

**fūsio** -ōnis, f. (2. fundo), *a pouring-out, outpouring; mundum esse eius (dei) animi fusionem universam*, Cic.

**fūstis** -is, abl. -i and -e, m. *a stick, staff, cudgel, club*, Cic.

**fūstūarium** -ii, n. (sc. supplicium, from fūstis), *beating to death with sticks, the military punishment for desertion; fūstuarium merere or mereri*, Cic.

1. **fūsus** -a -um (p. adj. of 2. fundo), *spread out, extended; 1, a - of places, campi fūsi in omnī parte, Verg.; b, of bodies, sunt fusa et candida corpora, fleshy, Liv.; 2, let loose; a, flowing free; crines, Verg.; b, of discourse, diffuse; genus sermonis, Cic.*

2. **fūsus** -i, m., *a spindle; fusum versare, Ov.; as an attribute of the Parcae, suis dixerunt, currite fusis, Verg.*

**fūtilis** -e (connected with 2. fundo), 1, *that cannot hold or contain; glacies, brittle, Verg.; 2, vain, worthless, futile, good for nothing; haruspices, Cic.; sententiae, Cic.*

**fūtilitas** -ātis, f. (fūtilis), *worthlessness, folly, silliness, Cic.*

**fūtūrus** -a -um (partic. fut. of fūo, used as the partic. of sum), *future, about to be; res, Cic.; tempus, Cic.* Subst., **fūtūrum** -i, n. *the future; hand ignara futuri, Verg.; videre in futurūm, Liv.; plur., fūtūra -ōrum, n. the future; futura prospicere, Cic.*

## G.

**G**, the seventh letter of the Latin alphabet, originally represented by C, introduced into the Latin alphabet about the time of the Second Punic War. For the use of this letter in abbreviations, see Table of Abbreviations.

**Gābāli** -ōrum, m. and **Gābāles** -um, m. *a people in the south-east of Gallia Aquitania.*

**Gābī** -ōrum, m. *a very ancient city of Latium, between Rome and Praeneste.* Adj., **Gābinus** -a -um, *Gabinian; via, from Gābī to Rome, Liv.; Juno, honoured in Gābī, Verg.; cinctus, a particular mode of wearing the toga, in which one end was passed over the head, and the other round the waist, Liv.*

**Gābinius** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, the most celebrated member of which was A. Gabinius, who restored the Egyptian king Ptolemaeus Auletes to his kingdom; hence adj., Gabinian; lex, a law giving extraordinary military power to Pompeius. Adj., **Gābinianus** -a -um, of or belonging to Gabinius.*

**Gādēs** and **Gādis** -iūm, f. *a town in the south-west of Spain, now Cadiz.* **Gāditanus** -a -um, *of or belonging to Gades.*

**gaesum** -i, n. *a very strong and heavy javelin, originally a Gaulish weapon, Caes.*

**Gāetūli** -ōrum, m. *a people in north-west Africa.* Adj., **Gāetūlus** -a -um, poet., *African, Libyan.*

**Gāius** and **Gāia**, v. Caius.

**Gālaesus** -i, m. *a river in the south of Italy, now Galusa.*

**Gālātae** -ārum, m. *a Celtic people settled in a part of Phrygia.* Hence, **Gālātia** -ae, f. *the country of the Galatae.*

**Galba** -ae, m. *a cognomen of the Sulpician gens.*

**galbāneus** -a -um (galbanum), *of or relating to galbanum, Verg.*

**galbānum** -i, n. (*χαλβάνη*), *the resinous sap of a Syrian plant (bubon galbanum, Linn.), Plin.*

**galbānus** -a -um, *greenish yellow, yellowish, Juv.*

**galbēum** -i, n. *a kind of fillet or bandage for the arm, Suet.*

**galbīnus** -a -um, *greenish-yellow; subst., galbīnum* -i, n. *a greenish-yellow garment,*

**gālēa** -ae, f. *a helmet (orig. of leather, opp. cassia, of metal), Caes., Cic.*

**gālēo**, 1. (galea), *to put on a helmet; partic., galeatus, armed with a helmet; Minerva, Cic.*

**Gālēotae** -ārum, m. (*Γαλεῶται*), *a body of Sicilian seers, Cic.*

**gālērīcūlum** -i, n. (dim. of galerum), 1, *a skull-cap, Mart.; 2, a wig, Suet.*

**gālēritus** -a -um (galerus), 1, *wearing a skull-cap of fur, Prop.; 2, transf., galera avis, the crested lark (alauda cristata, Linn.)*

**gālerūm** -i, n. (**gālērus** -i, m.), 1, *a cap of fur, skull-cap, Verg.; 2, a wig, Juv.*

**Galesus** = *Galaesus (q.v.).*

**galla** -ae, f. *the gall-nut, oak-apple, Verg.*

**Galli** -ōrum, m. *the Gauls, a Celtic people, living to the west of the Rhine and in the north of Italy as well as in Phrygia; sing., **Gallus** -i, m. a *Gaul*, and **Galla** -ae, f. a Gaulish woman.* Hence, **A. Gallia** -ae, f. *Gaul, the land of the Gauls; cisalpina, or ulterior, Lombardy; transalpina, or ulterior, Gaul north of the Alps, Caes.* **B. Gallicanus** -a -um, *belonging to Gallia prouincia, the south-east part of Gaul.*

**C. Gallicus** -a -um, *Gaulish.*

**galliambus** -i, m. *a song of the priests of Cybele, Mart.*

**gallina** -ae, f. (1. gallus), *a hen, fowl, Cic.*

**gallinacēus** -a -um (gallina), *relating to poultry; gallus, Cic.; m. a cock.*

**gallinārius** -a -um (gallina), *relating or belonging to poultry. Subst., **gallinārius** -i, m. one who has the care of poultry, Cic.*

**Gallograecia** -ae, f. = *Galatia (q.v.).* Hence, **Gallograecus** -a -um, *Galatian.*

1. **gallus** -i, m. *a cock, dunghill cock; galorum cantus, cock-crowing, Cic.*

2. **Gallus**, a *Gaul*, v. *Galli.*

3. **gallus** -i, m. (*Γάλλος*), 1, *a Phrygian river, now Kadshasu; hence, adj., **Gallicus** -a -um, poet. = Phrygian, Trojan, Prop.; 2 (hence), **Galli** -ōrum, m. the priests of Cybele; sing., **Gallus** -i, m. and **Galla** -ae, f.; hence, adj., **Gallicus** -a -um, turba, the priests of Isis, whose worship resembled that of Cybele, Ov.*

4. **Gallus** -i, m. Cornelius (69-26 B.C.), *a poet and orator, friend of Vergil.*

**Gāmēlion** -ōnis, m. (*Ταυρηλίων*), *the seventh month of the Attic year, corresponding to our January, Cic.*

**gānēa** -ae, f. and **gānēum** -i, n. (connected with *γάνω, γάνημα*), *a low eating-house; meton., debauchery, Cic.*

**gānēo** -ōnis, m. (*ganea or ganeum*), *a profligate person, debauchee, glutton, Cic.*

**Gāngāridae** and **Gāngārides** -um, m. *a people in India, on the Ganges.*

**Gāngē** -is, m. (*Τάγρης*), *the river Ganges.* Adj., **Gāngēticus** -a -um, and **Gāngētis** -idis, f. poet. = *Indian, Ov.*

**gānnio**, 4. *to yelp, whine, to snarl, growl, grumble, Plaut., Ter.*

**gānnitus** -īs, m. (*gannio*), 1, *a barking,*

*yelping, snarling of dogs*, Lucr.; 2, applied to men, Mart.

**Gánymédēs** -is, m. (*Ταρνυμήδης*), *son of the Trojan king Tros, carried off on account of his beauty to heaven by an eagle, and made the cup-bearer of Jove*.

**Gáramantes** -um, m. (*Γαράμαντες*), *a people in the interior of Africa. Hence, Gáramantis* -idis, f. = African, Verg.

**Gárganus** -i, m. *a mountain of Apulia, now Monte di S. Angelo. Adj., Gárganus* -a -um, of or belonging to Garganus.

**Gáraphié** -és, f. (*Γαργαφία*), *a valley of Boeotia, sacred to Diana*.

**Gárgára** -órum, n. (*Γάργαρα*), *the highest peak of Mount Ida in Mysia, with a town of the same name*.

**Gárgættus** -i, m. (*Γαργεττός*), *a deme in Attica, birthplace of Epicurus, hence called Gargettius*.

**Gárgilius** -ii, m. *a Roman name*.

**gáron** = garum (q.v.).

**garriō** -ivi and -i -itum, 4. (connected with γρίψω), *to chatter, prate, babble; a, intransit, in iis philosophi garriri coepuerunt, Cic.; b, transit, quicquid in buccam (sc. venerit), Cic.*

**gárrulitas** -áti, f. (*garrulus*), *chattering, of magpies, garrulitas rauca, Ov.*

**gárrulus** -a -um (garrio). **I.** Lit., 1, of men, talkative; garrulous; chattering, babbling; **gárrula** -língua, Ov.; **2**, applied to animals, cornix, Ov.; hirundo, Verg. **II.** Transf., noisy, sounding; rivus, Ov.; lyra, Tib.

**Gárumna** -ae, f. *a river in Gaul, now the Garonne. Hence, Gárumni* -órum, m. *the people living on the Garonne*.

**gárum (gáron)**, -i, n. *a costly fish-sauce*, Ov.

**Gates** -um, m. *a people in Aquitania*.

**gaudéo**, gávísus sun, 2, (root GA, GA, whence γαίω, γαῖπος, γῆπεω), *to rejoice, find pleasure or delight in anything, be glad, delight in*. **I.** Lit., **A.** Gen., a, intransit, si est nunc ullus gaudient locutus, Cic.; poet. with partic., gaudient scribentes, write with pleasure, Hor.; mihi gaudeo, rejoice for my part, Cic.; gen. with abl. of cause, correctione gaudere, Cie.; **b**, transit, gen. with acc. and infin., quae perfecte esse gaudeo, Cic.; poet. with infin., alone, laedere gaudes, Hor.; with quod, sane gaudeo quod te interpellavi, Cic. **B.** Esp., 1, in sinu gaudere, to rejoice in secret, Cic.; 2, infin., gaudere as a salutation, Celso gaudere refer, take my greeting to Celsus, Hor. **II.** Transf., of inanimate objects, to delight in; scena gaudent miracula, Liv.

**gaudium** -ii, n. (*gaudeo*), *joy, gladness, delight* (as an inward feeling, while laetitia denotes the external expression). **I.** Lit. gaudio, (*for joy*) lacrimare, triumphare, Cic.; exultare, Cic.; aliquem gaudio afficer, Liv.; gaudia corporis, Sall. **II.** Meton., *that which produces delight; sua gaudia*, Verg.

**Gáurus** -i, m. *a mountain in Campania, now Monte Gaurro*.

**gausápa** -ae, f., and **gausápe** -is, n., and **gausápum** -i, n., and **gausápes** -is, m. (*γαυσάπας*), *a woollen cloth, with a long nap on one side, frieze*, Ov., Hor.

**gáza** -ae, f. *the royal treasure of Persia, treasure generally, riches, wealth; regia, Cic.*

**Géla** -ae, f. (*Γέλα*), *town on the south coast of Sicily. Hence, 1, adj., Gélos* -a -um, of or belonging to Gela; **2**, **Gélesenses** -ium, m. *the inhabitants of Gela*.

**Gélas** -ae, voc. Gela, m. (*Γέλας*), *a river on the south coast of Sicily*.

**gélásinus** -i, m. (*γελασίνος*), *a dimple on the cheek, Mart.*

**gélidé**, adv. (gelidus), *coldly, languidly, feebly*, Hor.

**gélidus** -a -um (gelu), *cold, icy-cold, frosty, icy*. **I.** Lit., aqua, Cic.; humor, ice, Verg. Subst., **gélida** -ae, f. *ice-cold water*, Hor. **II.** Transf., applied to the chill of old age, fear, death, etc.; sanguis, Verg.; mors, Hor.; metus, Ov.

**Géllius** -a -um, *name of a Roman gens, the most famous member of which was A. Gellius, a grammarian of the second century A.D., one of whose works, Noctes Atticae, is still extant*.

**gélo**, 1. (gelu). **I.** *Transit., to cause to freeze, to freeze; pavido gelantur pectore, Juv. **II.** Intransit., to freeze, Plin.*

**Géloni** -órum, m. (*Γελωνοί*), *a Scythian or Sarmatian people on the Borysthenes, who tattooed themselves. Sing., Gélonus* -i, m., coll. the Géloni, Verg.

**gélù**, n., **gélus** -üs, m., **gélum** -i, n., **1**, *frost, icy cold; rura gelu claudit hiems, Verg.*; **2**, *the chill of age, death, fear, etc.*, Verg.

**gémebundus** -a -um (gemo), *groaning, sighing, Ov.*

**gémelli-pára** -ae, fem. adj. (gemelli and pario), *twin-bearing; dea, or diva, Latona, Ov.*

**gémellus** -a -um (dim. of geminus), *twin, twin-born*. **A.** Lit., fratres, proles, Ov.; hence subst., **gémellus** -i, m., *a twin*, Cat.; plur. gemelli, twins, Ov. **B.** Transf., **a**, *paired, double; quam (legionem) factam ex duabus gemellam appellabat, Caes.*; **b**, *resembling each other like twins, similar; par nobile fratrum nequitia et nudis pravorum et amore gemellum, Hor.*

**gémínatio** -ónis, f. (*gemino*), *a doubling; verborum, Cic.*

**gémíno**, 1. (*geminus*). **I.** *Transit., 1, to double; victoriae laetitiam, Liv.; aera, to strike together; Hor.; partic., gémínatus* -a -um, *doubled; sol, Cic.*; **2**, *to repeat, unite closely; geminatae ac duplicita ponantur, Cic.; to pair; serpentes avibus, Hor. **II.** Intransit., to be double, Lucr.*

**gémínus** -a -um (perhaps from geno = gigno), *twin, twin-born*. **I.** Lit., fratres, Cic. Subst., **gémini** -órum, m. *twins, especially the twins Castor and Pollux*. **II.** Transf., **A.** **a**, *doubled, of double nature; Chiron, the Centaur; half man and half horse, Ov.; Cecrops, half Greek and half Egyptian, Ov.*; **b**, *doubled = two; lumen, Cic.; asces, Verg.* **B.** *similar, alike; geminus et similimus nequitia, Cic.*

**gémitus** -üs, m. (*gemo*), *a sigh, groan*. **I.** **A.** Lit., gemitus fit, Cic.; gemitorum or gemitus dare, Ov. **B.** Meton., *pain*, Verg. **II.** Transf., *a groaning, roaring; pelags, Verg.*

**gemma** -ae, f. (probably connected with γέω), *a bud or eye of a plant, Cic.* **II.** *a jewel, gem, precious stone*. **A.** Lit., Cic. **B.** Meton., **1**, *a thing made of or adorned with jewels*; **a**, *a goblet; libere gemmā*, Verg.; **b**, *a seal-ring, seal; gemmā signari, Ov.*; **2**, *gemmae, the eyes in a peacock's tail, Ov.*

**gemmatus** -a -um (gemma), *set or adorned with jewels; monilia, Ov.*

**gémmeus** -a -um (gemma), *made or set with jewels, gemmed; trulla, Cic.*

**gémifer** -éra -érum (gemma and fero), *bearing or producing jewels; mare, Prop.*

**gemmo**, 1. (*gemma*). **I.** *to bul; vites, Cic.*

**II. A.** to be set with jewels; sceptra gemmantia, Ov.; **B.** to glitter like jewels; herbae gemmantia, rore recenti, Luer.

**gēmō** -tū -itum, 3. **I.** Intransit., **A.** Lit., to sigh, groan; desiderio alicuius, Cic. **B.** poet., transf., **a**, of animals, of the lion, to roar, Luer.; of the turtle-dove, to coo, Verg.; **b**, of inanimate objects, to groan, creak; genimenti litora Bospori, Hor.; gemuti sub pondere cymba, Verg. **II.** Transit., to sigh or groan over, lament, bemoan; aliquid, Cie.; Ityn, Hor.

**Gēmoniae** -ärum, f. (sc. scalae), or more rarely Gemoniae scalae, a flight of steps from the Aventine hill to the Tiber, down which the dead bodies of malefactors were thrown.

**gēna** -ae, f. usually plur. (cf. γένες). **I.** the cheek, Cic. **II.** Meton., **a**, the eyelid, Enn.; **b**, the eye-hole, Ov.; **c**, the eyes; et patiar fossis lumen abire genis, Ov.

**Gēnābūm** -i, n. a town in Gaul, the capital of the Carnutes, now Orleans. Adj., **Gēnāben-**sis -e, of or belonging to Genabum.

**Gēnauni** -ōrum, m. (Γεναῦοι), a people in Vindelicia.

**Gēnāva** -ae, f. a town of the Allobroges on the borders of the Helvetii, now Geneva.

**gēnēlōgus** -i, m. (γενελόγος), a genealogist, Cie.

**gēner** -ēri, m. a son-in-law, Cic.; grand-daughter's husband, Tac.; sometimes = brother-in-law, Nep.

**gēnērālis** -e (genus), **1**, relating or belonging to a kind or genus, generic; constitutio, Cic.; **2**, general; quoddam decorum, Cic.

**gēnērālīter** adv. (generalis), in general, generally, Cie.

**gēnērasco**, 3. (genero), to be generated, to be produced, Lucr.

**gēnērātim**, adv. (genus), **1**, according to kinds or classes; copias generatim, constitutre, Caes.; **2**, in general, generally; loqui de aliqua re, Cic.

**gēnērātor** -ōris, m. (genero), a begetter, producer; nosse generatores suos optime poterant, Cie.

**gēnēro**, 1. (genus), to beget, produce, create, cause to exist, bring to life, generate; deus hominem generavit, Cic.; Herculis stirpe generatus, Cie.; quale portentum nec Jubae tellus generat, Hor.

**gēnērōse**, adv. (generosus), nobly; perire, Hor.

**gēnērōsus** -a -um (genus). **A.** **1**, of noble birth, noble; virgo, Cic.; **2**, applied to animals, plants, or inanimate objects, excellent in kind, noble, of superior quality, well-bred; pecus, Verg.; vinum, Hor.; of abstractions, ortus amicitia, Cie. **B.** Transf., noble, magnanimous; virtus, Cie.; mens, Ov.

**gēnērōsus** -is, f. (γένερος), the constellation which presides over one's birth, Juv.

**gēnētīvus** (**gēnētīvus**) -a -um (geno = gigno), **1**, inborn, innate; imago, Ov.; nomina, family names, Ov.; **2**, casus, the genitive case.

**gēnētrīx** -trīcis, f. (genitor). **A.** one who brings forth or bears, a mother; magna deum genitrix, Cybèle, Verg. **B.** Transf., she that produces; frugum, Ceres, Ov.

**gēnēlālis** -e (genius), of or belonging to the genius, I. relating to the genius of marriage, nuptial; lectus, the marriage-bed, Cic.; and subst.

**gēnēlālis**-is, m. (sc. torus), the marriage-bed, Liv. **II.** relating to the genius as partaking in enjoyment, pleasant, joyful, gay, delightful; festum, Ov.; hiems, Verg.

**gēnēlālīter**, adv. (genialis), jovially, gaily, Ov.

**gēnēlālūtūs** -a -um (geniculum), knotty, full of knots; culmus, Cic.

**gēnēlālūm** -i, n. (dim. of genu), **1**, the knee, Varr.; **2**, a knot of a plant, Plin.

**gēnēsta** (**gēnesta**) -ae, f. the plant broom, Verg.

**gēnētabīllis** -e (geno = gigno), relating to production or birth, fruitful, productive, Luer.

**gēnētālīs** -e (geno = gigno), belonging to birth, generation, generating, producing, fruitful; **1**, dies, birthday, Tac.; **2**, subst., **Gēnētālis** -is, f. surname of Diana as presiding over births, Hor.

**gēnētālīter**, adv. (genitalis), in a fruitful manner, Luer.

**gēnētīvus**, v. gēnētīvus.

**gēnētōr** -ōris, m. (geno = gigno), **1**, a begetter, father, Cic.; deum, Jupiter, Ov.; urbis, Romanus, Ov.; **2**, producer; quae genitor produxerit usus, Hor.

**gēnētūra** -ae, f. (geno = gigno), **1**, a begetting, engendering, bringing forth, Plin.; **2**, the constellation which presides over a birth, Suet.

**gēnētūs** -i, m. (geno = gigno), **1**, the guardian spirit of man or place, a genius; genium piare or placare, Hor.; genium curare vino, to enjoy oneself with, Hor.; December genitus acceptus (because of rest from toil in the fields), Ov.; **2**, talent, genius, Juv.

**gēnō** = gigno (q.v.).

**gēns**, gentis, f. (geno, old form of gigno). **I.** a clan, a number of families connected together by a common descent and the use of the same gentile name (orig. only patrician, after the establishment of conubium between patricians and plebeians, plebeian also). **A.** **a**, lit., vir patriciae gentis, Cic.; gens Cornelia, Liv.; Peruvius, sine gente, of low origin, Hor.; patricii majorum (senators appointed by Romulus), et minorum (appointed by Tarquin), gentium, Cic.; a breed or species of animals, Verg.; **b**, transf., dī majorum gentium, the supreme or superior gods, Cic.; dī minorum gentium, the inferior, Cic. **B.** (Poet.) Meton., offspring, descendant; vigilas, deum gens, Aenea? Verg. **II.** a people, tribe, nation. **A.** **1**, lit., externe nations et gentes, Cic.; Suevorum, Caes.; **2**, transf., **a**, a district, canton; ipsum in eam gentem iturum, Liv.; **b**, partitive genit., ubinam gentium sumus? where in the world are we? Cic. **B.** gentes, foreigners, Tac. **III.** = genus, gens humana, the human race, Cic.

**gentīcīus** -a -um (gens), belonging to a nation, national, Tac.

**gentīlīcīus** -a -um (gentilis), belonging to a particular gens; sacra, Liv.; sacrificia, Cic.

**gentīlīs** -e (gens). **I.** belonging to a gens, gentile; manus, of the 300 Fabii, Ov. Subst., **gentīlīs** -is, m. a clansman, a person of the same gens, Cic.; plur., Cic. **II.** belonging to the same country, national; religio, Tac.

**gentīlītās** -ātīs, f. (gentilis), relationship between the members of a gens, Cic.

**gēnū** -is, n. (γόνον), the knee, Cic.; accidere genibus alicuius, Liv.; attingere alicuius genu, Liv.

**Gēnūa** -ae, f. coast-town in Liguria, now Genoa.

**gēnēlāle** -is, n. (genu), a knee-band, garter, Ov.

**1. gēnēlālūs** -a -um (geno = gigno), natural innate; genuinae domesticaeque virtutes, Cic.

**2. gēnūinūs** -a -um (genae), relating or belonging to the cheek; or jaw; dentes, the back-teeth, Cic. Subst., **gēnūinūs** -i, m. a jaw-tooth, Juv.

**1. gēnūs** -ēris, n. (root GEN, whence geno = gigno and γένεος). **I.** birth, descent, origin, esp. of high birth; generis auctor, father, Ov.; genus patricium, Liv.; plebeium, Liv.; maternum, paternum, Cic.; of animals, Ov. **II.** race. **A.** **1.**, nation, stock; Hispanum, Liv.; **2.**, a, family, house; genus Aemilium, Fabium, Liv.; generie regio natum esse, Cie.; **b.** offspring, descendant, and collectively, descendants; genus deorum (of Aeneas), Verg.; **3.**, sex; genus virile, muliebre, Cic. **B.** **1.**, of living beings, a, race, kind; genus humanum, Cic.; **b.**, (a) of persons, class, sort, kind; omnis generis homines, Cic.; (**a**) of animals, species, class; multa genera ferarum, Caes.; **2.**, of things, a, lit., kind, variety, sort; omne genus frugum, Liv.; id genus imperii, Cie.; philosoph. t. t., genus in logie, genus universum in species certas partiri, Cic.; **b.**, fashion, manner, way; tota donus in omni genere diligens, Cic.

**2. gēnūs** -īs = genu (q.v.).

**Gēnūsus** -i, m. a river on the borders of Macedonia, now Iskumi.

**gēograp̄hia** -ae, f. (γεωγραφία), geography, Cic.

**gēomēt̄res** -ae, m. (γεωμέτρης), a geometer, Cic.

**gēomētria** -ae, f. (γεωμετρία), geometry, Cic.

**gēomētricus** -a -um (γεωμετρικός), geometrical; formae, figures, Cic. Subst., **gēomētrica** -ōrum, n. geometry; geometrica dicitur, Cic.

**gēorgicūs** -a -um (γεωργικός), agricultural, Subst., **gēorgica** -ōrum, n. the Georgics of Vergil.

**Gēraest̄cius** portus, a harbour near Teos, in Ionia.

**Gēraest̄os** and -īs -i, f. (Γεραιστός), seaport town in Euboea.

**Gērgovia** -ae, f. town of the Arverni in Gallia Aquitania.

**Gērmālus (Cermālus)** -i, m. a part of the Palatine Hill at Rome.

**gērmānē**, adv. (germanus), faithfully, honestly; describere, Cic.

**Gērnāni** -ōrum, m. the Germans; hence, 1.

**Gērmanus** -a -um, German; 2. **Gērmānia** -ae, f. Germany; superior, inferior, Tac.; plur., Germaniae, Tac.; 3. **Gērmānicus** -a -um, German. Subst., **Gērmānicus** -i, m. as a surname (on account of his victories over the Germans), Germanicus Caesar, son of Drusus, and nephew of Tiberius.

**gērmānitas** -ātis (germanus), **1.**, the relationship between brothers and sisters, brotherhood, sisterhood, Cic.; **2.**, the connexion between cities which are colonies of the same mother-city, Liv.

**1. gērmānūs** -a -um (like german, from geno = gigno). **A.** having the same parents or at least the same father; frater, soror, Cic. Subst., **a. gērmānūs** -i, m. own brother; **b.**, **gēmāna** -ae, f. own sister, Verg. **B.** Transf., a, brotherly, sisterly; in germanum modum, Plaut.; **b.**, genuine, real, true; scio me asinum germanum fuisse, Cic.; justitia, Cic.

**2. Gērmānūs** -a -um, v. Germani.

**germen** -īmis, n. (perhaps from geno = gigno and suffix -men, orig. germin, then gesmen, germen, cf. Carmen), **1.**, a bud, sprout, twig, Verg.; **2.**, offspring, Ov.

**germīno**, 1. (germen). to sprout forth, Hor.

**1. gēro**, gessi, gestum, 3. to carry. **I.** Gen. **A.** Lit., saxa in muros, Liv. **B.** Transf., 1, se gerere, to behave oneself, to conduct oneself; se honeste, Cic.; with pro (= as) and the abl., ita se jam tum pro eive gessisse, Cic.; **2.**, to conduct, manage; quid negoti geritur, Cic.; negotium, or rem, bene, or male gerere, Cic.; rem or res gerere (of generals), to hold the command; Cnaeius terrā, Publius navibus rem gereret, Liv.; also rem gerere, to fight, Liv.; res gestae, exploits, esp., warlike exploits, Cic.; negotii gerentes, business people, Cic.; esp., **a.**, to hold some public office, to hold, to manage; rempublicam gerere atque administrare, Cic.; magistratum, Cic.; **b.**, bellum gerere, to wage war, cum aliquo, or aduersus aliquem, or in aliquem, Cic.; **3.**, prae se gerere = prae se ferre, to exhibit, manifest; utilitatem, Cic. **II.** Esp., to carry on oneself, to have. **A.** Lit., 1, gen., hastam, Verg.; **2.**, to bear, produce; platani malo gessere, Verg. **B.** Transf., 1, personam alicuius gerere, to act the part of, Cic.; **2.**, amicitiam, to entertain, Cic.

**2. gēro** -ōnis, m. (l. gero), a carrier, Plaut.

**Gēronīum** -īi, n. town in Apulia Danuvia or Samnium.

**gerrae** -ārum, f. (γέρρα), wattled twigs, Varr.; transi, trifles, nonsense, Plaut.

**gerro** -ōnis, m. (gerrae), a trifler, idler, Ter.

**gēriliūs** -i, m. (l. gero), a porter, carrier, Hor.

**Gērōyōn (Gērōyōn)** -ōnis, m. and **Gērōyōnēs** -ae, m. (Γηρύων and Γηρυόνης), myth., a king with three bodies, living in the island of Erythia, whose oxen were carried off by Hercules.

**gestāmen** -īnis, n. (gesto), **1.**, that which is carried either as a burden or an ornament; clipeus gestamen Abantis, Verg.; **2.**, that in or on which anything is carried, a litter, Tac.

**gesticilōr**, 1. dep. (from gesticulus, dim. of gestus), to make pantomimic gestures, gesticulate, to represent or express by pantomime, Suet.

**1. gestio** -ōnis, f. (l. gero), management, performance; negotii, Cic.

**2. gestio** -īvi and -īi -ītum, 4. (gestus), **1.**, to exult, to be cheerful, lively, to be transported; laetitia, Cic.; voluptate, Cic.; animus gestiens rebus secundis, Liv.; **2.**, to desire passionately, be eager; with infin., scire omnia, Cic.; absol., studio lavandi, Verg.

**gestito**, 1. (freq. of 1. gero), to carry often, carry much, be accustomed to carry, Plaut.

**gesto**, 1. (intens. of 1. gero), to carry, bear, carry about one, wear; clavos manu, Hor.; caput in pilo, Cic.

**gestor** -ōris, m. (l. gero), a tale-bearer, gossip, Plaut.

**gestus** -īs, m. (l. gero), **1.**, the carriage of the body; corporis, Cic.; **2.**, esp., the studied gestures or gesticulation of an actor or orator; histriorum nonnulli gestus, Cic.; in gestu peccare, Cic.

**Gētāe** -ārum, m. (Τέται), a people of Thrace living near the Danube. Sing., **Gēta** -ae, m., and **Gētēs** -ae, m., gen. collect., the Gētēs; hence, **a.**, adj., **Gētes** -ae, m. Getie; **b.**, **Gētēcūs** -a -um, poet. = Thracian; **c.**, adv., **Gētēcē**, after the Gētic fashion; loqui, Ov.

**Gētūlus**, etc. = Gaetus, etc. (q.v.).

**gibber** -ēra -ērum, hump-backed, Suet.

**gibbus** -i, m. (connected with κύπτω, κυφός), a hump, hunch, Juv.

**Gīgas** -antīs, m. (Τίγας), a giant; gen. plur., Gigantes, sons of Terra, who stormed the heavens, but were killed by the lightning of Jupiter.

**Adj.**, **Gigantēus** -a -um, relating to the giants, gigantic, Verg.

**gigno**, gēnū, gēnūtum, 3. (geno, connected with γίνομαι, γέγνομαι), to beget, bear, bring forth, **A.** Lit., Herculem Jupiter genuit, Cic.; Hecuba Alexandrum genuit, Cic. **B.** Transf., to cause; permissionem animorum, Cic.

**gilvus** -a -um, pale yellow, Verg.

**gingīva** -ae, f. the gum, Cat.

**ginītrix** = genetrix (q.v.).

**gläber** -bra -brum, without hair, smooth-skinned, Plaut.

**glaciālis** -e (glacies), relating or pertaining to ice, icy; hiems, Verg.; frigus, Ov.

**gläcīes** -ei, f. **1.** ice; dura et alte concreta glacies, Liv.; plur., glacies Hyperboreae, Verg.; **2.** hardness, teris, Luer.

**glaciō**, 1. (glacies), to freeze; nives, Hor.

**gladiātor** -ōris, m. (gladius), one who was hired to fight at public shows, funerals, etc., a gladiator. **A.** Lit., Cic.; as a term of reproach, bandit, brigand, Cic. **B.** Meton., gladiatores = gladiatorial exhibition; dare, Cic.; abl., gladiatōribus, at the gladiatorial games, Cic.

**gladiātorius** -a -um (gladiator), a, relating or pertaining to gladiators, gladiatorial; ludus, Cic.; familia, a troop or band of gladiators, Cic.; locus, the place of exhibition, Cic.; consensus, the assembled spectators, Cic. munus, spectaculum, Cic.; b, transf., totius corporis firmitas, Cic. Subst., **gladiātorium** -ii, n. the pay of gladiators, Liv.

**gladiātūra** -ae, f. (gladiator), a combat of gladiators, Tac.

**gladiō** -ii, m. (root CLAD, whence also elades), a sword, a short sword (ensis, a longer one). **A.** Lit., gladius vagina vacuus, a naked sword, Cic.; gladium stringere, Caes.; destringere, Cic.; educere, Caes.; nudare, to draw the sword, Ov.; aliquem gladio insequi, Cic.; aliquic gladium intentare, Liv.; transfigere aliquem gladio per pectus, Liv.; prov., plumbed gladio jugulari, to be defeated with little trouble, Cic. **B.** Meton., that which is done by the sword; tanta gladiorum impunitas, of murder, Cic.

**gleba** = gleba (q.v.).

**gleasum** (gleāsum) -i, n. amber, Tac.

**glandifer** -fēra -fērum (glans and fero), acorn-bearing; querces, Cic.

**glans**, glandis, f. (βάλανος), **1.** an acorn, and gen. any fruit of similar shape, Hor.; **2.** a bullet discharged from a sling; glandes fundis in casas jaceēre, Caes.

**glärēa** -ae, f. gravel, Cic.

**glärēosu**s -a -um (glarea), gravelly, full of gravel; saxa, Liv.

**glaucomā** -ātis, n. (γλαυκωμα), a disease of the eye, Plin.

**1. glaucus** -a -um (γλαυκός), bluish-grey; salix, Verg.; amictus Arethusaee, Verg.

**2. Glauco** -i, m. (Γλαυκός), **1.** a fisherman of Anthedon, changed into a sea-god, the prophet of the Nereids; **2.** son of Sisyphus, torn to pieces by his own horses.

**glēba** (gleeba) -ae, f. (connected with globus and glomus). **I.** a lump or clod of earth, Cic.; met., land, soil; terra potens ubere glebae, Verg. **II.** Transf., a piece, lump of any substance; picis, Caes.; turis, Luer.

**glebīa** -ae, f. (dim. of gleba, a little clod), 1, a little farm or estate, Juv.; **2.** a small lump or bit of any substance, Plin.

**glesum** = glae sum (q.v.).

**glis**, glīris, m. a dormouse, Plin.

**glisco**, 3., 1, to grow up, swell up, blaze up; ad juvenilem libidinem copia voluptatum gliscit illa, ut ignis oleo, Cic.; ignis sub pectori gliscens, Lucr.; **2.** to increase, swell, spread; ne gliseret negligendo bellum, Liv.; gliscente in dies seditione, Liv.; multitudine gliscit immensum, increases very much, Tac.

**glōbo**, 1. (globus), 1, to form into a ball, Plin.; **2.** to form into a mass, to crowd together, Plin.

**glōbosus** -a -um (globus), spherical, globe-shaped; terra, Cic.

**glōbulus** -i, m. (dim. of globus), a little round ball, globule, Plin.

**glōbus** -i, m. **1.** a round ball, globe, sphere; stellarum, Cic.; terrae, Cic.; **2.** a, a round heap or mass; flammarum, Verg.; b, a troop, crowd, mass of people; globus circumstantis consulit corpus, Liv.

**glōmerāmen** -inis, n. (glomere), a round mass, globe, Lucr.

**glōmerō**, 1. (glomus). **I.** Lit., **A.** to wind round, make a ball, form into a sphere; lanam in orbem, Ov. **B.** Of food, to roll into a ball; frusta meri glomerata, Ov. **II.** Transf., **A.** Of horsemen, superbos gressus, to make a horse curvet or prance, Verg. **B.** to gather together, collect, form into a mass; agmina, Verg.; glomerantur apes in orbem, Verg.

**glōmūs** -ēris, n. (akin to globus), clue, skein, ball of thread; lanae, Hor.

**glōria**-ae, f. (root CLU, CLO; Gk. κλέος), fame, renown, glory. **I.** Lit., doctrinae et ingenii, Cic.; in summum gloriam venire, Cic.; gloria habere, consequi, capere, acquirere, Cic.; gloria sequi, Cic.; aliquem gloriā afficere, to honour, Cic.; plur., gloriae, opportunities for fame, Sall. **II.** Meton., **A.** a, a glorious deed, Tac.; **b**, pride, glory; taurus pecoris, or armanti, gloria, Ov. **B.** In a bad sense, vain-glory, boasting, ambition, pride, Cic.

**glōriatiō** -ēnis, f. (glorior), a glorying, boasting, Cic.

**glōriola** -ae, f. (dim. of gloria), a little glory; hisce eum ornes gloriolae insignibus, Cic. **glōriōr**, 1. dep. (gloria), to glory in, boast of, gloriarī oneself on anything; **1.** absol., hic tu me gloriarī vetas, Cic.; with adverbs, nimis, Cic.; insolenter, Cic.; with adversus and the acc., ne adversus te quidem gloriabor, Liv.; with in and the abl., in victoria vel ignavia gloriari licet, Sall.; **2.** with abl., nominibus veterum, Cic.; sua victoriā tam insolenter, Caes.; **3.** with de and the abl., de tuis benefitiis intolerantissime gloriari, Cic.; **4.** with acc. and inīni, is nihil etiam gloriabitur se omnes magistratus sine re pulse accutem, Cic.; **5.** with pronoun acc., vellem equidem idem posse gloriari quod Cyrus, Cic.; partic. fut. pass., gloriandus, glorious, worthy to be boasted of; beata vita gloriana et praedicanda est, Cic.

**glōriōsē**, adv. (gloriosus), **1.** with glory, aliquid gloriosissime et magnificientissime conficerre, Cic.; **2.** vauntingly, boastingly; mentiri, Cic.

**glōriōsus** -a -um (gloria). **I.** Object., famous, glorious; mors, Cic.; gloriōsissimum factum, Cic. **II.** Subject., a, ambitious, Cic.; b, pretentious, boastful; miles, Cic.

**glōbo**, glups, gluptum, 3. **1.** to peel, take off the rind or bark, Varr.; **2.** transf., to rob; magnanimos Reni nepotes, Cat.

**glütēn** -tinis, n. glue, Verg.

**glütinātor** -ōris, m. (glutino), one who glues together books, a bookbinder, Cic.

**glütino**, 1. (gluten), to glue or paste together, Plin.

**glütio** (**gluttio**) -ivi or -iū -itum, 4. to swallow, gulp down; epulas, Juv.

**glüte** (**glutto**) -ōnis, m. (glutio); a glutton, Pers.

**Glycéra** -ae, f. (Γλυκέρα), a woman's name.

**Glyco** and **Glycón** -ōnis, m. (Γλύκων), 1, a celebrated athlete, Hor.; 2, a physician, Cic.

**Gnaeus** -i, m. a Roman name, shortened Cn.

**gnāritas** -ātis, f. (gnarus), knowledge, Sall.

**gnārus** -a -um (root GNA, whence also

gnavus = navus), 1, knowing, having knowledge of, acquainted with; with genit., reipublicae, Cic.; Latinae linguae, Liv.; with rel. sent., eum gnarum fruisse, quibus orationis modis quaque

animum virum partes pellerentur, Cic.; with acc. and infin., Hasdrubal satis gñarus Hannibalem

transitus quosdam pretio merecatum (esse), Liv.; 2, pass., known; gnarum id Caesaris, Tac.

**Gnātho** -ōnis, m. the name of a parasite in

the Eunuchus of Terence; hence = parasite, Cic.;

**Gnāthōnicī** -ōrum, m. parasites like Gnatho,

Ter.

**Gnātia** = Eggnatia (q.v.).

**gnātus, gnāvus** = natus, navus (q.v.).

**Gnīdus** = Cnidus (q.v.).

**Gnōsus** (**Gnōssus**) -i, f. (Κρωσός, Κρωστός),

an ancient city of Crete, the residence of Minos; hence adj., 1, **Gnōsius**-a -um, Gnosian, Cretan;

steller corona, crown of Ariadne, Hor.; subst.,

**Gnōsia** -ae, f. Ariadne, Prop.; 2, **Gnōsiācus** -a -um, Gnosian; rex, Minos, Ov.; c.,

**Gnōsias** -alis, f. Gnosian, poet. = Cretan; and

subst. = Ariadne; d., **Gnōsis** -idis, f., corona, the constellation of Ariadne's crown, Ov.; subst.,

Ariadne.

**gōbius** (**cōbius**) -ii, m. and **gōbio** -ōnis,

m. (κωβιός), a judge, Ov.

**Gomphi** -ōrum, m. (Γόμφοι), a town in Thes-

saly, on the Peneus. Hence **Gomphenses**

-iūn, m. the inhabitants of Gomphi.

**gonger**, v. conger.

**Gordiūm** -ii, n. (Γόρδιον), town in Phrygia.

**Gordiūs** -i, m. (Γόρδιος), a Phrygian king,

famed for a knot on his chariot, the unfastener of

which, according to legend, would be the ruler of

Asia. Alexander the Great cut the knot.

**Gordiūtichos**, n. indecl. (Γορδίου τεῖχος), a

place in Caria.

**Gorgiās** -ae, m. (Γοργιάς), 1, a Greek sophist

of Leontini, contemporary of Socrates; 2, a rhetori-

cian at Athens, contemporary of Cicero.

**Gorgō** -ōnis, or -gūs, f. (Γοργό); plur.,

Gorgones, the three daughters of Phorcus (Stheno,

Euryale, and Medusa), monsters with snakes for

hair, whose looks turned persons to stone, the chief

of whom, Medusa, was slain by Perseus, and her

head set in Minerva's shield. Adj., **Gorgōneūs**

-a -um, Gorgon; equus, the horse Pegasus, Ov.

**Gorgobina** -ae, f. town of the Boii on the borders of Aquitania.

**Gorgon**, v. Gorgo.

**Gortyna** -ae, f. (Γόρπυνα), chief town of the island of Crete. Adj., **Gortynius** -a -um, and

**Gortyniācus** -a -um, Gortynian.

**Gothīni** (**Götini**) -ōrum, m. a German people on the river March.

**Gothōnes** (**Götōnes**) -um, m. a German people.

**grābātus** -i, m. (κράββατος, a Macedonian word), a low couch, a common, mean bedstead, Cic.

**Græchus** -i, m. the name of a family of the Gens Sempronii, the most famous members of which were Tib. and C. Sempronius Græcius, sons of Tib. Sempronius Græcius and Cornelia, daughter of the elder Scipio Africanus. Adj., **Græchānus** -a -um, Græchan.

**grācīlis** -e, slender, thin, slim; 1, lit., puer, Hor.; capella, Ov.; 2, transf., of discourse, simple, without ornament; materia, Ov.

**grācīlitas** -atīs, f. (gracilis), thinness, slimmness, slenderness; corporis, Cic.

**grācūlus** -i, m. a jackdaw, Phaedr.

**grādātīm**, adv. (gradus), step by step, by gradations, gradually, by degrees, Cic.

**grādātīo** -ōnis, f. (gradus), in rhet., climax, Cic.

**grādīor**, gressus sum, grādi, dep., to step, walk, Cic.

**Grādīvus** -i, m. (gradior, he that walks in battle), a surname of Mars, Liv., Verg.

**grādūs** -ūs, m. (gradior). I. a step. A.

Gen., 1, lit., gradum facere, to make a step, Cic.; celare, Verg.; corripere, Hor.; addere, to hasten, Liv.; gradu citato, pleno, at quick march, Liv.; gradum referre, to go back, Liv.; gradum inferre, to advance against, Liv.; gradum conferre, to come to close combat, Liv.; 2, fig., a, a step towards something;

primus gradus imperii factus est, Cic.; gradum fecit ad censuram, Liv.; b, step, approach; quem mortis timuit gradum, Hor. B. station, position, post (of a combatant), aliquem gradu movere or demovere, to drive from one's ground, Liv.; fig., aliquem de gradu dejicere or gradu depellere, Cic. II. Meton., step, stair, round of a ladder. A. Lit., a, gradus templorum, Cic.; b, esp., gen. in plur., the rows of seats in a theatre, etc., Tac.; sing., at Novius collega gradu post me sedet uno, Hor. B. Transf., a, music, t. t. the gradations of sound; sonorum gradus, Cic.; B, degree, stage; a virtus ad rationem video te venisse gradibus, by stages, Cic.; omnes gradus aetatis, Cic.; c, degree of relationship; necessitudinis gradus, Cic.; d, rank, position; gradus senatorius, Cic.; in finus fortunae gradus, Cic.

**Graeci** -ōrum, m. (Γραικοί), the Greeks; sing.,

**Graecus** -i, m. a Greek, Cic., and **Graeca** -ae, f. a Greek woman, Liv. Hence, A. **Græcius** -a -um, Greek; ad Graecas Calendas, v. Calendae; subst., **Græcum** -i, Greek language or literature; adv. **Græcē**, in the Greek language;

B. **Græcia** -ae, f. Greece (Ελλάς), 1, Greece in the narrow sense; 2, Magna Graecia, the Greek colonies in the south of Italy. C. **Græcūlus** -a -um, dim. adj., Greek (gen. used ironically). Subst., **Græcūlus** -i, m. a little Greek, used contemptuously of the Greek philosophers and rhetoricians in the houses of the rich at Rome, Cic.

**graecor**, 1. dep. (Graecus), to live in Greek fashion, Hor.

**Græcostāsīs** -is, f. (Γραικόστασις), a building in the Roman Forum, erected for the purpose of lodging Greek and other foreign ambassadors, Cic.

**Grāii** -ōrum (and poet. -ūm), m. = Graeci, the Greeks, Cic.; sing., **Grāius** -i, m. a Greek. Hence, **Grāius** -a -um, Greek.

**Græiocēlī** -ōrum, m. a Gallic people in the Graian Alps.

**Græigenā** -ae, m. (Graicus and geno = gigno), a Greek by birth, a Greek, Verg.

**grāmen** -inis, n. (root GER, CER, whence cresco), 1, grass, turf, Liv., Verg.; 2, plant, herb, Verg.

**grāmīnēus** -a -um (gramen). **I.** made of grass. **A.** Gen., corona obsidionalis, Liv. **B.** made of cane or bamboo; hasta, Cic. **II.** grassy; campus, Verg.

**grammātīca**, v. grammaticus.

**grammātīcus** -a -um (γραμματικός). **I.** Adj., relating to grammar, grammatical; tribus grammaticas adire, the company of grammarians, Hor. **II.** Subst., a, **grammātīcus** -i, m. a grammarian, Cic.; b, **grammātīca** -ae, f. and **grammātīce** -ēs, f. grammar, philology, Cic.; c, **grammātīca** -ērum, n. grammar, philology, Cic.

**grammātīsta** -ae, m. (γραμματοτής), a teacher of grammar, teacher of languages, Suet.

**Grampiūs** Mons, a mountain in Scotland, now the Grampians.

**grānārīum** -ii, n. (granum), a granary; gen. in plur., Cic.

**grandævus** -a -um (grandis and aevum), very old; Nereus, Verg.

**grandēsco**, 3. (grandis), to become great, increase in size, Cic.

**grandifēr** -fēra -fērum (grandis and fero), producing great profit or service, Cic.

**grandilōquīs** -a -um (grandis and loquor), 1, speaking grandly, Cic.; 2, in a bad sense, boastful, grandiloquent, Cic.

**grandinat**, impers. it hails, Sen.

**grandīo**, 4. (grandis). **I.** Transit., to make great, increase, Plaut. **II.** Intransit., to become great, Cato.

**grandis** -e. **I.** Lit., great, large. **A.** In extent, 1, epistola, Cic.; 2, in stature, tall, puer, Cic. **B.** Of weight, etc., large; pondus argenti, Cic. **C.** Of time, old; grandis natu, Cic. **II.** Transit., A. great, important; res grandiores, Cic. **B.** Esp. of style, high, lofty, grand, elevated, sublime; genus dicendi, Cic.; oratores grandes verbis, Cic.

**grandītā** -ātis, f. (grandis), of discourse, softness, sublimity; verborum, Cic.

**grandō** -īnis, f. hail, hail-storm, Cic.

**Grāniūs** -i, m. (Γράνιος), river in Mysia, famous for one of Alexander's victories.

**grānīer** -fēra -fērum (granum and fero), grain-carrying; agmen, ants, Ov.

**grānum** -i, n. a grain or seed; uvae, Ov.; sici, Cic.

**grāphīnīus** -a -um (graphium), relating to the graphium, Suet.

**grāphīnūm** -ii, n. (γραφίων), a style or sharp-pointed instrument for writing on waxen tablets, Ov.

**grassātōr** -ōris, m. (grassor), 1, an idler, Cato; 2, a nocturnal vagabond or rioter, Cic.

**grassor**, 1, dep. (gradior). **I.** 1, to advance, proceed; ad gloriam virtutis via, Sall.; in possessionem agri publici, Liv.; 2, a, to go to work, to proceed; jure, non vi, Liv.; veneno, Tac.; b, esp., to proceed violently, to rage; ut paucorum potentia grassaretur, Tac. **II.** to go about idly in the streets, to loiter, riot; juvenis grassans in Subura, Liv.

**grātē**, adv. (gratus), 1, willingly, with pleasure, Cic.; 2, thankfully; et grate et pie facere, Cic.

**grātēs**, acc. grates, abl. gratibus, f. (gratus), thanks, esp. to the gods; alicui grates agere, Cic.; laudes et grates alicui habere, Tac.

**grātīa** -ae, f. (gratus), agreeableness, pleasantness. **I.** A. Lit., that which is pleasing, charm; gratia non deest verbis, Prop.; hence personif., Gratiae, the Graces, daughters of Zeus and Eury-

nome (Euphrosyne, Aglaia, and Thalia,) the goddesses of grace, charm, agreeableness, etc.). **B.** Transf., I, favour, grace; a, petivit in beneficio loco et gratiae, Cic.; gratiam dicendi facere, to allow to speak, Liv.; in gratiam alienius, to please someone, Liv.; abl., gratia, on account of; hominum gratia, Cic.; exempli gratia, for example, Cic.; b, indulgence (towards an offence); delicti gratiam facere, to be indulgent to, Sall.; 2,

thankfulness, thanks; gratiam ferre alienus rei, Liv.; gratiam persolvere diis, Cic.; gratias agere, to thank, Cic.; alicui pro suo summo beneficio gratias agere, Cic.; gratiarum actio, giving thanks, Cic.; gratiam habere, to be thankful, Cic.; gratiam referre, to make a return, Cic.; gratiam reddere, Sall.; dis gratia or gratia dis, thank God! Ov.; abl. plur., gratiis or gratis, without recompence, for nothing, gratis; gratis exadiificari atque effici navem, Cic. **II.** A. favour with other persons, credit, influence; gratiam alienius sibi conciliare, Cic.; gratiam mire ab aliquo, Cic.; apud or ad aliquem, Liv.; in gratia esse, to be beloved, Cic. **B.** Transf., I, friendship, regard; in gratiam redire cum aliquo, Cic.; cum bona gratia aliquem demittere, Cic.; 2, power, dignity, Cic.

**grātificātiō** -ōnis, f. (gratificor), complaisance, obligingness, showing kindness; Sullana, of Sulla to his soldiers, Cic.; impudens, Cic.; gratificatio et benevolentia, Cic.

**grātificōr**, 1, dep. (gratus and facio), 1, to act so as to please any one, to oblige, gratify, do a favour to; alicui, Cic.; with de aliqua re, to communicate; qui de eo quod ipsis superat, alius gratificari volunt, Cic.; 2, with acc. of thing, to give, present to; populo alieni et sua, Cic.

**grātiās**, v. gratia.

**grātiōsūs** -a -um (gratia), 1, enjoying favour, favoured, beloved; apud omnes ordines, Cic.; in provincia, Cic.; 2, showing favour, complaceant; gratiosi scribae sint in dando et cedendo loco, Cic.

**grātīs**, v. gratia.

**Grātiūs** -ii, m. (Faliscus), a Roman poet, contemporary of Ovid.

**grātōr**, 1, dep. (gratus), 1, to manifest joy, to congratulate any one; alicui, Verg.; sibi, Ov.; gratatur reduces (sc. eos esse), Verg.; 2, to rejoice; Jovis templum gratantes ovantesque adire, Liv.

**grātūtō**, adv. (gratuitus), without payment, gratuitously; alicui gratuito civitatem impertire, Cic.

**grātūtūs** -a -um, not paid for, gratuitous, free, spontaneous, voluntary; suffragia, comitia, unribited, Cic.; amicitia, Cic.; probitas, liberalitas, Cic.

**grātūlabundus** -a -um (gratulator), congratulating, Liv.

**grātūlatō** -ōnis, f. (gratulator), 1, a wishing joy, congratulation; civitum, Cic.; laudis nostrae, because of, Cic.; in sua gratulatione, when he was being congratulated, Cic.; 2, a thanksgiving festival; reipublicae bene gestae, Cic.

**grātūlōr**, 1, dep. (gratus), 1, to manifest joy, to wish a person joy, congratulate; alicui de redditu, Cic.; alicui in aliqua re, Cic.; with acc., alicui recuperatam libertatem, Cic.; with acc. of respect and infin., Cic.; alicui quod, etc., Cic.; with or without sibi, to rejoice, wish oneself joy, Cic.; 2, to give solemn thanks to a deity, Ter.

**grātūs** -a -um (root CRA, Gr. XAP, whence Xap̄tos, Xap̄s, Xap̄w, pleasing). **I.** charming, pleasant, agreeable; Venus, Hor.; gratissima tellus, Delos, Verg. **II.** 1, a, agreeable, welcome, beloved; conviva, Hor.; gratissima Victoria, Cic.;

**b**, *grateful*, deserving thanks; *veritas etiam si jucunda non est, mihi tamen grata est*, Cic.; *gratut est, with infin.*, Cic.; **2**, *grateful*; *gratus in or erga aliquem*, Cic. **Subst.**, **gratus** -i, m. *grateful man*, Cic.

**gravantē**, adv. (gravans, from *gravor*), with difficulty; *reguli Gallorum haud gravanter ad Poenum venerunt*, Liv.

**gravatē**, adv. (gravor), with difficulty, unwillingly; *grave illa primo*, Cic.

**gravēdinosus** -a -um (gravedo), subject to cold or catarrh, Cic.

**gravēdo** -inis, f. (gravis), heaviness of the limbs and head, cold, catarrh, Cic.

**gravēolens** -lentis (grave and oleo), strong-smelling, rank, Verg.

**gravēesco**, 3. (gravis), to become grievous, grow worse; *aerumna*, Lucre.; **2**, of animals, to become pregnant, Plin.; *transf.*, *nemus* fetu gravescit, is laden with fruit, Verg.

**graviditas** -atis, f. (gravitus), pregnancy, Cic.

**gravido**, 1. (gravidus), to fructify; terra gravidata seminibus, Cic.

**gravidus** -a -um (gravis), pregnant. **A**. Lit., Cic. **B**, laden, filled, full; with abl., pharetra sagittis, Hor.; urbs bellis, Verg.; tempestas fulminibus, Lucre.

**gravis** -e. **I**, heavy, weighty, burdensome (opp. levis). **A**. Lit., onus armorum, Caes.; cibus, heavy, hard to digest, Cic.; agmen, heavily-armed, Liv.; *aes grave*, heavy coin, according to the old reckoning, in which an as weighed a pound, Liv. **B**. *Transf.*, a, of sound, low, deep (opp. acutus); vox, sonus, Cic.; b, of persons or things relating to persons, weighty, important; testis, auctor, Cic.; of style, elevated, dignified; genus epistoliarum severum et grave, Cic.; c, grievous, painful, hard, harsh, severe, unpleasant; tempestas, Cic.; vulnus, Caes.; ne quid gravius in fratrem statueret, take harsh measures against, Caes.; d, (a) of smell, strong, fetid; odor caeni gravis, Verg.; (b) unwholesome, unhealthy; anni tempus, Cic.; (v) oppressive, troublesome, sad; senectus, Cic.; grave est, with infin., Cic. **II**. loaded with, laden with. **A**. Lit., agmen praeda grave, Liv. **B**. *Transf.*, a, pregnant, Verg.; b, heavy with sleep, food, wine, etc.; graves somno epulisque, Liv.; c, weak, ill; morbo, Verg.; d, advanced in age; gravis aetate, Liv.

**Gravisce** -arum, f. a town in Etruria.

**gravitas** -atis, f. (gravis). **I**, weight. **A**. Lit., armorum, Caes. **B**. *Transf.*, a, weight, consequence, importance; sententiarum, Cic.; b, dignity, sublimity; oris, Liv.; esp. of style, dicendi, Cic.; c, authority, seriousness, sternness, gravity; cum gravitate et constantia vivere, Cic.; d, (a) high price; annonae, Tac.; (b) unhealthiness; caeli, Cic.; (v) unpleasantness of smell; odoris, Tac. **II**, a, pregnancy, Ov.; b, dulness, heaviness, faintness; corporis, Cic.; linguae, Cic.

**graviter**, adv. (gravis), a, of sound, deeply; sonare, Cic.; b, impressively, with dignity; orationem graviter habere et sententiose, Cic.; c, violently, vehemently; graviter aegrotare, Cic.; queri, conqueri, Cic.; gravissime dolere, Caes.; d, in an unhealthy condition; se non graviter habere, Cic.; e, irritably, hardly; aliquid graviter accipere, ferre, to be vexed with, Cic.

**grāvo**, 1. (gravis). **I**. Act., to load, burden. **A**. Lit., aliquem sarcinis, Tac. **B**. *Transf.*, a, to heighten, exaggerate, increase; invidiam matris, Tac.; b, to oppress, burden, trouble; gravari juris militum, Liv. **II**. Pass., gravos used as dep., to refuse, decline; with infin., rogo ut ne graveris exaedificare id opus quod instituisti, Cic.

**grēgalis** -e (grex). **I**, belonging to a herd, Plin. **II**. *Transf.*, **A**, belonging to the same company; as subst. plur., **grēgales** -ium, m. companions, associates, accomplices; *Catilinae*, Cic. **B**, common, of a common kind; amiculum, of a private soldier, Liv.

**grēgarius** -a -um (grex), belonging to the herd, common; miles, a private soldier, Cic.

**grēgatim**, adv. (grex). **I**, in flocks or herds, Plin. **II**. *Transf.*, in troops or crowds; videtis cives gregatim coniectos, Cic.

**gremium** -ii, n. the lap. **A**. Lit., in gremio matris sedere, Cic.; fig., abstrahi e gremio patriae, Cic. **B**. *Transf.*, centre, middle; medio Graeciae gremio, Cic.

**gressus** -ūs, m. (gradior), a step, course, way; gressum tendere ad moenia, Verg.; *transf.*, of a ship, *huc dirige gressum*, Verg.

**grex**, grēgis, m. **I**, a herd, flock of any animals; equarum, Cic.; avium, Hor. **II**. *Transf.*, **A**, of human beings, 1, gen., troop, band, company, sometimes contemptuously, a herd; amicorum, Cic.; praedonum, Cic.; **2**, esp., a, a philosophical sect; philosophorum, Cic.; b, of soldiers, a troop; often grege facto, in close order, Liv. **B**, of things without life, animal, Ov.

**grunnio (grundio)** -ivi or -ii -itum, 4. to grunt like a pig, Plin.

**grunnitus (grunditus)** -ūs, m. (grunnio), the grunting of a pig, Cic.

**grus**, grūis, m. and (gen.) f. a crane, Cic.

**gryllus** -i, m. (γρύλλος), a cricket, grasshopper, Plin.

**Gryneus** -a -um, v. Grynia.

**Grynia** -ae, f. (Γρύνεια), and **Gryniūm** -ii, n. (Γρύνιον), a town in Aeolis, with a temple and oracle of Apollo. Hence, **Gryneus** -a -um, Grynean.

**gryps**, grypis (grýphis), m. (γρύψ), a griffin, Verg.

**gubernacūlum (gubernacūlum)** -i, n. (gubernio), a rudder, helm; 1, lit., ad gubernacūlum accedere, Cic.; 2, transf., direction, management, government; esp. of the state, accedere ad reipublicas gubernacula, Cic.; ad aliquid gubernacula reipublicae deferre, Cic.; ad gubernacula reipublicae tractare, Cic.; senatorum a gubernaculis dejicere, Cic.

**gubernatiō** -ōnis, f. (gubernio), 1, lit., steering, the art of steering, Cic.; 2, transf., direction, government; tantarum rerum, Cic.

**gubernatōr** -ōris, m. (gubernio), 1, helmsman, steersman, pilot, Cic.; 2, transf., leader, director, governor; civitatis, Cic.

**gubernatīrix** -īcis, f. (governator), she that leads, directs, governs; ista praeclara gubernatrix civitatum, eloquentia, Cic.

**guberō**, 1. (κυβερνώ). **A**, to steer a ship, Cic.; prov., e terra, from a place of safety to direct those who are in danger, Liv. **B**. *Transf.*, a, in transit, to sit at the helm, to steer; jam pridem gubernare me taedebat, Cic.; b, transit., to guide, direct, govern; reipublicam, Cic.

**gubernūm** -i, n. = gubernaculum (q.v.).

**gula**, -ae, f. 1, lit., the gullet, throat; obtorta gula, *gula laqueo strangere*, to strangle, Sall.; 2, meton., greediness, gluttony, Cic.; irritation gulae, Sall.; o gulam insulsam, Cic.

**gūlosus** -a -um (gula), gluttonous, greedy, dainty, Mart.

**gūmia** -ae, c. an epicure, gourmand; ap. Cic.

**gummi**, n. indecl. (κόμπη), gum, Plin.

**gurges** -itis, m. (from root GAR, to swallow, whence also gula). **I.** a whirlpool, eddy, abyss; a, lit., Rheni, Cie.; b, fig., gurges libidinum, Cie.; gurges ac vorago patrimonii, squanderer, Cie.; tu gurges atque helluo, Cie. **II.** poet. transf., any deep water, a stream, flood, sea; Carpathius, Verg.

1. **gurgūlio** -ōnis, f. (see gurges), the wind-pipe, Cie.

2. **gurgūlio** -ōnis, m. v. curculo.

**gurgustum** -ii, n. a hut, hovel, Cie.

**gustatus** -is, m. (gusto), **1.** taste, as one of the senses, Cie.; fig., verae laudis gustatum non habere, to have no taste for, Cie.; **2.**, the taste, flavour of anything; pomorum, Cie.

**gusto**, **1.** to taste, take a little of. **A.** Lit., aquam, Cie.; gustare sanguinem alicuius, Cie.; absol., quorum nemo gustavit cubans, Cie. **B.** Transf., to partake of, enjoy; amorem vitæ, Luer.; lucellum, Hor.; Metrodorum, listen to for a time, Cie.

**gustus** -īs, m. (root GU-o, ΓΥ-ω, whence also gusto, γεύω, γεύομαι, γεύσως), **1.** the tasting; gustu explorare cibum, potum alicuius, Tac.; **2.**, meton., a, the whet or relish taken before a meal, Mart.; b, the taste or flavour of anything, Plin.

**gutta** -ae, f. **A.** Lit., a drop of any liquid; guttae imbrium quasi cruentae, Cic. **B.** Transf., spots or marks on animals, stones, Verg., Ov.

**guttur** -īris, n. the windpipe, throat; **1.**, lit., guttu alicui frangere, to break a person's neck, Hor.; **2.**, meton., glutotomy, Juv.

**guttus** -i, m. (gutta), a narrow-necked jug, Hor., Juv.

**Gýaros** -i, f. (Γύαρος), and **Gýara** -ōrum, n. (Γύαρα), an island in the Aegean Sea, one of the Cyclades, now Chiura, or Jura.

**Gýas** -ae, acc. -an, and **Gýēs** -ae, acc. -en, m. (Γύνης), **1.** a giant with a hundred arms; **2.**, a companion of Aeneas.

**Gýgēs** -is and -ae, acc. -en, m. (Γύγης), **1.** a favourite of Candaules, king of Lydia, whom he murdered and succeeded as king. **Adj.** **Gýgaeus** -a-um, of or belonging to Gyges. **2.**, a youth mentioned by Horace.

**gymnasiarchus** -i, m. (γυμναστάρχος), the master of a gymnasium, Cie.

**gymnásium** (**gymnásium**) -ii, n. (γυμνάσιον), a public school of gymnastics, gymnasium (among the Greeks), Cie.; the gymnasia in Greece were frequented by philosophers and sophists, hence a place for philosophical discussion, Cie.

**gymnasticus** -a-um (γυμναστικός), relating to gymnastic exercises, Plaut.

**gymnicus** -a-um (γυμνικός), gymnastic; ludi, Cie.; certamen, Cie.

**gynaecéum** -i, n., and **gynaecium** -i, n. (γυναικεῖον), the women's apartments in a Greek house, Cie.

**gynaecónitis** -idis, f. (γυναικωνῖτις) = gynaecium (q.v.), Nep.

**Gýndes** -is, m. (Γύνδης), a river in Assyria, now Kerak, or Karak Su.

**gypso**, **1.** (gypsum), to cover with gypsum; partic. **gypsatus** -a-um, covered with gypsum; pes (the feet of slaves for sale being marked with gypsum), Ov. 'gypsatismissim manus, with hands whitened with gypsum (as of actors who played women's parts)', Cie.

**gypsum** -i, n. (γύψος), **1.**, gypsum, Plin.; **2.**, meton., a gypsum, or plaster figure, Juv.

**Gýrton** -ōnis, f. (Γύρτρον), and **Gýrtonē** -ēs, f. (Γύρτρηνη), a town in Thessaly.

**gyrus** -i, m. (γύρος), a circle, circular course; a, gyrum trahere (of a snake), Verg.; gyros per aerā ducere, to wheel through the air (of birds), Ov.; volat ingenti gyro (telum), Verg.; esp. of a horse, gyros dare, to career, curve, Verg.; fig., in gyrum rationis et doctrinae duci, to make a wide digression, Cie.; exigentia quodam oratorem immensaque campo in exiguum gyrum compellere, Cie.; b, poet. (of time), circuit; bruma nivalis interiore diem gyro trahit, Hor.

**Gýthēum** and **-ium** (Γύθεον), and **Gýthium** -ii, n. (Γύθεον), town in Laconia, the port of Sparta, now Paleopolis.

## H.

**H**, the eighth letter of the Latin Alphabet, corresponding to the Greek spiritus asper. Its position at the beginning of a word is often uncertain, as, for instance, we find aruspex for haruspex; and on the contrary, honus for onus etc. In combination, h before t is sometimes changed into c, as traho, tractus, and with following s forms x, as traxi, vexi.

**ha!** an exclamation, ha! hold! stop! ha! ha! Plaut.

**hábēna** -ae, f. (habeo), that by which anything is held. **I.** a thong, of a sling, Verg.; a whip, Hor. **II.** Esp., the reins (gen. in plur.), **A.** **1.** lit., habenas fundere, dare, to give the rein, to let loose the rein, Verg.; habenas adducere, or premere, to tighten, Verg.; **2.**, poet., transf., of sails, immittit habenas classi, crowds on sail, Verg. **B.** Fig., **1.**, amictiae habenas adducere, remittere, Cie.; **2.**, government, guidance; rerum (of the state), Verg.

**hábēo** -tti -tum, **2.** (root HAB, connected with ΑΙ-ω, ἄπτω), to have, hold. **I.** Lit., **A.** **1.**, to have, in the hand or on the neck, etc.; to carry, wear; **a**, coronam in capite, Cie.; vestis bona quaerit haberi, to be worn, Ov.; of inanimate objects, altera vestes ripa meas habuit, my clothes lay upon the other bank, Ov.; **b**, to have as part of oneself; feminae duplices papillas habent, Cie.; **2.**, of places, to hold, have, contain, keep; Tartara habent Panthoiden, Hor.; **3.**, of the contents of a writing or book, nihil enim (epistola) habebat, quod, etc., Cie. **B.** In a wider sense, **1.**, to have possession of, have power over; **a**, to inhabit a place; Capnam, to inhabit, Liv.; **b**, of an enemy, to occupy; hostis habet muros, is in possession of, Verg.; **c**, to have as a ruler, to rule; Romana a principio reges habuerunt, Tac.; animus habet cuncte neque ipse habetur, Sall.; **d**, to have property in actual possession; gemmas, argenteum, Hor.; **absol.**, to possess property, to be wealthy; habere in Bruttii, Cie.; habet idem in nummis, habet in praediis urbanis, Cie.; habendi amor, Verg.; aliquid sibi, to possess or keep for oneself; sibi haberent honores, Cie.; hence the formula of divorce, res tuas tibi habeas (habe), Plaut.; istam suas res sibi habere jussit, divorced, Cie.; **e**, to keep cattle, animals; pecus, to keep or possess a flock, Verg.; so domi divisores, Cie.; **2.**, to keep constantly in some position, maintain; **a**, around oneself, to keep a person for a particular purpose; aliquem secum, to keep near oneself, Nep.; catervas flagitosim circum se, Sall.; **b**, to keep in some place; milites in castris, to keep the soldiers in camp, Sall.; arma procul, to keep arms at a distance, i.e., to avoid war, Tac.; **c**, to confine, to keep fast; senatus in curia inclusum, Cie.; aliquem in vinculis, Sall.; in custodium haberet, to be placed in confinement, Liv. **II.** Transf., **A.** In

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