexit, Cic.

defleo -flevi -fletum, 2. **1**, to bewail, weep for; impendentes casus inter se, Cic.; alii cuius mortem, Cic.; **2**, to speak with tears; haec ubi deflevit, Verg.

defloresco -florui, 3. **A** Lit., to shed blossom, to fade; idem (flos) quum tenui carptus defloruit ungui, Cat. **B** Transf., to lose bloom, wither; cum corporibus vigere et deflorescere animos, Liv.; meton., amores mature et celeriter deflorescent, Cic.

defluo -fluxi, 3. **I** to flow down. **A** Lit., **a**, of water, etc., sudor a capite, Cic.; humor saxis, Hor.; Rheus in plures defluit partes, Caes.; **b**, of things not liquid, to float; dolia medio anni defluerunt, Liv.; to swim down; secundo amni, Verg.; to sail down; cum paucis navigiis secundo amni, Liv. **B** Transf., to fall down, descend, glide down; **1**, quum ipsae defluebant coronae, Cic.; of dress, hair, etc., to fall; pedes vestis defluxit ad omnes, Verg.; rusticus tonso toga defluit, Hor.; of horsemen, moribundus Romanus labentibus super corpus armis ad terram defluxit, Liv.; **2**, abstr., **a**, to be derived; quodsi inest in hominum genere mens, fides, virtus, concordia, unde haec in terras nisi a superis defluere poterunt, Cic.; **b**, to fall to the lot of; multaue merces tibi defluit aequo ab Jove Neptunoque, Hor.; **c**, to change to; a necessariis artificibus ad elegantiora defluximus, Cic. **II** to flow away, disappear, be lost; **a**, of hair, etc., extemplo tristi medicamine tactae defluxere comae, Ov.; **b**, of persons, ex novem tribunis unus me absente defluxit, has proveci false to me, Cic.; **c**, of time, to disappear, cease; ubi salutatio defluxit? Cic.

defodio -fodi -fossus, 3. **I** **1**, to dig in, to cover with earth; signum septem pedes altum in terram defodi, Liv.; **2**, to conceal by digging, bury; thesaurum sub lecto, Cic.; aliquid humo, Ov.; Menucia Vestalis viva defossa est sclerato campo, Liv. **II** to dig up; terram, Hor.

deformatio -ōnis, f. (deformo), a deforming, disfiguring. **I** Lit., corporis et coloris, Cic. **II** Transf., tantae majestatis, degradation, Liv.

deformis -e, adj. with compar. and superl. (de and forma), **I** deformed, misshapen, ugly. **A** Lit., **a**, of persons or animals, deformed in body; deformem natum esse, Cic.; iumenta parva atque deformia, Caes.; **b**, of things, ugly, disgusting; foeda omnia ac deformia visa, Liv.; aspectus deformis atque turpis, Cic. **B** Transf., **a**, disgraced, disgraceful; patriae solum deformis belli malis, Liv.; **b**, hateful, foul, shameful; ira, deformis malum, Ov.; deformis est, foll. by infin., Cic. **II** formless, shapeless; deformes animae, Ov.

deformitas -atis, f. (deformis), deformity, ugliness. **I** Lit., corporis, Cic.; oris, Tac. **II** Transf., disgrace, dishonour; illius fugae negligentiaeque deformitas, Cic.

1 **deformo**, 1. to form, fashion, delineate; transf., ille quem supra deformavi, whom I have formerly described, Cic.

2 **deformo**, 1. (de and forma). **A** Lit., to bring out of form and shape, disarrange; **a**, of persons, deformatus corpore, deformed in body

Cic.; **b**, of things, parietes nudos ac deformatos reliquit, Cic. **B.** Transf., to *disgrace, dishonour*; victorian clade, Liv.; homo vitii deformatus, Cic.

defraudo, 1. to *deceive, defraud, cheat*; aures, Cic.; aliquem, with abl. of thing, aliquem ne andabat quidem, Cic.

defrenātus -a -um (de and freno), *unbridled, unrestrained*; cursus, Ov.

defricō -fricū -fricātum, and -frictum, 1. to *rub, rub hard*; dentes, Ov.; fig., urbem sale multo, to *satirise, lash*, Hor.

defringo -frēgi -fractum, 3. (de and frango), to *break off*; ramum arboris, Cic.; ferrum ab hasta, Verg.

defrūtum -i, n. (for defervitum sc. mustum), *must, or new wine boiled down to a small portion of its original quantity*, Verg.

defūgio -fūgi, 3. **I.** Intransit., to *fly away*; armis abjectis totum sinistram cornu defugit, Liv. **II.** Trans., to *fly from, avoid, get out of* the way; proelium, Caes.; iudicia, Cic.; auctoritatem consilii sui, Cic.; eam disputationem, Cic.

defundo -fūdi -fūsum, 3. to *pour down, pour out*; a, vinum, Hor.; aurea fruges Italiae pleno defundit Copia cornu, Hor.; **b**, to *pour a libation*; defunde merum patris, Hor.

defungor -functus sum, 3. dep., to *finish, complete, discharge, perform, be relieved of an office or duty*; a, defunctus honoribus, having *filled all public offices*, Cic.; periculis, Cic.; proelio, bello, Liv.; laboribus, Hor.; defunctum bello barbiton, discharged from the warfare of love, Hor.; **b**, vitā defungi, to *die*, Verg.; absol., defuncta (est) virgo Vestalis Laelia, Tac.

degener -ēris (de and genus). **A.** Lit., *unworthy of one's race, not genuine, degenerate*; Neoptolemus, unworthy of his father, Verg.; hi jam degeneres sunt, mixti et Gallograeci vere, quod appellantur, Liv. **B.** Transf., *morally degenerate, unworthy, ignoble*; patriae non degener artis, Ov.; non degener ad pericula, Tac.; ceterorum preces degeneres fuere ex metu, Tac.

degenero, 1. (degener). **I.** Intransit., to *become unlike one's race or kind, to fall off, degenerate*. **A.** Lit., Macedones in Syros Parthos Aegyptios degeneraverunt, Liv.; poma degenerant sucos oblita priores, Verg. **B.** Transf., to *degenerate morally*; ab hac perenni contestataque virtute majorum, Cic.; in Persarum mores, Liv. **II.** Trans., a, to *cause to degenerate*; ni degeneratum in aliis huc quoque decori offecisset, Liv.; **b**, to *dishonour, stain by degeneracy*; propinquos, Prop.

dēgo, dēgi, 3. (for deigo, from de and ago), to *pass time*; omne tempus aetatis sine molestia, Cic.; vitam in egestate, Cic.; in beatorum insulis immortalae aevum, Cic.; senectam turpem, Hor.; absol., to *live*; ille potens sui laetusque deget, Hor.

dēgrandinat, impers. it ceases to hail, Ov.

dēgrāvo, 1. **A.** Lit., to *press down, oppress*; degravat Aetha caput, Ov.; quae (duo millia) illatis ex transverso signis degravabant prope circumventum cornu, Liv. **B.** Transf., to *weigh down, impede, distress*; quia vulnus degravabat, Liv.

dēgrēdiōr -gressus, 3. dep. (de and gradior), to *step, march, walk down*; degressus ex arce, Liv.; monte, colle, Sall.; in aequum, Liv.; in campum, Liv.; ad pedes, to *dismount*, Liv.

dēgusto, 1. **A.** Lit., to *taste*; a, of persons, inde, Sall.; nec degustanti lotos amara fuit, Ov.; **b**, of things, celerī flammā tigna trabesque (of fire), to *lick*, Lucr.; of a weapon, to *graze*; unum vulnere corpus, Verg. **B.** Transf., to *try, make a trial of*; genus hoc exercitationum,

Cic.; to *sound, eorum, apud quos aliquid aget aut erit acturus, mentes sensusque degustet, Cic.*

dēhinc, adv. from here, hence, henceforth. **I.** Of space. **A.** Lit., Tac. **B.** Transf., of the order of succession, hereupon, Hor. **II.** Of time, a, from this time, henceforth; me L. Tarquinium Superbum quācumque dehinc vi possum executurum, Liv.; **b**, thereupon; Eorum ad se Zephyrumque vocat; dehinc Italia fatur, Verg.; **c**, then; corresponding with primum, in the second place, Sall. (dehinc sometimes one syllable, Verg. Ov.).

dēhisco -hivi or -hūi, 3. to *gape, open, split*; terra dehiscit mihi, may the earth swallow me up, Verg.; dehiscens intervallis hostium acies, Liv.

dēhonestāmentum -i, n. (dehonesto), a blemish, deformity, disgrace; corporis, Sall.; amicitiarum, Tac.

dēhonesto, 1. to *dishonour, disgrace*; famam, Tac., Liv.

dēhortor, 1. dep. to *advise to the contrary, to dissuade*; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem ab aliquo, Sall.; with infin., plura scribere dehortatur me fortuna, Sall.

Dēiānira -ae, f. (Δηϊάνειρα), daughter of Oeneus, sister of Meleager, wife of Hercules, whose death she caused by sending him a garment poisoned with the blood of Nessus.

deicio, v. deicio.

Dēidāmia -ae, f. (Δηϊδάμεια), daughter of Lyncomedes, king in Scyria, mother of Pyrrhus by Achilles.

dēin, v. deinde.

dēinceps, adv. (dein and capio), one after another, successively; a, in space; tres deinceps turres cum ingenti fragore prociderunt, Liv.; **b**, in time; quos (tres fratres) video deinceps tribunos plebis per triennium fore, Cic.; **c**, in order of succession; P. Sulpicius qui deinceps eum magistratum petitus putabat, Cic.; corresponding to primum, primum est officium ut se conservet in naturae statu, deinceps ut, etc., Cic. (deinceps, dissyll., Hor., Sat. ii. 8.80).

dēindē and **dēin** (for dein, from de and locat. suff. -im), adv. a, of space, thereupon, from that place; via tantum interest perangusta, deinde paulo latior patecit campus, Liv.; **b**, of time, thereafter, thereupon, then, afterwards; Cimbrum Gambrium statim ad me vocavi, deinde item accessit, etc., Cic.; corresponding with primum, principio (initio), prius, inde, post, postremo, etc. Caesar primum suo, deinde omnium ex conspectu remotis equis, Caes.; with other adverbs, tum deinde, Liv.; deinde postea, Cic., etc.; **c**, in narration or order of succession, then, next; ut a prima congressione maris ae feminae, deinde a progenie, etc., Cic.; corresponding with primum, primum . . . deinde, Cic. (ei. in classical poets, one syllable).

Dēiōnides -ae, m. (Δηϊονίδης), son of Deione and Apollo, i.e., Miletus.

Dēiōpēa -ae, f. (Δηϊόπεια), one of the nymphs of Juno.

Dēiphōbē -ēs, f. (Δηϊφῶβη), daughter of Glaucus.

Dēiphōbus -i, m. (Δηϊφῶβος), son of Priam, husband of Helen after the death of Paris.

dēiectio -ōnis, f. (deicio), a throwing down, legal t.t. *ejectment from property*, Cic.

1. **dēiectus** -a -um, p. adj. (from deicio), 1, low-lying; equitatus noster deiectis locis conterritat, Caes.; 2, *dispirited, dejected*, Verg.

2. **dēiectus** -us (deicio), 1, a throwing down, hurling down; arborum, Liv.; 2, *declivity, depression*; collis, Caes.

dejĕro = dejuro (q.v.).

dejĭcio -jĕci -jĕctum, 3. (de and jacio), *to throw, cast, hurl down*. **I.** Lit. **A.** Gen., aliquem de ponte in Tiberim, Cic.; librum in mare, Cic. **B.** Esp. **1.**, se dejicere, or pass. dejici, *to rush down*; venti ab utriusque terrae praealtis montibus subito ac procellosi se dejiciunt, Liv.; **2.**, *to throw to the ground*; of trees, *to fell*, Liv.; of statues, *to throw down*, Cic.; of buildings, *to pull down*; turrim, Cic.; **3.**, *to throw lots into an urn*; quum dejecta in id sors esset, Liv.; **4.**, milit. t.t. *to drive from a position*; nostros loco, Caes.; **5.**, pass., dejici, naut. t.t. *to be driven away*; ad inferiorem partem insulae, Caes.; **6.**, of the head, eyes, &c. *to let fall*; dejecto in pectora mento, Ov.; vultum, Verg.; **7.**, legal t.t. *to eject, dispossess*; aratores, Cic.; aliquem de possessione fundi, Cic.; **8.**, *to kill*; paucis dejectis, Caes. **II.** Transf. **1.**, aliquem de sententia, *make a person change his opinion*, Cic.; **2.**, a, aliquem de honore, *to deprive*, Cic.; b, uxore dejectā, *carried off*, Tac.

Dejōtārus -i, m. one of the tetrarchs of Galatia, defended by Cicero on a charge of murder.

dējungo -juxi -junctum, 3. *to separate, sever*, Tac.

dējūro, 1. *to swear solemnly, attest by an oath*; verbis conceptis dejurare ausim neminem inimicum tantum molestiae mihi tradidisse, Nep.

delābor -lapsus sum, 3. dep. **I.** *to glide down, fall down, sink*; a, signum de caelo delapsum, Cic.; ex equo, Liv.; b, of a deity, *to come down from heaven*; caelo, Verg., Liv.; aliquis de caelo delapsus, *a person who comes unexpectedly to one's assistance*, Cic.; c, of liquids, *to flow down*; ex utraque parte tecti aqua delabitur, Cic. **II.** *to glide away, hence 1.*, *to proceed from, be derived from*; illa sunt ab his delapsa plura genera (sc. vocum), Cic.; **2.**, *to fall away from the right path, to fall away, to fall, to come to*; a, in eas difficultates, ut eae, Cic.; in hoc vitium scurrile, Tac.; b, *to digress*; nescio quo pacto ad praecipiendi rationem delapsa est oratio mea, Cic.; a sapientium familiaritatibus ad vulgares amicitias oratio nostra delabitur, Cic.; **3.**, *to fall into unwariness*; medios in hostes, Verg.

delāmentor, 1. dep. *to bewail, lament*; natam ademptam, Ov.

delāssō, 1. *to weary, tire out*; cetera de genere hoc loquacem delassare valent Fabium, Hor.

delātio -ōnis, f. (defero), *an information against any one, accusation, denunciation*; nominis, Cic.; absol., dare alicui delationem, Cic.

delātor -ōris, m. (defero), *an accuser, informer, spy*; criminum auctores delatoresque, Liv.; majestatis, of high treason, Tac.

delēbilis -e (deleo), *that can be obliterated or destroyed*; liber, Mart.

delēctābilis -e, adj. with compar. (delecto), *pleasant, delightful, agreeable*; cibus, Tac.

delēctāmentum -i, n. (delecto), *delight, pleasure, amusement*; inania ista sunt delectamenta puerorum, Cic.

delēctātiō -ōnis, f. (delecto), *delight, pleasure*; mira quaedam in cognoscendo suavis et delectatio, Cic.; magnam delectationem habere, Cic.

delēcto, 1. (intens. of delicio), *to delight, cause pleasure or enjoyment*; a, act., ista me sapientiae fama delectat, Cic.; with abl., of the cause, aut libris me delecto aut fluctus numero, Cic.; with in and the abl., ille me delectat in omni genere, Cic.; with infin., quam delectabat eum defecationes solis et lunae multo ante nobis praedicere, Cic.; b, pass., *to take delight in*; with abl., jumentis, Caes.; filiolā tuā te delectari

laetor, Cic.; criminibus inferendis, Cic.; with in and the abl., in hac inani prudentiae laude delector, Cic.; in hoc admodum delector, Cic.; in hoc admodum delector quod, etc., Cic.; with infin., Hor.

delectus -ūs, m. (1. deligo). **I.** Gen. *a choosing, choice, selection*; verborum, *a choice of language*, Cic.; sine ullo delectu, *without any choice*, Cic. **II.** Milit. t.t., *a levy, recruiting of troops, conscription*; delectum habere, Cic.; conficere, Liv.; delectus provincialis, *a levy in the provinces*, Cic.

delēgātiō -ōnis, f. (2. deligo), *an assignment of a debt*; a mancipi annuā die, Cic.

dēlēgo, 1. *to transfer, give in charge, to entrust, assign*. **I.** Gen., ad senatum, Liv.; infantem nutricibus, Tac.; hunc laborem alteri, ap. Cic. **II.** Esp. **1.**, mercantile t.t. *to assign a debt or to nominate some one else to pay a debt*; alicui, Cic.; **2.**, *to impute, attribute, ascribe a merit or a fault to any one*; crimen alicui, Cic.; servati consulis decus ad servum, Liv.

dēlēmētum -i, n. (delenio), *anything that coaxes, soothes, caresses, a charm, blandishment*; delenimentum animis Volani agri divisionem obici, Liv.

dēlēniō, 4. *to soothe, win, coax, caress, charm*; mulierem non nuptialibus donis, sed filiorum funeribus, Cic.; aliquem blanditiis voluptatibus, Cic.; animos, Cic.

dēlēnitor -ōris, m. (delenio), *one who soothes, cajoles, wins over*; cuius (judicis) delenitor esse debet orator, Cic.

dēlēō -lēvi -lētum, 2. *to destroy, annihilate, abolish*. **I.** Of things, **A.** Gen., urbes, Liv.; Volseum nomen, Liv.; bella, *to bring to an end*, Cic.; leges, Cic.; improbitatem, Cic.; ignominiam, Liv. **B.** Esp. *to efface or erase something engraved or written*, Cic.; digitō legata, Cic. **II.** Of persons, *to destroy, annihilate*; paene hostes, Caes.; senatum, Cic.; rarely of a single person, C. Curionem delere voluisti, Cic.; hostes, Caes.

dēlētrix -trix (deleo), *that which destroys*; sica paena deletrix huius imperii, Cic.

Dēlia, v. Delos.

dēlibērābundus -a -um (delibero), *carefully considering, deliberating*; consules velut deliberabundi capita conferunt, Liv.

dēlibērātiō -ōnis, f. (delibero), *consideration, consultation, deliberation*; consilii capiundi, Cic.; res habet deliberationem, admits of, cadit in deliberationem, Cic.; habere deliberationes de aliqua re, Cic.

dēlibērātivus -a -um (delibero), *relating to consideration or deliberation*; genus, Cic.

dēlibērātor -ōris, m. (delibero), *one who deliberates*, Cic.

dēlibērātus a -um, p. adj. (from delibero), *decided, resolved, certain*, Cic.

dēlibēro, 1. (de and libra), *to weigh carefully, consider, consult about*. **I.** Lit., maxima de re, Cic.; deliberare de Corintho cum imperatore Romano, Liv.; with rel. clause, utri potissimum consulendum sit, deliberare, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** *to ask advice*, esp. of an oracle, Nep. **B.** *to resolve, decide as a consequence of deliberation*; quod iste certe statuerat ac deliberaverat, non adesse, Cic.

dēlibō, 1. *to take away a little, to taste*. **I.** Lit., sol humoris parvam delibet partem, Lucr.; oscula, Verg.; fig., ut omnes undique flosculos carpan et delibem, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** Gen., *to take from, to derive, or to enjoy*; ex universa mente divina delibatos animos habemus, Cic.; novum honorem, Liv. **B.** Esp., *to diminish, take away*; aliquid de gloria sua, Cic.

delibro 1. (de and liber), to bark, peel the bark off, Caes.

delibũo -ĩi -ũtum, 3. (de and root LIB, Gr. Αἰψ, whence λίπος, ἀλειψω), to besmear, anoint; multis medicamentis delibuit is, Cic.; delibutus capillus, Cic.

delicatē, adv. with compar. (delicatus), luxuriously; delicatē ac molliter vivere, Cic.

delicatũs -a -um (adj. with compar. and superl. (deliciae). **1.** delightful, charming, alluring, luxurious; comitatus, convivium, voluptas, Cic. **II.** soft, tender, delicate, voluptuous, luxurious. **A.** Lit., adolescens, Cic.; capella, Cat.; pueri, juvenus, Cic. **B.** Transf., fastidious, dainty, nice; est fastidii delicatissimi, Cic.

deliciae -ũrum, f. (delicio, to allure), pleasure, delight, charm, luxury. **A.** Lit., multarum deliciarum comes est extrema saltatio, Cic.; ecce aliae deliciae (pretensions) equitum vix ferendae, Cic. **B.** Transf. the beloved object, darling, sweetheart; amores ac deliciae tuae Roscius, Cic.

deliciolae -ũrum, f. (dim. of deliciae), a darling; Tullia, deliciolae nostrae, Cic.

delictum -i, n. (delinquo), a fault, crime, delinquency; quo delictum majus est, eo poena est tardior, Cic.

1. deligo -lēgi -lectum, 3. (de and lego), **1.** to pick, pluck; tenui primam ungue rosam, Ov.; **2.** to choose, select; **a.** magistratus, consulens, Cic.; aliquem potissimum generum, Cic.; ad eas res conficiendas Orgetorix deligitur, Caes.; optimum quemque, Cic.; locum castris, Caes.; **b.** to pick out, send away; longaevos senes ac fessas aequore matres, Verg.

2. deligo, **1.** to bind, fasten, bind up; navigulari ad ripam, Caes.; aliquem ad palum, Cic.

delino (-lēvi) -litum, 3. to wipe off; ex qua tantum tectorium vetus delitum sit, Cic.

delinquo -liqui -lictum, 3. to fail, be wanting, esp. to fail in duty, commit a crime; hac quoque in re eum deliquisse, Cic.; ut nihil adhuc a me delictum putem, Cic.; si quid deliquero, Cic.; (miles) in bello propter hostium metum deliquerat, Cic.

deliquesco -licũi, 3. to melt, dissolve; ubi delicit nundum prior (nix) altera venit, Ov.; transf., to vanish, disappear; nec alacritate futili gestiens deliquescat, Cic.

deliratio -ōnis, f. (deliro), folly, silliness, dotage; ista senilis stultitia, quae deliratio appellari solet, Cic.

deliro, **1.** (de and lira, lit. to draw the furrow awry in ploughing), to be crazy, mad, insane, to rave; delirare et mente captum esse, Cic.; quidquid delirant reges plectuntur Achivi, the people suffer for the mad acts of their kings, Hor.

delirus -a -um, adj. with compar. (deliro), silly, crazy, doting; senex, Cic.

delitescō -tũi, 3. (de and latesco), to conceal oneself, lurk, be hid. **A.** Lit., hostes noctu in silvis delituerant, Caes.; in ulva, Verg.; in cubilibus, Cic. **B.** Transf., to take refuge; in alicuius auctoritate, Cic.; in frigida calumnia, Cic.; sub tribunicia umbra, Liv.

delitigo, **1.** to scold furiously, Hor.

Delius, v. Delos.

Delos -i, f. (Δῆλος), an island of the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, and the birthplace of Apollo and Diana; hence **1.** adj. **Delius** -a -um, Delian; folia, the laurel, Hor.; tellus, Delos, Ov.; subst., **Delius** -ii, m. Apollo, Ov.; **Delia** -ae, f. Diana, Verg.; **Delium** -ii, n. a place on the Boeotian coast where stood a temple of Apollo; **2. Deliacus** -a -um, Delian; vasa,

Cic.; gallinarius Deliacus (the people of Delium being celebrated for their brazen vessels and for their poultry), Cic.

Delphi -ũrum, m. (Δελφοί), a town of Phocis, celebrated for its oracle of Apollo; hence adj., **Delphicus** -a -um, Delphian, and subst., **Delphicus** -i, m. Apollo, Ov.

delphinus -i and **delphin** -inis, m. (δελφίς), **1.** a dolphin, Cic.; **2.** a constellation so called, Ov.

Deltoton -i, n. (Δελτατόν), the constellation called the Triangle, Cic. poet.

delũbrum -i, n. (de and luo), a temple, shrine, as a place for expiation; noctu ex delubro audita vox, Liv.; gen. in plur., shrines, holy places; deorum templa ac delubra, Cic.

delũdo -lũsi -lũsum, 3. to mock, cheat, delude, deceive; corvum hiantem, Hor.; et quae sopitos deludunt somnia sensus, Verg.; absol., aliquanto lentius agere atque deludere, Cic.

delũmbis -e (de and lumbus), nerveless, weak, Pers.

delũmbo, **1.** to make weak and nerveless; sententias, Cic.

dẽmadescō -mãdũi, 3. to become wet, Ov.

dẽmando, **1.** to entrust, give in charge; pueros curae alicuius, Liv.

Dẽmãrãtus -i, m. (Δημάρτος), a Corinthian exile, father of Tarquinius Priscus.

dẽmens -mentis, adj., with compar. and superl., out of one's mind, insane, foolish, senseless; **a.** of persons, summos viros desipere, delirare, dementes esse dicebas, Cic.; subst., in tranquillo tempestatem adversam optare dementis est, Cic.; **b.** transf., of things, dementsimum consilium, Cic.; minae, Hor.

dẽmentẽr, adv. (demens), foolishly, senselessly, madly, Cic.

dẽmentia -ae, f. (demens), foolishness, madness, insanity, Cic.

dẽmentio, 4. (demens), to be mad, insane, to rave, Lucr.

dẽmerẽo and dep. **dẽmerẽor**, **2.** to deserve well of, to oblige; demerendi beneficio tam potentem populum occasio, Liv.; servos, Ov.

dẽmergo -mersi -mersum, 3. **A.** Lit. to sink, to plunge into, dip under; **1.** in water, **a.** C. Marius in palude demersus, Cic.; se demergere, Cic.; **b.** of ships, to sink; tredecim capere naves, decem demergere, Liv.; **2.** dapes avidum in alvum, to swallow, Ov.; plebs in fossas cloacae exhauriendas demersa, Liv. **B.** Transf., est enim animus caelestis ex altissimo domicilio depressus et quasi demersus in terram, Cic.; plebs aere alieno demersa, over head and ears in debt, Liv.

dẽmẽtor -mensus sum, 4. dep. to measure, measure out; ut verba verbis quasi demensa et paria respondeant, Cic.

dẽmẽto -messũi -messum, 3. to mow, reap, cut down, or off; fructus, Cic.; frumentum, Liv.; huic ense caput, Ov.; agros, Cic.

dẽmẽtor, dep. **1.** to measure off, Cic.

dẽmigrãtio -ōnis, f. (demigro), emigration, Nep.

dẽmigrō, **1.** **1.** to migrate, emigrate, remove or depart from a place; ex his aedificis, Caes.; ex agris in urbem, Liv.; in alia loca, Cic.; **2.** transf., hinc demigrare, to die, Cic.; de meo statu demigro, Cic.

dẽminũo -minũi -minũtum, 3. **A.** Lit. **1.** to diminish, make less, lessen; militum vires inopia frumenti deminuerat, Caes.; aliquid de tempore, Cic.; **2.** to alienate, praedia, Cic. **B.** Transf., **a.** gen., aliquid de jure, de libertate,

Cic.; **b**, esp. legal t. t., capite se deminuere or capite deminui, to suffer a loss of civil rights, Cic.

dēminūtio -ōnis, f. (deminuo), *a lessening, diminution*. **A.** Lit., **1**, gen., accretio et deminutio luminis, Cic.; deminutio rectigalium, Cic.; **2**, legal t. t., right of alienation; utique Pecenniae Hispaniae datio deminutio esset, Liv. **B.** Transf., **1**, gen., deminutio sui, loss of honour, dignity, etc., Tac.; **2**, loss of civil rights; deminutio libertatis, Cic.

dēmīror, **1**, dep. to wonder at, to wonder; quod demīror, Cic.; with acc. and infin., nihil te ad me postea scripsisse demīror, Cic.

dēmisse, adv., with compar. and superl. (dēmissus). **A.** Lit., low, near the ground; volare, Ov. **B.** Transf., modestly, lowly, humbly, abjectly, meanly; suppliciter dēmissaque respondere, Cic.; humiliter dēmissaque sentire, Cic.

dēmīssio -ōnis, f. (dēmitto). **A.** Act., *a sinking, lowering*; stercuram, Caes. **B.** Pass. *dejection*; animi, Cic.

dēmīssus -a -um, p. adj. (dēmitto). **I.** Lit., *a, hanging down*; aures, Verg.; **b**, *sunken, low-lying*; loca demissa ac palustria, Caes. **II.** Transf., *a, feeble, weak*; demissā voce loqui, Verg.; **b**, *unassuming, modest*; sermo demissus atque humilis, Cic.; **c**, *down-cast, dispirited*; animus, Cic.; **d**, *poor, needy*; qui demissi in obscuro vitam habent, Sall.

dēmītigo, **1**, to make mild, soften; pass., to become mild; nosmet ipsi quotidie dēmītigamur, Cic.

dēmītto -misi -missum, **3**, to send down, to lower, let down, cast, thrust, throw, put down, cause to hang down. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., se manibus, to let oneself down by the hands, Liv.; per manus, Caes.; aliquem per tegulas, Cic.; equum in flumen, Cic.; inbrem caelo, Verg., caput ad fornucem, to bend, Cic.; vultus, oculos, to let fall, lower, Ov.; aures, Hor.; fascies, to lower, Cic. **B.** Esp., **1**, demittere agmen, exercitum, etc.; to lead an army to a lower position; agmen in inferiore campum, Liv.; demittere se, to march down, Caes.; **2**, naut. t. t., demittere antennas, to lower sail, Sall.; **3**, navem demittere, to sail down (a river), Liv.; **4**, se demittere or demitti, to flow down; quo se demittere rivi assuerant pluvialis aquae, Ov.; **5**, to let the hair or beard grow long; demissi capilli, Ov.; **6**, of dress, to let droop; usque ad talos demissa purpura, Cic.; tunica demissa, hanging down, not girt up, Hor.; **7**, to let fall to the ground; sublicas in terram, Caes.; **8**, to plunge into (of a weapon); ferrum in pectus, Tac.; **9**, of places, to let down, to cause to slope down; molli jugum demittere clivo, Verg. **II.** Transf., *a*, se animo, Caes., animum, Cic., mentem, Verg., to lose heart, become discouraged; aliquid in pectus, to impress on one's mind, Liv.; se in causam, to engage in, Cic.; **b**, demitti ab aliquo, to be descended from; ab aīto demissum genus Aeneae, Verg.

dēmīurgus -i, m. (δημιουργός), the highest magistrate in certain Greek states, Liv.

dēmo, dempsi, demptum, **3**, (for deimo, from de and emo), to take away. **A.** **1**, lit., Publicola secures de fascibus demi jussit, Cic.; barbam, Cic.; **2**, transf., sollicitudinem, Cic. **B.** Esp., to take away from a whole, to subtract, make less; **1**, lit., partem solido de die, Hor.; de capite medimna DC, Cic.; **2**, transf., plus additum ad memoriam nominis nostri, quam demptum de fortuna.

Dēmōcritus -i, m. (Δημόκριτος), a celebrated philosopher of Abdera, author of the Atomic theory; hence adj., **Dēmōcritēus** (ius) -a -um, Democritean; subst., **a**, **Dēmōcritēa** -ōrum, n., the doctrines of Democritus, Cic.; **b**, **Dēmōcritii** -orum, m., the disciples of Democritus, Cic.

dēmōlior, **4**, dep. **A.** Lit., to throw down, to destroy utterly, demolish; domum, parietem, statuas, Cic. **B.** Transf., demolientes Barchanalia, Liv.

dēmōlitiō -ōnis, f. (demolior), *a tearing down, demolition*; statuarum, Cic.

dēmōnstrātiō -ōnis, f. (demonstro). **I.** Lit., *a pointing out* (by the hand, by gestures, etc.), Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** Gen., *a representation, description*, Cic. **B.** Esp., rhet. t. t., *a laudatory style of oratory*, Cic.

dēmōnstrātivus -a -um (demonstro) = ἐπιδεικτικός, *laudatory or declamatory*; genus orationis, Cic.

dēmōnstrātor -ōris, m. (demonstro), *one who points out or indicates*; Simonides dicitur demonstrator uniuscuiusque sepeliendi fuisse, Cic.

dēmōstro, **1**, to show, indicate, point out. **I.** With the hand or by gesture, figuram digito, Cic.; itinera, Cic. **II.** to point out by signs or words, indicate, describe, show. **A.** Gen., demonstrare rem, Cic.; demonstravi haec Caecilio, Cic.; ad ea castra quae supra demonstravimus contendit, Caes.; with acc. and infin., mihi Fabius demonstravit te id cogitare facere, Cic.; with rel. sent., quanta praedia faciendi facultas daretur, demonstraverunt, Caes.; esp. in parenthetic sentences, ut supra or ante demonstravimus, ut demonstratum est, Caes. **B.** Esp., **1**, legal t. t., demonstrare fines, to show a purchaser the extent of property and hand it over to him, Cic.; **2**, to express, signify; verba proprie demonstrantia ea quae significari ac declarari volumus, Cic.

dēmōrior -mōrtius, **3**, dep. to die, die off (used of one among a number); quum esset ex veterum numero quidam senator demortuus, Cic.; in demortui locum censor sufficitur, Liv.

dēmōror, **1**, dep. **A.** Intransit., to delay, loiter; ille nihil demoratus (without delay) exsurgit, Tac. **B.** Transi., to stop, hinder, delay, retard; aliquem diutius, Cic.; iter, Caes.; agmen novissimum, Caes.; inutilis annos demoror, drag on a useless existence, Verg.; Teucros quid demoror armis, to restrain from battle, Verg.

Dēmōsthēnēs -is and -i, m. (Δημόσθένης), the celebrated Athenian orator.

dēmōvēcō -mōvi -mōtum, **2**, to move away, remove. **I.** Gen., demoveri et depelli de loco, Cic.; aliquem de sententia, make a person change his opinion, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** Milit. t. t. or of gladiators, gradu aliquem, make a person give ground, Liv.; aliquem suo loco, Cic. **B.** a, to dispossess, remove from one's property; populum Romanum de suis possessionibus, Cic.; **b**, to remove a person from an office; aliquem praefecturā, Tac.

dēmūgitus -a -um (de and mugio), filled with the noise of lowing; paludes, Ov.

dēmūlcēcō -mulsi -mulsum or -mulctum, **2**, to stroke down, caress by stroking; dorsum (of horses), Liv.

dēmum, adv. (from de, connected with Gr. δέ), at length, at last, **1**, with particles relating to time, nunc demum, now at length, Cic.; jam demum, now at last, Ov.; tum demum, then indeed, then at length, Caes.; **2**, to express a climax or emphasis, esp. with pron., ea demum firma amicitia est, that and that alone, Sall.; hac demum terra, Verg.

dēmurmūro, **1**, to murmur or mutter over; ter novies carmen magico ore, Ov.

dēmūtatiō -ōnis, f. (demuto), change, alteration; morum, deterioration, Cic.

dēmūto, **1**, to change; animum, Plaut.

dēnārius -a -um (deni), containing the number ten; nummus or subst. **denarius** -ii, m. a Roman silver coin, originally equivalent to ten, but afterwards to sixteen asses, worth about 8½d. of English money; alicui ad denarium solvere, to pay in Roman currency, Cic.; ecquae spes sit denarii, of being paid in denarii, Cic.

dēnarro, 1. to narrate, tell, relate; matri denarrat ut, etc. Hor.

dēnāto, 1. to swim down; Tusco alveo, Hor.

dēnego, 1. 1. to deny, say no; Aquilium non arbitramur qui denegavit et juravit morbum, Cic.; 2, more frequently, to deny, refuse, reject a request; operam reipublicae, Liv.; id antea petenti denegavisse, Caes.; potest enim mihi denegari occupatio tua, Cic.

dēni -ae -a, num. distrib. (decem), 1, ten by ten, ten at a time, by tens; uxores habent deni duodenique inter se communes, Caes.; 2, ten; bis deni, Verg.

dēnicālis -e (de and nex), relating to death; feriae, a funeral feast or solemnity among the Romans (at which the family of the person dead was purified), Cic.

dēnique, adv. 1. 1, in the order of succession, at last, at length, Cic.; 2, to express a climax, qui non civium, non denique hominum numero essent, even, Liv.; 3, in fine, in short; omnia denique, Cic. 11. Like denum, nunc denique, now indeed; tunc denique, then indeed, Cic.

dēnōmīno, 1. to name; hinc (ab Latio) Lamiis ferunt denominatos, Hor.

dēnormo, 1. (de and norma), to make irregular; o si angulus ille proximus accedat, qui nunc denormata agellum, Hor.

dēnōto, 1. to mark out, denote, designate precisely; quum ei res similes occurrant, quas non habeat denotatas, Cic.; cives necandos denotavit, Cic.

dens, dentis, m. (connected with Gr. δούς). A. 1, a tooth; aprorum, Ov.; dens eburneus, Liv.; dentes genuini, the grinders, Cic.; dentibus manditur atque extenuatur cibus, Cic.; 2, fig. a, envy, ill-will, slander; hoc maledico dente carpunt, Cic.; dens invidus, the tooth of envy, Hor.; atro dente aliquem petere, Hor.; b, of time, vitata dentibus aevi, Ov. B. Transf., of things resembling a tooth, dens ancorae, Verg.; dens vomeris, Verg.; dens uncus, mattock, Verg.; dens Saturni, the sickle, Verg.

densē, adv., with compar. and superl. (densus), 1, densely, Plin.; 2, of time, frequently, Cic. densco = denso (q.v.).

Denselētae, v. Dentheleti.

denso, and **densēo**, 2. (densus), to make thick, to thicken, condense, press together. 1. Gen., male densatus agger, Liv. 11. Esp., a, t. t. of weaving, to make thick with the reed, Ov.; b, milit. t. t., to press close together; scuta super capita, Liv.; ordines, Liv.; catervas, Verg.; c, mixta senum ac juvenum densentur funera, are crowded together, Hor.

densus -a -um, adj., with compar. and superl., thick, close, dense (opp. rarus). A. Gen., silva, Cic.; litus, Ov.; imber densissimus, Verg.; caput densum caesaries, Ov. B. crowded together, closely packed; 1, aristae, Verg.; apes, Verg.; frutices, Ov.; 2, of time, following closely, uninterrupted, frequent; ietus, Verg.; amores, Verg.; 3, vehement; densa frigoris asperitas, Ov.

dentālis -ium, n. (dens), ploughshare, Verg. 1. **dentatus** -a -um (dens), 1. provided with teeth, toothed. A. Lit., si male dentata puella est, Ov. B. toothed, spiked, pronged; ex omni

parte dentata et tortuosa serrula, Cic. 11. smoothed with a tooth; charta, Cic.

2. **Dentatus**, v. Curius.

Denthēlēti -ōrum (Δανθηληται) and **Denselētae** -arum, m. a Thracian people living near the sources of Strymon.

dentiscalpium -ii, n. (dens and scalpo), a toothpick, Mart.

dēnūbo -nupsi -nuptum, 3. to be married, to marry (of the woman); nec Caenis in ullos denupsit thalamos, Ov.; Julia, quondam Neronis uxor, denupsit in domum Rubellii Blandi, Tac.

dēnūdo, 1. to lay bare, uncover, denude; 1, ne Verres denudetur a pectore, Cic.; transf., mihi suum consilium, Liv.; 2, to rob, plunder; cives Romanos, ap. Cic.; transf., suo eam (juris scientiam) concessit et tradito (ornatu) spoliare atque denudare, Cic.

dēnuntiatio -ōnis, f. (denuntio), an announcement, intimation, declaration, threat. 1. Gen., periculi, Cic. 11. Esp., a, polit. t. t., denuntiatio belli, declaration of war, Cic.; b, legal t. t., summoning of a witness, Cic.; c, warning; quae est enim a dis profecta significatio et quasi denuntiatio calamitatum, Cic.

dēnuntiō, 1. 1. Gen. to announce, intimate, declare, threaten, denounce; proscriptionem, Cic.; alicui mortem, Cic.; illa arma, centuriones, cohortes non periculum nobis, sed praesidium denuntiant, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Gorgias se ad omnia esse paratum denuntiavit, Cic.; with ut or ne with the subj., or subj. alone, Lupus mihi denuntiavit ut ad te scriberem, Cic.; with rel. sent., ut denuntiet quid caveant, Cic. 11. Esp. a, polit. t. t., bellum denuntiare, to declare war, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., to give order; denuntiare ut arma capiant, Liv.; c, legal t. t., of the prosecutor, (a) alicui testimonium denuntiare, to summon a person as witness, Cic.; (b) denuntiare alicui, to give notice of an action; de isto fundo Caecinae, Cic.; (γ) denuntiare in iudicium, to give notice to one's witnesses, friends, etc., to be present at the trial; d, to give warnings of, to forewarn; qui (Hector) moriens propinquam Achilli mortem denuntiat, Cic.; quibus portentis magna populo Romano bella perniciosae caedes denuntiabantur, Cic.

dēnūo, adv. (for de novo), anew, again; 1, = iterum, again, a second time; rebellare, Liv.; 2, = rursus, of that which is repeated any number of times; recita denuo, Cic.

Dēōis -idis, f. (Δεωίς), daughter of Deo (Δηώ, Ceres), i.e., Proserpina, Ov.

Dēōius -a -um, sacred to Ceres; quercus, Ov.

dēōnēro, 1. to unload, disburden; transf., ex illius invidia deonerare aliquem et in te trajicere coepit, Cic.

dēorsum, adv. (for de -vorsum), downwards (opp. sursum), indicating motion; sursum deorsum, up and down, backwards and forwards; natus sursum deorsum, ultro citro commean-tibus, Cic.

dēpāciscor (depēciscor) -pactus, 3. dep. to bargain for, make an agreement; ipse tria praedia sibi depactus est, Cic.; depacisci cum aliquo ut, etc., Cic.

dēpango -pactum, 3. to drive into the ground, to drive, fix in; fig., vitae depactus terminus alte, Lucr.

dēpasco -pāvi -pastum, 3. 1, to feed off, eat down; saltus, Ov.; luxuriam segetum, Verg.; 2, to feed, graze, pasture (found also in the dep. form, **depascor** -pastus), agros, Cic.; Hyblaes apibus florem depasta saliceti saepes, Verg.; depasta altaria, poet. = food on the altars, Verg.;

transf., depascere luxuriam orationis stilo, to *prune down extravagance of language*, Cic.; artus depascitur arida verbi, Verg.

depēsciscor, v. depasciscor.

depēcto -pexi -pexum, 3. *to comb, comb down*; crines buro, Ov.; vellera foliis tenuia, to *comb off*, Verg.

depēculātor -ōris, m. (depeculor), *one who robs or embezzles*; aerarii, Cic.

depēculor, 1. dep. (de and peculium), *to rob, plunder*; fana, Cic.; aliquem omni argento spoliare atque depēculare, Cic.; cur pro isto qui laudem honoremque familiae vestrae depēculatus est pugnas? Cic.

depello -pūli -pulsum, 3. **I.** *to drive away* (of shepherds), teneros fetus Mantum, Verg. **II.** *to drive down, cast down, expel, remove*. **A.** Lit., 1. gen., simulacra deorum depulsa, Cic.; aliquem ex urbe, Cic.; **2.** esp., milit. t.t. *to dislodge*; hostem loco, Caes.; **b.** *to veer*; ab ubere matris, Verg.; aliquem, Verg.; **c.** naut. t.t., *to drive out of one's course*; aliquem obvii aquilones depellant, Tac. **B.** Transf., *to drive away, keep off, turn away*; famem sitimque, Cic.; suspicionem a se, Cic.; aliquem de causa suscepta, Cic.; de spe conatque depulsus, Cic.; aliquem tribunatu, Cic.

depēndēo, 2. **A.** Lit. *to hang down, hang from*; ex humeris dependet amictus, Verg.; laqueo dependente invenere, Liv. **B.** Transf., *to depend upon*; **a.** fides dependet a die, Ov.; **b.** *to be etymologically derived from*; huius et augurium dependet origine verbi, Ov.

depēdo -pendi -pensum, 3. *to weigh out*. **A.** Lit. *to pay*; dependendum tibi est quod mihi pro illo spopondisti, Cic. **B.** Transf., poenas reipublicae, Cic.

depērdō -perdīdi -perditum, 3. **1.** *to spoil, ruin*; deperditus fletu, exhausted, Cat.; deperditus in aliquā, desperately in love with, Cat.; **2.** *to lose*; non solum bona sed etiam honestatem, Cic.; paucos ex suis, Caes.

depēreō -perīi -perītūrus, 4. *to perish or be ruined utterly*; tempestate deperierant naves, Caes.; si servus deperisset, Cic.; esp., deperire amore alicuius, *to be desperately in love with*, Liv.; so aliquem (aliquam), Cat.

depīlo, 1. *to deprive of hair, make bald*, Mart.

depīngo -pinxi -pictum, 3. **A.** Lit. *to paint, represent in painting, depict*; pugnam Marathoniam, Nep. **B.** Transf., **1.** *to draw or depict in words*; vitam huius, Cic.; nimium depicta, too elaborately delineated, Cic.; **2.** *to picture to oneself in thought*, Cic.

depīlango -planxi -planetum, 3. *to bewail, lament*, Ov.

depīplexus -a -um, *claspings, embracing*, Lucr.

depīlōrō, 1. **I.** Intransit. *to weep violently, to lament*; de suis incommotis, Cic. **II.** Transf. **A.** *to lament, bewail*; alicuius interitum, Cic. **B.** Transf. *to regard as lost, give up*; agros, Liv.; spem Capuae retinendae deploratam apud Poesos esse, Liv.

depīlūo, 3. *to rain down*, Tib.

depōno -pōsti -pōsitum, 3. *to put, place, lay down, put away, put aside*. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., caput terrae, Ov.; mentum in gremio, Cic.; onus, Cic.; arma, Caes.; comas, *to cut the hair*, Mart.; plantas sulcis, Verg.; aliquam, *to give birth to*, Cat.; vitulam, *lay as a wager or as a prize*, Verg. **B.** Transf., **a.** *to renounce, lay aside, put an end to*; amicitias, simulatas, Cic.; aduendae Syriae consilium, Cic.; memoriam alicuius rei, or aliquid ex memoria, *to forget*, Cic.; **b.** *to lay down an office*; imperium, Cic.; **c.** *to deprive of an*

honour or office; triumphum, Liv. **II.** Esp., *to deposit, lay up for preservation, commit to the charge of*. **A.** Lit., pecuniam in delubro, Cic.; obsides apud eos, Caes.; pecuniam apud aliquem, Cic. **B.** Transf., jus populi Romani in vestra fide ac religione depono, Cic.; hence **depōs-itus**, *laid out dead*; ut depositi proferret fata parentis, Verg.; jam prope depositus, Ov.

depōpūlātiō -ōnis, f. (depopulor), *a laying waste, plundering*; aedium sacrarum publicorumque operum, Cic.

depōpūlātor -ōris, m. (depopulor), *one who ravages or lays waste*; fori, Cic.

depōpūlor, 1. dep. *to lay waste, ravage*; Ambiorigis fines, Caes.; agros, Cic. (pass. depopulatis agris, Caes.; late depopulato agro, Liv.).

depōrtō, 1. *to bear, carry away, remove, convey away*. **I.** Gen., **a.** of persons and ships, frumentum in castra, Caes.; Tertium secum, Cic.; Pleminium legatum victum Romam, Liv.; **b.** of rivers, Nilus magnam vim seminum secum frumenti similium dicitur deportare, Cic. **II.** Esp. **a.** *to bring home from a province*; victorem exercitum, Cic.; si nihil aliud de hac provincia nisi illius benevolentiam deportassem, Cic.; **b.** *to banish for life* (with loss of civil rights and property), in insulam Arnoegum deportari, Tac.; Italia, Tac.

depōsco -pōposci, 3. *to ask, beg, beseech, demand earnestly*. **I.** Gen., certas sibi deprecet naves, Caes.; unum ad id bellum imperatorem deprecet atque expeti, Cic. **II.** Esp. **1.** *to ask an office or duty for oneself*; sibi id munus, Caes.; sibi partes istas, Caes.; **2.** *to demand for punishment*; Hannibalem, Liv.; aliquem ad mortem, Caes.; aliquem morti, Tac.; aliquem, Cic.; **3.** *to challenge to combat*; aliquem sibi, Liv.

depōrāvātē, adv. (depravo), *unjustly, iniquitously*; iudicare, Cic.

depōrāvātio -ōnis, f. (depravo), *a perverting, distorting*. **A.** Lit., oris, Cic. **B.** Transf., animi, depravity, Cic.

depōrāvō, 1. (de and pravus), *to pervert, distort, disfigure*. **A.** Lit. quaedam contra naturam depravata habere, Cic.; depravata imitatio, caricatura, Cic. **B.** Transf. *to spoil, corrupt, deprave*; puer indulgentia nostra depravatus, Cic.; mores dulcedine depravati, Cic.; plebem consiliis, Liv.

depōrēcābundus -a -um (deprecor), *earnestly entreating*, Tac.

depōrēcātiō -ōnis, f. (deprecor), **1.** *a warding off or averting by entreaty, deprecating*; periculi, Cic.; in religious language, an imprecation, curse; deorum, *invoking the curse of the gods*, Cic.; **2.** *an entreaty for forgiveness*; eius facti, Cic.

depōrēcātor -ōris, m. (deprecor), *one who begs off, an intercessor*; huius periculi, Cic.; eo deprecatore, at his intercession, Caes.

depōrēcōr, 1. dep. **I.** *to pray earnestly to some person or for something*. **A.** Gen., **a.** aliquem, Cic.; deprecari patres ne festinarent, Liv.; non deprecor, foll. by quominus, Liv.; **b.** aliquid, *to beg for, entreat for*; pacem, Cic.; with ne and the subj., unum petere ac deprecari ne, etc., Caes.; primum deprecor ne putetis, etc., Cic.; nihilum deprecans quin, etc., Liv.; with infin. = *to allege in excuse*; errasse regem, Sall.; **c.** aliquid ab aliquo, *to beg for*; multorum vitam ab aliquo, Cic.; civem a civibus, Cic. **B.** absol. *to intercede*; pro aliquo, Cic. **B.** *to exonerate, curse*, Cat. **II.** *to avert by entreaty, beg off*; mortem, Caes.; poenam, Liv.

depōrēhēndo and **depōrēndo** -prēhēndi (prēndi) -prēhensum (-prensium), 3. *to seize, lay*

hold of, catch. **I. Lit., A. Gen.,** tabellarios deprehendere litterasque interciperi, Caes.; naves, Caes.; of storms, deprentis nantis, *caught in a storm*, Verg. **B. Esp., to surprise, catch, detect,** esp. in a crime or fault; deprehendi in manifesto scelere, Cic.; aliquem in adulterio, Cic. **II. Transf., A. to perceive, observe, mark;** res magnas saepe in minimis rebus, Cic. **B. Pass.,** deprehendi, *to be surprised, embarrassed;* se deprehensum negare non potuisse, Cic.

dēprēnsio -ōnis, f. (deprehendo), *detection;* veneni, Cic.

dēpressus -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (deprimo), *low-lying, sunk down;* domus, Cic.; convallis, Verg.

dēprimo -pressi -pressum, 3. (de and premo), *to sink down, press down, depress.* **I. Lit., A. Gen.,** altero ad frontem sublato, altero ad mentum depresso supercilio, Cic.; depresso aratro (sc. in terram), Verg. **B. Esp. 1., to plant or place deep in the ground, dig deep;** saxum in mirandam altitudinem depresso, Cic.; **2., of ships, to sink;** naves, Caes.; classen, Cic. **II. Transf., A. Gen., to press down, depress, oppress;** fortunam meam, Cic.; spes illius civitatis, Cic. **B. Esp. to put down by words;** multorum improbitate depressa veritas, Cic.

dēprociōr, 1. *to contend violently;* ventos aequore fervido deprociāntes, Hor.

dēprōmo -prompsi -promptum, 3. *to bring forth, produce, fetch out;* pecuniam ex aërio, Cic.; Caecubum cellis, Hor.; transf., orationem ex jure civili, Cic.; verba domo patroni, Cic.

dēprōpēro, *to hasten;* alicui coronas, *weave quickly,* Hor.

dēpūdet -pūdūt, 2. impers. *to cease to be ashamed, to be shameless,* Ov.

dēpūgis = depygis (q. v.).

dēpugno, 1. *to fight, struggle, contend violently;* ut acie instructa depugnarent, Caes.; cum Hectore, Cic.; transf., voluptas depugnat cum honestate, Cic.

dēpulsio -ōnis, f. (depello), **1., driving away,** driving off; luminum, Cic.; doloris, Cic.; **2., in rhet., defence,** Cic.

dēpulsor -ōris, m. (depello), *one who drives away, a destroyer;* dominatus, Cic.

dēpūto, 1. *to prune, cut off;* umbras, branches, Ov.

dēpūgis -is, *thin buttocked,* Hor.

dequo, v. susque deque.

Deretis -is, f. and **Deretō** -ūs, f. (Δερῆτις), a Syrian goddess (also called Atargatis), identified with the Greek Aphrodite.

dērēlictio -ōnis, f. (derelinquo), *a deserting, forsaking;* communis utilitatis, Cic.

dērēlinquo -liqui -lictum, 3. *to forsake, desert entirely, abandon.* **A. Lit.,** aestas arationes derelinquere, Cic.; naves ab aestu derelictae, Caes. **B. Transf., derelictus** ab amicis, Cic.

dērēpētē, adv., *suddenly,* ap. Cic.

dērēpo -repsi, 3. *to creep, crawl down,* Phaedr.

dēridēo -risi -risum, -2. *to laugh at; mock, deride, scoff at;* aliquem, Cic.; absol., deridet, quum, etc., Cic.

dēridiculū -a -um (derideo), *very ridiculous, very laughable;* alterum deridiculum esse se reddere rationem, Liv.; subst., **deridiculum** -i, n. *ridicule, ridiculousness;* esse or haberi deridiculo, to be an object of ridicule, Tac.

dērigesco (dirigesco) -rigui, 3. *to grow quite stiff, rigid;* derigescit cervix, Ov.; deriguerē oculi, Verg., Ov.

dēripio -ripui -reptum, 3. (de and rapio),

to tear down, snatch away; ensem vaginā, Verg.; aliquid de manu, Cic.; aliquem de provincia, Cic.; (id) alteri, Cic.; transf., quantum de mea auctoritate deripuisse, curtailed, Cic.

dērisor -ōris, m. (derideo), *one who mocks, derides, a mocker,* Hor.

dērisus -ūs, m. (derideo), *mockery, derision,* Phaedr., Tac.

dērivatio -ōnis, f. (derivo), *a turning or drawing off of water;* aquae Albanae, Liv.; derivations fluminum, Cic.

dērivo, 1. **A. to turn, draw off water;** aquam ex flumine, Caes. **B. Transf., to turn off, divert;** crimen, Cic.; responcionem alio, Cic.; culpam in aliquem, Cic.; partem curae in Asiam, Cic.

dērōgatio -ōnis, f. (derogo), *the partial repeal of a law;* plur., legum derogationes, Cic.

dērōgo, 1. **A. Lit., to repeal part of the provisions of a law, to restrict, modify a law;** huic legi nec obrogari fas est neque derogari ex hac aliquid licet neque tota abrogari potest, Cic. **B. Transf., to diminish, take away, derogate from; de honestate quiddam, Cic.; fidem alicui or alicui rei, Cic.**

dērōsus -a -um (partic. of an unused verb derodo), *gnawed away;* clipeos esse a muribus, Cic.

dērūo -rui -rūtum, 3. *to cast down, overturn;* fig., cumulum de laudibus Dolabellae, Cic.

dēruptus -a -um (*derumpo), *broken off;* hence, of places (conf. abruptus), precipitous, steep; ripa, Liv.; collis, Tac. Subst., **dērupta** -orum, n. *precipices, Liv.*

dēsaevis -i -itum, 4. *to rage violently;* pelago desaevit hiems, Verg.; toto Aeneas desaevit in aequore, Verg.

descendo -scendi -scensum, 3. (de and scando), *to step down, come down, descend* (opp. ascendo). **I. Of persons, A. Lit., 1., gen.,** ex equo or equo, Sall.; de rostris, Cic.; monte, Verg.; coelo ab alto, Verg.; in ambulationem, Cic.; ad naviculas, Cic.; **2., esp., a., descendere** in or ad forum, or simply descendere, in Rome to come down into the Forum, in order to attend the Comitia, etc.; hodie non descendit Antonius, Cic.; **b., of an army, to descend from a height into the plain;** ex superioribus locis in planitiem, Caes.; in aequum, Liv. **B. Transf., to lower oneself, to have recourse to, to condescend to, agree to, give way to;** senes ad iudum adolescentium descendunt, Cic.; ad vim atque ad arma, Caes.; in preces omnes, Verg. **II. Of things, A. Lit., a., of weapons, to pierce, to penetrate;** ferrum in corpus descendit, Liv.; **b., of mountains, to slope down;** Caellus ex alto quā mons descendit in aequum, Ov.; of the voice, *to sink,* Cic. **B. Transf., quod verbum in pectus Jugurthae altius quam quis ratus erat descendit, sank deeper, Sall.**

descensio -ōnis, f. (descendo), *a going down, descending, descent;* Tiberina, voyage down the Tiber, Cic.

descensus -ūs, m. (descendo), *a descending, descent.* **I. Lit.,** descensus difficilis et arcae viae, Liv.; poet. with dat., facilis descensus Averni, Verg. **II. Meton., a descending way;** descensus ripae utriusque in alveum trecentorum ferme passuum, Liv.

descisco -scivi or -scii -scitum, 3. **A. Lit., to revolt from, desert to;** multae civitates ab Afranio desciscunt, Caes.; desciscere a populo Romano, Liv.; a senatu, Cic.; ab Latinis ad Romanos, Liv. **B. to withdraw, depart, diverge from, fall off from;** a pristina causa, Cic.; a veritate, Cic.; a se, *to be untrue to oneself, Cic.;*

hence, to fall into, degenerate to; ad inclinatam fortunam, Cic.

describo -scripsi -scriptum, 3. **I.** to transcribe, copy; quantum "de Finibus" librum, Cic. **II.** to describe, delineate, or represent in writing or by signs. **A.** Lit., geometricas formas in arena, Cic.; carmina in foliis or in cortice, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to represent in words, to describe; a, of things, hominum sermones moralesque, Cic.; regionem aut pugnam, Cic.; flumen Rhenum, Hor.; b, of persons, to portray; conjugem sine contumelia, Cic.; 2, to define, explain; describere officia, Cic.; 3, to mark out, arrange, classify; rationem totius belli, Cic.; jus civile generatim in ordines aetatesque, Cic.; 4, to impose, appoint, fix, allot; civitatibus pro numero militum pecuniarum summas, Cic.; suum cuique munus, Cic.; duodena in singulos homines jugera, Cic.; 5, to divide, distribute; populum censu, ordinibus, aetatibus, Cic.

descripte, adv. (descriptus), in order, systematically; descripte et electe digerere, Cic.

descriptio -ōnis, f. (describo). **I.** a copy; descriptio imagoque tabularum, Cic. **II.** a representation by writing or signs. **A.** Lit., a description, representation; descriptis aedificandi, plans, Cic.; numeri aut descriptiones, geometric figures, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, a representation in words, a description; regionum, Cic.; 2, a definition; nominis brevis et aperta, Cic.; 3, noting, limiting; expetendarum fugiendarumque rerum, Cic.; 4, distribution; possessionum, Cic.; 5, arrangement, settling, division; magistratuum, civitatis, Cic.

descriptus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (from describo), properly arranged; ordo verborum, Cic.

dēsēco -sēcūti -sectum, 1. to hew off, cut off; partes ex toto, Cic.; aures, Caes.; segetem, Liv.

dēsēnesco -sēntūi, 3. to grow weaker by age; ira belli, Sall.

desēro -sērūi -sertum, 3. (de and sero, to sever one's connection with), to desert, forsake, abandon, leave. **I.** Gen., 1, inamabile regnum desere, Ov.; 2, to leave uninhabited; agros latos ac fertiles deserere, Cic.; insulas desertas, Cic. **II.** to abandon, be untrue to, desert. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., cum amici partim deseruerint me, partim etiam prodiderint, Cic.; pass., with abl. alone, deseror conjuge, Ov.; desertus suis, Tac.; 2, esp., milit. t. t., to desert; exercitum, Cic.; exercitum ducesque, Caes.; castra, Liv. **B.** Transf., to neglect, disregard; 1, gen., a, of persons, deserere officium, Cic.; curam belli, Liv.; nec fratris preces nec Sextili promissa nec spem mulieris, Cic.; b, of things or abstractions, multo tardius fama deseret Curium Fabricium, Cic.; a mente deseri, to lose one's head, Cic.; 2, esp., a, of religious rites, to neglect; publica sacra et Romanos deos in pace, Liv.; b, legal t. t., vadimonium, to fail to appear, Cic.

desertio -ōnis, f. (desero), neglect, Liv. (?)

dēsertor -ōris, m. (desero), 1, one who forsakes, abandons, a deserter; amicorum, Cic.; desertor communis utilitatis, Cic.; 2, in milit. t. t., a deserter, Caes.; poet., a fugitive, Ov., Verg.

desertus -a -um, p. adj., with compar. and superl. (desero), forsaken, abandoned, deserted; locus, regio, Cic.; loca, Caes.; deserta siti regio, Sall. Subst., **deserta** -ōrum, n. deserts, wildernesses, Verg.

deservio, 4. to serve zealously; a, to serve a person; alicui, Cic.; cuius, Cic.; b, to be devoted to a thing; divinis rebus, Cic.; in a bad sense, to be a slave to; corpori, Cic.

dēsēs -sidis, m. (desideo), idle, lazy, slothful, inactive; sedemus desides domi, Liv.; nec rem Romanam tam desidem unquam fuisse atque imbellem, Liv.

dēsīdeo -sēdi -sessum, 2. to sit idle, to be idle, slothful, Ter.

desiderābilis -e, adj., with compar. (desidero), desirable; nihil enim desiderabile concupiscunt, Cic.

desiderātiō -ōnis, f. (desidero), a desire, longing for anything, Cic. (?)

desiderium -ii, n. (desidero). **I.** desire or longing, yearning, grief for the absence or loss of a person or thing; miserum me desiderium urbis tenet, Cic.; esse in desiderio rerum sibi carissimarum, Cic.; me tanto desiderio afficit ut, etc., Cic.; desiderio tabescere, Cic.; desiderio alicuius mortuum esse, Cic.; meton., the object of desire; desiderium inuicem, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** natural desire; cibi atque potionis, Liv. **B.** a wish, desire; militum, Tac.

desidero, 1. (like considero, from root SID, Gr. 1A, E1A, to look eagerly at), to long for some person or thing that is absent or lost, to wish for. **I.** Gen., a, of persons, aliquid, Cic.; aliquid ab aliquo, Cic.; aliquid in aliquo, Cic.; with infin., haec scire desidero, Cic.; b, of things, to require, need; res non modo tempus sed etiam animum vacuum desiderat, Cic. **II.** Esp., 1, with the notion of a fault, to miss; ex me audis quid in oratione tua desiderem, Cic.; 2, to lose; in eo proelio Cui milites desideravit, Caes.; quarta (legio) victrix desiderat neminem, Cic.

dēsīdia -ae, f. (deses), sloth, idleness, inactivity; ne languori se desidiaque dedat, Cic.

desīdīose, adv. (desidiosus), slothfully, idly, Lucr.

dēsīdīōsus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (desidia), slothful, idle, lazy; a, of persons, qui nolet fieri desidiosus, amet, Ov.; b, of things, causing sloth; illecebrae, Cic.; delectatio, Cic.; inertissimum et desidiosissimum otium, Cic.

dēsīdo -sēdi and -sīdi, 3. to sink down, subside, settle; terra, Cic.; transf., to diminish, deteriorate; mores, Liv.

designātiō -ōnis, f. (designo). **I.** Lit., a marking out, designing, describing; personarum et temporum, Cic. **II.** 1, arrangement, order; totius operis, Cic.; 2, appointment to an office; annua designatio, nomination of consuls, Tac.

designātor -ōris, m. (designo), one who arranges, an umpire at the public games, Cic.

designo, 1. to mark out, trace out. **I.** Lit., a, urbem aratro, Verg.; fines templo Jovis, Liv.; b, to point out by signs; aliquem digito, Ov.; notare et designare aliquem oculis ad caedem, Cic.; c, to sketch, delineate; Maconis elusam imagine tauri Europam, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., to signify, allude to; hac oratione Dumnorigem designari, Caes. **B.** Esp., 1, to contrive, perpetrate; quid non ebrietas designat? Hor.; 2, to arrange, regulate; constituere et designare, Cic.; 3, polit. t. t., to nominate to an office, elect; ut ii decemviratum habeant, quos plebs designaverit, Cic.; esp., designatus, elect; consul designatus, consul elect, Cic.; tribunus plebis, Cic.; civis designatus (of a child not born), Cic.

dēsīlio -sīlūi -sultum, 4. (de and salio), to leap down; de navibus, Caes.; ex navī, Caes.; ab equo, Verg.; ad pedes, dismount, Caes.; of things, ex alto desiliens aqua, Ov.

dēsīno -sīi -sītum, 3. to leave off, cease, give over, desist (opp. coepi). **I.** Transf., artem, Cic.; versus, Verg.; poet. (for desero), to abandon;

dominam, Ov.; with infin. *to cease to*; desitit defendere, Cic.; illud timere desino, Cic.; with abl., desine quaeso communibus locis, Cic.; with genit., tandem mollium querelamur, Hor.; desinit in lacrimas, ends by weeping, Ov.; pass. impers., si esset facilitatum, non esset desitum, Cic. **II.** Intransit. *to cease, stop, end*; in piscem, Ov.; rhet., of the close of a period, quae similiter desinunt aut quae cadunt similiter, Cic.

desipiēns -entis, p. adj. (desipio), foolish, Cic.

desipiētia -ae, f. (desipiens), foolishness, stupidity, Lucr.

desipio -spūi, 3. (de and sapio), *to be foolish, silly, to act foolishly*; summus viros desipere, Cic.; dulce est desipere in loco, Hor.

desisto -stiti -stitum, 3. *to desist, leave off, cease*; de illa mente, Cic.; a defensione, Caes.; conatu, Caes.; with infin. destiti stomachari, Cic.

desolo, 1. *to leave solitary, to forsake*; ingentes agros, Verg.; frequently in perf. partic., **desolatus** -a -um, forsaken, desolate; desolatae terrae, Ov.

despectio -ōnis, f. (despicio), *a looking down; transf. contempt*; humanarum opinionum, Cic.

despecto, 1. (intens of despicio), *to regard from above, look down upon*. **I.** Lit., a, of persons, terras, Verg.; b, of places, *to overlook*; quos despectant moenia Abellae, Verg. **II.** Transf., *to despise*; liberos ut multum infra, Tac.

1. **despectus** -a -um, p. adj., with compar. *despised, despicable*, Cic.

2. **despectus** -ūs, m. (despicio), **A.** *a looking down, downward view*; erat ex oppido Alesia despectus in campum, Caes. **B.** Transf., *contempt, despising*; alicui despectui esse, Tac.

desperantē, adv. (despero), *despairingly, hopelessly*; loqui, Cic.

desperatio -ōnis, f. (despero), *hopelessness, despair*; vitae, Cic.; recuperandi, Cic.

desperatus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (despero), *desperate, hopeless*; aegrota ac paene desperata res publica, Cic.; morbi, Cic.; senes, Cic.; desperatissimo perfligio uti, Cic.

despēro, 1. *to be without hope, to despair, give up*; de republica, Cic.; honores, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; suis fortunis, Caes.; with acc. and infin., ista vera esse, Cic.; often in pass., desperatis nostris rebus, Caes.; desperatur turpiter quidquid fieri potest, Cic.

despicatio -ōnis, f. (despicio), *contempt*; in plur., odia, invidia, despicationes adversantur voluptatibus, Cic.

1. **despicatus** -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (despicio), *despised, despicable*; homo despicatissimus, Cic.

2. **despicatus** -ūs, m. (despicio), *contempt*; si quis despicatu ducitur, Cic.

despicientia -ae, f. (despicio), *contempt*; rerum humanarum, Cic.

despicio -spexi -spectrum, 3. **I.** *to look down, regard from above*. **A.** Lit., a, intransit., de vertice montis in valles, Ov.; a summo caelo in aequora, Ov.; b, transit., Juppiter aethere summo despicens mare, Verg.; varias gentes et urbes despicere et oculis collustrare, Cic. **B.** Transf., *to look down upon, despise*; despicere et contemnere aliquem, Cic.; partic. with gen., despicens sui, Cic. **II.** Intransit., *to look away from*, Cic.

despolio, 1. *to plunder, despoil*; aliquem, Cic.; despoliandum templum Dianae, Cic.

despondēo -spondi -sponsum, 2. **I.** *to promise*, A. Gen., Syriam homini, Cic. **B.** Esp.,

to promise a maiden in marriage, betroth; filiam alicui, Cic. **II.** Transf., A. Gen., *to promise, give up*; quaecumque (spes) est, ea despondetur anno consulatus tui, Cic. **B.** Esp., *despondere animos, to lose courage, despond*, Liv.

despūmo, 1. *to skim off*; foliis undam aheni, Verg.

despūo -spūi -spūtum, 3. **A.** Intransit., *to spit out* (a superstitious usage for averting evil); sacellum ubi despui religio est, Liv. **B.** Transf. fig., *to reject, abhor*; preces nostras, Cat.

desquāmo, 1. *to take off the scales, to scale*, Plant.

desterto -tūi, 3. *to finish snoring*; poet. *to finish dreaming*, Pers.

destillo, 1. *to drop down, distil*; lentum distillat ab inguine virus, Verg.

destinatio -ōnis, f. (destino), *a fixing, determination, resolution*; partium, quibus cessurus aut non cessurus esset, Liv.

destino, 1. (from root STAN, whence *στάνω, ιστάνω*, lit. *to fix firm*). **A.** *to make fast, bind, fasten*; antennas ad malos, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, *to fix, determine, settle*; tempus locumque ad certamen, Liv.; aliquem ad mortem, Liv.; debiti destinataque morti, Liv.; certae destinataeque sententiae, Cic.; with infin. *to resolve to do*; quae agere destinaverat, Caes.; quas viros directuros se destinaverant, Liv.; b, *to aim at with a missile*; locum oris, Liv.; c, *to fix upon, intend to buy*, Cic.; d, *betroth, fix upon as a wife for some one*; Lepida destinata quondam uxor L. Caesari, Tac.; e, *to select, fix upon for an office*; destinare aliquem consulem, Liv.

destitutio -stitui -stitutum, 3. (de and statuo), *to set*. **I.** *to set down, to place*. **A.** aliquem ante tribunal regis, Liv. **B.** Transf., quum in hac miserrima fortuna destitutus sit, Cic. **II.** *to place on one side*; 1, *to leave, abandon*; nudos in litore pisces, Verg.; aliquem in convivio, Cic.; 2, *to leave in the lurch, forsake, desert*; aliquem in ipso discrimine periculi, Liv.; nudus paene est destitutus, Cic.; deos mercede pactā, *to cheat*, Hor.; spes destituit, Liv.; partic. perf. *abandoned*; ab omne spe destitutus, Liv.

destitutus -a -um, partic. of destituo.

destitūtio -ōnis, f. (destituo), *a forsaking, abandoning*, Cic.

destriectus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (destringo), *sharp, severe*; destriector accusator, Tac.

destringo -strinxi -strictum, 3. **I.** *to strip off*. **A.** Gen., Quint. **B.** *to draw or bare the sword*; gladium, Cic. **II.** *to touch lightly, graze*. **A.** Lit., aequora alis, Ov.; pectora summa sagittā, Ov. **B.** Transf., *to satirise, censure*; aliquem mordaci carmine, Ov.

destruō -struxi -structum, 3. *to pull down*. **A.** Lit. *to destroy* (opp. construo); aedificium, Cic.; moenia, Verg. **B.** Transf. *to destroy, ruin*; jus destrueri ac demoliri, Liv.; hostem, Tac.

desūbito, adv. *suddenly*, Cic.

desūdo, 1. *to sweat violently*; transf. *to exert oneself, labour hard*; in aliqua re, Cic.

desuēfācio -feci -factum (*desueo and facio), *to disuse, make unaccustomed to*; multitudo desuefacta a contentibus, Cic.

desuētudo -suevi -suetum, 3. **A.** Transf. *to disuse, bring into disuse*; res desueta, Liv. **B.** Intransit. *to become unaccustomed to*; and in perf. *unused to*; desuetus triumphis, Verg.

desuētudo -inis, f. (desuesco), *disuse*; armorum, Liv.

desultor -ōris, m. (desilio), *a circus rider who leaped from one horse to another while both*

were at full speed, Liv.; transf. an inconstant person; amoris, Ov.

desultorius -a -um (desultor), relating to a desultor, Cic.

desum -fui -esse, to be absent, away, wanting, to fail. **I.** Gen. omnia deerant quae, etc., Caes.; with dat., tibi nullum officium a me deficit, Cic.; with in and the abl., desunt (verba) in C. Laenia commendando, Cic.; deesse, or non deesse, foll. by quominus and the subj., duas sibi res, quominus in vulgus et in foro diceret defuisse, Cic.; nihil deest, foll. by quin, si tibi ipsi nihil deest, quod in forensibus civilibusque rebus versetur quin scias, Cic. **II.** Esp. **A.** not to be present at; convivio, Cic. **B.** to fail, be wanting, not to keep, to leave in the lurch; nullo loco deesse alicui, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; officio, Cic.; non deesse, foll. by quin, deesse mihi nolui, quin te admonerem, Cic.; absol., nos consules desumus, we wanting in our duty, Cic.

dēsūmo -sumpsi -sumptum, 3. to choose, select; sibi hostes, Liv.

dēsūper, adv. from above, above, Caes.

dēsurgo -surrexi -surrectum, 3. to rise up, stand up; coenā, Hor.

dētēgo -texi -tectum, 3. 1. to uncover, lay bare; aedem, Liv.; caput, Verg.; quia possit fieri, ut (illa) patefacta et detecta mutantur, Cic.; 2. to detect, disclose, betray; insidias, consilium, Liv.; culpam, Ov.

dētendo (-tendi) -tensum, 3. to unstretch; tabernacula, to strike the tents, Caes.

dētergēo -tersi -tersum, 2. **I.** to wipe off, wipe away; lacrimas, Ov.; primo anno LXXX detersimus, got together, Cic. **II.** to cleanse by wiping; cloacas, Liv. **III.** to strip off, break off; remos, Caes.

dētērior -iūs, genit. -ōris, compar. adj., with superl. dētēriorim (connected with detero), worse, inferior, poorer; vectigalia, Caes.; aetas, Verg.; peditatu, weaker, Nep.; homo dētēriorim, Cic.; neut. subst., in dētērior, for the worse; in dētērior mutare, Tac.

dētērius, adv. (deterior), worse, in an inferior manner; de male Graecis Latine scripta dētērius, Cic.

dētēminatō -ōnis, f. (determino), a boundary, end; mundi, Cic.; transf., orationis, Cic.

dētērimo, 1. to bound, fix the limits of, determine. **I.** Lit., augur regiones ab oriente ad occasum determinavit, Liv. **II.** Transf., id quod dicit spiritu non arte determinat, Cic.

dētēro -trivi -tritum, 3. **A.** Lit., to rub off, rub away, wear out; detrita tegmina, Tac. **B.** to lessen in strength, to weaken; laudes egregii Caesaris et tuas, Hor.; si quid ardoris ac ferociae miles habuit, popinis et commissationibus et principis imitatione dētēritur, Tac.

dētērrēo -terrui -territum, 2. to frighten from anything, deter by fear, discourage; homines a scribendo, Cic.; Stoicos de sententia, Cic.; aliquem a dimicatione, Cic.; aliquem multis verbis ne (with subj.), Caes.; aliquem non dētērrere quominus (with subj.), Cic.; nihil dētērreri quominus, etc., Liv.; aliquem non dētērrere quin, etc., Caes.; simply with acc., aliquem, Caes.; with acc. of thing, to ward off; vim a censoribus, Liv.

dētēstābilis -e (detestor), adj., with compar. (detestor), abominable, detestable, horrible; omni, Cic.

dētēstātio -ōnis, f. (detestor), 1. cursing, execration, horror, detestation, Liv.; 2, a warding off, averting; scelus, Cic.

dētēstor, 1. dep. **I.** 1, relig. t. t., to invoke the curse of a god; minas periculaque in alicuius caput, Liv.; 2, to execrate, abominate,

detest; Ambiorigem, Caes.; exitum belli civilis, Cic.; partic. perf. (pass.), bella matribus detestata, Hor. **II.** Transf. to avert, ward off; o dii immortales, avertite et detestamini hoc omen, Cic.

dētēxo -texui -textum, 3. **A.** to plait, make by plaiting; aliquid viminibus mollique junco, Verg. **B.** Transf., to finish (of discourse); detexta prope retexere, Cic.

dētīnēo -tīnui -tentum, 2. (de and teneo), to hold away, hold back, detain. **I.** Lit., novissimos proelio, Caes.; Romano bello in Italia detineri, Liv.; aliquem, Caes. **II.** Transf., 1, to hold fast, fetter; me grata detinuit compede Myrtale, Hor.; 2, to occupy, engage; in alienis negotiis detineri, Cic.; aliquem de or ab aliqua re, to detain from; ab circumspectu aliarum rerum, Liv.; 3, detinere se, to support existence; se miserandis alimentis nonum ad diem, Tac.; 4, to detain possession of property; pecuniam, Tac.

dētōndēo -tondi -tonsum, 2. to shear, clip. **A.** Lit., crines, Ov. **B.** Transf., detonsae frigore frondes, made leafless, Ov.

dētōno -tōnui, 1. **I.** Lit., to thunder, thunder down; hic (Juppiter) ubi detonnuit, Ov. **II.** to cease to thunder, transf. = cease to rage; dum detonet omnis (nubes belli), Verg.

dētōrquēo -torsi -tortum, 2. 1, to turn away, bend aside; a, lit., ponticulum, Cic.; habenas, Verg.; in dextram partem, Cic.; proram ad undas, Verg.; b, transf., volupatates animos a virtute detorquent, Cic.; 2, to twist anything out of its proper shape, distort; corporis partes detortae, Cic.; transf., calumniando omnia detorquendoque suspecta et invisa efficere, Liv.

dētractiō -ōnis, f. (detraho), a drawing away, withdrawal, taking away. **I.** In a good sense, **A.** Lit., 1, gen., doloris, Cic.; 2, esp. medic. t. t., a purging, Cic. **B.** Transf., a taking away, withdrawal; cuius loci detractionem fieri velit, Cic. **II.** taking away (in a bad sense); detractio atque appetitio alieni, of another person's property, Cic.

dētracto = detracto (q. v.).

dētractor -ōris, m. (detraho), one who makes less, a detractor; sui, Tac.

dētrāho -traxi -tractum, 3. **I.** to take down, **A.** Lit., aliquem de curru, Cic.; aliquem equo, Liv.; muros coloniae, Tac. **B.** Transf., to lower, humiliate; regum majestatem difficiliter ad median detrahi, etc., Liv. **II.** to take away. **A.** 1, lit., alicui de digito anulum, Cic.; torquem hosti, Cic.; vestem, Cic.; pellem, Hor.; 2, transf., a, to remove; de homine sensus, Cic.; b, milit. t. t., to detach; ex tertia acie singulas cohortes, Caes.; c, numerically, to subtract from a sum; de tota summa binas quinquagesimas, Cic.; d, to take away some mental or moral evil or good; alicui calamitatem, Cic.; detracta opinione probatis, Cic. **B.** to take away, remove; transf., a, inimicum ex Gallia, Cic.; b, to compel; aliquem ad hanc accusationem, Cic. **C.** to drag away, take from; 1, lit., spolia hostium templis porticibusque, Liv.; 2, transf., a, alicui debitum honorem, Cic.; multa de suis commodis, Cic.; de honestate et de auctoritate alicuius, Cic.; b, to calumniate, slander; de aliquo, Cic.; absol., absentibus detraherendi causā maledice contumelioseque dicere, Cic.

dētrectātiō -ōnis, f. (detracto), a refusal; militiae, Liv.

dētrectātōr -ōris, m. (detracto), a disparager, detractor; laudum suarum, Liv.

dētrecto, 1. (de-tracto), 1, to decline, refuse; militiam, Caes.; certamen, Liv.; 2, to disparage, detract from, depreciate; virtutes, Liv.; bene facta, Ov.

detrimentōsus -a -um (detrimentum), *detrimental, harmful*; ab hoste discedere detrimentosum esse existimabat, Caes.

detrimentum -i, n. (detero), *damage, injury, detriment*; **a**, gen., detrimentum capere or accipere or facere, *to suffer*, Cic.; alicui ornamēto et praesidio non detrimento esse, Caes.; **b**, polit. t. t., videant (provident) consules or videat (consul) ne quid respublica detrimenti capiat or accipiat, Cic.; **c**, milit. t. t., *loss, defeat*; magna detrimenta inferre, Caes.; **d**, *loss of money, property, etc.*; aestimando cuiusque detrimento quatuor progeneri Caesaris delecti, Tac.

dētritus -a -um, partic. of detero.

dētrūdo -trūsi -trūsus, 3. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.** *to push away, push down, thrust down*; naves seculo, Verg.; scutis tegumenta, Caes. **B. Esp.** **1**, milit. t. t., *to dislodge an enemy from his position*; impetu conari detrudere virum, Liv.; **2**, legal t. t., *to dispossess, eject*; ex praedio vi, Cic. **II. Transf.**, **1**, *to force, compel*; alicquem de sua sententia, Cic.; **2**, *to postpone*; comitia in mensem Martium, Cic.

dētrunco, 1. **1**, *to lop or cut off*; arbores, Liv.; **2**, *to mutilate, behead*; gladio detruncata corpora, Liv.

dēturbo, 1. *to drive away with violence, cast down*. **I. Lit.**, **A. Gen.**, alicquem de tribunali, Caes.; alicquem tabula, Cic.; alicuius statuam, Cic. **B. Esp.**, milit. t. t., *to dislodge, drive off*; nostros de vallo lapidibus, Caes. **II. Transf.**, **A**, *to deprive*; alicquem de sanitae ac mente, Cic.; deturbari ex magna spe, Cic. **B. Esp.**, legal t. t., *to eject, dispossess*; alicquem possessione, Cic.

Deucaliōn -ōnis, m. (Δευκαλίων), son of Prometheus, king of Phthia in Thessaly, was saved along with his wife Pyrrha from the deluge, repopled the world by throwing stones behind his back, which stones became men, while the stones that Pyrrha threw became women. Adj., **Deucaliōneus** -a -um, *Deucalionian*, undae, the deluge, Ov.

dēunx -uncis, m. (de and uncia), *eleven-twelfths of unity*; heres ex deunce, Cic.

dēuro -ussi -ustum, 3. **1**, *to burn down, burn utterly*; agros vicoseque, Liv.; **2**, *of cold, to destroy, nip*; hiems arbores deusserat, Liv.

dēus -i, m., nom. plur. dei, dii, and di, genit. deorum or deum, dat. deis, diis, and dis, voc. sing. deus (connected with Ζεύς), *a god, a deity*. **A. Lit.**, alicquem ut deum colere, Cic.; dii hominesque, the whole world, Cic.; of female deities, ducente deo, Venus, Verg.; nec dextrae errant deus afuit, Allecto, Ov.; esp. phrases, di or dii boni, Cic.; (pro) dii immortales, Cic.; pro deum atque hominum fidem, Cic.; dii meliora (ferant), Cic.; si dii volunt, Cic.; si diis placet, Cic. **B. Transf.**, **a**, of distinguished persons, audiamus Platonem quasi quemdam deum philosophorum, Cic.; **b**, of patrons, protectors, etc., P. Lentulus cuius pater deus ac parens fortunae ac nominis mei, Cic.

dēutor -ūti -ūsus, 3. dep. *to misuse*, Nep.

dēvasto, 1. *to lay waste, devastate*; agrum, fines, Liv.

dēvehō -vexi -vectum, 3. *to bear, carry away, convey away*; legionem equis, Caes.; frumentum in Graeciam, Liv.; pass., used as middle, devehi (sc. navi), *to sail*; Vellam devectus, Cic.

dēvello -velli -vulsus, 3. *to pull, pluck, tear away*; ramum trunco, Ov.

dēvelō, 1. *to unveil, uncover*; ora, Ov.

dēvēnērōr, 1. dep. *to venerate, worship*; deos cum prece, Ov.

dēvēnio -vēni -ventum, 4. *to come to, arrive at, reach*. **I. Lit.**, ad senatum, Cic.; poet. with acc., speluncam, Verg. **II. Transf.**, in victoris manus, Cic.; ad juris studium, Cic.; in medium certamen, Cic.

1. dēversor, 1. dep. *to lodge as a guest or stranger*; apud alicquem, Cic.; in ea domo, Cic.; absol., parum laute, Cic.

2. dēversor -ōris, m. (deverto), *a guest, Cic. dēversōriūm* -i, n. (dim. of deversorium), *a small lodging, Cic.*

dēversōrius -a -um (deverto), *relating to the accommodation of strangers*; taberna, Plaut. Subst., **dēversoriūm** -ii, n. *an inn, lodging*; peropportum, Cic.; emere deversorium Taracinae, Cic.; transf., *a place of resort, resting-place*; studiorum deversorium esse non libidinum, Cic.

dēverticūlum (dēvorticiūlum) -i, n. (deverto). **I. A. Lit.**, *a by-way, by-path*; quae dēverticula flexionesque quaesivisti, Cic. **B. Transf.**, *a digression*, Liv. **II. a**, *an inn, lodging-place, Liv.*; **b**, *a place of refuge, hiding-place, Cic.*

dēverto (dēvorto) -verti (-vorti) -versum (-vorsum), 3. **I. Transit.**, pass. (in present tenses), *deverto*, with middle signification, *to turn aside from the way, betake oneself*; si qui Ebrornago deverterentur, Cic.; esp. *to stay, lodge*; ut locum publice pararet, ubi deverteretur, Liv.; fig., quid ad magicas deverteris artes, have recourse to, Ov. **II. Intransit.**, *to turn aside*; **a**, cum perpaucis via, Liv.; transf., of discourse, *to digress*; redeamus ad illud unde deverterimus, Cic.; **b**, *to lodge, stay with, go to*; ad hospitem, Cic.; ad villam alicuius, Cic.

dēvexus -a -um, adj. with compar. (de and veho), *going aside*. **I. Of motion, moving away from, rolling from; **a**, of space, annis devexus ab Indis, Hor.; Orion devexus, sinking, Hor.; **b**, of time, aetas jam a diuturnis laboribus devexa ad otium, inclining to, Cic. **II. Of position, sloping downwards, shelving, steep; lucus devexus in novam viam, Cic.****

dēvincio -vinxi -vinetum, 4. *to bind, tie fast*. **A. Lit.**, alicquem fasciis, Cic. **B. Transf.**, *to bind, fasten, connect*; **a**, gen., illud vinculum quod primum homines inter se reipublicae societate devinxit, Cic.; **b**, rhet. t. t., *to connect*; verba comprehensione, Cic.; **c**, *to fetter, bind* (by power, eloquence, etc.); urbem praesidiis, Cic.; animos eorum, qui audiant, volupetate, Cic.; **d**, morally, *to bind, pledge*; alicquem beneficio, Cic.; se scelere, Cic.

dēvinco -vici -victum, 3. **I. to conquer thoroughly, subjugate**; Galliam Germaniamque, Caes.; Poenos classe, Cic. **II. Transf.**, Catonis sententia devicit, ut in decreto perstaretur, Liv.

dēvinetus -a -um, p. adj. (from devincio), *bound to, devoted to*; iis studiis, Cic.; devinctior alicui, Hor.

dēvitatio -ōnis, f. (devito), *an avoiding*; legionum, Cic.

dēvito, 1. *to avoid*; procellam, Cic.; dolorum, Cic.

dēvius -a -um (de and via). **A. Lit.**, **a**, *removed from the straight road, out of the way*; iter, Cic.; oppidum, Cic.; **b**, *living out of the way, retired, secluded*; devia et silvestris gens, Liv.; esse devios, Cic.; poet., *wandering*; mihi devio, Hor.; uxores, goats, Hor. **B. Transf.**, *out of the way, erroneous, unreasonable*; homo in omnibus consiliis praecipit et devius, Cic.

dēvōco, 1. **I. to call down**; snos ab tumultu, Liv.; Jovem deosque ad auxilium, Liv.; transf., philosophiam e caelo, Cic. **II. to call away, call**

off, recall; aliquem de provincia ad gloriam, Cic.; transf., non avaritia ab instituto cursu ad praedam aliquam devocavit, Cic.; sese suas exercitibus fortunas in dubium non devocaturum, Caes.

dēvōlo, 1. **I.** Lit., *to fly down*. **A.** Lit., per caelum, (of Iris), Verg. **B.** Transf., *to hasten down*; alii praecipites in forum devolant, Liv. **II.** *to fly away to*. **A.** Lit., turdus devolat illuc, ubi, etc., Hor. **B.** Transf., ad florentem (amicitiam), Cic.

dēvolvō -v lvi -vōlūtum, 3. **A.** Lit. **a**, *to roll down*; saxa - musculum, Caes.; corpora in humum, Ov.; pass. with middle signification, *to roll down, fall headlong*; veluti monte praecipiti devolutus torrens, Liv.; **b**, *to roll off*; pensa fusis, *to spin off*, Verg. **B.** Transf., per audaces nova dithyrambos verba, Hor.; pass., devolvi as middle, *to fall into*; ad spem estis inanem pacis devoluti, Cic.

dēvōro, 1. **I.** Lit., *to swallow, gulp down, devour*; id quod devoratur, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of persons, **a**, of property, *to consume, waste*; pecuniam publicam, Cic.; patrimonium, Cic.; **b**, *to swallow, suppress*; lacrimas, Ov.; **c**, *to devour, consume*; devorare spe et opinione praedam, Cic.; **d**, *to devour eagerly mentally*; illos libros, Cic.; **e**, *to swallow down, hear without understanding*; eius oratio a multitudine et a foro devorabatur, Cic.; **f**, *to swallow anything unpleasant, to endure*; hominum ineptias ac stultitias, Cic. **B.** Of things, me Zancleae Charybdis devoret, Ov.

dēvorticiūm, v. devertiūm.

dēvortium -ii, n. (deverto), *a by-way, by-path*; iterum, Tac.

dēvotiō -ōnis, f. (devoceo), 1, *a consecrating, devoting* (esp. to the infernal gods); vitae et capitis, Cic.; P. Decii consulis, Liv.; plur. Deciorum devotiones, Cic.; 2, *a curse*, Nep., esp. *an enchantment, an incantation*, Tac.; 3, *a vow*; eius devotionis esse convictum, Cic.

dēvoto, 1. (intens. of devoceo), *to consecrate, devote to death*; quae vis patrem Decium, quae filium devotavit, Cic.

dēvotus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (devoceo), *devoted*; 1, *to the infernal gods, accursed*; arbor, sanguis, Hor.; 2, *devoted to any one, faithful, affectionate*; cliens, Juv.; subst., **dēvoti** -orum, m. *faithful followers*, Caes.

dēvōvō -vōvi -vōtum, 2. *to consecrate, devote*. **I.** Relig. t. t., *to devote to a deity*. **A.** Genl., Dianae quod in suo regno pulcherrimum natum esset, Cic.; Marti ea quae ceperunt, Caes. **B.** Esp. 1, *to devote to the infernal gods, to devote to death*; se diis immortalibus pro republica, Cic.; devota corpora (Deciorum), Liv.; 2, **a**, *to curse, execrate*; aliquem, Nep.; **b**, *to bewitch, enchant*, Tib. **II.** Transf., 1, *to devote, give up*; devovere animam alicui, for another, Verg.; 2, *se devovere alicui* or alicui rei, *to devote, attach oneself*; se alicuius amicitiae, Caes.

dextans -antis, m. (de and sextans), *five-sixths*, Suet.

dextella -ae, f. (dim. of dextra), *a little right hand*; Quintus filius Antonii esset dextella, Cic.

dexter -tēra -tērum, or more freq. -tra -trum, comp. **dexterior** -ius, superl. **dextimus** -a -um (δεξιτερός). **I.** Lit., **A.** Adj., *right, on the right hand, on the right side*; manus, Cic.; latus, Hor.; ab dextra parte, Caes.; rota dexterior, Ov. **B.** Subst., 1, **dextera** or **dextra** -ae, f. (sc. manus), *the right hand*; **a**, lit., *ad dextram, to the right*, Cic.; **a**, dextra, *on the right*, Caes.; dextrā or dextrā, *on the right*, Caes.; dextram dare, *to give the right hand* (as pledge of faith), Liv.; **b**, fig. (**a**) *fidelity*; dominorum

dextras fallere, *fidelity towards masters*, Verg.; (**β**) dextram alicui tendere or porrigere, *to help* Cic.; (**γ**) meā dextrā, *by my right hand, i.e., power, bravery*, Ov., Hor.; 2, **dextera** or **dextra** -orum, n. *what is on the right, the right side*, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a**, *propitious*; dexter adi, Verg.; **b**, *skilful*; rem dexter egit, Liv.

dextērō or **dextrē**, adv. with compar. (dexter), *dexterously, skilfully*; apud regem, liberaliter dextreque obire officia, Liv.

dextēritas -ātis, f. (dexter), *skilfulness, dexterity, readiness*, Liv.

dextrorsum and **dextrorsus**, adv. (from dextrovorsum), *on the right hand, towards the right*, Hor.

Dia -ae, f. (Δία), *old name of the island of Naxos*.

Diablintes -um and **Diablinti** -ōrum, m. *people in Gallia Lugdunensis, in what is now Dép. de la Maine*.

diādēma -ātis, n. (διάδημα), *a royal head-dress, diadem*; diadema alicui or capiti alicuius imponere, Cic.; diadema ponere, Cic.

diaeta -ae, f. (διαίτα), *a way of living prescribed by a physician, regimen, diet*; sed ego diaetā curare incipio; chirurgiae taedet, Cic.

Diāgōrās -ae, m. (Διαγόρας), 1, *a poet and philosopher of Melos, contemporary with Pindar and Simonides*; 2, *an athlete of Rhodes, contemporary with Pindar*.

1. **diālecticē**, adv. (dialecticus), *dialectically*, Cic.

2. **diālecticōē** -ēs, f. (διαλεκτική sc. τέχνη), *the art of dialectic, logic*.

diālecticus -a -um (διαλεκτικός) *relating to discussion, dialectical*; captiones, Cic.; subst., **a**, **diālectica** -ae f. (sc. ars), *the art of dialectic*, Cic.; **b**, **diālectica** -ōrum, n. *dialectical discussion*, Cic.; **c**, **diālecticius** -i, m. *a dialectician, logician*, Cic.

Dialis -e (Δίς = *Dis in Diespiter), *relating to Jupiter*; flamen, Liv.; or simply Dialis, Tac., *the priest of Jupiter*; conjux sancta, *the wife of the priest of Jupiter*, Ov.

diālōgus -i, m. (διάλογος), *a philosophical dialogue or conversation*, Cic.

Diāna -ae, f. (old form for Jana, or Διώνη = the daughter of Zeus, orig. Diviana = Diva Jana), *an Italian goddess, identified with the Greek Artemis, daughter of Jupiter and Latona, sister of Apollo, the virgin goddess of the moon and of hunting, tria virginis ora Dianae, the three forms of Diana; Luna in heaven, Diana on earth, Hecate in the lower world*, Verg.; meton. *the moon*, Ov.; the chase, Mart. Adj. **Diānius** -a -um, *belonging to Diana*, Ov. Subst., **Diānium** -ii, n. **a**, *a place dedicated to Diana*; **b**, *a promontory in Spain, now Denia*, Cic.

diārium -ii, n. (dies), *a day's allowance of provisions for soldiers*, Cic.; slaves, Hor.

dibāphus -um (later) -a -um (διβαφός), *double dyed*; purpura, Plin. Subst., **dibāphus** -i, f. (sc. vestis), *the purple-striped robe of the higher magistrates at Rome*; Curtius dibaphum cogitat, *is longing for office*, Cic.

dica -ae, f. (δική), *a law-suit, action in a Greek court*; dicam scribere alicui, *to bring an action against*, Cic.; dicam sortiri, *to select the jury by lot*, Cic.

dicācitas -ātis, f. (dicax), *pungent wit, satire, railery*, Cic.

dicātiō -ōnis, f. (I. dico), *settling as a citizen in another state*, Cic.

dicax -ācis, adj. with compar. and superl.

(2. dico), *witty, satirical, ironical, sarcastic*; Demosthenes non tam dicax fuit quam facetus, Cic.

dicichrosus -i, m. (δύχρητος), a double trochee, Cic.

dicis, genit. (from unused nom. dix, from dico), found only in the phrases, dicis causā, dicis gratiā, *for form's sake, for appearance sake*, Cic.

1. **dīco**, 1. (intens. of 2. dico). **A.** Lit., a, religious t. t., to consecrate, dedicate, devote to the gods; donum Jovi dicatum, Cic.; aram, Jovi, Liv.; templum, Ov.; **b**, to deify, place among the gods; inter numina dicatus Augustus, Tac. **B.** Transf., a, to devote, give up to; hunc totum diem tibi, Cic.; **b**, se alicui, to devote oneself to; se Crasso, Cic.; se alicui in clientelam, Caes.; se civitati or in civitatem, to become a citizen of another state, Cic.

2. **dico**, dixi, dictum, 3. (root DIC or DEC, whence also dic-nus (dignus), dec-eo, δεικνυμι, to say, relate, tell, mention). **I.** Gen., ille, quem dixi, he whom I have mentioned, Cic.; illa quae dixi, Cic.; Hilarum dico, I mean Hilarus, Cic.; ne dicam, not to say; crudelum ne dicam sceleratum, Cic.; diect aliquis, one might say, Cic.; nisi quid dicis, if you have nothing to say against it, Cic.; causam, to plead a cause, answer an accusation, Cic.; causas in foro, to plead as an advocate, Cic.; jus dicere, to administer justice, Cic.; sententiam (of a senator), to vote, Cic.; ut dixi, Cic.; ut dictum est, Caes.; foll. by ut or ne and the subj., to command, Cic.; pass., dicor, diceris, dicitur, etc., it is said, the report is; with nom. and infin., Aesculapius dicitur obligavisse, Cic.; dicto citius, quicker than can be said, in a trice, Verg. **II.** Esp. a (intransit.), to speak, deliver an oration; ars dicendi, the art of eloquence, Cic.; dicere pro reo, Cic.; contra aliquem pro aliquo apud centum viros, Cic.; **b**, to name, call; orbis qui κύριος Graeciae dicitur, Cic.; with acc. of name, qui Ascanius parentes dixere nomen, Liv.; with double acc., quem dixere chaos, Ov.; **c**, to sing, describe, celebrate in verse, compose; versus, carmen, Verg., Hor.; carmina in imperatorem, Liv.; alicuius facta, Verg.; **d**, to nominate, appoint; dictatorem et magistrum equitum, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem dictatorem, Caes.; **e**, to fix, appoint, settle; diem operi, Cic.; **f**, to say yes, affirm (opp. negare); quem esse negas, eundem esse dico, Cic. (syncop. perf. dixi = dixisti, Cic., Ov.).

dicrōtum -i, n. (δύκροτον), a vessel having two banks of oars, Cic.

dictamnium -i, n. and **dictamnus** -i, f. (δύκταμον and -ος), dittany, a plant found on Mount Dicte and Mount Ida (Origanum dictamnium, Linn.), Cic.

dictāta -ōrum, n. (dicto), that which is dictated by a teacher, precepts, rules; iisdem de rebus semper quasi dictata decantare, Cic.

dictātor -ōris, m. (dicto). **I.** a commander, dictator; **a**, the chief magistrate in the Latin towns, Cic., Liv.; **b**, in Rome, dictator, an extraordinary magistrate, elected in times of great emergency for six months, superseding all other magistrates, and armed with absolute power. **II.** Transf., the chief magistrate of Carthage, a suffete, Liv.

dictātōrius -a -um (dictator), relating or belonging to a dictator, dictatorial; gladius, Cic.; invidia, against the dictator, Liv.; juvenis, son of the dictator, Liv.

dictātūra -ae, f. (dictator), the office of dictator, dictatorship; dictaturam gerere, Cic.; dictaturā se abdicare, Caes.; dictaturam abdicare, Liv.

Dictē -ēs, f. (Δίκη), a mountain in Crete on which Jupiter was reared; adj., **Dictaeus** -a

-um, arva, Cretan, Verg.; rex, Jupiter, Verg.; Minos, Ov.

dictio -ōnis, f. (2. dico). **I.** Gen., **A.** a saying, speaking, uttering; sententiae, Cic.; causae, defensionae, Cic.; multae, fixing, Cic. **B.** Meton., a, the answer of an oracle, Liv.; **b**, conversation, Tac. **II.** Esp. **A.** declamation, elocution; dictioni operam dare, Cic. **B.** Meton., 1, a speech; dictiones subitae, extemporised, Cic.; 2, diction; Attica, Cic.

dictito, 1. (freq. of 2. dico), 1, to say often; reiterare, assert repeatedly; ut dictitabat, Caes.; quod levissimi ex Graecis dictitare solent, Liv.; with acc. and infin., Catilinam Massiliam ire, Cic.; with double acc., aliquem sanum recteque valentem, Hor.; 2, esp. dictitare causas, to plead causes frequently, Cic.

dicto, 1. (intens. of 2. dico), to reiterate, repeat, say often, to dictate to an amanuensis, pupil, etc.; quod non modo iuroni dictare, sed ne ipse quidem auderem scribere, Cic.; epistolam, Cic.; versus, Hor.; carmina Livii, Hor.

dictum -i, n. (2. dico), a word, saying, speech. **I.** Gen., nullum meum dictum, non modo factum, intercessit, quod, etc., Cic.; dicta tristitia, complaints, wailing, Ov.; mutua dicta reddere, to converse, Liv. **II.** Esp., 1, a maxim, sentence, saying; Catonis est dictum, it is a maxim of Cato's, Cic.; 2, a witty saying, a bon-mot; dicta dicere in aliquem, Cic.; 3, a command, order; dicto paruit consul, Liv.; 4, watch-word, pass-word, Nep.

Dictynna -ae, f. (Δικτυννα), surname of Artemis. Hence, **Dictynneum** -i, n. temple of Artemis Dictynna, near Sparta.

1. **Didō** -ūs or (gen.) -ōnis, f. (Διδώ), the founder of Carthage, daughter of Belus, king of Tyre, sister of Pygmalion, wife of Sichaenus; also called Elisa or Elissa.

2. **didō**, didīdī, diditum, 3. (dis and do), a, to divide, distribute; dum munia didit, Hor.; **b**, to spread, disseminate; diditur hic subito Trojana per agmina rumor, Verg.

didūco -duxi -ductum, 3. (dis and duco). **I.** to draw apart, stretch out, expand; pugnum, Cic.; rictum, Hor.; fores, Tac. **II.** to separate, divide. **A.** Gen., 1, a, assem in partes centum, Hor.; **b**, milit. t. t. (α) to divide, distribute; aciem in cornua, Liv.; (β) to scatter the enemy, disperse; adversarium manus, Caes.; 2, transf., oratio rivis diducta est, non fontibus, Cic.; vastius diducuntur verba, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, to separate forcibly; aliquem ab aliquo, Cic.; 2, transf., animus varietate rerum diductus, distracted, Cic.

diductio -ōnis, f. (diduco), a separating, Cic.

diēcūla -ae, f. (dim. of dies), a little day; dieculam ducere, Cic.

dies -ei, m. and f. in sing. (in Cic. fem. only when it applies to a fixed time or period of time or in the date of a letter), in plur. only masc.

I. Gen., **A.** Lit., a day; hesterno, hodierno, crastino die, Cic.; postero die, Cic.; postera die, Sall.; diem de die, Liv., or diem ex die, Caes., from day to day; in dies, daily, Cic.; ad diem or ad certum diem, for the appointed day, Caes.; multo die, late in the day, Caes.; ad multum diem or ad multum diem, till late in the day, Liv.; bis in die, twice a day, Cic.; die et nocte, a day and a night, Cic.; noctes et dies, night and day, Cic.; so diem noctem, Cic. **B.** Meton., the business or events of the day; diei poenas dare, Cic.; exercere diem, the day's work, Verg.; day-light, Verg.; transf., videre diem, to see the light of day, Ov.; a day's march; diem plus triginta in longitudinem patere, Liv. **II.** Esp., **A.** 1, gen., a fixed day or time; pecuniae, pay-day, Cic.; prodicere, to put off a fixed day, Liv.; diem

ex die ducere, to put off from one day to another, Caes.; diem perexignam postulavi, Cic.; diem obire, to wait for, Cic.; alios non solvere, aliorum diem nondum esse, day for payment not arrived, Cic.; 2, esp., birthday; dies meus, Cic.; 3, the day of death; obire diem supremum, Nep.; 4, date of a letter; in altera dies erat ascripta Nonarum Aprilium, etc., Cic. **B.** time; quod est dies allatura, Cic.

Diēs pīter -tris, m. (Umbrian = Δις πατήρ), Jupiter, Hor.

diffāmo, 1. (dis and fama), to spread abroad an evil report, to defame; viros illustres procacibus scriptis, Tac.

diffērens -entis, v. differo.

diffērentia -ae, f. (differo), difference, distinction; honesti et decori, Cic.

diffēritas -ātis, f. (differo), difference, Lucr.

diffūdo, distūll, dilātum, differe, 2. (dis and fero). **I.** Transi., **A.** to carry in different directions, spread abroad, scatter; 1, lit., ulnos in versum, to plant, Verg.; ignem, to spread, Caes.; 2, transv., **a.** (a) rumore, to spread, Liv.; (β) aliquem variis rumoribus, to malign, Tac.; **b.** of time, to put off, delay, postpone; tempus, Cic.; bellum, Liv.; aliquem in tempus aliud, Cic.; rem in aliud tempus, Caes.; se differe, to tarry, Ov.; with infin., nec differet obsides ab Arretinis accipere, Liv. **B.** to separate violently, disperse, scatter; aquilo differt nubila, Verg.; classem vis venti distulit, Hor. **II.** Intransi. (without perf. or supine), to differ, be different; inter se, Cic.; ab aliquo or ab aliqua re, Cic.; cum aliqua re, Cic.; nihil differt inter deum et deum, Cic.

differtus -a -um (dis and farcio), stuffed full, crammed, full; provincia differta praefectis atque exactoribus, Caes.

difficilis -e, adj. with compar. and superl. (dis and facilis), difficult. **A.** Lit., res arduae ac difficiles, Cic.; of places, difficult, dangerous; iter, Sall.; aditus, Caes.; of time, critical, dangerous; tempus anni difficillimum, Cic.; est difficile with infin., est difficile confundere, Cic.; with ad, difficilium ad eloquendum, Cic. **B.** Transf., of character, hard to please, surly, morose, capitious, obstinate; parens in liberos difficilis, Cic.; difficilis alicui, Liv.

difficiliter, adv. with compar. difficilium and superl. difficillimē (difficilis), with difficulty, Cic.

difficultas -ātis, f. (difficilis), difficulty, need, peril, trouble, distress. **A.** Lit., dicendi, navigandi, Cic.; loci, Sall.; magnam haec Caesaris difficultatem ad consilium afferebat si, etc., Caes.; nummaria, pecuniary embarrassment, Cic.; domestica, distressed circumstances, Cic. **B.** Transf., obstinacy, moroseness, Cic.

difficūter, adv. (difficilis), with difficulty, Caes.

diffidens, p. adj. (diffido), distrustful, diffident, Sall.

diffidentēr, adv. (diffidens), diffidently, without confidence; altera timide et diffidenter attingere, Cic.

diffidentia -ae, f. (diffidens), want of confidence, diffidence, distrust, despair; fidentiae contrarium est diffidentia, Cic.; diffidentiam rei simulare, Sall.

diffido -fissus sum, 3. (dis and fido), to have no confidence, mistrust, be hopeless, despair; sibi, Cic.; suis rebus, Caes.; virtuti militum, Sall.; with acc. and infin., rem posse confici diffido, Cic.; absol., jacet, diffidit, abiecit hastas, Cic.

diffindo -fidi -fissum, 3. (dis and findo), to split, cleave. **A.** Lit., saxum, Cic.; portas muneribus, open, Hor. **B.** Transf., a, equidem

nihil huic diffundere possum, I have nothing to say against your opinion, I must agree to it, Hor.; **b.** legal t. t., diem, to postpone, Liv.

diffingo -finxi -fictum, 3. (dis and fingo), to form again, forge anew; ferrum incude, Hor.; fig., to change, Hor.

diffiteor -ēri, 2. dep. (dis and fateor), to deny, disavow, Ov.

diffūso -fluxi -fluxum, 3. (dis and fluo). **A.** Lit., to flow in different directions; ut nos quasi extra ripas diffuentes coereret, Cic. **B.** a, juvenes sudore diffuentes, dripping with sweat, Phaedr.; transf., otio, to give oneself up to, Cic.; luxuria, Cic.; **b.** to dissolve, melt away; diffinit acervus, Lucr.; transf., uti per socordiam vires, tempus, ingenium diffuxere, Sall.

diffugio -fugi -fugitum, 3. (dis and fugio), to fly apart, fly in different directions, to disperse; metu perterriti repente diffugimus, Cic.

diffūgium -ii, n. (diffugio), a dispersion, Tac.

diffundo -fudi -fissum, 3. (dis and fundo).

I. Lit., **A.** to pour out on all sides, pour forth; vina, Hor.; sanguis per venas in omne corpus diffunditur, Cic. **B.** to spread, scatter, diffuse; pass., diffundi, used as middle, lux diffusa toto caelo, Cic.; diffusis capillis, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., Claudia nunc a quo diffunditur et tribus et gens per Latium, spread abroad, Verg.; error longe lateque diffusus, Cic. **B.** Esp., to brighten up, gladden; diffundere animos munere Bacchi, Ov.; ut bonis amici quasi diffundantur et incommodis contrahantur, Cic.

diffusē, adv. (diffusus), copiously, diffusely; dicere aliquid, Cic.

diffusilis -e (diffundo), easily extending itself, diffusive; aether, Lucr.

diffusus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (diffundo), spread out, extensive, wide. **A.** Lit., platanus diffusa ramis, Cic. **B.** Transf., jus civile quod nunc diffusum (prolix) et dissipatum est, in certa genera coacturum, Cic.

digamma, n. indecl. (δίγαμμα), or **digamma** -ae, f., or **digammon** -i, n. (δίγαμμον) or **digammos** -i, f. **I.** the Aeolic digamma (F). **II.** (In jest) = rental or investment book, from F, the first letter of Fenus; tuum digamma videram, Cic.

Digēntia -ae, f. a brook flowing through Horace's estate into the Avio, now Licenza.

digēro -gessi -gestum, 3. (dis and gero), to carry apart in different directions, to separate, sunder, divide. **I.** Lit., 1, to plant out; vacuos si sit digesta per agros (arbor), Verg.; 2, to arrange, put in order; capillos, Ov. **II.** Transf., 1, to divide; septem digestus in cornua Nilus, Ov.; 2, to arrange; jus civile in genera, Cic.; rempublicam bene, Cic.; nomina in eodēem accepti et expensi, Cic.; 3, to count; qui matris dixerit annos, Ov.

digestio -ōnis, f. (digero), rhet. fig. = μερίσμος, distribution; Cic.

digestus -a -um, v. digero.

digitūlus -i, m. (dim. of digitus), a little finger, Cic.

digitus -i, m. (conn. with δέχουαι). **I.** Lit. **A.** the finger; pollex, the thumb, Caes.; index, Hor.; digitos comprimere pugnūque facere, Cic.; digitos extendere, Cic.; concrepare digitis, Cic.; digito se caelum attingisse putare, to think himself almost in heaven, Cic.; tuos digitos novi, thy skill in counting, Cic.; liceri digito, Cic.; tollere digitum, to raise the finger as a sign of a bid at an auction, Cic.; ne digitum quidem alicuius rei causā porrigere, not to move a finger, Cic.; digito aliquem attingere, to touch gently,

Cic.; primoribus labris gustasse hoc genus vitae et extremis, ut dicitur, digitis attigisse, Cic. **B.** the toe; insistere digitis, to tread on the toes. **Ov.**; constitit in digitos arrectus, Verg. **II.** Meton., as a measure, a finger's breadth, an inch, the sixteenth part of a Roman foot; quatuor patens digitos, Caes.; prov., ab hac (regula) mihi non licet transversum, ut aiunt, digitum discedere, Cic.

diglādiōr, 1. dep. (dis and gladius). **A.** Lit., to fight for life and death, struggle fiercely; inter se sicis, Cic. **B.** Transf., to dispute in words; inter se de aliqua re, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.

dignatio -ōnis, f. (dignor), dignity, reputation, honour, Liv.

dignē, adv. (dignus), worthily; quis de tali cive satis digne unquam loquetur? Cic.

dignitas -ātis, f. (dignus). **I.** worth, worthiness, merit; honos dignitate impetratus, Cic. **II.** Meton. **A.** the consequence of worth; **1.** esteem, reputation, honour; **a.** civitatis dignitatem et decus sustinere, Cic.; **b.** rank in the state, position; altus dignitatis gradus, Cic.; aliquid ad summam dignitatem perducere, Caes.; **c.** an office of honour, Cic.; **d.** dignitates, men of rank and position, Cic.; **2.** honour, dignity; agere cum dignitate, Cic. **B.** Transf., of things that bring honour, **a.** of persons, a dignified, seemly exterior; in formis aliis dignitatem esse, aliis venustatem, Cic.; **b.** of buildings, etc., imposing appearance; porticus, Cic.; **c.** of expression, dignity; orationis, Tac.

digno, 1. to consider worthy; quae consimili laude dignetur, Cic.

dignor, 1. dep. (dignus), **1.** to consider worthy; haud equidem tali me dignor honore, Verg.; **2.** to regard as worthy of oneself, to deign, and with a neg., to disdain, Verg.

dignosco -nōvi, 3. (dis and nosco), 3. to recognise as different, to distinguish; rectum curvo, Hor.; non eivem hoste, Hor.; geminos inter se similes vix dignoscere posse, Ov.

dignus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (dic-nus, root DIC or DEK, whence deceo), worthy, deserving. **I.** with abl. laude, Cic.; memoria, Cic.; with supine, dictu, Liv.; followed by a relative, qui aliquando imperet dignus, worthy to command, Cic.; with ut and the subj., quos ut socios haberes dignos duxisti, Liv.; poet. with infin., puer cantari dignus, Verg.; with ad, amicus dignus huic ad imitandum, Cic.; absol., diligere non dignos, Cic. **II.** Transf., worthy of a person or thing, becoming, suitable, fitting; with abl., facere quid docto homine et amico dignum fuerit, Cic.; with pro, quidnam pro offensione hominum dignum eloqui possim, Cic.; absol., fitting, suitable, sufficient; qui maior dignus in tanta calamitate inveniri potest, Cic.; dignum est, foll. by infin. or ace. with infin., Cic.

digredior -gressus sum -grēdi, (dis and gradior), 3. dep. **A.** Lit., to go apart, go asunder, separate, depart; luna tum congregiens cum sole, tum digrediens, Cic.; ab aliquo, Cic.; a Coreya, Liv.; ex loco, Caes.; in urbem, Tac.; viā, Liv.; **B.** Transf., to deviate; **a.** de causa, Cic.; a causa, Cic.; **b.** of discourse, to digress; digredi ab eo quod proposueris, Cic.

digressio -ōnis, f. (digredior), **1.** a separation, departure, Cic.; **2.** a digression in discourse; a proposita oratione, Cic.

digressus -ūs, m. (digredior), a separation, departure; digressus et discessus, Cic.; digressus (lunae a sole), Cic.

dijudicatio -ōnis, f. (dijudico), an adjudication, decision, Cic.

dijudico, 1. (dis and judico), **1.** to decide, adjudicate, determine; controversiam, Cic.; litem, Hor.; to decide by arms; dijudicatā belli fortunā, Caes.; **2.** to distinguish, discern a difference; vera et falsa, Cic.; vera a falsis dijudicare et distinguere, Cic.

dijun . . . v. disjun . . .

dilābor -lapsus sum, 3. dep. (dis and labor). **I.** to glide apart. **A.** Lit., **a.** of houses, bodies, etc., to fall to pieces, fall down; aedis Jovi vetustate dilapsa, Liv.; **b.** of fluids, to melt, dissolve, disappear; eadem (aqua congelata) admixto colore liquefacta et dilapsa, Cic. **B.** Transf., to fall to decay, be ruined, disappear; rem familiarem dilabi sinere, Cic.; dilapsa esse robora corporum animorumque, Liv. **II.** to glide away from. **A.** Lit., to slip away, esp. of soldiers, to escape, disappear; exercitus brevi dilabitur, Sall.; nocte in sua tecta, Liv.; of rivers, to glide away; Fibrenus rapide dilapsus, Cic. **B.** Transf., to vanish, disappear; **1.** sunt alii plures fortasse sed de mea memoria dilabantur, Cic.; **2.** esp. of time, to go by; dilapso tempore, Sall.

dilācero, 1. (dis and lacero), to tear in pieces. **A.** Lit., aliquem, Ov. **B.** Transf., rempublicam, Cic.

dilāmino, 1. (dis and lamina), to split in two, Ov.

dilānio, 1. (dis and lanio), to tear in pieces; cadaver, Cic.

dilargior, 4. dep. (dis and largior), to lavish abroad, give liberally; qui omnia quibus voluit dilargitus est, Cic.

dilatō -ōnis, f. (differo), a putting off, delaying, postponing; temporis, Cic.; belli, Liv.; sine dilatione, Liv.; res dilationem non recipit or non patitur, Liv.

dilatō (dis and latus), 1. to spread out, extend. **I.** Lit., manum, Cic.; aciem, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** Gen., nomen in continentibus terris, Cic.; legem in ordinem cunctum, to extend, Cic. **B.** Esp. **1.** litteras, to pronounce broadly, Cic.; **2.** of speech, to enlarge, amplify; orationem, Cic.

dilatōr -ōris, m. (differo), a dilatory person, a loiterer, Hor.

dilatūs, v. differo.

dilaudo, 1. (dis and laudo), to praise highly; libros, Cic.

1. dilectus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from diligo), beloved, dear; dilecti tibi poetae, Hor.

2. dilectus -ūs = delectus (q.v.).

diligens -entis, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from diligo). **I.** Gen., assiduous, accurate, careful, sedulous, diligent (opp. negligens), **a.** of persons, omnibus in rebus, Cic.; with genit., diligentissimus omnis officii, Cic.; with dat., Corinthios publicis equis assignandis fuisse diligentes, Cic.; with ad and the gerund, ad custodiendum, Cic.; **b.** of things which bear marks of attention, assidua ac diligens scriptura, Cic. **II.** Esp. careful in housekeeping, economical, saving; homo frugi ac diligens, Cic.; in re hereditaria, Cic.

diligenter, adv. with compar. and superl. (diligens), carefully, assiduously, accurately, diligently; aliquem benigne et diligenter audire, Cic.; iter caute diligenterque facere, Caes.

diligentia -ae, f. (diligo). **A.** Gen. carefulness, attentiveness, accuracy, diligence; with obj. genit., testamentorum, Cic.; with in and the abl., pro mea summa in republica diligentia, Cic.; non mediocrem adhibere diligentiam, Caes.; diligentiam adhibere ut or ne (with the subj.), Cic.; adhibere ad considerandas res et tempus

et diligentiam, Cic.; omnia acerbissimā diligentia perpendere, Cic. **B.** Esp. *care in management of a household, frugality*; res familiaris conservari (debet) diligentia atque parsimonia, Cic.

diligo -lexi -lectum, 3. (dis and lego, to choose), to prize, love, esteem highly; aliquem, Cic.; aliquem diligere et eorum habere, aliquem colere atque diligere, Cic.; se ipsum, Cic.; inter se, Cic.; of things, hunc locum, Cic.; alius consilia, officia, to be satisfied with, Cic.

dilōrico, 1. (dis and lorico), to tear open; tunica, Cic.

dilūceo, 2. (dis and luceo), to be clear, evident; dilucere deinde fraus coepit, Liv.

dilūcesco -luxi, 3. (inchoat. of diluceo), to grow light, become day; a, pers., omnem crede diem tibi diluxisse supremum, Hor.; b, impers., quum jam dilucesceret, Cic.

dilucidē, adv. with compar. and superl. (dilucidus), clearly, plainly, lucidly; plane et dilucide dicere, Cic.

dilucidus -a -um, clear, lucid, plain; oratio, Cic.; dilucidis verbis uti, Cic.

dilūcūm -i, n. (diluceo), the break of day, dawn; primo diluculo, Cic.; diluculo, at dawn, Cic.

dilūdium -ii, n. (dis and ludus), the period of rest for gladiators between the days of public exhibition; transf., diludia posco, breathing-time, rest, Hor.

dilūo -lūi -lūtum, 3. (dis and luo), to wash away, to dissolve. **A.** Lit., a, ne canalibus aqua immissa lateres diluere posset, Caes.; unguenta lacrimis, Ov.; b, to dilute, temper; vinum, Mart.; venenum, Liv. **B.** Transf., a, to weaken the force of, lessen, impair; molestias, Cic.; curam multo mero, Ov.; b, to expose the falseness of a statement, refute; crimen, Cic.; diluere aliquid et falsum esse docere, Cic.

dilūtus -a -um, v. diluo.

dilūvies -ēi, f. (diluo), a washing away, inundation, Hor.

dilūvio, 1. (diluvium), to overflow, Lucr.

dilāvium -ii, n. (diluo), a flood, deluge, inundation, Verg.

dimāno, 1. (dis and mano), to flow in different directions, spread itself abroad; fig. meus hic forensis labor vitaeque ratio dimanavit ad existimationem hominum, Cic.

dimensio -ōnis, f. (dimetior), a measuring; quadrati, Cic.

dimetior -mensus, 4. dep. (dis and metior), to measure out. **I.** Lit. **A.** Gen., a, act., atque ego ista sum dimensus, Cic.; b, pass., a quo essent illa dimensa atque descripta, Cic.; tigna dimensa ad altitudinem fluminis, Caes. **B.** Esp. a, milit. t.t., to measure out a place for a camp; opere dimenso, Caes.; b, astron. t.t., caelum atque terram, Cic.; pass., certis dimensus partibus orbis, Verg.; c, metric. t.t., syllabas, Cic.; versum, Cic. **II.** Transf., audiam civem digitis peccata dimetientem sua, Cic.

dimēto, 1. (dis and meto), and dep. **dimētor**, 1. to measure the boundaries of, Cic.; locum castris dimetari jussit, Liv.; dep., eorum cursus (acc.) dimetati, Cic.

dimicatio -ōnis, f. (dimico), 1, a fight, struggle, contest in arms; proelii, Cic.; 2, any contest or struggle; vitae, for life and death, Cic.; capitis, Cic.

dimico -āvi or -ūi, 1. (dis and mico). **A.** to fight, contend, struggle in arms; pro patria, Cic.; proelio, Caes. **B.** Transf., to struggle, contend, strive; omni ratione erit dimicandum ut, etc., Cic.; de fama, de civitate, Cic.

dimidiātus -a -um (dimidium), halved, divided, half; mensis, Cic.; partes versiculorum, Cic.

dimidiūs -a -um (dis and medius), halved, divided in half; gen. with pars, dimidia pars, the half, Cic.; terrae, Cic.; of persons, frater meus dimidius major est quam totus, Cic. Subst., **dimidium** -ii, n. the half; pecuniae, Cic.; dimidio with a compar., stultior, by half, Cic.; prov., dimidium facti, qui coepit, habet, well begun is half done, Hor.

diminūtio, v. deminutio.

dimissio -ōnis, f. (dimitto), 1, a sending out; libertorum ad provincias, Cic.; 2, a dismissing, discharging; remigum, Cic.

dimitto -misi -missum, 3. (dis and mitto). **I.** to send forth, send in different directions; pueros circum amicos, Cic.; litteras per omnes provincias, Caes.; nuntios in omnes partes, Caes.; aciem (oculorum) in omnes partes, Ov. **II.** to send away from oneself, let go. **A.** Lit. 1, gen., a, legatos, Liv.; tabellarium, Cic.; hostem ex manibus, let slip, Caes.; regem spoliatum, Cic.; b, of things, to let drop; signa ex metu, Caes.; librum e manibus, Cic.; 2, esp. a, of persons, (a) to adjourn a meeting, dismiss; senatum, Cic.; (b) milit. t.t., to discharge; exercitum, Caes.; b, of things, to give up; provinciam, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., quare istos sine ulla contumelia dimittamus, Cic.; 2, esp. to let drop, give up, renounce, abandon, leave; oppugnationem, Caes.; quaestionem, Cic.; injuriam ignominiaque nominis Romani inultam impunitaque, Cic.

dimōveo -mōvi -mōtum, 2. (dis and moveo), to move asunder, part, separate, divide. **A.** Lit., terram aratro, to plough, Verg.; aquam corpore, Ov. **B.** to separate, remove, to take away; a, spes societatis equites Romanos a plebe dimovet, Sall.; b, statu sua sacra, Liv.

Dinarchus -i, m. (Δειναρχος), an Athenian orator, contemporary with Demosthenes.

Dindŷmus -i, m. and **Dindŷma** -ōrum, n. (Δίνδυμος, Δίνδυμα τὰ), a mountain in Mysia, sacred to Cybele; hence **Dindŷmenē** -ēs, f. Cybele, Hor.

dinosco = dignosco (q.v.).

dinūmeratio -ōnis, f. (dinumero), an enumeration; diurnum ac nocturnum, Cic.

dinūmero, 1. (dis and numero), to count up, enumerate. **A.** Gen., stellae, Cic.; regis annos, Cic. **B.** Esp. to count money, to pay; centuriat Capuae, dinumerat, counts out the gold, Cic.

Diōdōrus -i, m. (Διόδωρος). **I.** a philosopher, contemporary of Ptolemaeus Soter. **II.** a peripatetic philosopher, of Tyre, flourishing about 109 B.C. **III.** (Siculus), a Greek historian.

diocēsis -ēos and -is, f. (διοκήσις), the district of a magistrate, Cic.

diocētes -ae, m. (διοκτής), a finance officer or treasurer, Cic.

Diōgēnēs -is, m. (Διογένης), the name of several Greek philosophers, the most notorious of whom was the Cynic philosopher of Sinope.

Diōmēdes -is, m. (Διομήδης), 1, a hero of the Trojan war, son of Tydeus, prince of Calydon, said to have subsequently settled in Apulia, and to have founded Arpi; hence, adj., **Diōmēdeus** -a -um, relating to Diomedes; 2, king of the Bistones in Thrace, who gave his captives as food to his horses.

Diōn -ōnis, m. (Δίων), brother-in-law of Dionysius I., tyrant of Syracuse, killed by a conspiracy.

Diōnē -ēs, f. and **Diōna** -ae, f. (Διώνη), 1, the mother of Venus, daughter of Oceanus and Tethys or of Aether and Gaia; 2, Venus. Adj.,

Dīōnaeus -a -um, relating to Dione, or *Venus*, mater, i.e. *Venus*, Verg.; Caesar (by the legend), descendant of Aeneas, son of *Venus*, Verg.; antrum, sacred to *Venus*, Hor.

Dīōnysius -ii, m. (Διονύσιος), 1, the Elder, Tyrant of Syracuse 406-387 B.C.; 2, his son and successor, tyrant, 367-356, B.C.

Dīōnysus -i, m. (Διόνυσος), the Greek name of Bacchus; hence- **Dīōnysia** -ōrum, n. the feast of Dionysus.

diōta -ae f. (διῶτη), a two-handled wine-jar, Hor.

Diphilus -i, m. (Δίφιλος), a comic poet of Sinope, contemporary of Menander and Philemon, imitated by Plautus.

diploma -ātis, n. (δίπλωμα), literally, a folded letter; 1, under the republic, a circular letter of introduction given to travellers by the government, in order to facilitate their journey, Cic.; 2, under the empire, a government document conferring privileges on the persons to whom it was addressed, Tac.

Dīpylōn, -i, n. (Δίπυλον), the double door, name of the Thracian gate at Athens.

Dircē -ēs, f. (Δίρκη). 1, the wife of Lycus king of Thebes, bound to a bull by Amphion and Zethus, and thrown (or changed) into the fountain named after her. 2, the fountain of Dircē, to the north-west of Thebes. Adj., **Dircæus** -a -um, Dircæan, Boeotian; cygnus, Pindar, Hor.

directē, adv. with compar. (directus), straightforward, in a straight line; 1, horizontally, Cic.; transf., dicere, directly, Cic.; 2, perpendicularly; directē ad perpendiculum, Caes.

directō, adv. (directus), in a straightforward way, directly, Cic.

directus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. (dirigo), 1, straight, direct, either in a horizontal or perpendicular direction; paries, Cic.; iter, Cic.; trabes, Caes.; 2, straightforward, plain, simple; verba, Cic.; homo, Cic.

diremptus -ūs, m. (dirimo), a separation, Cic.

direptio -ōnis, f. (diripio), a plundering, pillaging; urbs relicta direptioni, Cic.; bonorum direptio, Cic.

direptor -ōris, m. (diripio), a plunderer, pillager, Cic.

diribēo -ūi -itum, 2. (for dis -hibeo, from habeo), to sort the voting tickets which were cast into the balloting urn; tabellas, Cic.

diribitio -ōnis, f. (diribeo), the sorting of the voting tickets, Cic.

diribitor -ōris, m. (diribeo), the officer whose duty it was to sort the voting tickets, Cic.

dirigo -rexi -rectum, 3. (dis and rego). 1, to set straight, arrange in a straight line; pass. dirigi, to proceed in a straight line; transf., dirigitur (argumentatio) quum proposuit aliquid quod probaret, Cic. 2, to arrange, direct. A. Lit., 1, as regards motion, a, of ships, carriages, journeys, etc., to direct; ad castra Corneliana vela, Caes.; cursum eo (quo), Cic.; iter ad Mutinam, Cic.; b, of weapons, to aim, direct; hastam in aliquem, Ov.; c, of the sight, aciem ad aliquem, Cat.; 2, of position, a, to arrange, order, dispose; (a) in quinquecentum ordines (arborum), Cic.; (β) milit. t. t., to draw up; aciem, Caes.; naves in pugnam, Liv.; b, to raise, erect; opera, Caes. B. Transf., a, to direct, guide; dirige vatis opus, Ov.; intransit. to lead; ad veritatem sapientissime dirigit, Cic.; b, to direct the thoughts, attention, etc., to something; suas cogitationes ad aliquid, Cic.; c, to direct a speech to, to address; orationem ad aliquid, Cic.; d, to settle, arrange, fix, dis-

pose; vitam ad certam rationis normam, Cic.; utilitate officium magis quam humanitate, Cic.

dirimo -ēmi -emptum, 3. (dis and emo). 1, 1, to part, separate, sunder, divide; Sabinae mulieres ex transverso impetu facto dirimere infestas acies, dirimere iras, Liv.; 2, to interrupt, hinder, disturb, put off, break off; a, an assembly or conversation, aciem est de eo nihil; nos diremit, Cic.; e, res colloquium ut diremisset, Caes.; esp. of omens, to interrupt (as inauspicious); consilia, Liv.; b, a fight, engagement, proelium, Liv.; c, a war, contention, bellum inter Philippum atque Aetolos, Liv.; c, an alliance, league, to break up; veterem conjunctionem civium, Cic. 2, to divide; quae urbs Volturno flumine dirempta Falernum a Campano agro dividit, Liv.

diripio -rīpi -reptum, 3. (dis and rapio), 1, to tear to pieces. A. Lit., Hippolytum, Ov. B. Transf. to plunder, pillage, destroy; socios, Cic. 2, to tear away; a, a pectorate vestem, Ov.; res pulcherrimas ex tota Asia, Cic.

diritas -ātis, f. (dirus), 1, misfortune, disaster, Cic. poet.; 2, cruelty, fierceness; quanta in altero diritas, in altero comitas, Cic.

dirumpo -rūpi -ruptum, 3. to break in pieces, shatter. 2, Lit., tenuissimam quamque partem (nubis) dividere atque dirumpere, Tac.; (homo) diruptus, ruptured, Cic. 2, Transf., a, dirupi me paene in iudicio Galli Caninii, shouted myself hoarse in defending, etc., Cic.; middle, dirumpi, to burst with envy, grief, anger, etc.; dirumpi planu alienius, to burst with envy at the applause given to some one else, Cic.; dolore, Cic.; b, to sever, break up; amicitiam, Cic.; societatem, Cic.

dirūo -ūi -itum, 3. (dis and ruo), to pull down, raze to the ground, destroy. A. Lit., urbem, Cic.; agmina vasto impetu, to scatter, Hor. B. Transf., aere dirui, to be maltreated of one's pay, Plin.; in quibus (castris), quum frequens esset, tamen aere dirutus est, ruined by gambling, Cic.; homo diruptus dirutusque, bankrupt, Cic.

dirus -a -um (connected with δειρός), fearful, horrible, dire. A. Of unfavourable omens, omen, Ov.; subst., **dirae** -arum, f. unlucky omens, Cic.; so **dira** -ōrum, n. Cic. B. Transf., horrible, cruel, frightful; a, of things, execratio, Verg.; venena, Hor.; subst., **dirae** -arum, f. curses; diris agam vos, Hor.; contingere funebribus diris signa tela arma hostium, Liv.; b, of persons, cruel, terrible; dea, Circe, Ov.; Hannibal, Hor.; subst., personif., **Dira** -ae, f. a Fury, Verg.; gen. plur. often with ultrices, Furies, Verg.

1, **dis**, inseparable particle, meaning away from, takes the form of dis-, di-, and dir-.

2, **Dis**, Ditis, m. a name of Pluto, god of the lower world, Cic.; domina Ditis, Proserpina, Verg.

3, **dis**, ditis, adj. with compar. and superl., rich. A. Lit., dis hostis, Liv.; apud Helvetios ditissimus fuit Orgetorix, Caes.; with genit., ditissimus agri, Verg. B. Transf., richly provided, making rich; ditia stipendia, Liv.

discēdo -cessi -cessum, 3. 1, to go asunder, part, separate; in duas partes, Sall.; caelum discedit, the heavens open, Cic.; transf., omnis Italia animis discedit, is divided, Sall. 2, A. Lit., 1, gen., to depart, go away; e Gallia, Cic.; de foro, Cic.; finibus Ausoniae, Ov.; used impersonally, a, contione disceditur, Caes.; 2, esp. a, milit. t. t. (a) of troops, to march away; a Brundisio, Caes.; ab signis, to break the ranks, leave the line of battle, Caes.; ab armis, to lay down arms, Caes.; (β) to come out of a contest, to come off; victor, Caes.; victus, Sall.; aequo Marte cum Volscis, to have a drawn battle with,

Liv.; so to come out of any contest (e.g., in a court of law); superior discedit, Cic.; turpissime, to come off with disgrace, Cic.; **b.**, to abandon, desert; ab amicis, Cic.; ab aliquo duce (of soldiers), Caes. **B.** Transf., **1.** gen., ex vita tamquam ex hospitio, Cic.; a vita, Caes.; a re, to digress (of an orator), Cic.; nunquam ex animo meo discedit illius viri memoria, Cic.; **2.** esp. **a.**, to abandon a duty, deviate, swerve from principles, etc.; ab officio, Cic.; a consuetudine, Cic.; **b.**, polit. t. t. of the senate, in aliquam sententiam discedere, to support a resolution; in alia omnia discedere, to be quite of the contrary opinion, Cic.; **c.**, discedere ab aliquo or ab aliqua re, to except; quum a vobis discesserim, you excepted, Cic.

disceptatio -ōnis, f. (discepto), **1.**, a debate, discussion, controversy; cum quibus omnis fere nobis disceptatio contentioque est, Cic.; with genit., disceptatio juris, Cic.; **2.**, a judicial decision, award; disceptationem ab rege ad Romanos revocabant, Liv.

disceptator -ōris, m. (discepto), an arbitrator, judge of a controversy; domesticus, Cic.; juris, Cic.

disceptatrix -trix, f. (disceptator), one who decides, Cic.

discepto. **1.** (dis and capto), **1.**, to decide a suit or cause, adjudicate, determine; controversias, Cic.; inter populum et regem, Liv.; **2.**, to dispute, debate, discuss; verbis de iure, Liv.; de controversiis apud se potius quam inter se armis, Caes.; de iure publico armis, Cic.; transf., in uno proelio omnis fortuna reipublicae disceptat, depends upon, Cic.

discerno -crēvi -crētum, **3.** **A.** to sever, separate; mons qui fines eorum discerneret, Sall.; duae urbes magno inter se maris terrarumque spatio discretae, Liv.; discretae sedes piorum, set apart, Hor. **B.** Transf., to distinguish, discern; alba et atra discernere non posse, Cic.; with rel. sent., animus discernit, quid sit eiusdem generis, quid alterius, Cic.

discerpo -cerpsi -cerptum, **3.** (dis and carpo). **A.** Lit. to pluck to pieces, tear in pieces, dismember; membra gruis, Hor.; animus nec dividi nec discerpi potest, Cic. **B.** Transf., in a discourse, to separate, divide; qui quae complecti tota nequeunt, haec facilius divulsae et quasi discripta tractant, Cic.

discessio -ōnis, f. (discedo), **1.**, a going away, departure, Tac.; **2.**, polit. t. t., voting, division in the senate (by going over to one side or the other); senatus consultum facere per discessionem, without discussion, Cic.; discessionem facere, to vote, Cic.; facta est discessio in sententiam alicuius, Cic.

discessus -ūs, m. (discedo), **1.**, a parting, separation; caeli, lightning, Cic.; **2.**, a departure, going away; ab urbe, Cic.; e vita, Cic.; esp., **a.**, milit. t. t., marching off, Caes.; ab Dyrrhachio discessus exercituum, Cic.; **b.**, euphem. banishment, Cic.

disidium -ii, n. (disceido). **I.** a tearing away, dividing; nubis, Lucr. **II.** separation, division, parting. **A.** Lit., conjunctis miserae, from a wife, Cic.; esp., of the parting of lovers or of divorce, Cic.; divortia atque affinitatum disidia, Cic. **B.** Transf. separation in feelings, dissension; belli discidio, Cic.; deorum odia, disidia, discordiae, Cic.

discido, **3.** (dis and caedo), to cut in pieces, new in pieces, Lucr.

disincutus -a -um (p. adj. of discingo), careless, reckless, dissolute, extravagant; nepos, Hor.; otia, Ov.

discindo -scidi -scissum, **3.** (dis and scindo),

1., to cleave asunder, split; cotem novacula, Cic.; transf., amicitias, Cic.; **2.**, to tear open; tunica, Cic.

discingo -cixi -cinctum, **3.** to take off the girdle, ungird; Afros, to disarm, Juv.

disciplina -ae, f. (discipulus). **I.** instruction, teaching. **A.** Lit., litterae reliquaeque res quarum est disciplina, Cic.; novum aliquem alicui in disciplinam tradere, Cic.; ab aliquo disciplinam accipere, Cic.; subj. gen., disciplina majorum, Cic.; obj. gen., disciplina virtutis, Cic. **B.** Meton., that which is taught, learning, knowledge, science; **a.** gen., bellica, the art of war, Cic.; navalis, Cic.; habere quasdam etiam domesticas disciplinas, Cic.; juris civilis, Cic.; **b.**, a philosophical school, a system; philosophiae disciplina, Cic.; **c.**, a rhetorical school or system; Hermagorae, Cic. **II.** In a wider sense, training, education. **A.** Lit., **a.** gen., disciplina puerilis, of boys, Cic.; disciplina familiae, of slaves; gravis et constans, Cic.; **b.** esp., military training; militaris, Liv.; militiae, Cic. **B.** Meton., the result of training, custom, habit, order; **a.** gen., disciplinae sanctitas, Liv.; certa vivendi disciplina, Cic.; **b.**, the ordering of a state, constitution; disciplina reipublicae, Cic.; disciplinam dare, Cic.; o morem praeclearum disciplinamque quam a maioribus accepimus, Cic.

discipula -ae, f. (discipulus), a female scholar, Hor.

discipulus -i, m. (disceo), a scholar, pupil, disciple, Cic.

disclūdo -clūsi -clūsum, **3.** (dis and claudo), to shut up apart, to separate, divide. **I.** Nereia ponto, Verg.; tigna, keep at the proper distance, Caes.; mons qui Arvernos ab Helvijs discludit, Caes. **II.** Transf., morsus roboris, to loosen, Verg.

disco, didici, **3.** **I.** to learn. **A.** Gen., litteras Graecas, Cic.; jus civile aut rem militarem, Cic.; id quod ex pluribus testibus prioribus actionibus didicisti, Cic.; ab eo Stoeico dialecticam didicerat, Cic.; apud aliquem litteras, Cic.; in castris per laborem usum militiae, Sall.; with infin., saltare, Cic.; Latine loqui, Sall.; quinqueremes gubernare didicisse, Cic.; with rel. clause, plures discunt quem ad modum haec fiant quam quem ad modum his resistitur, Cic.; ita didicisse a maioribus ut, etc., to have so learnt to be accustomed to, Caes.; discō fidibus, to learn to play on the lyre, Cic.; abscol., valent pueri, studiosae discunt, diligenter docentur, Cic.; voluntas discendi, Cic. **B.** Esp., discere causam, legal t. t., to get up the facts of a case, of an advocate, Cic. **II.** to become acquainted with; **1.** gen., me peritus discet Hiber Rhodanique poter, Hor.; **2.**, to become acquainted with a fact, learn, find out; didici ex tuis litteris te omnibus in rebus habuisse rationem, Cic.

discolor -ōris. **A.** of different colours; signa, Cic.; miles, black and white (of the men at draughts), Ov. **B.** Transf., different from, unlike to; matrona meretrici dispar atque discolor, Hor.

disconvēnio, **4.** to disagree, not to harmonise; vitae ordine toto, Hor.; impers., eo disconvenit inter meque et te, Hor.

discordia -ae, f. (disco). **I.** a, dissension, disagreement, discord; haec discordia non rerum sed verborum, Cic.; **b.**, dissension, sedition, Tac. **II.** Personif., Discordia, the Goddess of Discord, Verg.

discordiosus -a -um (discordia), full of discord, mutinous; vulgus seditiosum atque discordiosum fuit, Sall.

discordo, **1.** (disco), **1.** to be at discord, to disagree; cum Cheruseis, Tac.; inter se dis-

sidere atque discordare, Cic.; animus a se dissidens seumque discordans, Cic.; of soldiers, to be mutinous, Tac.; **2**, to be unlike; quantum discordet parum avaro, Hor.

discors -cordis (dis and cor), **1**, **1**, disagreeing, inharmonious, discordant; civitas secura ipsa discors, Liv.; of inanimate objects, venti, Verg.; bella, Ov.; **2**, unlike, dissimilar, different; tam discordia inter se responsa Liv.

discrēpantia -ae, f. (discrepo), disagreement, difference; scripti et voluntatis, Cic.

discrēpātio -ōnis, f. (discrepo), disagreement, disunion; inter consules, Liv.

discrēpito, **1**, (intens. of discrepo), to be entirely dissimilar, to be quite unlike, Lucr.

discrēpo -pāvi, **1**, not to sound together. **A**. Lit., to be out of time, to be discordant; in fidibus aut in tibus, Cic. **B**. Transf., to disagree, be different, be unlike; cum aliquo or cum aliqua re, Cic.; ab aliqua re, Cic.; sibi, Cic.; inter se, Cic.; nunc in re, Cic.; with dat., quantum simplex hilarisque nepoti discrepat, Hor.; impers., discrepat, there is a disagreement, people are not agreed; discrepat inter scriptores, Liv.; illud haudquaquam discrepat, Liv.; with acc. and infin., Liv.; non or haud discrepat quin, etc., Liv.

discrībo = describo (q.v.).

discrimen -inis, n. (discerno), that which divides. **I**. Lit., **A**. Concr., the dividing line; quum pertenui discrimine (duo maria) separantur, Cic. **B**. Abstr., **a**, the space between; spatium discrimina fallit, Ov.; **b**, in music, interval; septem discrimina vocum (of the lyre with seven strings), Verg. **II**, **a**, separation, distinction, difference; delectu omni et discrimine remoto, Cic.; **b**, turning-point, critical moment; ea res nunc in discrimine versatur utrum possitne . . . an, Cic.; in discrimen adductum esse, Cic.; **c**, crisis, hazard, danger; in tanto discrimine periculi, Liv.; ad ipsum discrimen eius temporis, Cic.; res esse in summo discrimine, Caes.

discrimīno, **1**, (discrimen), to separate, sunder, divide; Etruriam discriminat Cassia, Cic.; vigiliarum somnique nec die nec nocte discriminata tempora, Liv.

discrīptio -ōnis, f. (discrībo), a division, Cic.

discrūcio, **1**, to torture vehemently, torment; of bodily torture, discruciatos necare, Cic.; of mental anguish, refl. or pass., to torment oneself, male oneseip miserabile, Cic.

discumbo -cūbui -cūbitum, **3**, to lie down; **a**, to recline at table; discubimus omnes praeter illam, Cic.; impers., discumbitur, one goes to the table, Cic.; **b**, to sleep, go to bed; cenati discubuerunt ibidem, Cic.

discūpio -ivi -itum, **3**, to desire vehemently, Cat.

discurro -cūcurri and -curri -cursum, **3**, to run in different directions, run about, run to and fro; in muris, Caes.; circa deum delubra, Liv.; ad arma, Liv.; impers., totā discurritur urbe, Verg.; of things, diversa ruens septem discurrit in ora, Verg.; quum mens discurrit utroque, Ov.

discursus -ūs, m. (discurro), a running up and down, a running about, running to and fro; militum, Liv.; lupi, Ov.; of things, liber inter ordines discursus, of a ship, unhindered motion, Liv.

discus -ī, m. (δίσκος), a quoit; (discum and andre quum philosophum malle, Cic.

discūtio -cussi -cussum, **3**, (dis and quatio), to strike asunder. **I**, to shatter, break down; tribus arietibus aliquantum muri, Liv. **II**, **1**, to

disperse, scatter; nubem, Ov.; umbras, Verg.; discussa est caligo, Cic.; **2**, to frustrate, bring to nought, suppress; eam rem, Liv.; caedem, Cic.; eorum captiones, Cic.; eorum advocatorem manibus, ferro, lapidibus, Cic.

disertē, adv. with superl. (disertus), clearly, plainly, eloquently; dicere, Cic.

disertus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (dissero), eloquent, well-expressed; **a**, of the language, oratio, Cic.; historia, Cic.; **b**, of the person speaking, homo, Cic.; disertissimus orator, Cic.

disicio = disjicio (q.v.).

disjecto, **1**, (intens. of disjicio), to cast about, scatter, Lucr.

1, **disjectus** -a -um, v. disjicio.

2, **disjectus** -ūs, m. (disjicio), a scattering, dispersing, Lucr.

disjicio -jēci -jectum, **3**, (dis and jacio), to cast asunder. **I**. Lit., **A**. Gen., of buildings, etc., to throw down, destroy; disjecta tempestate statua, Liv.; disjecta aedificia, Caes. **B**, to scatter, disperse; naves or classem, Liv.; disjecta comas, with dishevelled hair, Ov.; disjecta membra poetae, Hor.; disjecta manus, Cic.; milit. t.t., to scatter; phalangem, Caes. **II**. Transf., to bring to naught, frustrate; consilia ducis, Liv.

disjunctio -ōnis, f. (disjungo), separation.

I. Lit., meorum, Cic. **II**. Transf., **1**, gen., difference; animorum, Cic.; **2**, esp., **a**, in logic, a disjunctive proposition, Cic.; **b**, in rhet., a series of sentences without connecting particles, asyndeton, Cic.

disjunctus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (disjungo), separated, sundered, distant. **I**. Lit., quae (Aetolia) procul barbaris disjuncta gentibus, Cic. **II**. Transf., **A**. Gen., remote from; homines Graeci longe a nostrorum hominum gravitate disjuncti, Cic. **B**. Esp., **1**, in logic, disjunctive; **2**, in rhet., disconnected, Cic.

disjungo -junki -junctum, **3**, to unbind, loosen, separate. **I**. Lit., **a**, to unyoke or unharness; jumenta, Cic.; **b**, to separate, sunder, remove; intervallo locorum et tempore disjuncti sumus, Cic.; Italis disjucimur oris, Verg. **II**. Transf., **A**. Gen., to separate; aliquem ab aliquo, Cic. **B**. Esp., to distinguish; insaniam a furore, Cic.

dispālor, **1**, dep. to wander about, to stray, Nep.

dispendo -pandi -pansum, **3**, to expand, extend, stretch out, Lucr.

dispar -pāris, unlike, different, dissimilar, unequal; fortuna, Cic.; tempora, Cic.; with dat., illa oratio huic dispar, Cic.; with genit., quidquam dispar sui atque dissimile, Cic.

dispargo, v. dispergo.

dispārilis -e, unlike, dissimilar, different, unequal; disparilis exspiratio terrarum, Cic.

dispāro, **1**, to separate, part, divide; seniores a junioribus divisit eosque ita disparavit ut, etc., Cic.; partic. subst., **dispārātum** -ī, n., rhet. t. t., the contradictory proposition (e.g., sapere, non sapere), Cic.

dispartio = dispertio (q.v.).

dispello -pūlli -pulsus, **3**. **I**, to drive in different directions; pecudes, Cic. **II**, to scatter, dispel; umbras, Verg.; transf., ab animo tamquam ab oculis caliginem, Cic.

dispendium -ī, n. (dispendo), expenditure, expense, loss; facere, to suffer loss; transf., dispendia morae, loss of time, Verg.

1, **dispendo** = dispendo (q.v.).

2, **dispendo** -pēnsus, **3**, to weigh out, Varr. **dispenno** = dispendo (q.v.).

dispensatio -ōnis, f. (dispenso), 1. *management, economical administration*; aerarii, Cic.; annonae, Liv.; 2. *the office of a dispenser*, Cic.; regia, *the office of treasurer to a king*, Cic.

dispensator -ōris, m. (dispenso), a *steward, bailiff, treasurer*, Cic.

dispenso, 1. (intens. of 2. dispendo). **I.** to weigh out or pay away money, Plant.; to divide, distribute; oscula per natos, Ov.; laetitiam inter impotentes populi animos, Liv.; in rhet., inventa non solum ordine, sed etiam momento quodam atque iudicio, Cic. **II.** a, gen., to arrange; annum intercalariis mensibus interponendis ita dispensavit ut, etc., Liv.; b, esp., to manage a household; res domesticas, Cic.

disperditio -ōnis, f. (disperdo), a total destruction, ruin, Cic.

disperdo -didī -dītum, 3. to destroy, ruin, annihilate; possessiones, Cic.

disperēo -ei, 4. to perish utterly, be entirely ruined; fundus disperit, Cic.; dispercam, si, or nisi, may I perish if or except, Cat., Hor.

dispergo -persi -spersum, 3. (dis and spargo), to scatter, spread abroad, disperse; a, tam multa pestifera terrā matrique, Cic.; to disperse an army, Caes.; b, rumores, to spread abroad reports, Tac.

dispersē and **dispersim**, adv. (dispersus), in different places, dispersedly, here and there, Cic.

dispersio -ōnis, f. (dispergo), a scattering, destruction, Cic.

dispartio (dis-partio) -ivi and -ii -itum, 4. to separate, divide, distribute. **A.** Lit., pecuniam iudicibus, Cic.; exercitum per oppida, Liv. **B.** Transf., tempora voluptatis laborisque, Cic.; dep., **dispartior** -iri, aliquid in infinita, Cic.; administrationem inter se, Liv.

dispicio -spexi -spectum, 3. (dis and specio). **I.** to open the eyes and begin to see; catuli qui jam dispecturi sint, Cic. **II.** A. to catch sight of, perceive; 1, lit., Lucr.; 2, transf., populus Romanus libertatem jam ex diutina servitute dispiciens, Cic. **B.** 1, to perceive mentally; si dispicere quid coepero, Cic.; with rel. sent., sed ego quod sperem non dispicio, Cic.; 2, to reflect upon, consider; res Romanas, Cic.

displīcēo -plīcti -plīctum, 2. (dis and placeo), to displease (opp. placeo, complaceo); alieni, Cic.; alieni de aliquo, Cic.; mihi or alieni displicet, with infin., Cic.; displicere sibi, to be dissatisfied with oneself, to be melancholy, out of spirits, Cic.

displōdo -plōsi -plōsum, 3. to spread out, dilate, burst, Hor.

dispono -pōsi -pōsitum, 3. (dis and pono), to put in different places, to distribute. **I.** Gen., **A.** Lit., pocula Baechi, Ov.; signa ad omnes columnas, omnibus etiam intercolumniis, in silva denique disposita sub divo, Cic.; milit. t. t., portis stationes, Liv.; praesidia ad ripas, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, to distribute on a definite plan; imperii curas, Tac.; b, rhet. t. t., verba ita, ut pictores varietatem colorum, Cic. **II.** to arrange, dispose, set in order. **A.** Lit., Homerī libros antea confusos, Cic.; bene dispositae comae, Ov. **B.** Transf., disposita ad honorem studia, Cic.

dispositē, adv. (dispositus), in proper order, methodically; accusare, Cic.

dispositio -ōnis, f. (dispono), a regular arrangement or order in a speech, Cic.

dispositūra -ae, f. (dispono), arrangement, order, Lucr.

1. **dispositus** -a -um, p. adj. (dispono), arranged, Plin.

2. **dispositus** -ūs, m. (dispono), arrangement, Tac.

disputatio -ōnis, f. (disputo), an arguing, debating, argument, debate; hāc in utramque partem disputatione habita, Cic.

disputator -ōris, m. (disputo), a debater, disputant, Cic.

disputo, 1. to discuss, weigh, debate, argue; aliquid, Cic.; de aliqua re, Cic.; ad aliquam rem de aliqua re, Cic.; pro omnibus et contra omnia, Cic.; contra propositum, Cic.; disputari in utramque partem, for and against, Cic.; with rel. sent., ego enim quid desiderem, non quid viderim disputo, Cic.

disquiro, 3. (dis and quaero), to inquire into, investigate, Hor.

disquisitio -ōnis, f. (disquiro), an inquiry, investigation, Cic.

dissaepio -saepsi -saepum, 4. to hedge off, separate, divide; aliquid tenui muro, Cic.

dissaepitio -ōnis, f. (dissaepio), a partition, Liv. (?)

dissaepum -i, n. (dissaepio), a barrier, partition, Lucr.

dissemīno, 1. to spread abroad, disseminate; sermonem, Cic.; malum, Cic.

dissensio -ōnis, f. (dissentio), disagreement, variance. **I.** Of persons, a, in a friendly manner, inter homines de iure, Cic.; est quaedam inter nos parva dissensio, Cic.; b, in a hostile manner, *dissension, disunion*; dissensio ac discordium, Cic.; dissensio civilis, Caes. **II.** Of abstractions, *opposition*; utilium cum honestis, Cic.

dissensus -ūs, m. (dissentio), *disunion, disagreement*, Verg.

dissentāneus -a -um (dissentio), *disagreeing, different* (opp. consensaneus); alieni rei, Cic.

dissentio -sensi -sensum, 4. to be of a different opinion, not to agree. **I.** Lit., Of persons, a, in a friendly manner, ab aliquo, Cic.; ab aliqua re, Cic.; de aliqua re, Cic.; cum aliquo, Cic.; inter se, Cic.; with dat., conditionibus foedis, Hor.; b, in a hostile manner, to be at variance; acerrime dissentientes cives, Cic. **II.** Transf., of things, to be opposed, different; a more, Cic.; quid ipsum a se dissentiat, Cic.

dissēp . . . v. dissaep . . .

dissērēnascit -avit, impers. (inchoat. of disserenat, it clears up (of the weather); quum undique disserenavisset, Liv.

dissērēnat, impers. (dis and serenus), it clears up, Plin.

1. **dissēro** -sēvi -situm, 3, 1, to scatter seed, Plin.; 2, to plant at a distance in the ground; taleas, Caes.

2. **dissēro** -sērti -sertum, 3. to examine, treat of, discuss a subject; with acc., ista, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic.; with relative sentence (quomodo, qui, quid), Cic.; with de, quae Socrates supremo vitae die de immortalitate animorum disseruisset, Cic.

disserpo, 3. to creep in different directions, spread imperceptibly; late disserpunt tremores, Lucr.

disserto, 1. (intens. of 2. dissero), to treat of, discuss, argue; aliquid, Tac.

dissidēo -sēdi -sessum, 2. (dis and sedeo), lit., to sit apart. **I.** to be drawn apart; si toga dissidet impar, sits unevenly, Hor. **II.** to be distant, to be separated. **A.** Lit., of places, quantum Hypanis Veneto dissidet Eridano, Prop. **B.** Transf., not to agree; a, of persons, to disagree, dissent, be of a different opinion; inter se,

Cic.; ab aliquo, Cic.; eum aliquo, Cic.; de aliqua, Cic.; with dat., dissidens plebi virtus, Hor.; in a hostile sense, *to be at variance*, Cic.; **b**, of things, *to be opposed, contrary*; scriptum a sententia dissidet, Cic.; cupiditates inter se dissident et discordant, Cic.

dissidium -i, n. (dissideo), *disagreement, disunion*, Cic.

dissilio -siliī -sultum, 4. (dis and salio), *to leap apart, burst asunder*. **A.** Lit., haec loca dissiluisse ferunt, Verg.; dissilit omne solum, Ov. **B.** Transf., gratia sic fratrum geminorum dissiluit, *was broken up*, Hor.

dissimilis -e, adj. with compar. and superl., *unlike, dissimilar*; with genit., verum tamen fuit tum sui dissimilis, Cic.; with dat., quies est tam dissimilis homini, qui non, etc., Cic.; with inter se, duo fuerunt per idem tempus dissimiles inter se, Cic.; with inter se and the genit., qui sunt et inter se dissimiles et aliorum, Cic.; with atque (ac) quam and et, dissimilis est militum causa et tua, Cic.; absol., naturae dissimiles, Cic.

dissimilitēr, adv. (dissimilis), *differently, in a different manner*, Liv.

dissimilitudo -inis, f. (dissimilis), *unlikeness, difference*; locorum, Cic.; habet ab illis rebus dissimilitudinem, Cic.; dissimilitudinem non nullam habet cum illius administratione provinciae, Cic.; quum tanta sit inter oratores bonos dissimilitudo, Cic.

dissimulanter, adv. (dissimulo), *secretly, in a dissimbling manner*; verba non aperte sed dissimulanter conclusa, Cic.; non or ne dissimulanter, *without dissimbling*, Cic.

dissimulatio -onis, f. (dissimulo), *a concealing, dissimbling, dissimulation*, Cic.; esp. of irony (in the Socratic sense), Cic.

dissimulātor -ōris, m. (dissimulo), *a disssembler, concealer*; opis propriae, Hor.

dissimūlo, 1. *to make unlike*. **I.** *to conceal, to hide*; Achilles veste virum longā dissimulatus erat, *concealed his manhood beneath a woman's robe*, Ov. **II.** *to act or to speak as if a thing which is were not*. **A.** *to dissimble, disguise, keep secret*; aliquid silentio, Cic.; dissimulata deam, *concealing her divinity*, Ov.; with acc. and infin., Cic.; with ut and the subj., Cic.; non dissimulare, followed by quin, Cic.; dissimulare non sinit quin delecter, Cic.; absol., *to dissimble*; non dissimulat, Cic. **B.** *to ignore, leave unnoticed*; dissimulare consulum alieuius, Tac.

dissipābilis -e (dissipo), *that can be scattered*; ignis et aer, Cic.

dissipācio -onis, f. (dissipo). **I.** *scattering*; civium, Cic. **II.** *A dispersion by sale*; praedae, Cic. **B.** Rhet. t. t., *the analysis of an idea*, Cic.

dissipātus -a -um, p. adj. (dissipo), *scattered, disconnected*; oratio, Cic.

dissipo, 1. (dis and *sipo). **I.** *to scatter, disperse, spread abroad*. **A.** Lit., membra fratris, Cic.; aliud alio, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, ea contrahere amicitiam, dissipare discordiam, *put an end to*, Cic.; 2, famam, *spread abroad*, Cic. **II.** *to scatter by violence*; 1, lit., milit. t. t., *to rout, scatter*; hostes, Cic.; dissipata fuga, Liv.; 2, *to pull down, destroy*; statuum, Cic.; tecta, Liv.; 3, of property, *to squander, destroy*; patrimonium, Cic.; reliquias reipublicae, Cic.

dissitus, partic., v. 1. dissero.

dissociābilis -e (dissocio), 1, act. *that which separates*; oceanus, Hor.; 2, pass., *that which cannot be united*; res, Tac.

dissociatio -onis, f. (dissocio), *a separation, parting*; spiritus corporisque, Tac.

dissocio, 1. **I.** *to separate, sever, divide* friendships, Cic.; morum dissimilitudo dissociat amicitias, Cic.; disertos a doctis, Cic. **II.** Of places, *to separate, divide*; ni (montes) dissociantur opaca valle, Hor.

dissolūbilis -o (dissolvo), *dissoluble, separable*; mortale omne animal et dissolubile et dividuum sit necesse est, Cic.

dissolūtē, adv. (dissoluto), 1, *disconnectedly, loosely*; dissolute dicere, *without connecting particles*, Cic.; 2, *carelessly, negligently, without energy*; minus severe quam decuit, non tamen omnino dissolute, Cic.

dissolūtio -ōnis, f. (dissolvo). **I.** Lit., *breaking up, dissolution, destruction, annihilation*; naturae, death, Cic.; navigii, shipwreck, Tac. **II.** Transf., 1, *destruction, abolition*; legum, judiciorum, Cic.; 2, *refutation* of a charge; criminum, Cic.; 3, *want of energy, weakness*; remissio animi ac dissolutio, Cic.; 4, in rhet., *want of connexion*, Cic.

dissolūtus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (dissolvo). **I.** *not bound together, loosened*; navigium, leaky, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, rhet. t. t., *disconnected, loose*, Cic.; 2, *wanting in energy, lax*; poterone esse in eum dissolutus qui, etc., Cic.; 3, *profligate, dissolute*; dissolutissimus hominum, Cic.

dissolvo -solvi -solutum, 3. **I.** *to loosen, unloose*. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., scopas, clipeum, Cic.; 2, *esp. to melt*; aes, Lucr. **B.** Transf., 1, gen., *to break up, destroy*; societatem, amicitiam, Cic.; leges, Cic.; 2, *esp. a*, rhet. t. t., *to divide*; orationem, Cic.; **b**, *to refute an assertion, charge, etc.*; criminationem, Cic. **II.** *to pay, discharge* a debt; aes alienum, Cic.; pecuniam publicam ulli civitati, Cic.

dissōnus -a -um. **A.** *discordant, inharmonious, dissonant*; clamores, Liv. **B.** Transf., *different, disagreeing*; dissōnae gentes sermone moribusque, Liv.

dissors -sortis, *having a different lot or fate*; ab omni milite dissors gloria, *not shared with*, Ov.

dissuādēo -suāsi -suāsum, 2. *to advise against, oppose by argument*; legem agrariam, Cic.; de captivis, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Cic.; absol., dissuasi a nos, *I spoke against it*, Cic.

dissuāsio -ōnis, f. (dissuadeo), *advising to the contrary, speaking against*; rogationis eius, Cic.

dissuāsor -ōris, m. (dissuadeo), *one who advises to the contrary, one who speaks against*; rogationis, Cic.; legis agrariae, Liv.; transf., of things, Auster quoniam dissuasor consilii mei, Cic.

dissuāvior, 1. dep. *to kiss eagerly*, ap. Cic.

dissulto, 1. (intens. of dissilio), *to leap apart, burst asunder*; sem fulmine tanti dissultant crepitus, Verg.; dissultant ripae, Verg.

dissūo -sui -sūtum, 3. **A.** Lit., *to unstitch*. **B.** Transf., *to open wide*; sinum, Ov.; *to loosen gently or by degrees*; tales amicitiae dissuendae magis quam disceindendae, Cic.

distantiā -ae, f. (disto), *difference, diversity*; morum studiorumque, Cic.

distendo -tendi -tentum and -tensum, 3. *to stretch apart, expand, extend*. **I.** Gen., aciem, Caes.; brachia, Ov. **II.** 1, *to fill full, distend*; ubera cytiso, Verg.; horrea plena spiciis, Tib.; 2, a, milit. t. t., *to divide, to distract the attention of the enemy by attacks in different places*; copias hostium, Liv.; **b**, *to distract, perplex*; distendit ea res animos Samnitium, Liv.

distentus -a -um, p. adj. (distendo) *distended, full*; ubera, Hor.

2. distentus -a -um, p. adj. with superl. (distineo), *busy, occupied*; tot tantisque negotiis, Cic.

distermīno, 1. to separate by a boundary, divide, Cic. poet.; quod (flumen) Dahas Ariosque distermīnat, Tac.

distichus -a -um (δίστιχος), consisting of two rows; subst. **distichum** (-on) -ī, n. a poem of two lines, a distich, Mart.

distinctē, adv. with compar. (distinctus), clearly, definitely, distinctly; dicere, Cic.

distinctio -ōnis, f. (distinguo), 1, a separation in space; solis lunae siderumque omnium, different orbits, Cic.; 2, a, distinguishing, discriminating; facilis est distinctio ingenui et illiberalis joci, Cic.; lex est justorum injustorumque distinctio, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., a distinguishing between the same word used in different ways, or between ideas nearly alike, Cic.; 3, a, distinction, difference; modo intelligitur, quae sit causarum distinctio et dissimilitudo, Cic.; b, rhet. t. t., a pause, division, Cic.

1. **distinctus** -a -um, p. adj. (distinguo), separated, distinct; urbs delubris distinctis spatiisque communibus, Cic.

2. **distinctus**, ebl. -ū, m. (distinguo), difference, distinction, Tac.

distinēo -tintū -tentum, 2. (dis and teneo). **I. A.** Lit., to hold asunder, keep apart, separate, divide; tigna binis utrimque sibilis distinebantur, Caes. **B.** Transf., a, gen., duae senatum distinebant sententiae, Liv.; b, esp., to delay; pacem, Cic. **II.** to prevent uniting together. **A.** Milit. t. t., to prevent the union of forces; Caesaris copias, Cic.; Volscos, Liv. **B.** to prevent the concentration of one's thoughts, to distract; maximis occupationibus distineri, Cic.

distingo -stinxī -stinctum, 3. (from dis and *stigo, stinguo, connected with σίγω), 1, to separate, divide, **A.** Lit., onus numero distinxit eodem, Ov. **B.** Transf., 1, to separate, distinguish; distinguere voces in partes, Cic.; vera a falsis, Cic.; impers., quid inter naturam et rationem intersit non distinguitur, Cic.; 2, grammat. t. t., to punctuate, Quint. **II.** Meton. **A.** to point out, mark out; nigram medio fronte distinctus ab albo, Cv. **B.** to decorate, adorn; pocula ex auro quae gemmis erant distincta clarissimis, Cic.; of oratory, oratio distinguitur atque illustratur aliqua re, Cic. **C.** to vary, change, give variety to; historiam varietate locorum, Cic.

disto, 1. (dis -sto). **I.** to be apart, separate, distant; 1, of space, quae turres pedes LXXX inter se distant, Caes.; 2, of time, quantum distet ab Inacho Codrus, Hor. **II.** Transf., to differ, be distinct; inter se, Cic.; ab aliquo, Cic.; scurrae (dat.), Hor.; impers., distat, there is a difference, Cic.

distorqueo -torsi -tortum, 2. to twist apart, distort; ora cacinno, Ov.; oculos, Hor.

distortio -ōnis, f. (distorqueo), distortion; membrorum, Cic.

distortus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (distorqueo), distorted, deformed. **A.** Lit., crura, Hor.; of persons, distortus Gallus, Cic. **B.** Transf., of discourse, perverse; nullum (genus enuntiandi) distortius, Cic.

distractio -ōnis, f. (distraho), 1, a dividing, separating; humanorum animorum, Cic.; 2, disunion, dissension; nulla nobis societas cum tyrannis et potius summa distractio est, Cic.

distrāho -traxi -tractum, 3. **I.** to pull apart, tear asunder, tear in pieces. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., vallum, Liv.; corpus, Cic.; equis distrahi, Verg.; acies distrahitur, is divided, Caes.; fuga distrahit aliquos, 2, esp., a, to sell property by auction, to put up for sale; agros, Tac.; b,

grammat. t. t., to leave a hiatus in a verse; voces, Cic. **B.** Transf., 1, distrahi in contrarias partes (or sententias), Cic.; oratoris industriam in plura studia, to distract, Cic.; 2, esp., a, to dissolve a league or union; omnem societatem civitatis, Cic.; concilium Boeotorum, Liv.; distrahi cum aliquo, to fall out with some one, Cic.; b, to bring to naught; hanc rem, Caes.; c, to settle a dispute; controversias, Cic. **II.** to tear from something. **A.** Lit., aliquem a complexu suorum, Cic. **B.** Transf., to estrange; aliquem ab aliquo, Cic.

distribūo -ūī -ūtum, 3. to distribute, divide. **I.** Gen., populum in quinque classes, Cic.; pecunias exercitui, Caes. **II.** Esp., to arrange or divide logically; causam in crimen et in audaciam, Cic.

distribūtē, adv. with compar. (distributus), methodically, with logical arrangement; scribere, Cic.

distributio -ōnis, f. (distribuo), a, a division, distribution, Cic.; b, logical arrangement of ideas, Cic.

distributus -a -um, p. adj. (distribuo), logically arranged; expositio, Cic.

distrietus -a -um, p. adj. (from distringo), a, busy, occupied, engaged; contentione ancipiti, Cic.; b, severe, Tac.

dstringo -strinxī -strictum, 3. **A.** Lit., to draw apart, stretch out; radii rotarum distripendent, Verg.; fig., distrietus enim mihi videris esse, to be on the rack, Cic. **B.** Transf., to engage an enemy at different points, divert, occupy; Hannibalem in Africam mittere ad dstringendos Romanos, to make a diversion, Liv.

disturbatio -ōnis, f. (disturbo), destruction; Corinthi, Cic.

disturbo, 1. to drive apart, separate with violence, throw into confusion. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., contentem gladiis, Cic. **B.** to destroy, raze to the ground; domum meam, Cic.; aedes, Lucr. **II.** Transf., to bring to naught, frustrate, ruin; societatem, Cic.; legem, Cic.

ditesco, 3. (3. dis), to become rich, Hor.

dithyrambicus -a -um (διδυραμβικός), dithyrambic; poema, Cic.

dithyrambus -ī, m. (διδύραμβος), a dithyrambic poem (originally in honour of Bacchus), Cic.

ditio (dicō) -ōnis, f. power, sovereignty, authority; esse in ditione allicuius, to be in the power of, Cic.; facere ditiosis suae, Liv.; redigere bellicosissimas gentes in ditionem huius imperii, Cic.; urbes multas sub imperium populi Romani ditioneque subjugare, Cic.; rem Nolanam in jus ditioneque dare Poeno, Liv.

ditior, ditissimus, v. 3. dis.

1. **ditis**, v. 3. dis.

2. **Ditis**, v. 2. dis.

dito, 1. (3. dis), to enrich, make wealthy; praemiis belli socios, Liv.; militem ex hostibus, Liv.; pass., ditari as middle, to become rich, Liv.; transf., sermonem patrum, Hor.

1. **diū**, adv. (old abl. of dies). **I.** by day; diu nocturne, Tac. **II.** 1, a long time, a long while, lasting for a long time; tam diu, jam diu, Cic.; diu multumque or multum diuque, Cic.; 2, a long time ago; jam diu, Cic. Compar., diutius; a, longer, Cic.; b, too long, Cic.; paulo diutius abesse, Liv. Superl., diutissime, Cic., Caes.

2. **diū**, v. dius.

diurnus -a -um (for diusnus, from dies). **I.** lasting for a day; opus, a day's work, Cic.; cibis, rations, Liv. Subst., a, **diurnum** -ī, n. journal, account-book of house expenditure kept by

a slave, Juv.; **b**, *dīurna* -orum, v. acta. **II.** *happening by day*; magna diurna nocturnaque itinera, Caes.; metus diurni nocturnique, Cic.

diūs -a -um (archaic and poet. form of divus), god-like. **I.** Adj. **A.** Lit., diūs Fidiūs, v. Fidiūs. **B.** Transf., **1**, noble; dia Camilla, Verg.; **2**, beautiful, fine; sententia dia Catonis, Hor. **II.** Subst., **dīum** -ii, n., sub dio, and (archaic) sub diu, in the open air, Lucr.

dīutinus -a -um (diu), lasting a long time, long; servitūs, Cic.

dīutius, dīutissimē, v. l. diu.

dīuturnitas -ātis, f. (diuturnus), long duration; temporis, Cic.; belli, Caes.

dīuturnus -a -um (l. diu), lasting a long time, of long duration; gloria, bellum, Cic.; of persons, quae nupsit, non diuturna fuit, did not live long, Ov.; non potes esse diuturnus, you cannot remain long in your position, Cic.

dīvārico, 1. to stretch apart, spread out; hominem, Cic.

divello -velli -vulsum (-volsūm), 3. **I.** to pluck apart, tear asunder, separate by force. **A.** Lit., suos artus lacerō morsu, Ov. **B.** Transf., **1**, res a natura copulatas, Cic.; commoda civium, Cic.; **2**, to break up, destroy; affinitatem, Cic.; somnum, interrupt, Hor. **II.** to tear away, remove, separate. **A.** Lit., liberos a complexu parentum, Cic.; se ab hoste, Liv. **B.** Transf., divelli, to tear oneself away from; ab otio, a voluptate, Cic.

divendo (-vendīdī) -venditum, 3. to sell in separate lots; magna populi Romani, Cic.

diverbero, 1. to strike apart, cleave, divide; volucres auras sagittā, Verg.

diverbium -ii, n. (dis and verbum), a dialogue on the stage, Liv.

diversē, adv. with compar. and superl. (diversus), in different directions, differently, diversely; inconstans est, quod ab eodem de eadem re diverse dicitur, Cic.

diversitas -ātis, f. (diversus), **1**, contrariety, disagreement; inter exercitum imperatoremque, Tac., **2**, difference, diversity; supplicii, Tac.

diversorium, v. deversorium.

diversus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (diverto), turned in different directions. **I.** **A.** Lit., diversam aciem in duas partes constituere, Caes.; diversi abeunt, they go different ways, Liv.; ubi plures diversae semitae erant, leading different ways, Liv. **B.** Transf., inconstant, irresolute, wavering, indecisive; metu ac libidine diversus agebatur, Sall.; in diversum auctores trahunt utrum . . . an, are not agreed, Liv. **C.** separate, isolated; legatos alium ex alio diversos aggreditur, Sall.; ex locis tam longinquis tamque diversis, Cic. **II.** turned away from, in a different direction. **A.** Lit., **1**, quo diversus abis, Verg.; diversis a flumine regionibus, Caes.; **2**, lying out of the way, remote; de Achaiae urbibus regionis a se diversae, Liv.; arva colebat diversa Aetnae, Ov.; **3**, in an opposite direction; equi in diversum iter concitati, Liv.; anguli maxime inter se diversi, Cic. **B.** different, opposed; **a**, hostile; acies, Tac.; **b**, different, opposed in character or nature; with a or ab, haec videntur esse a proposita ratione diversa, Cic.; with inter se, diversa inter se mala, luxuria atque avaritia, Sall.; absol., varia et diversa studia et artes, Cic.; of persons, different in character; ab aliquo, Cic.

diverto (diverto) -verti (-vortī), 3. to turn away, to diverge from, differ, Plant.

dives -vitis, compar. **divitior** -ius, genit. -ōris, superl. **divitissimus**, rich, wealthy.

I. Lit., **a**, of persons, ex pauperrimo dives factus est, Cic.; with abl., agris, Hor.; with genit., pecoris, Verg.; **b**, of things, terra dives amomo, Ov. **II.** Transf., rich; **a**, epistola, containing much, Ov.; lingua, eloquent, Hor.; divitor fluxit dithyrambus, Cic.; **b**, precious, costly; cultus, rich dress, Ov.

divexo, 1. (dis and vexo), to tear asunder, destroy, plunder; agros civium optimorum, Cic.

divido -visi -visum, 3. (from dis and root VID, whence viduus), **1**, to separate, divide.

A. Lit., **1**, gen., omne animal secari ac dividi potest, Cic.; **2**, to destroy; muros, Verg. **B.** Transf., **1**, **a**, to divide into parts; exercitum in duas partes, Caes.; Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, Caes.; populum in duas partes, Cic.; **b**, of logical division, genus universon in species certas partiri et dividere, Cic.; **c**, polit. t. t., sententiam, to divide a resolution into parts so that each part can be voted on, Cic.; **2**, **a**, to divide among persons, distribute, allot; agrum, bona viritum, Cic.; praedam per milites, Liv.; **b**, to separate a multitude into different places; in hiberna exercitum Magnesium et Tralles Ephesumque, Liv.; **c**, poet., imbelli etharā carmina, to sing, Hor. **II.** to separate two wholes from one another. **A.** Gen., **a**, lit., to divide; Gallos ab Aquitania Garumna dividit, Caes.; **b**, transf., to distinguish; legem bonam a mala, Cic. **B.** to adorn; gemma fulvum quae dividit aurum, Verg.

dividiūs -a -um (divido), **1**, divisible, Cic.; **2**, divided, parted; aqua, Ov.

divinatio -ōnis, f. (divino), **1**, the gift of prophecy, divination, Cic.; **2**, legal t. t., the selection of a prosecutor out of several, Cic.

divinē, adv. (divinus), **1**, by divine inspiration, prophetically, Cic.; **2**, divinely, admirably, excellently, Cic.

divinitas -ātis, f. (divinus), **I.** a divine nature, divinity, Cic. **II.** **A.** the power of prophecy or divination, Cic. **B.** excellence, surpassing merit (of an orator), Cic.

divinitus, adv. (divinus). **I.** Lit., divinely, by divine influence, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** by inspiration, by means of divination, Cic. **B.** admirably, nobly, divinely; loqui, Cic.

divino, 1. (divinus), to foretell, prophesy, forebode, divine the future; with acc., hoc, Cic.; with rel. sent., quid futurum sit latrocinio tribunorum non divino, Cic.; absol., quiddam praesentis atque divinus, Cic.

divinus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl. (divus), **I.** belonging or relating to a deity, divine; res divina, the service of the gods, Cic.; so res divinae, but res divinae (also) = natural objects as opp. to res humanae, and natural law as opp. to res humanae, positive law, Cic. Subst., **divinum** -i, n. a sacrifice, Liv.; plur., divina, divine things, Liv.; the attributes of the gods, Cic. **II.** Transf., **A.** divinely inspired, prophetic, Cic.; vates, a poet, Hor.; subst., **divinus** -i, m. a seer, Cic. **B.** divine, excellent, noble, admirable; divinus ille vir, Cic.

divisio -ōnis, f. (divido), **1**, division; a, orbis terrae, Sall.; **b**, rhet. t. t., division of a subject, Cic.; **2**, distribution; agrorum, Tac.

divisor -ōris, m. (divido), **1**, a divider, distributor, esp. of lands in a colony, Cic.; **2**, a hired bribery agent, Cic.

1. **divisus** -a -um, partic. of divido.

2. **divisus** -ūs, m. (divido), division; Macedonia divisus facilis, Liv.

divitiae -ārum, f. (dives), riches, wealth. **I.** Lit., superare Crassum divitiis, Cic. **II.** Transf., ingenii, Cic.

divortium -ii, n. (diverto or divorto). **I.** Of things, **a**, of places, *the point where roads, etc. separate, cross-roads*; *divortia nota*, Verg.; **b**, *the boundary line between two continents or countries*; *artissimum inter Europam Asiamque divortium*, Tac. **II.** Of persons, **a**, *a divorce*; *divortium facere cum aliqua*, Cic.; **b**, *separation generally*, Cic.

divorto, v. diverto.

divulgatus -a -um, p. adj. (from divulgo), *spread abroad, made common*; *magistratus levis-simus et divulgatissimus*, Cic.

divulgo (divolgo), 1. (dis and vulgo or volgo), **1**, *to make public, publish, spread abroad*; *librum*, Cic.; *rem sermonibus*, Cic.; **2**, *to make common*; *cuius primum tempus aetatis palam fuisse at omnium libidines divulgatum*, Cic.

divus -a -um (from deus). **I.** Adj., *belonging to the deity, divine*; *diva parens*, Verg. **II.** Subst. **A. divus** -i, m. *a god*, Cic.; **diva** -ae, f. *a goddess*, Liv.; in imperial times *divus* was the epithet of the deified emperors, *divi genus*, of Octavianus, Verg. **B. divum** -i, n. *the sky*; only in the phrase, *sub divo, in the open air*, Cic.

do, dēdi, dātum, dāre, *to give, offer*. **A.** *aliquid*, 1. lit., *dare donum*, Cic.; *populo Romano arma*, Cic.; of letters, *send, despatch*; *tres epistolae eodem abs te datae tempore*, Cic.; *dare poenas, to suffer punishment*, Cic.; *dare lora, to let the reins loose*, Verg.; *vela dare ventis, to sail*, Verg.; *dare alicui services, to offer the neck for punishment*, Cic.; **2**, *transf.*, *to give, lend, bestow, offer*; *alicui vitam*, Cic.; *nomen alicui rei*, Liv.; *dare alicui fasces, consular power*, Cic.; *eum locum colloquio, to fix*, Liv.; *accipio quod datur, what is offered*, Cic.; *corpori omne tempus*, Cic.; *id misericordiae, to grant, give up*, Cic.; *dare alicui contionem*, Cic.; *dare urbem excidio ac ruinis*, Liv. **B.** *aliquem* (also corpus, membra, animum); **1**, lit., *dare arbitrum*, Cic.; *natam genero*, Verg.; **2**, *transf.*, *aliquam in matrimonium*, Caes.; *aliquem morti*, Hor.; **3**, *dare se or pass. dari, to give oneself up*; *se dare alicui in conspectum*, Cic.; *to throw oneself*; *se in viam*, Cic.; *dare se (alicui) obvium, to meet*, Liv.; *dare se somno*, Cic.; *se labori et itineribus*, Cic. **C.** *to give something from oneself*; **1**, lit., *clamorem, to utter*, Verg.; *dare (alicui) responsum*, Cic.; *dare litem secundum aliquem, to decide in one's favour*, Cic.; *impetum in aliquem*, Liv.; **2**, *transf.*, *alicui dolorem*, Cic.; *documenta dare*, Cic.

dōcēo, dōcēi, doctum, 2. (DOC -eo, causative of DIC-sco—i.e., disco), *to teach, instruct*. **I.** Gen., with acc., *aliquem*, Cic.; *aliquem equo armisque*, Liv.; *aliquem fidiis*, Cic.; with ad., *ad quam (legem) non docti*, Cic.; with adv., *aliquem Latine*, Cic.; *jus civile*, Cic.; with double acc., *aliquem litteras*, Cic.; *de aliqua re, with infin.*, *aliquem sapere*, Cic.; *absol.*, *quum doceo et explano*, Cic. **II.** Esp., **a**, *theat.* t.t., *docere fabulam, like δίδασκειν δράμα* (lit., *to teach a play to the actors*), *to bring out, exhibit*, Cic.; **b**, *to bring a matter before a public body or patron*; *judices de injuriis*, Cic.

dochmius -ii, m. (δόχμιος, sc. ποῦς), *a species of foot in poetry, the dochmiac foot* (— — — — —), Cic.

dōcēlis -e, adj. with compar. (doceo), *teachable, docile, attentive*; *attentus iudex et docilis*, Cic.; *doceilis ad hanc disciplinam*, Cic.; with genit., *modorum*, Hor.

dōcēlitas -ātis, f. (doceilis), *teachableness, docility*, Cic.

dōctē, adv. with compar. and superl. (doctus), *learnedly, skilfully*; *luctari*, Hor.

doctor -ōris, m. (doceo), *a teacher*; *eiusdem sapientiae doctores*, Cic.

doctrina -ae, f. (doceo), **1**, *teaching, instruction*; *puerilis*, Cic.; *honestarum rerum*, Cic.; **2**, *that which is imparted in teaching, knowledge, learning*; *Piso Graecis doctrinis eruditus*, Cic.; *animos nostros doctrinā excolere*, Cic.

doctus -a -um, p. adj. with compar. and superl. (from doceo), **1**, **a**, of persons, *learned, instructed, well-informed*; *Graecis litteris et Latinis*, Cic.; *ex disciplina Stoicorum*, Cic.; *subst.*, **docti** -orum, *learned men*; with genit., *fandi*, Verg.; with acc., *dulces modos*, Hor.; **b**, of things that show learning, *ars*, Ov.; *sermōnes*, Cic.; **2**, *experienced, clever, shrewd*; *doctus usu*, Caes.; *aetate et usu*, Liv.

dōcūmen -inis, n. = documentum (q.v.).

dōcūmentum -i, n. (doceo), *example, pattern, warning, proof*; *P. Rutilius documentum fuit hominibus nostris virtutis*, Cic.; *alicui documento esse*, Caes.; *documentum sui dare*, Liv.

Dōdōna -ae and -ē -ēs, f. (Δωδώνη), *a city of Epirus, renowned for its oak groves and oracle*; hence adj., **1**, **Dōdōnaeus** -a -um, of Dodona; **2**, **Dōdōnis** -idis, f. of Dodona.

dōdrans -antis, m. (de and quadrans), *three-fourths*; **1**, gen., *aedifici reliquum dodrantem emere*, Cic.; *heres ex dodrante, heir to three-fourths of the property*, Suet.; **2**, esp., **a**, as a superficial measure = *three-fourths of an acre*, Liv.; **b**, as a measure of length, *nine inches, three-fourths of a foot*, Plin.

dōdrantārius -a -um (dodrans), *belonging to three-fourths*; *tabulae, the register of debts introduced by the lex Valeria feneratoria, whereby the debts were reduced to one-fourth*, Cic.

dogma -ātis, n. (δόγμα), *a philosophical doctrine, principle, dogma*, Cic.

Dolabella -ae, m. a Roman family name of the gens Cornelia, the best known member of which is P. Cornelius Dolabella, the son-in-law of Cicero.

dōlābra -ae, f. (1. dolo), *an axe, hatchet, a military implement*, Liv.

dōlēntēr, adv. with compar. (doleo), *painfully, sorrowfully*; *hoc dicere*, Cic.

dōlēo -dōlūi, fut. partic. dōlīturus, 2. *to suffer pain*. **I.** Of bodily pain, *pes, caput dolet*, Cic. **II.** Mentally, **1**, of persons, *to suffer pain, to grieve, bewail*; *de Hortensio*, Cic.; *meum casum luctumque doluerunt*, Cic.; with acc. and infinit., *se a suis superari*, Cic.; *foli. by quod*, Caes.; *si, Hor.*; *absol.*, *aeque dolendo*, Cic.; **2**, of things, **a**, *to grieve*; *injecta monstris terra dolet suis*, Hor.; **b**, *to cause pain*; *nilhil eququam doluit*, Cic.

dōlīōlūm -i, n. (dim. of dolium), *a little cask*, Liv.

dōlūm -ii, n. *a large earthenware jar or wooden cask, in which new wine was placed*; *de dolo haurire, to drink new wine*, Cic.

1. dōlo, 1. **I.** *to heve with an axe*; *robur*, Cic.; *transf.*, *alicuius caput lumbosque saligno fuste, to cudgel*, Hor. **II.** *to work with an axe*; *non est (homo) e saxo sculptus aut e robore dolatus*, Cic.; *transf.*, *illud opus, to work roughly*, Cic.

2. dōlo or **dōlon** -ōnis, m. (δῶλον), **1**, *a wooden staff with an iron point*, Verg.; *transf.*, *the sting of a fly*, Phaedr.; **2**, *a small foresail*, Liv.

Dōlōps -lōpis and plur. **Dōlōpes** -um, acc. -as, m. (Δόλοpes), *the Dolopes, a people in Thessaly*. Hence, **Dōlōpia** -ae, f. (Δολοπία), *the country of the Dolopes*.

dōlor -ōris, m. (doleo). **I.** *bodily pain*,

anguish; pedum, Cic.; laterum, Hor. **II.** *mental pain, grief, sorrow.* **A.** Lit., 1, gen., injuria, Caes.; dolorem accipere aliquā re or ex aliqua re, Cic.; tanto dolore afficit ut, etc., Cic.; dolorem alicui facere or efficere, or dare, or afferre, Cic.; hoc est mihi dolori, Cic.; **2.** *rancour, animosity, Cic.*; quo dolore exarsit, Caes. **B.** Meton., **a.**, *the cause of sorrow*, Ov.; **b.**, in rhet., *pathos*, Cic.

dōlose, adv. (dolosus), *deceitfully, craftily*; agi dolose, Cic.

dōlosus -a -um (dolos), *crafty, deceitful, cunning*; consilia, Cic.

dōlus -i, m. (δῶλος). **I.** Legal t. t., *dolus malus, fraud*; quum ex eo quaereretur quid esset Dolus malus, respondebat quum esset aliud simulatum, aliud actum, Cic. **II.** *A. fraud, deceit, guile*; frans ac dolus, Cic.; ut magis virtute quam dolo contenderent, Caes. **B.** Meton., *trick*; (dolos (= retia) saltu deludit, Ov.

dōmābilis -o (domo), *that can be tamed, tameable*; Cantaber, Hor.

dōmesticus -e -um (domus). **I.** *belonging to the house or the family, domestic*; luctus, Cic.; difficultas, poverty, Cic.; tempus, spent at home, Cic.; domesticus homo, Cic., and subst. domesticus, Ov., *a friend of the house, member of a family*; plur., **dōmestici** -orum, *m. the inmates of one's house, members of one's family*, Cic. **II.** Transf., *private, domestic, native* (opp. to foreign or public); crudelitas, towards citizens, Cic.; si superavissent vel domesticis opibus vel externis auxiliis, Caes.; bellum, *civil war*, Cic.

dōmicilium -ii, n. (domus), *a place of residence, dwelling.* **A.** Lit., aliud domicilium, alias sedes parant, Caes.; domicilium collocare in aliquo loco, Cic. **B.** Transf., imperii, Rome, Cic.; superbiae, Cic.

dōmina -ae, f. (dominus). **I.** *the mistress of a household, lady*, Verg. **II.** *mistress, queen, lady.* **A.** Lit., **a.**, as a term of respect to goddesses, of Venus, Ov.; of Cybele, Verg.; **b.**, like English mistress, *a sweetheart*, Tib. **B.** Transf., *ruler, controller*; iustitia domina virtutum, Cic.; Fors domina campi, Cic.

dōminatio -ōnis, f. (domino), *irresponsible power, despotism, arbitrary government.* **I.** Lit., **a.**, unius, Cic.; Cinnae, Cic. **B.** Meton., = dominantes, *absolute rulers*, Tac. **II.** Transf., *governing*; temperantia est rationis in libidinem firma et moderata dominatio, Cic.

dōminātor -ōris, m. (dominor), *ruler, governor*; rerum Deus, Cic.

dōminātrix -icis, f. (fem. of dominator), *a despotic mistress*; transf., caeca ac temeraria animi cupiditas, Cic.

dōminātus -ūs, m. (dominor), **1.** *absolute power*; dominatus regis, Cic.; **2.** *rule*; dominātus cupiditatum, Cic.

dōminium -ii, n. (dominus), **1.** *rule, power, gen.*; **2.** *a feast, banquet*; huius argento dominia vestra ornari, Cic.

dōminor, 1. dep. (dominus), *to rule, be lord or master, to domineer*; in adversarios, Liv.; summā arce, Verg.; dominari Alexandriae, Cic.; in suos, Cic.; in nobis, Cic.; in capite fortunisque hominum honestissimorum, Cic.; in iudiciis, Cic.; transf., *dominator libido*, Cic.; quod unum in oratore dominatur, wherein the strength of the orator consists, Cic.

dōminus -i, m. (domus). **I.** *the master of a house, the head of the household, lord, master*; plur., domini, master and mistress, Cic. **II.** **A.** Lit., **1.** *master, owner, possessor*; aedificii, navis, Cic.; **2.** *lord, ruler*; in aliquem, Cic.;

gentium, Cic.; rei (of the judge), Cic.; esp., **a.**, *a lover*, Ov.; **b.**, attrib., *belonging to a master*; poet., manus dominae, Ov.; **3.** *the arranger, a person that orders something*; of gladiatorial games, Cic.; of an auction, Cic.; with or without convivi or epuli, *the person who arranges a feast, host*, Cic. **B.** Transf., *ruler*; vitae neceisque, over life and death, Liv.; comitorum dominum esse, Cic.

dōmīporta -ae, f. (domus and porto), *she who carries her house upon her back, the snail*, ap. Cic.

Dōmītiānus -i, m. T. Flavius Domitianus Augustus, son of Vespasian, brother of Titus, born 51 A.D., Emperor of Rome from 81 A.D. to 96 A.D.

Dōmītiūs -a -um, *name of a plebeian gens at Rome, the most famous members of which were*:—Cn. Domitius Calvinus, consul 53 B.C.; Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, consul 122 B.C., conqueror of the Allobroges; Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, tribune 104 B.C., proposer of the lex Domitia de sacerdotiis (by which the priesthoods were filled up by the votes of 17 tribes chosen by lot); L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, consul 54 B.C., general and adherent of Pompeius; Cn. Domitius Ahenobarbus, father of the Emperor Nero; Cn. Domitius Corbulo, successful general in Germany and Armenia under the Emperors Claudius and Nero. Adj.= Domitian; via, road in Gaul made by Domitius Ahenobarbus, the conqueror of the Allobroges, Cic. Hence, **Dōmītiānus** -a -um, of Domitius; milites, the soldiers of L. Domitius Ahenobarbus, Caes.

dōmīto, 1. (intens. of domo), *to tame, subdue*; boves, Verg.

dōmītor -ōris, m. (domo), *a tamer.* **I.** Lit., **a.**, of animals, equorum, *a horse-breaker*, Cic.; **b.**, of men, conqueror, victor; domitor Persarum, Cic. **II.** Transf., Saturnius domitor maris alti, Verg.

dōmītrix -icis, f. (fem. of domitor), *she who tames*; Epidaurus domitrix equorum, Verg.; clava domitrix ferarum, Ov.

dōmītus, abl. -ū, m. (domo), *taming*; efficitur domitu nostro quadrupedum vectatione, Cic.

dōmo, dōmū, dōmītum, 1. *to tame, break in.* **I.** Lit., **a.**, animals, beluas, Cic.; equos stimulo et verberare, Ov.; **b.**, men, peoples, countries, &c. *to conquer, subdue*; hasta pugnante, Ov.; maximas nationes virtute, Cic. **II.** Transf., **a.**, concrete objects, ipsius fluminis vim, Liv.; arbores multā mercede, Verg.; uvas prelo, to press, Hor.; **b.**, abstract objects, domitas habere libidines, Cic.; invidiam, Hor.

dōmus -ūs, f. (cf. Gk. root ΔΕΜ, δέμω, whence δῶγος). **I.** **A.** Lit., *a house* (as a dwelling-place, as a home, seat of family, etc., while aedes = house as a building), as opp. to insula (which was let out in flats or lodgings; domus = a house with its outbuildings and garden; domum aedificare, Cic.; aliquem tecto et domo invitare, Cic.; used adverbially, domi, at home, in the house, Cic.; meae domi (uae, suae, nostrae, etc.), at my house, Cic.; alienae domi, in the house of another, Cic.; domi aliquid habere, to have at home, to possess, be provided with, Cic.; domum, home, towards home, homeward, Cic.; domo, from home, out of the house, Cic. **B.** Transf., poet., *a dwelling-place*, of birds, Verg.; of the gods, Verg.; of the spirits of the dead, Verg.; of the labyrinth, Verg. **II.** Meton., **a.**, 1, inmates of a house, household, Cic.; **2.**, a philosophical school or sect, Cic.; Socratica domus, Hor. **B.** *a household, management of a house*, Cic. **C.** *home, native country*; domi, at home, in one's own country, Cic.; domi militiaeque, Cic.; belli domique, Liv.; in pace and in war (archaic genit. or local

domi, in classical writers only = *at home*; dat. domui, abl. generally domo, also domui; plur. nom. domus, acc. domus and domos, genit. domuum and domorum, dat. and abl. domibus).

donarium -ii, n. (donum), **1**, temple, shrine, altar, Verg., Ov.; **2**, a votive offering, Liv.

donatio -ōnis, f. (dono), a giving, gift, present, donation, Cic.

donativum -i, n. (dono), an imperial largess, or donative to the soldiery, Tac.

donec, conj. (shortened from doneque, don-ique), **1**, as long as, while, Liv.; donec gratus eram tibi, Hor.; **2**, until, Cic.; with usque eo, Cic.; or eo usque, Liv.

dōno, 1. (donum). **I.** (alicui aliquid), to give as a present, to present. **A.** Gen., **1**, lit., non pauca suis adiutoribus, Cic.; **2**, transf., a, to grant, bestow; alicui aeternam immortalitatem, Cic.; poet., with infin., alicui divinare, Hor.; b, to sacrifice, give up to; inimicitias reipublicae, Caes. **B.** Esp., **1**, lit. to remit a debt or obligation; alicui aes alienum, Cic.; **2**, transf. to forgive, pardon (for the sake of someone else), noxae damnatus donatur populo Romano, Liv. **II.** (aliquem aliquā re), to present a person with something; cohortem militarium donis, Caes.

dōnum -i, n. (dare), a gift, present; **1**, gen., dona nuptialia, Cic.; dono dare, to give as a present, Ter.; **2**, esp., a gift to the gods, a votive offering, Cic.

Dōnūsa -ae, f. (Δονουσία), an island in the Aegean Sea, east of Naxos.

dorcās -ādis, f. (δορκάς), a gazelle, antelope, Mart.

Dōres -um, m. (Δωρείς), the Dorians, one of the Hellenic races; hence, **1**, adj., **Dōrieus** -a -um, poet. = Greek, Verg.; **2**, **Dōrius** -a -um, Dorian; **3**, **Dōris** -idis, f. Dorian; subst., a, Doris, a country in the north of Greece; b, the wife of Nereus, and mother of the fifty Nereids; meton. the sea, Verg.

1. Dōris, v. Dores.

2. Dōris -idis, f. (Δωρίς), wife of Dionysius I. of Syracuse.

dormiō -ivi or -iī, -itum, **4. 1**, to sleep; se dormitum conferre, Cic.; ad dormiendum proficisci, Cic.; dormientem excitare, Cic.; innum-erabilia saecula dormisse, Cic.; **2**, to rest, be inactive; beneficia dormientibus deferuntur, Cic.

dormitō, 1. (dormio), to be sleepy, to begin to sleep. **A.** Lit., dormitanti mihi epistola illa red-ita, Cic.; iam dormitante lucernā, just going out, Ov. **B.** to dream, be lazy, inactive; ista oscitans et dormitans sapientia Saeculorum, Cic.; quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus, nods, Hor.

dormitōr -ōris, m. (dormio), a sleeper, Mart.

dorsum -i, n. (dorsus -i, m.). **A.** Lit., the back, either of men or animals; dorso onus sub-ire, Hor.; dorsum demulcere equis, Liv. **B.** Transf. any elevation of similar form; duplex (dentalium), the projecting irons of a ploughshare, Verg.; immane dorsum, a rock in the sea, Verg.; of mountains, slope; jugi, Caes.

Dōrylaeum -i, n. (Δορύλαιον), a town in Phrygia. Hence, **Dōrylenses** -ium, m. the inhabitants of Dorylaeum.

dōryphōrōs -i, m. (δορυφόρος), the lance-bearer, the name of a celebrated statue by Poly-cletus, Cic.

dōs, dōtis, f. (δῶς). **A.** Lit. a dowry, portion; accipere pecuniam ab uxore dotis nomine, Caes.; filiae nubili dotem conferre non posse, Cic. **B.** Transf., a, a gift; cuius artem quum indotatam esse et incomptam videres, verborum eam dote

locupletasti et ornasti, Cic.; **b**, a quality, endow-ment; dotes ingenii, Ov.

dōtālis -e (dos), relating or belonging to a dowry; praedium, Cic.

dōtātus -a -um, p. adj. (from doto), richly dowered. **A.** Lit., Aquilia, Cic. **B.** Transf., richly endowed; Chione dotatissima formā, Ov.

dōto, 1. (dos), to provide with a dowry, endow; sanguine Trojano et Rutulo dotabere, virgo, Verg.

drachma -ae, f. (δραχμή), **1**, a small Greek coin, a drachm, about equal in value to a Roman denarius, Cic.; **2**, as a weight, $\frac{1}{4}$ of an uncia, Plin.

1. drāco -ōnis, m. (δράκων), **A.** a kind of snake, dragon, Cic. **B.** Meton., a constellation so called, Cic.

2. Drāco -ōnis, m. (δράκων), Draco, an Athe-nian legislator.

drācōnīgēna -ae, c. (draco and gigno) = δρα-κοντογενής, dragon-born, sprung from dragon-see; urbs, Thebes, Ov.

Drēpānum -i, n. (Δρέπανον), and **Drē-pāna** -ōrum, n. (Δρέπανα), a town on the west coast of Sicily (now Trapani). Adj. **Drēpāni-tānus** -a -um, of or belonging to Drepanum.

drōmas -ādis, m. (δρομάς), a dromedary, Liv.

drōmos -i, m. (δρόμος), the race-course of the Spartans, Liv.

Drūentia -ae, f. a river in Gallia flowing into the Rhone, now the Durance.

Drūides -um, m., and **Drūidae** -ārūm, m. (derwydd or dryod, old British = wise man), the Druids, the priests of the Celtic nations, Cic.

Drūsus -i, m. a cognomen of the Gens Livia and Claudia. (1) M. Livius Drusus, murdered for attempting to revive some of the Gracchan laws; (2) Nero, son of the Empress Livia, by her first husband, Tiberius Claudius Nero. Hence a, adj., **Drūsianus** -a -um and **Drūsinius** -a -um, of or belonging to Drusus; b, subst. **Drūsilla** -ae, f. name of several females of the gens Livia.

1. Drýās -ādis, f. (Δρύάς), a wood nymph, Dryad; gen. plur. Dryades, Verg.

2. Drýās -antis, m. (Δρύας), father of Lycur-gus, king of Thrace. Hence **Drýantides** -ae, m. the son of Dryas, i.e. Lycurgus, Ov.

Drýopes -um (Δρύοπες), a Pelasgic people, who were driven southwards by the Dorians, and settled in Messenia.

dūbiō, adv. (dubius), **1. A.** doubtfully, hesi-tatingly; inter confessum dubie dubieque negan-tem, Ov. **B.** doubtfully, uncertainly; ut aliquod signum dubie datum pro certo sit acceptum, Cic.; hence, hand dubie, nec dubie, non dubie, cer-tainly, without doubt, Cic.

Dūbis -is, m. river in Gallia Belgica, now the Doubs.

dūbitābilis -e (dubito), doubtful, uncertain, Ov.

dūbitāntēr, adv. (dubito), **1**, doubtfully; dubitanter unum quodque dicemus, Cic.; **2**, hesitatingly; illud verecundi et dubitantes re-cipisse, Cic.

dūbitatō -ōnis, f. (dubito) **1**, doubt, un-certainty; sine ulla dubitatione, certainly, Cic.; res non habet dubitationem, the matter admits of no doubt, Cic.; with obj. genit., dubitatio ad-ventus legionum, doubt as to the coming, Cic.; with de, illa Socratica dubitatio de omnibus rebus, Cic.; with rel. sent., si quando dubitatio accidit, quale sit id, etc., Cic.; followed by quin when a negative precedes, hic locus nihil habet dubi-tationis quin, etc. admits of no doubt that, Cic.; nulla dubitatio est quin, etc., Cic. nisi dubitationem

affert quin, etc., **Cic.** **II.** *hesitation, wavering, irresolution*; *dubitatio belli, as to the conduct of the war*, **Cic.**; *angunt me dubitationes tuae*, **Cic.**

dūbīto, 1. (dubius). **I.** *to doubt, waver in opinion, be uncertain*; *de hoc*, **Cic.**; *haec*, **Cic.**; *utrum sit utilis an, etc.*, **Cic.**; *honestumne factu sit an turpe*, **Cic.**; *non dubito quid, etc.*; *non dubito quin, etc.*, *I have no doubt that*, **Cic.** **II.** *to waver in resolution, hesitate*; **a.**, of persons, *quid dubitas*, **Caes.**; *dubito*, *folly by infin.*, **Cic.**; *non dubito*, *folly by infin.*, **Cic.**; *non dubito*, *folly by quin*, **Cic.**; **b.**, of things, *dubitavit aciei pars*, **Sall.**

dūbīus -a -um (duo). **I.** Subject., *doubting, wavering in opinion, doubting, doubtful, uncertain*, **Cic.**; with *genit.*, *sententiae*, **Liv.**; *haud dubius*, *folly by acc. and infin.*, *confident that*, **Liv.** **B.** *wavering in resolve, hesitating, uncertain, irresolute*; *dubius an transiret*, **Liv.** **II.** Object., *doubted, doubtful*. **A.** *undecided, uncertain, doubtful*; *genus causae*, **Cic.**; *victoria*, **Caes.**; *caelum, cloudy*, **Ov.**; *non est dubium quin, there is no doubt that*, **Cic.**; *dubiumne est or cui dubium est quin* ? **Cic.**; *num or nemini dubium est*, with *acc. and infin.*, **Cic.**; *neut. subst.*, generally with a prepos., *in dubium vocare or revocare, to make doubtful*, **Cic.**; *sine dubio*, **Cic.**; *procul dubio, without doubt*, **Liv.** **B.** *Meton. doubtful, dubious, dangerous, critical*; *res dubia*, **Sall.**; *tempora*, **Hor.**

dūcēni -ae -a (distrib. of ducenti), *two hundred each*, **Liv.**

dūcentēsīma -ae, f. (fem. of ducentessimus, from ducenti, sc. pars), *the two hundredth part, as a tax, one-half per cent.*, **Tac.**

dūcenti -ae -a (duo and centum), **1.**, *two hundred*, **Cic.**; **2.**, *generally any large number*, **Hor.**

dūcentiēs, adv. (ducenti), *two hundred times*, **Cic.**

dūco, duxi, ductum, 3. **I.** *to draw*. **A.** *Gen.*, *frēna manu*, **Ov.** **B.** *Esp.*, **1.**, *to drag behind*; *sidera crinem ducunt*, **Verg.**; **2.**, *to draw towards oneself*; **a.**, *lit.*, *ducere remos, to row*, **Ov.**; *colorem, to get a darker colour*, **Verg.**; **b.**, *transf.*, *(a) to charm, attract*; *fabellarum auditiōne ducuntur*, **Cic.**; *(8) to draw away, mislead*; *errore duci*, **Cic.**; *(γ) to draw to, influence*; *me ad credendum tua ducit oratio*, **Cic.**; **3.**, *to draw in*; *aēra spiritu*, **Cic.**; *poet.*, *somnos, to sleep*, **Verg.**; *to quaff*; *pocula Lesbii*, **Hor.**; **4.**, *to draw out*; *ferrum vaginā*, **Ov.**; *sortes*, **Cic.**; *aliquid or aliquem sorte*, **Cic.**; **5.**, *to draw out, extend, make, build, fashion*; *parietem*, **Cic.**; *murum*, **Liv.**; *vallum*, **Caes.**; *oceas argento*, **Verg.**; **6.**, *to draw out a thread*; *lanas, to spin*, **Ov.**; *transf.*, of a poet, *carmina, to make verses*, **Hor.**; **7.**, *to prolong*; **a.**, *to pass*; *aetatem in litteris*, **Cic.**; **b.**, *to delay, protract*; *bellum*, **Cic.**; *aliquem diem ex die, to put off*, **Caes.**; **8.**, *to distort*; *os*, **Cic.**; **9.**, *to draw down*; *transf.*, **a.**, *to derive*; *nomen ex aliqua re*, **Cic.**; *etymolog.*, *ab eundo nomen (Janus) est ductum*, **Cic.**; **b.**, *to begin*; *ab eodem verbo ducitur saepius oratio*, **Cic.**; **10.**, *to count, reckon*; *fenus quaternis centesimis*, **Cic.**; *aliquem in hostium numero*, **Caes.**; *aliquid parvi, to esteem little*, **Cic.**; *pluris*, **Cic.**; *pro nihilo*, **Cic.**; *aliquem despiciatui, to despise*, **Cic.**; with *accus. and infin.*, *to consider*; *qui se regem esse ducebat*, **Cic.** **II.** *to lead*. **A.** *Gen.*, **1.**, of persons, *ducere equum*, **Liv.**; **2.**, of things, *duxit via in leniter edictum collem*, **Liv.** **B.** *Esp.*, **1.**, *polit. and legal t.t.*, *to lead before a court of justice, or to lead away for punishment*; *aliquem in jus*, **Liv.**; *in carcerem, in vincula*, **Cic.**; **2.**, **a.**, *milit. t.t.*, *to march*; *cohortes ad munitiones*, **Caes.**; *absol.*, *ad hostem*, **Liv.**; **b.**, *to command*; *exercitus*, **Caes.**; *transf.*, *familiam, to be the most*

celebrated of, **Cic.**; **3.**, *uxorem ducere, to marry*; *ducere uxorem alicuius filiam*, **Cic.**; *absol.*, *ducere ex plebe, to marry from among the plebs*, **Liv.**; **4.**, *to lead by the nose, cheat*, **Ov.**; **5.**, of water, *to conduct*; *aquam in urbem*, **Liv.**; **6.**, *to take with one*; *suas mulierculas secum*, **Cic.**; **7.**, *to order, arrange*; *alicui fanus*, **Cic.**

ducto, 1. (intens. of duco), *to lead*; *exercitum*, **Sall.**

ductor -ōris, m. (duco), *a leader, commander*, **Cic.**; *ordinum ductor, a centurion*, **Liv.**

ductus -ūs, m. (duco) **I.** *drawing*; **a.**, *oris*, *the lineaments of the face*, **Cic.**; **b.**, *muri, building*, **Cic.** **II.** *leading*; **1.**, *milit. t.t.*, *command, leadership*; *alicuius ductu*, **Cic.**; *se ad dnetum Pompeii applicare*, **Cic.**; **2.**, *conducting of water*; *aquarum*, **Cic.**

dūdum, adv. (from diu = die and dum), **1.**, *a little while ago, not long since*; *quod tibi dūdum (just now) videbatur*, **Cic.**; **2.**, **a.**, *quam dūdum, as long as*; *quam dūdum nihil habeo quod ad te scribam*, **Cic.**; **b.**, *jam dūdum, now for a long time*; *quem jam dūdum Cotta et Sulpicius expectat*, **Cic.**

dūellum, dūellīcus, dūellātor = bellum, *bellicus, bellator*, q.v.

Dūilius -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, of which the most celebrated was C. Duilius, cons. 261 B.C., who gained a great naval victory over the Carthaginians, near the Liparean Islands. The victory was commemorated by the erection in the forum of a column, adorned with the prows of ships (columna rostrata).*

dulcē, adv. (dulcis), *sweetly*; *canere*, **Hor.**

dulcēdo -inis, f. (dulcis). **I.** *Lit.*, *a sweet taste*; *sanguinis*, **Ov.** **II.** *Transf.*, **a.**, *sweetness, pleasantness, charm*; *dulcedine quadam gloriae commoti*, **Cic.**; *dulcedine orationis*, **Cic.**; **b.**, *desire*; *dulcedo inuasit plebeis creandi*, **Liv.**

dulcesco, 3. (dulcis), *to become sweet*, **Cic.**

dulcicūlus -a -um (dim. of dulcis), *some-what sweet*; *potio*, **Cic.**

dulcis -e, adj. with compar. and superl. (connected with γλυκός). **I.** *Lit. sweet* (opp. amarus), *vinum*, **Hor.**; *unda, fresh water*, **Ov.** *Subst.*, **dulcē** -is, n. *what is sweet*, **Ov.**; **dulcia** -ium, n. *sweet things*, **Cic.** **II.** *Transf.* **A.**, *sweet, pleasant, delightful, agreeable*; *nomen libertatis*, **Cic.**; *poemata*, **Hor.**; *orator*, **Cic.** **B.**, *friendly, dear, beloved*; *amici*, **Cic.**; *used in addresses, dulcissime Attice*, **Cic.**

dulcitēr, adv. (dulcis), with compar. *dulcius*, superl. *dulcissime, sweetly*, **Cic.**

dulcītūdo -inis, f. (dulcis), *sweetness*, **Cic.**

Dūlichium -ii, n. (Δουλίχιον), *an island in the Ionian Sea, forming part of the kingdom of Ulysses*. Adj. **Dūlichius** -a -um, *Dulichian*, *poet.*, *belonging to Ulysses*; *rates*, **Verg.**; *dux*, **Ulysses**, **Ov.**

dum (like quum and tum, the acc. of a lost pronoun). **I.** Adv., joined as an enclitic with other words, *ab non, nullus, haud vix, etc.*, *nondum, not yet*, **Cic.**; *so needum*, **Liv.**; *nequedum*, **Cic.**; *nullusdum, no one yet*, **Liv.**; *vixdum, scarcely yet*, **Cic.**; *nihilidum, nothing yet*, **Cic.**; *nedum* (sc. dicam), *not to say*, **Cic.**; **b.**, with imperat. *then*; *age dum*, **Cic.**; *itera dum*, **Cic.**; **II.** Conj., **1.**, *while*; generally with indicat., **Cic.**; **2.**, *as long as*; with indicat., **Cic.**; **3.**, *until, till*; with subj., **Cic.**; **4.**, *in so far as, if only, provided that*; with the subj., **Cic.**; *strengthened by modo, dummodo*, **Cic.**; *dumne, provided that not*, **Cic.**; *dummodo ne*, **Cic.**

dūmētum -i, n. (dumus), *a thorn bush, thicket*, **Cic.**; fig., *cur eam tantas in angustias et Stoicorum duneta compellimus*, **Cic.**

dummōdo, v. dum.

Dumnōrix -igis, m. brother of the Aeduan Divitiacus.

dūmōsus -a -um (dumus), covered with thorn bushes, bushy, Verg.

dumtaxāt = duntaxat, q. v.

dūmus -i, m. a thorn bush, bramble, Cic.

duntaxāt (dumtaxat), adv. (dum and taxo), exactly, according to the right measure, not more and not less. **I.** nos animo duntaxat vigenus, as far as the mind is concerned, Cic. **II.** a, only, merely, Cic.; non duntaxat . . . sed, not only . . . but, Liv.; b, at least, Cic. **III.** in so far; exceptis duntaxat iis gentibus, quae regnantur, Tac.

dūō -ae -ō (δύο), two, Cic.

dūō-dēciēs, adv., twelve times, Cic.

dūō-dēcim (duo and decem), twelve; tabulae, the Twelve Tables, Cic.; sometimes simply duodecim, the Twelve.

dūō-dēcimus -a -um (duodecim), the twelfth, Caes.

dūō-dēni -ae -a, 1, twelve each, Cic.; 2, twelve, Verg.

dūō-dē-quādrāgēsīmus, thirty-eighth, Liv.

dūō-dē-quādrāginta, thirty-eight, Cic.

dūō-dē-quinquāgēsīmus -a -um, the forty-eighth, Cic.

dūō-dē-triciēs (-trices) adv., twenty-eight times, Cic.

dūō-dē-trīginta, twenty-eight, Liv.

dūō-dē-vicēni -ae -a, eighteen each, Liv.

dūō-dē-vīginti, eighteen, Cic.

dūō-et-vicēsīmāni -ōrum, m. soldiers of the 22nd legion, Tac.

dūō-et-vicēsīmus -a -um, the twenty-second, Tac.

dūplex -plices (duo and plico), 1, double, two-fold; amiculum, Nep., amietus, Verg., pannus, Hor., a garment folded twice round the body; palmae, both hands, Verg.; 2, a, doubled, twice as much; frumentum, stipendium, Caes.; b, double-faced, false, deceitful, Hor.

dūplicārius -a -um (duplex), miles, a soldier who gets double rations, Liv.

dūpliciter, adv. (duplex), doubly, Cic.

dūplicē, 1. (duplex). **I.** Lit., to fold in two, double up; duplicatque virum (hasta), transfixa dolore, Verg. **II.** Transf., 1, a, to double; numerum dierum, Cic.; b, duplicare verba, to repeat, Cic.; 2, a, to lengthen, crescentes umbras (of the sun), Verg.; b, to increase; duplicari sollicitudines, Cic.

dūplus -a -um (duo), twice as much, double; 1, adj., pars, Cic.; pecunia, Liv.; 2, subst., **dūplum** -i, n. the double, esp. a double penalty; poenam dupli subire or in duplum ire, Cic.; iudicium dare in duplum, Cic.

dūpondiūs -ii, m. (= duo asses pondo), a coin of two asses, Cic.

dūrābīlis -e (duro), lasting, durable, Ov.

dūrāmen -inis, n. (duro) hardness; aquarum, ice, Lucr.

dūrātēus -a -um (δουράτεος), wooden, applied only to the Trojan horse, Lucr.

dūrē, and **dūrītēr**, adv. with compar. dūrius, superl. dūriissimē (durus), hardly. **I.** Lit., a, with respect to hearing, unpleasantly; pleraque dure dicere, Hor.; b, of works of art, rudely, roughly; quid sculptum infabre, quid fusu durius esset, Hor. **II.** Transf., a, in demeanour, awkwardly; durius incedit, Ov.; b,

in conduct, harshly, severely; durius in deditos consulere, Liv.; durius aliquid accipere, Cic.

dūresco, dūrī, 3. (durus), to grow hard; frigoris durescit humor, freezes, Cic.

dūrītās -ātis, f. (durus), harshness, unfriendliness, Cic.

dūrītēr = dure (q. v.).

dūrītia -ae, f. and **dūrītīēs** -ēi, f. (durus), hardness. **I.** Lit., of nature, atrae pellis, Ov.

II. Transf., a, hardness, austerity; dūritia virilis, Cic.; ab parvulis labori ac dūritiae studere, Caes.; b, harshness, severity; animi, Cic.; c, severity, oppressiveness; operum, Tac.; celi militiaeque, Tac.

dūro, 1. (durus). **I.** Transit. **A.** Lit., to make hard; 1, gen., caementa calce, Liv.; enses in scopulis, Ov.; 2, esp., to dry up, make dry; terram (by heat), Verg.; Albanam fumo uvam, Hor. **B.** Transf., 1, to make hardy, inure; se labore, Caes.; in a bad sense, to render callous; ad omne facinus duratus, Tac.; 2, to endure; laborem, Verg.; imperiosius aequor, Hor. **II.** Intransit. **A.** Lit., to become hard or dry; durare solum, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, to become hard or callous; in nullius unquam suorum necem duravit, Tac.; 2, to endure; unam hiemem in castris, Liv.; sub Jove, Ov.; 3, to last, remain, continue; durat simulacrum, Verg.; totidem durare per annos, Verg.

dūrus -a -um, adj. with compar. and superl., hard. **I.** Lit., a, hard to the touch; ferrum, Hor.; b, harsh to the taste; sapor Bacchi, Verg.; c, harsh to the ear; vocis genus, Cic.; oratio, Cic.; d, rough to the eye, rude; signa dura sed tamen molliora quam Canachi, Cic.; e, of feeling, hard, rough; poeta durissimus, Cic. **II.** Transf., 1, strong, enduring; Scipiadæ duri bello, Verg.; 2, in demeanour; a, awkward, uncouth; ut vitā sic oratione duras, incultus, horridus, Cic.; b, shameless; os, Ov.; 3, a, hardy, austere; homo durus ac priscus, Cic.; b, without taste for; C. Marius, qui durior ad haec studia videbatur, Cic.; 4, feelingless, stern, severe; Varius est habitus iudex durior, Cic.; 5, a, of weather, severe; tempestates, Caes.; b, of the soil, hard, difficult to work; glebae, Verg.; c, of work, hard, difficult; subvectio, Caes.; d, hard, painful, unfavorable, adverse; conditio durior, Verg.; pauperies, Hor.

dūmvir and **dūōvir** -viri, m. gen. plur., duumviri or duoviri, a pair of magistrates. **I.** In Rome. **A.** duumviri perduellionis, the magistrates who tried cases of perduellio, Liv. **B.** duumviri sacrorum or sacris facundis, keepers of the Sibylline books (afterwards increased to ten, and then to fifteen), Liv. **C.** duumviri aedi faciendae or locandae ac dedicandae, a commission for building or dedicating a temple, Liv. **D.** duumviri navales, a commission for looking after the fleet, Liv. **II.** In the Roman municipia and coloniae, duumviri (iuri dicundo), the highest magistrates, Cic.

dūx, dūcis, c. **I.** a leader, guide, conductor; locorum, Liv.; armatis, Ov.; transf., impietatis, Cic.; diis dūcibus, under the direction of the gods, Cic. **II.** a ruler. **A.** Gen., superum, Jupiter, Verg. **B.** Esp., 1, a military or naval commander; dux praefectusque classis, Cic.; 2, the emperor, Ov.

Dŷmās -mantis, m. (Δῡμας), father of Hecuba. Hence Dŷmantis probes, or subst. **Dŷmantis** -tidis, f. Hecuba, Ov.

Dŷmē -ēs, f. (Δῡμή), and **Dŷmae** -arum, f. a town in Achaia. Adj. **Dŷmaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Dyne.

dŷnastes -is, m. (δυνάστης), ruler, prince, Cic.

Dyrrāchium -ii, n. (Δυρράχιον), later name of Epidamnus, in Illyria, the port where ships landed coming from Brundisium to Greece, now Durazzo. Hence **Dyrrāchini** (-ēni) -ōrum, m. the people of Dyrrachium.

E.

E, the fifth letter of the Latin alphabet, corresponding in the Greek alphabet both to ε and η. For the meaning of E as an abbreviation, see Table of Abbreviations.

ē, prep. = ex (q.v.).

ēā, adv. (abl. of is, sc. parte), there, Liv.

ēādem, adv. (abl. of idem, sc. viā), by the same road, Cic.

ēā-propter = propterea.

ēātēnus = ea tenus (parte), adv., so far; foll. by qua, quoad, Cic.; by ut and the subj., Cic.

ēbēnus -i, m. (ἐβενος), the ebony-tree, ebony, Verg.

ēbibo -bibī -bitum, 3. **I.** Gen., to drink up; annos (of the sea), Ov. **II.** 1, Nestoris annos, to drink as many cups as the years of Nestor's age, Ov.; 2, to squander; ut haec ebibat, Hor.

ēblandior, 4, dep., to obtain by flattery; omnia, Liv.; entere, elabora, vel potius eblandire, effice ut, etc., Cic.; partic. passive, eblandita illa non enucleata esse suffragia, Cic.

ēbrietas -ātis, f. (ebrius), drunkenness, revelling, Cic.

ēbriositas -ātis, f. (ebriosus), the love of drink, habit of drunkenness, Cic.

ēbriosus -a -um (ebrius), drink-loving, Cic.

ēbrius -a -um, 1, drunk, intoxicated, Cic.; 2, transf., intoxicated with, full of; dulci fortuna, Hor.

ēbullio, 4. **I.** Intransit., to boil up, Sen. **II.** Transit., to cause to boil up; transf., to boast of; virtutes, Cic.

ēbūlum -i, n. (-us i, f.), the dwarf elder-tree (sambucus ebulus, Linn.), Verg.

ēbur -ōris, n. **A.** Lit., ivory; signum ex ebore, Cic. **B.** Meton., a. of things made of ivory, a statue, Verg.; a fruit, Verg.; the sheath of a sword, Ov.; the curule chair, Hor.; b, the elephant, Juv.

ēburneolus -a -um (dim. of eburneus), made of ivory; fistula, Cic.

ēburneus (ēburnus) -a -um (ebur). **A.** made of ivory, ivory; signum, Cic.; dens (of the elephant), Liv. **B.** Meton., white as ivory; brachia, cervix, Ov.

Eburōnes -um, m. a German people in Gallia Belgica.

Ēbūsus and **-ōs** -i, f., an island in the Mediterranean, off the Spanish coast, now Ibiza or Yeuja.

ēcastor, v. Castor.

ecceā, adv. (for ecce, from en and ce), behold! lo! see! ecce tuae litterae, Cic.; ecce tibi exortus est Isocrates, Cic.; ubi . . . ecce, Verg.; dum . . . ecce, Hor.; ecce autem, Cic.

ecdicus -i, m. (ἐκδικος), among the Greeks, a public attorney or prosecutor, Cic.

Ecetra -ae, f. capital of the Volsci. Hence **Ecetrānus** -i, m. an inhabitant of Ecetra.

ecof . . . v. eff . . .

Echēcrātes -ae, m. (Ἐχέκράτης), a Pythagorean philosopher, contemporary with Plato.

ēchēneis -idis, f. (ἐχέμης), a sucking fish, remora (echeneis remora, Linn.), Ov.

ēchidna -ae, f. (ἐχίδνα), 1, the viper, adder, as an attribute of the Furies, Ov. **II.** Proper noun, **A.** Echidna Lernaea, the Lernaean hydra killed by Hercules, Ov. **B.** a monster of the lower world, mother of Cerberus and of the Lernaean hydra, Ov. Adj. **Echidnēus** -a -um, canis echidneus, Cerberus, Ov.

Echinādes -um (Ἐχινάδες, Urchin Islands), a group of five islands in the Ionian Sea at the mouth of the Achelous.

ēchinus -i, m. (ἐχίνος), 1, the edible sea-urchin (echinus esculentus, Linn.), Hor.; 2, a brazen dish used for washing goblets, Hor.

Echion -ōnis, m. (Ἐχίων), 1, one of the Theban heroes who sprang from the dragon's teeth sown by Cadmus, husband of Agave father of Pentheus; Echione natus, Pentheus, Ov. Hence, 1, **Echionidēs** -ae, m. a son of Echion—i.e., Pentheus, Ov.; 2, **Echionius** -a -um, Echionian, and poet.—Cadmeian, Theban, Verg. **II.** son of Mercury, one of the Argonauts. Hence adj., **Echionius** -a -um, of or belonging to Echion.

ēchō -ōis, f. (ἠχώ), 1, an echo, Plin.; 2, personif., Echo, a wood-nymph, Ov.

eclogarii -ōrum, m. = loci electi, select passages or extracts, Cic.

ec-quando, adv., 1, ever, used in an impassioned interrogation, equando te rationem factorum tuorum redditurum putasti? Cic.; 2, ever, indefinite, after nisi, Cic.

ec-qui, equae or equa, equod, pronoun interrog. adj. = numqui, any, used in an impassioned interrogation; equi pudor est? equae religio, Verres? Cic.; quaeris equa spes sit, Cic.

ec-quis, ec-quid, pron. interrog. subst. whether any? any one? any thing? in impassioned interrogation, equis retulit aliquid ad conjugem ac liberos, praeter odia? Liv.; with nam, equisnam tibi dixerit, Cic.; adj. = equi, equis Latini nominis populus defecerit ad nos? Liv.; used adverbially, a, equid, whether; fac sciam equid venturi sitis, Cic.; b, equi = num aliquid, Cat; c, equo, whether? equo te tua virtus provexisset? Cic.

ēculēus = equuleus (q.v.).

ēdācitas -ātis, f. (edax), greediness, gluttony, Cic.

ēdax -ācis, f. (1. edo), 1, greedy, gluttonous; hospes, Cic.; 2, transf., destructive, consuming; ignis, Verg.; curae edaces, "eating cares," Hor.; tempus edax rerum, Ov.

Edessa -ae, f. (Ἐδεσσα), 1, town in Macedonia, residence of the old Macedonian kings. Hence adj., **Edessaeus** -a -um, of or belonging to Edessa; 2, capital of the province of Oshroene in Mesopotamia.

ēdico -dixi -dictum, 3. 1, to make known, publish, order, appoint; hoc simul, Hor.; foll. by a rel. sent., Cic.; 2, esp. to publish openly (by a herald or otherwise), to decree, ordain by proclamation (of magistrates); diem comitis, Liv.; with acc. and infin., Cic.; with ut or ne and the subj., Cic.; with subj. alone, Cic.

ēdictum -i, n. (edico), a decree, edict; a, of a magistrate, general, king, etc., Archilochia in illum edicta, Bibuli, Cic.; edictum constitutere or proponere, Cic.; praemittere, Caes.; b, the proclamation by a praetor on his entering office in which he published the principles that would govern his judicial decisions, Cic.

END OF E-TEXT



This Text was Scanned and Processed by
Jorge and Ray at **www.Brainfly.net**

**If you have any suggestions such as books you
would like to see added to the collection or if
you would like our wholesale prices list please**

send us an email to:

primarysources@brainfly.net

TEACHER'S DISCOUNT:

If you are a **TEACHER** you can take advantage of our teacher's
discount. Click on **Teacher's Discount** on our website

(www.Brainfly.net) and we will send you a full copy

of *Primary Literary Sources For Ancient Literature* AND our *5000
Classics CD, a collection of over 5000 classic works of literature in*

electronic format (.txt), for the discounted price of \$55.95 with Free Shipping